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NOTICE.

We beg to call particular attention to our views in this number of scenes on the Ottawa—lumbering, and views of Aylmer. The letter-press connected therewith will be found very interesting.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 7, 1878.

THE RE-ADJUSTMENT OF VOCATIONS.

The changes made in society, especially of the lower orders, by the division of labour consequent on the introduction of machinery, have frequently been the subject of consideration among political economists. They are taken up again in a remarkable paper which the *North American Review* for September-October publishes. Leaving out of view the modifying influences of trade and finance, and the various ameliorations and reliefs afforded by charities and noble benefactions the writer, Dr. W. T. HARRIS, puts forth two remedies—migration and higher education:

I. Those who migrate to the unclaimed lands of the interior have constant employment for all their time; are stimulated to their best efforts, because every stroke of work tells, and they see every week before their eyes the results of last week's toil.

II. Before they migrated they were working on half-time, perhaps; they had lost their property, and were compelled to see their weekly toil yield small visible results: now they have enterprise and life in their new settlement.

III. The effect of migration is beneficial at both ends of the line. The old community was overstocked, and demand for its products decreased. After the migration wages rise, and the demand for productions increases by reason of the market created in the new settlements of the border land. With regard to the remedy implied in education, it is, of course, industrial education that is intended.

I. There ought first to be a more carefully-devised scheme laying a foundation for industrial skill in general, before the pupil is mature enough to take up the studies of the general curriculum of the common school.

II. Drawing is the chief industrial study in the common school proper, and, if taught properly, will nearly suffice for the general training of the hand and eye, such as is indispensable in most of the arts and trades.

III. The institution called "School-Shops" creates versatility within the range of mechanical industries. It is in this school-shop that the pupil learns the theory and practice of tools in general, and a boy well trained in a school-shop would learn the mysteries of a special trade in a month, and would go forth into the world of industry able to re-adjust himself if any untoward accident happened to his special vocation. With a system such as this, it is obvious that "the progress of mechanical invention brings with it emancipation from physical labour, and the opportunity for each and all to ascend in the direction of those vocations having for their end the direct ministrations to the spiritual wants of man."

MADAME MARIE ROZE.

For years the magnificent abilities of Madame Marie Roze, of Her Majesty's Theatre, were overshadowed by the stupendous and deserved popularity of the late lamented Mademoiselle Titiens. Her style and her best characters being exactly those which were associated with the regretted Hamburg *prima donna*, it was impossible, while Titiens still reigned at the older opera-house, that Marie Roze could get a great chance in London.

But Mademoiselle Titiens, to whose counsels Mr. Mapleson owed much of his success as an operatic director, perceived, with the certainty of unerring genius, the French lady's capabilities, and recommended Marie Roze as her deputy in her own peculiar characters while Her Majesty's company were giving performances in the provinces.

Hence it happened that the fame of Marie Roze out of London was established across the breadth and over the length of England, and even Scotland and Wales, before metropolitans, who will accept nobody upon trust, even from province or continent of Europe or America, had been made aware of the operatic treasure they possessed in the object of this memoir.

Towards the close of the operatic season of 1877, however, she made her mark, and, together with Madame Etelka Gerster and Madame Christine Neilson, gave great brilliancy to the close of the operatic performances.

Again, during the following short winter season at Her Majesty's Madame Marie thoroughly distinguished herself.

Her first really important operatic successes were made in Paris, and led to her engagement by Mr. Mapleson.

In London she has successfully filled the rôle of *Marguerite* ("Faust"), *Suzanna* ("Le Nozze di Figaro") and other important parts with success. She won her first special favour as *Queen Berengaria* in Balfe's "Talismano."

About four years since she was married to Mr. Julius Perkins, an American *basso profundo*, who, to many amiable personal qualities, united artistic merits of a high order, and who did fair to reach the foremost rank in the operatic profession. His untimely death left Madame Marie Roze in the following year a widow, with a child.

