

from day to day, which will be found quite useful for reference.

Tuesday, 14th Sept.—Opening of the industrial part of the Exhibition, and of the horticultural show in the Victoria Skating Rink.

Wednesday, 15th Sept.—Second day of the industrial and horticultural show; display of fireworks in the evening.

Thursday, 16th Sept.—Third day of the industrial and horticultural shows. First day of lacrosse tournament on one of the lacrosse grounds.

Friday, Sept. 17.—Industrial Exhibition. The horticultural show ends this day. Second day of the lacrosse tournament. Display of fireworks in the evening.

Saturday, 18th Sept.—Industrial Exhibition continued. Lacrosse match between the Montreal and Shamrock Clubs. Races at Lepine Park.

Monday, 20th Sept.—Industrial Exhibition. First day of agricultural show. Grand sailors' concert in the Victoria Skating Rink. Torpedo display.

Tuesday, Sept. 21.—Grand formal opening of the Exhibition by His Excellency the Governor-General. Grand fête and picnic of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society on the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds. Oddfellows' and DeZouche's grand vocal and instrumental concert. Industrial and agricultural shows. First day of the dog and pet stock show in Shaw's sale-rooms.

Wednesday, 22nd Sept.—Dominion Exhibition. Industrial and agricultural shows, etc. Caledonian Society's grand competition in athletic games, feats of strength, speed, endurance, &c. Second day of the dog and pet stock show. Fireworks display.

Thursday, Sept. 23.—Dominion Exhibition, industrial, agricultural, &c. Third day of the dog and pet stock show. Grand review of the fire brigade. Races at Lepine Park. Military torchlight procession and fireworks.

Friday, Sept. 24.—Industrial and agricultural exhibition. Races at Lepine Park. Fireworks.

Besides these there will be every day pilot, captive, and free balloon ascensions on the Exhibition Ground by Professor Grimley, of New York; an art exhibition in the Art Gallery, Phillips Square, open day and evening, and the museums, etc., will be open. There will be a military review and an illumination of all the ships in port, one of the grandest sights of the whole programme.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

FOUNDING OF THE "VERA CRUZ."—On the 15th of August a hurricane struck the Island of Jamaica, and wrought great havoc to property on land and water at Kingston. By slow degrees it worked its way northward, striking St. Augustine, Fla., on Saturday the 28th, and lasting three days. After it was over, on Tuesday night, some fishermen reported quantities of barrels of lard, boxes of bacon and hams, and since that time the beach has been strewn with a large assortment of all manner of goods. On Wednesday two mail bags were found containing foreign mail, and other evidence, causing it to be generally believed that a steamer had been lost at sea. At Matanzas, eighteen miles below, the first body came ashore. Later four bodies were found below Matanzas, one the body of an old, gray-headed gentleman, well dressed, apparently about sixty years of age. Another was the body of a lady, about forty-three or forty-five years old, who wore three or four valuable rings and other jewelry. The bodies were all buried immediately, for they were in a state of decomposition. Pieces of furniture also came ashore, covered with red plush, and others with gold lines. One piece has a casting on it marked "M. & H. Chenkheisen, N.Y., Pat. May 23, 1876." A mail-bag marked "Return to New York," was washed ashore, and letters dated "New York, August 25, 1880, per City of Vera Cruz," were found in it; also way bills via steamer Vera Cruz. From seven men who came ashore—one passenger, one engineer, one oiler and four seamen—it was learned that the Havana steamer City of Vera Cruz had foundered at 5:30 on Sunday morning, August 29th. The saved men reported that the fires went out, the pump failed, and the ship got foul and put out a drag. One sea stove her in fore and aft. The lamps were out and the fires also. The captain, mates, and all were calling for help to get assistance, and all at once all went down. All the deck load—street cars, horses, cabbages and oil—were thrown out, but it did no good. The men also said that thirteen ladies were aboard.

