

## Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

Canadiana.org has attempted to obtain the best copy available for scanning. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of scanning are checked below.

Canadiana.org a numérisé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de numérisation sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured covers /  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged /  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated /  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing /  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps /  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black) /  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations /  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material /  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Only edition available /  
Seule édition disponible
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin / La reliure serrée peut  
causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la  
marge intérieure.
- Additional comments /  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

Continuous pagination.

- Coloured pages / Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged / Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated /  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached / Pages détachées
- Showthrough / Transparence
- Quality of print varies /  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary materials /  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Blank leaves added during restorations may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from scanning / Il se peut que  
certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une  
restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais,  
lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas  
été numérisées.

PER  
P-226  
13

# PICTORIAL TIMES

A CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED PAPER

VOL. I.—No. 10.

MONTREAL, MARCH 19, 1887

PER ANNUM, \$2.50  
SINGLE COPIES, 5c



THE PRINCESS OF WALES SLEDDING WITH HER DAUGHTERS

## PICTORIAL TIMES

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

AT

1592 NOTRE DAME STREET 1592

MONTREAL.

JAS. G. ARMSTRONG

PROPRIETOR AND MANAGER.

## TERMS:

PER ANNUM, strictly in advance, 2.50  
SINGLE COPIES . . . . . 5 Cts.

Agents wanted in all the Cities and Towns  
in Canada and United States. A liberal commis-  
sion will be allowed. Send for sample copies and  
terms. Best inducements to agents ever offered.

All correspondence to be addressed

" PICTORIAL TIMES "

Box 1419 MONTREAL, CANADA.

Contributions in the artistic and literary  
department will be paid for, according to  
merit.

Photographers in all parts of Canada are  
specially invited to send in photographs of  
interest in their locality, and if found suitable  
for publication, will be paid for at the regular  
rates and credit will be given the artist for  
his work.

MONTREAL, MARCH 19, 1887

## THE WEEK.

The fuller returns of elections  
coming in during the week place the  
absolute majority of the Government  
beyond a doubt. It is the part of wis-  
dom, as well as of patriotism, to acknow-  
ledge this fact, and to settle down to  
business at once. We have had quite  
sufficient excitement during the past  
six months.

Another illusion is that, by some  
scheme or other, the government may  
be tripped up on a vote at the begin-  
ning of the Session. The device will  
probably be the Northwest question.  
But the attempt will prove a failure.  
For every vote thus won from Quebec,  
one or more will be lost in Ontario. It  
must be remembered that, last year, in  
similar circumstances, the Government  
got a majority of 96—the largest in our  
Parliamentary history—and composed  
of over thirty Ontario Liberals.

The true policy is to let well enough  
alone. The Liberals have got the Govern-  
ment of Quebec; the Conservatives  
retain that of Ottawa. The popular  
vote has willed it so and there is an  
end. The duty of the opposition in  
Quebec, as well as in Ottawa, is to  
make the most of the situation, and to  
give the Government fair play for the  
time being.

The Federal Government have quite  
enough to attend to, without being  
hampered by factious opposition. A  
great deal remains to be done for the  
improvement of the North West; the  
question of free canals will require to  
be settled, so as not to cripple the re-  
venue, and the fisheries difficulty de-  
mands very careful handling indeed.

As to the question of repeal, we can-  
not too often repeat what we have al-  
ready said in these columns. Secession  
is dead, as it deserves. As the issue  
should never have been raised, so let us  
hope that it will not be revived. In the  
speech from the throne, at the opening

of the Nova Scotia Legislature, the sub-  
ject was very wisely shelved.

Canada has hitherto been remarkably  
sound on the question of divorce, pre-  
senting a marked contrast to her  
neighbors. But she must have a care  
that legal and judicial cranks do not  
spoil her record. A judgment was ren-  
dered in Toronto, last week, to the  
effect that any married Canadian, who  
crosses the lines and marries again in  
the United States, cannot on his return  
be prosecuted for bigamy, provided  
that he did not leave Canada with in-  
tent to commit the offense.

The tide of immigration is setting in  
briskly. The bulk of the new comers  
are bound for the North West, where  
the Government and Pacific Railway  
are interested in having them settled  
as soon and in as large numbers as pos-  
sible, in order to recoup the vast out-  
lay on these territories. But a consid-  
erable fraction of immigrants remain in  
the older Provinces where they are  
welcome.

The government have very properly  
set their face against all classes of pau-  
per immigration, and even the system  
of assisted passages—which had its uses  
—has been suspended. But in every  
other respect immigration has been  
encouraged and the result this year  
promises to be exceptionally gratifying.  
This may be looked upon as another  
sign of Canadian prosperity.

So far as the Province of Quebec is  
concerned, in spite of the wonderful  
fecundity of the French Canadian race  
and the effects of their native thrift,  
the demand for labor is greater than  
the supply, and foreign immigration  
becomes a necessity. In the Eastern  
Townships, the Island of Montreal and  
Argenteuil valley, there is a clamor for  
farm hands which cannot be satisfied  
while, in the city of Montreal, skilled  
workmen, mechanics and the better  
class of laborers, with domestic ser-  
vants, are in constant demand.

The affairs of Ireland have taken an  
unexpected turn. General Buller, one of  
the heroes of the Sudan, who was sent  
out to superintend the enforcement  
of the law, has realized the exceptional  
difficulties of the situation, and has so  
reported to the government. His report  
is indeed so strong that the Parnell-  
ites and Gladstonians rely upon it to  
demand the stoppage of evictions and the  
early production of land legislation.

Another fearful accident on the Bos-  
ton and Providence Railway brings  
before the public the urgent necessity  
of doing something to prevent such  
terrible catastrophes. Here was a  
second case of a bridge breaking down,  
while loaded trains passed over it, and  
over thirty unfortunate passengers were  
hurled into eternity.

The Quebec Legislature is now in  
session, as are the Nova Scotia and  
Ontario Provincial Parliament. Let us  
hope that the former will follow the  
example of the latter and settle down  
to business from the start. The new  
Government deserves a fair trial and  
will doubtless get it.

## BRIC A BRAC.

Once more in the sugar bush, where  
we broke off last week. The sound of  
voices is coming up the slopes, and the  
whole party invited to the festival is  
gathered under the maples. They bring  
baskets of provisions, hams and should-

ers, eggs, and the indispensable allow-  
ance of strong waters.

One by one, the guests approach the  
huge vessel where the maple water is  
boiling and bubbling. Each one holds  
in his hand a wooden basin filled with  
fresh clean snow, and into that the hos-  
pitable host ladles out the golden  
stream. With the accompaniment of  
new bread, this dish is delicious and  
not satiating as other saccharine com-  
positions.

