

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited,) at their offices, 5 and 7 Beary Street, Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum, in advance; \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

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

TEMPERATURE

as observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING						
July 22nd, 1883.			Corresponding week, 1882.			
Mon.	Max.	Min.	Mon.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.	85	64	Mon.	85	68	71
Tues.	86	67	Tues.	88	70	71
Wed.	82	67	Wed.	82	68	75
Thur.	81	68	Thur.	76	65	68
Fri.	82	61	Fri.	80	68	72
Sat.	82	60	Sat.	84	61	72
Sun.	84	60	Sun.	84	60	72

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The View on Artists' Brook, North Conway—A New Pleasure Boat—Mare and Foal—The Sugar Industry of Louisiana—Scenes of the London Disaster—Salmon Fishing on the Restigouche—The Greeley Relief Expedition at St. John, N.B.—French Expedition to Tonquin—The Aristocrats of the Dog World.

LETTER-PRESS.—The Week—Montreal Swimming Club—The Derby—The Tendency of Scientific Inquiry—Paul Avenel—An Indictment that will Stand—English Court Etiquette—Varieties—The Innermost Room—The Virginia Montagues—Celestial Photography—Literary Fame—A Town Garden—Lizzie's Vow—My Lady's Flower—Byron's First Love—Browning's Jocoseria—The Crab's Mistake—The Praise of Rhyme—Rest—An Evening with the Canadian Habitants—Echoes from London—Echoes from Paris—The Stranger—Cheronceaux—Foot Notes—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, July 28, 1883.

THE WEEK.

It is well to let the public know all over the country that Barnum is still up to his old tricks. On the second day of the performance of his circus in Montreal, the entertainment was so curtailed as to be practically nothing.

THE number of failures throughout the Dominion is largely on the increase this year, but it is worthy of note that the victims are mostly beginners, embarking upon enterprises already as numerous as can be.

THE outlook for the harvest still continues good, despite the showery weather. The hay, however, suffers from the beating rain, and although fruit will be abundant, it is said that apple blossoms have in considerable numbers been blown away by the high winds.

Is there not a law to prevent a man from deliberately risking his life for the sake of money? Captain Webb proposes to roll down the Niagara Falls in an Indian rubber boat for the sum of \$10,000 to himself or heirs.

OUR hopes of an abatement of cholera on the banks of the Nile were premature. The dreadful disease is spreading and great uneasiness prevails in Europe. There is a gleam of comfort, however, in the doubt of the physicians whether the malady is really the Asiatic scourge.

THE Count de Chambord still holds out, and even should he eventually succumb, the delay will have the good effect of allowing political excitement to subside.

CANADIAN soil has not yet been contaminated by the footprint of the informer Carey. It is said that he is detained at Newgate, pending his shipment to a British Colony.

AMONG our illustrations will be found a view of the *Proteus* and *Yantic*, the Greeley Relief Squadron, stopping at St. John, N.B., on their way to Franklin Bay.

LORD CARNARVON's visit to Canada will be welcome. When he was Secretary of State for the Colonies, he prepared the agreement between Canada and British Columbia, known as the Carnarvon Terms.

THE existence of the Gladstone Government is jeopardized by the agreement with Mr. De Lesseps for the building of a second canal in Egypt. And yet Mr. Gladstone is clearly in the right, because he is acting with a proper respect for the prerogatives of the great French engineer.

It is simply inexplicable how such men as Lord Wolseley and the Duke of Cambridge should object to the tunnel between England and France on military grounds. It will be remembered, however, that the Suez Canal met with just the same extraordinary opposition from Lord Palmerston down.

So far is the Pope from withdrawing or even softening his utterances on the Irish question, that an article published in a Roman paper with his consent emphatically reasserts the principles of the famous circular and further claims that the policy of the Vatican toward Ireland has been consistent throughout the present Pontificate and for a period long anterior.

HANLAN won the match at Ogdenburg with perfect ease. This is the more satisfactory that Ross has been boasting and vaporing for the past two years, expressing his confidence that he was the better man. The Champion, however, has lowered himself in the estimation of decent men by his vulgar altercation with Courtney.

