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## BENEATH THE WAVE.

This interesting story is now proceeding in large instalments through our columns, and the interest of the plot deepens with every number. It should be remembered that we have gone to the expense of purchasing the sole copyright of this fine work for Canada, and we trust that our readers will show their appreciation of this fact by renewing their subscriptions and urging their friends to open subscriptions with the NEWS.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 25, 1879.

### ESPARTERO.

Death has already begun its work in the new year. The United States register the demise of CALEB CUSHING, one of the greatest scholars and lawyers of the age; Canada has lost one of her members of Parliament, in the person of M. TREMBLAY, and from Spain comes the intelligence that ESPARTERO has closed a long life amid the general regret of his countrymen. The latter deserves more than a passing notice, as having been one of the most prominent figures of his time.

DON BALDOMERO ESPARTERO, Duke of Vittoria, was born at Granatula, in La Mancha, in 1792, of poor parents, his father being a wheelwright. In 1808 he enlisted as a volunteer, in the Sacred Battalion, to resist the French invasion, and later won his epaulettes in the wars against the revolted colonies of South America. When, in 1832, FERDINAND VII. abolished the Salic law, ESPARTERO came out in favour of the Princess ISABELLA, and the following year, on the death of the King, he offered to march with his regiment against the Northern Provinces which had raised the standard of DON CARLOS. He was then appointed commandant of Biscay and Lieutenant-General. Later, having saved the capital from an invasion by Carlist bands, he was named commander-in-chief of the Army of the North, and Captain-General of the Basque Provinces. In 1837 he was elected a deputy to the Constituent Cortez. At the end of the same year he saved Madrid a second time from an attack, led by DON CARLOS in person, drove the latter beyond the Ebro, carried the heights of Lucana, raised the blockade of Bilbao, and received the title of Count of Lucana, in recognition of his services. New successes against the Carlists, in 1839, won for him the titles of Grande of the First class and Duke of Vittoria. Taking advantage of the divisions of the Carlist party, he planned with MAROTO the famous Convention of Bergara, which forced DON CARLOS to quit Spain, leaving only CABALLERAS to continue the civil strife. Having finally succeeded in crushing the latter, he returned to Madrid in triumph, and caused himself to be named chief of a new ministry. In the face of this dictatorship, Queen CHRISTINE resigned the regency, which the Cortez, in May, 1841, placed into the hands of ESPARTERO. He held it with characteristic firmness and rigor for two years, but in 1843 a number of Provinces rose in revolt against him. A revolutionary junta, established at Barcelona, proclaimed his downfall and the majority of ISABELLA. ESPARTERO attempted to resist, but, being abandoned by his troops, he was obliged to retire, and took refuge in England, where he was received with the honour due to his rank. In 1848, the decree depriving him of all

his titles having been revoked, he returned to Spain and took his seat in the Senate, but shortly afterward withdrew to the solitude of his estate, at Logrono.

After ten years of retirement, the events of 1854 brought him again to the head of affairs, as President of the Council and Generalissimo of the national armies. It was then that he admitted Marshal O'DONNELL into his Cabinet, as Minister of War. But these two men were not made to work together, and ESPARTERO resigned in 1856, never more to appear in public life. Only once, in 1869, a deputy of the Cortez proposed the old Duke of Vittoria as King, but his proposition met with no echo. His death, at the ripe age of 85, was, of course, attended by no result, except that of recalling the chief incidents of a very stormy and altogether remarkable career.

### THE QUEEN TO HER PEOPLE.

We have been requested to give a prominent place in our columns to the following touching letter from Her Majesty, in order that our readers may preserve it in remembrance. We cheerfully do so:—

"The Queen is anxious to take the earliest opportunity of expressing publicly her heartfelt thanks for the universal and most touching sympathy shown to her by all classes of her loyal and faithful subjects on the present occasion, when it has pleased God to call away from this world her dearly-beloved daughter, the Princess ALICE, Grand Duchess of Hesse.

"Overwhelmed with grief at the loss of a dear child, who was a bright example of loving tenderness, courageous devotion, and self-sacrifice to duty, it is most soothing to the Queen's feelings to see how entirely her grief is shared by her people. The Queen's deeply afflicted son-in-law, the Grand Duke of Hesse, is also anxious to make known his sincere gratitude for the kind feelings expressed toward himself and his dear children in their terrible bereavement, and his gratification at the appreciation shown by the people of England of the noble and endearing qualities of her whom all now mourn.

