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TEMPERATURE

as observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

Sept. 9th, 1883.			Corresponding week, 1882.		
Mon.	Max.	Min.	Mon.	Max.	Min.
81°	50°	70°	71°	50°	80°
Tues.	81°	62°	72°	54°	80°
Wed.	82°	62°	71°	62°	79°
Thur.	80°	58°	66°	64°	71°
Fri.	78°	61°	60°	64°	71°
Sat.	78°	60°	71°	51°	80°
Sun.	79°	65°	72°	52°	82°

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Titania—Java—A Javanese Wedding—Belgium—The Broomstick Race in Brussels—The Story Book—Miss Helen Ryan—R. M. Wanzer—Sir Roderick Cameron—Stony Lake, Ont.—The Camping Ground of the American Canoe Association—The Earthquake at Ischia—The Village of Fio after the Catastrophe—General View of Cassanese after the Catastrophe—The Village of Lacco-Ameo after the Catastrophe—The Luther Celebration in Germany.

LETTERS-PRESS.—The Week—Sir Roderick Cameron—R. M. Wanzer, Knight of the Cross—The late Alexander Castellani—The late E. C. Monk—Miss Chamberlayne—The Founder of Prologues—Varieties—The Fairies—Knowe—Peer and Peasant—Work for Artists—Our Ain Folk—Maria Mariani—Echoes from Paris—The Song of the Camp—Providing a Stepmother—Harriet Beecher Stowe—Love's Message—Francesca de Rimini—After Reading Horace—Echoes from London—Foot Notes—Miscellany—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 15, 1883.

THE WEEK.

WE owe Montreal an apology. Its citizens are not going to allow the Earl of Carnarvon to pass through unhonoured. There is to be a citizens' banquet to the noble Lord on the 19th inst. The *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Gazette* were the two papers that urged this movement on the city.

SOME of the ultra papers in England and elsewhere tauntingly said that the illness of Admiral Pierre was only a blind for the retreat of the French Government in the matter of Madagascar. Will they now withdraw the ungracious insinuation when they learn that the Admiral has arrived at Marseilles in a dying condition?

THE celebration of the twelfth centenary of the raising of the siege of Vienna by Sobieski was forbidden in Russian Poland, but the prohibition regarding stage plays has been removed. Managers of theatres, however, have been warned to avoid producing anything likely to disturb public order. If the warning is disregarded the offenders will be punished in the severest manner.

THERE is a very powerful and discreditable controversy going on in the French press of this city, which will go further than the writers intend. When the leading French members of the two parties in Montreal are called liars, traitors, blackmailers and thieves, outsiders will come to have no very complimentary opinion of the French people themselves. Such abuse is a boomerang.

It is said King Alfonso's intention was to visit England, Belgium, Austria and Germany, and return to Madrid via France, but Queen Victoria begged the King to defer his visit to England, owing to the precarious state of her health. An interview between the King and the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the latter gave assurances that the tone of the French papers, of which Spain had complained during the recent risings, should not be attributed to the Government, which had never ceased to show its earnest desire for peace in Spain.

In this number we publish the portrait of Miss Helen Ryan, of Brockville, who won the Governor-General's gold medal at Villa Maria Convent, over four competitors. We should have been happy to give particulars of this young lady's triumph, but upon application at proper quarters, we could obtain nothing beyond her name and victory. We publish also a series of sketches of Stony Lake, the camping ground of the American Canoe Association, details of which appeared in our last issue.

The meeting at St. Laurent, in the County of Jacques Cartier, last Thursday, was one of the most important political gatherings ever held in this Province. It is a good healthy sign that people take such interest in political issues. Of course, both parties claim a victory in that preliminary contest, but both parties must remember that the *chacques* who made all the noise—plaudatory or other—were not electors, but professional campaigners from the city. We are of opinion that Mr. Mousseau will be elected, as we cannot imagine that he would jeopardize himself, his Government and his party, on even a doubtful issue.

It will be remembered that, some months ago, a Liberal banquet was given in this city, in which all the leaders of the party in the Province, and several outside, gave their unqualified adhesion to the principle of commercial and political independence. Indeed, the meeting was gotten up purposely to proclaim this "new departure." Mr. Mackenzie was present at a portion of that dinner, but gave no encouragement to the independent programme. We now learn that, in a speech lately delivered at Greenock, he emphatically stated that Canada would never consent to be separated from the Mother Country. Both our Liberal friends and Mr. Mackenzie are mistaken. The unmistakable and natural tendency of this country is toward independence, but that result cannot be precipitated. It must come in the gradual course of things.

SIR RODERICK W. CAMERON.

We insert to-day a portrait taken from a photograph of the recently-created Canadian Knight, Sir Roderick William Cameron, who, on the 16th June last, was by Letters Patent, under the Great Seal, granted "the dignity of a Knight of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland." This well-bestowed honour was granted for the valuable services rendered by Mr. Cameron in promoting trade relations between the Dominion of Canada and the great colonies of Australasia, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne.