After this preliminary repast, the  
guests indulge in various amusements.  
The older folk sit together at the cabin  
door, chatting of their sugar days, while  
young people sing, flirt, promenade  
and enjoy themselves as only the young  
know how. Some go about gathering  
dry branches and wood to keep up the  
fire, and others saunter a little out of  
sight on a visit to the demi-johns hidden  
behind the rocks.

The host gives the signal for taffy  
or *tire* making. This part of the fun  
is reserved for the girls. They throw  
aside their mantles, push back their  
hoods, tuck up their sleeves and plunge  
their white fingers into the rapidly  
cooling masses of syrup. The girls get  
ruddy with the exertion; they pant,  
they strain, they duck their heads when  
their lovers creep behind to steal a  
kiss, or they run behind the shame-  
less robber and slap his naughty cheeks  
with their sticky palms.

Under the rapid kneading the dark  
syrup becomes glossier, then it reddens,  
next it grows a golden hue, till finally  
it gets whiter and whiter, thinner and  
thinner, and the taffy is done. Then  
the principal repast takes place. All  
the provisions are brought out and  
spread on a long table. Maple water  
and sugar are the accompaniments of  
every dish. The feast winds up by the  
celebrated maple omelet.

Whatever Soyer or Francatelli might  
say, this is a pleasant dish, though too  
rich to be partaken of copiously, and it  
ought to be difficult of digestion, con-  
sisting of eggs hard boiled and broken  
into maple syrup, slightly diluted and  
piping hot. Exercise is necessary after  
such a meal and dancing begins.

A fiddler is soon found. He leans  
his left cheek lovingly on the instru-  
ment, and has just run his bow across  
the discordant strings, when suddenly  
a loud crash is heard in the gorges of  
the mountain. It is the roar of the  
storm. The maple tops writhe and  
twist in the sweep of the winds that  
come up in eddies from the river far  
beneath. The sky is suddenly darkened.  
The snow falls thick and fast. The  
portents are sufficiently significant to  
startle the whole party. The dance is  
broken up and every one scampers  
away as fast as he can.

The maple and the birch are the  
kings of the Canadian forest. Two  
strong, tall, unbending trees, they stand  
as fit pillars to the entrance of a boreal  
climate. For fuel they rank first among  
hard woods, and each has its special  
advantage. The maple is more appre-  
ciated for its heating properties; the  
birch is more valuable for its bark.

The ash of the birch is a fair thing to  
see, white as snow and soft as flour.  
The leaves of the maple and the bark  
of the birch are national emblems in  
Canada, being associated with the  
history of the country and entering  
largely into its domestic comforts.

The annals of New France may be

compared to an album of maple leave  
bound in a scroll of birchen bark and  
Le Moine, of Quebec, has adopted the  
idea for the title of a series of his works.  
The solid beams of the Canadian house  
are turned out of columns of birch, as  
sound, if not so fragrant, as the cedars of  
Lebanon, and the furniture of the  
Canadian home is wrought of bird-eye  
maple, susceptible of the velvetest  
polish, and more beautiful, because  
more variegated, than walnut or mahog-  
any.

## PERSONAL.

Lieut. Governor Masson has returned  
from Bermuda, considerably improved  
in health.

Mr. W. E. Sandford, a wealthy dry  
goods merchant of Hamilton, has been  
raised to the senate.

It is not generally known that General  
Buller, of Sudan, and just now of  
Kerry fame, has a brother in Montreal,  
practising as an oculist.

Archbishop Taché, of St. Boniface, is  
slowly convalescing from a grave illness,  
at the mother house of the Grey Nuns,  
in Montreal.

Madame Christine Nilsson has become  
the Countess Miranda, and will probably  
retire from the stage, taking up her  
permanent residence in Paris.

Dr. Wolfred Nelson, late of Montreal,  
is sojourning in Central America, whence  
he writes glowing letters about the  
country to one of our city dailies.

A number of Montrealers are seeking  
health and recreation in the everglades  
of Florida. Among these are Dr. Rod-  
dick, and Messrs Donald Macmaster  
and Robert McGibbon.

Rev. Sam. Jones is in Montreal doing  
remarkably well. His discourses took  
from the first and his eccentricities  
seem to suit this climate better than  
was expected.

The Abaté Passaglia, a great theolo-  
gian and once a shining light in the  
Jesuit order, has just passed away at  
the age of 73. He was a man of extra-  
ordinary eloquence.

Hon. James McShane, Quebec com-  
missioner of Public Works, has resigned  
his seat in the Montreal City Council,  
and a new election has been ordered to  
replace him.

Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C. and M. P. will  
deliver an address on St. Patrick's  
night, at Westport, Ont., and the in-  
habitants of that locality may expect a  
treat.

Count de Lesseps, as a citizen of the  
world, and one of the most illustrious  
of contemporaneous Frenchmen, has  
been received with exceptional honor  
at Berlin.

Mr. L. A. Senecal, formerly member  
of the House of Commons, and President  
of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation  
Co., has been named Senator for the  
division of Mille Isles.

Ex. Alderman Gilman, of Montreal,  
has been elevated to the Legislative  
Council of Quebec, in the room of  
Hon. Mr. Webb, appointed sheriff of St.  
Francis district.

Mr. W. Bell Dawson, a son of Sir  
William Dawson, has been an  
assistant Toronto engineer. He is a  
graduate and medallist of McGill College  
and a graduate of the Paris Ecole des  
Ponts et Chaussées.

Hon. Mr. Blake is said to be in poor  
health, and there is talk of his resign-  
ing the leadership of the Liberal party.  
It is to be hoped that the rumor is  
premature. Canada can ill spare a man  
of Mr. Blake's abilities and character.

The election of Mr. Dawson for  
Algoma seems at last assured, after a  
great deal of counting and counter-  
counting. Mr. Dawson is well known by  
his famous road from Port Arthur to  
Lake of the Woods.

A number of new cardinals have been created—Mgr di Rende, Papal Nuncio at Paris; Mgr Pampolla del Tindaro, Nuncio at Madrid; Mgr Vanutelli, Nuncio at Vienna; Mgr Mas-sola, ex-Nuncio at Lisbon and Mgr Giordì, Bishop of Ferrara.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

We are being asked a number of questions respecting men and localities along the Gulf of the St. Lawrence, and in several of the oldest parts of the Lower provinces. Many of these are certainly interesting, but it is less agreeable to treat of them in a desultory way. There is no harm, however, in noticing a few of them in this issue.

In regard to the Duke of Kent, father of Her Majesty, his connection with Canada extended over a number of years. His first period of service was at Quebec, in 1792, when he commanded the Royal Fusiliers. He was very popular with all classes of the Ancient Capital, and a frequent guest of the then governor, Lord Dorchester, better known as Sir Guy Carleton.

