

party was gathered to "meet" her. All depends on the Presidential note. It is just possible that the fair artist did not care to place herself on exhibition.

As the Government cannot possibly be filling up the Senate with Conservatives, it would be a graceful act if they appointed Hon. Mr. Marchand to represent his own district, in the stead of the late Senator Bureau. We make this recommendation, irrespective of politics, but distinctly on the ground that Mr. Marchand is a journalist and a distinguished man of letters.

We cordially join our colleagues of the press in recommending Mr. Mercer Adam as the Librarian of the contemplated Free Library of Toronto. Mr. Mercer is thoroughly up in the book and publishing trade, besides being a ripe scholar and a graceful writer. His services to the cause of education in Ontario further entitle him to some such reward.

TORONTO has again taken the lead of Montreal. It is about to establish a Free Library under the most encouraging auspices. For years past the NEWS has taken frequent occasion to advocate the establishment of such an institution in this city, but so far no definite measures have been adopted. This is one of the few points in which Montreal is lamentably behind the age.

It is another cheerful proof of the prosperous condition of the country that the accounts of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the period between the 12th August and the 31st December, show a balance sufficient to pay full interest upon first and second preference stocks, and three and a half per cent. upon third preference. The result is likewise a tribute to the wise management of the railway.

MR. ROBNEY, M. P. for Halifax, is doing a good work by proposing to extend very widely the provisions of the Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. The word "animal" in the Act will be made to include every living creature, and the words "torture," "torment," or "cruelty" will apply to every act, omission or neglect whereby unjustifiable physical pain, suffering or death is caused or permitted.

HON. MR. ROBERTSON, M. P. P. for Sherbrooke, has been the first to lay in a protest against the reduction of the Provincial Immigration grant. Last year the sum was \$15,000; this year it is proposed to vote only \$12,000. Retrenchment is certainly the order of the day, but retrenchment in this instance is unwise. If we cannot increase, we should certainly not diminish the Immigration Fund.

THERE is a petition before the Quebec Legislature for an act of incorporation of a new Press Association. We have an institution of the kind in Montreal, but it scarcely goes beyond obtaining reduced rates of travel on the railways. What we want is a society akin to that of Ontario which is far ahead of us in this respect. The two bodies need not antagonize, but should rather coalesce into a whole that shall be a credit and an advantage to the profession in Quebec.

THE last mails have brought us the English and foreign illustrated papers in which there are several pictorial representations of our late Carnival. This is very gratifying, but there lurks a suspicion that the exhibitions of our winter scenes are not the best incentives to emigration. There is the counterbalancing impression, however, that we know how to enjoy ourselves in Canada, despite the severity of our climate. In that respect the Montreal Winter Carnival was an emphatic success.

THE debate in the Provincial Legislature on the estimates for M. Fabre's office at Paris promise to be interesting. What that gentleman has been doing for us in France is not yet known, but it is very certain that if he were supplied with abundant emigration literature, of the proper sort, he might find plenty of work in

getting colonists from the North of France, Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine and the French Cantons of Switzerland who would prove a valuable acquisition especially to this Province.

THE Supreme Court of Canada is being treated by the Government of Ontario in a manner not calculated to enhance its prestige or deepen public confidence in its decisions. The Streams Bill which was declared unconstitutional by the unanimous judgment of the Supreme Court has been appealed to the Imperial Privy Council, and Mr. Bethune, Q.C., has gone over to argue the case. This is the first time that a Province has arrayed itself against one of our public institutions, and the incident is altogether a notable one.

No decision has yet been reached in the case of the confiscation of the works of Voltaire and Paine by the Collector of Customs at this port. The question is a broad and far-reaching one that cannot be suffered to remain long in abeyance. If the matter comes up in the Courts, as appears likely, there will be rare fencing among the lawyers, and the papers will be flooded with letters from all grades of philosophers. The circumstances will afford the Pioneer Free Thought Club of Montreal an opportunity of pronouncing itself.

