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Illustrated News

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 27th, 1875.

THE NORTH WEST GOVERNMENT.

We think there can be no objection to the scheme, proposed by the Ottawa Government, of giving the great Northwest Territory, outside of Manitoba, a regular machinery of Administration. It is true that this wild Lone Land is as yet only sparsely inhabited, and that all the settlements are distant from each other, but perhaps from the latter of these facts arises the necessity of such protection as established Government can alone furnish. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that, within a very few years, the Fertile Belt will count its thousands of immigrants and that all along the line of the proposed Pacific Railway, towns and villages will spring up.

The Territory which is thus to be organized extends from the Province of Manitoba to the base of the Rocky Mountains. Fort Pelly three hundred miles from Fort Garry, will probably be its Capital. It is already a garrison of the Northwest Mounted Police.

The new Administration of the Northwest will consist of a Lieutenant-Governor and of a Council of five members appointed by the Governor-General. Of these five members, the three Stipendiary Magistrates of the Territory will be *ex-officio* members of the Council, and the other two will be selected from the principal Indian Agents, or other residents. Whenever, within an area of a thousand square miles, there is a population of one thousand souls, they are to have a representation of one member in the Council, and when the number has increased to two thousand, they will be entitled to a second member. As soon as there are twenty-one members, the Council will become a Legislative Assembly, and then probably will be entitled to some representation at Ottawa, as are the American Territories at Washington.

The salary of the Lieutenant-Governor will be \$7,000 a year, and that of the Magistrates, \$3,000, and that of the members of the Council \$1,900, and the Clerk of the Council will receive \$1,800. The laws governing the Territory will be consolidated. Every householder who has resided twelve months in the Territory will have a right to vote for a representative in the Council, within his electoral district. Laws are enacted for the appointment of local public officers, the registration of land, the administration of justice, the protection of married women, and the absolute prohibition of intoxicating liquors. A special clause of the Act is added guaranteeing to minorities the privilege of separate or denominational schools, should they choose to establish such.

A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

At the annual dinner of the Association of the University of Trinity College, the question of a Provincial University, or the consolidation of existing Universities of the Province into one on the model of Oxford or Cambridge, was the chief topic of conversation and discussion, and from a little pamphlet which we have received, purporting to be a report of the meeting, it would seem that the opinion was unanimous in favor of the scheme. Hon. JOHN HILLYARD CAMERON, the Chancellor of Trinity, was perhaps the only speaker who suggested a doubt, but that referred rather to the feasibility, than to the desirability of the idea. He rehearsed the events which called Trinity College into existence, and the reasons which might still present an obstacle, so far as this College was concerned, to the consummation of a union. Trinity College was founded with an object which should be dear to the heart of every true member of the Church. Any scheme of union which might endanger the fulfillment of its mission could not be countenanced for a moment. Trinity College had endeavored faithfully to carry out the purposes of its founder. He trusted that, through great difficulty and discouragement, it had, to a large extent, succeeded. If it were possible to extend its sphere of usefulness by entering into a union such as had been referred to—if such a union could be shewn to be practicable, he thought that Trinity College would not hold aloof. He feared, however, that the advocates of the project would be met by many difficulties—difficulties which might prove insurmountable. Laudable as the idea was—simple as it seemed in theory—he had too much reason to fear that attempts to carry it into practical effect would result in failure.

The other speakers, however, among whom were Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH, and Mr. MOSS, M.P., Vice-Chancellor of the University, showed themselves more sanguine, and we believe their hope of union is shared throughout Ontario.

We learn further from the pamphlet before us that old Trinity enjoys an enviable prosperity. Its funds are in good order and well looked after. Its roll of graduates numbers some four hundred, in almost every career and profession, all of whom have reflected credit on their *Alma Mater*. In addition to a staff in Classics, Mathematics, and Chemistry, equal numerically to that of University College, it has a Medical department with twelve professors, and outnumbering in students most Medical Schools in the Dominion. It has built at Port Hope an establishment twice as large as Trinity itself—a thoroughly efficient public school, with more than one hundred boarders.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

After the sunshine comes the storm, after the excitement succeeds the reaction. For the last month or two, our advices from Spain contained glowing accounts of the accession of ALFONSO XII to the throne of his fathers; his triumphant entry into Barcelona, Valencia and Madrid; his visit to the army of the North; the victorious advance of that army, and the anticipated collapse of the Carlist cause. To the general reader, indeed, it did seem for a while that the fratricidal war was about to close at last, and that Spain was on the eve of returning to a period of needed rest, under the mild sway of her youthful king. But the events of the past few weeks have belied these expectations. Our latest intelligence informs us of a serious check to the Alfonsist army, and of grave complications in the capital itself. ALFONSO himself is said to be discouraged, and his eldest sister, the COUNTESS OF GIRGENTI, has hastened to Madrid to revive his drooping spirits.

The Government troops did certainly reap an advantage in relieving the blockaded city of Pamplona, and driving the Carlists from their strong position around

the capital of Navarre. But emboldened by success, they allowed themselves to be surprised at Larcas, and thus lost the ground which they had gained. If the success at Pamplona had been followed up in a soldierly manner, DON CARLOS might, by this time, have been forced into his last entrenchments, but as it is, the moral effect of that victory has been lost, and the Alfonsist cause is again apparently as weak as it was early in January. The King was obliged to return to Madrid, a change of commanding officers had to be made, which is always a source of disaffection, and a new conscription of 65,000 men had to be levied. The consequence is that military operations are for a time suspended, and ALFONSO has lost the initial prestige which an active and triumphant campaign against the Carlists would infallibly have given to his accession.

But the young King has had civil difficulties to encounter in his own capital as well. Acting under the advice of his Ministers, he has thought it necessary to order the banishment of SENOR ZORRILLA. This gentleman, though a Progresista, was one of the supporters of King AMADEO, and a Minister during the greater part of his reign. During the existence of the Republic, he kept aloof from public affairs, but on the accession of ALFONSO, he endeavored to form an opposition club made up of Progresista and Republican adherents. How far he had succeeded in this, and to what extent he had committed himself in hostility to the new monarchy, we have no means of knowing, but it seems unfortunate that he should have been proceeded against in so summary and arbitrary a fashion, in the absence of any overt act. The banishment of ZORRILLA looks very much like a betrayal of weakness on the part of the Government, and can possibly do it no good.