THE GREAT TROTTING FEAT OF ST. JULIEN.—The great turf event of the year was the effort of the famous horse St. Julien, at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, on August 27th, to beat his own and the fastest time on record—2:11½. When St. Julien came on the track, appearing in fine condition, and accompanied by his owner and driver, Mr. Hickok, round after round of applause saluted them. After a little preliminary exercise he was speeded a trifle, and finished a mile in 2:24. A few minutes later, getting into a good and speedy stride, Hickok gave the word, and St. Julien went down the stretch and round the first turn at a magnificent gait, appearing like a piece of clockwork, so even was his stride. Hundreds of watches were set, and every eye was strained to catch a glimpse of the animal as he passed the first quarter in 32½s., or a 2:11 gait. He moved as gracefully and cleanly as ever, down the back stretch, reaching the half-mile pole in 1:05, and at this time the utmost excitement began to manifest itself among the enthusiastic spectators, few of whom now doubted the ability of the gelding to complete his stupendous task. The third quarter was reached in 1:38½, and the crowd held their breath in the intensity of excitement as St. Julien rounded the turn in the same beautiful machine-like manner and entered the stretch for home. A thrill of apprehension made itself apparent as the driver of a drag, who was still at work on the track, appeared right in the way of St. Julien, who, it was feared, would be compelled to turn aside and thus break or lose his stride. A dexterous turn, however, removed the obstacle, and on came the flyer without annoyance or hindrance. As he neared the distance many thought they discovered a failing and slackening of the speed, but his driver held him so well together that if such was the case it was too slight to be apparent, and amid thunderous bursts of applause the horse passed the wire. The official time given as 2:11½ was the signal for renewed cheering, which was prolonged as horse and rider returned to the stand. The latter was met by an official of the association, who presented him with a floral wreath. A floral cushion was placed on the sulky, and St. Julien, being blanketed, was led up and down in front of the admiring spectators.

CREMATION IN ST. LOUIS.

A St. Louis paper states that a movement is now on foot to erect a crematory in that city, and it is more than probable that within the next twelve months it will be constructed. The gentlemen interested in the matter are very active and sanguine of success. Cremation can scarcely yet be said to have become popular, but there is no denying the fact that in some portions of the country it is steadily growing in popular favour. The Le Moyne crematory at Washington, Pa., is well-known, and measures have already been taken to erect one in New York City and one in Pittsburgh. Whether the idea of burning the bodies of the dead and reducing their remains to ashes, and thus returning to the custom of antiquity, will ever seize on the popular mind is yet to be determined; but its advantages from a sanitary point can scarcely be impugned. It will also scarcely be denied that extensive and well filled crematories, however, nicely laid out and decorated, are little calculated to encourage immigration. The first person cremated in the United States was Colonel Henry Laurens, of South Carolina, in the year 1796. He left specific instructions to that effect in his will. Towards the close of the last century Henry Barry, also of South Carolina, was cremated. In 1876 Baron de Palm, of Pennsylvania, received similar mortuary rites at the Le Moyne crematory above mentioned. In 1877 a child of Julius Kirehner, of New York; in 1878, Mrs. Jane Firman, of Ohio; in 1880, Miss Hartman, of Pennsylvania, and a few months since Dr. Winslow, of California, were cremated. This list comprises, we believe, about all the cremations in the United States up to the present time. The gentlemen who are starting the project in St. Louis are enthusiastic and firm believers that cremation is the most sensible and economical mode of disposing of the dead, the entire cost being estimated not to exceed \$10.

THE TORONTO EXHIBITION.

There are large crowds upon the grounds every day. The various buildings are crowded all day long, and the horse ring, where the Caledonian sports took place, is patronized by a very large concourse of people. The Muskoka exhibit, which consists of a collection of vegetables and grain, besides grasses and flowers, has been placed in position in the agricultural building, and attracts considerable attention. The display of potatoes is very fine, and the quality of cauliflower excites considerable surprise, having been grown so far north. The roots and vegetables compare favourably with any in the exhibition, and are fully equal to those from Manitoba. The display of grain promises to be very fine. The first samples arrived recently, and are above the average. It is impossible as yet to give an opinion as to the live stock exhibits, as they are not yet all in the pens, and the judges have not yet made their rounds. Taken in all, the main building contains the finest collection of manufactures ever seen in this country. The display of horses is very complete, and attracts a large measure of attention. Mr. Beattie, of Preston Hall, Anan, Scotland, who has done more for the development of horses in this country than probably any other man in Canada,

shows six Clydesdale stallions, which is the largest exhibit at present on the grounds. The display of sheep and pigs is the largest ever seen in Canada.

HISTORY OF THE BEARD.

In the earliest Pagan times the primitive deities were represented with majestic beards. In France they played a great rôle from the reign of Pharamond downwards. Under Clovis, indeed, the beard of the king was the object of peculiar veneration, and, indeed, every individual was more or less sensitive regarding his beard. It is related that after the great battle of Tolbiac Clovis sent a deputation to the defeated Alaric requesting him to come and touch the victor's beard as a token of alliance. Far from accepting the invitation in the spirit in which it was offered, the enraged King of the Huns seized the Frankish emissaries by their beards and hauled them out of the room by their reversed locks. The unfortunate envoys returned rather crestfallen to Clovis, narrated what had happened, and swore "on their beards" to avenge the affront. In subsequent reigns the beard was the object of numerous enactments, and the fashion of wearing it was changed as frequently. Sometimes it was worn long, sometimes close-clipped, now peaked, now plaited, or even decorated with pearls and gold trinkets.