His fine residence, outside out of Quebec, on the Beauport road, is still pointed out. He was a great friend of the Salaberry family, befriending two of the sons in the army. There is another large building, on Lewis street, which bears his name.

From 1795 and a few years subsequent, His Royal Highness was commander of the forces at Halifax, and Prince Edward Lodge on the bay is still shown to visitors. The neighboring island was called after him. His companion during all these years was a beautiful French lady, Alphonsine-Thérèse-Bernardine-Julie de Mongonnet de St. Laurent, widow of Baron Fertisson. Her marriage to the Prince seems unquestionable.

Prince Edward Island was originally called Isle St. Jean by the French, and discovered by Sebastian Cabot in 1497. Its present name was ratified, in 1798, by an Act of the Colonial Parliament. It is the emerald isle of our Confederation.

Anticosti was discovered by Jacques-Cartier in 1534, and called Assomption. The Indians named it Nasicotee, whence Anticosti. It has been the scene of many adventures and of much wild romance. Speculation has also been rife with it, but the best information about it is that it is barren and uninhabitable.

Crane Island, 36 miles below Quebec, was first settled in 1646 by Charles Huault de Montmagny, Governor of Quebec, but the seigniorship passed from his family later. The French name is Isle aux Grues, on account of the number of cranes, on its beaches, but these birds have disappeared.

The precise spot chosen for a statue of Jacques-Cartier, which the Quebec people intend to raise, is on the river St-Charles, a little before it falls into the St-Lawrence. At the very same spot the Jesuits built their first residence in Canada, and that interesting fact will be simultaneously commemorated.

The Island of Orleans divides the St-Lawrence just below Quebec into two channels, the one to the South being that which is used for ocean navigation. About 25 miles below Quebec the waters of the river begin to be brackish, and become perfectly salt at Kamouraska, 75 miles lower down.

The Eastern Townships, properly so called, comprise that extent of country contained between the Chambly and Chaudière rivers, in one direction, and between the frontier lines of New Hampshire and Vermont, and the Seigniorships of the Districts of Montreal, St Francis and Three Rivers and part of Quebec, in the other.

The exact dimensions of the Island

of Montreal are a length of 32 miles by a breadth of 10½. It is triangular in shape. It is well watered throughout the interior and presents several favorable elevations, such as the Mountain, the Coteau St Pierre and one or two others. Old Bouchette said truly that "the soil of the island can scarcely be excelled in any country."

The difference in color between the waters of the Ottawa and those of the St Lawrence has long been a matter of observation. The black hue of the Ottawa, at Ste Anne's, contrasts strongly with the blueish green of the St-Lawrence. The same phenomenon holds good with the Mississippi and Missouri, as far down below their junction as St-Louis. The latter is yellow and turbid, while the former is limpid, with a glint like steel.

OUR ENGRAVINGS.

RANCHES IN THE NORTHWEST.

An illustration of the change that is coming over the Northwest is the fact that some 100,000 head of cattle which have wintered on the ranges of Western Nebraska, Wyoming and Montana are now being driven north to the fresher fields of Alberta and Assiniboia within the Canadian line. This indicates that the feeding-grounds of the Territories, vast as they are, have already become overcrowded and that Canada is to be the new feeding-ground.

THE BLACK HILLS STAGE.

A fine specimen of this vanishing historic vehicle is shown in our picture, which represents the last coach leaving Cheyenne for the Black Hills. Hundreds of people gathered in front the Inter Ocean Hotel at Cheyenne, on the 19th ult., to "see off" the last coach, on the box of which sat George Lathrop, one of the oldest stage-drivers in the West. He held the ribbons of the six horses, than which no finer were ever headed toward the gold-fields of the Black Hills. The coach moved off, with ten or dozen passengers, amidst salvos of cheers. In the palmy days of 1876, its predecessors used to carry twenty-two each, with baggage.

THE PRAIRIE YACHT.

The prairie yacht differs but slightly from the ice yacht, excepting that her runners are toboggans instead of tires. These toboggans differ slightly forward and aft. The forward runners are one foot wide, nine feet long, made largely of ash. The curve measures 18 inches. There are four 3-inch strips of ash and a central shoe two feet long which projects a little to prevent drifting. Each runner is hung to a runner plank with hinge joints stayed by malleable iron braces. The rear runners are but half the width and have but two ash strips. The dimensions of Dr. Wheeler's strange craft are, 32 feet long and 14 feet beam. The mast is 20 feet high, and to prevent collision with telegraph wires there are iron fenders on top, shaped like an old fashioned figure 4, and which act like the cowcatcher of an engine, passing under the wire and elevating it. The main boom is 22 feet long; gaff, 12 feet; jibboom, 11½ feet; frame, 2 by 8 feet, set vertically. The runner planks are 6 inches apart, 12 feet long by 2 feet in width. The masts stand between them.

H. M. S. MERSEY.

This ship is the first of a new class of "protected corvettes," strongly armed, to act as swift cruisers. In the Mersey all the vital parts of the vessel—engines, boilers, magazines, and steering apparatus—are inclosed within a steel hexagonal hull, the plates varying from two to three inches in thickness.

The guns are disposed so as to give the power of firing with the greatest possible effect while manœuvring. The two large guns are pivoted, one on the fore-castle and one on the poop. On either side, fore and aft midships, are two projections or sponsons, and in each of these one of the 6-in. guns is placed, the others, three on a side, between the sponsons, increasing the effectiveness of her broadside fire. Long ports in the forward sponsons permit the guns to be trained 4 deg across the bow and to an angle of 60 deg. abaft, giving a lateral range of 154 deg., while they may also be fired with a depression of 7 deg. or at an elevation of 20 deg. The after-sponsons admit of an equal range of fire. These guns carry their own shields for the protection of the gunners. She also carries one 9-pounder and one 7-pounder boat and field gun, a 1-in. Nordenfeldt, and two 45-in. Gardner guns. Whitehead torpedoes will be carried, and provision is made for discharging them either above or below water on each broadside. The authorised complement of coal is 500 tons. Her engines, of the horizontal compound pattern, are of 6000 indicated horse power. She is provided with twin-screw propellers, and her speed will be 18 to 19 knots an hour. The principal dimensions of the ship are—Length between perpendiculars, 300 ft.; extreme breadth, 46 ft.; mean draught of water, 17 ft. 9 in.; load draught amidships, 19 ft.; load displacement, 3600 tons. Her crew will number 300 officers and men.

SUCH A SPLENDID SERMON.