Altogether the situation in Spain is not cheering. The only ray of hope that we see is the fact of the recognition of ALFONSO by the principal governments of Europe. Even the Pope has spoken in favor of his godson, and mildly advised DON CARLOS to abandon the contest. This circumstance may have the good effect of securing a loan for the country, without which it will be almost impossible to carry on the war, or even to pursue the regular work of administration. If the Minister of the young King, CANOVAS DEL CASTILLO, could rise to the heights of real statesmanship, ruling with a firm hand, on the one hand, and infusing a bold spirit of initiative into his generals, on the other hand, there might be a further chance of amelioration in the state of Spain. But so far, he seems to have followed the old ruts of routine, and we have really no assurance of any change for the better in the affairs of the Peninsula.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Hon. Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S Bill "respecting the Civil Service of Canada," has passed through committee of the whole. It is a measure which excites a good deal of interest at Ottawa, as well among members of Parliament as the members of the Civil Service. This is natural, in that its main object is to deal with salaries. It provides for a permanent increase, but in other respects it does not materially alter either the classification or the regulations governing the Civil Service. It is well known that for two years past officers of the Civil Service at Ottawa have been paid a *bonus* equal to 15 per cent. on their salaries, with the exception of the Deputies, whose salaries were, contemporaneously with the *bonus*, permanently raised from \$2,600 to \$3,200 per annum. This increase took place at the time when the salaries of Ministers and Judges were also raised, in consequence of the gradual increase of cost of living making fixed salaries of less relative value than formerly. The present Ministry appear to have determined, in place of continuing to pay the 15 per cent. *bonus* that they will make, by Act of Parliament, a permanent increase to that extent. This

is what the Bill in substance does, and it is just to the officers of the Civil Service. The position which the Ministry have assumed is also much better than that of continuing a system of *bonuses*. The Service is divided into Deputy Heads, Chief Clerks, and Clerks. Clerks shall be divided into three classes: first, second, and third. The salary of a Third Class Clerk shall be five hundred dollars for the first year's service, with an annual increase of fifty dollars per annum until his salary is seven hundred and fifty dollars per annum. He shall not be eligible for promotion into the Second Class until after four years service. Second Class Clerks shall be subdivided into Junior Second Class Clerks and Senior Second Class. A Junior Second Class Clerk shall receive a salary of eight hundred dollars for his first year's service as such, and may have an increase of fifty dollars per annum until his salary is one thousand dollars. He shall not be eligible for promotion into the Senior Second Class until after four years service in the Junior Second Class. A Senior Second Class Clerk's salary shall be twelve hundred dollars for the first year, with an annual increase of fifty dollars until it reaches sixteen hundred. He shall be eligible for promotion to first class at any period of his service in the second class. A First-Class Clerk's salary shall be sixteen hundred dollars per annum, increased in the same manner as the others until it reaches two thousand dollars. He shall be eligible for promotion at any period of his service in the First Class. Chief Clerks shall be of two grades. A Chief Clerk of the second grade shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars for his first year's service, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars per annum until his salary is two thousand four hundred dollars per annum. A Chief Clerk of the first grade shall receive a salary of two thousand four hundred dollars for his first year's service, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars per annum until his salary is two thousand eight hundred dollars per annum. Deputy Heads of Departments shall be appointed by commission under the Great Seal, and shall be respectively the Deputy Heads of the departments therein named. The Deputy Head of each department shall have the general control of the business of the department, and such other powers and duties as may be assigned to him by the Governor in Council; and in the absence of the Minister, and during such absence, may suspend from his duties any officer, clerk or servant of the department who refuses or neglects to obey his directions as such deputy. A Deputy Head shall receive a salary of three thousand two hundred dollars, with an annual increase of one hundred dollars per annum until his salary is three thousand six hundred dollars per annum. No appointment shall be made of any person who is then under the age of eighteen years or over the age of twenty-five years, subject to the following exception: A person over the age of twenty-five years may be appointed to any office or clerkship upon the application and report of the head of the department, and if the person appointed is over the age of forty years, a report of the appointment and the reasons thereof shall be submitted to Parliament at its then next session. The Head of a Department having nominated a person for any clerkship, his permanent appointment shall not take place until he has been for three months on probation; but after he has been permanently appointed, the time he has been on probation shall count in determining the annual increase to which he would be entitled from length of service. No additional first-class clerkship or chief clerkship shall be created except by special vote in the estimates. The Head of a Department shall have the power to promote any person already in the service to any vacancy which may occur in his Department, provided that the person is eligible for such promotion. If for any special reasons it shall be advisable to appoint or promote a Clerk to any class or to any salary within a class, otherwise than is provided for in

the Act, the Governor in Council may make such appointment or promotion upon the report of the Head of the Department, stating the reasons. No extra clerk shall, except under an Order in Council, be employed in any department, unless for a period not exceeding three months, for which he may be paid at a rate not exceeding two dollars per diem, out of the contingencies of the department, on the certificate of the Head or Deputy Head, unless he be a person of special attainments, and employed as such, he may be paid at a rate not exceeding four dollars per diem. A messenger shall enter the service at a salary to be fixed by the Governor in Council, not exceeding four hundred dollars for the first year, and may thereafter have an annual increase of forty dollars per annum, until his salary is six hundred dollars per annum. If there is any extra work periodically occurring which requires the attendance of any of the clerks over and above their ordinary duties, the Head of the Department may, by written departmental instructions, authorize an extra allowance to be made not exceeding fifty cents per hour for every hour such clerk may be so employed.

Some objection is made to the item of Deputies' salaries, on the ground that they got their increase before. This is true, but it must be stated that the salary is not relatively high to the importance of their services. It is true that they are not, under our system of government, responsible to Parliament, but their duty, as is also that of some of the chief officers, is to assist the responsible Ministers, who, without such aid, would be utterly incompetent to conduct the business of a great department.

A resolution was proposed a few days ago in the House of Commons by Mr. CASEY to provide for competitive examinations previous to entry into the Civil Service. It was opposed by Mr. MACKENZIE, the Premier, and, at his request, withdrawn. This question opens up a wide discussion. Very much may be said in favour of Mr. CASEY'S proposition. In the first place, it is the English custom. But circumstances in England are different from ours, and the system itself is not quite the same. In England, the Deputy Head of a Department is political, and generally he has a seat in the House of Commons, although he is not a member of the Cabinet. On another point, Mr. MACKENZIE stated that it was by no means certain that a competitive examination in the elements of knowledge acquired in schools would always, in all cases, give the most efficient public offices in this country. Our present system does require a satisfactory education. Mr. MACKENZIE'S judgment is entitled to great weight. He is himself one of the most painstaking Ministers that ever held office, and has bestowed laborious study upon the details of his department.

THE NEW FRENCH CONSTITUTION.

