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All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

NOTICE.

Among other pictures in our next number will appear a sketch of the reception of

SIR JOHN MACDONALD at HOCHELAGA,

where he made his most important announcement in relation to the Pacific Railway.

We shall also publish a variety of new and fresh literary matter.

TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Sept. 25th, 1880.			Corresponding week, 1879.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 70°	57°	63° 5'	Mon.. 64°	46°	55°
Tues. 62°	56°	62°	Tues. 50°	49°	54°
Wed.. 68°	56°	62°	Wed.. 72°	44°	58°
Thur. 65°	53°	59°	Thur.. 63°	42°	55° 5'
Fri.. 63°	42°	52° 5'	Fri.. 66°	52°	59°
Sat.. 58°	46°	57°	Sat.. 62°	52°	57°
Sun.. 70°	49°	59° 5'	Sun.. 56°	36°	46°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, October 2, 1880.

THE WEEK.

It seems like the irony of fate, or the compensation of revolving time that several of the principal Liberals of the country—men instrumental in manipulating the terrors of the Pacific Scandal—are about to become members of the Syndicate which is expected to contract for our great railway.

It is a matter for profound surprise that our French-Canadian friends in Montreal and Quebec have as yet done nothing toward opening a relief fund for the unfortunate victims of the bush fires in Bagot County. Why is not a meeting called? Why don't the leading papers make the requisite appeal? Surely the other branches of the community cannot be expected to contribute if those most interested are silent and apathetic.

It is stated, on good authority, that among the important documents brought over by Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD from England, are the letters patent conferring a title on the Hon. Mr. LANGEVIN. Even a baronetcy is spoken of. The Minister of Public Works, judged altogether as a departmental officer and not as a politician, is one of the most valuable public men we have, and any honour which the Home Government may see fit to bestow upon him will, we are sure, be favourably received even by numbers of his political opponents.

It is intended to offer a complimentary banquet to M. L. H. FRECHETTE, at the Windsor Hotel, on next Thursday, on the occasion of that gentleman's return from Paris where he was crowned a laureate of the French Academy. M. FRECHETTE is a true poet, second only to CREMAZIE, whose muse was prematurely silenced, and only less national than SULTE, because probably circumstances have not inclined his talents in that direction. He has shed glory upon his country by his literary triumphs in France, and this patriotic service of his deserves recognition.

WHERE is the perverse individual to be found who will now deny the revival of prosperity in the country? The latest example of the "boom" is in the lumber trade which has not been so good for half a generation, and in consequence Ottawa and Quebec are jubilant. If other proofs were wanting, look at the advertising columns of the Montreal papers, and especially those of the *Toronto Globe* and *Mail*. These latter remind us of the New York and Chicago papers. By the way, it is the general hope that both the *Herald* and *Gazette* may have patronage enough to retain their present form which is an immense improvement on their former shape.

THERE is no doubt now of the Republican defeat in Maine. General PLAISTED, the Fusion candidate, has a clear plurality of one hundred. The result is considered so satisfactory, as endangering the Republican chances in November, that the Fusion has continued for the Presidential elections, with the agreement that there shall be three HANCOCK and four WEAVER electors. In case of success the State might go to WEAVER, but it would be lost to GARFIELD, which is the chief objective point of the Fusionist strategy. It is probable, however, that if HANCOCK ran well elsewhere, the WEAVER electors would combine on him and give him the State of Maine.

THOSE who imagined that a change of Government in Britain would allay the Land League agitation are finding out their mistake. It was thought that, as the Home Rulers are mostly Liberals, they would consent to a compromise with Mr. GLADSTONE on the basis of the extension of the Ulster Custom, which we fully explained to our readers at the time. But the leader, Mr. PARNELL, is altogether of another mind. At a monster meeting in New Ross, on Saturday, he denounced the adoption of all remedies except his own, and was particularly violent against the Government. Mr. PARNELL has abandoned his visit to America for the present, and will continue his crusade in Ireland itself.

Who can possibly be backing the Grand Turk? Surely, he would not dare to brave the whole Allied Powers single-handed. As we stated last week, the request of the Porte to reconsider the decision of both the Berlin Congress and Conference was refused and the combined squadron at Ragusa was ordered to make a demonstration toward Dulcigno. RIZA PASHA, the commander of the post, was summoned to surrender it to Montenegro, but he referred the case to Constantinople, and now we learn that the Sultan positively declines to make the cession, unless the allied fleet withdraws from the Adriatic. Of course, this provision is inadmissible, and we may look forward to lively action. Next week we shall give our readers further information.

WHILE Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD and his colleagues were on the ocean, there was a dearth of news respecting the Pacific Railway contract which some journals construed into a partial, if not absolute, failure of the scheme. Hon. John O'Connor, however, in a speech lately made in Russell, comes to the rescue with a reiteration of the good news. The points made by the Postmaster-General are:—

I. The road shall be completed from end to end.

II. The agreement with British Columbia shall be carried out to the letter.

III. The road shall be completed by 1890.

IV. Parliament will be summoned within a few weeks to ratify the contract.

The conditions of the contract are, of course, withheld, but we are assured that they are much better than could have been expected, and no doubt is entertained that the representatives of the people will sanction them.

His Excellency the Governor-General gave some very good advice to stock growers and cattle dealers, in his address at the Hamilton Fair:—"It is to be desired that provision be made against bad usage of the meat sent to England; for sufficient care is not taken of it at present after debarkation, and it appears to disadvantage in consequence in the markets. It must be remembered at the present moment you have advantages with regard to the protection afforded you, in the permission to land your cattle alive in the Old Country, when it is denied to the States, which cannot be expected to last. It is impossible to urge too strongly the necessity of preparation against a time when American cattle will again be admitted live into England; and unless you get the very best stock, and produce high-graded beasts, you cannot hold your own. The necessary expense attending the purchase of high-bred cattle will now pay you, and if with their produce you can maintain your place in the European markets, you may be assured that the money so spent could never have been expended for a better purpose."

