

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,  
JAN. 27, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Jan. 21.—	Third Sunday after Epiphany. St. Agnes, V. & M. First English Parliament assembled by Simon de Montfort, 1265. Resolutions passed by the British Columbia Legislature in favour of Confederation, 1871.
MONDAY,	" 22.—	Commencement of the South Sea Bubble Excitement, 1720. Pitt died, 1806.
TUESDAY,	" 23.—	Duke of Kent died, 1820. Castle of St. Louis burnt, 1834.
WEDNESDAY,	" 24.—	Bishop Laval resigned, 1688. Frederick the Great born, 1712.
THURSDAY,	" 25.—	Conversion of St. Paul. Bishop Plessis consecrated, 1801. Sir F. B. Head, Lieut.-Governor, Ont., 1836.
FRIDAY,	" 26.—	St. Polycarp, Bp. & M. Dr. Jenner died, 1823. P. O. Money Order system introduced in Canada, 1855.
SATURDAY,	" 27.—	Independence of Greece proclaimed, 1822. Selection of Ottawa as the Seat of Government announced, 1858. Disturbance at Quebec, 1870.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 16th January, 1872, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 Notre Dame Street.

		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
W.,	Jan. 10.	30°	21°	25°5	30.15	30.20	30.17
Th.,	" 11.	38°	27°	32°5	30.17	29.90	29.72
Fri.,	" 12.	36°	29°5	32°7	29.62	29.70	29.74
Sat.,	" 13.	36°	25°5	25°2	29.79	29.84	29.95
Su.,	" 14.	11°	3°	7°	30.10	30.20	30.25
M.,	" 15.	10°	-5°	2°5	30.20	30.20	30.17
Tu.,	" 16.	11°	-5°	3°	30.17	30.20	30.22

### A GREAT ATTRACTION!

In the first number of the fifth volume of the  
**CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,**  
to be issued on SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1872, will appear the beginning of a New Story, by

ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

which will be continued weekly until completed. The Story is under publication in *Good Words*, and is entitled

#### THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANDPERE.

No paper in Canada, save the *C. I. News*, has the right to publish this Tale in serial form.

#### POSTPONEMENT.

Having only received the first instalment of this new story we defer the commencement of its publication for a week or two in order to insure its insertion in consecutive numbers.  
January 6, 1872.

#### SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made to have the *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Heartstone* delivered in folio form to subscribers in the following places, by the Agents whose names are annexed.

These Agents will also collect the subscription and the postage.

Almonte.....	James Greig.
Bothwell, Ont.....	A. J. Wiley.
Bowmanville, Ont.....	Yellowless & Quick.
Brampton, Ont.....	A. Hudson.
Brockville, Ont.....	P. L. Woods.
Cobourg, Ont.....	F. L. Kincaid.
Collingwood, Ont.....	J. C. Reynolds.
Dundas, Ont.....	A. Morton.
Flora, Ont.....	J. B. Meacham.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.....	Henry Kirkland.
Fergus, Ont.....	M. N. Minthorne.
Fredericton, N. B.....	L. C. Munroe.
Goble's Corners, Ont.....	H. A. Cropley.
Goderich, Ont.....	N. B. Goble.
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Kingston, Ont.....	F. A. Barnes.
London, Ont.....	Ed. Stacey.
Meaford.....	Wm. Bryce.
Napanee, Ont.....	Thos. Plunkett.
Orillia, Ont.....	Henry Bro.
Oshawa, Ont.....	H. B. Slaven.
Ottawa, Ont.....	J. A. Gibson.
Paisley, Ont.....	E. A. Perry.
Pembroke, Ont.....	Jno. Kelso.
Perth, Ont.....	S. E. Mitchell.
Petrolia, Ont.....	John Hart.
Prescott, Ont.....	N. Reynolds.
Sherbrooke.....	P. Byrne.
St. Catharines, Ont.....	J. Rollo.
St. John, N. B.....	W. L. Copeland.
Tilsonburg, Ont.....	Roger Hunter.
Wardsville, Ont.....	W. S. Law.
Wellington Square, Ont.....	W. F. Barclay.
	Henry M. DeLong.

