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TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

November 14th, 1880.			Corresponding week, 1879.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 41°	32°	37°	Mon.. 47°	33°	41°
Tues.. 41°	31°	36°	Tues.. 56°	42°	49°
Wed.. 44°	31°	38°	Wed.. 50°	46°	48°
Thur.. 42°	33°	43°	Thur.. 48°	40°	44°
Fri.. 44°	35°	40°	Fri.. 46°	34°	40°
Sat.. 41°	33°	35°	Sat.. 44°	34°	49°
Sun.. 35°	25°	30°	Sun.. 51°	40°	47°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, November 20, 1880.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our readers are aware that our terms are cash, and that we have the right to exact from each subscriber \$4.50, when his subscription is not paid in advance. The end of the year is approaching and a large number have not yet fulfilled their obligations toward us. But we are willing to afford them another opportunity, and if they will pay up without further delay and save us the expense of sending out a collector, we will accept the \$4.00. We make this proposition with the view of avoiding any further inconvenience, and subscribers will give us credit for this timely notice.

We have done everything in our power to make the paper worthy of public patronage, but it must be remembered that our expenses are three times those of any other paper. The NEWS is an illustrated journal—the only one of its class in the Dominion, and our subscribers cannot fail to understand that we must necessarily depend on them for adequate support in the shape of prompt and regular payment.

THE WEEK.

We are glad to see that active mining operations are being prosecuted in different parts of the Dominion with success. Gold in working quantities is found in Beauce, and the French capitalists who are at present visiting this country will be invited to explore them.

STELLARTON, Nova Scotia, has acquired a terrible reputation. The colliery accidents which have occurred there within the past two months have resulted in an appalling loss of life. The last explosions were of so extraordinary a character as to call for Government interference in the way of a thorough search into the causes of the tragedy and effective legislation to prevent its repetition.

ANOTHER old relic is to disappear from the earth, and the poetry of charity will make way for the prose of modern science. The Hospice on the top of Mount St. Gothard, founded four hundred years ago, will be permanently closed two years hence. The reason is that the opening of the tunnel has rendered it useless. At present the Hospice affords shelter, food and a bed to 20,000 people yearly, and is supported by public and private charity. The ride through the tunnel will cost only 20 cents.

HALIFAX is on the point of losing the last chance which it enjoyed of being con-

sidered the winter port of the Dominion. The Allan Line, will no longer make it their freight depot in or out, and intend to call there only for the shipping and delivery of mails, as they must, according to contract with the Federal Government. Boston will now practically be our winter port, whereas the citizens of Halifax are naturally much exercised. The sooner they take effective steps to alter this untoward direction of things the better.

AFTER the disastrous experience of the ravages of the epizootic in the winter of 1872-73, it is a wonder that our Veterinarians have not found more effective means to meet the plague. We are aware, of course, that prevention, as in the analogous case of influenza, is the best remedy, but the people should have been instructed to meet the disease in its initial stages. For want of this information, there has been a general lack of preliminary treatment, and the consequence is that the malady is playing havoc among our horses.

It appears quite certain that Lord BEACONSFIELD is about to inflict another novel upon the public. We are assured that "Endymion" will appear in December, under the auspices of the Longmans, who have secured the copyright for the fabulous sum of \$50,000. The power of a name could no further go. Much as we admire his political genius, we have always been so unfortunate as to see very little merit in the literary compositions of DISRAELI. Indeed, his "Lothair" looks very much like rubbish. We should be only too happy, for the reputation of the noble author, that this, probably his last, work may belie our judgment by being superior to all his other writings.

We publish to-day the portraits of the two Federal Ministers who were sworn in last week. The portfolio of Militia and Defence went to the Hon. A. P. CARON, member for Quebec County. He is the eldest surviving son of the late Hon. R. F. CARON, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, and was born in the Ancient Capital in 1843, being therefore only in his 37th year, and thus the youngest of our Ministers. Mr. CARON is an alumnus of Laval and McGill Universities, and adopted the profession of the Bar, in which he has been very successful. He first entered public life in 1873, when, after an unsuccessful candidature at Bellechasse, he was returned for the County of Quebec, which he has represented with much credit to the present time. The advent of Mr. CARON to office has been received with general favour by his political adversaries as well as his friends. He is genial, talented and full of energy, while his administrative capacity was displayed during the several years that he acted as Parliamentary whip for his party. Of Hon. Mr. MOUSSEAU we published a portrait and biography, two years ago, on the occasion of the prominent part which he then played in Parliament. He took a high station in his party, by the stand he occupied regarding the knotty LETELLIER question. Mr. MOUSSEAU is a gentleman of perfect education, polished manners and keen political instinct. In the turn of the wheel we shall not be surprised to find him occupying the responsible office of Minister of Justice.

THE GREAT BOAT RACE.

Just as we are about to close our forins preparatory to going to press, we receive the intelligence of the result of the great boat race, rowed on the forenoon of the 15th inst., on the Thames, between EDWARD HANLAN, of Toronto, and EDWARD TRICKETT, of Sydney, New South Wales. The course was the historical one between Putney and Mortlake, the scene of so many eager contests between the crews of Oxford and Cambridge Universities. The stakes were the sum of two hundred pounds a side, the Championship of Eng-

land and the Sportsman's Championship Challenge Trophy. The brief telegraphic announcement was that the invincible little Toronto boy won easily by three lengths, leading his adversary from Hammersmith Bridge to the end of the course. It seems that the Australian took first water and kept it for a brief space, when HANLAN spurted and assumed the lead, which he retained afterward all through. So little apparent effort was required of him to hold ahead of his adversary that he resorted to his old tricks—which, we must say, we never admired—of lying back in his boat, bathing his head, waving his handkerchief to the crowds on the shore, and giving other proofs of his coolness and confidence. At no time did TRICKETT appear to be a match for him, and the victory of the Canadian appears to have been a foregone conclusion from the first.