The movement of consolidation which is going on in France is too interesting to be disposed of in an ephemeral paragraph. We mean to give a full account of the Constitution voted definitively on the 25th February, of this year, by the large vote of 425 against 254. The Legislative power is exercised by two Assemblies—the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. The Chamber is elected by universal suffrage; the Senate by a procedure which we described at length in the last number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. The President of the Republic is not elected directly by the people, but by the Senate and Chamber in joint session assembled. His term of office is seven years, and he is re-eligible. The President is given an initiative in the making of laws, concurrently with the two Chambers. He also promulgates and executes laws. The President has the prerogative of reprieve, but amnesties may be granted only by special law. The President is Commander-in-Chief of the Army. He has the appointment of Civil and Military affairs, he

presides at National solemnities, and foreign ambassadors are accredited to him. Every one of his acts must be countersigned by one of his Ministers. By and with the consent of the Senate, the President may dissolve the Chamber of Deputies, in which case, new elections must take place within three months. The Ministers are responsible to the Chambers, but the President is not responsible, except in the case of high treason. In the event of decease or otherwise, the two Chambers jointly will proceed at once to the election of a President. In the interim, the Council of Ministers will exercise executive power. It will be seen from this that no provision is made for a Vice-President. Changes in the Constitution may be made by the joint Chambers and on an absolute majority. The seat of Government will be at Versailles.

The abolition of sales of commissions in the British army—a reform that cost the Government seven millions sterling—is not likely to wholly stop traffic in that line. The new law gave to every officer an amount of money equal to the market value of his berth and strictly forbade any further sales. A backward movement, which has taken the form of a bill in Parliament, aims to officially sanction transfers of officers from regiment to regiment as they themselves may agree upon. The desire of army men who mix in society is to be stationed at home, but, unfortunately for that class of soldiers, there is need of British regiments in India, Africa, and other lonesome and unhealthy places. The old practice was that the rich officer whose regiment was ordered abroad should find a poor officer whose regiment was stationed at home, and bargain for an exchange of commissions, the Government putting no obstacle in the way. The new law also prohibited that custom, and the present bill is intended to revive it. The measure is generally sanctioned by the wealth and nobility of the army, and its success is probable.

The Carlist Gen. CABRERA announces his recognition of ALFONSO as king of Spain. He points to the country's need of peace, and appeals to the patriotism of the Carlists to discontinue a struggle hopeless from a cause which he refrains from revealing. A convention between CABRERA and the Alfonsists is also being published. By its terms Carlist towns, districts and Provinces, submitting within a month, may retain the special and loyal privileges they enjoyed before the war, and any appointment of a Carlist to a civil or military office which has been approved by or may emanate from CABRERA, will be accepted and confirmed by the Alfonsists. To these a report is added, that a Carlist proclamation has appeared, denouncing Gen. CABRERA as a traitor.

Difficulties have arisen between the Indian Government and the King of Burmah regarding boundaries, and the latter's claim to sovereignty over several independent States. In spite of Lord Northbrook's proposal for a mixed commission for the settlement of the questions at issue, the King has occupied the disputed territory, and refuses to withdraw. The British authorities insist on a settlement by the means they have proposed, and troops are going to British Burmah.

A Bill has been introduced into the Nova Scotia Legislature, declaring that County Courts are not at present demanded by the people of Nova Scotia, that the establishment of such Courts will entail a great outlay and increase the burdens of the counties, that the Act is cumbrous in its provisions, and totally inadequate to meet the requirements of the country for the prompt and efficient adjudication of all matters in litigation suitable to be tried in a summary manner. After the above recital, it enacts that the Act be repealed.

SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AND CORRESPONDENT.

VIII.

THE PIPE OF PEACE—PRESENTS—SPEECHES—DANCES—INDIAN MEN AND WOMEN.

After they were squatted, the men on one side of the pavilion and the wives on the other, the pipe of peace, of red stone, inlaid with silver, and having a long flat stem, was filled with kinnie kinnie by the Chief's henchman and passed around, filling the air with white smoke and a peculiarly agreeable odour. Col. French had his staff and other officers about him, all in full uniform, some sitting on rude benches, and others—myself among them—squatted in front of the Colonel's table in the most approved Indian style. The Force were elbowing each other outside of the entrance, trying to get a glimpse of what was going on inside. First, some ten pounds of black plug tobacco were given, which were counted by the henchman and wrapped up in a blanket. The henchman received all the presents, and it is his duty to distribute them equally to all the warriors. This he does faithfully. After a few preliminary arrangements, one of the warriors got up, shook hands all round, and then made a speech. It is seldom that a Chief undertakes to address an assembly, but always has his speakers with him, whom he advises in council beforehand. The substance of the speech, interpreted by Mr. Leveillé, was as follows: "The Great Spirit gave the land to all his children. We want to know why you come and where you are going. All who have hair on their chins are rich; we have clean chins, and are poor. I am telling no lies. We had horses and land on the other side, but the Yankees lied to us. They gave us drink and killed us, and took our lands away. The Sioux wished to keep quiet, but the Yankees wronged them, drove them away with their big guns. England never did that to her red children. What now is wanted? We have nothing to kill the buffalo with; we want guns and ammunition; we can get nothing without arms; nothing to use against the Yankees when we go against them. They will kill us. We heard you were coming, a big man. I will get all my children to help you where you go." After this there was again a shaking of hands, and Lieut.-Col. French answered.

"My Brothers wish to know why we come this way. I will tell you. The white mother who lives beyond the great waters sent me. She heard the Yankees came to kill you and give you bad whiskey. The white mother has white children, red children, and black children. She loves them all alike. She sent these braves to punish those that kill them. (How, how.) We have been travelling in this direction for three moons, and will go on for the space of another moon. (How.) We want to capture those who killed the white mother's red children. (How.) We do not want the land of the Dakota nor any one else's. (How, how.) We have guns only for our warriors, but will give you ammunition, calico and tea."

The presents were then brought in, with a little flour and flints added. After a while a stalwart warrior belonging to another band, came forward and made the following speech: "All our bravest men are dead. We are now without friends. Long ago my chief said that we would see red warriors to defend us; now I believe what he said. I never saw men like this before, and I am glad to see them, and will give them good names and will try to be kind for ever. Give us ammunition and we will assist you. Now we have nothing. We want bullets. One of our Chief's sons died last year: he told us to keep to this country. I have done so, and am glad that I did. We heard long ago of your coming. We said we would wait and meet you. Perhaps you would give us ammunition and arms. Any way, I am glad to see you. If you want me, I will do all I can for you. I am not a chief, but like to say a few words. I am like a child. I cannot speak well."

Here ended the pow-wow. A few rounds of the pipe, shaking of hands, and they were off to their camp.

On the 14th, the day after the conference, we had an Indian dance. It was rather a queer exhibition. The men and women stood in a circle and sang some heroic exploits of their tribe. Then they hopped up and down in time, moving slowly from right to left. There was nothing to amuse or admire in it. We looked on, of course, and applauded, which pleased the performers a good deal. But the effect of our courtesy was lost, however, when some of our men took it into their heads to get up an opposition dance, for the purpose of showing what they could do. The Indians gazed stoically a while, then got disgusted and left.

