

same as the law in Ontario. Mr. MACKENZIE censured the bill as being a mongrel bill, and accused the Government of inconsistency in not harmonising the election law throughout the Dominion. A discussion arose on Mr. BLAKE's motion for the correspondence relating to the Arbitration, and Mr. COPELAND's amendment to the amendment, but the mover finally consented to withdraw the motion until the proposal of the Government touching the matter should be made known. On Mr. CARTWRIGHT's bill for the prevention of sawdust and rubbish accumulating in navigable streams, Mr. CUNNINGHAM asked for delay until proper evidence could be produced for examination by the House. A long discussion followed, and finally the bill was referred to the Committee on Banking and Commerce. Mr. MILLS moved the second reading of the Dual Representation Bill. Mr. HARRISON said it was a question to be left entirely to the people, and if the people saw fit to elect a man to both Houses of Parliament, he could see no abstract reason why he should not hold both seats. He accordingly moved the six months' hoist, which was carried by a majority of 20. The House rose at 10:30.

Wednesday, March 1.—Sir G. E. CARTIER brought down the correspondence relating to the Arbitration. At the suggestion of Hon. Mr. HOLTON the order in council was read giving the decision of the Government, to the effect that the Government has no power to intervene; that Ontario must enforce its claims, and Quebec must take legal steps to overturn the award. Meantime the Dominion, by advice of the Minister of Justice, will give its opinion as to the legality of the award made by the two arbitrators. After some discussion respecting Harbours of Refuge on the St. Lawrence, between Quebec and Gaspe, Mr. MACILL moved for a return showing the instructions issued to the Canal Commissioners, with their reports, &c. On behalf of Government it was explained that no report had yet been received, but that when it did come in and was considered by the Privy Council, the policy recommended would either be adopted or rejected, and if adopted would be submitted to Parliament on the responsibility of the Government. The motion was allowed to stand, and the House rose at 8 p.m.

Thursday, March 2.—Hon. J. H. CAMERON introduced a bill providing that when any railway train is half an hour behind time, a notice must be posted up announcing the probable time of arrival, under penalty for non-compliance. Sir G. E. CARTIER presented a message from His Excellency in relation to public lands in Manitoba. The principal objects of the message were to set aside a reserve of 1,400,000 acres for the children of half-breeds; and a reserve of the vested rights of the Hudson Bay Co. in every township amounting to one-twentieth of the lots. Every bona-fide settler would get a free grant of a quarter section of 160 acres on condition of settlement; but any desirous of obtaining the grant could do so at the rate of a dollar an acre. Each volunteer would get a lot as a settler, besides another lot as absolute property, on condition of settlement. Hon. Mr. McDONALD attacked the policy of the Government as being a departure from the system originally approved of. By the new system no restriction was to be placed on the half-breeds as to the settlement or disposal of their lands other than those prescribed by the legislature of Manitoba. The half-breeds themselves were entirely in the hands of the members which had been imported from Lower Canada and forced upon them against their wish. Hon. Mr. MORRIS defended the Government policy, which, he said, was to have Manitoba filled up with a large emigration. After some further debate the matter dropped. A motion for the papers on the Welland Canal works was carried after several hours' debate, and the House adjourned.

Friday, March 3.—Sir FRANCIS HICKS' Bill to extend existing Bank Charters for two years received its first reading. Hon. Mr. MORRIS' Bill for the Prevention of Corrupt Practices in the Collection of the Revenue was also read a first time, after which an address was presented from the Governor-General for \$200,000 indemnity to the Government for expenses incurred in repelling the Fenian Raid. The House then went into Committee on the Census Act and reported the bill with unimportant amendments. Sir FRANCIS HICKS moved the House into Committee on the Bill for the Assimilation of the Currency, stating that the measure provided also for the issue, if necessary, of a gold coin of the value of the American half-eagle, and fixed the value of the English sovereign at \$4.86½. British silver coins would no longer be legal tender, and the only copper coins that would be legal tender would be our own Canadian cents. Hon. Mr. HOLTON approved of the measure, but thought the issue of gold coins unnecessary, as they would be both costly and inconvenient. Mr. CHIPMAN moved in amendment that the currency of Nova Scotia be not assimilated to that of the Dominion. After discussion, Mr. CHIPMAN withdrew his amendment and the House adjourned till Monday.

