

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury St., 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.

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

TEMPERATURE,

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

THE WEEK ENDING

October 24th, 1880.			Corresponding week, 1879.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon... 52°	39°	45°	Mon... 68°	53°	63°
Tues. 47°	35°	41°	Tues. 65°	43°	54°
Wed. 52°	32°	42°	Wed. 53°	34°	43°
Thur. 55°	41°	48°	Thur. 63°	42°	52°
Fri. 55°	40°	47°	Fri. 63°	49°	56°
Sat... 51°	43°	47°	Sat... 60°	51°	55°
Sun... 47°	33°	40°	Sun... 51°	34°	42°

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The Canadian Gargantua—Incidents of the Week—Anniversary of the Battle of King's Mountain, N.C.—Ireland: The Murder of Lord Mountmorres—"I'm Going a Milking, Sir," She Said—The New Submarine Cable, Hon. Mr. Fortin's Plan—Gas Wells at Maskinonge, P.Q.—Home at Sunset—View of Dulicigno—Roman Villa Discovered at Brading, Isle of Wight—Annie and Caesar.

LETTER PRESS.—To Our Subscribers—The Week—New Gas Wells—Under British Protection—Canada: Prize Poem—Love in a Lift—The Legend of Cologne Cathedral—On the Advantages of Living in a Poor Neighbourhood—Clerical Anecdotes—Musical—Heath and Home—The Gleaner—White Wings (continued)—History of the Week—Our Illustrations—Varieties—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, October 30, 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 payments.

THE WEEK.

SEA monsters seem to be the order of the day. A gigantic sturgeon was caught last week near Devil's Island, N.S., and brought to the city of Halifax where it is on exhibition. We give a sketch of the brute.

For a thorough appreciation of our front-page cartoon this week, we refer our readers to an editorial in last week's issue, where a full account is given of the great possessions which have recently come into the Dominion, merging British North America into Canada, and making the latter not only the largest country on this continent, but the largest in the world after Russia and China.

It is not only in Nova Scotia that gold is being discovered, although there the yield promises to be something quite appreciable, the latest "lead" being found in the western suburb of Halifax city itself. We give to-day a little sketch of gold nuggets, the contents of a good-sized bag, which were exhibited to experts

by M. DELERY of Beauce, who gathered them on his farm after five days' labour.

A LITERARY French gentleman, who has been travelling and making observations in Canada, has just sailed for Paris where he intends publishing his experiences in a work entitled "Several Arpents of Snow." There is a compensation of fate in the choice of these words to describe the richness and promise of a country, which the beautiful mistress of the King spurned with her jewelled sandals as only "*quelques arpents de neige*."

WE publish to-day a view of the point at Anticosti where the new telegraphic cable was successfully laid last week, the distance between the west point of the island and the mainland at Gaspé being 38 miles. This is a very great step in advance, and the Hon. Mr. FORTIN, M.P. for Gaspé, who has advocated the scheme uninterruptedly for years, deserves to be congratulated on his success. We hope shortly to be able to give our readers fuller details, with a map, of Mr. FORTIN's plans. We regard this work as among the most important of the present year affording protection to our shipping, and reducing the danger of accidents to a minimum.

THE crisis in Ireland is deepening. At a great land meeting in Galway, on last Saturday, Mr. PARNELL violently attacked the Government, refused any longer to deprecate outrages that did not exist and scorned any prosecution by the Government. At the same meeting, Mr. MATTHEW HARRIS virtually advocated the shooting of landlords—so the despatch says—and denounced some of them by name. On the other hand, Mr. HERBERT GLADSTONE, son of the Prime Minister, in a speech at Leeds, intimated that if the indictment of the Land Leaguers should fail of its intended effect, the Government will adopt strong measures of coercion and resort to extremities which they are now doing their best to avoid. This threat is supposed to be semi-official and has, of course, created a great deal of excitement in Ireland.

WE have a habit of overdoing certain things in this country which is puerile, to say the least. The case of M. FRECHETTE is an instance. He has been banquetted in due form for his successes in the French Academy, but instead of being satisfied with this, his friends are keeping his name before the public in a manner which we must regard as injudicious. The Monthyon prize is a yearly one, and no undue importance is attached to it in France. That a Canadian won it this year is certainly an honour, but enough has already been made of it, and surely M. FRECHETTE'S undoubted talent does not actually need this excess of commendation. This looks all the more singular when we reflect that such a great genius as HEAVYSEGE was allowed to sink into a neglected grave, and that JOHN READE, the Canadian TENNYSON, and unquestionably one of the sweetest poets of America, has never received the slightest tribute of public recognition.

THERE is only one week more of the Presidential campaign, and when it is over, every body will draw a sigh of relief, because it has too long absorbed public attention. All the prospects are in favour of a Republican triumph. Three potential causes will explain this probable result—the old war spirit as against the South, the influence of 100,000 officeholders who have been working tooth and nail to retain their places, and the policy of Protection which the Republicans advocate in opposition to the Free Trade proclivities of the Democrats. On this latter point, the Canadian press has been amusingly perplexed in its comments on the American situation. Our Conserva-

tive papers naturally sympathize with the Democrats who are the Conservative party of the United States, but they cannot stomach their Free Trade principles. *Per contra*, the Liberal papers would like to say a good word for the Republicans, but it goes terribly against the grain to find that the most potent weapon of triumph in the hands of the latter is that Protection which is denounced so bitterly on this side of the line. We shall be much surprised if on next Tuesday, the 2nd prox., Mr. GARFIELD is not elected President of the United States. There is, however, just a chance that the returns may be so close as to throw the election in the House of Representatives.

