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TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

July 17th, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon... 84°	68°	76°	Mon... 89°	69°	74°
Tues... 85°	69°	77°	Tues... 81°	64°	72°
Wed... 86°	68°	77°	Wed... 86°	64°	75°
Thur... 84°	63°	73°	Thur... 86°	62°	74°
Fri... 82°	64°	73°	Fri... 81°	62°	71°
Sat... 75°	65°	70°	Sat... 82°	60°	71°
Sun... 70°	58°	64°	Sun... 76°	64°	70°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, July 23rd, 1881.

THE WEEK.

The second exhibition of the Royal Canadian Academy has done much to justify the hopes of its founders and to contradict the prophecies of those who believed only in its failure. The pictures this year show a large increase in number while the standard is fully up to and a little beyond that of last year. Still the number of pictures is yet small compared with the number of academicians. We thought at the time and think still, that the Academy should have commenced with a higher standard and fewer members. Of oil paintings—that is to say of the permanent works by which as a rule the art standard of a community is gauged—there are but ninety, while the resident academicians number twenty, and the associates twenty-five. Surely this would seem to show a very small amount of work to each painter. In the Royal Academy it is necessary to limit the works contributed by any one Academician to eight. Here many R.C.A.'s are represented by a single picture, few by more than two or three. This is not as it should be. If the Academy is to be of any real use it must be supported in the first place by its members, and should be the repository each year of the chief works of every R.C.A. The distance of Halifax from the other centres of art in the Dominion may have had something to say to the present paucity, but we hope next year to see that the Academicians are really in earnest and that the Academy is to be a reality and a success.

The press have been greatly exercised over the Marquis of LORSE's excursion to the North-West, in view of their idea that correspondents of Canadian papers would be excluded from accompanying the Vice-Regal party. Apart from the absurdity of supposing that any one who may take it into his mind to go by the same train and follow the same route as the Marquis, would or could be prevented in any way from carrying out his intention, it certainly never occurred to any one except the papers in question that the press would be treated otherwise than with the courtesy which the Marquis has ever caused to be shown them in their connection with his public acts in this country. The explanation of the whole matter is sufficiently simple. It has been arranged that a certain number of journalists should accompany the party on behalf of

prominent English papers, and that they should be considered as part of the suite, and their expenses defrayed by the country. This is being done in view of the advantage which will accrue to the country by the publication in England of full details as to the position and prospects of the North-West. So far there is or will be a *quid pro quo*, and few people will grudge the small additional expense which the country will have to bear on account of these gentlemen. As few, we imagine, will consider that the Canadian papers have any special claim to the defrayment of their correspondents' expenses. Such as wish to send special representatives will be able to do so on the ordinary terms of supplying their own means of transit, and paying their own expenses. We understand, moreover, that those in charge of the expedition have expressed their readiness to afford all information which may be desired to any members of the press who may apply for it, and we do not for an instant doubt that any Canadian journalists who follow the Marquis, will receive every courtesy to which they have been accustomed.

The visit of the Marquis will probably extend from the Red River to the passes of the Rocky Mountains and even into the Peace River Valley. Apart from the advantage which will accrue to the Government from the Governor-General's own practical acquaintance with the farming and mineral regions through which the route will lie, the reports of skilled correspondents upon these subjects cannot fail to have a distinct effect upon the future of the North-West. Not only Canada but the world will know the truth about the magnificent country which lies so near us, and which has a future before it which will involve the fortunes of the whole Dominion.

