

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited,) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum, in advance; \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

April 16th, 1883.			Corresponding week, 1882.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon. 82°	46°	49°	Mon. 80°	16°	27°
Tues. 56°	43°	49°	Tues. 42°	24°	33°
Wed. 51°	44°	49°	Wed. 40°	33°	36°
Thur. 39°	36°	37°	Thur. 46°	33°	37°
Fri. 46°	32°	39°	Fri. 47°	33°	40°
Sat. 46°	32°	39°	Sat. 34°	33°	37°
Sun. 42°	38°	40°	Sun. 32°	30°	35°

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Raphael Commemoration at Rome—Raphael Sanzio—Her Considering Cap—Coronation of the King and Queen of the Sandwich Islands—The Judenstrasse in Frankfurt—London: Procession Conducting the new Archbishop into Canterbury Cathedral—Rome: The Raphael Commemoration—La Fornarina, or the Baker's Daughter—Raphael's Model—The late John Brown—Her Majesty and the late Mr. John Brown—The Trial at Belfast of Members of the "Irish Patriotic Brotherhood" for Conspiracy to Murder at Crossmaglen, County Armagh.

LETTER-PRESS.—The Canadian Exodus—The Franchise Bill—The Week—Literary—Love's Trust—The Raphael Celebration at Rome—Her Considering Cap—Where is Woman's Place?—Three Worlds—And Joe—Of Dead Dogs—Echoes from London—My Meerschauts—Lafitte's Hand—The Weaver on the Canadian Arms—Echoes from Paris—Artistic—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, April 28, 1883.

THE CANADIAN EXODUS.

In our last number we made a brief reference to the patriotic service which Mr. John Lowe has rendered by unfolding the whole truth in regard to the bulk of Canadian emigration into the United States. Since then we have received a copy of his report, the perusal of which has confirmed our appreciation of the good work which he undertook and successfully carried out.

One of the battle cries of the external and internal enemies of this country was that it was not able to retain its own inhabitants, who were flocking by the tens of thousands across the border. Not only were the factory towns of New England gorged with them, but the West was also receiving an abundant share. Not only was it the French Canadians who were deserting their native villages, and blindly exchanging independence at home for servitude abroad, but the sturdy farmers of the Eastern Townships and of Ontario were following in their wake. It was in vain that the true friends of Canada questioned the extent of this exodus, as they were confronted by the figures of American statisticians, compiled from alleged official sources. The situation had become embarrassing when Mr. John Lowe, in his capacity as Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, and in virtue of his thorough acquaintance with all the details of the emigration movement, determined to apply a test which would settle the controversy beyond the possibility of cavil. He took as a base of operations the point of Port Huron, where the Grand Trunk and its Great Western branch pass from Canada into the United States. At this point the U. S. Collector of Customs claims for the fiscal year ending June, 1882, an immigration from Canada of 71,424. This would be an enormous total if it were real, but by a very simple calculation Mr. Lowe proves that it is altogether apocryphal. He asked for the returns of the Grand Trunk Railway, over whose systems all these emigrants must necessarily have passed, and found that the total net emigration at Port Huron, from Canada to the United States, during the period mentioned above, by the Grand Trunk main line and the Sarnia branch, was 2,422. "This is the true and simple fact" to set against the American claim of 71,424. *Ab uno disce omnes.*

Mr. Lowe might have stopped there, but his appetite naturally growing by what it fed on, he proceeds to review the American tables profess-

ing to furnish details of the 71,424 immigrants. He shows conclusively that these minute details of information could only be obtained by actual registration, and that is a statistical labor requiring much time and scrupulous attention. That no such labour is attempted, Mr. Lowe proves from his personal experience, having crossed and recrossed the river at Port Huron several times, and never once been interrogated concerning his age, nationality or destination. Nor were such questions, within his observation, asked of any other passengers. Careful inquiry from well-informed persons connected with the railways and customs on both sides, convinced Mr. Lowe that the proceedings which he witnessed "were those which were usual."

As an offset to these fantastic American figures, Mr. Lowe concludes his most valuable report by informing us that the total number of Canadians returning to us from the United States, during the past year, was 20,857, and he further declares that the inward movement is on the evident increase this year. This is all very satisfactory. The Government, backed by its officials, are doing wonders in the cause of immigration, and they will receive due credit for the same from a discerning public.

