

is more than double that yield per acre. The land requires no clearing of timber. It simply needs to be ploughed and at once produces most productive crops, thus enabling settlers to avoid all the hardships known to backwoods-men in clearing up heavily-timbered lands.

Many laudable efforts are being made to open this great North-West to settlers and immigrants, and it is therefore a satisfaction to learn that the wealthy Hudson's Bay Company have also taken the field under the intelligent and energetic management of their new Land Commissioner, Mr. C. J. BRYDGES, who has just travelled over the ground himself and embodied his views in a valuable pamphlet, an advertisement of which appears in another column of this issue.

The Hudson's Bay Company are the owners, under the Dominion Lands Act, of two sections in every surveyed township in the great fertile belt. Each section consists of 640 acres, and will be sold either in block or in quarter sections of 160 acres each. In addition to these two sections in each township, a list is made out of lots owned by the Hudson's Bay Company, and which are now also offered for sale. They comprise some of the very best farms fronting on the Red and Assiniboine rivers. They include lands in the best prairie districts, capable of producing the largest and best crops of wheat; also land admirably adapted for cattle raising; and a large number of wood lots.

These lands are the choicest lots in the country, and are offered for sale on exceedingly easy terms of payment. The prices range from \$3 to \$6 per acre and upwards, according to location and other circumstances.

The terms of payment are remarkably easy, viz., one-eighth of the price in cash at the time of sale, and the balance in seven equal annual instalments, with interest at seven per cent. per annum on the amount due.

A purchaser of a farm of 160 acres, at say \$4 an acre, will only require to pay \$80 in cash, and an equal sum every year for seven years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum. A formal agreement is given him on the payment of the first instalment, which will be exchanged for a deed on the last payment being made.

#### THE LATE SENATOR CHANDLER.

Zachariah Chandler, United States Senator from Michigan, spoke at a political meeting in Chicago on the night of the 31st ult., and the next morning was found dead in his bed at the Grand Pacific Hotel. Having received a number of visitors in the afternoon, he complained to a friend of a pain in his chest. He took a nap, and when he awoke he again complained of pain, and expressed the belief that he had taken cold while speaking in an open tent at Janesville. After his return from the political meeting, he bade Mr. Spaulding good-night at his room in the hotel, and requested the porter to call him at seven o'clock. As Mr. Spaulding shook his hand he said, "I hope, Senator, you will arrive home safely, and have a quiet time. You have had a hard fight through this campaign." To this Senator Chandler replied, "I feel relieved to think I am so near the end." In the morning the porter found him dead in his bed. Mr. Chandler was born in Bedford, New Hampshire, December 10, 1813. There he spent his boyhood days, and received his education. When a young man he went to Detroit, Michigan, where he became a prosperous merchant. In 1851 he was elected Mayor of that city. A year later the Whigs ran him for Governor of the State, but he was defeated. He succeeded General Cass as Senator in the Thirty-fifth Congress. He was twice re-elected to the Senate, serving uninterruptedly from March, 4, 1857, to March 3, 1875. In October, 1875, he was appointed by President Grant to the position of Secretary of the Interior. During the national campaign of 1876 he was Chairman of the Republican National Committee. Of Mr. Chandler's recent service in the Senate little need be said, except that he took the seat vacated by the retirement of Senator Christiancy, and on the 3rd of March last made a forcible speech against the bill granting a pension to Jefferson Davis, which profoundly impressed the country. The dead Senator left a fortune of several millions of dollars.

We beg to call attention to the Phonographic Upright Piano, a description of which is found among our advertisements. It is really a wonderful musical instrument, besides enjoying the advantage of being cheap.

#### TWO GREAT JOURNALISTS.

We present our readers to-day with the portraits of two men made famous in the exercise of their profession—William H. Russell and Archibald Forbes—the former the father of war correspondents, and the latter his most distinguished disciple.

I.

WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, LL.D.

This great journalist was born in Dublin on the 28th of March, 1821. He was first educated at what is termed a middle-class school, and from thence removed to Trinity College. After gaining some honours here, he came to London in order to study for the bar. He devoted a portion of his time to literary pursuits, and by the influence of his uncle, who was largely connected with the press, was introduced to the managers of the *Times* in 1843, and obtained an appointment on their staff as reporter. After awhile, a more lucrative offer was made to him on the *Morning Chronicle*, where he remained a few years, and then returned to the *Times*. He was also a contributor to "Household Words," "Bentley's Miscellany," and other publications.

