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### NOTICE.

We are constantly receiving letters and messages for back numbers or extra numbers of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Our friends should remember that, in every case, a sufficient sum should be enclosed to pay for the price of the paper and the postage.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, 9th Sept., 1876.

### LORD DUFFERIN AT VICTORIA.

We are indebted to a correspondent for an account of Lord DUFFERIN'S entry into British Columbia. It does not at all bear out the reports which in the first place came to us through the medium of United States telegrams. Lord DUFFERIN was well received. There was in fact the same display of loyal enthusiasm which has ever been manifested wherever His Excellency has made a public appearance; and this time the graces of Her Excellency added fresh lustre and *velut* to the occasion. But the British Columbians are no doubt excited to the utmost possible extent, by recent events in reference to the agreement to construct the Pacific Railway, and the Branch on the Island of Vancouver, which was not agreed to by the Senate. These feelings found vent in some of the mottoes which were placed on the very numerous arches erected on the line of march. One of them was: "The Carnarvon Terms or Separation!" and there were others of like import. Lord DUFFERIN could not pass under these and the vice-regal procession, therefore, avoided them by going through other streets. It was proposed also to present an address embodying similar sentiments. One was drawn. But it was negatived by the good sense of the civic authorities, while Lord DUFFERIN was on the sea, and before he reached British Columbia. Had such an address been determined upon, Lord DUFFERIN could not have received it, any more than he could have passed under an arch containing objectionable mottoes. Yet in the face of these facts, the American telegrams told us the very reverse; and also that disturbances were threatened. The address that was presented simply expressed sentiments of loyalty and the need there was for the Railway. His Excellency's reply echoed this; and with his usual good sense and tact he assured the British Columbians it would be his pleasing duty to report their views and feelings as well to the Imperial Government as at Ottawa. All therefore, went off very well; their Excellencies were loudly cheered, and the utmost good humour prevailed. Nobody can blame the British Columbians for feeling very much excited about this railway. Isolated as they are, it is a matter of life and death with them. And it really is so to the autonomy of the Dominion, and its maintaining a separate existence on this continent. But there is no question about abandoning the Pacific Railway proper—that is from Thunder Bay to the head of Bute Inlet. Contracts for sections of this are already given out, and the whole will be prosecuted as rapidly as possible. As regards the part east of Thunder Bay, that will be for the present postponed; and it cannot be denied that it is prudent to do

so. The same may be said of the Branch on Vancouver Island. The portions proposed to be now built are, we understand, estimated by the Government to cost nearly fifty-one millions of dollars.

### FALSE ISSUES.

There is perhaps no country better situated to judge impartially of American affairs than Canada. Our proximity on the one hand, and our continuous social and commercial relations give us the opportunity of knowing the United States thoroughly, while, on the other, we are sufficiently independent of them in all the relations, to be able to offer an untrammelled opinion. The English papers, we notice, comment on the present Presidential campaign, according to their own prejudices, and not at all from the American standpoint. We, in Canada, have precisely the advantage of using the American standpoint, without being at all biased by it.

In the election itself our interest need hardly be more than one of curiosity. There are good men in both parties, and the dividing lines between the parties themselves are so slight as to be merely resolvable into a question of office-seeking. Hence it is little or nothing to us whether Governor HAYS is elected President at the November elections, or whether Governor TILDEN succeeds General GRANT in the White House. From a purely Canadian point of view, it is a matter of utter indifference whether it be the Free-Trade Democrats or the Protectionist Republicans that succeed, because from neither have we any reason to expect a return to reciprocal commercial relations. Indeed, so little are we affected in this particular that we may note the singular fact of our Free-Trade Ministerial papers leaning towards the Republicans, while the Protectionist Opposition rather favor the Democrats. There is a deeper reason for this anomaly we know, but we cannot enter upon it.

But in viewing this Presidential campaign, there are two points which we may signalize as specially worthy of attention. They are the brutal personal attacks made upon the candidates, and the revival of the old war feeling. Anything more disgraceful than this personal warfare it is impossible to conceive, and how the American people can have any respect for persons so traduced—if the charges are true—or any respect for themselves—if the charges are false—is beyond our primitive standard of ethics or aesthetics. A certain portion of our Canadian press is bad enough in this respect, but it is immaculate as compared with the first journals of New York. With regard to the war issues the case is more shameful still, because it passes from individuals to a whole people, involving the interests of the entire South. The Republicans ought surely to be strong enough, in their record of sixteen years of power, without raking up the dead issues of the war, and waving the Bloody Shirt. To an outsider it would seem that the course is suicidal inasmuch as it must recoil upon themselves, but we are not so sure that the people of the North will take that view of it. One truly great man—if the Republic had such—might step forward, like the ideal hero of Virgil, and stem at one wave of his hand this uprising of the waters of faction, but where self-seeking politicians alone are the leaders of the people, the old animosities will burn afresh and fire the heart. If the tactics of BELIER, DIX, MORRIS and others succeed, there is no doubt that the Republicans will carry the election. The Democrats are striving to put the issue of the campaign primarily, if not solely, on civil and financial reform, and to support this platform, it is only fair to say that they have chosen their very best men. Should they be able to maintain this stand and rouse the patriotism of the people, the chances of victory are in their favor. So far, the parties are pretty evenly balanced, but it would require

only an accident to make an excitable people wild, and induce them to throw themselves blindly into a false step which would retard the work of reconciliation for another decade.

