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TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1879.				
October 31st, 1880.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Mon.	40°	28°	31°	Mon.	41°	25°	33°
Tues.	40°	30°	35°	Tues.	49°	29°	39°
Wed.	39°	31°	35°	Wed.	55°	37°	46°
Thur.	37°	27°	31°	Thur.	52°	44°	48°
Fri.	43°	31°	37°	Fri.	55°	43°	49°
Sat.	44°	34°	39°	Sat.	50°	42°	46°
Sun.	43°	39°	41°	Sun.	44°	32°	38°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, November 6, 1880.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

Our readers are aware that our terms are cash, and that we have the right to exact from each subscriber \$4.50, when his subscription is not paid in advance. The end of the year is approaching and a large number have not yet fulfilled their obligations toward us. But we are willing to afford them another opportunity, and if they will pay up without further delay and save us the expense of sending out a collector, we will accept the \$4.00. We make this proposition with the view of avoiding any further inconvenience, and subscribers will give us credit for this timely notice.

We have done everything in our power to make the paper worthy of public patronage, but it must be remembered that our expenses are three times those of any other paper. The News is an illustrated journal—the only one of its class in the Dominion, and our subscribers cannot fail to understand that we must necessarily depend on them for adequate support in the shape of prompt and regular payments.

THE WEEK.

THE resignation of Hon. M. BABY, Minister of Inland Revenue, removes a gentleman from the Cabinet and places an upright Judge on the Bench.

THE sky is again lowering in South Africa. This time it is the Basutos that are giving trouble. All the chiefs are rising, and the Provincial troops of Natal, notwithstanding their gallantry, will be unable to hold their own without the aid of the regular army.

WINNIPEG is going ahead in more ways than one. The Historical Society of that city propose raising \$1,500 by subscription to organize a public library. Such an example might be followed by many older and more pretentious towns in the Dominion.

THE religious crisis is not over in France. The other unauthorized orders have been suppressed, and the members dispersed. The latest is that the Orleanist and Bonapartist leaders are joining the clerical party, and a combined movement may be looked for, which might seriously embarrass the Government.

OUR front page contains a number of sketches representing the social and other

amusements indulged in by our Scottish friends on Halloween. The central figure is that of the young girl who, while eating an apple, glances into a mirror, and sees therein over her shoulder the form of the happy swain who is to be her husband.

HANLAN has added another point to his popularity in a matter least looked for. Last Sunday, while TRICKETT and the other oarsmen went through their practice as usual, HANLAN abstained. It is curious, however, from another point of view, that the banks of the river were thronged with spectators eager to witness the play of the men.

IT seems to be officially announced that Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE will not return to Canada this winter. Her physicians advise continued rest, in order to complete her restoration to health. We are certain that this intelligence will be received with profound regret throughout the Dominion, and it is to be hoped that it will not interfere with the continued tenure of office of our popular Governor-General.

THE Grand Trunk has entered upon a career of prosperity, which is a matter for congratulation both for its own sake and that of the country. At the late half-yearly meeting, held in London, the report stated that the half-year, ending June last, the last three months and the last week, were respectively the best in the Company's history. A gratuity of £2,500 sterling was fittingly voted to Mr. HICKSON, in recognition of his services, especially in connection with the Chicago extension.

NOTWITHSTANDING the contradictory reports, and the natural desire of the Government to suppress the fact, there seems to be no doubt that the health of the Emperor of Russia is exceedingly precarious, and that, if his death does not ensue, he may be so invalided as to resign the conduct of affairs. The quiescent attitude of the Russian Government in the Dulcigno question, and the lull in Nihilist agitation may be traced to the kind of interregnum which the Czar's illness has virtually brought about.

WE publish to-day the portrait of Riza Pasha, whose name has been prominently before the public of late. He is an officer of superior education, having distinguished himself in the Military School of Constantinople. He has discharged several important official duties with success, especially in the departments of scientific engineering. The Pasha is a master of the English and French tongues, and follows the forms of European civilization. In the difficult negotiations connected with the cession of Dulcigno, he has displayed both firmness and prudence.

THE Prime Ministerial office is not a bed of roses. Ever since his return from England, where he was continually at work on the details of a most delicate and difficult mission, Sir JOHN MACDONALD has been labouring night and day at the completion of the Pacific Railway contract. And now, no sooner is that signed, than the question of Cabinet changes comes up, and, from all accounts, the trouble here is no less, owing to the many personal claims that have to be heard, and the numerous personal rivalries that have to be conciliated. Sir JOHN, however, has a consummate knowledge of men, and will doubtless deal with this problem in a successful manner.

THE Albanian question is getting ridiculously complicated, and we should not wonder if it led to war. The Sultan's promise to surrender Dulcigno has not been fulfilled, and the Greek claims are ignored with a lofty disdain. What adds to the awkwardness of the position is that the Powers have virtually withdrawn from the alliance and left England to act single-

handed. Obviously, the latter cannot allow herself to be snubbed in this way, and it is imperative on the Government of Mr. GLADSTONE that summary measures should be adopted without delay. Both the honour of the country and the prestige of the Ministry require this, and the troubles in Ireland cannot be accepted as a sufficient excuse for delay. In view of these facts, an early meeting of Parliament may be looked for.

