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TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Table with columns for 'Feb. 1st, 1880.' and 'Corresponding week, 1879.' Each column has sub-columns for 'Max.', 'Min.', and 'Mean.' with numerical values for each day of the week.

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Welcome Back to Canada.—The late Lillie Lonsdale.—The Irish Distress.—Our Men of Letters (I).—Reception of Gen. Grant at Havana.—Deer-Hunting in Muskoka.—The Marquis of Lorne in his Private Office at Rideau Hall.—Camp Robinson, River Upsalquitch, N.B.—The Prince of Wales' Visit to the Earl of Beaconsfield.—The Drawing Room at Huzghenden Manor.—Kriedentelz.—Hope.

LETTER PRESS.—Relief for Ireland.—George Stewart, Jr.—Spontaneous Restlessness.—The Marquis of Lorne at Rideau Hall.—Clara Chillington (continued).—Spelling Reform.—A Night of Terror.—Camp Robinson.—Varyettes.—Gleaner.—Echoes from Paris.—Echoes from London.—Musical and Dramatic.—Humorous.—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, February 7, 1880.

HELP FOR IRELAND.

The good work has begun in Canada and we trust that it will be prosecuted with vigour. Relief is being sent from our shores to the desolate homes of Ireland, all classes joining willingly in the mission of mercy. There was some delay at first until the true state of Irish distress was laid before the public, but the moment that the call was made it was responded to with alacrity. The relief fund is under the immediate superintendence of the Duchess of Marlborough and that is a sufficient guarantee of honest and impartial management. In this city and elsewhere a house to house collection is being made, and to render it as successful as possible it is necessary that the political aspect of the Irish question should be kept out of sight entirely. This is the more necessary as we shall probably have a visit from Mr. PARNELL shortly. That gentleman is also soliciting subscriptions for the poor and suffering of Ireland, but he canvasses as well for the Home Rule League. Let those who feel so inclined assist him in this second object of his mission, but let it be thoroughly understood that charity and charity alone is the motive of our local collectors. It is remarkable how the American press have insisted upon this distinction, thus showing their own discrimination, at the same time that they rendered a substantial service to the Irish cause. From the time that he landed on American shores Mr. PARNELL was warned against mixing with his representations of the wants and sufferings of his countrymen anything of a political nature. To do so, he was told, would weaken the effect of his cry for help, because it would awaken doubt and opposition in many quarters, whereas a simple appeal for starving women and children will go home to the hearts of all. Mr. PARNELL has taken kindly to this advice and acted in a great measure upon it. He has prosecuted his political mission indeed, but much more calmly than he might otherwise have done, and he has taken care distinctly to state in his speeches that he wishes the charitable subscriptions to be kept apart from the political. We have no means of knowing yet, how

some papers have pronounced themselves, whether his political mission is a failure or not, but his charitable mission has so far been a success, and he will have reason to be proud of seeing his name associated therewith. No appeal of ours is needed to strengthen the hands of those who are collecting for the poor and starving Irish people. Their need is deplorably great and must be immediately relieved. There is no dallying with hunger and cold. They must be met at once. Hence the necessity of pushing through the collections as rapidly as possible.

GEORGE STEWART, Jr.

On the 27th of July, 1872, we published a portrait of Mr. STEWART, who has recently been honoured in an especial manner by the International Literary Association of Paris of which M. VICTOR HUGO is the acknowledged head. The occasion of that portrait was the retirement of Mr. STEWART from the editorship of Stewart's Quarterly—a magazine which he had conducted with marked ability and power for upwards of five years. We offer no apology for the publication of a fresh and better portrait of the young author to-day, for during the seven or eight years which have passed away the subject of it has done much to entitle him to the best recognition of the Canadian reader. To those of our readers, who can claim any acquaintance with Canadian literature, Mr. STEWART's name will be perfectly familiar. He founded one of the earliest and best national magazines in this country—the Quarterly—published at St. John, N.B. Unfortunately for himself, and unfortunately for the tone of our literature, his venture, though well received in literary circles, did not meet with sufficient pecuniary aid to warrant its continuance. At the end of its fifth volume its spirited proprietor withdrew it from publication, much to the regret of the cultured classes among whom it was always a welcome visitor. Its pages were always well filled with instructive and interesting reading matter, and the estimation in which it was held can be best understood from the fact that at the time of its suspension Mr. STEWART was entertained at a public banquet by the first citizens of St. John, N.B. On this occasion also he was presented with a number of valuable books.