In the spring of 1875, Madame Roze was engaged by Mr. Carl Rosa, for English opera, and made her debut on the English stage as *Arline*, in Balfe's "Bohemian Girl." She subsequently played other parts in English opera, but her engagement was not renewed by Mr. Rosa, who found the lady's high terms were incompatible with the prices for admission to his opera performances, and Madame Roze returned to the Italian operatic stage.

At the close of the opera season last year it was understood that Madame Roze was about not only to make a professional tour through America, but again to enter the bonds of matrimony by becoming the wife of a nephew of the director for whom she has now sung some years.

Almost immediately after this announcement the lady sailed for the United States, and there she has carried everything before her. The Americans quite recognize talent of any kind, and they are always the better pleased (like most of us) when talent is associated with beauty.

This qualification Madame Roze possesses in an eminent degree. Always good-looking, within the last two or three years she has developed into one of the most beautiful women upon any stage.

It was quite expected that she would be one of the successes at Her Majesty's this season. But the lady has not appeared.

We can only hope that she has not altogether abandoned England for America, as previously she had abandoned Paris for London. If so, the English, like the French metropolis, will regret the absence of a really great *artiste*, such as neither city can easily spare. It is to be hoped that Madame Marie Roze has before her very many years of success, in which to charm her admirers, not only of Europe, but also of the whole continent of America.

MADAME ETELKA GERSTER.

Madame Gerster has been a signal example of the suddenness with which renown may be gained. It may be said that practically nothing was known of this lady in London when she appeared last year at Her Majesty's, where she succeeded in recovering the fortunes of that house, which had received a severe blow by the absence, and finally the death, of Madame Titiens.

There was no doubt about this lady's success from the very first hour of her appearance. Madame Gerster is of Hungarian origin, and it is from the Danube this *débütante* came to the metropolis in the season of 1877. There can be no exaggeration in stating that the *Aminia* of the 23rd of June, 1877, at Her Majesty's Theatre, created great delight.

The Hungarian *prima donna* possesses wonderful facility and brilliancy, great dramatic instinct and sensibility, startling novelty of *fioriture*. Her mobility of features is very marked.

The lady was born in 1857 at Kassa, the capital of Upper Hungary; her father was a merchant, and her brother is a doctor. Her musical talents were recognised in childhood. A director of the Conservatorium in Vienna heard Etelka sing when fourteen, and was so struck with her voice that he at once suggested that her talent should be cultivated in Vienna, where the Italian mode of music, as distinct from the

French or German, is studied by the pupils. It was in 1872, she being then fifteen, that Mademoiselle Gerster went to Vienna, where she was put on the list of students at the Conservatorium. Her progress was rapid. Her first appearance was at the Fenice in Venice in 1875, as *Gilda* in "Rigoletto," a part she played no less than twenty-two times—an event almost unprecedented in Italy. She was the first *artiste* to perform the character of *Ophelia* in the Italian version of the "Hamlet" of M. Ambroise Thomas, for her fine delineation of which she secured the special acknowledgments of the French composer.

From Venice Mademoiselle Gerster went to Marseilles with success thence to the Carlo Felice, in Genoa, where she sang fourteen times in the "Sonnambula." Her next theatre was in Berlin, where her *impresario* was Signor Gardini. The Prussian critics were emphatic in their notices that since Sontag there never had been a greater marvel. The Emperor of Germany took a great interest in Mademoiselle Gerster's performances, and personally congratulated her on her vocal attainments.

At Berlin she married Signor Gardini, who had been her enterprising and successful director. From Berlin Madame Gerster-Gardini went to Pesth, where she sang in Italian opera. After Pesth she assisted at the Silesian musical festival at Breslau. She can sing, if required, in at least four languages—Hungarian, German, Italian, and French. Madame Gerster is now in her twenty-first year. A week or two since she returned to London, to sing at Her Majesty's, where she has shown that, if anything, since last season all her qualifications have improved. She is beyond question one of the leading singers of all Europe.