It goes without saying that we are very proud of the triumph of HANLAN. He is a Canadian, he is an athlete, and he is a modest conqueror withal. We are of opinion that simple NED HANLAN has done as much to make Canada known in England as any agent of emigration ever sent there. He has also done his share in giving zest to one of the manliest and most wholesome of out-door sports, thus keeping up a British tradition which is inseparably connected with the history of the Mother Country. We further believe that the Champion has, in the midst of inevitable and strong temptations, endeavoured to maintain his profession free from much of the corruption and dishonesty that attend all games of hazard. On his return to Canada, therefore, we think he is entitled to a fitting reception, both as a successful oarsman and an honest man.

It is wonderful the interest which the general public takes in events of that kind. Men who never attended a boat race in their lives stood absorbed in the chill morning air, while the snow was falling fast, perusing the bulletin boards, or discussing the result with their friends. Of the money which changed hands on the occasion, we have nothing to say, except this, that the heavy betting on this side was an additional proof of the confidence which his Canadian friends reposed in HANLAN'S ability to win honourably.

THE CRISIS IN IRELAND.

Matters are approaching a climax in Ireland, and the end cannot be far. Nor can any one in his senses doubt what that end in effect will be, so far at least as the dreams of the Land Leaguers are concerned. Of the utter hopelessness of insurrection all reasonable men must be convinced. Half a dozen regiments ought to suffice to crush it, even were the party more secure of home support than it is. But, in fact, it has been conclusively proved that the strongest, if not the largest, section of the inhabitants of Ireland, are in favour of law and order.

In the past decade a notable change has come over the scene, and the hopes of a united Ireland have been scattered to the four winds. Disestablishment has partially satisfied the Roman Catholic clergy, and the prospect of the expected concessions in the matter of education will have a still further mollifying effect. The attitude lately assumed by the hierarchy, as evidenced by the Cork and Cloyne resolutions and the pastoral of Archbishop McCabe may be quoted in proof of this. The Church has ceased to be identified with the rapid march of events, and has, in effect, resigned the leadership of the popular party. Of external help, the Irish Nationalists of 1880 can have but little hope. The Americans in particular are absolutely without sympathy with a purely agrarian movement, and of continental aid Ireland has surely learned to beware. "The Irish have made a diversion, what more do you want of them?" Napoleon's policy would be the policy of to-day in the improbable case of a continental movement in support of the rebels.

With the disasters of 1798 and the

hopelessness of a struggle commenced under far less favourable auspices before them, it is well that Ireland should see clearly whither it is that Mr. PARNELL and his colleagues would hurry her. And at last they have shown their hands in this present time.

One good at least has come to us out of much evil. Englishmen seem to-day in a fair way of understanding what the Irish grievances really are. For, little sympathy as we have with Mr. PARNELL, there is no man who really knows the history of Ireland during the past century that can fail to sympathize with her. In truth the great difficulty with which she has had to contend, of late years at all events, has been the failure of Englishmen, and English statesmen in particular, to understand what were her wrongs, and what redress she needed. The systematic misrepresentation of the hierarchy, the fatal misunderstanding of the people by their landlords, with its result in absenteeism and agent rule, the draining of her natural resources by the spending of Irish rents in England; all these have been real and not fancied wrongs. Robbed on all sides; neglected by her landlords; the prey of unscrupulous agents; the catspaw of still more unscrupulous agitators; throughout misunderstood by her rulers, and goaded to madness by their indifference; Ireland has indeed passed through a vale of sorrows. Much of this no doubt is already altered for the better; the yoke of an alien establishment has been shaken off, and the landlords of to-day suffer, we believe, mostly for the sins of their predecessors; but it is folly to shut our eyes to the truth of the picture, and much may be hoped for in the way of a settlement, when the position of the aggrieved party is more clearly recognized.

What that settlement is to be is harder to predict. The present agitation has apparently directed itself to a single end, the so-called agrarian question. That Ireland does really occupy a peculiar position in reference to the tenure of land may be easily conceded without admitting the principle that the confiscation of a man's estate can be justified any more than the confiscation of his purse. The present issue is but the end of a struggle which has been going on since the conquest, and in which the true right of the conquering nation to the lands wrested from the conquered has never been thoroughly conceded; while the utter estrangement in the majority of cases between landlord and tenant has been the death-blow of that devotion which the Irish peasant is ready enough to bestow in return for personal kindness.

The possibility of avoiding the crisis has been all along in the hands of the landlords. That the memory of original confiscation and misrule has given place to the most friendly relations in individual cases, goes far to prove that it might have been so in all. While other landlords are flying in terror from open threats or ill-concealed fears of assassination, it is comforting to read of the friendly relations between the landlords of more than one large estate and their tenants; and the expressed determination of several noble owners of land to spend a longer time than usual amongst their Irish dependents this winter. But after all we can make allowances for both sides, and the absentees of to-day have for their excuse that absenteeism with them is hereditary and has been forced upon them as the result of the misconduct of their predecessors.

The real issue of the difficulty is in the hands of men who seem determined to face the matter boldly. Liberals and Conservatives are united upon the question that such men as PARNELL shall outrage law and justice no longer, and whatever may be the issue of the Land League prosecutions, we may rest assured that quiet will be speedily restored, by legal measures and legal forms, if possible; but if these fail, terrorism will be met by the bayonet.

Beyond this, however, the present Government seem to be awake to the fact that