Even in the sacred atmosphere of Rome itself beards were the objects of considerable discussions. Different Popes laid down different rules on the subject. One Pontiff enacted that no beards were to be worn; another as stringently directed that the razor was never to be applied to the chin. Saints Clements of Alexandria, Cyprian, Jerome, and Chrysostom engaged in vehement controversies about the mode of wearing the hair about the face in the fourth century. In France the final triumph of beards dates from the Renaissance, when the example set by the great artists, who largely indulged in these appendages, was closely followed by the sovereigns and other magnates of the land. Under Henry III. shaven chins were the mode, the moustache being worn long and drooping. During Henry IV.'s reign beards, cut square, came again into fashion, and moustaches were curled; while under Louis XIV. beards were again tabooed, and the moustache alone worn, and in the two following reigns the razor was in full use. Under the Republican régime, as also under those of the Empire and Restoration, no beards were grown. They came in again, however, with the Revolution of 1830, in company with many other changes of costume, etc., and at the present day no universal rule exists on the matter.

THE ART OF FENCING.

The glory of having perfected fencing and the sword belongs to the French. They discarded the edge altogether, and by using the left arm only to balance the body, they attained to the maximum of ease and rapidity in the lunge. Their weapon was a triangular blade, hollowed between the edges, so as to combine the greatest degree of strength compatible with lightness. Their reforms were by no means universally accepted when Dominic Angelo, the founder of a family of fencing-masters in England, whose name is still well known in the profession of the sword, published his *Ecole des Armes* by subscription in London, about 1770. This splendid folio, full of spirited engravings, with a list of subscribers including several of the dignified clergy among its nobles and soldiers, gives a high idea of the respect with which the art was regarded a century ago. Angelo, though himself an Italian, has no hesitation about putting the masters of Paris at the head of the swordsmen of Europe; nevertheless, he is careful to explain how the sword and dagger are to be encountered. He also describes the German and Spanish guards. The former consists in keeping the body well forward, the hand straight, with your point aimed at your enemy's midriff. Whether this position is still used in students' duels with the Schläger we do not know, but it was certainly an awkward attitude for the small-sword. The Spaniard stood with his heels together, his left hand against his chest, and his right arm straight, with his sword point directed at his opponent's head—a position one degree more clumsy and many degrees more tiring than the German. His weapon, too, was the old cut-and-thrust rapier. Position and weapon have both been given up, and French fencing prevails throughout the Peninsula, like French fashions, novels, and political methods.

It is a curious illustration of the state of Italian towns in those days that Angelo thinks it necessary to instruct his pupils how to bear themselves if attacked there on their travels by bravos using a cloak to entangle the sword with, or a dark lantern to flash in their faces by night. A little attention to the old master's instructions will convince the reader that the man who uses these ingenious aids is like the general who divides his army in the presence of an enemy. As a system of attack-and-defence conflict the art of fencing, has probably made no considerable advance since Angelo's time. It looks more to rapidity, perhaps, and less to elegance; but that is owing to the one improvement which it has received as an exercise. There was no mask in Angelo's day, that protection for the face not having been invented till about the beginning of the century. The old masters are very careful in impressing on their pupils the necessity of being on their guard against having an eye poked

out while practicing with the foil. The fear of undergoing this loss, or of being the involuntary cause of inflicting it on a friend, must have made fencing in the last century a much quieter process than it is now—much more an affair of quick and delicate wrist-work, and less a matter of rapid lunging.

There is no prettier spectacle in athletic exercises than the encounter of two well-matched fencers. It has, moreover, this attraction—that it is a sport in which mere physical strength gives less advantage than in any other; it is a matter of rapidity and science. When the Encyclopædia lays it down that fencing is a "peculiar application of the principle of the lever," the statement has a slight air of pedantry but it was undoubtedly by a strictly scientific process of reasoning that the inventors of fencing created the system of parries by which a girl might turn the thrust of a Guardsman if she were only quick enough. Since the mask was invented, and the face protected from risk, a long series of French masters have devoted themselves to pressing the pace; but even so, the increased rapidity is secured by improved method, and the result is an exercise requiring a combination of dexterity of wrist, accuracy of eye, and command over the body which ought to keep the small-sword in honor long after cold steel has become as obsolete on the field of battle as chain-mail, and the duel has been sent by the common-sense of the world to keep company with the judicial combat in the limbo of abandoned and half-forgotten things.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, Sept. 6.—Snow fell in Chicago yesterday.—A Ministerial crisis is impending in Belgrade.—Dulcigno will be formally ceded on the 12th instant.—An International Law Congress was opened in Turin, Italy, yesterday.—Tabiti and neighbouring islands have been annexed to France by treaty.—The Prince of Wales has decided not to visit the Melbourne exhibition.—The Turkish Government has obtained a loan of £50,000 from the Ottoman Bank.—Herr Von Bulow has lost the use of his right hand, the result of a paralytic stroke.—The damage by the recent hurricane in Jamaica is said to have been greatly exaggerated.