"WHAT'S in a name?" is a question that is continually asked since the days of Shakespeare. "What's in a letter?" will come next. At their last general meeting the Coloured Press Association decided that the word "negro" should henceforth be spelled with a capital "N." We hereby promise never to write it otherwise.

ANOTHER figure has disappeared from the mimic stage of life. By the death of General Tom Thumb the world loses one of the very best known of its entertainers.

THE necessity of fire-proof buildings for public collections is once more pressed upon our notice by the conflagration in the Indiana University, destroying the laboratory, a library of 15,000 volumes, the museum of the famous Owen collection, and Dr. Jordan's collection of fishes, has been burned with a loss of \$200,000.

ANOTHER curious example of race differences, doubtless perfectly honest, was given in the result of the Coroner's inquest into the death of Chaperon, at Beloeil, by a volunteer of the 53th Regiment, named McCauley. The seven French members of the jury pronounced for wilful murder, while the five English-speaking members deemed the act only manslaughter. McCauley was shown to have been very drunk when he committed the dastardly act.

MONTREAL SWIMMING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the Montreal Swimming Club was held in the Long Room of the Mechanics' Hall last week. The President, Mr. A. G. Lord, occupied the chair, and there was a large attendance of members.

After the minutes of the last annual meeting were read and confirmed,

The annual reports were read and adopted. The report of the President showed that the past season had been a still greater success than the previous one. Although the spring was cold and late, nevertheless the Club had increased from 667 to 756 members—that is, 229 seniors and 527 juniors. A large number had learned to swim, and floating was now a common thing among the members. Through the economical management the treasurer had the largest balance the Club ever had, which would enable them to make additional improvements. A very large number of ladies and gentlemen were present at the annual races, which were well contested, and two gentlemen, Messrs. G. B. Burland and Jeffrey H. Burland, had become honorary life members. The report of the Secretary, Mr. R. Darling, showed that five out of the thirteen officers of the club had attended all the meetings of the committee which had been held during the season. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. J. Kruse, showed that the receipts during the year were \$607.18 and the disbursements \$488.01, leaving a balance in hand of \$119.17.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—President, Mr. Henry Swain; First Vice-President, Dr. Finnie; Second Vice-President, Mr. R. Thompson; Secretary, Mr. R. Darling; Treasurer, Mr. J. Kruse; Manager, ex-Lieut.-Col. Labranche; Committee, Messrs. Reinhold, C. DeSalaberry, Geo. P. Porteous, A. Bonnin, W. Dodd, J. Simmonds and H. Garth.

A vote of thanks was passed to the retiring officers for their services during the year.

On motion of Dr. Finnie it was resolved that the past and present secretaries and treasurers should be elected life members of the club, viz:—Messrs. D. Major, advocate, R. Gwilt, R. Darling and J. Kruse.

Mr. Bulmer moved, seconded by Mr. Thompson, that the committee be empowered to make Col. Labranche a donation at the end of each season. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

THE DERBY.

