

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance. \$3.00 for clergymen, school-teachers and postmasters, in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.

City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

DECISIONS REGARDING NEWSPAPERS.

1. Any person who takes a paper regularly from the post-office, whether directed in his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrears, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and then collect the whole amount whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. In suits for subscriptions, the suit may be instituted in the place where the paper is published, although the subscriber may reside hundreds of miles away.

4. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers or periodicals from the post-office, or removing or leaving them uncalled for, is PRIMA FACIE evidence of intentional fraud.

ONLY ONE.

All we ask of each subscriber of the **CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS** is that he will procure us **ONE** additional subscriber. This can be easily done, and it will go far towards increasing the efficiency of the journal. We are doing our best to put forth a paper creditable to the country, and our friends should make it a point to assist us. Remember that the Dominion should support at least one illustrated paper. Remember too that the "NEWS" is the only purely literary paper in the country. We invite our friends to examine carefully the present number of the paper and judge for themselves of our efforts in their behalf.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, August 4th, 1877.

THE AXIOM OF THE CONSTITUTION.

Our Ministerial Toronto contemporary has laboured with some earnestness to make it appear that the Government of the Dominion has no discretion in case of threatened riot in one of its cities, accompanied by municipal dereliction of duty, as to the procedure it shall adopt for guarding against, and if necessary quelling, such riot, directly or otherwise, the force it shall have sent, or send by direct orders—whether police, regulars, or militia—and the time to be deemed right to have such force on the ground. If things were really so, and the Government rested under such disability, we should certainly have to get the existing law changed—for the Constitution would not work on such a system, and the gentlemen in office at Ottawa would cease *de facto* to be the Queen's Ministers for Canada. But in actual fact, things are not so, and his argument will be found to be built upon incomplete traditions. From ALFRED to VICTORIA, whatever the other defects of rulers, the State in Britain has never been allowed to succumb to the roughs. Referring, in passing only, to the great English precedent of the 10th April, 1848, which, though forming a good rule for Canadian guidance, may have been very much according to the practice already established in Britain, in which, though the numbers were large, the violence was not so openly avowed or

freely resorted to as in what we have recently beheld amongst ourselves, we say the *Globe* may clear up the point with little difficulty, if it will only call in British authorities, who will be found not alone the best commentators on the domestic troubles of their own land, but at the same time the safest, because the most constitutional interpreters of the broad statements of the Imperial Act on which we base our practice in Canada.

In London, we can assure the *Globe*, the "Home Office" is found in active efficiency, as well as in mere prosecution of enquiry, whenever grave disturbances are threatened in any part of the kingdom; and we are sure that if application were made in regular form to the Colonial Office, all this would be made plain to the quick Canadian intelligence.

There can be no room for the aberrations of party spirit on this vital subject—and some of our contemporaries must be considered much to blame herein—the peace of the country is too serious a matter to be made a party tool of. It is seen to rest too entirely at the foundation of the liberties, both civil and religious, of a lately progressive, and, in the main, harmonious people, and one which will yet be recognized, we trust, as a worthy member of a great empire, and with an important future of its own to develop.

OUR LATEST FIASCO.

A new skating rink has been projected in Quebec by an association comprising many of the leading inhabitants, and it was to have been formed of semi-circular wooden arches to support the roof, with a very pretty white brick elevation; but lo! after the construction of about five of these spans, one of them—the end one—toppled over against the next, and by the force of the blow, transmitted from each to the next in the row, the whole five went down, breaking off short at various distances up the spring of the arch. The work people at the moment were fortunately drawn away to witness something going on in the streets, and so escaped to a man. We may be thankful for that, but what about the future of the building if it should be erected upon the plans originally proposed? This is a question for a qualified engineer and architect to report upon, and if we add some of our own impressions, it is only in entire deference to professional opinion of the right order when obtained. We believe that a faithful inspection of the projected roof of this new building will shew that it is utterly untrustworthy, and liable at any time after completion to give way before the pressure of wind coming from the north and north by-west, in which direction the building, standing, as it does, near the height of the rock, will present an immense broadside. The arches are within another, connected by trusses, consist only of three planks, as they might be called, of soft wood; and these flat pieces are weakened by, first: lateral pins to make them unite; next: the thickest or centre one is weakened at short intervals by a much heavier pin connecting it with the trusses and the companion arch; thirdly, the arch is weakened by good sized notches cut in the outer pieces to receive the longitudinal; lastly, and most important of all, the arch, which looks like a triplicate, is reduced by the joints to the value of the mere centre piece, at the connections. Such a construction, even if safe from bulging, has almost no lateral strength, as is clearly evidenced by the accident which has occurred, when the arches fell like ninepins.

