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TEMPERATURE,

as observed by HARRIS & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

December 5th, 1880.				Corresponding week, 1879			
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Max. 37	29	23	21	Max. 45	26	34	34
Min. 25	19	11	10	Min. 24	12	13	13
Mean. 31	19.5	17	15.5	Mean. 24.5	13	16	16.5
Mon. 37	29	23	21	Mon. 45	26	34	34
Tues. 29	19	11	10	Tues. 24	12	13	13
Wed. 23	11	17	15	Wed. 34	13	16	16
Thur. 21	10	15	15	Thur. 34	13	16	16
Fri. 24	8	16	16	Fri. 25	12	16	16
Sat. 29	11	20	20	Sat. 30	21	25	25
Sun. 33	23	28	28	Sun. 27	12	19	19

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, December 11, 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 payment.

THE WEEK.

As is so often the case, where gambling is the main spring of action, the boat-racing on the Thames is being overdone. The ROSS-TRICKETT double match is an enigma, to say the least. We doubt whether HANLAN was wise in accepting LAYCOCK'S challenge. And now, to cap the climax, ROSS comes out with a challenge to row LAYCOCK.

SCORE one for Toronto. Application is to be made to Parliament for a charter to build an elevated railway in the Queen City. While here we are wrangling over the City Passenger Railway which, owing to differently contested causes, is the worse served of any city in America, Toronto is going ahead with increased facilities that must prove of incalculable advantage to her.

THE Albanian difficulty has reached its last stage. The Allied Fleet has been ordered to disperse. Our readers have been informed, week after week, of the operations of the squadron, and are now able to judge for themselves, when all is over, what influence it exerted on the ultimate turn of affairs. It is idle to discuss that now. Dulcigno has been surrendered, and that is the capital point.

THE prosecutions in Ireland have taken an unexpected turn. Chief-Justice MAY

has refused the plea of Mr. PARNELL to the effect that his parliamentary duties would be interfered with if he were kept from the Commons, while the trial was going on. It was held that Mr. PARNELL'S position, parliamentary or otherwise, was of no consequence, and that the court must mete out equal justice to all. The Chief-Justice said that for several months the country had been in a state of anarchy. A large portion of the people, instigated by the Land League, had practised a system of dishonesty. Owing to an unauthorized conspiracy, people were so terribly frightened that they were afraid to assert their rights. If Mr. PARNELL had to complain of anything, it was of himself and associates. He had endeavoured to procure alterations of the law by violent speeches and menaces, and he had no one but himself to blame, if he was in an awkward position as to his parliamentary duties. This judgment has produced the most profound sensation throughout Ireland, and we may look for some stirring events during the ensuing week. The outlook is certainly very gloomy, and the trials of Mr. PARNELL and his associates will surely not tend to allay the bitter feeling which is at present rampant.

We have every reason to congratulate our Canadian publishers,—Messrs. Dawson Brothers—on the enterprise which led them to issue an exclusively Canadian edition of Lord BEACONSFIELD'S last work—"Endymion." It is a first step toward building up a Canadian publishing business, and we are glad to know it has been attended with such success, that they purpose putting forward a special edition of TENNYSON'S forthcoming new poems. The attempt to forestall them by importing a lot of American editions of "Endymion" was promptly and properly checked. In our last number we gave a full review of the subject matter of the new Ducal romance without comments. We have no further remarks to make today, except that the book is the sorriest stuff, totally unworthy of its author, and scarcely fit to be claimed by a fourth-rate writer. The whole English-speaking literary world has been imposed upon. Lord BEACONSFIELD ought to be heartily ashamed of himself, and the great house of LONGMANS has proved that it was not above stooping to what Englishmen would call a Yankee trick in issuing such a work under the auspices of an illustrious name. We predict that "Endymion" will be a serious blow to Lord BEACONSFIELD'S prestige. It is worse than "Lothair," and that is saying a great deal.