Thrice has the Blue Ribbon of the Turf, the great prize at the British Isthmian games, been carried off by steeds of foreign birth. The French Gladiateur, the Hungarian Kisber, the American Iroquois, have beaten the best English horses on the most famous English course. The Greek designation of the Epsom meeting is due to the classic tastes of Lord Palmerston, the heraldis title of the race to the Oriental fancy of Lord Beaconsfield. Old Pam used to christen his horses out of the *Æneid*, to the dire confusion of honest book-makers, who never could agree as to the pronunciation of the name of Priam's splendid daughter Hecube, the winner of the Cesarewitch. It was therefore quite in keeping with the character of the English Premier to move "that the House do adjourn over Wednesday, to allow honorable members to be present at our Isthmian games." When Lord George Bentinck quitted the turf for the House of Commons he sold his stud. On the 22nd of May, 1848, his protectionist resolutions were negatived in the House; on the 24th, Surplice, one of the horses he had parted with, won the Derby. "All my life," he groaned out, "I have been trying for this, and for what have I sacrificed it?" The sympathizing Disraeli in vain strove to console his friend. "You do not know what the Derby is," replied Lord George. "Yes, I do. It is the Blue Ribbon of the Turf," was the answer. Perhaps we may say that there would have been neither Isthmian games nor blue ribbons of the turf if General Gates had not been victorious at Saratoga. Without that defeat General Burgoyne would not have sold his hunting-box at Epsom to Lord Derby, and without the possession of that hunting-box by that nobleman there would have been no Derby race. Epsom first became famous for its Epsom salts, and the fashion and beauty of London used to flock to the little Surrey village to drink the waters. Our gossiping friend Pepys was there, and "did drink four pints." He found there Nell Gwynne, Sir Charles Sedley, and other reprobates of both sexes, who did not drink the nauseous fluid, but amused themselves with cards and dances in the evening, horse-racing and hunting in the morning, and severe flirting at all hours. Gradually the races formed an important feature of the season, just as they do at Saratoga, and when finally Epsom salts lost, not their savor, but their popularity, the course on the downs was the only attraction left. From the foundation of the Derby in 1780, when Sir Charles Bunbury's Diomed came in first of nine starters, the Epsom meeting has constantly increased in interest. In the long list of winning owners all classes are represented, from royal dukes to sporting publicans, while for the names of the winning horses time and space seem to have been ransacked. Between the Homeric Diomed and the American Iroquois we have aristocratic Sir Harry, Prince Leopold, and Lord Lyon mingled with plebeian Sam, Moses, and Daniel O'Rourke. It is a common English practice to name colts with some reference to their parents. Thus Macaroni was by Sweetmeat, Orlando by Touchstone, and Hermit by Newminster out of Seclusion. In other cases the mother has given the hint for the name. Favonius was the son of Zephyr, Gladiateur of Miss Gladiateur, while Beadsman and Bluegown owe their beggarly appellations to Sir Joseph Hawley's mare Mendicant. Till 1865 no foreigner had triumphed on the turf at Epsom. The spell was broken in that year by Comte de Lagrange's magnificent Gladiateur, which won in a common canter, and is the only horse which can boast at the fourfold palms of the Two Thousand Guineas, the Derby, the Grand Prix of Paris, and the St. Leger. He was sixteen hands high, a bay with black legs; he had a large plain head, well-arched neck, powerful sloping shoulders, muscular arms and thighs, and was deep in the girth. So developed was his form that ungracious doubts as to his age were expressed, till a veterinary examination proved that they were unfounded. Gladiateur's best race was as a four-year-old for the Ascot Cup, when he defeated Regalia and bread-albano. Eleven years elapsed before another foreigner scored a triumph. On this occasion the victor, Kisber, came from Hungary. He was by Buccaneer out of Mineral, and was bred at the great imperial-royal stud farm at Kisber, which was then managed by Count Zorst. This grand establishment comprises 15,643 acres, and all the work on it is done by soldiers. Kisber was fifteen hands three inches high; in color he was a hard bay with a ruddy tinge, black points, plain head, very muscular neck, and splendid shoulders and loins. As a two-year-old he had only run four times, and only won one race.

The first of Americans to challenge the British sportsmen on their own ground was Mr. Ten Broeck. His horses, Priores, Starks, Optimist, and Umpire, all won valuable stakes, the first-named being in 1857 the heroine of a

