

## THE COMING WEEK.

SUNDAY,	Oct. 19.—	Nineteenth Sunday after Trinity. Quebec: SS. "Casplan" due from Liverpool.
MONDAY,	" 20.—	Battle of Navarino, 1827.
TUESDAY,	" 21.—	Halifax: Dalhousie College Faculty of Medicine opens.
WEDNESDAY,	" 22.—	Sir Rowland Murchison died, 1871.
THURSDAY,	" 23.—	Ottawa: Meeting of Parliament. Quebec: SS. "Texas." (Dominion), due from Liverpool.
FRIDAY,	" 24.—	Daniel Webster died, 1852.
SATURDAY,	" 25.—	Quebec: SS. "Prussian," for Liverpool.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1873.

It is now officially announced that Sir Hugh Allan has thrown up the Contract for the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Ministerial papers attribute this unfortunate event to the persistent attacks of the Opposition and hold that the latter will have to render an account thereof at the bar of public opinion. It were, perhaps, nearer the truth to say that Sir Hugh has to thank himself largely for the failure of his gigantic scheme. If he had managed it with that admirable prudence which has characterized all his other undertakings, there would never have been cause for the Pacific Scandal and the arraignment of the Government. The arraignment of the Government and its failure to disculpate itself completely form the true reason why the construction of the Railway became impossible by the present company and why Sir Hugh had to resign the chairmanship of the same. Add to this the total demoralization of the money market in the United States consequent on the failure of Jay Cooke & Co. to float the Northern Pacific bonds. With the best possible record, Sir Hugh would have found it extremely difficult to negotiate a loan at present in Europe: with the revelations before the Royal Commission, he could not have succeeded under any consideration. It was wise of him, therefore, to withdraw from the concern. What will be the consequences to the Railway itself, it is impossible to foretell. Nothing can be determined till after the session of Parliament, when the present political excitement will have subsided, and the relative strength of parties ascertained beyond dispute. The idea of abandoning the work altogether, as some journals have advocated, is one which we are positive the country will not entertain for a moment. The Canada Pacific is a necessity of our confederated existence. It is the artery which is to unite the two extremes of the Dominion. Not only must it be built, but means must be devised to begin it as soon as possible, in order that our own people and the world abroad may have the assurance that, spite of the very unfortunate circumstances which have just happened, Canada is determined to work steadily at the extension and consolidation of her nationality.

Several of the French papers of this Province have been studying the problem of the relative backwardness of their countrymen. They attribute it to a variety of causes, all of more or less force, but none of which leads directly to a solution. We apprehend that the real reason why our French Canadian fellow citizens are lacking in the spirit of enterprise, and consequently lag visibly behind in the race of progress, is because they persist in being exclusively French and do not assimilate with the essentially English spirit of the country. French training, French education, French habits, both of thought and of society, are good in themselves, but they are clearly out of place, as distinctive traits, on the American continent. We know that this is a delicate subject, but it is one which interests the French people themselves, and we are therefore pleased to find that their own press have recognized the necessity of treating it plainly. There is no denying the fact that the language of America is English. The United States and Canada are commercial nations and English is the language of commerce. Hence if any expect to succeed in these countries, they must learn the language, not merely from books and when thrown upon the world, but they must learn its idioms and they must begin that instruction at an early age. In most of the schools and colleges of the Province of Quebec all teaching is done in French. Until English is substituted, there can be no chance of that proper training which we advocate as essential. The French settlers of Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Alabama and Florida, have acted more wisely. They have become Americans; while not ceasing to be French in many of the best attributes of their race, they have thoroughly identified themselves with the language and institutions of their native country and thus held their own in commerce, in society, in politics and even in literature. The same remark may be made of the Germans who have emigrated to the United States. In a few years they acquire the English language and in the second generation cannot be distinguished from Americans. But these men love the Fatherland, as their enthusiasm during the late war proved conspicuously. We trust that the French press will continue to agitate this most important subject. It is a patriotic duty on their part and nothing but good can come from the truth being honestly told in the matter.