MONTREAL is still agitating for a free port. It is said she is losing in her competition with New York. Indeed, that city is really her only rival which she has any reason to fear. In comparison with New York, the grain trade of which city was in 1879 some 49.75 per cent. of the entire trade of the five leading ports of the continent, that of Montreal was only 8.77 per cent. Against this, however, is the fact that Montreal consumed only five per cent. of her imported grain, whereas New York consumed thirty per cent. With regard to steamer freights to Liverpool, the tonnage from Montreal was 5s. 4d. per quarter; from New York it was 4s. 8d., leaving about 5-8d. per bushel against the port of Montreal. Unfortunately for Montreal, notwithstanding her advantageous position, and the large improvements made in the water-ways by the Welland Canal, her advancement is checked by that fatal feeling of sectionalism which invariably crops up in the political system of Canada whenever one port is to be benefitted at the imaginary sacrifice of another. Much has to be done to extinguish this feeling before even so powerful a city as Montreal will be permanently benefitted.

THE change, says a contemporary, in the names of three of the most celebrated Highland regiments has given rise to much discussion, and aroused a good deal of the *esprit du corps* of the Scottish portion of the British military forces. The regiments we refer to are the gallant Forty-second, popularly known as the "Black Watch," which name they have borne for a century and a half. It is now to be altered to the "Queen's Own Royal Highlanders." The Seventy-eighth, familiar to all as the "Ross-shire Buffs," is to be transformed into "The Highland Light Infantry." The Seventy-ninth, or the "Cameron Highlanders," is also to undergo a new christening, but the new name of this celebrated regiment does not yet appear. What good purpose is intended by these alterations we fail to see. The nobly-won honors which they have achieved become the dearer in their keeping when associated with their historic names, which are as household words in every Scottish home. We can well imagine the new names are not popular, but if permitted to alter MOORE's well-known couplet, we might add:—

Change the names of these regiments as much as you will,
The fame of their conquests will stick to them still.

UNWORTHY JOURNALISM.

WE were much struck by the observation of a correspondent who assisted at the late Protestant Episcopal Convention at New York. He noticed that the Bishops of the different States and Territories, while pleading the cause of their respective dioceses, never uttered a word of disparagement about any of their rivals, but, on the contrary, they all vied with each other in lauding the resources and prospects of their common country. The correspondent wondered whether this is an American characteristic. It is. However Americans may differ in politics, or however they may be divided by commercial interests, they always "crack up" their country, and will allow no man to whisper a word against it, in their presence. Patriotism accounts for this noble feeling to a certain extent, but the keen business instinct of the American enters also largely into its explanation.

Unfortunately Canadians, who have learned some of the best traits of the Am-

erican character, have hitherto failed in a great measure to imitate them in the peculiarity to which we have just referred. Some of the meanest things and the most hurtful to the interests of Canada, which we have ever read were written by native pens, and what could be the motive that prompted the mischievous articles is inexplicable. One can understand party fealty and make allowance for party passion in the rush and roar of a great political encounter. One can even understand the tactics that will pursue a public man, without respite or mercy, until he is driven out of office or otherwise removed. But that in attacking a party the country should be assailed; that in hounding a leader, the common cause of us all should be jeopardized is inexcusable.

We need not enter into particulars. The facts are generally well known, and the pity is that public opinion has not long protested. It is monstrous to be told that articles from our newspapers have been circulated by American emigration agents, and railway runners to the detriment of the country, and that this cause will suffice to explain why it is that we have not received our natural proportion of the emigration wave which has visited this continent during the present year. It is equally shameful that attempts have been made to thwart the French loan, and discourage the establishment of a Credit Foncier in this Province, only because the men who happen to be in power, and may have the administration of the funds, are politically distasteful to the writer. Personal politics are bad enough and often dwindle into deplorable abuses, but when politics become positively anti-national, the evil has taken on proportions that are very alarming.

ANOTHER HOBBY ABANDONED.

There are few of our readers who have not heard of the Oneida Community, and of these, perhaps, none will regret to learn that it has ceased to exist. It has been decided to transform it into a joint-stock company, with a capital of \$600,000, divided into shares of \$100 each par value.

The Oneida Community dates as far back as 1848. Its leader was JOHN HUMPHREY NOYES, who was a Perfectionist, and preached the doctrines of the Orthodox Christian Church. He taught that Christ did actually reappear after the destruction of Jerusalem, and the church which he instituted was to him a transcript of the Kingdom of Heaven, where there was no marrying nor giving in marriage. The members lived in community. At the beginning they numbered only forty, but in course of time became relatively numerous.

The prejudice which they created in their neighbourhood soon died away and they became quite prosperous. They employed the sons and daughters of the farmers in the vicinity, bought largely of the fruit and vegetables which their neighbours raised, and eschewed all propagandism, reserving their social practices for themselves. Although they paid their taxes, they never voted, and hence were kept aloof from all local prejudices and other influences. They found in time that farming was an unprofitable business, and so turned their attention to manufactures. Their first success was with traps for wild animals. They did well with silk thread manufacture and netted large sums out of canned fruits and vegetables.

With prosperity came prospects of extension, which proved to have in them the germs of disintegration. Some of the most promising young men were sent out to the Sheffield School of Mines, at New Haven. Of these a portion left the community altogether, and others returned with very heterodox opinions, among them Dr. THEODORE NOYES, a son of the founder. Another source of trouble was the admission into the society of a lawyer, who was a man of great ability and gradually superseded the President. He collected evidence, which, it is said, was damaging to NOYES, who, taking alarm, left for Canada, where he has since resided.