GEORGE STEWART, JR., son of GEORGE STEWART, Esq., merchant of St. John, N.B., was born in the city of New York, on the 26th of November, 1848. He removed with his parents to Canada in 1851, living in London, Ont., till 1859, when he went to St. John, N.B. He began writing for the press at the age of 14. In 1865 he founded the Stamp Gazette, a little journal devoted to the interests of stamp collectors. This paper he continued until 1867, when he relinquished it for a higher flight, of which Stewart's Quarterly was the result. This publication closed its career in 1872. In 1876-7 Mr. STEWART was the reviewing editor of the St. John Watchman—a paper known throughout the Dominion for its bright, scholarly criticisms of the current literature of the day. Later on he became city editor of the St. John Daily News. He has been a contributor of essays, sketches and tales to the Maritime Monthly, St. John, the Canadian Monthly and Belford's Monthly, Toronto; Appleton's and Scribner's, New York; Potter's American Monthly, Philadelphia, the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal, &c., &c. In May, 1878, Mr. STEWART left St. John for Toronto, Ont., to take the chief editorship of Belford's Canadian Monthly—a position which he held for one year, when he removed to Quebec to occupy the leading position on the Morning Chronicle of that city. In addition to his editorial work on the Chronicle, Mr. STEWART is engaged just now in writing a series of biographical sketches of eminent Canadians for a Toronto publishing house, and a number

of articles for one of the best known American magazines. He has lectured several times chiefly on literary subjects, his efforts in this direction being marked by assiduous scholarship, critical culture, natural vivacity and good taste. On the eve of his departure from St. John, he was presented with an address and a magnificent gold watch by the Oddfellow's Society, of which organization Mr. STEWART is a distinguished member. In September, 1879, he was elected an associate member of L'Association Littéraire Internationale—a Society which numbers among its fellows such names as Tennyson, Longfellow, Bancroft, Emerson, Froude, Gladstone, Beaconsfield, Grey, Emilio Castelar, Blanchard Jerrold, &c. Mr. STEWART is the first Canadian to enjoy this high honour. In January of this year he was elected a member of the Council of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec—the oldest institution of its class in Canada.

His published volumes are (1) The Story of the Great Fire in St. John, N.B., (1871) a history of the conflagration in St. John, which was written in a fortnight and passed through three large editions; (2) Evenings in the Library, a collection of gossip and of critical conversations about popular authors of the day—a book of much genial criticism; (3) Canada under the Administration of the Earl of Dufferin—a work which has been favourably reviewed in these columns. It has passed into two editions.

On the 28th of April, 1875, Mr. STEWART married Miss MAGGIE M. JEWETT, the accomplished niece of E. D. JEWETT, Esq., of Lancaster Heights, St. John, N.B.

ECHOES FROM PARIS.

JEWEL cases are fastened by a bee which remains firm in its position until its wings are pressed in a peculiar way.

DUELS between editors are very rare, and some serious; perhaps it is a new way of seeing the old year out, or of balancing accounts.

At the Hotel Drouot, recently, was sold the collection of the Comte de Pourtales-Gergier, old stained glass of the 16th and 17th centuries, and old Chinese porcelains. It was a rare treat for the connoisseurs, those without money enough, to fill with their eyes that would last them for many a year.

IMMEDIATELY after the opening of the winter session of the Chambers, preparations will be made for the official grand balls at the palace of the Elysee. These balls, to the number of four, will be given successively at an interval of a fortnight, concurrently with the receptions of the President of the Republic, to be held on Thursday of each alternate week.

M. ALEXANDRE DUMAS fils will publish, on the 20th inst., his new work on a question of the day—divorce. The date of the publication of this interesting book, which is to be entitled La Question du Divorce, was fixed to coincide with the return of M. Leon Renault's report to the Chamber of Deputies.

"PARIS coachmen," the Shah observes, as if recording the habits of certain birds or beasts in the forests of Mazandaran, "never have any fixed hours of repose. I have not yet seen a coachman that keeps awake when not actually moving. Whenever his master, or the person who has hired the vehicle, goes into a shop or into a house to visit some one, or stops there a short time, the coachman immediately falls asleep, and sleeps on again till his master comes out. Every coachman has a newspaper in his hand, but before he can begin reading it he is fast asleep."

M. CAZENEUVE, the celebrated cook, has just died in Paris, at the remarkable age of ninety-six. As far back as 1815 he was chef de cuisine to General Blicher, to whom he was recommended by the then Duke d'Angoulême, afterwards Charles X. After the Treaty of Peace, Cazeneuve followed his master to Berlin, whence he returned to France in 1825, on the occasion of the King's coronation. He entered the service of M. de Talleyrand, and soon afterwards reached the height of his ambition in being attached to the Royal Kitchen of the Tuileries. After the death of Charles X., Cazeneuve served his successor with equal zeal, and retired from his profession at the Revolution of 1848.

MADAME ELIZA, who trained so many of the Empress of Austria's horses is making quite a sensation in Paris at the Hippodrome, the enormous circus between the Avenue de l'Alma and Avenue Josephine. La Pezzold, as the Empress playfully styles Madame Eliza, drives four thorough-bred horses that are her own property. Some idea of the Hippodrome may be had by taking its dimensions and cost only. It covers 75,000 square feet, holds 8,500 persons without crowding, and its working expenses is about £1,000 a day. French people are drifting into American forms and getting up everything on a large scale, believing in bigness as a certificate of merit.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, January 26.—The Greek Ministry have resigned.—M. Gambetta is reported to be seriously ill.—A weavers' strike is imminent at Burnley, in Yorkshire.—The minority in the Spanish Cortes have resigned their seats.—The Kohistanis are preparing an expedition against the British.—The Afghans are making preparations for another attack on the Shirpoo.—It is said that the French Government has ordered the occupation of Tonquin.—The French Government has announced its continued opposition to universal amnesty.

