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TEMPERATURE

as observed by HEARN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal. THE WESK ENDING

March 6th, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1800			
Max. Mon. 40° Tues. 38° Wed. 25° Thur. 40° Fri 40° San 39° Sun 41°	10 2 18 0 33 2 2 2 2	32 5 31 5 5 17 5 29 5	Wed. Thur Fri	30° 42° 41° 40°	Min. 33 2 14 2 11 7 19 0 35 0 25 0 25 0	Mean 37 ° 5 22 ° 2 20 ° 5 30 ° 5 32 ° 5 26 °

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

Mr. J. H. Gould is at present on a tour through Ontario in the interests of the NEWS, and is now in Toronto, where we trust that he will meet with a good reception from our friends that are and those that are to be.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

Montreal, Saturday, March 12, 1881

THE WEEK.

A satisfactory evidence of the progress of taste on this continent is the increasing care bestowed upon the artistic get-up of works which do not directly appeal to the most educated classes. Among these we may recken the childrens' literature, which, a few years since, was invariably associated with careless typography and villainous illustrations. The mistake of allowing children to form their first ideas of art, at a time when the mind most easily retains its impressions, from the grotesque caricatures which still obtain in many even of our school-books, is of a piece with the short-sightedness which thinks any piano good enough for a child to practice on, and ruins the musical ear of a pupil by forcing him to accustom it to false harmonies, in place of cultivating to the utmost that delicacy of perception which alone can make a musician. Very much has been done in the States in the way of most artistic treatment of childlife subjects for the little ones, and a recent addition to the list of childrens' magazines deserves special recognition. In "Our Little Ones," the Russell Publishing Company are circulating a work which, for elegance of typography and perfection of wood engraving, might claim a place in many an art library, while, unlike a number of so-called childrens' books, its tales are really fit to read out word for word in

Apropos of this serial, we cannot resist publishing in full the notice of a contemporary, which, for true Canadian patriotism, self-satisfaction and, shall we say. pig-headedness, deserves a place by itself in literature. " 'Our Little Ones' is a new periodical for very small boys and girls in the United States, and is published at Boston, a city in Massachusetts, one of the States of a Republic south of the Dominion of Canada; which Dominion is the largest country in America, though the Yankees-that is, the people who live in the United States-arrogate to themselves the name American, and delight to speak of the continent of America as one nation. while every little boy and girl in the excellent public schools of Canada knows that there are and always will be several nations on this continent. Canada is not to forget the true end of their existence. only a great nation within herself, but is Education, be it remembered, is not in

part af the glorious and free British Empire, which, among very many other things, is famous for excellent and cheap publications for little ones. And if any Canadian boy or girl is seeking for a magazine or book, we recommend him not to purchase a foreign one, for the 'Boy's Own Paper,' 'Girl's Own Paper,' or a score of other British publications, are better and cheaper." The moral of which is-the more geography the less wit.

However, if we do not sufficiently appreciate the States, we can have no reason to complain of a similar want of courtesy on the part of the Yankee press, if we are to take the following as a specimen: "Lady Tilley, one of the Court ladies at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, gave a grand ball last week, and no wine was served, an unusual innovation at a table of an English nobleman." — (Chicago Tribune.) prediction of the future of Canada in the nobility business is being rapidly carried out, and the Canadian House of Lords may be almost said to be a fait accompli. How will Lord Cartwright feel, however, at this unfair prominence accorded to Lord Tilley! And after that Budget, too.

THE HIGHER EDUCATION OF WOMEN.

In spite of the failure of Mr. JACOB BRIGHT in his visionary schemes of female emancipation, the so-called "Woman's Right" movement has had a marked effect in calling attention to a real evil existent in our midst, and paving the way for its practical settlement. Like many other crucial questions of a similar nature, the long continuance of the evil made the reaction the more violent when it came, and there was danger lest a movement, perfectly justifiable in its protest against the neglect and dishonour of a class, should by force of sympathy with its wrongs outrun the measure of moderation, and persuade a nation to stultify itself by way of atonement for the sins of past neglect.