THE FRANCHISE BILL.

Sir John Macdonald is renewing his youth like the eagle, and has just made one of those brilliant strokes that stamp the progressive statesman. His Franchise Bill is a genuine surprise and will be received with universal acclaim. Its main provisions meet the growing requirements of the country, and are in consonance with the aspirations of our people. Here is an abstract of the measure, which will be found useful for reference:

The franchise is made uniform throughout the Dominion, and embraces:

IN CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES,

- I. Owners of real estate to the value of \$300.
- II. Tenants paying an annual rental of \$20.
- III. Those having an annual income of \$400 and resident a year in the district.
- IV. Sons of owners of real estate not otherwise qualified, but resident with their fathers and mothers—one son for every \$300 of value.

IN COUNTIES,

- I. Owners of real estate valued at not less than \$200.
- II. Tenants under lease for not less than a year, at an annual rental of \$20.
- III. Persons having an income of \$400 and resident for a year in the county.
- IV. Farmers' sons, as in Ontario at present.

IN ALL THE CONSTITUENCIES,

Unmarried women may vote on the same conditions as men. As defined by Sir John Macdonald, farmers' daughters, as well as farmers' sons, and the daughters of real estate owners in cities, will have votes.

This last clause is strikingly peculiar. Little Canada has taken the lead and set the example in many important matters of late, but it is the first time in the history of legislation that a Government, spontaneously and of its own accord, without petitions or pressure from the outside, grants the franchise to women. It is rather late in the session to give such a measure all the attention that it deserves, but whether it passes or not before adjournment, the seed will have been sown, and the policy of the Government will have been laid down. This is a Reform Bill in the strictest acceptance of the term, and Sir John Macdonald deserves all the credit which its every measure involves.

THE WEEK.

We are fast becoming a self-sustaining people. A Print Company is about to be established at Magog.

A BEGINNING of rapprochement between Germany and France is the signing of a Copyright Convention between the two nations. Literature may effect what politics are powerless to accomplish.

We fear that our Parliamentary sessions are becoming unnecessarily long. The present session bids fair to reach into the middle of May,

whereas it might easily have been concluded by the middle of April.

It is remarkable how changed for the better is the tone of the American press in regard to Canada and her fiscal legislation. Our cousins are beginning to recognize that we are really becoming a nation.

It is now officially announced that the Grand Trunk Railway has purchased the North Shore for five and a half millions. Mr. Senecal bought it less than a year ago for four millions. His enormous profit is therefore clear.

MR. SENECA has it in his power to become at a bound the most popular man in Montreal. On assuming control of the City Passenger Railway, if he will improve the service in accordance with the public needs, we will all club together and elect him Mayor.

THREE thousand emigrants sailing for Canada on the one day! This is almost incredible, yet the arrival of the *Parisian*, *Austrian* and *Grecian* will soon give ocular proof of the encouraging fact. Verily Canada is on the high tide of fortune.

THE Colour Line still prevails in the Northern States, in spite of the doctrinaires. An attempt to place a negro girl in charge of the class of the public school at Paterson, N.J., had to be abandoned. The pupils left the school in a body, and many of the citizens protested.

LAST week the Legislature of New York undertook to forbid the presentation of the figure of the Saviour on the public stage. This week the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed a bill prohibiting the practice of "treating" in bar-rooms and saloons. This is practical Christianity.

ANOTHER prominent military figure has passed away. The death is announced of Suleiman Pasha, the hero of the Shipka Pass, during the late Russian-Turkish war. For a time, Suleiman bade fair to prove a great general, but his subsequent reverses in the Balkans destroyed his reputation.

THE Quebec reporters are rather slow. They forgot on the very night of the late fire to flash over the wires that the catastrophe was the work of the dynamite fiend. It was a lame and impotent afterthought to send that solution to the *New York Herald* only the next day. The Ottawa people were much more briskly and boldly imaginative.

THE Quebec fire is a national calamity. There were books and manuscripts lost in the library which cannot possibly be replaced. It is inexplicable that they should have been left exposed to the chances of conflagration in a combustible building. The authorities at Ottawa should see at once that the precious Parliamentary library is made as fire-proof as possible.