#### MONTREAL TROTTERING CLUB RACES.

The annual races of the Montreal Trotting Club came off on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 22nd, 23rd, and 24th of February. The scene of the races was at Côte St. Paul, where each day at the appointed hour a large crowd assembled to witness the trials of speed. One noticeable feature was the large number of Americans present, who made themselves remarked by the energetic manner in which they backed the horses from their own side. The following gentlemen acted as judges: Messrs. L. W. Decker, Theophile Hurtubise, and D. L. Locherby; Messrs. Quintal and Bourrett acted as starters and timekeepers.

The first race, open to all horses that had never trotted better than three minutes, was for a purse of \$200—\$125 to first horse, \$50 to second, and \$25 to third. Heats, best 3 in 5 to harness, catch weight. Fifteen horses entered. In the first heat "Princess" came in first, "Governess" second, and "Black Squaw" third; the second was taken by "Princess" in 2:41, "Lucy" second, "Burdett" (an American horse) third. The third heat and the race was won by "Princess." For the second race, for horses that had never trotted better than 2:30, for a purse of \$250, best 3 in 5, seven entered. "Denis" took the first two and "Dutchman" the third. At this point, the hour being late, the judges postponed the races until next day at 10 a.m.

The fourth heat of the second race was taken by "Denis," who thus took the whole race. The races proper of the day were begun in the afternoon with the contest for a purse of \$175—\$100 to first horse, \$50 to second, and \$25 to third—open to all horses that have never trotted better than 2:45. Nine horses started. The first heat—the scene at the close of

which has furnished our artist with a subject for an illustration—was won by "Fly" in 2:37½, "Governess" second, "Burdett," the Troy horse, third, and "Lubre," a magnificent white mare, fourth. The second heat was also won by "Fly" in the same time, "Lubre" second, and "Governess" third. In the third heat the order was changed, "Lubre" winning in 2:30, "Burdett" being second, "Governess" third, and "Fly" fourth. The remaining races were postponed until the next day. It must be said that the races throughout were a grand success, and this success is entirely owing to the ceaseless energy displayed by the committee of management for weeks past. The immense multitude who were present will vouch for the interesting nature of the races and the impartial and courteous conduct of the judges to all. It is estimated that no fewer than 10,000 witnessed the first day's races, while fully 6,000 were present on the second day. On the evening of the last day the large sum of \$12,000 was paid in pools at the Albion Hotel between the hours of five and nine.

It will interest our sporting readers to learn that a grand meeting will take place in July next on the new course laid out by Mr. Decker, when \$4,150 worth of prizes will be offered. The races are to last four days.

#### THE ZOUAVE'S STORY.

The illustration given this week, over the above title is reproduced from an engraving which appeared some months ago in the *Art Journal*—the original painting, from the pencil of Mr. F. W. Topham, being in the possession of the publisher of that periodical. The scene is one which explains itself at the first glance, and though in the engraved impression we lose all the bright colours of the original, the imagination can easily supply the defect. We can picture to ourselves the many-coloured costumes of the listening maidens, the scarlet jacket and fez of the Zouave, and the snow-white turban of the Turco standing out in bright relief against the brown, time-worn houses of the little Breton village. In the rear the grey tower of the old church rears its head against the blue sky, standing like a giant among dwarfs. The attitudes, too, are admirable. The Zouave is telling his story earnestly and unreservedly, carrying out the narration with a few emphatic gestures. The two young girls, in their snow-white coifs and crimson bodices, lean affectionately upon one another, intently absorbed in the wonderful tale. There is something in the look and attitude of the younger that irresistibly reminds us of Desdemona listening to Othello's recital.

"Of most disastrous chances,  
Of moving accidents by flood and field,  
Of hair-breadth scapes if the imminent deadly breach."

The soldier's glance appears to be fixed upon the elder sister, though the younger can hardly remove her eyes from the bearded face, so rapt is she in attention. The picture is completed by the group of wondering children, and the intelligent face of the old peasant, who leaves his soup to cool unheeded before him.

