



THE COMTE DE PARIS AND THE DUC D'ORLEANS.—The presence in Montreal of the representative of the royal line of France, the direct descendant of the sovereigns under whom Canada became a colony and the cities of Quebec and Montreal were founded, is an event of historic moment in which our readers are sure to be interested. We have been happy enough to secure excellent portraits of both the Comte de Paris and his son, the Duc d'Orleans. They are descended from King Louis XIII., whose second son, Philippe, was Duke of Orleans. The Duke's first wife was his cousin, Henrietta, daughter of the unfortunate Charles I. of England. His second consort and the mother of his children was Elizabeth Charlotte of Bavaria. His son was the Regent, who married a Bourbon. The Regent's son, Louis the Austere, married Jane of Baden, who bore him Louis Philippe, known as the Charitable. He had two wives—Louise Henriette de Bourbon-Conti and Charlotte de Montesson. Louis Philippe, that *Egalité* who figures so strangely in the pages of Carlyle's History of the French Revolution, was the son of the former lady. We need not dwell upon his career, which closed on the scaffold—the dire scaffold of the Reign of Terror, to which he had doomed his guiltless kinsman, Louis XVI. The son of *Egalité* became King of the French after the Revolution of 1830, by which Charles X. was driven from France, and reigned till February, 1848, when he was driven out in his turn. His mother was a Bourbon, daughter of the Duke of Penthièvre. He also married a Bourbon, a daughter of Ferdinand IV., of Naples, whose name he gave to his eldest son, the Duke of Orleans. The latter was killed in 1842 by being thrown from his carriage. He was only in his 32nd year, but he had married in 1838 the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and left two sons, Louis Philippe Albert, Comte de Paris, and Robert, Duc de Chartres. The other sons of King Louis Philippe were Louis Charles, Duc de Nemours; François, Prince de Joinville; Henri, Duc d'Aumale, and Antoine, Duc de Montpensier. This last, who was born in 1821, married the Infanta Maria Luisa of Bourbon, sister of ex-Queen Isabella, and second daughter of King Ferdinand VI. His eldest daughter, Maria Isabella, became the wife of the Comte de Paris, and the issue of the marriage is six children, two sons (Louis Philippe Robert, Duke of Orleans, and Ferdinand François, a child of six years), and four daughters, of whom the eldest is married to the King of Portugal. By the marriages of his uncles and aunts and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, the Comte de Paris is connected with several other of the Imperial and Royal houses of Europe and (till the revolution in Brazil) of America. The eldest daughter of Louis Philippe married the King of the Belgians, widower of the much regretted Princess Charlotte of England and cousin of Queen Victoria. One of his daughters married a Prince of the line of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha; another married a Prince of Wurtemberg. The Duc d'Aumale married a Princess of the Naples Bourbons; the Prince de Joinville married a sister of Dom Pedro, ex-Emperor of Brazil, and the Duc de Nemours, the Princess Victoria of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. The Duc de Chartres (the Comte's brother) married his cousin, daughter of the Prince de Joinville, and the eldest of his four children (two sons, two daughters,) married Prince Waldemar, son of King Christian of Denmark, thus establishing a connection with the imperial family of Russia, the royal families of England, Greece and the faded glories of Hanover. So much for his family. As for his personal career, the Comte de Paris has lived the life of an amateur statesman, soldier and author. With

his uncle, the Prince de Joinville, and his brother, the Duc de Chartres, he served on the staff of General McClellan, in the American Civil War, of which he has written a history. His brother took part in the Franco-Prussian war in the *corps d'armée* of Brittany under General Briand. The later record of the Comte is well known. He succeeded to the representation of the older, as well as the younger, branch of the royal house on the death of the Comte de Chambord, and, notwithstanding his exile, he is looked upon by his royalist supporters as Philip VII. *Le roi est mort—Vive le Roi!*

TORONTO ART GALLERY.—The Ontario Society of artists have secured control of the Toronto Art Gallery,



ROOMS OF THE TORONTO ART GALLERY.

which they will make their permanent headquarters. They have long required a proper gallery for their exhibitions, and they owe their acquisition of this necessary feature of an Art Society to the enterprise of a private citizen, Mr. J. Enoch Thompson, who built the new Art Gallery last year in connection with the Academy of Music. The gallery consists of a *suite* of four rooms, with north and roof



ROOMS OF THE TORONTO ART GALLERY.

lights, and is also provided with smoking and dressing rooms. The main room is 45x70. The gallery has already become a prominent feature in the artistic and social world of Ontario. Several fine exhibitions of paintings have been held there. At present Mr. Scott, the well-known art dealer of Montreal, occupies the north rooms with a fine collection of European paintings. The Ontario Society of Artists gives a ball there on the 30th to celebrate their taking possession.