MIGHT not explosives of some kind be employed to break up the ice of the river when it is half-rotten, thus helping the agencies of nature and bringing on navigation a week or ten days earlier, just as the pick and the shovel expedite the cleaning of our streets in advance of the action of the sun? It is clear that there is a want of enterprise in this matter.

QUEBEC political life is full of surprises. The latest of these is the trial of the Premier for corruption, by agents and personally, in the late Jacques Cartier election. The petition is filed for Mr. Mousseau's disqualification. If partisan spite is at the bottom of this action, it is very vile indeed, and the defendant owes it to himself and the Province to bring on a speedy trial.

We hear several complaints about the accuracy of the Hansard reports. Our impression is that the staff is too small for the increasing amount of work required. Members are getting altogether too long-winded, and it is proposed to

introduce the hour-rule of the United States Congress. There are not ten men in the House worth listening to for over an hour at a stretch.

THE *Pull Mill Gazette*, with its usual shrewdness, makes the following striking parallel that—whereas it is as certain that the dynamite conspiracy was hatched in New York as that the Mazzini uprisings were planned in London, there is no more reason to expect that extradition will follow the one as that it followed the others. This were retributive justice with a vengeance.

THE enthusiastic reception of the Princess Louise at Ottawa must have convinced Her Royal Highness that, in spite of her long absence, our people are still devotedly attached to her person and to the Throne. We opine, too, that the Marquis' conscientious discharge of his high duties, notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which that absence entailed, had much to do with the warmth of the popular demonstration.

THE Orange Bill was disposed of with less difficulty than we had anticipated. Its champions presented their case with rare moderation, and, indeed, the whole debate was conducted in a manly spirit of fair play. The Opposition, with a few exceptions, and the solid French delegation voted for the six months' hoist, which was carried by the comparatively large majority of thirty. Under the circumstances, there is no chance for the measure in the present Parliament.

No less than twenty-six seats are contested in Ontario in consequence of the late elections. This would be an expensive anomaly in ordinary circumstances, but in the present instance, it may result in more accurately determining the real strength of Mr. Mowat's Government, a matter of no ordinary importance, in view of the fact that the Opposition still persist in affirming that it is in a clear minority of the popular vote.

THE murder trials in Dublin are going on apace. Brady and Curley have been found guilty and sentenced to be hanged by the neck until they are dead, and the jury having hung in the case of Kelly, he has been retried without delay. The whole conspiracy has been unearthed through further revelations of informers. It is a thousand pities that the cause of Ireland, which embodies so many salient elements of justice, and has so many grounds of appeal to the sympathy of the world, should be injured by such diabolical devices of wholesale murder and destruction.

LITERARY.

THE beautiful copy of Petrarch, bought by Mr. Pickering for \$9,750 at the Sunderland sale, has just been sold to the British Museum.

MR. JOAQUIN MILLER declares that he is no longer "poesying," he is devoting himself to newspaper correspondence.

MESSRS. ROBERT CARPER & BROS. have in preparation a work that will be looked for by a larger public, viz., "Robert Moffat, Missionary to Africa: His Life and labours," a work which will interest even those who take but slight notice of ordinary mission work.

READERS are complaining that the delicate covers of the volumes of the "Parchment Library" are a mistake. For a short time, they say, nothing could be more dainty; but the delicate white is soon soiled; ere long the cover warps; it will not open easily and absolutely refuses to close completely, and no one can feel quite comfortable with a book which is always gaping, unless it has a paper weight on top of it.

MR. WILLIAM G. MEDICOTT, of Long Meadow, Mass., who died recently, had the good fortune to possess one of the best collections of Anglo-Saxon and early English books in this country, among them volumes which had belonged to celebrated men,—to Sir Frederick Madden, Thorpe, Conybeare, Cookayne,—and which were enriched by their manuscript notes, with numerous and rare editions of "Beowulf," *Cædmon*, etc.

SCRIBNER'S SONS have in press a series of lectures which the late Sydney Lanier had prepared and delivered, a short time before his death, on "The English Novel and the Principle of its Development," a part of his regular course of English literature addressed to the students of the John Hopkins University. They were left complete, and only the slightest textual revision was necessary for final printing in book form.