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ST. JOHN, N.B.

The present number contains the second of a number of portraits of the principal public men and notabilities of St. John, N. B., accompanied by brief biographical memoirs. We shall continue to produce them during the next four or five weeks. We beg to call the attention of all our friends in New Brunswick and the Maritime Provinces to this series.

CORNWALL ILLUSTRATED.

In the present number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS appears a fine double page illustration of the principal buildings and points of attraction about the flourishing town of Cornwall, thus continuing the series which we lately initiated. Although this is only a beginning, and we expect to do far better as we progress, yet we are willing to offer the promised illustrations of Cornwall with the full letter-press description as a fair indication of what we intend to accomplish. In a short time we shall have illustrated as much of Canada as will both interest and astonish our readers.

NOTICE.

The indexes of the two volumes XV. and XVI. are now ready, and those of our subscribers who may desire them especially for binding, as we recommend them to do, will be at once supplied on dropping word by messenger or postal card.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 26th, 1878.

OUR NEW ENTERPRISE.

The resources of Canada are not sufficiently understood by Canadians. They are altogether too prone to ignore or undervalue the wealth that lies within their reach. Not only do they allow outsiders to indulge in the ungracious task of belittling them, but in many instances they aid in the work of depreciation. Hence that lack of self-confidence which is so painfully apparent in our midst, and that want of alert initiative which characterizes all nations that feel the vivifying breath of genuine patriotism. Anything which shall tend to enlighten this ignorance and remove this apathy ought to be hailed as a benefaction. And it is the pleasant duty of every public man, whether through the medium of voice or press, to take his share in the mission. Within the sphere of their opportunities, it is the intention of the conductors of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS to make this the very object of their particular attention during the present year, feeling that they have exceptional means of doing so, through the aid of the pictorial art—the very best mode of reaching and impressing the public eye—they have resolved to spare space periodically for the illustration of everything that may tend to show the resources of the country. For this purpose, they have engaged a Special Correspondent, a gentleman of talent and ability, widely known through the press, who is to visit in succession every place of interest throughout the Provinces, and communicate to us the fruits of his researches. Public buildings, historical sites, portraits of leading men in every locality, bits of scenery, scraps of curiosity, will be selected by him and illustrated. And in a very special manner he will devote his care to the different industries, manufactures and branches of business, which he will meet

as he goes. It must be interesting to all to learn what our people are doing in the way of enterprise and self-support; how much skilled labour they employ; to what channels their capital is directed, and what special results may be expected from our different lines of trade. In many instances our readers will be surprised at the facts laid before them, and we trust that gradually all will appreciate the immensity of the resources which lie within reach of the energy and good-will of the people of Canada. The work which we propose will, in time, form the most valuable gazetteer ever published in this country, and, apart from the letter-press, which will be both reliable and interesting, the pictorial attractions will form a precious auxiliary. We feel, therefore, justified in calling upon our friends everywhere to aid us in this national undertaking.

THE Conservative Convention, which met last week at Toronto, has published the following propositions:—

I. They are satisfied that the welfare of Canada requires the adoption of a national financial policy, which, by a judicious re-adjustment of the tariff, will benefit and foster the agricultural, mining and manufacturing interests of the Dominion.

II. That no such re-adjustment will be satisfactory to the interests affected or to the country, if adopted as a provisional means only to meet a temporary exigency or to supply a temporary deficit, nor unless it is made and carried out as a national policy.

III. That until a reciprocity of trade is established with our neighbours, Canada should move in the direction of a reciprocity of tariffs, so far as her varied interests may demand.

IV. That it is the duty of the people of Canada to force upon the attention of the Government and Parliament of the Dominion the necessity of carrying out their views, and to withhold or withdraw their confidence from any Government which may fail, from want of will or want of ability, to enforce them by legislative enactment.

THE Society of the Holy Church is as new and as strange as the Order of Corporate Reunion. Its object is to unite every sect—Roman, Greek, Armenian, Nestorian, Coptic—into one single body. For this purpose it proposes to use the Anglican service, musically rendered by Gregorian tunes or Anglican chants. Roman Catholics have to submit to a condemnation of auricular confession, and to be content with a public examination, the answers to which they make to their own private hearts. Ritualism is not permitted, but every member has to carry a button with his number graved thereon. A cardinal is shortly to be appointed as the visible head of the Church without infallibility. Women are to be admitted into the teaching body. Faithful laymen who distinguish themselves are to be made members of a legion or order of work very much like the *Legion d'honneur*. A "consistory" is shortly to be held, at which two Roman Catholics, two Anglicans, two Greeks, two Wesleyans and Independents, two Armenians, two Lutherans, two Huguenots, and others, will elect their High Cardinal.