Mr. INGERSOLL's paper on the Christian Religion in the *North American Review* is by far the most temperate and rational (and for that very reason probably the most dangerous) attack which he has so far made upon the strongholds of our faith. It is therefore the greater pity that Mr. BLACK's answer, which appears side by side with it, should fall so short of the article itself in so many respects that it may be almost said to prejudice his case with people who, however true to the faith of their fathers, can yet respect while they pity, honest infidelity, and believe above all things in fair play. In place of a logical attempt to overthrow Mr. INGERSOLL's position, which on several points is certainly most vulnerable, the greater part of the article is taken up with a personal attack upon the man himself. Mr. BLACK makes no pretence at observing the ordinary courtesies of debate in heaping invective upon his opponent, forgetting that to scoff at a man is not to refute him, nor is it enough to quote against him such lines as head the reply "Gratiano talks an infinite deal of nothing," etc. It is the more to be regretted that the temperate tone of Mr. INGERSOLL's attack and the specious cleverness of his arguments undoubtedly appear in a more favourable light in contrast with the discourteous language, to call it by a mild name, of his opponent. It is by the heedless advocacy of the unwise amongst her children that the Church has ever suffered more than by the attacks of her enemies. To meet Mr. INGERSOLL on his own ground, to admit with him that reason should be the final arbiter, and to refute his arguments one by one on logical grounds and according to the laws of judicial evidence, would be to take a far higher ground, and one productive of far more real service to Christianity than to call him a fool, and protest that "it would be a mere waste of time to enumerate the proofs" of the creation and the personality of the Deity.

The inquest on the body of the late Mr. CRIGHTON, who died from the effects of a wound received at the hands of a

companion in the Windsor Hotel, has been the occasion of many commentaries, not in all cases complimentary to the behaviour of juries upon coroners' inquests in this city. While we should be the last to suggest that the occurrence was anything but an accident, and while we most strongly deprecate the ill-feeling which seems to have risen on the subject, still there can be no doubt that a considerable amount of evidence was repressed, though called for by the friends of the deceased; while every effort was made to smooth things over and avoid hurting anybody's feelings, a sentiment with which in its application to private life we most heartily agree, but which is totally out of place in a judicial investigation. A coroners' jury ought to be of the most material assistance in the discovery of crime or the prevention of undue suspicion. They have the opportunity, often denied to the jury at the assizes, of hearing evidence immediately after the occurrence and in its neighbourhood, while all the details are fresh in men's minds, and whatever circumstantial evidence may be forthcoming is open to the closest scrutiny and of double the value it may possess later. For such a body to refuse to admit evidence, and to declare themselves perfectly satisfied before they have heard half the case is equivalent to a confession of their own uselessness. If a coroner's inquest is to have any value it must be conducted on a different plan from this.

The amenities of journalism in the East are little dreamed of by us who sit at home in ease. Our esteemed contemporary the *Nichi-Nichi Shim-bun* gives a heartrending description of the unhappy case of a brother scribe. We learn from its columns that on the 26th of April last Mr. SAIONJI, ex-editor of the *Togo Jigu Shim-bun*, was summoned to the Procurator's office in the Tokio Saibansho, and "Mr. MATUZAWA, of the editorial staff of the same journal, was arraigned there in handcuffs, and tied up with a rope round his loins." Our contemporary adds with significant moderation that "it is very sad to see journalists thus treated who have worked for the benefit of their country." Mr. MATUZAWA's sole offence is said to have been that of publishing a statement that the Mikado had instructed the Minister of the Imperial Department of the Household to order Mr. SAIONJI to resign the editorship of his journal. Of the fate of the latter gentleman the *Nichi-Nichi Shim-bun* is silent. It is probably too awful to put in words. He was summoned to the tribunal—"and then there was only one;" to imitate the expressive *ellipsis* in which the writer of the "Ten little niggers" so excelled. In any case it was bad enough to be handcuffed and tied up by the waist, and we think it only fair to proprietors of journals in Japan to inform them that it will be of no use offering us an editorial chair on any *Shim-bun* whatsoever, as we shall not consider ourselves at liberty to accept it. We are too busy, far too busy, and besides, we object to being tied up by the waist.

The bearer of a famous historic name has just died in Vienna. The death of Dr. ANDREAS EDLER VON HOPER will cause regret even to many who knew nothing of the man or his political work, merely because he was a grandson of the great Tyrolese patriot, ANDREAS HOPER, the hero of the desperate stand of Tyrolese liberty in 1809. But if the death of a HOPER can arouse emotion in the minds of aliens, whose knowledge of modern Tyrol is perhaps confined to an autumn holiday, it can also enable them to appreciate the sorrow with which the death of Dr. HOPER will be regarded by the people to whom his name means all that GARI-BALDI's does to a champion of *Italia Irredenta*. The descendants of the peasants who used to hurl down upon the invaders of their valleys huge stones in the name of the Trinity will feel no slight sorrow to think that the grandson of

their TELA has passed away. MOSEN's poem, which may be considered the Tyrolese national song, and which tells how the faithful HOPER lay in chains in Mantua, and how he met his death with the name of his fatherland upon his lips, will wear for some time a fresher melancholy to those who sing it. But Dr. HOPER had other claims to regret than the name he bore. He took an active share in politics, and was chosen in 1870 a deputy in the Tyrolese Landtag, by whom he was returned to the House of Deputies in 1877. The Tyrol has lost a useful representative as well as a descendant of the revered patriot of Passseyr.