For the fellow who has fed his mind with Cooper, Schoolcraft, Lengfellow and other poets or novelists, the sight of the Indian himself is a terrible disappointment. In vain do you look for the type of a Pontiac or an Uncas. Still less are you blessed to behold a Pocahontas or a Minnehaha. The men are dirty and ugly, low-browed, dull-eyed, and brutish in appearance. The women, even the budding girls, have not a single feminine grace. The man must be hard up, indeed, who takes such to wife. And still, like their sisters the world over, these women put on airs. They have a certain grotesque coquetry about them. They cast sheep's-eyes at you, and squint to see whether you are admiring them. If they catch you laughing at them, as

is generally the case, their black eyes flash fire of indignation, and they strut away with just an approach to offended dignity.

BACON'S POETRY.

A writer in the April number of *Scribner's* says: "According to the editors of Bacon's Works, the only verses of Bacon's making that have come down to us, and probably, with one or two slight exceptions, the only verses he ever attempted, were the translation of certain Psalms into English verses." He wrote also a sonnet, meant, say the editors, "some way or other to assist in sweetening the Queen's temper toward the Earl of Essex; and it has either not been preserved at all, or not so as to be identified." Two other poems have been ascribed to him, although it is not absolutely certain that he wrote them. Really, then, the seven versified Psalms constitute all of Bacon's poetry which may be said to be in evidence on the point of his poetic ability. On the whole, we find Bacon's "translations" more agreeable reading than Milton's, which is accounted for in the fact that Milton aimed at a more literal version than did Sir Francis in most of the latter's "translations." Though, if any one should strangely doubt Milton's ability to surpass Bacon at the work of recasting, and he cared to do so, no better evidence of his power would be needed than his fifteen-years-old paraphrase on Psalm cxiv. For the curiosity of the thing, we transcribe the opening stanzas of Bacon's translation of Psalm cxxxvii:

"When as we sat all sad and desolate,
By Babylon upon the river's side,
Eas'd from the tasks which in our captive state
We were enforced daily to abide,
Our harps we had brought with us to the field,
Some solace to our heavy souls to yield.

"But soon we found we fail'd of our account,
For when our minds some freedom did obtain,
Straightways the memory of Zion Mount
Did cause afresh our wounds to bleed again;
So that with present griefs, and future fears,
Our eyes burst forth into a stream of tears.

"As for our harps, since sorrow struck them dumb,
We hang'd them on the willow-trees where near:
Yet did our cruel masters to us come,
Asking of us some Hebrew songs to hear:
Tantuning us rather in our misery,
Than much delighting in our melody."

There is pathos here, and sufficient mastery of rhythm. A little farther on comes a line, so well managed in its rough and rapid irregularity, as to suggest the careful manner of our modern versifiers:

"Remember thou, O Lord, the cruel cry
Of Edom's children, which did ring and round,
Inciting the Chaldean's cruelty,
Down with it, down with it, even unto the ground."

In Psalm xc., we find a stanza with a touch not altogether un-Shakespearean:

"Thou carriest man away as with a tide:
Then down swim all his thoughts that mounted high:
Much like a mocking dream, that will not hide,
But flies before the sight of waking eye:
Or as the grass, that cannot term obtain,
To see the summer come about again."

Psalm civ. affords an example of the heroic couplet. We quote the first lines:

"Father and King of powers, both high and low,
Whose sounding fame all creatures serve to blow,
My soul shall with the rest strike up thy praise,
And ead of thy works and wondrous ways,
But who can blaze thy beauties, Lord, aright?
They turn the brittle beams of mortal sight:
Upon thy head thou wear'st a glorious crown,
All set with virtues, polish'd with renown:
Thence round about a silver veil doth fall
Of crystal light, mother of colours all,
The compass heaven, smooth without grain or fold,
All set with spangles of glittering stars untold,
And stri'd with golden beams of power unpeep,
Is rais'd up for a removing tent,
Vaulted and arch'd are his chamber beams
Upon the seas, the waters, and the streams:
The clouds as chariots swift do scour the sky:
And stormy winds upon their wings do fly."

Certainly there is in Bacon's verse no such strong proof against the Baconian authorship of the Shakespeare Plays, as is generally imagined. (One has the feeling, however, that this is work that Shakespeare would not be about; although in discussing this whole question, there is such a perplexing interplay of identities that mere feelings are hardly to be considered. Either that, or else they are the only things to be considered, in which case the world will forever go on feeling and believing that Bacon is not Shakespeare. The poets, at least, will never be brought to believe that Shakespeare "could not do it.")

By the way, why should not Milton's witness to Shakespeare have more force than is generally given it, as the testimony, if not of an acquaintance, at least of a contemporary. Contemporaries they were for eight years; there was no better informed literary man in England than Milton; certainly none better qualified to judge of a question involving his own art. If there had been any suspicion of incongruity between the man Shakespeare and the poet Shakespeare would not some shadow of it have come over Milton's mind? But no—the author of "Hamlet" had been dead only fourteen years when Milton calls him:

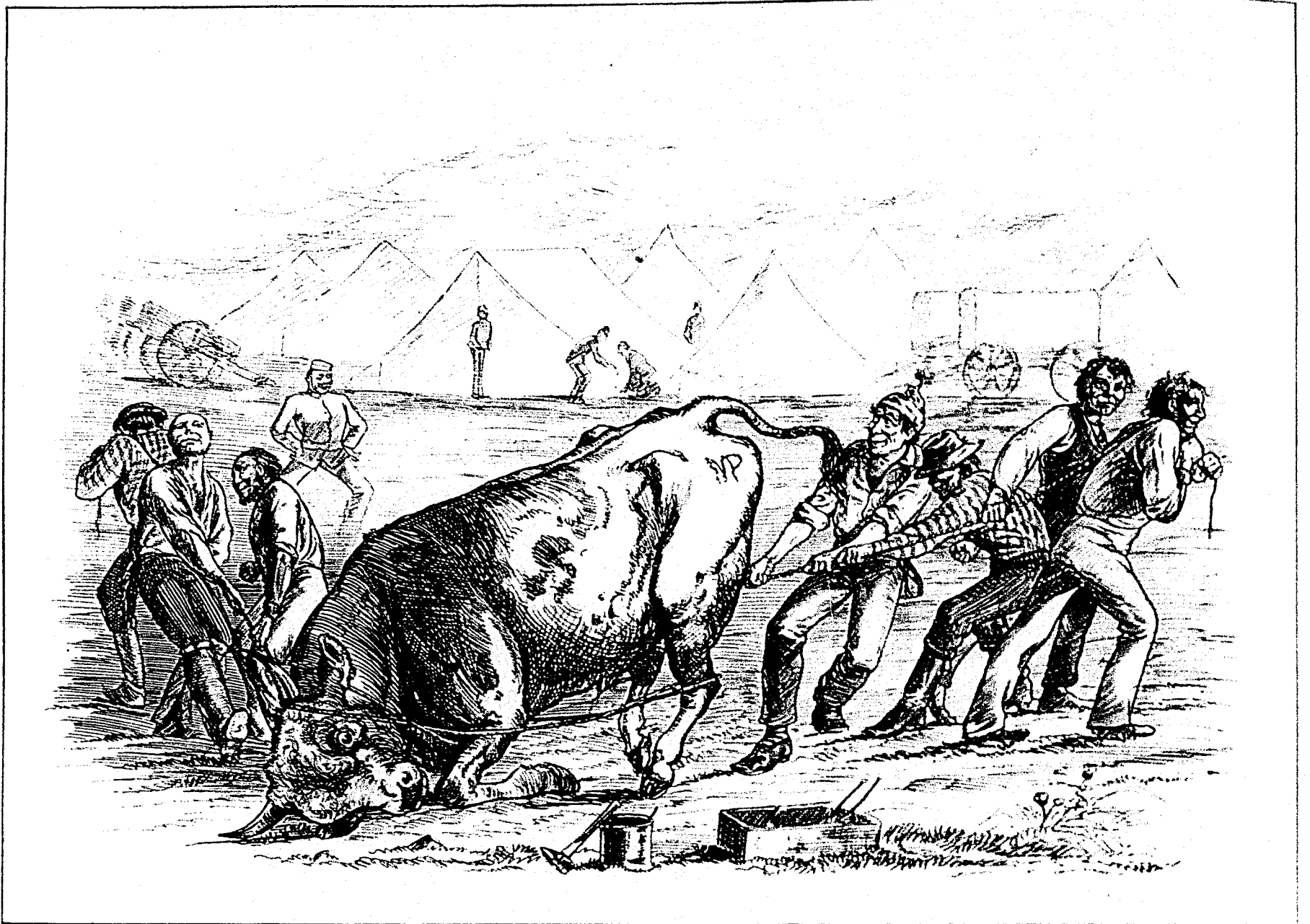
"Dear son of memory, great heir of fame,"