If it be said that the transverse roof pieces will hold the whole thing together when completed, we admit it, until the force of impact is introduced. Give the structure, with the additional weight of the roof, a blow from a high wind, or slight shock of earthquake, such as we have had several times within the last few years, and the tyers that seemed to add strength will be only the means of concentrating force, and of bringing the whole down upon the heads of the skaters.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE AMERICAN RIOTS.—The daily papers having been filled, almost to satiety, with an account of those disturbances, we have contented ourselves with simply referring to the chief of the occurrences, which we publish in the present issue.

THE FAVOURITE FLOWER.—The old Dutchman is showing the young man his favourite tulip. The youth pretends to listen, but his eyes and mind are fixed on the lovelier living flower seated quietly in the background. It is a charming example of cross purposes.

REVIEW AT LONGCHAMPS.—On our first page is a picture of the great review of 40,000 French troops on the Plain of Longchamps, near Paris, in presence of Marshal MacMahon. The significance of the event lies in the order of the day issued to the troops, in which the Marshal, after commending their discipline and good appearance, called upon the troops to assist him in preserving peace through France. This was regarded as a hostile manifesto by the Republicans.

SEA-SIDE COSTUMES.—Figs. 1 and 6. Summer dress (back and front). Checked fancy material, trimmed with faille of a dark shade; round skirt, bordered with a deep plaiting, trimmed with a faille band; tunic round in front, and with pointed ends at the back; bodice hollowed out on the hips, and with habit basque at the back; it opens in front over a plaited waistcoat, fastened across with pattes; sleeves, with double cuffs. Pattern of bodice and tunic, 3s. 7d.

Figs. 2 and 3. Grey cachemire d'Ecosse, trimmed with cachemire galon, with black ground; round petticoat, formed of a deep flounce, trimmed with bands of a darker shade of cashmere; polonaise, trimmed in front with a double row of galon and a single row round the edge; the front is fastened midway with buttons, a box-plait being added for the purpose. For the back of the tunic see Fig. 3. The sleeves terminate with cuffs, which turn back with revers, and are ornamented with buttons; an upright collar round the throat. Pattern of polonaise, 3s. 7d.; skirt, 2s. 7d.

Figs. 4 and 5. Grey cashmere, trimmed with black and white checked silk; demi-long skirt, bordered with a deep plaiting, bordered with a silk cross-band; polonaise, forming a shawl-shaped tunic at the back, the left side being pointed, and the right side rounded, and draped high; it is bordered with a cross-band of checked silk. The polonaise fastens at the back, and is trimmed the entire length of the front with a bouillonné; the sleeveless jacket is short at the back and long in front, and fastens with a single button; it is liveseive bordered with a deep crossband of silk, small breast pocket on the left, and large silk pocket on the right side. Fancy straw hat, trimmed with a bronze wing and gold colored fancy gauze. Pattern of polonaise, 3s. 7d.; sleeveless jacket, 0s. 1d.

RUSSIANS CROSSING THE DANUBE.—Some delay was occasioned by the storm and flood that swept away a number of their pontoons collected for the bridge at Simnizza, drowning not a few men, horses, and oxen, and sinking twenty of their field guns. The actual first crossing of troops, 27th June, as shown in our illustration this week, was chiefly effected by means of boats and rafts, from the small isle of Vardin to the Bulgarian shore, over the main channel of the river. The bridge of boats only crossed the narrow side channel between the isle of Verdin and the Roumanian bank, so that no complete bridging of the Danube was at that time attempted in the neighbourhood of Sistova. The subsequent leisurely construction of a bridge for the use of the whole Russian army and its future reinforcements, is a very different affair. In like manner, at Braila and the shore near Matchin, where a bridge of boats was made and brought into use on the 21st ult., it must be remembered that the chief use of this bridge has been for the bulk of the forces, with their artillery and stores, to be taken over into the Dobrudscha, after the capture of Matchin by a small detachment of troop which crossed the river in boats from Galatz, taking the Turks by surprise. In both instances, the reader will observe, the ostentatious work of constructing a bridge served to deceive the enemy with respect to the point at which the sudden assault was to be made; and the opposite bank was gained by a *coup de main*, with the simplest means, before the Turks could take their eyes off the elaborate preparations they saw made for laying an artificial road over two or three miles of river and flooded marshy plain. Now that the Russians have secured their possession of both shores or banks of the Danube, and of the adjacent country, except in the vicinity of the principal Turkish fortresses, they will probably make several new bridges, and roads or even railways leading to them, for the accommodation of military traffic in a war that may be prolonged till next year.

SIR JOHN GLOVER.