*Our readers are reminded that the subscription to the NEWS is \$4.00 per annum, payable in advance; if unpaid in three months it will be charged at the rate of Five Dollars.*

*All OLD subscribers whose subscriptions are unpaid on 1st July next, will be struck off the list.*

*All NEW subscriptions received henceforward, MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.*

## THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 20, 1872.

How far should the civil government interfere in the affairs personal to its subjects? Should it own and run the railways as in France? Or the telegraph lines as in Belgium and England? Should it dictate the nature of the education to be imparted to youth through the public schools, as in the United States, Canada, and other countries? Or should it confine itself within the bare limits of preserving the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*?

Opinion is very much divided on the subject of the extent to which the civil government may interfere in domestic and personal affairs. But we imagine there is a very broad distinction between the furnishing of material

facilities for the transaction of business and the assumption of the right to control the direction of the intellect. The baneful leaven of that vice in civil government which, for the want of a better name, we call *Cæsarism*, has projected itself throughout the centuries to an extent that one would think impossible if due influence had been accorded to Christianity and science. Both these teach the doctrine of individualism, and the former imposes subjection to the civil power simply as a matter of respect to authority and for the preservation of society. Science, on the contrary, teaches the means of making the elements of nature subservient to the purposes of human convenience and enjoyment. Science is not respectful. It is inquisitive and thoroughly Thomasite in its character. But it has given us the steamboat, the railway, and the telegraph; and these being all practical and very valuable aids to the transaction of the ordinary business of life without trenching at all upon the individuality of the subject, or, as our neighbours say, "citizen," there can be no logical exception taken to their being placed under Government control except the one, which we do not think very sound, that the Government represents only the majority. Let it be recognised that the Government is constituted for all; that it represents the whole people; and then we can have no more objection to seeing it exercising full control over the railways and telegraph lines than we have now in seeing it in full possession of the management of the Post Office.

Postal administration has been extended to the manifest advantage of society. The latest improvement after the sample and parcels post, has been the postal card, a convenience for the introduction of which we are primarily indebted to Austria. France and other continental countries have long set the example of a Government railway system; and even in some of the Provinces of the Dominion the railways have been constructed and held as public property. From the railway and the Post Office the transition is easy to the telegraph wire, and its working in England, under Government, despite some drawbacks at the starting, has been productive of great public convenience. If the Government can administer the Post Office and the telegraph to the greater advantage of the public than can be done by a private Company, why should not the Government undertake the ownership and running of the railways? Already in the Dominion there are a few lines under Government ownership and control, but they have not as yet given much of practical testimony to the wisdom of the system, the reason for which may probably be found in the fact that they were built rather too soon, or that they traversed localities in which the business was not sufficient to give them profitable support.

In admitting the right of the civil government to assume all the functions necessary to enable it best to administer to the convenience and aid the industrial efforts of its subjects, whereby the country may become great among the nations, we are not called upon to concede that it should also dictate the conditions upon which the moral culture and intellectual education of every individual are to be determined. Yet that is the pretension of many of our newfangled Reformers. They talk of "free education," which they say, with admirable inconsistency of terms, ought to be made compulsory! There is no doubt that people should be taught, but there is very great—perhaps we should say no doubt at all—whether the State should assume to act *in loco parentis* where the parent is in a condition to dictate a course of training for his children, and when, by no act of his, has he forfeited his rights in the eye of the law. State training has not had a very happy effect in many countries where the matter as well as the manner was dictated by the government, and we think that the old-fashioned system of British freedom was much more calculated to foster individual development and national growth than the modern notion of an Educational Trades' Union in which every child shall be sent through a prescribed course, and his intellect fed with the regulation quantity of intellectual pabulum.

It is the misfortune of governments that they too frequently exceed their commissions. They are instituted for the preservation of peace and the security of property and personal liberty among their subjects. Too frequently they fail in these important functions, and that failure ought not surely to be accounted a recommendation for the performance of higher duties which pertain strictly to the head of the family. Among the last things which any government thinks of teaching in its public schools is the laws under which it is administered; yet these would be wholesome instruction in many cases. Another point of instruction almost universally neglected, and one which would be of the utmost advantage to society, is the imparting of such sanitary instructions and

rules for the preservation of physical health as science has developed. Next in importance, especially to the female portion of humanity, would be a thorough drilling in domestic economy. If the State desires good subjects it may be excused for providing the means, and even for imposing the obligation, of becoming so. But when its programme not only surpasses but even ignores this simple condition, we are brought to doubt whether the *Cæsarism* of Pagan times which sunk the rights of the individual in the pretensions of the State is not yet the prevailing element in the governments of the world. The truest friends of freedom are those who advocate the largest share of individual liberty consistent with obedience to legitimately constituted authority.