The danger is past, but the effects of the movement have not perished. Men's eyes have been opened to the real claims of the weaker sex, and once those claims have been stripped of the absurd pretentions which accompanied their original putting forward, they have found supporters enough among all lovers of fair play, to say no more. The subject has been brought into special prominence now by the report of the committee appointed to examine into the claims of the women undergraduates at the great English universities. The committee advise, and there seems little doubt that their advice will be followed by the Cambridge authorities at all events, that women be admitted to the Tripos examinations on the same terms as men, subject to the ordinary conditions of residence at Girton or Newnham. Practically this has been done for some years past sub rosá, the women having done the papers by permission, and being privately informed of the place they would have held in the list, had they been counted in. The present arrangement merely contemplates allowing them to occupy legally the position to which their scholar-hip entitles them, and seems the natural outcome of the steps already taken. So far, then, as a University education is concerned, the cause has been won, and women may hope to aspire to the honours of Senior Wrangler, or, presumably, even Chancellor's medallist.

Up to this point, we may believe, there are few who would grudge the sex the opportunity of availing themselves of that education, their claim to which they have successfully carried through the courts of Public Opinion. But with all this, a note of warning needs to be sounded. That there are some women to whom a University education may be most suitable, to whom a position in the honour list may be a help in their life work, we are far from wishing to deny. But there is danger, we believe, lest in the present excitement over the question, women be tempted

itself an end, only a means to an end, and upon the ultimate position of the student in life depends the course of training which it is wisest for him to pursue.

In another column we publish a letter of Carlyle's, which expresses in better words what we would impress upon our readers as the true solution of the problem. With him, and with another kindred spirit, the late Charles Kingsley, we believe that the higher end of a true woing most needed for our young girls is that which best shall fit them for this position ; and such training, we may believe, is not altogether compatible with a University curriculum.

There is nothing, however, so repugnant to the natural order of creation as waste of whatever kind, and there are many women, no doubt, so constituted by nature, or so impressed by circumstances that for them this higher womanly life is not. It is for these, then, that another that the present temper of society in England is in favour of their obtaining fair certain resolutions, granting facilities and adplay for their talents, which under the old system would have gone to waste. Women have done, and women will yet do, great and good work in literature, in art, in music and a hundred widely dissimilar paths of life; and, whatever have been their disadvantages in the past, the opening of the Cambridge examinations to them seems to have removed the last of them, as far as educational facilities are concerned.

As to the other, perhaps greater question, whether, granted that women who are to live alone from choice or force of circumstances should have perfect freedom in their selection of proper educational media, there are not better fields for them than the Universities, we shall have more to say another time. Enough that that field, amongst others, is open to them, or will shortly be, without restriction and without favour. It will be for the next generation to judge of results.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 5th, 1881.

The business in Parliament last week has not given rise to any very serious debating, but a number of measures have been advanced a stage; and some progress has been made with the estimates. The feeling among the members is that this month should end the session; this, however, is one of the things which no person can state with certainty. The result very fre-quently depends upon contingencies which Ministers themselves cannot control. It is to be noted, however, that the time for receiving reports of private bills was on Monday extended ten days, which does not necessarily imply extending the session; but has for object to give as much time as possible to this kind of busi-

The Manitoba Boundaries Bill may be specialy referred to in this connection. Its fate was for some days suspended, there being an understanding that the French members were very much opposed to the measure Mr. Norquay desired to pass. It is, however, now understood that an agreement has been made to pass a bill with a little different adjustment of boundaries from that proposed by Mr. Norquay. To do this requires another Act of the Manitoba Legislature; and it is proposed to make a formal pro-rogation of that body, recalling it and passing another act before the close of the present Dominion Session. This, of course, will be rather quick work, and may be prevented if their should be any obstructive feeling manifested in Manitoba. But Mr. Norquay, the Premier, remains here confident that nothing of this kind will take place; and, in fact, the interest of Manitoba to have more extended boundaries seems so great, that one would scarcely expect any opposition for the mere purpose of party or faction. The new proposed Western limit, I understand, goes as far as Range 29 West, which takes in all the recent English speaking settle. ments in what is called the Valley of the Little Saskatchewan. The proposed eastern boundary will be the western boundary of Outario, whenever it shall be defined. It will also go up some forty or lifty townships north; the whole of which will give an area many times as large as that of the present province.

In the Senate on Monday, on the second reading of the Amendments to the Consolidated Railway Act, Sir Alex. Campbell read an extract from resolutions passed by the Pacific Railway Co. on their first meeting in Montreal, respecting running powers over their railway to Callander station to any Company building a lst day of July, 1891. railway east from Lake Superior, River St. passed through Committee.