THE Legislature must not let the Spencer Wood estimates pass without the most searching scrutiny. The sum of \$30,000 for the entertainment of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor is preposterous, and in the present condition of the Provincial Exchequer an almost criminal waste. The White House at Washington costs only \$20,000 a year for maintenance and repairs and \$5,000 for heating. If nothing else will do, let the mansion be returned to the Federal Government and a residence provided for His Honor within the city of Quebec.

THERE is something singular, if not comical, in the way that the late Provincial Ministry of New Brunswick came to grief within a few days after the opening of the session. The election of Speaker, which is usually a test of party strength, took place without encumbrance, but almost immediately afterward, a vote of want of confidence was carried without notice and without discussion. The Ministers were naturally taken aback and puzzled what to do, but had finally to yield to the inevitable. It will be curious to see how the new Blair Cabinet will be able to maintain itself.

CANADA is going to distinguish herself this month by the first International Bench Show ever held in America. The Dominion Kennel Club have their inaugural exhibition at Ottawa, on the 17th inst., whereat a great number of breeders, fanciers and sportsmen, from the United States and the Dominion will be represented. Among the novel features will be a pair of Esquimaux or North-West dogs with their sleds, and the Marquis of Lorne has telegraphed the Governor of Newfoundland for a couple of diving dogs, that are said to plunge as deep as forty feet into the sea after fish upon which they live exclusively.

WHILE Prince Napoleon is asserting his Imperial rights, and the Orleans Princes are under legislative ban for not abdicating their royal claims, it must be a cause of relief to France that the Bourbon-Naundorfs, descendants of the famous Dutchman who held that he was the Dauphin Louis XVII., are prepared to forego their claim upon the throne of France. But they impose one condition. They stipulate that search shall be made for certain documents left by Louis XVI. of the deepest interest to their cause. They will designate the spot where these documents are to be found, only reserving to themselves whatever titles to property or valuables that they may contain. It appears that the French Government have virtually accepted this singular offer.

THE Canadian Pacific Railway, in the person of Mr. George Stephen, has taken a step that may have its influence on the Irish question. It proposes that the Imperial Government assume the expense of sending out ten thousand

Irish agriculturalists to the North-West, during May and June next, and offers to provide each family with a free grant of 160 acres of the best land available. The necessary capital for starting will be advanced by an arrangement among the railway and land colonization companies. We are aware that, in the eyes of many, emigration is a desperate remedy for political ills, but the Irish crisis is economic as well as political, and emigration is a merciful solution of the first phase of the problem. As between starvation in the old land and abundance in the new there ought to be no hesitation arising from mistaken patriotic considerations.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE ELDER BRANCH OF THE BOURBONS AND THE BONAPARTES.

The Count de Chambord, who was born on the 29th of September, 1820, son of Prince Charles Ferdinand d'Artois, is the grandson of Charles X., the last king of the elder Bourbon branch, who reigned in France, and abdicated the 2nd of August 1820, in favour of Henry d'Artois, Duke de Bordeaux, the present Count de Chambord. The Count married, in 1846, Marie Therese, Archduchess of Austria-Este (born in 1817), the eldest daughter of Francis IV., late Duke of Modena, but has no issue.

The Empress Eugenie de Guzman, Porto-Carrero and Palafox, fourteenth Countess of Teba, Countess of Banoa and Mora, Marquise of Moya, Ardalis, Osera, etc., born May 5, 1826, is the daughter of Count Cyprian de Montijo and Miranda, Duke of Penedraza; married to the Emperor Napoleon III., Jan. 29, 1853, and became a widow Jan. 9, 1873.