"Seventeen years ago, at this very time, when a similar bereavement crushed the Queen's happiness, and this beloved and lamented daughter was her great comfort and support, the nation evinced the same touching sympathy, as well as when, in December, 1871, the Prince of Wales was at the point of death.

"Such an exhibition of true and tender feeling will ever remain engraven on the Queen's heart, and is the more to be valued at this moment of great distress in the country, which no one more deeply deplores than the Queen herself."

MRS. EMILY PFEIFFER, a well-known author, now residing in London, lately held a novel costume party, the object of which was to show that "a dress expressive of the spirit of the ancient Greeks would suit all ages and varieties of women, and might be profitably adopted by modern nations." For the purpose, she sent out, along with the invitations, a series of designs, illustrating the old Grecian costumes, with instructions how to "construct" them. Sixty ladies, thus arrayed, attended the party, and the success of the trial was enthusiastic. The *Woman's Journal*, of Boston, has seized upon the scheme, and reproduced the designs for trial on this side of the Atlantic. Our lady readers may expect to hear of some revolution in modes before long, in the direction of Greek simplicity.

HERE is news! Canadian silk! A French firm of this city lately exhibited at Ottawa specimens of Canadian manufactured silk goods, their own product, and the first of its kind made in the Dominion. The goods were contrasted with Lyons silks, and successfully passed the examination. Surprise was professed that silks could be manufactured in Canada. Mr. CORRIVEAU informed the Government

that if the present tariff of 17½ per cent. was increased to 35 per cent., his firm would not only permanently embark in business,—for the grades exhibited were only specimens from the second piece made by them,—but would immediately build a factory with 100 looms, manufacturing an average of 800 yards of silk a day, and giving employment to 250 or 275 hands, two-thirds of whom would be girls.

CANON FARRAR's views on future punishment are gaining ground. Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, a well-known American divine, who has just published "Illustrated Commentaries upon Matthew, Mark, Luke, and the Acts," says, in commenting on Matthew xxv. 46:

"The phrase everlasting punishment implies that the result, not the punishment, will be everlasting."

He even questions whether there will be any positive infliction.

Upon the words, "depart from me," in Matthew vii. 23, he comments thus:

"Observe . . . that the sentence, as recorded in Rev. xxii. 2, is a simple fixing, eternally and irreversibly, of the character formed here."

On Luke xii. 47, 48, he says:

"The passage certainly teaches that there are degrees of punishment in the future life; and it seems to me, therefore, necessarily to imply that all who are punished in the future are not eternally punished."

A CORRESPONDENT, probably in reference to our late article on "Prince and Pressman," has sent us a slip containing the story of a certain JONES who had imposed on the correspondent of the *New York World* by simulating the Duke of Edinburgh. We had seen the slip before, and, of course, treated it as a joke. If it had come from the *Detroit Free Press*, instead of the *Detroit News*, the joke would have been still more palpable, and our correspondent would not have been imposed upon.

MORMONISM has at length received its death blow. The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that polygamy, as practised at Utah, is a crime punishable by a fine of one thousand dollars and imprisonment for a term of years. This is satisfactory, but what is more so is the fact that the Mormons are satisfied with the decision, and agree not to violate the law any further. In view of this acquiescence, it is probable that a bill will be passed in Congress providing that the decision shall not be retroactive.

AFTER the late Senatorial triumph, which more than justified his predictions, M. GAMBETTA made this profound observation: "that the dangers of the Republic had now passed, but that its difficulties were just beginning." He referred to intestine troubles in the Republican ranks. Our latest advices show that his provisions are correct. The Radical wing is already agitating itself, even to the threatening of the present moderate Dufaure Cabinet. We may look for stormy news from France.

MR. POLLOCK, of Paisley, one of the founders, and an ex-director of the British Chamber of Commerce, says that he is personally a free-trader in principle, but had arrived at the conclusion that Free Trade, as England had practised it, was to give everything for nothing, and that blind perseverance in the false principle of Free Trade without reciprocity, was a main cause of the present commercial distress in England.

ONTARIO still leads the van in the active prosecution of the Temperance cause. The Dunkin Act is now to be followed by the Scott Act. At the meeting of the Dominion Alliance, held in Toronto last week, it was resolved to take such steps as to ensure voting the enforcement of the Act some time in next October. No doubt this will make a leading feature in the ensuing Provincial elections.