THE article upon the French army, contributed by Sir GARNET WOLSELEY to the *Nineteenth Century*, possesses a peculiar interest. If France is not in a position to make war, she is, at least, in Sir GARNET'S opinion, strong enough to resist attack. Nothing in her history has been more remarkable than the determined energy and unity which have marked, during the past seven years, her efforts for the reorganization of her army. It is no secret that the Prussian system has been closely followed, with the result that France is now at least three times as strong as she was when NAPOLEON declared war in 1870. The regular army of France which might be

available at the present moment for defensive purposes may, according to the reviewer, be taken at 1,200,000 men, the strength of the active army being 719,000, with a reserve amounting to half a million regularly trained soldiers. In some ten years' time Sir GARNET WOLSELEY estimates that France will have an army of 2,471,000 men, but already she has a force which cannot be easily broken up.

AN astounding and incredible rumour comes from Europe, to the effect that Queen ISABELLA, in revenge for alleged grievances against her son and the Spanish nation, has written an autograph letter to the Emperor of Austria full of *aveux honneux* and *repentirs tardifs*, the purport of which may be guessed, and the object of which is undoubtedly to impeach the legitimacy of Don ALFONSO. This letter is addressed doubtless to the Emperor of Austria as the Chief of the Catholic Sovereigns, and as the special protector of Don CARLOS and his family. But the ex-Queen can gain nothing, not even the barren joy of revenge, by publishing her own shame. The legal title of Queen ISABELLA'S son remains unimpeachable, whatever may have been his mother's errors. If such a letter has been written, it goes far to justify the statement of the Spanish Government that the ex-Queen is actually insane.

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

The union of the *Galaxy* with the *Atlantic Monthly* is a literary event of importance to which we have already directed the attention of our readers. The *Galaxy*, like the *Atlantic*, trusted to the interest of its literature unaided by the sister art of illustration, and it differed from it chiefly in those qualities in which priority placed the elder magazine beyond its generous rivalry. Each had its advantages, and these advantages are now united. It is for the periodical whose name survives to claim the public favour only upon the firmest grounds, and to seek more and more to merit that favour in the field where, it is no disparagement of its contemporaries to say, it now stands alone. Its position is well defined as that of a thoroughly national magazine, sustained solely by American authorship, and confiding to the appreciation of its readers whatever is best in American thought and literary art. The freshness, the alertness, that gave tone to the *Galaxy* will not cease, we hope, in the alliance which makes the *Galaxy* and the *Atlantic* one,—and *The Atlantic* that one,—but will hereafter be constantly recognized and enjoyed in our pages. Certain features of the former necessarily disappear; but, retaining its chief writers, *The Atlantic* will aim to perpetuate the finest characteristics of a magazine which for eleven years has been a presence in periodical literature so distinctly agreeable and useful that it could not wholly pass away without great public regret.

APPLETONS' JOURNAL for February, in pursuance of the announcement of an illustrated series of articles describing "The American at Work," has a paper on salt-making at Syracuse, accompanied with suitable engravings, the text of which is by W. H. Rideing, and the drawings by Kelly. Among the articles in the number likely to attract attention, is one "Rip Van Winkle," which is not a criticism on the character of the play, but an embodiment of a number of interviews with Mr. Jefferson, by which we have the actor's own ideas of his performance of the character of the play, and of the people that gather to listen to him; and in addition to this there are some "behind-the-curtain" views of Jefferson in his private life and his social personality. It is a fresh and readable paper. Dr. Guernsey has made a connected narrative of Stanley's recent remarkable voyage down the Congo, which is of great interest, and of value to all who have imperfectly followed the explorer in his letters from the field of adventure. George M. Towle writes interestingly of Dr. Schliemann's discoveries at Mycenæ. Maurice Thompson has an entertaining paper in which the pugnacious spirit of birds is described and exemplified by numerous examples. Professor Harrison, of the Washington and Lee University, gives a description of a voyage from Athens to Corfu, which is full of graphic pictures. There is a short story by Mrs. Lillian Browne; a pathetic poem by Edgar Fawcett, entitled "The Dying Actor"; and other good things. "Cherry Ripe" is concluded in one long instalment; and "By Celia's Arbour" gives fresh evidence of being one of the best novels of the season. The editor discusses Human Interest in Landscape Art; the latest experiments as to the influence of plants upon the atmosphere; Whittier's birthday; the quarrels of statesmen; the function of criticism, etc.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE for February contains a number of articles of special interest and merit. "With the Russians in Bulgaria" is the first of a series of papers, by Edward King, describing the seat of war, the Russian army and its leaders, and the Bulgarian people