THEY meet in the vestibule, at the close of the sermon, in a fashionable church. They walk home together and their increased spiritual strength, and the incalculable benefit of a learned discourse, manifest themselves in the following conversation:

"Oh, how do you do, Mab? Such a lovely day for coming to church, isn't it?"

"Delightful! But I always come, rain or shine."

"Oh, so do I. I think it is one's duty to. And then it is a pleasure to hear a minister like ours."

"Isn't he perfectly grand?"

"Just splendid!"

"I cry nearly every Sunday."

"So do I—I can't help it."

"Neither can I. Did you notice how many heliotrope bonnets there were in church to-day? I counted over forty that were all heliotrope, and nearly a hundred and fifty that were about half heliotrope."

"Why, how funny that we should both have counted them. I made it fifty-nine all heliotrope."

"Did you? Well, I couldn't see everybody from our pew. Oh, do you know that Miss De Lamo's new cloak is real sealskin?"

"No?"

"Indeed it is! She sat only a few pews ahead of ours this morning, and after service I waited at the head of our pew for her to pass out, and I felt of the cloak."

"And it's real sealskin?"

"Yes, but I don't think it's of the best quality."

"I should hope not. But I don't see how she can sport any kind of a sealskin. I wouldn't believe that the cloak was anything but plush."

"Oh, do you know who that new usher is in our aisle?"

"No; but he looked at me so to-day."

"Why, so he did at me."

"He did? I think it's just wicked to have such ushers."

"But he is handsome."

"Yes, he is. I never could bear that young Shallow who used to be in our aisle. He was so homely, and such a perfect blonde."

"Yes, and you're a blonde too."

"Yes; and don't you see, it utterly

ruined the effect of the most stunning costume I could wear to have to walk down the aisle with a blonde, when I am a blonde myself."

"So it did. Did you notice the new silks of the Spriggins' girls?"

"Yes; and Helen's suggested a lovely way for me to have mine made. I planned it all out during the prayer. How feelingly our minister prays! He makes me cry every time."

"I know. I just feel what a perfectly awful sinner I am every time he prays. Don't you think the tenor is handsome?"

"Yes, indeed; but he's a desperate flirt. I saw him flirting with the soprano to-day."

"Oh, the horrid being!"

"And that splendid-looking basso no more feels what he sings! They say he's dreadfully immoral."

"So is the tenor; and the contralto sings in opera, you know. I think it dreadful."

"So do I. That horrid Miss H—had on diamonds to-day. Did you notice them?"

"Notice them? She flashed them right into my face half a dozen times. Could anything be more vulgar than diamonds in church?"

"No indeed. I wish our minister would preach a sermon on the subject."

"I wish so, too. He is so grand, isn't he?"

"Yes; and his sermon to-day was just a perfect inspiration."

"It fairly glorified me."

"Oh, I think all of his sermons kind of lift one up—Oh, here is your car. Good-by dear, I'll see you at the Montague's party?"

"Yes; wouldn't miss it for—good-by."

"Nor I—good-by."

"Come soon to—good-by."

"Yes, I—good-by."

"Good-by."

"Horrid thing she is! She'd better come to church. She needs to, bad enough, goodness knows."



CARDINAL JACOBINI.

This fine manly head is that of Cardinal Jacobini, late secretary of state of His Holiness Leo XIII. Although scarcely past the meridian of life, the Cardinal had filled many important functions—diplomatic and other—to the satisfaction of all concerned, when he was called upon to assume the Papal Foreign Office. Here his greatest achievement was the reconciliation of Germany with the Vatican and he was cut off before witnessing the full fruits of his high diplomacy.

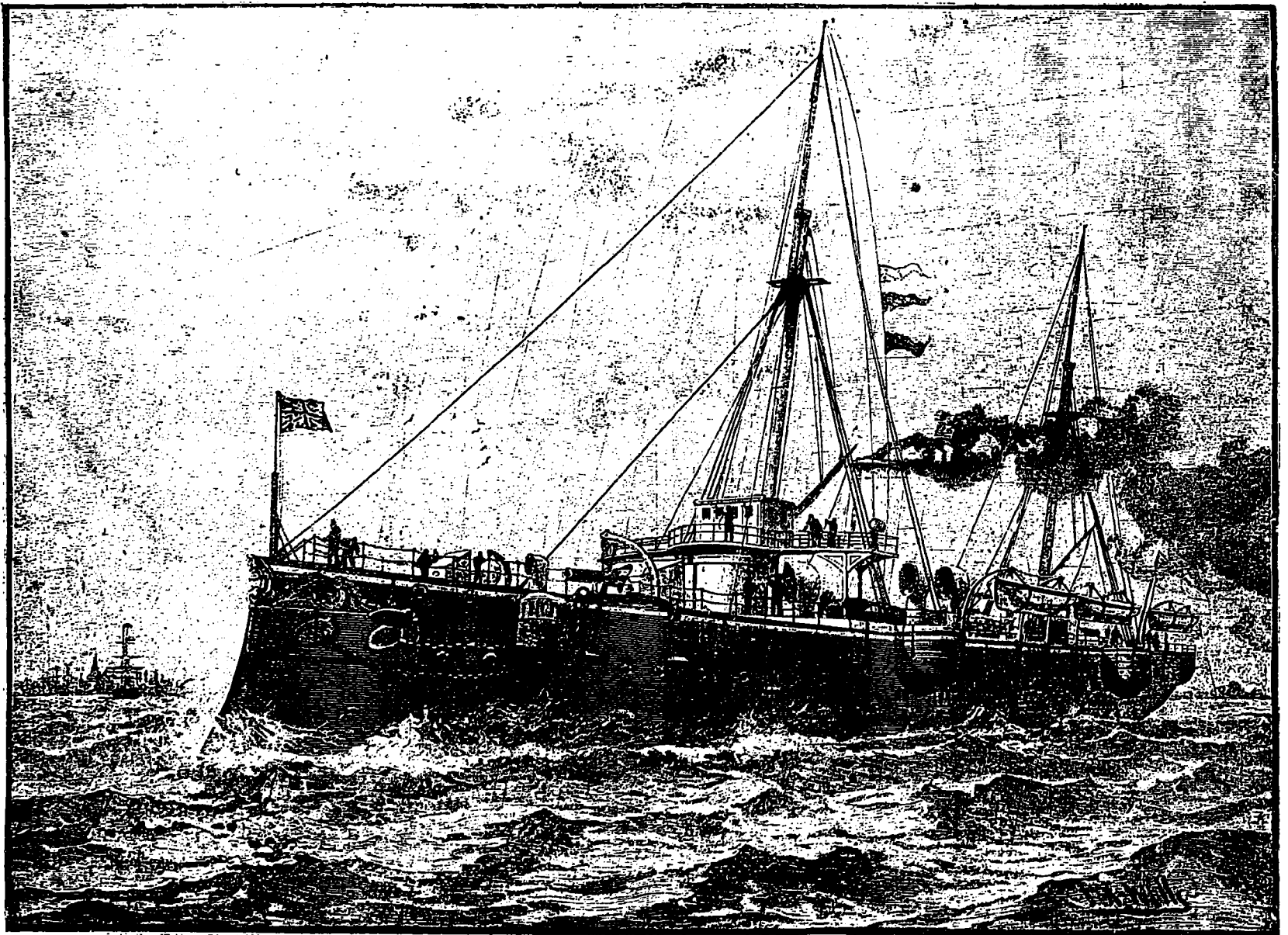
The very heavy canes which the young men are now carrying accounts for so many of them being round-shouldered in the brain.