Unfortunately, certain critics, unwise friends of this now renowned lady, have endeavoured to enhance her reputation by comparing her with Madame Patti, the more especially that they both commenced their London reputation in the same character—that of *Aminia* ("Sonnambula").

No comparison of this character can be made. Madame Patti, from the early age of six or seven, has sung, as it were, phenomenally. She does not remember learning most of the well-known rôles of popular Italian opera. She is essentially a natural and phenomenal singer, as distinct from one who, having natural ability, devotes immense industry to the perfecting of a natural gift.

Madame Gerster-Gardini, as a singer, has neither the dramatic genius of Titiens nor the natural perfection of Patti, but nevertheless, after her way, she is a perfect *prima donna*, and she must remain in England a lasting favourite.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

LORDS BEACONSFIELD AND SALISBURY AT GUILDHALL.—The Prime Minister of the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs went into the City to receive from the Lord Mayor and Corporation the honorary gift of the civic franchise. It was half-past five in the afternoon when they started from the Ministers' official residences in Downing street. They were much cheered by the people along the streets. The entrance to the City, at Temple Bar, was adorned with two rows of flags, and with a trophy erected on the site of the ancient gateway. A wooden side arch, to correspond with the remaining stone arch, was put up on the side next to the great eastern tower of the New Law Courts. Each of these side arches was surmounted by a silver griffin, like the heraldic supporters of the City of London arms, upholding Venetian masts, gilt and decked with scarlet, between which extended a band displaying the motto "Peace with Honour." Many flags were hung out in Fleet-street and further along the route; and St. Dunstan's and other church bells were set ringing. The carriages were escorted by a small detachment of City police. At Guildhall the front courtyard was partly inclosed and covered by a awning. This formed an elegant pavilion, with tiers of seats for twelve hundred spectators. Its interior was decorated with mirrors at the four corners, emblazoned shields, trophies of flags, masses of verdant shrubs, and garlands of bright flowers.

The City Library, where the Lord Mayor received the illustrious visitors of the Corporation, is a beautiful modern Gothic hall. The scene here, as well as in the entrance pavilion or vestibule, was splendid and lively, with plenty of rich dresses of ladies, municipal robes, official and military uniforms; while the bands of the Artillery Company and of the London Rifle Volunteers made spirit-stirring music. Lords Beaconsfield and Salisbury, who wore Court levée dress, with the ribbons, George and Star of the Garter, were greeted by the Lord Mayor, Sir T. S. Ouden, in his robes of office, accompanied by the Lady Mayoress. After the due salutations, their Lordships passed into the Great Hall, through an avenue of palms and ferns in every room, staircase, and corridor.

The Grand Hall was prepared for the ceremonial by erecting a dais, under a canopy decorated with arabesques, for the principal personages concerned, and there were ten tiers of seats for members of the Common Council, and at each end of the hall twenty tiers of seats for other spectators, to the number altogether of nearly two thousand. Banners of the City Companies were ranged above the doors, and the sunlight through the stained glass windows, falling on the marble statuary, had a beautiful effect. The band of the Coldstream Guards was in the Music Gallery. The two Ministers of State, con-

ducted by the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs and some other Aldermen and Common Councilmen, took their seats on the dais. The Court of the Common Council was opened in due form, the Lord Mayor presiding; and the Town Clerk read the resolutions of the 18th inst., that the freedom of the City, in a gold box, should be presented to each of their Lordships, for their conduct at the Congress of Berlin. The necessary formal documents were produced, certificates of their admission in 1874 to the Merchant Taylor's Company, and a voucher from the "Compurgators" that both were honest men, who would pay scot and bear lot, and not defraud the City or the Queen. Each of their Lordships then made his solemn declaration of allegiance, loyalty, and fidelity; after which the City Chamberlain addressed first Lord Beaconsfield, and secondly Lord Salisbury, in set terms of special commendation, referring to their late political achievements. The Prime Minister briefly replied, and was followed by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs. They inscribed their name in the roll of City freemen, and the proceedings were ordered to be entered in the journals of the Court.