dead heat for the Cesarewitch with Queen Bess and El Hakim, and winning the deciding heat. Umpire started in the Derby of 1860 on even terms in the betting with Mr. Merry's Thorntony. We need not refer to the performances of Parole, but come at once to the most brilliant achievements of American horses in 1881. It was no unknown horse that carried Mr. Lorillard's striped sleeves to victory. Iroquois was born in America, trained by an American, and had won fame on the American turf before he landed in England. He unfortunately missed the Two Thousand Guineas, but won the Derby by half a length, and the St. Leger, over a longer course, by a length. The Throngs of horse-taming Yorkshire men who crowd the Town Moor at Doncaster are better judges of genuine sport than the Londoners who make an annual holiday at Epsom, and the welcome they gave to Iroquois was warmer than the ovation accorded to him at Epsom. Iroquois is a brown horse with one white fore-foot, and shows splendid action and staying powers. In both races he enjoyed the benefit of Archer's riding, Lord Falmouth resigning his claim to that jockey's services in the St. Leger. Between these two great events he won the Prince of Wales's Stakes at Ascot, giving nine pounds. The success of Mr. Lorillard's horse is to be attributed in no small degree to his American trainer, Pincas, who, as a well-informed correspondent of the *Spirit of the Times* writes, "took a lame horse from the hands of his predecessor and won the great event of the year." How great a horse Iroquois is, is proved by the fact that since the establishment of the two races only nine double victories have been gained.—HUGH CRAIG, in *Harper's Magazine* for August.

THE TENDENCY OF SCIENTIFIC INQUIRY.

Sir Henry Barkly, C.C.M.G., F.R.S., took the chair at the annual meeting of the Victoria (Philosophical) Institute, at 7, Adelphi Terrace, London, in the last week in June. The Honorary Secretary, Captain F. Petrie, F.R.S.L., read the report, by which it appeared that the Institute, founded to investigate all questions of Philosophy and Science, and more especially any alleged to militate against the truth of Revelation,—had now risen to 1,020 members, of whom about one-third were Foreign, Colonial, and American, and new applications to join were constantly coming in. An increasing number of leading men of Science had joined its ranks, and men of Science, whether in its ranks or not, co-operated in its work. During the session a careful analysis had been undertaken by Professors Stokes, F.R.S., Sir J. R. Bennett, Vice-Pres. R.S., Professor Baile, F.R.S., and others, of the various theories of Evolution, and it was reported that, as yet, no scientific evidence had been met with giving countenance to the theory that man had been evolved from a lower order in animals; and Professor Virchow had declared that there was a complete absence of any fossil type of a lower stage in the development of man; and that any positive advance in the province of pre-historic anthropology has actually removed us further from proofs of such connection,—namely, with the rest of the Animal kingdom. In this, Professor Barande, the great paleontologist, had concurred, declaring that in none of his investigations had he found any one fossil species developed into another. In fact, it would seem that no scientific man had yet discovered a link between man and the ape, between fish and frog, or between the vertebrate and the invertebrate animals; further, there was no evidence of any one species, fossil or other, losing its peculiar characteristics to acquire new ones belonging to other species; for instance, however similar the dog to the wolf, there was no connecting link, and among extinct species the same was the case; there was no gradual passage from one to another. Moreover, the first animals that existed on the earth were by no means to be considered as inferior or degraded. Among other investigations, one into the truth of the argument from Design in Nature had been carried on, and had hitherto tended to fully confirm that doctrine. The question of the Assyrian inscriptions and the recent Babylonian researches had been under the leadership of Mr. Hormuzd Rassam, who, on his arrival from Nineveh, had given a full report of the extent of his new excavations, which were of the highest interest. His discovery of Sappharvaim, one of the first cities mentioned in Holy Writ, was most important. Professor Delitach and others aided in the consideration of the discoveries and the inscriptions found. Two meetings had been held to consider the questions raised in Mr. Herbert Spencer's Philosophy, and Lord O'Neil and others had shown, by a careful analysis of his arguments, that a greater attention to accuracy in statement would have kept Mr. Spencer from arriving at those hasty conclusions which had made his philosophy remarkable. It was announced that the results of explorations now being carried on in Egypt would be laid before the Institute early in the winter. The discoveries were very important, especially that of the site of Succoth, which, like the results of the survey of Palestine, was confirmatory of the Sacred Record. The quarterly Journal, which had been published for sixteen years, was now issued free to all Members and Associates, whether at home or abroad. Several interesting speeches having been made, the Members and their friends adjourned to the Museum, where refreshments were served.