An improvement on the chestnut bell has been patented. Any improvement on the chestnuts, of course, was not possible.





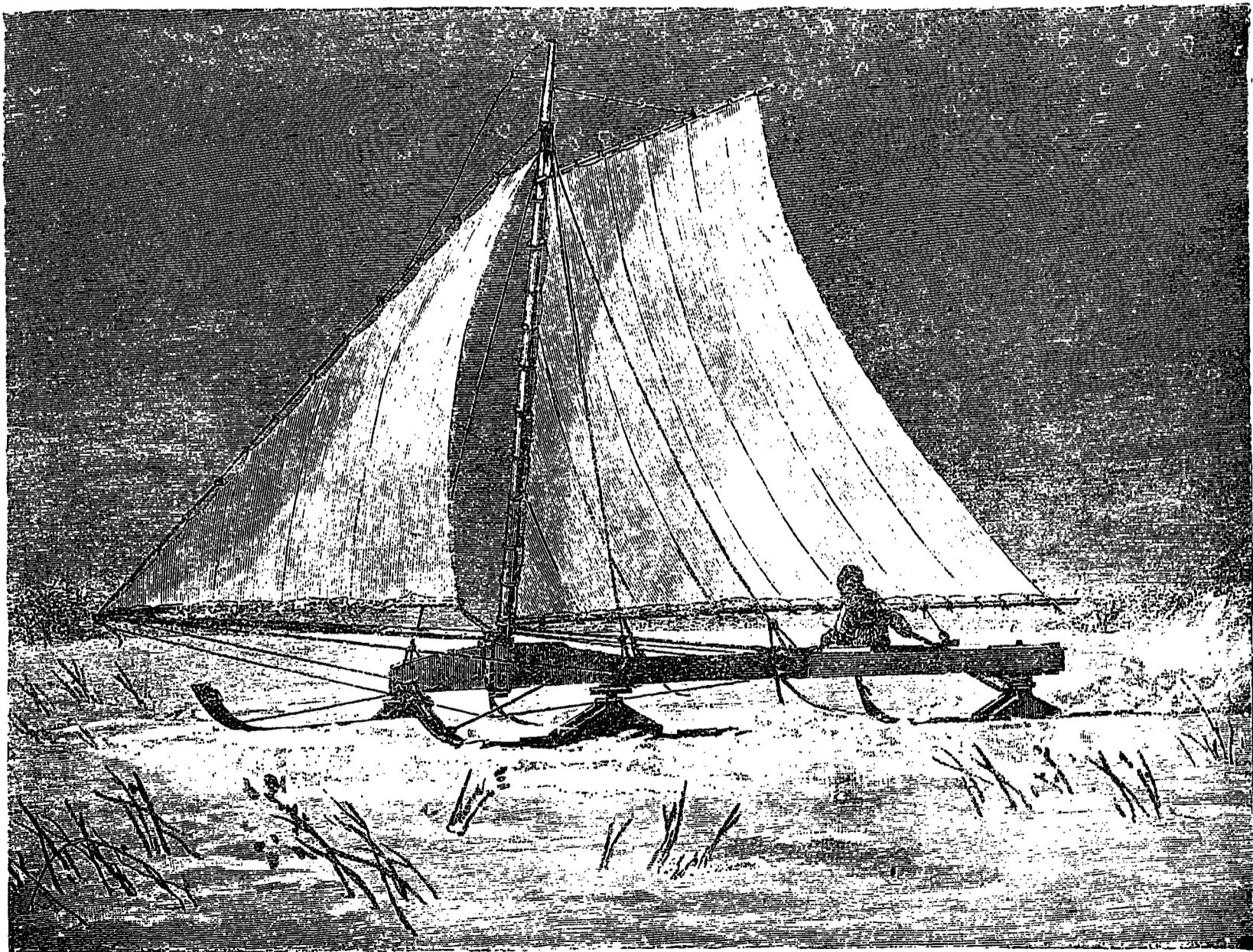
THE BLACK HILLS STAGE COACH LEAVING CHEYENNE, WYOMING



THE NEW CLASS OF SWIFT CRUISERS, "H.M.S. MERSEY"



THE COWBOYS AND CATTLE OF CANADIAN RANCHES, IN THE NORTHWEST



A PRAIRIE YACHT ON THE WESTERN PRAIRIES



WITH ALL HER FAULTS  
I LOVE HER STILL.

It's true she writes a scrawly hand,  
Puts in two "r's" where one would do,  
And spells "dog" with an extra "g";  
But not a girl in this wide land  
Is half so dear, and very few  
One-tenth as sweet as she to me.

Dear thing! she sometimes says "I seen,"  
"They was," "I's not," or "So be you";  
"Them's yours," "They's good"—  
[harsh to my ears;  
But she is still my lovely queen,  
Whose heart-beats are to mine most true,  
And will be yet for many years.

Some say that love is blind, and I  
Would add that love is deaf also.  
Though grammarless and spelling bad,  
My love is handsome, sweet and shy,  
The secret of our love you'd know!  
She's only five and I'm her dad.

MARK BENSITT.

FRANZ—A WAITER.

At the hotel "Zwei Prinzen," at  
Co'ogne.

An Englishman smoking a cigarette  
—a handsome Eng i-hman, franker and  
brighter than mo t Englishmen, with  
a ready word and ready *merk* for every-  
one.

"I shall take a stroll," says the En-  
glishman to the waiter, and saunters  
away over the Dom Platz.

He walks down one of the narrow  
streets leading to the river. Seated in  
an open doorway is a girl knitting, and  
singing softly.

She is very pretty, albeit a North  
German with somewhat high cheek  
bones. Her face is very pale. Her  
hair is yellow gold. She sings, watched  
by a sinister looking old woman, who is  
peeling potatoes.



"I shall take a stroll," says the  
Englishman.

The Englishman looks at her swiftly  
sideways, admiringly.