THE DOMINION EXHIBITION.

In accordance with our promise, we publish for the benefit of our readers this week a series of pictures illustrative of the Dominion Exhibition which closed in this city, on last Friday, after a very successful existence of nearly a fortnight.

On Tuesday, the 21st inst., the formal inauguration took place under the auspices of His Excellency the Governor-General. This part of the ceremonial was well conducted, being favoured by delightful weather and the attendance of fifty thousand people. Our front page represents the Marquis reading his reply to the address of the Exhibition officials, from the first floor of the central kiosk. On his right is His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. Behind the Governor-General is the President of the Provincial Board of Agriculture, and on the right of the Lieutenant-Governor stands His Worship the Mayor of Montreal. We have just said that the inaugural exercises were well conducted, although open to a couple of points of criticism. In the first place, it was a mistake to have the official opening in the second week of the Exhibition, and we are not convinced of the contrary by any of the arguments which have been advanced to justify the course of the Committee. At Hamilton, on Friday last, the Governor-General was present on the very first day and everything was in readiness. In the second place, it was not only a ridiculous, but a very grievous blunder to turn out the immense multitudes from the different buildings just before they were inspected by the Marquis. It was a source of general surprise—and, in many cases, of indignation—that such sensible men as were known to control the proceedings should stoop to this piece of flunkeyism. Such a thing would not be dreamed of in the United States even for their President.

Among the many attractions devised by the Citizens' Committee to accompany and supplement the Exhibition, the most novel and interesting was doubtless the Torpedo Display, full particulars of which are furnished by our special artist. The experiment was highly successful, reflecting great credit on Mr. KENNEDY, Chief Engineer of the Harbour Commission.

The Torchlight Procession, a picture of which we also present, was not so thoroughly attended by the volunteers as was expected and as had been announced; neither was the whole itinerary, as published in the papers, followed up, to the keen disappointment of many families in leading thoroughfares. In other respects, however, the spectacle was a striking one, and the display of coloured lights was especially handsome.

The Sailor's Concert was characteristically agreeable, and our artist has given us several sketches of it. The attendance was large, and several of the

performances were really such as would have done credit to professional actors and singers. It is consequently a satisfaction to know that the receipts were abundant.

The Illumination of the Harbour was only partial, and as no general picture could be made in consequence, we chose the spectacle of the *Sarmatian* which was very beautiful. The display of bunting in the harbour during the day and at night was something of a compensation.

We present our readers also with a page of incidents connected with the Exhibition. Among these attention is called to the trotting and running races at Lepine Park; the arrival of the Governor-General and suite on the Exhibition Grounds; the Caledonian Games; the Fireman's Parade, and the Review of the 65th Battalion on the Champ de Mars in presence of the Commander-in-Chief of Militia, General LUARD.

Summing up the results of the Exhibition, we may safely qualify it as a great and encouraging success. During the ten days that it lasted, it was visited by about one hundred and fifty thousand people, one hundred thousand of whom made their appearance during the second week. The Dominion character of the show was not perfect, inasmuch as all the Provinces were not represented, but Ontario, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island joined hands with Quebec. The exhibits of the Tight Little Island were the object of special wonder and gratification. The Manitoba Building was, perhaps, a trifle too large for the number and variety of the objects shown. The success of the Exhibition is further proven by the proceeds which rose to the respectable figure of \$24,000, a sum that will be the better appreciated when the reader is informed that no Exhibition in the Province of Quebec ever took in more than \$8,000.

Doubtless, if we were disposed, we might find many things to criticize in the management of the Exhibition, but the directors themselves are surely aware of the principal mistakes, and disposed to correct them on a future trial. We would like, however, to call upon our French-Canadian friends to bestir themselves more, so as to do justice to their numbers and the extent of the Province which they occupy. It is far from our mind to make invidious comparisons, but the fact was too painfully apparent that but for the Island of Montreal and the Eastern Townships, the Province of Quebec would scarcely have been represented at all. Surely the majority in the Province have intelligence, industry and enterprise enough to give a better account of themselves. Their leading men should make it a patriotic duty to spur their ambition. The wonderful progress and prosperity of Ontario—as evidenced by the two magnificent fairs at Toronto and Hamilton—are due not merely to climatic advantages, but also to the fact that all classes vie with each other to promote the general wealth. It ought to be the same in Quebec.

We may mention, in conclusion, that the resolution has been reached to have a recurrence of the Exhibition every year. If this is carried out, it will contribute in an extraordinary degree to the development of our provincial and national resources.

HUMOROUS.

THE first American inscription upon the obelisk will be, "Post No Bills."

THE young physician returns from his vacation to find his patients lively as crickets. He inwardly vows that he will stay at home and attend to business hereafter.

HORSEMEN believe that Maud S. will soon attain a speed so terrific that a straight track will be necessary to prevent her from running into her own sulky.

IT is believed that Mr. Bergh's unexpected raid on the cats of New York is merely a ruse to get rid of the immature and amateur violin-player, and his efforts should be encouraged.

THE negro's definition of bigotry is as good and as inclusive as that of Webster's dictionary. "A bigot," said he, "is a man who knows too much for one and not quite enough for two."

THE trouble about taking a medicine warranted to cure all diseases is that it may not know exactly what is wanted of it, and in that case it will go fooling around in the system trying to cure you of some disease that you have not got.