

## THE COMING WEEK.

SUNDAY,	Sept. 21.—	Fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.
MONDAY,	" 22.—	London: Provincial Agricultural Association's Annual Exhibition.
TUESDAY,	" 23.—	London: Provincial Exhibition.
WEDNESDAY,	" 24.—	London: Provincial Exhibition.
THURSDAY,	" 25.—	London: Provincial Exhibition. Belleville: Regatta on or about this day.
FRIDAY,	" 26.—	London: Provincial Exhibition.
SATURDAY,	" 27.—	Quebec: SS. "Samaritan" for Liverpool.

POSTAGE ON THE "CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS."  
The rates on newspapers for Foreign Countries in Europe are it should be remembered, based on a scale of weight beginning "not exceeding 2 oz."—from 2 to 4 oz.—"4 to 6 oz." and so on. Now a single copy of the *Canadian Illustrated News* exceeds 2 ounces, weighing indeed, with its wrapper, nearly 3 oz. It thus becomes subject to two rates of postage when mailed for countries in Europe. The proper postage, to be prepaid by stamp, is therefore now given for the following

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES:

Bavaria, Denmark, Frankfort, Greece, Hanover, Hesse, Italy, Norway, Prussia, Russia, Spain, and Sweden.—all 16 cents.  
Belgium and Portugal.—12 cents.—and France, 5 cents.

## BRITISH COLONIES, (VIA ENGLAND.)

Cape of Good Hope, 4 cents; Ceylon, 6 cents; India, 6 cents; Malta, 4 cents.

## BRITISH COLONIES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES, (VIA THE UNITED STATES.)

Australian Colonies, 4 cents; Bermuda, 4 cents; Brazil, 4 cents; Cuba, 4 cents; Hong Kong, 4 cents; Japan, 4 cents; West Indies (British), 6 cents.

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

Every subscriber served by mail will remark on the wrapper after his name figures indicating the month and year to which he is marked paid on our books. Thus, 7-73 means paid to 1st July, '73. 9-72 means that the subscriber has paid to 1st Sept., '72, and consequently owes us the current year's subscription, to Sept., '73. Subscribers owing current year, or arrears, will please remit at once. Subscriptions being henceforth strictly in advance, parties marked paid to some future date will please remit the next year's subscription before the date indicated on their wrapper.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. Chas. R. Doucet is our sole business agent in Montreal for the Lithographic and Job Printing departments of this establishment. All orders entrusted to him will meet with prompt attention. Our customers and the public are notified that Mr. Wm. Manson is no longer in our employment.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1873.

The question of transportation from the Western grain fields to the Eastern seaboard has risen to the dignity of a problem. And a crucial problem it is, both on account of the immensity of the trade and of the gigantic railway monopolies against which shippers have to battle. The question has reached such alarming proportions that at the last session of the American Congress a committee of the Senate was appointed, with Hon. Mr. Windom as chairman, to study it in all its bearings during the recess, and make an elaborate report upon it. That committee met this week in New York, and the chairman came on to Montreal to take the opinions of our leading merchants. During their sitting in New York, the committee were confronted with the disagreeable fact that whereas there is at present a decline in the price of gold, the increased demand for an advance in the rates of foreign exchange will neutralize the effect which this decline would otherwise have on the market. Furthermore, though the European demand for cereals should cause an advance in ocean freights and in the price of American grain, it does neither. This anomaly is due to the startling fact that rates of freight on several of the great Western lines have suddenly increased. So long as railway kings are allowed the monopolies they now enjoy, they will continue to trifle with the best interests of the country. The transportation is one which interests Canadian dealers in a very high degree, and it is to be hoped that they will by their energy help toward its solution.

A contest for the gubernatorial honours of a State is usually invested with little interest for dwellers outside the limits of that State. But in the case of the late campaign in Massachusetts, it may be said that the whole American Republic was more or less implicated. This was due to the fact that General Butler was one of the candidates and that his candidature was based on a distinct endorsement of the Back Pay vote of the last Congress. Furthermore it was given out, not without some show of reason, that the Federal Administration supported his claims. As the whole of the great West had repudiated the increase of Congressional salaries, there was a keen curiosity to know whether Massachusetts would stand by her sister States in the denunciation. The Bay State had also been a foremost foe of centralization and her friends were anxious that she should stand bravely by her record, when Federal interference was brought home to herself.