The girl looks at him back again,  
shyly, but with admiration.

The old woman looks at him, and  
nods her head. "An Englishman, and  
with money, too," she says unctuously.  
The girl sighs.

When the Englishman has reached  
the end of the street he turns back. As  
if in absence of mind, when he hears  
the doorway, where the girl is sitting,  
he throws his cigarette quite at her  
feet.

"I beg pardon," he says in perfect  
German, "for being so dreadfully  
clumsy." The old woman looked at  
him knowingly. By her look she evi-  
dently encouraged him to stay. He  
stays chatting.

When he gets back to the hotel, he  
says to the porter, "I don't know, after  
all, that I shall go away to-morrow."

It is sunset.

The Englishman is whispering in a  
low voice to the German girl. The old  
woman is looking on approvingly.

"We have a song in England," he  
says, "about the sunny Rhineland—  
'The Rhine Maiden,' I think they call  
it. It is something about her hair fall-  
ing down. Yours is tied up. It is  
beautiful—but what a pity!"

"Gretchen," says the old woman,  
laughing, "let down your hair."



She is very pretty.

"Pray accept this little present"—  
offering a rich gold comb.

"Take it, take it, little one," says  
the old woman; the girl blushes.

The Englishman has scarcely left the  
street when the waiter enters. "What  
have you taken your hair down for,  
Gretchen?"

In Soho a man is walking with his  
hands in his pockets. Presently he  
enters a queer-looking German shop.  
He makes some sort of sign to the man  
behind the counter, and whispers to  
him. The chemist has a look upon his  
face. "I suppose I must give it you."  
Presently he hands a small phial across  
the counter.

It is Franz, once of the "Zwei  
Prinzen," at Cologne, who walks away  
with that phial in his pocket. "Thank  
God," he says, "I shall sleep to-night,  
so that no wretch on the earth shall  
ever wake me."

A handsome man, in evening dress,  
is seated in the Café Splendide, in  
Regent Street. Opposite to him is an  
exceedingly pretty girl. He is English,  
but he is speaking to her in German.  
She is laughing, and raising a glass of  
*chahlis* to her lips.



"What have you taken your hair down  
for, Gretchen?"

Neither of them see that they are  
being closely watched through the  
crack of a door near by. Franz is  
standing behind the door.

"After all," he says to himself, "the  
phial may not be used for me." He  
wanders downstairs. Outside the kitchen  
is a bench, on which is a row of dishes,  
covered with silver covers.

He raises one of the covers. He  
drops the contents of the phial into the  
sauce. He walks stealthily upstairs.  
No one has seen him.

There is a frightful hubbub in the  
Café Splendide. A girl is lying in  
horrible convulsions on the floor. Her  
face that was once beautiful is hideous-  
ly distorted. A man sits groaning in a  
chair.

An hour afterwards some one is saying  
in the hospital, "The man may get over  
it. The girl will be dead in a few mo-  
ments."

#### A CHEESE BOX TOBOGGAN.

We illustrate in the cut a toboggan  
made of such primitive material as  
cheese boxes. These boxes are made of  
oak or other hard wood. Of this a thin  
piece, from one-eighth to one-quarter of  
an inch in thickness, and about five  
feet long, is bent around in a circle,  
and is provided with a bottom and cov-  
er. To make the toboggan, one or two  
such boxes are required. A single large  
box affords material for a small one.  
The selection should be made with a  
view to procuring one of the thickest  
that is attainable. Its bottom is remov-  
ed, and all nails carefully extracted. It  
is then gradually straightened out. No  
steaming is necessary. A strip of board  
is placed across one end, and is nailed  
outside of the edges of the piece to the  
floor. This gives a starting point. The  
curved board is straightened out and  
secured by other transverse pieces.  
For a week or more it is well to leave  
it thus extended. Undoubtedly a good  
soaking with hot water would help the  
process along. One end is left bent, the  
straightening process only being applied  
to four-fifths of its length.



The thin board thus procured is fit-  
ted with cross battens and side rails, as  
shown. A cross batten is required every  
six inches. They are three quarters of  
an inch square, and are cut so as to  
project about an inch beyond the board.  
On top of these side rails, a trifle heav-  
ier, and with rounded corners, rest.  
The outside of the rails is on a line  
with the edges of the board. These  
parts are secured by screws that enter  
from below, go through the board and  
cross battens, and enter the side rail.  
The holes for these must be carefully  
bored and countersunk in the bottom  
board. One screw goes through each  
intersection of batten and side rail. No  
intermediate ones are necessary if the  
bottom is in one piece. The weak part  
of such a toboggan is its side edges. To  
fortify these an extra piece, about an  
inch wide, is screwed to the projecting  
ends of the battens. If anything hap-  
pens to this, it is easily replaced. The  
front is battened, as shown, and drawn  
back and down as far as desired, and  
secured with wire or cord.

The extra side piece may be made  
from another cheese box, or may be

heavy hoops. They should be a little  
thicker than the rest. As shown in the  
cut, the bottom board is in two pieces.  
This presents some advantages, especi-  
ally as regards warping. It, also, is not  
easy to find a cheese box wide enough.  
If made thus, care must be taken to  
see that both halves are of precisely  
the same thickness. Screws will be re-  
quired along the inner edges running  
into the battens. The outer skin may  
be smoothed with a piece of pumice  
stone, washed, dried, and rubbed up  
with beeswax. The only care necessary  
is never to leave the toboggan on damp  
ground, as it warps badly under such  
circumstances.



CHILD'S TRAY.

In this tray provision is made for  
holding a plate in a protected position,  
and also for receiving a drinking ves-  
sel, while any liquid spilled upon the  
tray will find its way to an under or  
subsidiary tray. In the bottom of the  
main tray is a large circular opening,  
the edge of which is struck up to form  
a convex or embossed surface. The  
purpose of this opening is to expose  
the receiving surface of a plate placed  
upon the under tray and held firmly by  
the inwardly curved edge of the open-  
ing which bears upon it, as shown in  
the lower sectional view. The convex  
surface accommodates the flaring sides  
of the plate, and serves as an addition-  
al stay therefor. Toward the upper  
right hand corner of the tray is an  
opening to receive a glass, and at inter-  
vals in the bottom are cut drain aper-  
tures, through which any spilled liquid  
will flow to the subsidiary tray, which  
is of the usual construction and in  
which the main tray rests. In such a  
tray the child has easy access to the  
contents of the plate, but cannot  
remove the plate itself, and the glass  
is so held that it is not liable to be  
overturned.