TUESDAY, January 27.—Lord Beaconsfield is reported to have recovered from the bronchial attack from which he has been suffering.—It is rumoured that Persia and Beloochistan have formed an alliance under English influence, against Afghanistan.—Prince Hohenlohe has assured M. De Freycinet of his Government's desire to maintain friendly relations with France.—At a recent meeting in Paris of Turkish bondholders, it was resolved to ask the Government for an international commission to look after their interests.—An English journal in Constantinople has been suspended and its office closed by the police, in violation of the capitulation terms. The Porte is to be called to account.

WEDNESDAY, January 28.—M. De St. Vallier, French Ambassador at Berlin, is to remain at that Court.—Medical opinion confirms the insanity of Guzman, who attempted to shoot King Alfonso.—The State House at Augusta, Me., was thrown open yesterday, and Governor Davis hopes that the trouble is now over.—Davitt and Brennan, the Irish agitators under indictment for sedition, are to be sent for Parliament by the Mayo Nationalists, on condition if elected, of their not taking their seats.—Popular risings have occurred in County Antrim, in opposition to attempts to evict tenants who refused to pay their rent.—Incendiary fires are also reported from the same part.—General Roberts is expecting the natives to renew their attack on the British positions in a few weeks, and is making preparations to give them a warm reception. The Ghuznee rebels have offered to disperse if Yakoub Khan is reinstated.—A considerable force of Hindoos from the Nagas Hills territory have made a raid into the adjoining portion of Bengal, laying waste and destroying numerous tea gardens, and killing the managers. It is rumoured that the affair is due to the influence of malcontents in British Burma.

THURSDAY, January 29.—Grand banquet to Hon. Mr. Chapleau and Cabinet at Sherbrooke.—Affairs in Augusta, Me., are fast resuming their normal condition.—The district of Herat is to be transferred to Persia.—The ex-Governor of Jellalabad has joined the rebels at Ghuznee, with a number of guns.—The German Government has imposed a defence tax on all those exempted from military duty.—Sitting Bull, with 69 lodges, is reported going south after the buffalo. Trouble is anticipated.—An extensive robbery of arms and ammunition, it is supposed by members of the Frisian Association, has taken place at Chester.—The Ghuzneers have notified General Roberts of their intention to fight to the end, unless Yakoub Khan is reinstated on the Afghan throne.

FRIDAY, January 30.—Pope Leo has given 10,000 francs towards the relief of the poor in Ireland.—The Spanish Senate has passed the modified bill for the abolition of slavery in Cuba.—It is stated that a congress of the signatory powers of the Treaty of Berlin is to be summoned to settle the Greek frontier question.—It is said to be Bismarck's intention to re-open negotiations with the Vatican and to have such clauses of the May laws abolished as stand in the way of the establishment of a solid peace.—The efforts of the British in Afghanistan to prevent a junction of the tribes have not been so successful as could have been wished, and there is no doubt now that another campaign will have to be undertaken as soon as the Kohistanis have collected a sufficient force to commence the attack.

SATURDAY, January 31.—Inauguration of the railway on the Ice at Montreal.—The King of Italy will be a Calcutta despatch says Yakoub Khan has been defeated by Ibrahim.—Lieutenant Governor Cauchon was married to Miss Lemoine, of Ottawa, at Chicago.—A Valparaiso despatch says Comacho has been made President of Bolivia.—Stanley, the African explorer, is reported to have reached the last fall of the river Congo.—A man of war has been ordered to La Paz, Lower California, for the protection of British lives and property.—Up to midnight the Sarmatian, with the Princess Louise on board, had not been signalled, at which hour a blinding snow-storm set in.

OBITUARY.—M. Granier De Cassagane, author and journalist, at the age of 72 years.

The Marquis of Anglesey, a Liberal member of the House of Peers, aged 31.

Sir Donaldu John Corrigan, Bart. He was born in Dublin, December 1, 1802.

MIDNIGHT SILENCE BY THE SEA.

Midnight! Nature sleeps now, freed from care: A dome of darkness frowns above; Hail, sable night! so dark yet fair, Nature's veiled daughter, void of love! Lo! stater Silence holds the throne And reigns o'er earth in sweet repose! But as all kingdoms have their own, You also have your restless foes! Hear but the breakers' hissing rush! They check thy universal sway And with their ceaseless, scolding crush Defy and mock thee: light and day—Mid darkness, melancholy grand, Hear! from the boundless vault overhead A voice re-echoes to each grain of sand—Eternity! the life-time of the Dead!!

F. ROBERT BROWN, Montreal, January 29, 1880.