And how well he understood the peculiar quality of Shakespeare's genius:

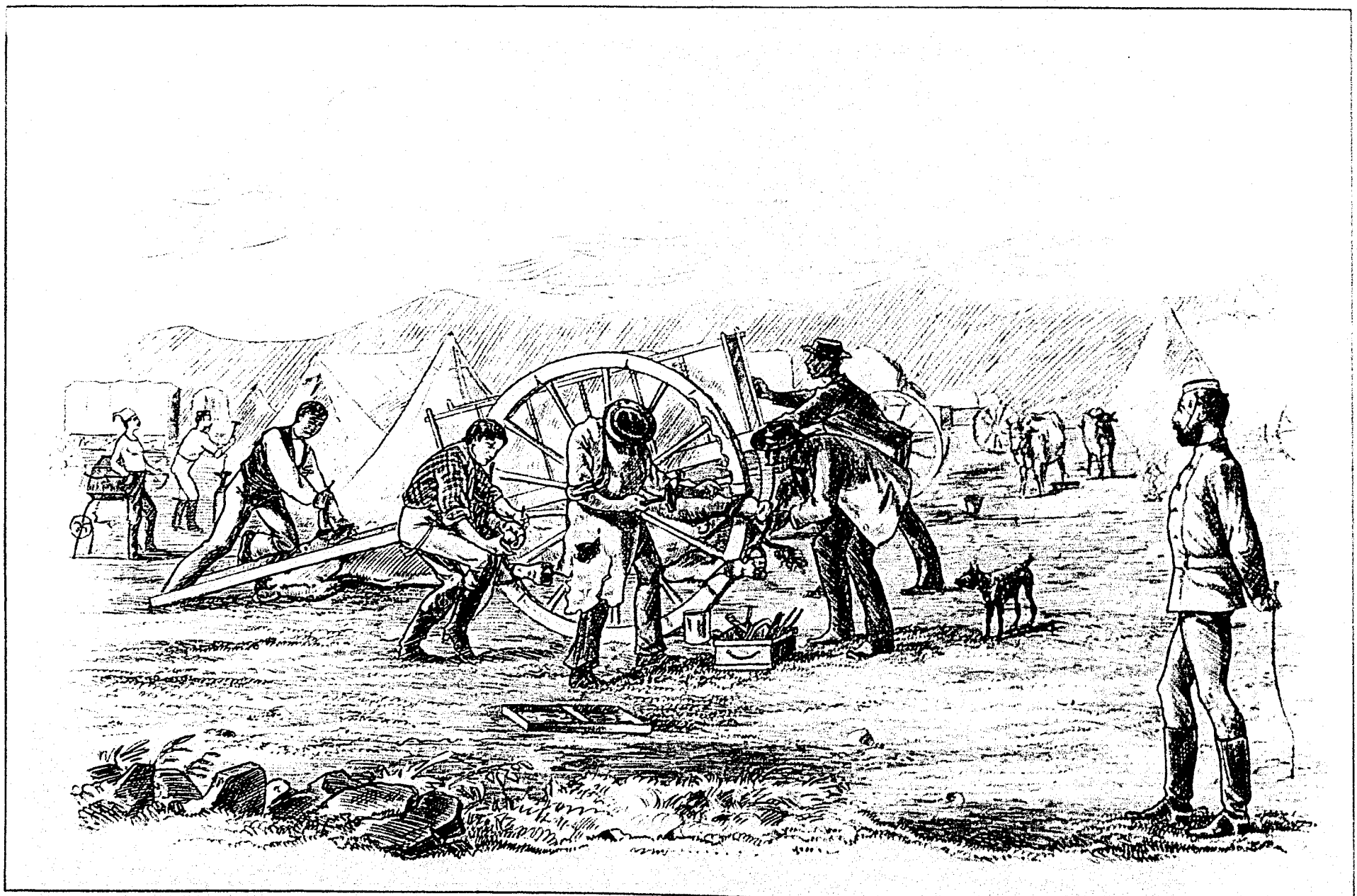
"* * * to the shame of slow, endeavouring art,
Thy easy numbers flow."

"Or sweetest Shakespeare, Fancy's child,
Warble his native wood-notes wild."

SIX MONTHS IN THE WILDS OF THE NORTH-WEST:



THROWING THE OX.



INDIAN MODE OF SHOEING THE OX.