Prince Napoleon, born Sept. 9, 1822, is the son of the late Jerome Napoleon, King of Westphalia under Napoleon I., and of Catherine, Princess of Wurtemberg. He was educated at Rome, Florence and Geneva, and took service in the Wurtemberg army when seventeen years old. In 1840 he left Germany, and during the reign of his cousin Napoleon III., he was made general de division. Jan. 30, 1854, he married Princess Clothilde (born March 2, 1843), the daughter of King Victor Emmanuel II. of Italy. Prince Napoleon has two sons—Prince Victor, born in Paris, July 18, 1862, and Prince Louis, born in Meudon, July 16, 1864. Princess Marie, his only daughter, was born Dec. 20, 1866.

Princess Mathilde, the sister of Prince Napoleon was born May 27, 1820, and married, in 1840, Prince Anatole Demidoff of San Donato, Florence, who died in 1870.

Prince Roland Bonaparte is the son of Prince Pierre, a nephew of Napoleon I. Prince Roland was married to the daughter of Mme. Blanc, of St. Carlo.

The younger, or Orleans branch, of the Bourbons comprises the sons and grandchildren of King Louis-Philippe, who abdicated on the 24th of February, 1848, in favour of his grandson, Louis-Philippe, the present Count de Paris. He is the son of the Duke d'Orleans King Louis-Philippe's eldest son, who was married to Helena, a Princess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin, and lost his life by a carriage accident on the 13th of July, 1842.

The Count de Paris was born at Paris the 24th of August, 1838, and married at Kingston-on-Thames, the 30th of May, his cousin, Princess Isabelle, the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier. He has five children. Princess Marie-Amelie, born at Twickenham, Sept. 28, 1865; Prince Louis-Philippe Robert, born at York House near Twickenham, Feb. 6, 1869; Princess Helene, born June 16, 1871; Princess Isabelle, born at Castle d'Eu, May 7, 1878; Prince Jacques, born at Castle d'Eu, in July 1880. The Count de Paris holds the appointment of lieutenant colonel on the staff of the territorial army.

THE YOUNGER OR ORLEANS BRANCH OF THE BOURBONS.

The Duke de Chartres, his younger brother, was born at Paris, the 9th of November, 1840, and married June 11, 1863, at Kingston-on-Thames, his cousin, Princess Françoise, daughter of the Prince de Joinville, born Aug. 14, 1844. He has five children, Marie, Robert, Henri, Marguerite, and Jean, four of whom were born at Ham, near Richmond. The Duke de Chartres is Colonel of the 12th Regiment of Chasseurs a Cheval, and fought as a volunteer during the Franco-German War.

The Duke de Nemours, second son of King Louis-Philippe, was born at Paris, Oct. 9, 1814, and married, April 27, 1840, Princess Victoria, the daughter of Prince Ferdinand of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. He has four children—1. Prince Louis, Count d'Eu, born at Neuilly, April 29, 1842, and married to Princess Isabelle of Brazil, with issue of two sons. 2. Prince Ferdinand, Duke d'Alencon, born at Neuilly, July 12, 1844, and married, Sept. 28, 1844, to Princess Sophie, Duchess of Bavaria, with issue of one daughter and one son. He is captain in the French Artillery. 3. Princess Marguerite, born at Paris, Feb. 16, 1848, and married to Prince Ladislas Czartoryski in 1872. 4. Princess Blanche, born at Claremont in 1857.

The Prince de Joinville, third son of King Louis-Philippe, vice-admiral in the French navy, was born at Neuilly, Aug. 14, 1818, and married, in 1843, Princess Françoise, daughter of

Peter I., late Emperor of Brazil. He has one daughter, Françoise, who married the Duke de Chartres, and one son, who serves as lieutenant in the French navy.

The Duke d'Anmale, fourth son of King Louis-Philippe, was born at Neuilly, Jan. 16, 1822, and married, in 1844, Princess Caroline de Bourbon, the daughter of Prince Leopold of the two Sicilies (died in 1869), without issue. He is general of division in the French army, Grand Cross of the Legion d'Honneur, and member of the Academie Francaise.