During the war of 1849-50, he went to Denmark, and on his return was, in the following year, called to the bar (Middle Temple). In February, 1854, he went out to Malta with the vanguard of the British expedition; and subsequently accompanied the Light Division to Gallipoli. He proceeded with the first detachment from Gallipoli to Scutari, and from Scutari to Varna.

On the embarkation of the British troops for the Crimea, Mr. Russell was attached to the Second Division, and landed with it on the 14th September, 1854. At the battle of the Alma, which took place on the 20th, he was an eyewitness to what was at first presumed to be an ignominious defeat of our troops, but Sir Colin Campbell came to the rescue, and the Russians were driven back, and had the British troops followed up their first victory at Alma there is no doubt that the Crimean war would have ended long before it did.

Mr. Russell's accounts of this battle were read with avidity as fast as they arrived, as were also his vivid descriptions of the investment of Sebastopol, the battle of Balaklava, on the 25th of October, and the battle of Inkerman, November the 5th.

He shared the sufferings of the army during the winter and spring of 1854-5, and in June, 1855, accompanied the expedition to Kerch, and witnessed the attack of June 18th and the assault of the 8th September, which led to the evacuation of the south side of Sebastopol. Subsequently, he was with the expedition which reduced Kinburn.

On returning home, Mr. Russell had but little relaxation from his journalistic labours, for, in 1856, he proceeded to Moscow to describe the coronation of the Czar, and was received with much consideration. In the following year he was attached to the headquarters of Lord Clyde, in India. He was present at the siege and capture of Lucknow in 1858, the operations in Oude, the battle of Bareilly, and the actions in Rohilkund, which preceded the suppression of the revolt.

In 1857 we find Mr. Russell in Italy, where he arrived on the eve of the armistice at Villa Franca; and in 1861 he proceeded to the United States. His account of the Federal retreat at the first battle of Bull Run excited much adverse feeling, while his description of other events during the American war were highly appreciated. He returned from America in 1863, and on the outbreak of the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 he joined the headquarters of Benedek, and witnessed the battle of Königgratz on July 3rd.

Once more he returned, and then contested the borough of Chelsea at the general election as a Conservative candidate, but was unsuccessful. Two years later he accompanied the Prince of Wales to Constantinople, the Crimea, and Greece. When the war of 1870 broke out, Mr. Russell repaired to the headquarters of the Crown-Prince of Prussia, and was with it from the battle of Worth (August 6th), the battle of Sedan (Sept. 1st), till the siege of Paris.

In 1875-6 he accompanied the Prince of Wales on his tour through India, meanwhile jotting off his experiences and the scenes he had witnessed in various volumes, and is now special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* at the Cape and Zululand.

II.

ARCHIBALD FORBES.

The hero of the "Ride from Lund," as far as we have been able to ascertain, was placed at the University of Aberdeen, there to remain until completely educated. But impatient of restraint, weary of college dullness, and panting for a bustling and exciting life, he threw aside his books, deserted the University, and enlisted into the Royal Dragoons, became a "rough rider" and a non-commissioned officer, and, after five years, obtained his discharge.

During these five years he showed considerable literary ability, devoting all his leisure time to the principal technical works in the barrack library, and on leaving the army adopted literature as a profession. His first ventures to the "Cornhill Magazine" and "St. Paul's Magazine" were mostly upon military subjects. He was so successful that occasional checks found their way to the barracks, much to the gratification of his comrades in the troop-room, and perhaps sometimes a little to their demoralisation.

He was still a young man, for Mr. Forbes, notwithstanding the scenes and battles he has witnessed, is even now only forty-one years of age, though the streaks of silver in his hair may cause him to look a little older.