THE CANADIAN ACADEMY.

The Academy exhibition which is now open in Halifax, N.S., is a decided improvement upon the initial attempt of last year both as to the number and excellence of the pictures sent. We give on another page a sketch of the opening of the exhibition by the Governor-General. The pictures have been discussed in detail in the daily press so that for the present we are disposed to say little about them, but we hope to be able in our next number to reproduce some of the leading pictures from sketches by the artists themselves, so that the public may be able to form some idea of them.

The oil paintings by Canadian artists are all hung in the Assembly Chamber, and comprise many diploma pictures—in all over 100 oil paintings. This is not the largest, but on the whole, is the best exhibition of Canadian oil paintings ever held in the Dominion. The work of Canadian artists is far ahead of that exhibited at Ottawa last year, but the loan collection is neither as large nor as valuable. This is accounted for by the large amount of space taken up by the Academy pictures, compelling the committee to confine the exhibits to a few of the choicest works.

In addition to these are a good collection of water-colours and architectural drawings, and a noticeably improved exhibition of designs in the various classes. The encouragement of artistic design, especially as applied to manufactures should be a main feature of the Academy, and the decided step made in this direction from last year is most encouraging to note.

THE SHAM FIGHT AT HALIFAX.

Our large double page contains a number of illustrations of the recent doings at HALIFAX during the week following Dominion Day. Upon the summit of Camp Hill had been erected a large Redoubt, inside of which was stationed the main body of the defenders, under the command of Col. A. W. Drayson, R.A. This Redoubt was protected on the front by a ditch, and a hundred yards further in front—near the foot of the elevated ground—by shelter trenches. In the rear of the parapets were ditches. The heavy rains left all the ground in the Redoubt and vicinity in a muddy, disagreeable state, which naturally added to the difficulties of the defence. The defending force consisted of two guns and 60 men from the men-of-war 2 batteries of Royal Artillery, 2 batteries of Militia Artillery, and the 63rd Rifles. The naval guns were placed in the salients of the Redoubt; one battery of the Royal Artillery distributed along the trenches at the right; a battery of Militia Artillery along the trenches at the left; and one-third of each ordered to the rear as a reserve. One company of the 63rd furnished outposts along Cunard, Park and Cogswell streets; two companies extended along Jubilee Road, from Summer to Park street; another company was stationed at the Junction of Quinpool road and Windsor street; and the remainder in the shelter trenches and rifle pits in front of the Redoubt. A few minutes after eleven o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-General and suite arrived at the Redoubt, and the signal was then given for the action to commence by firing two guns in quick succession. The attacking party advanced from the following points: a company of the 19th, from Quinpool road, where, being checked by pickets, they awaited the advance of their main body, under Lieut. Col. Hereford; men of the 19th and 66th from Agricola street, under Col. Bremner, and the 101st, and Royal Engineers, with two guns, from Maynard and Cogswell streets. The latter quickly massed and took up a position behind the north-west slope of the glacis, when they planted their two guns, which kept up a steady fire at the Redoubt. By this time the advanced guard had formed one unbroken line along the whole north of the common, and supported by their quickly advancing main bodies, and covered by the fire of their artillery, were rapidly driving back the pickets. After an exciting battle, in which every step of the advance was stubbornly resisted by the defenders, the attacking party succeeded in forcing their way to within 50 yards of the Redoubt, their guns at Windsor and North streets, and on the glacis of the Citadel keeping up a heavy fire. They were now ordered to advance to the final assault, which they did with a rush and cheer. At the same moment Col. Drayson ordered his reserve artillery-men to the parapets, who, with the field guns, delivered a steady and murderous fire. According to the *Evening Mail's* correspondent,