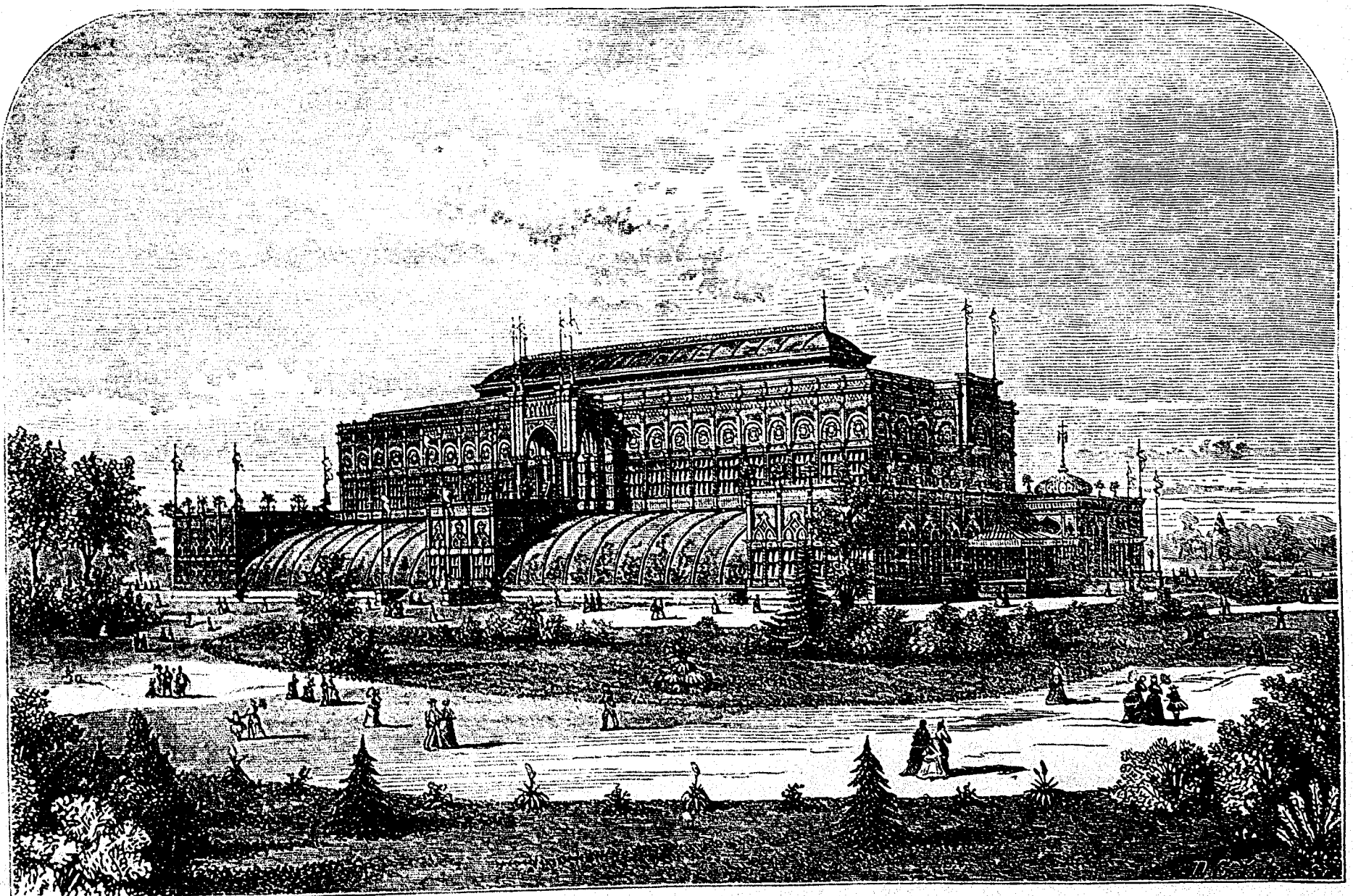
OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



No. 231.—HON. FELIX GEOFFRION, MINISTER OF INLAND REVENUE.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY GRENIER.



No. 232.—HON. THOS. COFFIN, RECEIVER GENERAL.
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPLEY.

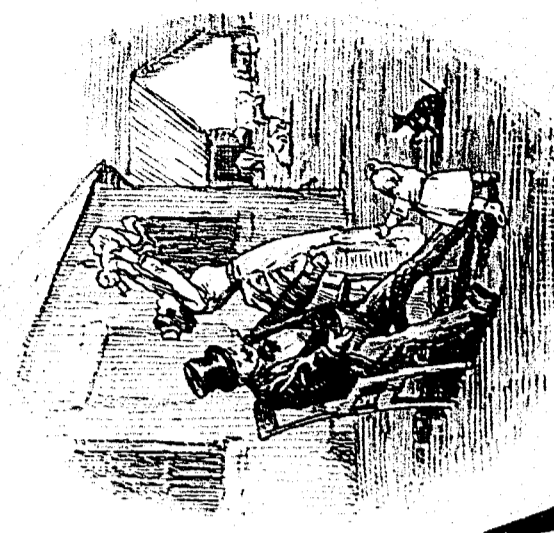
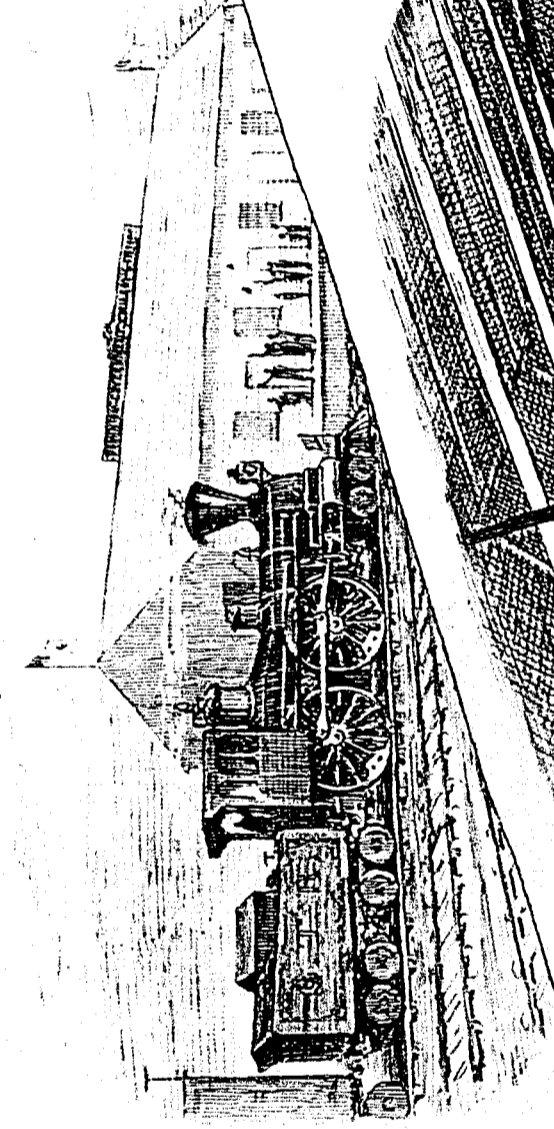


AMERICAN CENTENNIAL: THE HORTICULTURAL BUILDING.

