

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited), at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury St., Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

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

TEMPERATURE

as observed by HERN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal

THE WEEK ENDING

July 24th, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 86°	58°	72°	Mon.. 84°	65°	74° 5
Tue.. 74°	54°	64°	Tue.. 82°	73°	77° 5
Wed.. 82°	62°	72°	Wed.. 74°	69°	71° 5
Thur.. 75°	62°	68° 5	Thur.. 76°	62°	69°
Fri.. 72°	60°	66°	Fri.. 77°	62°	69° 5
Sat.. 76°	60°	68°	Sat.. 80°	64°	72°
Sun.. 81°	60°	70° 5	Sun.. 80°	65°	72° 5

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Study of a Head—The Late Dean Stanley—The Grand Stand at Sussex Review—Mr. Joseph Bureau—The Governor-General at Sussex—"Arrested" (double page)—The Review at Sussex, N.B.—Surprises—Japanese Dogs.

THE WEEK.—The Montrealers and the Shamrocks—The Irish Potato Crop—The Cecils—The Late Dean of Westminster.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Our Illustrations—The Untravelled Traveller—Outdoor Parlors—The Coming Dietinary—Echoes from London—Echoes from Paris—The Bells—News of the Week—A Turkish Royal Wedding—The Man Who Got 'em—An Old Song—Molly Dove—Outwitted by a Girl—The Poet—How Miss Jenkins Got Out of It—Science and the Bible—Our Chess Column—Varieties.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, July 30th, 1881.

THE WEEK.

THE match on Saturday between the Shamrocks and the Montrealers, besides being one of the best played games of the season, was particularly noticeable for the entire absence of dispute or ill-feeling throughout the game. Not one claim of foul, or suggestion of unfairness came from either side, and the result was cheerfully acquiesced in by the vanquished. It may seem strange that this should be worthy of comment, but in view of the ill-feeling which has grown out of several matches of late, it is a pleasure to record its absence in the present instance. No pains should be spared to encourage this mutual understanding between rival teams, without which the *esprit* of the game is lost.

THE Irish Agricultural Statistics for last year contain a series of new and interesting figures respecting the Irish potato crop, collected on the suggestion of Major NOLAN. These tables give the acreage planted with the different kinds of potatoes, and the percentage of disease of each crop in every district. More than fifty sorts of potato are grown in Ireland, some of them bearing the names of Cuffles, Tolans, Mullens, Green Tops, Leather Coats, and others less euphonious. The most popular of all is, however, the new Champion potato, which was highly commended in the Report on the Potato Disease presented to Parliament a short time since. Of 820,521 acres under potatoes in Ireland, 220,944 were planted with Champions, and 194,778 acres with White Rocks. The next most popular sorts were Skerry Blues, Scotch Downs, and Flounders. None of these kinds appear to be so flourishing as the Champion, which seems almost everywhere to have a larger proportion of sound tubers than any of the other sorts. The White Rocks come next, and a sort not very widely used, called Kemps, is far behind. The observations of the Sub-Inspectors of Constabulary on the crops everywhere speak of the Champion potatoes as being comparatively free from disease, and of the general introduction by the farmers of that or some other new seed. "The tale would be a sad one," says the report from Donegal, "were it not for the new Champion seed." The Potato Commission expressed the opinion that this kind was the best yet discovered, but pointed out that each new sort loses vigour as it becomes

finer in quality; and that in a very few years the strongest varieties will become liable to the disease, which can only be eradicated by the constant raising of new kinds from the seed. The rapidity with which the Champion potato has spread in Ireland is a sign of the readiness of the small farmers to adopt obvious improvements which are brought within their reach.

THE CECILS.

The paragraphs which have appeared in several journals, even leading dailies, with reference to "Lord Cecil," are calculated to mislead. It is stated in the same paragraph, that "Lord Cecil" is the youngest brother of the Marquis of Exeter, and that one of his brothers, Lord Cecil, is a member of the House of Commons. To persons unacquainted with the history of the two distinguished families, bearing the common name of Cecil, and both descended from the celebrated Lord High Treasurer of Queen Elizabeth, who was created Lord Burghley, the reference to "Lord Cecil" would of course indicate that the individual, bearing such a title, was a peer of the realm, or at least the eldest son of a peer designated by the second title of his father. The nobleman erroneously styled "Lord Cecil" in America is Lord Adelbert Percy Cecil, the youngest brother of the Marquis of Exeter, formerly a Lieutenant in the 1st Rifle Brigade, who having joined the Plymouth Brethren many years ago, has since devoted himself to preaching. Lord Eustace Cecil, M.P., is not the brother of the preacher, and can hardly be termed a relative, as their common ancestor flourished over three hundred years ago. Lord Eustace Cecil, who represents West Essex in the Imperial Cabinet, is brother of the Marquis of Salisbury, who was a distinguished member of Lord Beaconsfield's government, and who is likewise Viscount Cranbourne and Lord Cecil, the former of his inferior titles borne by his eldest son. The Marquis of Salisbury is the leader of the Conservative party.