Finding his articles so well received by the London editors, and as remuneration began to increase, he threw aside the sword for the pen, obtained his discharge, marked "good," and then launched on the sea of journalism. After striving hard for a little time on various literary works, he became editor of the *London Scotsman*, and then accepted the post of war correspondent of the *Morning Advertiser* during the early period of the Franco-German war. His letters attracted much attention, and, on his return from Metz, to resume his duties on the *London Scotsman*, he was immediately engaged by the manager of the *Daily News* to return to the scene of his labours at Metz; and at the same time it was arranged that he should send full telegraphs of his letters instead of short telegrams of the principal items and events, as had been hitherto done. These letters soon attracted universal attention. His military knowledge and his early rough-riding enabled him quickly to outstrip other correspondents in conveying "early intelligence." He would grasp almost any position at once, and then gallop off to the nearest post-office to forward his news. He was on the spot at Sedan when the Emperor of the French gave up his sword to the Emperor of Germany; from thence he was the first newspaper correspondent to enter Paris after that eventful day.

The adventures and hair-breadth escapes of Mr. Forbes while mixed up with the scenes during the Commune rising would fill a volume. He was forced to assist at the barricades, and stratagems to forward his "copy" evidenced his vigorous and active mind. He passed through three campaigns in Spain; was in Servia; was the first to record the result at Plevna, the battle in the Shipka Pass, and other stirring events. His often-recurring rides of more than a hundred miles at a time, in order to be the first to convey news, have deservedly won him world-wide fame.

#### A WEEK OF OPERA.

The visits of an opera company are few and far between in Montreal, and the mere announcement of the approaching appearance of an operatic troupe in our midst is sufficient to cause people to anticipate a treat. *Non cunctis contingit adire Corinthum*, or in other words, it is not every one who has enjoyed or can enjoy the hearing of Patti's, Lucca's, Titiens or Nilsson's voice and we must fain be content with what is provided for us. And, in a sense, Montrealers are not hard to please, as those who witnessed the way in which the truncated efforts and burlesques upon singing and orchestration to which we were treated in the days of the Holmans, were rewarded with large and often enthusiastic audiences.

Miss Emma Abbott came to us with a newspaper reputation which must be taken with a good many grains of salt. Accustomed as we are here to the indiscriminate laudations of certain of our contemporaries in musical and dramatic matters, they certainly surpassed themselves in this instance, and with the exception of one or two among them, we will not say criticism, but not even a fair expression of facts was attempted. It may be true that there are few competent to undertake so delicate a task, but it is certainly true and a matter of public notoriety that a long advertisement insures a favourable "notice" and that newspaper proprietors feel themselves bound to give *quid pro quo*. And the public knows it. *Paul and Virginia* drew a crowded house on the opening night, when Madame Zelda Séguin, already favourably known to our dilettanti, reaped the applause which her fine contralto voice, her splendid stage presence and acting deserved. She held her own in every part wherein she appeared, and we are paying a just compliment to this talented lady in saying that her name alone was a tower of strength to the company, and that she herself was the attraction that brought many to the Academy of Music. She reaped the lion's share of applause. Messrs. Tom Karl, Stoddard and Macdonald likewise became favourites among us. In the *Bohemian Girl*, the first-named gentleman gave as good a rendering as could be desired of "When other lips" and "Fair land of Poland." Mr. Stoddard distinguished himself especially as *Valentine* in Gounod's *Faust*, and Mr. Macdonald as the Count in the *Bohemian Girl* and *Mefistofele* in *Faust*. Mr. Ellis Ryse, once a favourite here, has sadly fallen from his estate. Miss Stone pleased her audience on the rare occasions on which she appeared. We are not disposed to indulge in hypercriticism respecting Miss Emma Abbott, being only too grateful for an occasional opportunity of listening to the best interpreters of modern song, but with all the good will in the world, we cannot refrain from saying that Miss Abbott has been injudiciously praised. Her voice is sweet, fresh, and true; the medium register being particularly rich, while the upper notes, however artistically used, are decidedly thin. That she is a fair interpreter of light opera, such as *Paul and Virginia* and the *Bohemian Girl* is unquestionable, but she lacks those more robust qualities which are indispensable to the proper rendering of such intense lyrics as is embodied in *Marguerite* and *Leon-*

*ora*. She has a pleasing figure, her acting, though conventional, is neither awkward nor strained, but she lacks variety of treatment and does not always adapt herself to the phases of her role. While all the operas were pretty much given in their entirety, we must object to the version of *Il Trovatore*, which differed throughout from that set down in the *libretti* sold on the occasion. Notwithstanding these little snatches of criticism, we only re-echo public sentiment when we declare that the thanks of the community are due to the enterprising manager who favoured us with the performances of a company, not perfect indeed, but far above the average of those that periodically visit us.