Marie, or Lake Huron on such equal terms as to set at rest another of the cries. The Senate was occupied both Tuesday and Thursday with the Railway Act which was finally reported with some triffing amendments.

In the House on Monday, Mr. De Cosmos took the opportunity of moving for some papers to apply some pretty uncomplimentary names to Mr. Trutch, calling him "a Government spy. Sir John Macdonald warmly defended Mr. Trutch as a man of high standing and exceptional char. acter; who, in consequence of his very great experience has been asked to act as a confidential agent of the Government, and said he would man's career is to fulfil the sacred duties of bring down any correspondence that was not wife and mother. If this be so, the train- | confidential; but not one paper it was against the public interest to bring down.

Mr. Longley moved a resolution that the Speaker should be requested to issue an order prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks in the House. Several members objected to the terms of the resolution as casting a slur on the char-acter of the House. Mr. Kirkpatrick moved an amendment that the order should be to close the bar within the precincts of the House for the sale of intoxicating liquors, which was carried by a vote of 55 to 46. Mr. Burper moved an addition that strangers should be excluded from the refreshment-rooms of the House to which Mr. White of Cardwell, added "unless accompanied by a member," which was also carvantages to any company establishing telegraphi-Mr. Synford Fleming, who has submitted a plan which has met the approval of the Governor in Council, shall succeed in forming a commony for this purpose, and apply before the 1st October next for letters patent income rating it, letters natent may be issued giving the exclusive privilege of landing a telegraphic cable or caldes on the Pacific coast for twenty years, on condition that telegraphic communication between the two continents be completed within tive years and be regularly and efficiently maintained, the rates for messages to be moderate and to be approved by the Governor-in Council. Mr. Langevin stated that Mr. Fleming had ascertained a power. ful company could be incorporated if Parliament would give the charter and privileges asked for. It was proposed to start the line from Nanaimo, going as far north-west as Qualsino, one of the extreme points of Vancouver, and thence in as direct a line as possible to Walvis Biy, Jupan, perhaps touching at the Alcutian Islands. Company asked for no subsidy, but merely for certain privileges. The Japanese Government had given their consent to the cable being landed in Japan. Several members objected to the granting of exclusive privileges, and others wished for delay. On the rection of Mr. McCar-thy, the debate was adjourned.

The House then went into Committee of

Supply, and passed the items for penitentiaries. some protests being made by several members against the tendency to "place a premium on crime" by too great includence to the convicts On the Immigration and Quarantine items some complaints were made of emigrants to the North-West being induced by land agents to settle in the United States. Hon. Mr. Popethought the percentage of these was small. He did not anticipate a large emigration from Ireland this year. Negotiations were, however, in progress between the Imperial and Dominion Governments to promotest. It was proposed to see Irish emigrants settled on lands in the North-West, and before the titles of their lands were given settlers that the Government should see that the money spent in bringing them out was repaid to the parties loaning it. He expected the Syndicate would succeed in getting a large German emigration, as they could take steps which our Government could not, in consequence of the jealousy of the German Gov. ernment. Several members spoke of the bene ficial effects of two visits of the Tenant Farmer Delegates, as having influenced a superior class of emigration, which was likely to be increased

this year. On Thursday, Sir John Macdonald introduced a bill amending the Dominion Lands Act, diminishing the size of the roads west of the present survey from 100 feet to 66 feet, enabling the Governor-in-Council to make sales in special cases, so that a settler might buy land in addition to his homestead and pre-emption, and providing for the entry of lands in advance of settlers immigrating. At present, a settler in Europe had no security. The Germans, who immigrated to the United States, generally sent out an agent in advance to locate the lands, and this provision was to enable bend fide immigrants, within reasonable limits, to have their lands ready for them, so that the community need not be broken up on their arrival in this country. A provision was made allowing agents of immigrants to give in their names for a location before their arrival in this country, and also to enable parties who assisted emigrants to agree with the emigrants that the advance made to bring them out should be a charge on the homestead.

Sir Leonard Tilley moved the House into Committee to consider some resolutions respecting savings banks, enabling the Governor-in-Council to fix a less rate of interest than four per cent, to be paid to depositors, and making better provision as to the payment of dividends out of the profits, and to continue the charter until the 1st day of July, 1891. The resolution was