We confess to a feeling of regret respecting the stories that have all along been current about the Princess LOUISE from Canada. The subject is, of course, a delicate one, but it directly concerns ourselves, and we have some right to know what it all means. We are now directly informed that, for the first time since her return to England—nearly six months—Her Royal Highness has called upon her Royal Mother the Queen. The temporary estrangement was announced more than once, and as often denied, but it is at present stated so circumstantially as to admit of little doubt. Our latest despatches are to the effect that the Princess left Canada against the express wishes of Her Majesty. Into private matters we have no business to pry, and we willingly accept the explanation that Her Royal Highness' absence is due solely to the precarious state of her health, consequent on the deplorable accident of which she was a victim last winter. We implicitly believe also that the Princess is not displeased with her sojourn in Canada, or her relations to Canadian society. Indeed, there is no reason why she should be. We shall not admit for a moment that our people are not fit company for the best in the old land. On the other hand, we must express our deep regret that events should have turned out so differently from what we expected.

THE SESSION OF PARLIAMENT.

The session of Parliament opened this week will be of exceptional importance. The representatives of the people have been called together considerably earlier than usual for the avowed object of considering the Pacific Railway contract, and of deciding upon it before the Christmas recess. This will afford an interval of a full fortnight, which will probably be quite sufficient for the discussion of the whole subject. It is true that the text of the instrument has not been laid before the public in the press—and this may, perhaps, be regarded as a compliment to Parliament—but sufficient details were given by Ministers in several speeches before the people, and in the official prints, to enable everybody to have a pretty correct idea of the gist of the important document. We are not inclined to believe that anything essential has been withheld from the public. If, as the Opposition organs contend, such has been the case, it will prove very impolitic. We are quite aware that there is an impression prevailing to the effect that one or two important clauses have been withheld, and that they will be sprung upon the partisans of the government at the last moment, but we do not credit this, inasmuch as it would materially diminish the popularity of the whole scheme and throw it, for all time, within the narrow grooves of partisan warfare. If we may judge from the moderate tone of the leading Opposition journals, with one notable exception, the Liberal party is prepared to consider the contract from a purely national point of view, and to sanction the contract if it is anything like a fair one. We should, therefore, regret to see it weighted down by any unexpected and onerous clauses, as that would quite justify the Opposition in opposing it to the bitter end.

As we had occasion to say more than once, this Pacific Railway is the greatest event in our recent history, after Confederation and the National Policy. Indeed, the Railway is the supplement of Confederation. Without it the Provinces of the Dominion can never be regarded as a homogeneous whole. That is its political significance and it is a primary one. But there is more. It will prove our chief agent of immigration. There is no denying the fact, that we have badly failed in our immigration efforts this year. Not only have the provisions of the Government been sadly belied, but we have received nothing like the proportion of the influx, over which the United States have been rejoicing so much. Our neighbours boast of over 400,000 immigrants between January and September. In ratio of population we should have got at least 40,000, but we are not certain of even half that number, and we must take into further account the lamentable exodus of our own people across the border, chiefly from the misguided French population. In view of all these facts, we do not look to a very brilliant showing for our Census next year. Our only hope, indeed our assurance is that the Pacific Railway will alter this state of affairs. Just as the Grand Trunk was the pioneer in building up our inter-provincial trade, and the Allan Line was chiefly instrumental in creating our foreign commerce, we believe that the Pacific Railway is destined not only to open up our great Northwest, but to fill it with thousands upon thousands of thrifty inhabitants.

With the other questions that will come up before Parliament, we have not to deal at present. From all appearances the session will be one of the longest on record, extending to Easter, and the quantity of private legislation is said to be unprecedented. There is no disposition on the part of the Liberal party, so far as we can see, to offer any obstruction, and it will remain with the Government to do their whole duty in presenting such measures as will tend to the welfare of the country.

A MODIFIED version of "Daniel Rochat" has, it seems, been gotten up for the benefit of soft-hearted, not to say weak-minded, people. The hero and heroine are happily married in the last act.

RITUALISTIC MARTYRDOM.