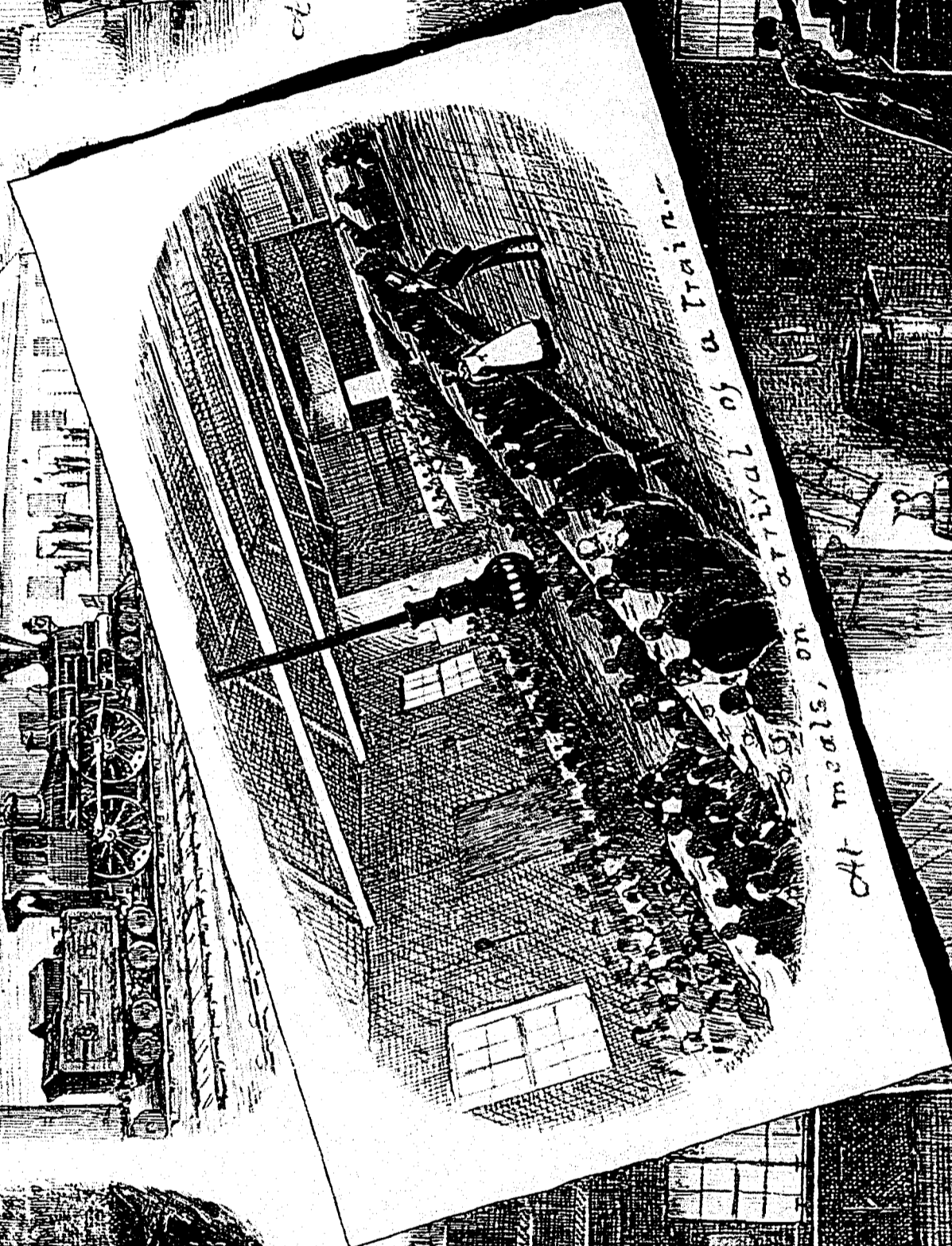
The Station



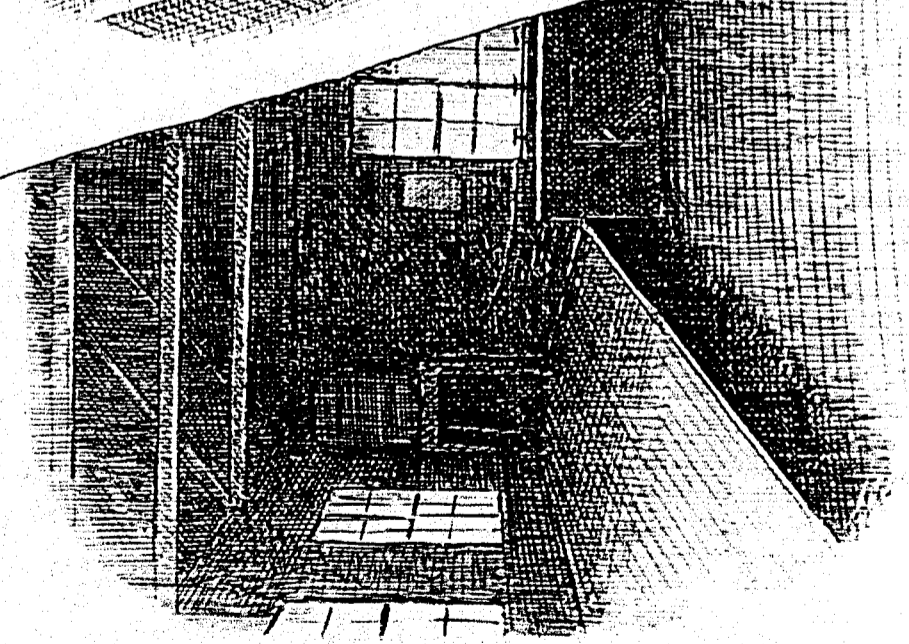
Before Starting.