### THE KUKLOS CLUB.

About two years ago, we published an article strongly urging the establishment of a club among the literary men of Montreal. We had no idea then that the suggestion would come to anything, and were, therefore, not at all surprised to find that it fell flat. But it would seem, nevertheless, that others entertained the same project, and were taking practical measures to carry it out. In the sanctum and parlors of one of our best-known and most enthusiastic lovers of letters and arts, there met every Saturday, for upwards of a year, many of the journalists of the city, with other gentlemen of congenial tastes, and among them the happiest evenings were spent in the interchange of thoughts and sentiments. As these meetings came to be known, the privilege of attendance was claimed as a boon by constantly increasing numbers, until, at length, the resolution was formed of organizing a regular club. All the elements were at hand. It needed only the formal work of incorporation. This was done with due care and deliberation, and the result is the existence of the Kuklos Club. This name, which may appear somewhat stilted at first sight, was chosen after much balloting over a large number of other titles, because it appeared to the majority to express exactly the scope of the association—the promotion of the whole *sic* of literary and aesthetic pursuits, and the union of all men addicted to these pursuits. In no ridiculous, ostentatious sense, but in the honest improvement of opportunities as they may arise, the Club was and is intended to be cyclopaedic, and while the aim is doubtless high, as it should be, it is only justice to say that it is not beyond the reach of the literary men of this city.

It is fashionable to say that Montreal is above everything else a commercial city, and, as such, not partial to the cultivation of the fine arts. The premise is true, but conclusion is by no means legitimate. As the Autocrat of the Breakfast Table has remarked, money becomes in time the chief refiner of the age, and, after two or three generations, the children of illiterate rich men are not only devotees of the arts themselves, but patrons as well. It is thus, to a great extent, in Montreal, which is not the same city that it was only fifteen years ago. But apart from all this, a club such as the Kuklos has a hold of its own, and the men who compose it are both able and willing to work in that field. We have, therefore, every confidence that it will succeed, and that its influence will be felt far and wide. For further particulars concerning it, we refer our readers to the elegant paper read at its last public meeting by Mr. W. LESLIE THOM, Associate Editor of the *Star*. There, in fuller and better language than we could use, the origin and aims of the club are clearly set forth.

Our agent, Mr. W. STREET, is now on a tour through that section of Ontario lying west of Toronto, collecting accounts for subscriptions due and in arrears, and also renewing orders from intending subscribers for our publications viz:—The ILLUSTRATED NEWS, *Mechanic's Magazine* and *L'Opinion Publique*. Old subscribers and friends are requested to render him all the assistance in their power, and as it has become a necessity that an increased subscription list should be obtained in order to meet the necessary expense of publication, it is hoped they will be able to induce them to co-operate in supporting publications so necessary to the progress of the country, which when bound in volumes and preserved are so interesting a record of past events and will be such an instructive medium for the generations to come.

In instituting a comparison between our publications and those similar to them issued in other countries, Canadians must remember that perfection cannot be obtained at once in a country so scattered and thinly populated as is this Canada of ours, and rather than attempt to discourage such institutions by disparaging comparisons, it is to be hoped critics will first extend their liberal support and reserve their criticisms till a fair trial under reasonable encouragement has been given.

In addition to the above, Mr. STREET will receive orders for engraving, die sinking, embossing, lithographing, type printing, etc., etc. Visiting cards, embossing crests or initials in gold or colours, notarial and other papers supplied on the shortest notice.

Mr. BOURKE, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has written a letter to a member of Parliament respecting Bulgarian atrocities, of which the following is the concluding paragraph:—"You may be quite sure the Prime Minister and Lord Denny feel as indignant at these events as any other two men in the country, and mean to act in accordance with those feelings, but heartrending as the Bulgarian atrocities have been, we must all recollect that English statesmen are not the rulers of Turkey, and cannot apply physical force in the internal provinces of that Empire upon a few days' notice of danger. The first duty of English statesmen is regard for the interests of this country, but Turkey knows as well as you do that the Government of England will never support tyranny, oppression or cruelty, wherever it may be found, and that as the Queen of England treats her Mohammedan subjects with justice and mercy, we have the right to demand from the head of the Mohammedan faith similar treatment for the various Christian races who live under the territories of the Sultan."

A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is stated in official quarters that Russia has united with the other Powers in their efforts for pacification, and that the Russian representative in Constantinople has declared that should an armistice be concluded, Montenegro would adhere thereto. The conditions of peace have not yet been formulated. Russia, without assuming a prominent part in the steps taken to stop bloodshed, fully participated in the diplomatic action at Belgrade which induced Prince Mmax to request the mediation of the Powers. Russia has constantly in view the necessity of obtaining guarantees for securing peaceful intercourse between the Christian and Mohammedan populations of Turkey. The Russian policy remains the same as at the Berlin conference, and there is no reason to suppose other views prevail at Vienna or Berlin.

We beg to call attention to a paper in the present issue, entitled "Historic Sketches of the Streets of Montreal." It is from the pen of one of our most prominent citizens, who, taking a great interest in the ILLUSTRATED NEWS, would like to see it made the medium of the important and interesting sketches which his article recommends. The subject is one that would be both popular and useful, as the few glimpses, given in the paper itself, abundantly show. "M" informs us that he has a collection of notes on this topic which he is prepared to hand over to any student, but judging from his own writing we think that, if he could command the leisure, no one would be more qualified than himself to begin at least the sketches which he recommends. We would therefore urge him to lay his notes before our readers.

Two of the French Commissioners of Education to the Centennial Exhibition arrived in Toronto last week, for the purpose of inspecting the schools of the city and county. They had seen the Ontario