The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress entertained the two Ministers, with a numerous and distinguished company, including the other members of the Cabinet, in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. Lord Beaconsfield there made another speech, claiming for himself and his Government the credit of having secured for Europe a general peace which he believed would be enduring, because every one of the powers, including Russia, was benefited, and not one was humiliated, by the arrangements now concluded. Lord Salisbury in the same strain, declared his persuasion that we had done with the Eastern Question, and that a period of peace and prosperity had been opened, and that all rancours should now cease. The Lord Chancellor, Sir Stafford Northcote, Colonel Stanley, and the Right Hon. W. H. Smith were among the Ministers who spoke at this banquet.

HALIFAX VIEWS.—We take pleasure in stating that the views of Halifax which appear in the present issue, and appeared in our last, are taken from photographs by Wm. Notman of Halifax, to whom we have often been indebted for similar favors. Not only does this Halifax house sustain the world-wide reputation of Notman, but it is the only one that has as yet produced a panoramic view of Halifax. We have a few more Haligonian views, derived from the same source, which we shall shortly publish.

THE CARTOON.—This picture represents a scene which will be memorable in the annals of Montreal Courts. During the Orange trial at present pending in the Police Court of this city, and in which the whole country is interested, Col. George Smith was committed for contempt by the Magistrate because he declined to answer a question that would set him down as an Orangeman and thus incriminate him. This is the scene which we have depicted on our first page. The scene might have become historical had the sentence been carried out, but judges of a higher court with unanimity and in eloquent terms granted a writ of *habeas corpus*.

RAISING THE BRITISH STANDARD AT LARNACA.—A description of this scene is embraced in a former description of the occupation of Cyprus.

FLAG OF TRUCE.—Another of Detaille's military canvases which have won him so wide a reputation, notwithstanding his extreme youth. This masterpiece has attracted much attention during the whole time of the Exposition.

HUMOROUS.

AN exchange calls the watermelon "that luscious capsule of pink moisture."

A BOY says that when he eats watermelon his mouth feels as if it were in swimming.

THIS is the last rose of summer, as the man said when he got out of bed on the morning of August 31.

THE worst thing about a mosquito is its long soliloquy as to when and where it had better settle down and bite.

DONN PIATT says that at Long Branch the wind blew out the brains of a swell who was trying to do the thing himself.

IT is possible to live on sixpence a day, so says a London physician. He does not state how the sixpence should be cooked.

THE boy who doesn't skulk up-stairs now and then, pack up his clothes and run away to sea, will make an awful good man when he grows up.

No photographer has any business to tell a sitter to assume a pleasant expression of countenance. If a man wants to look piratical that's his affair.

LEAVE your grievances, as Napoleon did his letters, unopened for three weeks, and it is astonishing how few of them by that time will require answering.

No newspaper should speak slightly of the man who, seated on a dry goods box with nothing on earth to do, stops every pedestrian to ask the time of day.

THE mushroom season has opened. You can tell them easily. Pick and eat them. If you survive, they are mushrooms; if they kill you they are toad-stools.

GUESTS at hotels in New Jersey are not permitted to mash mosquitoes on the walls, but must get 'em down on the floor and choke 'em to death and ring for the porter to draw off the corpses.

AN enterprising Chicagoan was discovered selling tickets for a wake, which, he said, wiping away a tear, would take place probably on Thursday night, but certainly before Sunday—the poor fellow was sinking fast.

THE discovery has been made that the world does not revolve with the same motion that it did a thousand years ago; but it still swings around fast enough to satisfy the man with a heavy bill coming due.