

The Dominion Illustrated.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

SPECIAL.

During the month of December we will give to new subscribers the current first six months, twenty-six numbers, of THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, making a volume of 416 pages, containing over 250 beautiful engravings, and a great amount of interesting and instructive reading, ALL FOR ONE DOLLAR, the conditions being that the subscriber remits, *at the same time*, \$4.00 for a full year's subscription, beginning 1st January, 1889. In other words, we offer eighteen months' subscription for \$5.00, or again, we give away three months' subscription gratis. Persons wishing to form clubs can obtain their own subscription FREE, by sending us the price of *four* subscriptions, as now offered.

This offer is open for December only, and should be taken advantage of *early*, as our stock of back numbers is limited.

We may be allowed to draw special attention to this and the following number of THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED as samples of the completeness and accuracy with which by our process we can illustrate current events of interest. We hope shortly to be in a position to do this even more promptly; but as it is, to have produced, in such a short space of time, the twelve large engravings which illustrate the inauguration of the 27½ foot channel, including over a hundred perfect portraits, and forming a complete record of the celebration, is a performance worthy of note.



Further research into the matter shows that of the two heroes of Balaklava Lord Lucan commanded the cavalry, and Lord Cardigan a division thereof. It was the latter that led the charge of the Light Brigade, and the former that charged at the head of the Heavy Brigade, with no less danger and bravery, and covered the retreat of the Earl of Cardigan. Lucan was slightly wounded, and Cardigan was thrust through his clothes with a lance.

Quakers are unknown, except by name, in Canada. At least, we never heard of any settlement of them this side the boundary line. Even out of Pennsylvania, they are quite scarce in the United States. But in their first haunts, on the banks of the Monongahela and Susquehanna, "the old-time, broad-brimmed, sugar-scoop Quakers" still flourish in all their glory, and keeping all the tenets given them by George Fox in 1634.

The St. John *Evening Gazette* and the *Critic* of Halifax are speaking out against text books used in Canadian schools, which set forth historical events garbled by American writers, and, among others, "Lossing's Field Book of 1812." This work, however, is not to be found in schools surely, and there can be no objection to it in our libraries, as all of that author's illustrated books, chiefly "The Field Book of the Revolution," a great space of which is devoted to the Maritime Prov-

inces and Quebec, are very valuable indeed for reference. What we have to guard against jealously is the distortion of Canadian and British history in American text books.

The time does not seem to have come as yet when Canadians shall be independent of outsiders, British or American, in the supply of all manner of scholastic literature, but for elementary books in grammar, history, geography, arithmetic, the rudiments of mathematics, manuals of the several natural and exact sciences, it were desirable that they should be home made. There are publishers in Toronto and Montreal who have the capital, the business connections and the professional men to put forth such series of school-books as would not be surpassed anywhere, and would instil into Canadian youth, from the earliest age, the rightful love of country and faith in its future.

Last week we gave the return to the Newfoundland Legislature for Bonavista of Mr. Morison, as a "pointer" looking toward the confederation of that island with Canada. We have another good indication from the Rev. Dr. Howley, Prefect Apostolic of the western coast of Newfoundland. He says that the question of union is a living, active issue, on which the next fall elections of 1889 will likely hinge. It will depend a good deal on the fish catch at the time. If bad, union will be carried; if good, it may be staved off a little longer; but it must come sooner or later.

We are informed by telegraph of the general feeling in England to the effect that three of its most renowned men are not likely to live through the coming winter. The eldest of these is Dr. Newman, who is allowed to be the greatest master of English speech in our day; Alfred Lord Tennyson, by all odds the first poet of the Victorian reign; and plain John Bright—thus he wishes to be called, after the Quaker way—who stands at the head of British orators since the time of Fox and Pitt. These three men have each run a long and glorious career, but their loss will be keenly felt all the same.

The force of mind always asserts itself. After two years of silence Mr. Blake comes back renewed in health and strength, and within the past fortnight has made two public utterances, one in speech and the other by the pen. In the first he laid down in luminous evidence, before the Supreme Court, the law and the right in regard to Northwest railway question. In the second he writes a letter to the Ingersoll Branch of the Imperial Federation League that, as between Annexation and Reorganization (a clumsy word), he goes in for the latter, because this country, not from material considerations only, but because we are proud of being a part of the Empire, is prepared to submit to the legitimate sacrifices that may be entailed upon her in any scheme of Reorganization.

The Pacific Cable scheme is making headway in English public opinion, and the public steps already taken in its behalf will go far toward pushing the Imperial authorities in the path of encouragement thereto. A conference on the subject held last week was largely attended, those present including many leading Australian merchants. The Earl of Winchester acted as chairman. Sir Donald Smith proposed a motion approving the company's proposal, which Australians and others warmly supported. The admission was universal that the existing telegraph is quite inadequate. The resolution was passed

unanimously. It is hoped the meeting will induce the Government to expedite the survey.

A few papers have taken to giving the Governor-General more suggestions, and something in the shape of a lecture, for insisting, in reply to addresses, on the need of blending all narrow questions of race into one broad national spirit. Lord Stanley has displayed both wisdom and patriotism in his public utterances, and he may rest assured that he is backed by the overwhelming opinion of the best people throughout all the provinces, who are and want to be Canadians before and above every thing else.

The Dalhousie College *Gazette* asks when the students will get back their gowns, and descants on the merits and uses of the distinctive garb, which tradition has made sacred in their eyes. "How was it that the heart of the honest Scots beat quicker at the sight of a tartan or the blast of the slogan; or the eye of the Greek kindled as it looked on the trophies of Milhiadu." It is hinted farther that, because of the absence of the old gown, Dalhousie is perhaps losing valuable men, who, called upon to choose between two colleges equal in other respects, but one having the robes, would not hesitate to choose the latter.

As was to be foreseen, that clumsy story of the New York news mongers that President-elect Harrison was already hatching a scheme for the purchase of Canada, at so many millions, out of the surplus of the United States Treasury, is flatly denied by that gentleman himself. Mr. Harrison may not be a brilliant man, but he has a balanced character, common sense, and that happy knack of letting well alone, which has served him in the several phases of his public life, and which will likely bestead him in his higher career as incumbent of the White House.

A sentimental opposition to the new Mormon settlers at Lee's Creek, in the Northwest, is shown in some quarters. There surely is no ground for that. Polygamy was left out of the calculations from the start, and, while the intending immigrants presumed overmuch in going to Ottawa for special relief from customs duties for their household goods, they professed their intention of submitting altogether to the laws of the country. They have means, with experience in farming, and ought to be welcomed as brothers.

CURIOSITIES OF MEASUREMENT.

In our last number we inserted a very interesting engraving of the Eiffel Tower, now being erected at Paris, as one of the attractions of the great exhibition to be held there in 1889, the highest building in the world, the Washington monument at Washington coming next. We also added on the plate the heights of some of the other lofty structures for comparison, which may be carried a little further by comparing the tower with some of nature's structures, the mountains of the world. This would show the height of the tower to be one-eighth of that of Mount Washington (8,000 feet); about one-fifteenth of that of some of the highest of the Alps and one twenty-ninth of that of the highest of the Himalayas, so that nature beats Mr. Eiffel very considerably, wonderful as his work will be. But a comparison of the mountains with the size of the earth itself throws them into the shade, and shows what small excrescences they are on this great globe we inhabit. We see by the papers that the Paris exhibition is to contain something that will facili-