FASHIONS.—As to colours, nothing very new has made its appearance, the violet *d'été* is not quite so much in favour as it was last month. The different shades of rich browns and greys, and the "bottle-green," are more sought for now. Dresses intended for in-door morning wear are cut in one to fit the figure, with the exception of the two back breadths, or one if the material is very wide. This is put on at the waist with handsome box-plaits; to hide the join, a small basque or large bow is worn. The front breadths are cut short enough to show the feet, the back being much trained. Out-of-door costumes are just *à la terre*, or one or two inches from the ground; they are very much trimmed with ribbon or pieces of velvet and crossway bands. Bias folds of the same material as the dress, piped with velvet of a darker shade, are much worn; they are sometimes cut in scallops. The bodices are always made with basque; the tunics are plain in front, with little real or simulated tabliers, and festooned or left to hang straight at the back. Quilted satin skirts, under tunics of velvet or silk are very fashionable for in-door or visiting toilettes. Train skirts are very long indeed at the back, and just clear the ground in front. High bodies are invariably made with basques. Points are very fashionable for low bodies. Bonnets and hats vary but slightly from those of last month. For the latter, feathers are as much worn as ever, either in little tufts or long drooping plumes. The present favourite shape of bonnet is too conveniently arranged for the hair to dread any formidable rivalry. Velvet or satin bonnets trimmed with feathers and lace are the most full dress. Our leading *élégantes* are slightly discountenancing the fashion of wearing the back hair very low on the neck.

Temperature in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Saturday, March 4, 1871, observed by John Underhill, Optician to the Medical Faculty of McGill University, 299 Notre Dame Street.

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Feb. 26	30°	32°	30°
Monday,	" 27	32°	34°	29°
Tuesday,	" 28	16°	22°	26°
Wednesday,	March 1	30°	39°	38°
Thursday,	" 2	25°	28°	28°
Friday,	" 3	34°	38°	34°
Saturday,	" 4	24°	30°	28°

		Max.	Min.	Mean.
Sunday,	Feb. 26	34°	25°	29° 5
Monday,	" 27	35°	28°	31° 5
Tuesday,	" 28	28°	10°	19°
Wednesday,	March 1	40°	20°	30°
Thursday,	" 2	30°	20°	25°
Friday,	" 3	40°	18°	29°
Saturday,	" 4	34°	16°	25°

Aneroid Barometer compensated and corrected.

		9 A. M.	1 P. M.	6 P. M.
Sunday,	Feb. 26	29.78	29.75	29.60
Monday,	" 27	29.36	29.46	29.66
Tuesday,	" 28	30.28	30.34	30.21
Wednesday,	March 1	29.66	29.68	29.98
Thursday,	" 2	30.42	30.36	30.20
Friday,	" 3	29.68	29.62	29.80
Saturday,	" 4	30.34	30.32	30.23

#### VARIETIES.

The following is almost good enough for a burlesque. When will Bismarck become a great landscape painter? When he's *Claude Lorraine*.

Michael Fanning, a prosecutor at the late Tipperary assizes, said, "I was attacked before and murdered: but I recovered. I was in bed six weeks after that."

At a fancy ball which took place in Brecon a short time since, one lady went as "the eclipse of the sun," in a very remarkable yellow dress, with a huge black patch in the centre of it.

The oldest railway in England, the Stockton and Darlington—now part of the North-Eastern system—has never killed a passenger, except one, and he had jumped, while drunk, from a train.

A transparent Hibernian wanted a friend to discount a note. "If I advance this," said the lender, "will you pay your note punctually?" "I will on my honour," replied the other, "the expense of the protest and all."

A gentleman, whose custom it was to entertain very often a circle of friends, observed that one of them was in the habit of eating something before grace was asked, and determined to cure him. Upon a repetition of the offence, he said:—"For what we are about to receive, and for what James T. has already received, the Lord make us truly thankful."