A NATIONAL memorial to the Princess ALICE is now mooted in England, and

meeting with extraordinary encouragement. We make no doubt whatever that if the scheme is earnestly taken up, it will be eagerly adopted by all creeds, all parties, and all classes, not only in Great Britain, but throughout the Empire.

It is rumoured that the Government have determined on a general reduction of ten per cent., including the salaries of Ministers and of officials in the inside and outside service. Very, very good. The whole country will back this.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

FUNERAL OF THE PRINCESS ALICE.—Our sketch represents the funeral procession immediately after the services in the Grand Ducal chapel. Outside the Palace the corpse was received by a cavalry escort with band, and the procession moved slowly off towards the Mausoleum of Rosenhohe, the route being lined with soldiers and crowded with spectators, who showed their sympathy by uncovering their heads as the hearse passed, and by their mournful silence, which seemed intensified by the muffled tread of the horses in the deep snow which lay in the streets. The procession, which was led by a detachment of dragoons, included the Court officials, the Town Council, Delegates from Town and Country Communes, a deputation of English Residents, the Alice Association, the Chief Mourners, the representatives of foreign Courts, the Nobles, Ministers, and Diplomatic officers, and many others. On reaching the Mausoleum, the coffin was lifted from the hearse, borne into the little chapel, and consigned to the vault beneath, the concluding portion of the Burial Service being meanwhile read by the Court chaplain. The ceremony was over soon after 4 p.m., and when the hearse left the Palace-yard the Grand Duke was seen at a window with his children.

THE MASTER PAINTER.—Nothing more amusing than this little scene. The Master Painter, a four-year old, is illuminating a sheet of white paper, surrounded by his elders. The oldest is standing, following with an air of patronage the work of his junior, while the two sisters are all eyes on the master-piece which is being wrought. The skill of the composition and the happy choice of details give a pleasant personal to the whole picture.

BEAVER DAMS MONUMENT.—It was erected some three years ago by the late John Brown over the bones found on the site of the New Canal of some American soldiers, who fell in the battle of Beaver Dams, Oct., June 24th, 1815.

### REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY for February has an unusual variety. Serial and short stories, poems, travel-sketches, criticisms, reminiscences,—indeed, almost every kind of article suitable for a popular magazine is included. Lovers of fiction will greatly enjoy the chapters of Mr. Howells' "Lady of the Aroostook," one of the most engaging stories Mr. Howells has ever written; and Mr. H. A. Huntington contributes "Sword and Aul," a short story of the civil war. The legion admirers of Bayard Taylor will read with deep interest Mr. Stoddard's reminiscences. Public-spirited men and women will find "The Career of a Capitalist," a most instructive and interesting paper, bristling with hints to both capitalists and employees. The political article on "Limited Sovereignty in the United States" is one to be read and thought over by good citizens. Mrs. Stowe, under "The Modern Martyrdom of St. Porpetua," satirizes some of the absurd demands of present fashion and custom, and tries to laugh or shame the devotees into common sense. Mark Twain is even more amusing than usual in "The Recent Great French Duel; Richard Grant White writes very delightfully of "London Streets;" Clarence Cook describes and criticizes "The New Catholic Cathedral in New York;" W. W. Story contributes a very engaging account of "A Roman Holiday Twenty Years Ago;" William F. Apthorp discusses "Musicians and Music-Lovers;" an anonymous but skillful hand criticizes Mr. James's "Europeans" and some other recent novels; and besides the varied "Contributors' Club" and a full chapter of "Recent Literature," the number contains poems by Lucy Larcom, Albert Lighton, Mrs. Platt, and others. On the whole, a very good number of a monthly from which we have a right to expect the best magazine literature that America can produce.

NOTHING in LIPPINCOTT'S Magazine for February will be read with more interest than the sketch of the great Hungarian artist, Munkacsy, by his intimate friend, Mr. John R. Taft of Baltimore. The striking character and romantic career of one who, starting without education, means or resources of any kind, has by force of genius and industry attained a high place among the painters of to-day, make this account of his private life and early struggles one of great interest, which is enhanced by the fact that some of Munkacsy's finest works are owned in America, and that his *chef-d'œuvre*—Milton Dictating to his Daughters—has attracted great notice at the Paris Exposition, and been purchased for the Lenox Library in New York.