Sir Roderick W. Cameron was born in Glenagurty, in the Province of Ontario, and is now 57 years of age. He went to New York in 1852, when he was about 25 years old, and very soon after his arrival there, sent out, it is believed, the first ship that ever sailed from this continent to Australia, for trade. This was the beginning of the "Australian Pioneer Line," which has since that time kept up a constant communication between America and Australia, and the regular business that followed the establishment of this line of sailing vessels has now increased to a commerce of no small magnitude.

Mr. Cameron, from his extensive trade relations with Australia, was very naturally created one of the Australian Commissioners at the Centennial Exhibition held in Philadelphia in 1876, the firm of R. W. Cameron & Co., 23 South William street, New York, having become an important pivotal point of communication in the trade relations between the United States and Australia.

At this Exhibition Mr. Cameron was very much struck with many of the Canadian exhibits, and conceived the idea that these might form the nucleus of a trade between the Dominion and Australia. New South Wales was then getting up a Metropolitan Exhibition at Sydney, for 1877, and applications were made to the Canadian Government to participate in it. These were accepted, and three Commissioners were appointed to make selections of exhibits both at Philadelphia and throughout the different Provinces. The Commissioners were Mr. John Lowe (Chairman), Mr. W. H. Frazer and Mr. James Brown. The late Hon. John Young was selected to proceed to Sydney as Executive Commissioner, with Mr. James Brown as assistant.

The selecting Commissioners met with the most active and zealous assistance from Mr. Cameron and his firm. The appropriation of the Canadian Government did not enable them to make any purchases, their duty being confined to defraying expenses of freights to Australia, and the necessary charges for placing the exhibits in position. The difficulty they encountered was, that many exhibitors were averse to sending their goods to the Antipodes, in the then deficient state of information regarding either the Province of New South Wales or the requirements of its trade. But here Mr.

Cameron came in and rendered most valuable assistance, as well in affording information as in actually advancing large sums of money for the purchase, at his own risk, of exhibits which he believed would be suitable, for the simple purpose of having them shown in Australia, the understanding being that the manufacturers should be the exhibitors and receive all the benefits of any orders that might follow, while he took the risk of the venture. His business motive, of course, was to form a new opening for the trade of his line, but there was coupled with this the patriotic ambition to be the promoter of an intercolonial trade which would bind the colonies together, and which, in view of now demonstrated facts, it does not require the gift of prophecy to see will, in the near future, attain to titanic proportions.

In addition to the great advantages for the Exhibition which arose from this advance by Mr. Cameron, he put down the freights of the exhibits to as nearly a nominal figure as possible, and the result of all was, that, at a comparatively very slight expenditure for the Canadian Government, 550 tons of exhibits went forward during the winter of 1876-77 to Sydney, N.S.W. The exhibition was a success, and a large portion of the exhibits were afterwards moved to exhibitions subsequently held in the other Australian Colonies, the effect being that the Canadian manufactures were well advertised in Australia, and a considerable trade has, from that time, sprung up.

It may be further mentioned that Mr. Cameron practically kept open house during the Centennial Exhibition, his villa on Staten Island being a common meeting ground for the Australian and Canadian Commissioners and colonists of note, especially from Australia; and in this generous hospitality he was ably seconded by Mrs. Cameron (now, alas! no longer the presiding genius of that home), who by her kindness and cordiality, her great intelligence, varied information, and the charm of her manners, gave those gatherings an interest to be remembered by the colonists who were their guests. His stables and grounds were objects of attraction. For fifteen years previous, Mr. Cameron had taken great interest in the rearing of horses and the improvement of the breed, and had imported the famous stallion, Leamington, probably, both as a race horse and a sire, the finest horse ever brought to America.

To both the International Exhibitions subsequently held at Sydney, N.S.W., in 1879, and Melbourne, Victoria, in 1880-81, Mr. Cameron was appointed Special Commissioner for Canada. He was prevented from going to the former, but went to the latter; and subsequently visited the whole group of the Australian colonies for the purpose of making a report on their resources and showing the points on which trade relations might arise between them and the Dominion of Canada. This very valuable and elaborate report of Mr. Cameron was really a considerable volume, and was published as an appendix to the report of the Minister of Agriculture in 1882. It was very well received and largely quoted from by the press of Canada as well as by newspapers elsewhere interested in the subject of which it treats.

In its opening pages, Mr. Cameron said: "I have thought it better in this report, in view of the new relations in the immediate future of the Dominion of Canada with the Pacific Coast, which will arise from the completion of the trans-continental railway, to give a general description of the resources of the Australian Colonies, as affording the best and most intelligent appreciation of the possibilities of trade."

"I cannot be blind to the important fact that while that railway is the shortest across the continent, it runs through the 'fertile belt' of the interior plateau, in the most direct line with the great trade centres of the Old World, and it is equally favorably situated for the most facile and shortest communication with those rapidly increasing and enterprising communities which constitute the group of the Australian Colonies. These are, in fact, among the most progressive and enterprising in the world, and it does not require any gift of prophecy to enable one to say, with confidence, that the physical and coming transportation relations between them and Canada are of such a nature as to lead to the opening up of an important trade."