from personal observation, with illustrations from original drawings by an artist of the *London Graphic*. Alfred T. Bacon's account of Syracuse which forms the concluding paper of his "Month in Sicily," and Professor James A. Harrison's "Glimpses of Sweden," are equally vivid and instructive, and are copiously illustrated. "Hunting in France," by L. Lejeune, shows a knowledge of the country and its sports such as no foreigner can possess, and contains many graphic descriptions and amusing anecdotes. Simpler, but not less striking, is "A Reminiscence of the First Iron-Clad Fight," by an officer on board the ill-fated *Cougress*, whose account of one of the most dramatic incidents of modern warfare is a valuable contribution to the history of our civil war. "Thirty-five Years off Soundings" is the punning title of a paper by a deaf contributor, who has made a close study of his infirmity, and who relates his experiences in a way that must engage the sympathy of all his readers. There are several capital stories in the number, and the "Gossip" is fresh and entertaining.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

OSMAN PASHA AND THE GRAND DUKE.—After his surrender, the greatest sympathy and regard was shown on all sides to Osman Pasha, whose bravery and skill all admired, and the wounded General was placed in a carriage and driven into Plevna. Hearing, however, that the Grand Duke Nicholas was coming in his direction, Osman Pasha turned back to meet him, and the subsequent interview is thus graphically described by the correspondent of the *Daily News*:

"The Grand Duke rode up to the carriage, and for some seconds the two chiefs gazed into each other's faces without the utterance of a word. Then the Grand Duke stretched out his hand, and shook the hand of Osman Pasha heartily and said:

"I compliment you on your defence of Plevna. It is one of the most splendid military feats in history." Osman Pasha smiled sadly, rose painfully to his feet in spite of his wound, said something which I could not hear, and then re-seated himself. The Russian officers all cried, "Bravo!" "Bravo!" repeatedly, and all saluted respectfully. There was not one among them who did not gaze on the Hero of Plevna with the greatest admiration and sympathy. Prince Charles, who had arrived, rode up, and repeated unwittingly almost every word of the Grand Duke, and likewise shook hands. Osman Pasha again rose and bowed, this time in grim silence.

"He wore a loose blue cloak, with no apparent mark on it to designate his rank, and a red fez. He is a large, strongly-built man, the lower part of whose face is covered with a short black beard, without a streak of grey. He has a large Roman nose, and black eyes. The face is a strong face, with energy and determination stamped on every feature—yet a tired, wan face also, with lines on it that hardly were graven so deep I fancy five months ago; and with a sad, enduring, thoughtful look out of the black eyes.

"Colonel Gaillard, French military attaché, said: 'I was almost afraid to see him, lest the reality should destroy my ideal. But I have not been disappointed. It is a grand face and figure.'

"It is the face of a great military chieftain," said young Skobelev. 'I am glad to have seen him. Osman Ghazi he is, and Osman the Victorious he will remain, in spite of his surrender.'

SKATING CARNIVAL AT QUEBEC.—The handsome new rink erected by the Quebec Skating Club upon the north side of the Grande Allée, immediately outside of St. Louis Gate, was opened, according to previous arrangement, on the evening of Saturday week last. Reference to the carnival will be found in the paper of Kriss Kringle from "The Ancient Capital," in another part of to-day's paper.

KING HUMBERT AND HIS QUEEN.—The new King of Italy was born in March, 1844, and is now in his thirty-fourth year. Immediately upon the death of his father he issued the following proclamation:

"ITALIANS: The greatest misfortune has suddenly befallen us. Victor Emanuel, the founder of the kingdom of Italy and its unity, has been taken from us. I received his last sigh, which was for the nation; his last wishes, which were for the happiness of his people. His voice, which will always resound in my heart, bids me vanquish sorrow, and indicates my duty at this moment. There is only one consolation possible, namely: to show ourselves worthy of him—by following in his footsteps, and by remaining devoted to those civic virtues by the aid of which he accomplished the difficult task of rendering Italy great and united. I shall be mindful of his grand example of devotion to country, love of progress, and faith in liberal institutions, which are the pride of my house. My sole ambition will be to deserve the love of my people.

"Italians, your first king is dead. His successor will prove to you that institutions do not die. Let us unite in this hour of great sorrow. Let us strengthen that concord which has always been the salvation of Italy."

On the same day he was proclaimed King of Italy, under the title of Humbert I. His first act was to confirm the present ministers in their positions.

KING ALFONSO AND BRIDE.—The *Moniteur* gives the dower of the Infanta Mercedes at one million sterling, independently of diamonds and other jewellery. King Alfonso has ordered for her the most extravagant parures. Queen Isa-