There is great room in this country for an independent daily newspaper, a paper at once fearless and unbiassed in tone, attached to no party and pledged to no irrevocable policy. Such a journal, we venture to say, would meet with unprecedented success. People are tired of having their political opinions dictated to them by prejudiced organs, whose inviolable rule is to find fault with everything suggested or carried out by their opponents, and invariably to lavish unbounded praise on the proposals and measures of their own supporters. It is a difficult thing in the present state of Canadian journalism for an unbiassed reader to reach at the truth of a political question, so torn and rent is it by the struggle of rival factions. Little light is shed upon its bearings by the dissertations of rival organs, for these mainly consist of angry accusations and retort. There is but a small measure of argument to be found in the editorial columns of our leading dailies. They content themselves with brief assertion or contradiction, as the case may be. They are loud in their protestations and denunciations, but the cry is out of all proportion to the wool. In their unseemly wrangling they remind one of country bumpkins belabouring each other with words, but afraid to come to the test. "You're a liar," cries one. "You're another," retorts the other. And there the matter ends. We cannot confess to any very great admiration for the *London Times*, but the class of journalism exemplified in that ubiquitous newspaper is very much to be preferred to the unreasonably kind of thing which is the fashion in Canada. We have plenty of sound, logical, forcible writers in the country who can teach what they feel. Will no public spirited capitalist seize the chance, remove the opprobrium from our national journalism, and at the same time become a benefactor to long-suffering newspaper readers?

The latest news from France seems to leave no room for doubt that a desperate effort will be made by the members of the Right and Right Centre to restore the Monarchy on the opening of the National Assembly, early next month. Whether or not the long talked of fusion between the Bourbons and the Orleanists has been consummated, a sufficient understanding appears to have been arrived at to secure the entire co-operation of those two branches in the great Parliamentary contest which is imminent. Of themselves they command a bare numerical majority, but this majority is so slight that without the alliance of some other wing of the Assembly, it would scarcely carry the day. Hence there is a general curiosity to ascertain what stand the Bonapartists will take in the crisis. At first, judging from their uniting with the Royalists in ousting M. Thiers, there was hope that they would further help to defeat the schemes of the Republicans, but subsequent events show that they will hold fast to the Napoleonic principle of universal suffrage and will therefore not assist in electing a merely Parliamentary monarch. On the other hand, the Republicans are thoroughly aroused. All branches of them are being consolidated under the powerful direction of M. Thiers. The contest will be a close one and full of interest to the friends of constitutional government. How it will turn it is really impossible, with the present data, to foresee. Let us only hope that it will be free from bloodshed.

Once more an attempt has been made to solve the vexed question of the "easterly current." With commendable perseverance Mr. Donaldson has made another essay in the science to which he has given, and is yet willing to give, his life. The fact that his experiment proved unsuccessful deteriorates in no way from the honour that is due to him as an able and a brave man, who is determined to succeed where others have failed. Rome was not built in a day and it is not to be supposed that such an arduous and daring undertaking as that of a balloon voyage across the Atlantic can be accomplished until much discouragement has been met with and many difficulties have been overcome. That such a man as Mr. Donaldson has undertaken the experiment is undoubtedly a matter for congratulation. He is a man of tried courage, an experienced aeronaut, a man who has thrown his whole soul into the task he has set before himself, and who will, we are firmly convinced, ultimately succeed therein if the thing is anyway feasible. The unfortunate ending of his attempt last week does not in the least shake us in our belief. On the contrary we are more sure than ever of his fitness for the work. Under the arduous circumstances in which he found himself placed he displayed a coolness of method, a perfect understanding of his situation, an unshaken courage and a rare skill which augur well for his future success. Where most men would have been utterly disheartened he rose from his defeat with fresh determination to conquer, and showed a manly spirit which is the more remarkable when contrasted with the craven faint-heartedness exhibited on more than one occasion by Professor Wise. Such men as Donaldson are not easily conquered. He has pledged himself to the undertaking, and notwithstanding the difficulties with which he has met, the discouragement that has been cast in his way, we are, we repeat, convinced that if it can be carried out he will do it. Some of the daily newspapers, we observe, have systematically cast ridicule upon the whole scheme. Happily the *vox populi*, even when expressed through the medium of the press, is not always infallible, and Mr. Donaldson has no cause to take to heart the croakings of incredulous journalists. Columbus was

looked upon as a dreamer in his day, Galileo as a madman, and notwithstanding the warnings and prophecies of those croakers the day may yet come when the name of the daring navigator of the sky shall be revered with that of the discoverer of the Western world. For our part we are content to augur for the success of the balloon enterprise from that which has already been met with by the journal under the auspices of which that enterprise was undertaken. When the project of establishing a daily illustrated journal was first mooted it was greeted with a shout of derision. The thing was impossible. It was preposterous. The *Daily Graphic* is now an established fact, and a very successful fact at that. The croakers notwithstanding, we look for the voyage of the *Graphic* balloon to share the success of the only illustrated daily.