#### SALE OF CROWN JEWELS.

May 12th has been set for the auc-  
tion sale of the crown jewels of France.  
The "Regent" diamond, valued at twel-  
ve million francs, will not be sold. The  
Louvre Museum will receive the jewel-  
led watch of the Dey of Algiers; the  
imperial crown and the sword of the  
Dauphin will go into the melting pot.  
There will be plenty of rare and costly  
jewels left, however, for amateurs to bid  
on at Hotel-Drouot, where the sale is  
to take place. The diamonds and pre-  
cious stones will be on public exhibi-  
tion for a month after being catalogued.  
In the meantime they repose in a tri-  
ple-walled safe with the Minister of Fi-  
nance. This safe, fastened in the wall,  
is locked with three keys, each key  
being confided to a high and trusty  
functionary of the ministry. The dia-  
monds were all stolen in 1793, when  
the revolution was at its height, but an  
anonymous letter told where they were  
two months after. They were found  
concealed in a thicket in the Champs  
Elysées. Some very costly jewels were  
never recovered, however.

A CORRESPONDENT says that "fifty  
thousand dollars in New York don't go  
very far." It frequently goes as far as  
Canada, anyway.



THE FASHIONS



The first (1) costume is of blue woollen, barred white: navy blue cashmere, assorted silk and ribbon. The underskirt is of silk. The skirt of blue cashmere is plaided with large flat folds and opens on the right side on a panel of blue woollen barred white. The back of the tunic is draped in puffs. The cashmere corsage opens on a barred waistcoat and the front of the corsage is adorned by a silken scarf, turning up a little at the base. A knot of silk ribbon formed of three flosses is set in front on the right hip. A little scarf garnishes the ends of the sleeves.

The second (2) dress is of dark beige silk and otter velvet. The skirt is of beige silk, opened on the left, on a plaiting of otter velvet. The two sides of the silk skirt are bound at this point by a very large silk ribbon. The tunic forms an apron full draped on the right, and the back is also full draped. The velvet corsage is provided with silk lappels and opens on a silk chemise buffed all around the base. The lower part of the corsage is dentated and allows the puffs of the chemise to appear a little.



GLOBE FLOWERS.

Naturalizing garden flowers is a phase of culture happily becoming popular, and among the host of vigorous, yet showy, flowers fitted for the purpose, none are better than the Globe flowers. These have long been cultivated in gardens, and the variety

among them now to be had, both in size of flower and shade of color, will satisfy the tastes of all. The flowers of the European species herewith illustrated are clear yellow, while there is every shade between this and the deep orange of *T. japonicus*. All are strong growers, able to hold their own with rampant growing perennials. The ground for Globe flowers simply requires to be broken up, and a little manure added if necessary to give them a start. At a friend's place the other day I was much struck with the quantities of Marsh Marigold which I saw growing by the side of a small lake, the effect of which was charming; it does not necessarily require water to grow in, although it will thrive all the better if the ground in which it is placed is a little damp. *Epilobium angustifolium* and the variety album, stately growing plants, have also a grand appearance

THE GLOBE FLOWER (*TROLLIUS EUROPAEUS*), growing in a semi-wild state, and if left for a few years undisturbed, they gain in strength in a wonderful way.

THOSE DREADFUL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

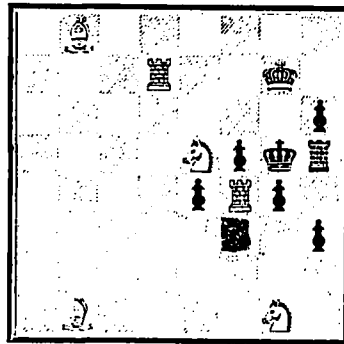
McMouther, being a nervous individual, has made up his mind to eschew railway travelling in future, and spin his journeying out toe and heel, all fair and square.

OUR CHESS COLUMN.

PROBLEM No. 1.

Composed by J. E. Narraway St-John, N. B.

BLACK—8 pieces.



WHITE—6 pieces.

White to play and mate in 3 moves.

GAME No. 1.

A very interesting partie, involving a bold mid-game sacrifice of the Queen for three minor pieces, contested between Capt. Mackenzie and Mr. James McConnell.

RUY LOPEZ.

- | White               | Black              |
|---------------------|--------------------|
| Mr. Jas. McConnell. | Capt. Mackenzie.   |
| 1—P to K 4          | 1—P to K 4         |
| 2—K Kt to B 3       | 2—Q Kt to B 3      |
| 3—B to Kt 5         | 3—Kt to Q 5        |
| 4—B to B 4 (a)      | 4—Kt tks Kt (ch)   |
| 5—Q tks Kt          | 5—Kt to B 3        |
| 6—P to Q 4 (b)      | 6—P to B 3         |
| 7—P tks P           | 7—Q to R 4 (ch)    |
| 8—Kt to B 3         | 8—Q tks K P        |
| 9—Castles (c)       | 9—B to Q 3         |
| 10—P to K Kt 3      | 10—P to K Kt 4     |
| 11—B to Q 2         | 11—P to Q Kt 4 (d) |
| 12—Kt tks P         | 12—P tks Kt        |
| 13—B to B 3         | 13—P tks B         |
| 14—B tks Q          | 14—B tks B         |
| 15—Q to B 5         | 15—P to Q 3        |
| 16—Q tks Kt P       | 16—B to K R 6      |
| 17—K R to Q (e)     | 17—K R to Kt       |
| 18—Q to K 3         | 18—Kt to Kt 5      |
| 19—Q to R 3         | 19—R to Kt 3       |
| 20—Q to R 4 (ch)    | 20—K to B          |
| 21—Q tks B P        | 21—R to K          |
| 22—P to Q B 3 (f)   | 22—P to K R 4      |
| 23—R to Q 3         | 23—P to R 5        |
| 24—R to B 3         | 24—Q R to K 3      |
| 25—R to K (g)       | 25—K to Kt 2       |
| 26—Q to B 7         | 26—Kt to B 3       |
| 27—Q tks R P        | 27—P tks P         |
| 28—B P tks P        | 28—R to K (h)      |
| 29—P to R 4         | 29—P to Q 4! (i)   |
| 30—K to B 2         | 30—P tks P         |
| 31—R tks Kt (j)     | 31—R tks R (ch)    |
| 32—K to K 2 (k)     | 32—R to Q          |
| 33—R to Q B         | 33—R to Q 6        |

And White resigns. (l)

NOTES.

(a) The better reply is 4 K x Kt, and then 5 Castles. Capt. Mackenzie pointed out the following lively continuation, which is not as yet in the books: 4 Kt x P, Kt x B; 5 Kt x B P, K x Kt; 6 Q to R 5 (ch), recovering one of the pieces sacrificed, and remaining somewhat better off in position and force than in the kindred Cochrane variation of the Petroff's defense.