The imprisonment of Mr. Thomas Pelham Dale, the Rector of St. Vedast, Foster Lane, in the City of London, for non-compliance with the edicts of the Court over which Lord Penzance presides, has once more served to revive the Ritualistic spirit, and the excitement is being eagerly stimulated by the English Church Union and the Church of England Workingmen's Society. Mr. Dale, as our readers may be aware, is the rector of a small city church in which, after for many years conducting the services in a quiet and somewhat old-fashioned style, he suddenly introduced not merely the surpliced choir and choral service of the Anglican revival, but the vestments and all the other accessories of the disused ritual which has created so much disturbance in the Church within the last twenty years. The grotesqueness of some of the proceedings of St. Vedast's was a small matter compared with the bitter feeling excited on both sides, and although it is impossible to do anything but to blame the churchwardens' use of parish funds to prosecute the rector, it is equally impossible not to condemn the eccentricity of the non-resident incumbent, who used to come down from the West End to his church on Sundays and Saints' days to minister to a small and eclectic congregation, also mainly composed of persons residing at a distance. Mr. Dale would doubtless argue that he had a perfect right to celebrate the Holy Communion with bell and candle and incense, while other clergymen were introducing these accessories without let or hindrance; but anomalous as it may appear that within the same Church such wide varieties of ritual should be permitted, the fact remains, and, as Mr. Dale has found, it forms no valid excuse for persisting in practices condemned by the Courts when parishioners resolve to institute proceedings against their clergy for indulging in them. In this particular case the churchwardens lent themselves to the prosecution, and Mr. Dale has, if we are not mistaken, been admonished and condemned and mulcted in costs on several occasions. That he has elected to go to gaol rather than submit to the law as enunciated by Lord Penzance will cause little surprise to those who are acquainted with the reverend defendant; but when he is declared in the public prints to be a martyr for conscience sake, we fail to see the justice of the description, and we are rather inclined to regard him as a fresh illustration of the unfortunate obstinacy which characterizes so many of the Ritualists. The encouragement which Mr. Mackonochie's escape from the meshes of the law has afforded to men of Mr. Dale's school cannot be denied, but, at the same time, there can be no uncertainty as to the issue; and if clergymen who persist in defying their Bishops are also disposed to defy the Judges, they will probably find that the law is stronger than the private individual, however inequitable its provisions may appear to them to be.

SPIRITUALISM EXPOSED.

A Methodist minister of Boston, Mr. A. A. Waite, who was formerly said to be a medium, and who, before his conversion, was also for some time with the Davenport Brothers, recently declared publicly that all mediums were most certainly frauds. Being challenged to prove this by a Colonel Francis King, he offered to meet that person with the best medium he could produce at Tremont Temple, Boston, and then and there prove his assertion by reproducing at the same instant the same results, under the same conditions, or publicly acknowledge his failure. It appears that Mr. Waite let out the secret of his past life, when Mr. Joseph Cook was entrapped into a quasi recognition of the genuineness of spiritualistic miracles. Mr. Waite then privately performed all these marvels for the benefit of his clerical associates, to satisfy them that Mr. Cook had been deceived. Being urged for the sake of souls to expose the humbug he issued the above challenge, which was accepted, and the meeting took place before some three thousand people. The result fully justified his faith. The "medium" claimed to be acted upon by "Satan'set," and performed his tricks with marvellous success; but the spirit of the old Indian was no match for the live Yankee. Whatever the medium did in his cabinet Mr. Waite did on the open stage before the audience, with still greater skill and success. The medium finally disappeared suddenly from the stage, and the mixed committee, as well as Col. King himself, acknowledged that Mr. Waite had done everything that the medium had done. Col. King said that he could only explain it on the ground that Mr. Waite was himself a medium, rather a flimsy pretence, considering the fact that Mr. Waite had not only performed these tricks on the open stage, but had explained how they were done. All the most surprising "spiritual manifestations" were exhibited, besides some very rare ones. Two illustrations will suffice. The medium was in his cabinet, with a lady and gentleman from the audience, "the two being needed to develop magnetic power." These two had their hands on the head and shoulders of the medium, whose hands were on the shoulder of the gentleman. They testified that he did not move, but the spirit hands stroked their faces, voices were heard, instruments played, the gentleman received severe blows over the head, and distinctly saw a spirit face looking down on him. Mr. Waite then performed exactly the same trick in his cabinet, with the same gentleman and lady, and just the