A CLERICAL DAMPER.—At a children's soiree held in a village in the county of Kincardine the other night, a clergyman, addressing nearly 300 young people, checked the exuberance of their youthful spirits by forbidding them to applaud, telling them "there would be nothing of that kind and no laughter in heaven," and that these manifestations of feeling were "inconsistent with religion."—*Dundee Advertiser*.

A NOVEL WAY TO ALLAY HUNGER.—It is said that the hunters of Siberia, when hard pressed by hunger, take two thin pieces of board, and placing one on the pit of the stomach and the other on the back, gradually draw together the extremities, and thus allay, in some degree, the cravings of appetite. A similar practice is known among the South Sea Islanders. This is supposed to be a very economical kind of board.

Last summer a Boston establishment tanned fifty anaconda skins for boot leather. The boots are valued at \$50 a pair. The largest of these skins was forty feet in length. The tanning processes were similar to those observed in the manufacture of alligator leather, the product being a very beautiful and highly finished quality of leather, glossy, mottled, pliable, and from the appearance of the grain exceedingly durable.

M. Chevandier de Valdrome is known to be one of the most absent-minded men in Paris. Once, while dining in company at the house of a friend, he astonished the guests, and his host as well, by making excuses for the *entrées* and the dessert. "You will pardon me I hope!" "For what, indeed?" "That my cook has given such a bad dinner?" Every one was careful not to apprise him of his mistake, but the truth had been spoken, nevertheless.

HATBAND MOURNERS.—A fire burned down some business premises in Sydney, and amongst others the shop of a man who was so well covered by insurance that the company disputed his claim. Amongst the stock alleged to be lost were 10,000 mourning hatbands. The counsel for the company cross-examined the suitor, and asked these hatbands—wasn't it an extraordinary large number? What probability was there of deaths creating a demand in a single shop for 10,000 hatbands? Replied the witness, "I did not keep the hatbands for those who grieve for the death of their friends; but for those who go into mourning for the grease of their hats." He got his insurance money.

Lord Seaforth, who was born deaf and dumb, was to dine one day with Lord Melville. Just before the time of the company's arrival, Lady Melville sent into the drawing-room a lady of her acquaintance who could talk with her fingers to dumb people, that she might receive Lord Seaforth. Presently Lord Guildford entered the room, and the lady, taking him for Lord Seaforth, began to ply her fingers very nimbly; Lord Guildford did the same, and they had been carrying on a conversation in this manner for about ten minutes when Lady Melville joined them. Her female friend immediately said, "Well, I have been talking away to this dumb man." "Dumb!" cried Lord Guildford, "bless me, I thought you were dumb!"

General Jackson had in his household at Washington, in an important position, a man who imbibed freely, or, in plain language, often got drunk. One day the President called the man into his room, and said to him:—"They tell me that you often drink too much, and are in a condition not proper to be in. Now, though I have not noticed this myself, yet I am told this often; and you know I cannot permit you to hold so important a position as you now occupy in my household if this is true of you. It will never do, man." "Ah," replied the imbibor, "I understand you to say, you hear this story about me." "Yes," responded the President, "I hear it often." "Well, General," rejoined the man, "if all the reports and stories which I hear about you are true, it does appear to me that you are not fit to hold the place here that you do." The old General saw and felt the point of the joker's reply.

We recommend the following to the attention of Canadian opera-goers.—At Pesth, on the evening of the 14th of January, an incident occurred which created an unusual commotion. The "academic youth," i.e., the students, got up, in the rooms of the Musical Union, a concert, to be followed by a dance. The first piece in the programme was a song by the Abbate Franz Liszt, the vocalist being Mlle. Nessveda, of the National Theatre. During the song some ladies who arrived rather late, made a slight rustling on taking their places. At the conclusion the Abbate, who was sitting in the front row, arose, and, turning to the audience, said: "Do you imagine you are in a pothouse?" Then, addressing the singer, he continued: "Mademoiselle, you were disturbed by the unbecoming behaviour of the audience; I beg you, therefore, to sing again." This outburst on the part of Liszt was greeted by the "academic youth" with boisterous cheers. The general public, however, attributed it to a cause wholly independent of musical enthusiasm, and they expressed their feelings accordingly.