The true bearing of this prediction can be best, and, in fact, only appreciated, by those who have studied the facts connected with the vast forces to be developed in the Canadian North-West, and the relations of the ports of British Columbia to the trade of all those countries which border on the Pacific Ocean, including the Australasian continent.

The very valuable service, above described, was rendered gratuitously by Mr. Cameron (the Canadian Parliament having made no appropriation for it), from a simple love of the cause, and to follow up the work he had so well begun at Philadelphia, in 1876, and at Sydney, in 1877.

Mr. Cameron, though living in New York, and richly and deservedly successful in commercial life there, has yet remained faithful to the obligations of his birthright, and his allegiance to the Queen, having always steadfastly refused to become naturalized, or take upon himself the duties of an American citizen, while at the same time he has earned the confidence and respect of the community among whom he has for so many years lived. Faithful to his traditions, his sons are being educated in one of the great English schools.

Our readers will agree that he has well merited the honors bestowed upon him. Long may he live to enjoy them.

R. M. WANZER, KNIGHT OF THE CROSS.

The subject of this sketch is an American by birth of English and German parentage. Twenty-five years ago Mr. Wanzer was engaged in the sewing machine business in Buffalo, N. Y., where also now one of his factories is built. Dissatisfied with the system of monopoly by which the sewing machine trade was then conducted, and seeing that while the principle of the sewing machine was secured to the world, that it could never become a practical fact because of the system of monopoly, it occurred to him to get clear of the United States and the monopoly by removing his business to Canada. He was the more readily induced to take this step from having early learned to admire the institutions and the habits of life of the Canadian people. Accordingly he transferred his enterprise to Hamilton, Ont., and quickly obtained a high class reputation in the country for the superiority of his machines. Gradually he extended operations, cultivating an export as well as home trade. At length his machines earned a European name, circular instructions being printed in thirty different languages. The Wanzer immense premises in Hamilton turn out one hundred machines a day, and employ five hundred hands. Another immense factory with four boilers and a compound engine of 150 horse-power has just been erected.

The demand from the Province of Quebec for these machines has been so great the last few years that a large wholesale house or distributing agency has been opened at 402 Notre Dame street, where Messrs. Willis & Co., represent the Wanzer Company. Mr. Wanzer is the only British subject that ever received the distinguished honor of Knight of the Cross for his improvements upon sewing machines. In deeds of humanity he takes a front rank having founded and carried on, principally with the aid of his own family, a successful Boys' Home at Hamilton, where hundreds of these poor street Arabs and homeless children are provided with the rudiments of a common school education and the advantages of a trade.

He is an immense favorite with the boys and with his men who are on terms of remarkable intimacy with him. Yet the reverence paid to him on all sides is one easily understood by all who know Mr. Wanzer's unswerving integrity and high sense of virtue and truth. Although in his 69th year he looks about 50, and visits every part of both factories once every day.

Though Mr. Wanzer is well known in Montreal, especially in business circles, yet many will for the first time meet him at the banquet to be held in his honor at the St. Lawrence Hall, Montreal, on the 16th inst.

THE LATE ALEXANDER CASTELLANI.

Recent European journals are full of notices of the death of Alexander Castellani of Rome and of his services to art and archaeology. The soul of a famous Roman jeweller and silversmith, Alexander was just beginning to make his own reputation by his mastery of his trade, when he was sentenced to a long term of imprisonment in the Castle of San Angelo for his republicanism. He used this enforced leisure for thorough studies, among other things translating Shakespeare into Italian, and at last escaped by a dramatic feigning of insanity. Establishing himself in Naples, near where he has just died, he was not only energetic in prosecuting his special business of reproducing antique jewelry, but he began excavations on his own account on a large scale, unearthing many treasures in the old Etruscan towns, and set on foot methods of collecting art objects of every kind. The British Museum, the Louvre, South Kensington, the Emperor of Russia, the Rothschilds, and our own infant museums and our own collectors, all point with pride to articles bought from Castellani. His sturdy faith in extreme republican politics kept him out of Rome until, at last, the men of his own party forced their way into the city, and then he too entered by the famous breach at Porta Pia, and for some years he was a leader in municipal politics and an active friend of the most note-worthy Italian republicans, in and out of the Government. His house in Rome was not only a wonderful museum of art treasures of all kinds, but it was a gathering place for the most distinguished men in Rome of his way of thinking, and foreigners of all degrees and modes of thought, for to them he was more tolerant than to his own countrymen.

It was largely due to his admiration of the United States that he was led to come to the Centennial Exhibition in 1876, bringing a wealth of treasures that of itself was the shrine of thousands of visitors. Ceramics such as had never been seen here before, in a series that illustrated the history of pottery better than any books could do, rare antique marbles of priceless value and beauty, Persian rugs and rich embroideries, great volumes of old music, a wonderful collection of rings from the earliest Pagan and Byzantine successors of St. Peter down through a whole series of bishops and abbots famous in church history,—in short, a collection that of itself needed weeks of study. He and his wife, a Frenchwoman full of sympathy and intelligence, were never tired of showing its best treasures to those who could appreciate his collections, and his running commentaries were an instructive lesson, showing his wide reading, his deep knowledge and his modest character. Some of the least important objects were bought by museums and by indi-