Sir John Hawley Glover, G.C.M.G., belongs to a family several members of which have rendered high service to their Queen and country. Two of his brothers distinguished themselves in the war with the Maori tribes of New Zealand, and both Captain and Lieutenant Glover were killed on the same day in the fatal attack on the Gate Prah. The circumstances are touchingly related by Major-General Alexander in his

work published in 1874, entitled "Bush Fighting in New Zealand." The father of these noble brothers and also of Governor Glover was chaplain or minister of the English Church at Cologne. Sir John was trained for the naval profession, and highly distinguished himself in his professional studies. He became a Lieutenant of the Royal Navy in 1851, and up to a year or so ago was engaged in some kind of warlike occupation, and in nearly every quarter of the globe. In 1862 he rose to be a commander, a promotion due not alone to the ordinary changes in the service, but to his efficiency and bravery. For some years before he had been in command of the *Otter* steam vessel, engaged in suppression of the infamous slave trade. He was then known as Lieutenant-Commander J. H. Glover, R.N. For his services he was appointed Administrator of Lagos, once the stronghold of the slave trade, now an English colony. The Colonial Office had no reason to regret their appointment of Commander Glover as their administrator. He was able, by his untiring energy and superior abilities, to introduce important reforms and to give a check to the slave trade from which it has happily never recovered. The ascendancy he acquired over the natives was wonderful. By a combination of firmness, rigorous justice, and true kindness, he obtained unbounded sway over them, and was able to introduce among them some of the elements of civilization. In the neighbourhood of this place and close to Lower Niger, there was a band of fierce fighting men called Houssas. Sir John was able to reduce this wild tribe to submission, and not satisfied with this, he drilled these wild fellows into capital soldiers, and formed some regiments which were as docile and faithful as any European regiments could be. Personally his power over them was unbounded, and he could lead them almost anywhere and do almost anything. When the expedition against Coomassie was undertaken, Sir Garnet Wolseley ordered Captain Glover to take his faithful Houssas and Yorubas and support the main advance on Coomassie. This service Sir John carried out with great gallantry and success. He entered the Ashantee kingdom as soon as Sir Garnet did, captured two important towns, and aided powerfully in bringing Coffee Calcalli to submission. Though not actually present at Wolseley's victory over the Ashantees, yet it is well known that the fall of Coomassie, and the safe return of the British troops, were, to no small extent, the result of Captain Glover's own independent exertions. He is fairly entitled to an equal share of the credit due to the Commander-in-Chief for the successful result of the campaign. In the resolution passed by the House of Lords and the House of Commons his services were duly recognised, and were described as "largely conducting to the success of the main operations under the Major-General commanding." Soon after Sir John was placed on the retired list of commanders, and last year he was appointed Governor of Newfoundland. Such have been the heroic achievements of the present able and sagacious Governor, who brings into the civil government of the Province over which he rules an energy which no difficulties can daunt, an experience of many years in the management of men and affairs, and an earnest purpose to do "with his might whatever his hand finds to do." At the present juncture of affairs, when the colony may be said to have got fairly into the groove of progress, it is most fortunate that they have at the head of affairs a Governor like Sir John, possessed of sagacity, energy and experience. Already he has made himself thoroughly acquainted with the condition and wants of the people, and they are experiencing the good effects of his beneficial rule. Lady Glover, who is the eldest daughter of Mr. W. T. B. Scott, of Anne's Grove Abbey, Mountrath, Queen's County, Ireland, is an amiable and accomplished lady, and in every way worthy of such a husband.

As a personal friend, and one who has had intimate relations with the press of this city, we beg leave to offer our congratulations to W. S. Walker, Esq., B.C.L., of the well-known law firm of Doutre, Doutre, Robidoux, Hutchinson & Walker, upon his auspicious marriage, which took place on the 11th July. The fair and happy bride is Sarah, youngest daughter of David Perney, Esq., Waterford, Ont., who is heartily welcomed to Montreal by the large circle of her husband's friends and acquaintances.

On Tuesday of last week the officers and members of Mount Royal Lodge, No. 32, P.Q., A.F. & A.M., at St. John's Hall, St. Catherine street, availed themselves of the occasion of his marriage to present their Master, Very Worshipful Brother W. Simpson Walker, B.C.L., with a very handsome and massive silver tea set. The presentation was made by Brother Fred. Massey, S.W., and accompanied by a most flattering address.

Very Worshipful Brother Walker replied in very appropriate terms, thanking the Brotherhood for this token of their regard, upon which he would ever look with feelings of the deepest satisfaction and appreciation.

After the presentation the members and visiting brethren sat down to a bountiful repast, at which were present a large number of leading Masons. Addresses appropriate to the interesting occasion were delivered by R. W. Bros. McMinn, D.D.G.M., John Urquhart, P.D.D.G.M., W. Brothers Mackie, Boswell, Jacques, McGregor, Ion. Ferguson, McCauliffe, McTavish, Adams, &c., &c.