When the Republican Convention met at Worcester, on the 10th inst., the feeling of the delegates seemed about equally divided between Gen. Butler and his opponent, the present incumbent, Governor Washburne. But as the business of the meeting progressed, the tide took a decided turn adverse to the Essex Statesman, and on the second day, it became clear to Gen. Butler's own friends that he would be defeated

on the first ballot. Fears were entertained for a time, that he would refuse to accept the situation, but if he ever had such an idea, he thought better of it, and resigned just before the voting began. Governor Washburne was then nominated by acclamation. Not satisfied with this substantial success, the adversaries of Butler went further and proposed a series of resolutions pointedly condemnatory both of the Back Pay and of Federal intervention in the internal policy of States. To the amusement of the whole Convention, Butler was ostentatious in his advocacy of these resolutions. By acting thus, he broke his fall very cleverly, and his admirers predict, that like Antaeus, he will spring from the ground as strong as ever and prepared for another struggle in better times.

A STRANGE COLLOQUY.—In illustration of it we extract the following:—

"It seems that nearly one hundred persons die annually in London from starvation. The late case of this kind recorded is that of Elizabeth Burnett and her child, who were both found dead on a pallet of straw in an upper room at Peckham. The coroner and his jury discovered the body in a state of putrefaction, so advanced as to make an inquest *super visum corporis* offensive, and to render a post mortem examination dangerous to the operator. Drink did not bring her to death; she was a teetotaler. Idleness did not slay her; she worked hard at needlework. She and her baby died of hunger. She was asked to go to the poor house, but she declared she would sooner die on the bare boards than go to people who were harsh and cruel. And she did so, exclaiming, not unnaturally, "Thank God! I am dying at last."

We are not to conclude after such an afflicting recital as the above that there is any abatement of that generous good feeling in England which ever rushes forward to relieve distress. Not in the least. Only a sad wretched want of system. The English people should now again be as they were in the times of the Tudors, the best fed people in Europe; for a christian economy is once more beginning to prevail, and to overcome the effects of many modern changes in the life of peoples, resulting from population, enterprise, and a certain over-devotion to great objects. We trust its onward progress may not be greatly hindered either by the want of that systematic visitation which has been so ably described of late in British journals and reviews—nor by the drinking habits and the absence of systematic saving among the people at large. The excess of females over males in Britain we are told approaches a million. (By the way will not some worthy editor in Canada give us the general heads of the British census?) How gratified we should all be to see Miss Emily Faithful establishing a Guild or Firm for woman's work, in which the sewing machine would be aided by the water-powers of the noble river at Sherbrooke! We are sure that a multitude of kind hearts in Canada—and worthy ministers amongst them—would be but the prompters of as many good right hands of fellowship in aid of the excellent endeavour.

England has attained her vast commercial supremacy by the operation of silently working causes which in the aggregate have made her what she is. She has doubtless in her long career been too much in the habit of disregarding the sound conclusions of Ethics, in her earnest and animated views of what might be accomplished by skill and accumulation combined. Wealth is the power that has dominated, and although without a measure of Christian teaching among the people at large, it could never have accomplished what it has done, its possessors would have consulted their merely material interests far more wisely, if in the past they had cultivated with more heartiness and conscience the moral and physical natures of those they employed. Man is a wonderful machine, but he is a good deal more than this, and it is difficult to exonerate the ruling classes from blame for the state of ignorance amongst the working people that has led them to place the main dependence of themselves and their families upon the disastrous agency of strikes. As Montaigne says, philosophy is more serviceable than mere grammar, and ought at least to accompany it; so the workpeople in their youth might, with much less difficulty than now, have been imbued with those truer principles that really concern the general welfare; they would then have learned that though it is well to ransack the world for its stores, they cannot have more than there is; and that it is skill, capital and discipline that alone can develop what there is. But there has been too much greed on all hands, and employer and employed alike have divested their minds too much of the grand idea of a great indivisible interest, in a true commercial commonwealth. The hard teachings of necessity may now come in aid of the new Renaissance to which England is beginning to look forward—and a practical partnership may yet come to be acknowledged as better for all than serfdom, and mere license and ineptitude. In the meantime the great iron and coal interests on which so many other interests depend for existence, might surely be considerably relieved by pursuing still further the plans of the new enterprises in this Dominion, which promise to continue to supply North and South American wants by means of British capital and skill. We have great undertakings already established by our British brethren for working coal in Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, and iron at St. Paul's Bay in this province. Both the iron and the coal are of very high quality. Wood and peat are also abundant; and it ought surely not to be difficult to find additional workers among a population whose only complaint is the want of the

requisite capital to stimulate their endeavours. Will not a few more of these able and monied firms turn to with a will and maintain a hearty effort to retain an eluding market?

## ITALIAN BRIGANDAGE.

The Italian journals relate that the environs of Catanzaro, Calabria, are infested by a band of brigands under the command of a young woman. She is only twenty years of age, and of great beauty. Her name is Maria, the widow of Pietro Monico, a bandit chief, who was killed in an encounter with the gendarmes. At his death she seized his carbine and swore to avenge him. Some time after, a young man, the son of a wealthy farmer, fell in love with her, and joined the band in order to be able to prosecute his suit. He was, however, peremptorily rejected, and in order to revenge himself he betrayed her to the authorities. She was arrested, tried, and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. While undergoing her punishment, a warden became enamored of her, favoured her escape, and accompanied her, but was stabbed to death by her orders immediately she had rejoined her band. Since that period she has become still more redoubtable, her audacity and activity having redoubled, and she has made herself the terror of the country. She burns farms, carries off cattle, and levies forced contributions. The slightest disobedience to her orders is punishable by death. Her troop is numerous, and always well informed by the peasantry, through dread of vengeance.