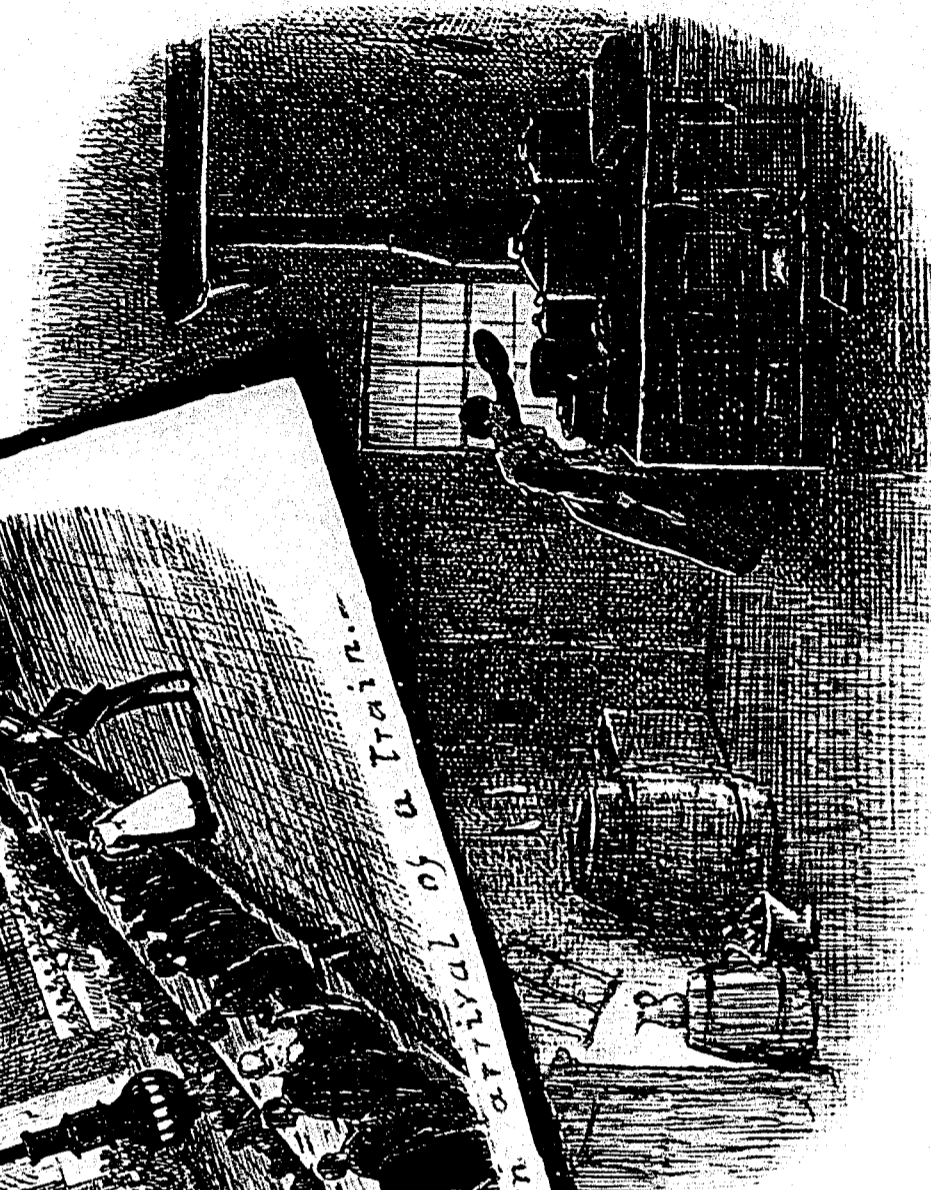
at Year after.



At meals, on arrival of a train.



One of the Dormitories.



The Kitchen.

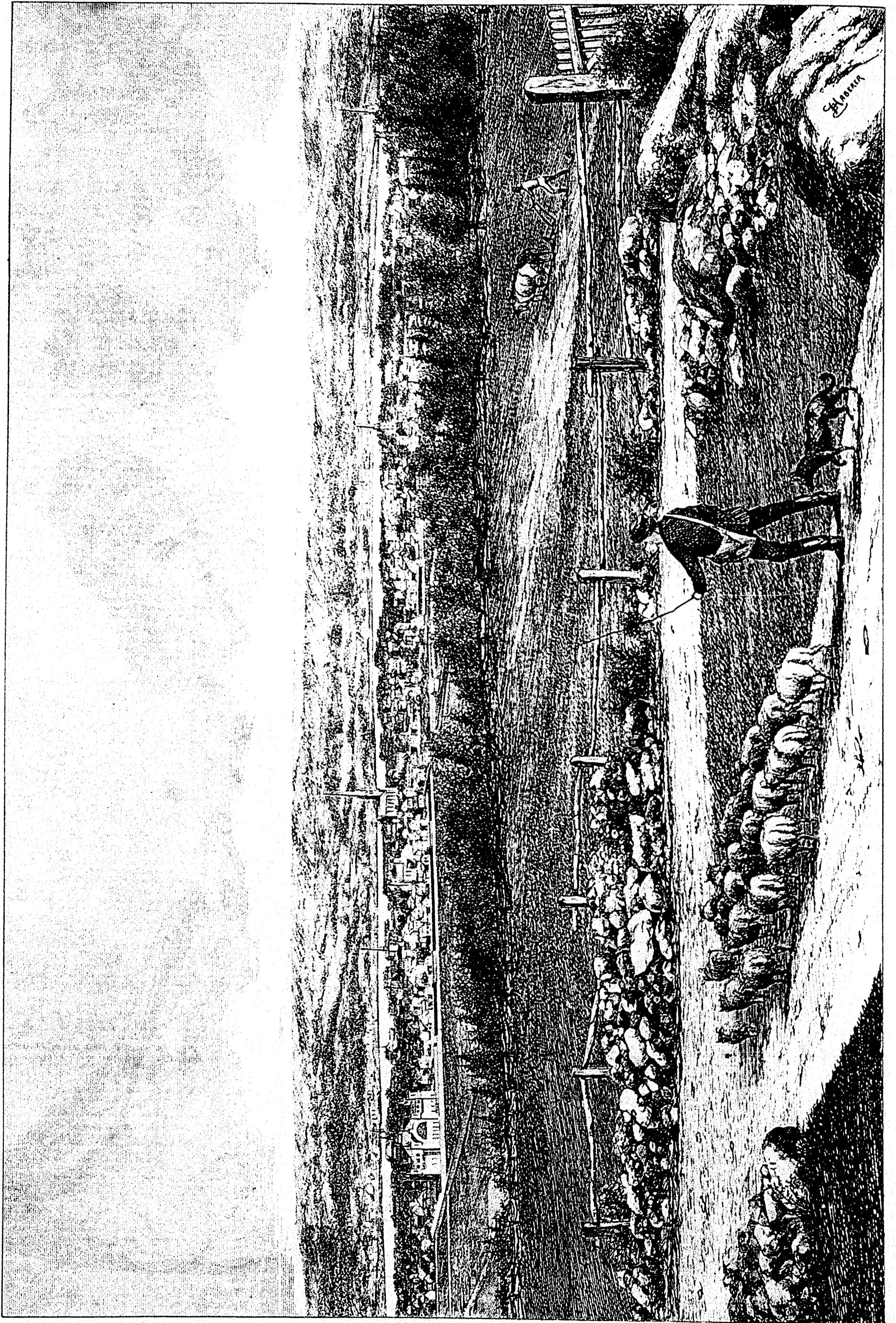
A.P. Hammond



DESIGN BY M. J. HAYWARD

GRAVÉ PAR C. A. PERLOIS

Marguerite.



FREDERICTON, N. B.



FIG. 1.



FIG. 2.



FIG. 3.



FIG. 4.



FIG. 5.



FIG. 6.



FIG. 7.



FIG. 8.



FIG. 9.

FIG. 10.

THE FASHIONS.

THE FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALE

Stands side by side with the mower, the reaper, and the cotton gin, as tributary to the material progress of the world. 10-25-52-68

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