TUESDAY, Sept. 7.—Elections to the Spanish Councils-General have resulted in the return of a majority of the Government candidates.—In the match between the Englishmen and Australians, commenced on Monday, the former, in their first innings, made 420 runs.—The Afghans are said to have lost 1,000 killed and over 2,000 wounded in their recent defeat. General Roberts is entrenched the Argandab Valley.—A destructive fire has occurred at Sofia, in Bulgaria.—The strike of the Scotch miners has come to an end.—It is rumoured that Russia is preparing for a winter campaign.—A Paris despatch announces the departure of the French fleet for Ragusa.—The Englishmen beat the Australian cricketing team by five wickets.—Ninety-six Kurdish chiefs, who were held for trial at Aleppo, for murder, have escaped.—Rumours are current in St. Petersburg to the effect that Gen. Skobeloff has been defeated by the Turkomans.

WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8.—A terrible disaster occurred at the Seaham Colliery, in Durham, yesterday, by which upwards of 300 miners have lost their lives.—Nathaniel Rothschild has been visiting Bismarck, it is stated, in connection with the adoption of the bi-metallic standard in Germany.—The French Government have decided to enforce the decrees against the religious bodies at once, without awaiting the Jesuitic action.—A destructive hurricane passed over the Bermudas on the 29th and 30th ult., demolishing numerous buildings and the entire fruit crop.—Despatches from the Viceroy of India announce General Phayre's arrival at Candahar. The general health of the troops is reported good, in spite of the extremely hot weather.

THURSDAY, Sept. 9.—The Colorado beetle is creating great havoc in Scotland.—A triple alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy is rumoured.—Russia does not look favourably upon the agitation going on for Bulgarian independence.—A Berlin despatch reports the capture by the Turcomans, of large quantities of Russian arms and stores.—Though France has sent a contingent to Ragusa to take part in the naval demonstration, she will immediately withdraw her vessels if a single shot is fired.—Latest news from the Seaham colliery disaster is that 67 of the miners have been rescued, but there is no hope of saving the other 120 at present in the mine.—The mounted rifles sent from Cape Town some weeks since to quell the Basuto-land disturbances, have reached their destination, but will not take any action until reinforced, so strong is the feeling against the Government.

FRIDAY, Sept. 10.—A skirmish has taken place between Turks and Albanians at Scutari.—Courage offers to beat the best time ever made in a three mile sculling race.—England has agreed to allow Serbia to be represented on the Danubian Commission.—The commander of the Federal Mexican troops announces that he has put down the revolution.—Big Rock and Sioux Indians surrendered to the U.S. military authorities at Fort Keogh, on the 8th inst.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia and Admiral Popoff are in Glasgow, to take away the Czar's new yacht, the *Zivadia*.—Sir Charles Tupper and Messrs. Caron, Dennis and Pope sailed for Canada in the *Civraonian* on Thursday.—Mr. J. B. Morrow, of Messrs. Canard & Morrow, Halifax, died very suddenly yesterday morning, while visiting the Londonderry mines.

SATURDAY, Sept. 11.—General Campos is threatened with exile.—It is said that Bismarck has abandoned the bi-metallic currency scheme.—An insurrection has taken place at Herat, and the Governor has been murdered.—A trades union congress opened in Dublin yesterday, at which 95,000 unionists were represented.—The Sultan has dismissed Kadri Pasha from the Grand Vizierate, and given the post to Said Pasha.—The match between men and horses in Chicago resulted in a victory for the former, Byrnes, the winner, being ten miles ahead of the first horse, and taking \$2,000 for first prize.

DRUNKEN STUFF.

How many children and women are slowly and surely dying, or rather being killed, by excessive doctoring, or the daily use of some drug or drunken stuff called medicine, that no one knows what it is made of, who can easily be cured and saved by Hop Bitters, made of Hops, Buchu, Maudrake, Dandelion &c., which is so pure, simple and harmless that the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child can trust in them. Will you be saved by them? See other column.