The second title of the Marquis of Exeter is Lord Burghley. It has long been the usage in England to give the courtesy title of "Lord" to the younger sons of Dukes and Marquises and to designate elder sons by one of the lower titles of their fathers. In referring to them in legal instruments it always said "Commonly called Lord So-and-So." On this continent, as well in Canada as in the United States, the error which we have noted in the designation of Lord Adelbert Cecil is of frequent occurrence. We have seen many notices of Lord and Lady Campbell during the recent visit to Canada of a younger son of the Duke of Argyll, to whom that title is quite inapplicable.

THE LATE DEAN OF WESTMINSTER.

With Dean STANLEY has passed away a theologian whose name is probably wider known in connection with the great theological questions of the age than that of any modern churchman. Placed of late years in a singularly independent position he was never careful to conceal or modify those very pronounced views which have won for him a larger circle of sympathizers outside the church to which he nominally belonged than within its foundation. For the Church of England by its very nature is exclusive, and while it welcomes accessions to its ranks, it demands unquestioning obedience in its followers and exists only by the loyalty of its soldiers. Liberality, to the extent of respecting the honest opinions of others, is the foundation of true Christianity, but no law of liberality requires us to accept one opinion as equally good with another, and no church can long exist whose teachers are content to sit at the feet of those of other denominations.

From the very outset of his public life Mr. STANLEY adopted the principles of the so-called "Broad Church" party, whose apostle at that time was Professor JOWETT, the Master of Balliol College, Oxford.

STANLEY threw himself into the cause with all the vigour of his powerful mind, and e'er long the pupil outstripped his master. From his chair of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford he passed to a Canonry at Canterbury, and was then appointed chaplain to the Prince Consort. To his friendship with him, and through him with the Queen he owed his subsequent advancement. He accompanied his patron to the Holy Land, and throughout the remainder of his short life a real friendship existed between them.

Once Dean of Westminster, STANLEY was enabled to give full play to his opinions, unrestrained by any Church authority. The deanery occupies in some sense an anomalous position, being attached to no bishopric, and the Dean within the precincts of the Abbey is amenable only to the authority of Parliament. It is easy to see the power which such a man as the late Dean, placed in such a position, could wield. And this power was exercised freely. During his years of office it used to be said that any preacher who could find no pulpit open to him elsewhere was always sure of a welcome at the Abbey. Perhaps this was only true in part; but it certainly was the case that much scandal was created in orthodox circles by the admission of such men as Max Müller to preach at Westminster.

On the question of erecting a memorial to the late Prince Imperial, the Dean found himself in collision with Parliament, and, while resenting the infringement of his prerogative, implied by the interference of the Commons, in a characteristic and angry letter, yet deemed it best not to press the question in the face of such openly expressed disapproval.

We have not space here for an extended criticism of his writings. In the matter of Historical research he has done good work for the Church and the Bible. As a historian he had the fault, if fault it can be called, of being a somewhat pronounced partizan, and endeavouring to bend the facts to support his own views; but we may question whether any good historian ever wrote impartially, while the majority, with MACAULAY at their head, demand imperatively correcting by the light of parallel writings.

Doctrinally, as we have said, he adopted and stood valiantly by the extreme tenets of the Broad Church party. It is by no means uncommon to hear Non-conformists of widely differing views claim the Dean as emphatically on their side in this or that vexed question of heterodoxy. More especially, perhaps, do the Unitarians, and that section of the Congregationalists which makes toward Unitarianism, look for support to his views of the Trinity, which however ambiguously expressed, differ at least widely from the recognized doctrines of his Church.

Into the discussion of such matters, however, it is not within our province to enter. We have merely wished to present to our readers some idea of the position and opinions of a notable man, over whose grave all alike, High and Low, Churchman and Dissenter, can afford to join hands and pay a last tribute to his memory.