We learn from the New York papers that the Rev. Mr. Tozer has addressed a letter to the President of the Evangelical Alliance and to the Dean of Canterbury reproaching the latter with having assisted at the celebration of the Holy Communion in a Presbyterian church, and basing his complaint on the strange ground that the Dean's action would have the effect of encouraging Protestants in being present at the services of the Roman Catholic Church. We confess to our inability to understand the logic of such reasoning. It is, we are aware, very much in vogue with a certain class of ultra High Churchmen whose sole motto appears to be the much-quoted saying "Let ancient customs be observed." Men of this stamp in England raised a howl of lamentation when it was stated that the late Bishop of Winchester had preached one Sunday last year in a Presbyterian church in Scotland, and thereby brought down upon themselves a torrent of ridicule. Happily for that party in the Established Church the sentiments of these ecclesiastical sticklers met with scant favour even among their own friends. Such sentiments were entirely opposed to the teachings of the Association for the Promotion of Unity in Christendom—a society founded, and almost exclusively maintained, by High Churchmen. It is to be hoped that the cry about "ancient customs" is not about to be raised on this side of the water. There is a sufficient rarity of Christian charity in this world to satisfy the most unbending stickler, without a return to the religious bickerings and persecutions which have disgraced so many professors of the religion whose God is love, and which recognizes charity as its first virtue. The Rev. Mr. Tozer's letter is calculated to be productive of much ill-feeling and we trust that its publication will give rise to an indignant protest on the part of the delegates of the Alliance against the opinions he enunciates. How very different must be the spirit which actuates him to that which prompted the old Recollet Fathers in the city of Montreal to offer the use of their chapel to the Presbyterian congregation, who at that time possessed no edifice devoted to the worship of the Universal Father. With what holy horror must he regard the Protestant community at Heidelberg which did, and does yet, for all we know, worship under the same roof as their Catholic brethren—each congregation treating the other with the utmost consideration and observing in all their relations the most perfect harmony. Surely those who are brought up in the same belief in one Lord, one faith, one baptism, can afford to drop their slight differences of ceremonial and creed in the consideration of the grand truths which unite them all. By endorsing such objections as that advanced by Mr. Tozer they not only foment ill-feeling; they also bring discredit upon themselves and upon the religion they profess; they directly violate the Divine law and prove themselves unworthy of the name they bear.

## THE FLANEUR.

A philosophic friend was wondering why it was that Tom Thumb drew such crowded houses lately. He is no novelty, for he has been here often before. He is not handsome, for his face is scarified like a pa. impost. He is not young, for he was a man when most of us were boys and girls. Then, what in the world makes him draw?

Why, the law of contrasts. Big people go to see him because he is little.

And the little people, the children?  
To see how much bigger they will be when they get of his age.

Three seedy looking Frenchmen were selling *Articles de Paris*, last Saturday night, near one of the markets, and under the glare of gusty patent burners. They were surrounded by a crowd, of course. An old woman approached, and fumbling amid a lot of greasy photos, asked if they had that of Mrs. Darbo.

"All sold, Madame," said one of the mountebanks, "but we have rosaries blessed upon his tomb."

He bent his head very low and giggled.

The good woman bought a chaplet.

There is no use talking politics to my matter-of-fact old friend Pudlmaier, for he knocks you down at once with some common sense remark or other. For instance, the other day, when I observed with great learning and originality that the Bourbons had never learned or forgotten anything, he replied:

What does that mean? How can you forget nothing, when you have learned nothing, and what is the use of learning anything when you have forgotten it?

It is a wonder Kate Fisher rides so well.

Look at those lights, you can hardly see by them. The gas is gradually going down.