**DROKER PARK RACES.**—The winter races at Decker Park, the first ever attempted in this city, proved very successful. As previously announced the races were held on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week. The competition was keen and the attendance of visitors large. Mr. Decker has made additional improvements to the race course since we had occasion to notice it last summer. It is now all that need be desired for the purpose to which it is devoted.

The efforts which are being made in this city to meet the present scarcity of fuel have been supplemented by a generous offer by Mr. A. B. Foster, President of the South-Eastern Co. R. R. Company, of one hundred cords of wood, to be distributed among the poor of Montreal, without regard to creed or nationality. It is needless to say that the Corporation have gratefully accepted the timely gift, and the much needed supply may be expected to reach the city in a day or two.

The following items relating to the Prince of Wales' illness occur in the *Court Journal* :—

The unanimity of sympathy with the Royal Family in the affliction which has overtaken them cannot be more forcibly illustrated than by the establishment of the Forty-eight Hours' Prayer in the different Catholic convents throughout the United Kingdom. The Forty-eight Hours' Prayer is unremitting during the time specified, and is chanted by one-half of the religious community, while the other half reposes.

The popular belief that the usual remedies had ceased to be efficacious may be gathered from a rumour which had obtained currency that the Prince's butcher was in readiness all Friday and throughout the night to kill and skin a sheep, that the reeking skin might be utilised for wrapping the Prince's form in it, in the dreaded event of coldness from collapse setting in and refusing to yield to other treatment. There is some warrant in history for this recipe as a Royal one in more than one sense, and of late, as it happens, there have been some contributions in professional journals to the medical archaeology on the subject.

It appears strange that the Government should have so long delayed in giving out a prayer to be used last Sunday throughout the realm, and followed rather than preceded the spontaneous prayer of the Empire. Such was the delay that many clergymen did not receive the notice in time to append the prayer to their services. Where the blame rests, whether individually or collectively, we know not, but it does appear strange that in Protestant England, in a land famed for its Christianity, no prayer should have been prepared until late in last week. In the United States we were anticipated, for the most fervent supplications were offered up in many of the churches and chapels for the safety of the Prince. At Calcutta the same feeling prevailed. At Bombay the Parsees have held a great prayer-meeting on behalf of the Prince, beseeching Favarin, who is the "Izad of Souls," to keep the flame of life burning in the body of the eldest son of the Maharanees of India, their Sovereign and the Sovereign of England. Hindoos and Mohammedans unite in prayer, and Sir Moses Montefiore sent to the Jews of Jerusalem to offer up their prayers. In our own country, it is true, men of all creeds joined in spontaneous prayer, but were left to their own guidance as to the words by the Government that had forgotten its duty, accidentally or designedly.

**SUBMARINE ILLUMINATION.**—Prof. Pepper has recently made some highly interesting experiments at the London (Eng.) Polytechnic Institution in submarine illumination by means of the electric light as applied in a new and ingenious apparatus, the invention of Messrs. Heinke and Davis. In this apparatus the jet is contained in an air-tight lantern, and produces a perfect and well-radiated light under water. The importance of this invention as connected with all purposes to which the diving bell is applied, can hardly be over-rated, and the professor had no hesitation in expressing an opinion favourable to its efficiency.

**CONCERNING A DICTIONARY.**—To the request for the loan of an amusing book to pass the time in camp, Coon says :—I lent them Webster's Unabridged, and they started her sloshing around the camp. She went to Murphy's, and from there she went to Jackson Gulch, and now she's gone to San Andreas, and I don't expect I'll ever see that book again. But what makes me mad is that for all they're so handy about keeping her shashaying around from shanty to shanty, and from camp to camp, none of 'em has got a good word for her. Now, Coddington had her a week, and she was too many for him; he couldn't spell the words; he tackled them, regular busters, tow'rd the middle, you know, and they throwed him. Next Dyer he tried her a jolt, but he couldn't pronounce 'em—Dyer can hunt quail and play seven-up as well as any man, understand; but he can't pronounce worth a cent; he used to hurry along well enough though, till he'd flush one of them rattlers with a clatter of syllables as long as a string of sluice-boxes, and then he'd lose his grip, and throw up his had. And so finally Dick Stoker harnessed her up in his cabin, and sweat over her, and wrestled with her for as much as three weeks, night and day, till he got as far as R, and then passed her over to Lige Pickereil, and said she was the all-firedest dryest reading that ever he struck.