Advices from Constantinople state that an understanding has been come to between the Sultan and the Shah upon the questions pending between the two countries. It has been arranged that the question of the frontiers shall be settled by a Turco-Persian Commission, the Governments of Great Britain and Russia undertaking to act as umpires with regard to any matters upon which the Commission may be unable to agree. With respect to the extra territorial rights claimed for Persian residents in Turkey, it has been arranged that Persians shall be treated on the same footing as subjects of the most favoured nation, but in criminal cases shall always be dealt with by the Ottoman tribunals.

On the 12th of April, 1606 the Union Jack—the flag that has waved in so many bloody and victorious battles by sea and shore—first made its appearance. From Rymers "Fœdera," and the Annals of Sir James Ballour, Lord Lyon King of Arms, we learn that some differences having arisen between ships of the two countries at sea, his Majesty ordained that a new flag be adopted, with the crosses of St. Andrew and St. George interlaced, by placing the latter fimbriated on the blue flag of Scotland as the ground thereof. This flag all ships were to carry at their main-top; but the English ships were to display St. George's red cross at their sterns, and the Scottish the white saltire of St. Andrew. The Union Jack, however, was not adopted by the troops of either country till their Parliamentary union in 1707. In Munro's account of the expedition with Mackay's regiment in Denmark, he states that in 1626 the Scots in the Danish army persisted in carrying their national flag, and refused to place the Danish cross upon it.

The late Duke of Brunswick, despite his noble birth, his high connections, and his wealth, was a failure both in London and in Paris. The absurdities of his conduct attracted some derisive attention. The notorious length of his purse made him the mark of impostors. He was, perhaps, more hardly treated in France than he was in England. Englishmen were merely amused when he insisted upon his dinner being served in locked dishes; Frenchmen were indignant. His frequent declamations against the injustice of the popular movement and the political decree which expelled him from Brunswick attracted more notice in France than in England. It may be that English loyalty refused to canvass a decision to which an English King, the uncle of the dispossessed Duke, had publicly declared his assent. It may be that the charges brought against the Duke of Brunswick in this country, which he courageously repelled in our Courts of Law, alienated from him a people among whom he resided for many years. He was not much more fortunate in Paris, where, if his diamonds were popular, he himself was not. With the Empire, to which he hung on, though the Court of the Tuileries never liked him, the Duke of Brunswick vanished from France and betook himself, as it appears, to Geneva, where he has bequeathed his large fortune to strangers. His testamentary dispositions are marked by the perversions of mind which ruined and degraded a life that might have been ennobled by its opportunities, and might have obtained a place of honour in the world's history.

The *Challenger* expedition concluded its third section of the Atlantic on July 15 last, when the ship anchored in the beautiful Bay of Funchal, Madeira. The *Challenger* left Bermuda on June 12 and proceeded to Fayal, in the Azores. In this, as in the previous sections, the results obtained are of very great value, from a scientific point of view; and when the *Challenger* has finished her three years' work, and the entire results can be examined at leisure, the legitimate deductions made therefrom will, no doubt, be worthy of the attention of all who take an interest in the advance of scientific knowledge. On July 1st the vessel passed into the narrow channel between Fayal and Pico, in the Azores, and anchored in the roadstead of Hortos. To the great disappointment of the members of the expedition, after their long cruise, small-pox was found to be prevalent in Fayal, and as Capt. Naves considered it imprudent to give general leave, one or two of the staff only landed to pick up what impression they might of the appearance of the place. The ship left on the following morning for San Miguel, and on the evening of July 4 stopped abreast of Ponta Delgada, the capital of the island, where she lay-to for the night, secured to a buoy. Next morning, as it was found, greatly to the satisfaction of the expedition, that the town was considered free from any epidemic of small-pox, the ship steamed into the anchorage, and cast anchor in thirteen fathoms. The *Challenger* remained in San Miguel until Wednesday, the 9th. From San Miguel the *Challenger* sailed for Madeira. When the staff turned up on deck on the morning of July 16, they found the ship already at anchor in the beautiful Bay of Funchal, and, looking at the lovely garden-like island, full of anticipations of a week's ramble among the peaks and "currals," and the Summer "quintas" of their friends—anticipations which were doomed to disappointment. From Madeira the *Challenger* went to Cape Verde Islands, which she left on Aug. 2 for Bahia.