MR. JAMES SHEARER, of this city, has submitted a plan to the Board of Trade for harbour improvements, which has excited a great deal of attention, as striking and novel in many respects. He proposes to have all obstructions removed, leaving a level bottom and clear run for the entire St. Lawrence to pass on the south-east side of St. Helen's Island, and with the material taken out for the channel build a peninsula from St. Helen's Island to Point St. Charles, a distance of 9,000 feet from bank to bank by 900 feet wide, thus raising the water two feet in the river and lowering it two feet in the harbour, making a still-water harbour, removing St. Mary's current, and giving a head of four feet for mills, elevators and factories and transporting of freight, and thus give ample accommodation for railroads along it to the Isle Ronde, a distance of three miles. It would also give a roadway across the river for all coming traffic by a bridge from St. Helen's Island to St. Lambert, which is 2,700 feet, thus obviating the making of a tunnel at Hochelaga, or a bridge at Isle Ronde. It would also make a highway from the city to St. Helen's Island and St. Lambert. This embankment would give a site for water-works with pumping power, and pure water for the city could be obtained from the St. Lawrence.

THE battle of King's Mountain, North Carolina, Oct., 1780, the centennial celebration of which is depicted by us to-day, was important as setting the tide of the revolution against England, which culminated in the surrender of Cornwallis at Jamestown, two years later. The grounds as they appear to-day are very interesting. At the foot of the hill is a rude monument, placed there years ago to commemorate the battle. On it is an inscription stating that Colonel Ferguson, the British commander, was there slain, and giving the names of some of the American officers killed. About half way up the hill is a sign marking the spot on which Ferguson fell. The Relic House was a point of considerable interest. Among the relics on exhibition were a wooden canteen and sword used by Benjamin Ormand in the battle. The sword is apparently homemade, with the words "Victory or death" etched on the blade. There are also etched on the blade several arrows shooting out of a cloud towards a crowd. Also a bible, printed in 1769, owned by the same man, and taken from him by the Tories; a piece of epaulet; piece of shoe-buckle and knee-buckle worn by Colonel Joe McDowell; watch-chain dug from Ferguson's grave; sword captured in the battle; powder-horn used in the battle, and a sword, complete the list. The latter is worthy of special notice. It is a fine Toledo blade, and has engraved on the reverse side the Spanish motto, "*No me embaines sin honor*," which is translated, "Sheathe me not without honor"; on the obverse, "*No me saques sin razon*"—"Draw me not without reason." Tennessee, through her Historical Society, represented by Mr. S. A. Cunningham, a commissioner, furnished, for the entertainment of visitors to the celebration, the sash worn by Ferguson in the battle of King's Mountain, and the sword worn by Colonel Du Puyster, who finally surrendered the British forces.

NEW GAS WELLS.

A couple of weeks ago, a number of gentlemen visited the gas wells that have been found in the vicinity of Louiseville, County of Maskinonge, for the purpose of ascertaining their scientific and economic value. In the fields where these wells are found there are fissures in the soil whence the gas escapes. By applying a light thereto the flame rises to the height of three or four feet. The ancients of the parish affirm that these gases and flames have been known from time immemorial, and they were called *feux follets*, or Will-o'-the-Wisps. Several bags of the gas were gathered on the occasion, and one of these was transported to Quebec for analysis by the Rev. Abbé LAFLAMME, Professor of Natural Sciences at Laval University. That learned gentleman's report has since been published, and is of interest to the public.

The lighting quality of the new gas is not very great, but that defect could be remedied by passing it through gasoline, for example, which would divest it of its excess of carbonic acid, and thus carburetted, the gas could be used for illuminating purposes, but it would not pay to transport it to any great distance.

For heating the gas is much better adapted, and a gentleman, on the grounds, made a stove red hot in a short time by the use of it. There are a great many springs of similar gases in the United States, and several towns and hamlets are both lighted and heated by this natural gas which has the precious advantage of being cheap. These springs have been used for several years and the discharge does not show any appreciable diminution. The wells are in the vicinity of regions where petroleum springs have been discovered and there is much analogy between the position of those wells and that of the Louiseville wells.

It is intended to bore an artesian well in order to secure a more abundant yield, and a company is to be formed to give the new discovery a fair trial for commercial purposes. If, as M. LAFLAMME hints, the geological character of the Louiseville wells, which he places among the lower strata of the Trenton formation, should lead to the finding of petroleum, the matter would assume additional importance, because real petroleum can be converted to many uses, and can never be sold too cheap. Heat and illumination in abundance should be placed, as far as possible, within the reach of the most modest purse, and it is a question whether the designs of Providence have not ordained it so.

UNDER BRITISH PROTECTION.

The following curious story is worthy of translation as exhibiting some of the strange phases of life which political relations may bring about. We present the narrative, out of the French, without comment. M. Philip Roux, a Canadian Jesuit, formerly of the Seminary of Three Rivers, was among those who were expelled from the famous French College, of St. Acheul. In a letter written from Stonyhurst, England, he gives details from which we make a few extracts:—

"As soon as the decision of the government was known in regard to the enforcement of the decrees of 29 March, studies were interrupted and all the French scholars, subject to military law, were dispersed in the different chateaux. In this way, out of 50 scholars that we numbered, there remained only 12, thus classified by nationality:—7 Canadians, 1 German, and 4 Frenchmen not subject to military law. The remainder of that week was employed in transporting to places of safety our pictures, books, linen, &c.

On the 30 June, we rose at three, and heard Mass, after which we partook of a frugal breakfast and took leave of the Father Rector. What a scene! After that, assembled in the study hall, we awaited, travelling bag in hand, the visit of the Commissioner of Police. This