Mrs. SCOTT-SIDDONS, we are happy to see, is announced for two evening entertainments and a matinee. The evenings are to be Thursday and Friday, 20th and 21st, and the matinee Saturday, the 22nd inst. The programmes embrace the grave and gay, the lively and severe, and range from the immortal Shakespeare to the mortal Mark Twain. Shakespeare contributes "The Taming of the Shrew," scenes from "As You Like It," "Hubert and Arthur," and several others, and Mark Twain a most roarable scene from the "Innocents Abroad," while between these two we see Scott, Moore, Parnell, Gilbert, and others, figuring. The style of Mrs. Siddons' reading is faultless, and the effect on her audience always heightened by her infinite grace and matchless beauty. The readings will take place in Nordheimer's Hall, under the management of Mr. DeZouche.

#### HUMOROUS.

THE Czar is building himself a yacht that will cost a million of dollars. A man has just left Rochester for St. Petersburg, authorized to offer the Czar \$125 if he will call it "The Hop Bitters."

"YOUR American dinners are a revelation," said an English tourist, as he sat down to a table well garnished with green corn and watermelon. That night he dreamed of more curious things than St. John saw in the Isle of Patmos.

A WOMAN who was called as a witness in an assault case tried in the Edinburgh police court recently, on being asked by the magistrate what was the profession of her husband, answered promptly, "My husband is a bankrupt, sir."

A SHIRT has two arms, the same as pantaloons have two legs. Yet one is called a pair and the other is only one. Isn't it time that we let up on astronomy and paid more attention to the every-day trifles that vex the clearest minds?

THE *Hawkeye* says: "Lightning has been accused of some strange freaks lately. One day recently it struck a Jersey editor in the throat and passed down into his stomach. He paid his ten cents and it didn't hurt him a bit." This is a mistake, friend, it did burn when it struck.

Now is the time of a year that the young bride fondly gazes at seven fish knives, and a pair of sugar tongs, a napkin ring, and a clock, and sweetly whispers to the wedding guests that "the other presents are not displayed, owing to the wish of the givers, who hate publicity."

He was a new man in the big music store, she was a delicate blonde. She entered and approached the young man, timidly asked, "Have you 'Rocked in the cradle of the deep?'" He answered with a slight blush and some hesitation, gazing far away towards the horizon, "Well—I really couldn't say—I must have been very young at the time, if I did."

#### FASHION NOTES.

TIGERSKIN muffs are a recent novelty.

THE new greenish blue is known as Japonais.

WALKING dresses are short enough to show the shoe.

FIGHTS will be more worn this winter than ever before.

THE hair is generally worn low, whether it is becoming or not.

FANCY feathers are the leading feature in bonnet trimmings.

MRS. HARRIET E. STANTON promises to excel her mother in oratory.

BITS of tinsel, jet and many jet beads are added to feather ornaments.

THE latest contrast in suits imported from Paris is that of brown with green.

NEW muffs to match costumes are in reticule shape trimmed with lace or fringe.

THE new amaranth red has a purplish tinge, which makes it becoming to blondes.

BRIDESMAIDS at English weddings carry baskets of flowers instead of bouquets.

MORE than twenty new books by women are announced for immediate publication.

THE broad belts now in favour indicate a return to the short waists of twenty years ago.

LYDIA MARIA CHILD lives in a quiet home at Wayland, Mass. The home is an old one, of only a story and a half, of Quaker simplicity.

THE woman suffrage movement begins to assume importance on the Pacific coast. Several public meetings have lately been held in San Francisco.

OVERSKIRTS grow in popularity, and they incline perceptibly toward the panier effects. The disposal of the trimmings is a matter of individual taste.

PLUSH jackets of various shapes are to be worn with street suits during the winter. The trimming on the hat or bonnet will be of the same material and colour.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Pimples eruptions on the face so annoying to the young and difficult to cure, can be entirely eradicated from the system by using ACNE PILLS. They contain nothing injurious nor, apart from the disease do they in any way affect the constitution, save as a healthy tonic and an aid to digestion. Box with full directions for treatment and care mailed to any part of Canada for \$1, sample packets 12 cents in stamps. Address W. Hearn Chemist Ottawa.