SCENES FROM "THE LITTLE TYCOON."—These scenes from Willard & Spencer's "tuneful and amusing" comic opera, were taken by our artist for the express purpose of

gratifying the readers of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED. They have been pronounced capital as illustrations of Japanese life by a gentleman lately arrived from the land of the Rising Sun.

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN AND HIS FAMILY.—This engraving is supplementary to the portraits which appeared in our issue of September 13, which also contained biographical sketches of the Earl and Countess. Our readers may remember that Lord Aberdeen (seventh in the list of earls) is a grandson of the famous Prime Minister under whom Mr. Gladstone first took office as Chancellor of the Exchequer. He is now in his 43rd year. He was educated at St. Andrews and Oxford. He has since he came to maturity been a consistent Liberal, and has adhered faithfully to Mr. Gladstone in his changing fortunes. As Lord Lieutenant of Ireland for a short time he won much popularity, and proved a sage administrator. Lady Aberdeen, youngest daughter of Lord Tweedmouth (formerly Sir Dudley Coutts Marjoribanks), is a woman of rare gifts and is highly esteemed by rich and poor alike. She is president of the Haddo House Association, which trains young women for domestic duties. Since their arrival in Canada Lord and Lady Aberdeen have entered cordially into the life of our people, by whom they are deservedly much liked and respected.

FIRE AT THE ABATTOIR.—This engraving gives a vivid idea of the fire at the Western Abattoir, St. Henri, Montreal, which was first discovered at half past six on the evening of the 22nd ult. The alarm being given, the brigade was promptly on the spot, but the blaze from the burning fats and oils stored in the building made it virtually impossible to arrest the conflagration. The building destroyed was of brick, four storeys high, and the loss was variously estimated. The insurance amounted in all to about \$20,000.

SAND BANKS, PICTON, ONT.—Of all Nature's master pieces, this unique reach of white hills is among her most beautiful and weird. They are situated on the shore of Lake Ontario, about ten miles from Picton, in the County of Prince Edward, and visitors passing to them through Picton, thus have occasion to drive over one of the pleasantest roads in Ontario, bordered in summer-time with waving grain fields, gardens and groves of rich-foliaged trees of many varieties. Here are two fine views of the hills by a Picton artist, Mr. W. F. Johnston, who has taken first prize on work exhibited at the Art Association of Canada, Toronto. One shows the southerly limit of the hills, with the lake and its rocky shore in the foreground. The second view shows the lake in existence, and is a continuation of one of the hills, although there are arid reaches where no trees are found, only fragments of time-shattered limbs and roots. The hills are certainly a beautiful curiosity, and travellers from many parts of America come to visit them and rest awhile by the great shore.

FORT MISSISSAUGA, NIAGARA.—The fort shown in our engraving was erected to the left of Fort George and near the centre of the familiar point of land, after the retreat of the Americans in 1813. It was so called after a tribe of Indians who once had their habitation in the district. In its construction the brick and stones of the burned town were utilized. The tower is still standing, though dismantled, but its iron-studded gates lie open, the palisades that defended its trenches having nearly all disappeared. "Cattle and horses," as Miss Murray writes in *Pictorial Canada*, "now graze peacefully round these old memorials of war, and the lake bears friendly ships from shore to shore; but the inhabitants of Niagara have not yet forgotten what their fathers suffered when, in the frost and snow of December, 1813, helpless women and little children were turned into the street and their houses burned to the ground."

"Dear me, I hope it ain't serious!" said old Mrs. Bunker. "What's the matter?" "Ethel says in her letter that she and her husband had a row on the lake Saturday afternoon." "Pooh! that ain't r-o-w row. It's r-o-w row."