A. J. G.

The following poem, written on the recovery of Prince Leopold from a dangerous illness, may be interesting to those who have never read any but the Dean's prose works:

THE UNTRAVELLED TRAVELLER.

Lines Written on the Recovery of Prince Leopold.

"When brothers part for manhood's race,"

And gladly seek from year to year,

From scene to scene, from place to place,

The wonders of each opening sphere,

Is there no venturous path in store,

To undiscovered haunt or shore,

For him whom Fate forbade to roam,

The untravelled traveller at home?

Yes, gallant youth! What though to thee

Nor Egypt's sands, nor Russia's snows,

Nor Grecian isle, nor tropic sea,

Nor Western worlds, their wealth disclose.

Thy wanderings have been vaster far
Than midnight sun or southern star;
And thou, too, hast thy trophies won,
Of toils achieved and exploits done.

For thrice thy weary feet have trod

The pathway to the realms of Death;

And leaning on the hand of God,

With halting step and panting breath,

Thrice from the edge of that dread bourne,

From which no travellers return,

Thou hast, like him who rose at Nain,

Come back to life and light again.

Each winding of that mournful way,

Each inlet of that shadowy shore

Thro' restless night and tedious day

'Twas thine to fathom and explore;

Thro' hairbreadth fathoms and shocks as rude

As e'er are met in fire or flood,

Thou, in thy solitary strife,

Hast borne aloft thy charmed life.

Yet in this pilgrimage of ill

Sweet tracts and isles of peace were thine—

Dear watchful friends, strong gentle skill,

Consoling words of Love Divine,

A Royal mother's ceaseless care,

A nation's sympathizing prayer,

The Everlasting Arms beneath

That lighten'd even the load of death.

Those long descents, that upward climb,

Shall give an inward strength and force,

Breath'd as by Alpine heights sublime

Through all thy dark and perilous course,

Not Africa's swamps nor Biscay's wave

Demand a heart more firm and brave,

Than may for thee be born and bred,

Even on thy sick and lonely bed.

And still as months and years roll by,

A world-wide prospect shall unfold—

The realm of art, the poet's sky,

The land of wisdom's purest gold.

These shalt thou traverse to and fro.

In search of these thy heart shall glow,

And many a straggler shall be led

To follow in thine onward tread.

"Hast Thou, O Father, dear and true,

One blessing only—none for me?

Bless, O my Father, bless me too,

Out of Thy boundless charity."

Rest, troubled spirit, calmly rest:

He blesses, and thou shalt be blest;

And from thy hard-wrought happiness

Thou wilt the world around thee bless.

MR. BIGGAR ON THE CANADA PACIFIC RR.

LONDON, July 16.—Mr. Biggar (Home Ruler) in yesterday's debate on the emigration clause of the Land Bill attacked the promoters of what he called land jobbing companies in the colonies, and in dealing with the Canada Pacific Railway Company, which is represented by Mr. H. S. Northcote, son of Sir Stafford Northcote, and member for Exeter, accused that gentleman of being associated with swindlers. Mr. Northcote to-day made a personal statement. He said the companies he represented were not swindlers. The directors were honest men. One of them, Sir John Rose, was the son of a gentleman well known to many members of the house. Sir John was an ex-Finance Minister of Canada, and a gentleman of high honour and integrity. Another was Mr. Greenfall, a member of the firm of Glyn, Mills, & Co. "The President of the Company," said the speaker, "has been for many years at the head of a banking company in Montreal, is a connection of mine by marriage, and a gentleman of the most stainless honour. The other members of the Company are gentlemen against whose character not one word was breathed in the Dominion Parliament when the Pacific Railway contract was under discussion. I do not wish to say anything personally offensive to the member for Cavan, or do anything more than clear the character of my associates."

Mr. Biggar replied that he was justified in saying what he did. He continued: "It is notorious that the great bulk of the promoters of public companies in the city are simply adventurers. That is my opinion. I think I was thoroughly justified in saying the fact that the Company was promoted in London for the purpose of land jobbing in Canada proved that its original promoters, whoever they were, were persons of a dishonest character. I simply intended to convey that idea, and I think I was justified in doing so. The member for Exeter is duped by designing persons who have used his name and high character for the purpose of promoting their dishonest ends."

With this the subject dropped.

RICHARD GRANT WHITE will soon contribute a series of illustrated articles on "The History of Opera in New York" to *Scribner's Monthly*. These papers are said to be a part only of an historical and critical work on music in America, which Mr. White has had in contemplation for a long time.