(b) 6 Q to Kt 3, compelling 6 Q to K 2, would have been better either here or next move.

(c) 9 B to K B 4 at once was preferable for it, 9 Q to Q B 4, then 10 B x B P (ch) followed by 11 P to K 5, etc.

(d) Black foresaw that this led to the surrender of the Q for three minor pieces, but trusted to the attaching resources of his position to equalize the accompanying difference in Pawn forces.

(e) White had, we think, a far more advisable continuation just here in 17 P to K B 4!

(f) It may be noted that he cannot now play 22 P to B 4, because of 22 B x K B P!, when if 23 P x B, then 23 Kt to K 6 (dis. ch.), winning the Queen.

(g) 25 Q x R was tempting, but, we believe, unsound, e. g.: 25 Q x R, R x

Q; 26 P x P, B x P (ch); 27 K [to R, B to K 4; 28 R x B, Kt x P (ch); 29 K to Kt 2, Kt x R; 30 K x Kt, etc.

(h) With the intention of going to K R square at the first practicable opportunity.

(i) A prettily unassuming, move as being in reality a subtle winning coup. For suppose now 30 P to R 5 (far better than White's text move, which is very weak), P x P; when if 31 R x P, then 31 B to Kt 1; 32 Q to Kt 7 1, R x R; 33 Q x B, Kt to Kt 5! and wins.

(j) Clearly forced on account of the threatened check at Kt 5.

(k) Black hoped for the following neat win just here: 32 K to K, P to K 6 1, when if 33 Q x K P then 33 B to Q 5! and wins.

(l) Because of Black's menaced 34 B to Kt 6 (ch), followed by R (from Q 6) to K B 6, etc.

DRUMMER'S BAG.



Charlie Drummer is about to pack his valise, but has grave fears that it will not hold all of his effects.



But is determined it shall.



"If I can only get the clasp together it will be all right."



Success!

HAPPINESS.

In the dictionaries happiness is a noun: in the book of life it is a verb, which co-jugates itself in the past tense with remembrance, in the future with hope, but there is no present.



**ROBERTSON & Co.,**



220, ST. JAMES STREET

**FINE GOODS!**  
LOW PRICES

**WIGHTMAN, RAMSAY & CO.**

Successors to Gossell & Co.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

IN

Fancy Goods, Fishing Tackle

SPORTING GOODS

AND

SMALLWARES,

**SNOW SHOES**

(The Best Assortment in the Dominion)

TOBOGGANS, MOCCASINS,

Tuques, Sashes, Mitts, &c

403 ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

**GOLDIE & McCULLOCH**

Gold Medal for Burglar Proof **SAFES** Gold Medal for Fire Proof

And Highest award at all Exhibitions where known.

298 ST. JAMES STREET,

(5 Doors West of McGill St.)

MONTREAL.

Second hand Safes of other makes always in Stock. We let them go cheap.

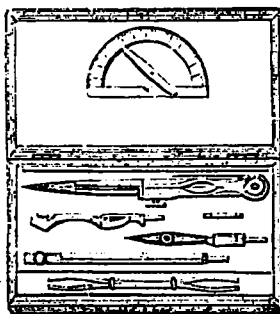
ALFRED BENN,  
Manager.

**HEARN & HARRISON**

**OPTICIANS**

AND

Mathematical Instrument Makers



1640 & 1642 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.



EMBLEM OF POLITICS

**D. NIGHTINGALE W. PRINGLE,**

Importer and dealer in

Pool and Billiard Tables and Furnishings

Complete Assortment.

1742 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

Bill and Goods always in Stock: Plain and Fancy Cues; Ivory and Composition Balls; Tips, Chalk, Cloth, &c. Billiard Tables Repaired, Altered, Cut Down, &c.

Shirt and Collar Manufacturer

AND HABERDASHER,

82 VICTORIA SQUARE.

SHIRT TO ORDER A SPECIALITY.

**R. THOMPSON & SON,**

Blacksmiths and Engineers,

No. 18 ST. CONSTANT STREET

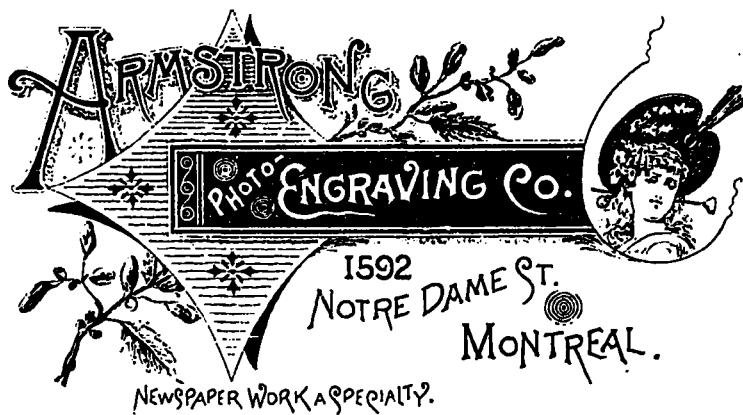
Facing Drill Shed, MONTREAL

Forging of all kinds made to order. Steam Engines and Shafting fitted up.

Removal, Erection and Repairs of Printing Machinery a Speciality.

Hand Lithograph Presses, Hydraulic Book Presses, Punching Presses, Cancelling Presses, Printers' Chases (wrought and cast iron), Book Chases with Shifting Bars, and

THOMSON'S Celebrated PRINTERS' ROLLER COMPOSITION



1592 NOTRE DAME ST. MONTREAL.

NEWSPAPER WORK A SPECIALTY.

**THOMAS SUTTON**  
Hair Dresser, Perfumer

AND DEALER IN

Toilet Articles, Gents Haberdashing  
WINDSOR HOTEL!

Visitors to the Carnival and the general public will find it to their advantage to give us a call as all our goods is of the finest quality and at reasonable prices.

*Armstrong & Co.*

ARTISTIC PHOTOGRAPHY,

CORNER

NOTRE DAME & ST. MARTIN STREETS  
MONTREAL.

**LANDON PHOTOGRAPHIC,**

DRY PLATE WORKS

1689, NOTRE-DAME STREET

MONTREAL

Manufacturers, importers and dealers in all kinds of Photographic Supplies, amateurs outfits, &c. &c.

**JOHN DWANE**

FASHIONABLE

**BOOT and SHOE**

MANUFACTURER

199 MCGILL STREET

MONTREAL.

Ladies', Gents and Children's Boots and Shoes of First Quality always on hand and made to order.

**SEE**

**"COCHENTHALER"**

The Jeweller for

**FINE GOODS**

Grandest Jewellery

Establishment in the city.

Largest Display and Lowest Prices

149 ST. JAMES ST

MONTREAL.