The Duke de Montpensier, fifth son of King Louis-Philippe, was born July 31, 1824, and married, Oct. 10, 1846, Princess Louise, sister of Queen Isabella II. of Spain. His daughter, Princess Isabella, born at Seville Sept. 21, 1848, is married to the Count de Paris, and his son, Prince Antoine, born in 1866, lives with his father. Princess Clémentine, the only daughter of King Louis-Philippe, was born at Paris June 3, 1817, and married, April 20, 1843, Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha.

CHESS WITH LIVING PIECES.—The event took place on Friday, February 2nd, and the scene was the Guildhall of the ancient City of Winchester. Here an area of 576 superficial feet was covered with squares of white and black cloth, and on this "chequer" were displayed the chessmen, who were made, not of ivory or boxwood, but of flesh and blood. The pawns were dressed as Tudor pages, in slashed and puffed tunics; the queens were in Elizabethan dresses; the kings wore long velvet cloaks; the knights had morions and breastplates; the bishops wore copes and mitres; the rooks had pasteboard castles as head-dresses. The players who were to direct the movement of this gallant array were seated at a little table on a dais at one end of the hall, and the moves they made on the ordinary chess-board between them were called out alternately by two young sergeants from the Winchester *dépot* of the 90th Rifles. It was rather wearisome work for the living chessmen, although on an average less than a minute elapsed between each move of the various games.

The sketches from which our engraving is taken were forwarded by Captain A. H. Drummond.

BEACONSFIELD, TASMANIA.—Tasmania, which of all British Colonies bears the palm for the healthfulness and agreeableness of its climate, remained for many years after the cessation of convict deportation in rather a stagnant condition. Of late, however, it has been proved to possess mineral resources little inferior to those of its mighty Continental neighbours on the northern side of Bass's Straits, and accordingly the colony has taken a fresh start.

Beaconsfield, formerly called Beandy Creek, is a township on the north coast, about thirty-three miles north-west of Launceston, and owes its flourishing condition entirely to the gold discoveries made there. The yield from the alluvial diggings, as is always the case, soon abated, but there is enough gold in the quartz reefs to keep miners at work for many years, and one of these reefs, the Tasmania, is said to be the most productive in the Southern Hemisphere. Beaconsfield now boasts of a population of nearly 2,500 persons, and has churches, schools, hotels, an assembly room, a mining exchange, and most of the other apparatus of civilisation. Still, we cannot expect the neatness of an English town which has existed for centuries. In Weld Street, the main thoroughfare, there were a good many holes, and tree-stumps as yet unextracted. Mr. John Ward, junr., to whom we are indebted for our sketches says: "Soon after our arrival we saw a curiosity—a young bull ridden barebacked by a boy, guided by a horse's bridle, with snaffle bit. The large overshot water-wheel is used for driving a battery for crushing ore. Near here a miner was reclining outside his tent watching the boiling of his pot which was slung over a fire with two sticks. The mine is well worked, and rich stone was being raised from the Golden Gate shaft, where vigorous pumping was going on. The Post Office was located in an old wooden shanty. We visited the Tasmania Mine (spoken of above). We entered No. 2 Drift from the street. The tunnels are on different levels, and communicate by means of shafts. They are lofty and heavily-timbered. We stayed at the Club Hotel, a new building with good accommodation, civility, and moderate charges. There is a tramway company, with a station-house in the main street. The car is drawn by one horse, and the rails are wooden. By this conveyance we were carried 2½ miles through the bush to Bowen's Jetty, where we embarked on the little steamer *Empress of India*, and, after enjoying the scenery of the River Tamar, reached Launceston in four hours."

RICHARD WAGNER.

This great musician who died lately at Venice within only two months of his seventieth year, was born at Leipzig on May 22, 1813. His father who was an officer of the police, died six months after his son's birth, young Wagner being brought up by his step-father. Curiously enough, as a child he manifested no particular sign of talent. He was first intended for a painter, but, making no progress with the brush, it was thought he might possibly have a taste for the sister Art, music, he having learnt a few tunes on the piano. At the age of nine the boy first showed a symptom of that queer contrariety which has ever been his chief characteristic.