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## NOTICE.

Although we present our readers a number of sketches illustrating the First Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa, want of time obliges us to postpone the EXHIBITION NUMBER, properly so-called, till next week, when views of several of the principal exhibits will be given, together with a page consecrated to the MANITOBA DISPLAY, which was confessedly the gem of the whole, and the most interesting in the results which it promises. As arrangements have been made to give this number a particularly large circulation, advertisers are respectfully invited to take advantage of the opportunity and send in their orders as early as possible.

## TEMPERATURE.

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

### THE WEEK ENDING

Sept. 29th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 63°	42°	55° 5'	Mon.. 65°	51°	58°
Tues. 66°	52°	59°	Tues. 63°	48°	55°
Wed. 62°	52°	57°	Wed. 61°	50°	55°
Thur. 56°	36°	46°	Thur. 60°	53°	56°
Frid.. 61°	41°	51°	Frid.. 66°	51°	58°
Sat... 62°	42°	52°	Sat... 60°	46°	53°
Sun.. 60°	52°	56°	Sun.. 52°	43°	50°

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, October 4, 1879.

## CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—The First Dominion Exhibition—Main Building—Horticultural Hall—View of the grounds from the river—View of Ottawa from the grounds—The Ottawa P. O. and Custom House, with view of Sappers' and Dufferin Bridges—Test of the Gilbert Cannon at St. Helen's Island—Close of Toronto Exhibition: Cattle parade—Portrait of the late Mr. Leprohon—Of Alex. Begg, Esq., Manitoba Commissioner.

LETTER PRESS.—Protection of Brains—Spelling Reform—A great discovery—Sir Rowland Hill—Dr. Mandelley on Materialism—The Dominion Exhibition—Mrs. Leprohon—Commissioner Begg—The Palliser System of Gunnery—Steel Tubes—Greatness (Sonnet)—The Shannon and the Chesapeake (verse)—"My Creoles," continued.—Literary—Musical and Dramatic—Humorous—Brevettes pour Dames—Varieties—Our Chess Column.

THE pressure on our space is so great this week that we are obliged to hold over a number of articles and papers, which would otherwise have appeared.

THE flight of the Ameer now imposes upon England the obligation of occupying Cabul and settling the internal condition of Afghanistan.

THIRTY thousand dollars in six days! Who is the business man of genius who has made that sum? Inquire of CHARLES ROWELL, Madison Square Garden, New York.

THE statement of the Dominion revenue still continues most cheering. The turning point of doubt is now past, and we may look for a balance instead of a deficit in the next Federal Budget.

THERE is scarcely one of our exchanges which we scan that does not contain the announcement of the opening of some new industry or other. Slowly but steadily, our manufactures are developing and the result will be looked after with much interest.

MONTREAL has made a bid for the second Dominion Exhibition to be held next September. Her claims are very strong, for not only is her position central, on the lines of the railway and river, but merchants could profit by the opportunity to make their purchases.

THE pictures which we published last week of Wolfville and King's College, N.S., were from photographs kindly furnished us, at great pains, by the well-known photographic artist CHASE, of Halifax, to whom we tender our best thanks.

CANADA is too young a country and its means are as yet too limited to allow of much practical attention being paid to its undoubted mineral sources, but the time is not far distant when our wealth in ores will be brought to light. There is scarcely a month passes but we do not hear of fresh discoveries in this field, the latest being the finding of gold on the Nathawask River, York Co., N.B.

THOMAS C. SCOTT, a well-known English statistician, has been considering the situation as to the food supply of the world this year. A cable despatch says he estimates that the surplus of wheat in America, Russia and the East will be about 4,000,000 bushels less than the aggregate deficiency in the various countries whose crops this year have partly failed. If these figures are correct we may set down as certain that the prices of breadstuffs will continue to advance, much to our benefit in this country.

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR HAVILAND, of Prince Edward Island, has received from the Governor-General an artistically executed coloured photograph of himself and the Princess, accompanied by a letter from His Excellency, in which he conveys his grateful thanks for the kindness and hospitality shown to the Vice-Regal party during the visit at Charlottetown by the Lieut.-Governor. His Excellency also expresses his gratification at the circumstances that his first visit to Prince Edward Island was made whilst Mr. HAVILAND occupied the gubernatorial chair.

A NEW and useful improvement is suggested in the International Postal Union. Each nation, that is a member of the Union, would keep on sale the postage stamps of other nations, to serve for petty payments at a distance, when it would be too much trouble to take out a post office money-order. Thus, for instance, a pamphlet bought at New York or Paris by a person in Montreal or Toronto, would be paid by American or French stamps procurable at the post offices of the latter places. The plan is both simple and feasible and would prove a great convenience.

SAYS the Ottawa Citizen:—Talking of the *Illustrated News* reminds us that our illustrated contemporary deserves our most cordial congratulations just now. It is showing a spirit, an ability and a determination to excel which should accomplish the desired object in a short space of time. Editorially the paper has become quite active. Mr. Lesperance, the editor, is publishing a new serial story, and leading writers are constant contributors. The *Canadian Illustrated News* should become as much an institution in Canada as the *London Illustrated News* in England. It is, indeed, a pictorial history of Canada, and its volumes will be mines of information for future writers on this period of our history.

## A GREAT DISCOVERY.

In the hurry of political agitation we had almost overlooked one of the greatest discoveries of the age, a fact of inestimable value, increasing human knowledge and gratifying the highest aspirations of the human breast. We refer to the discovery of the North-East Passage, by Professor NORDENSKJOLD, who has made a reality of the dream of FRANKLIN, and fulfilled the hopes of PARRY. The Professor considers that with a little more experience of the northern seas, and with powerful steamers, the voyage from Europe to Asia, by way

of Behring's Straits, will be found practicable. Be this as it may, the new route discovered by him practically opens Siberia, and so renders possible for the future an immense development of trade and commerce. Siberia is naturally one of the richest and most fertile districts in the world. Its winter is long, and its northern summer brief, but warm and certain. The difficulty has hitherto been to find something like an outlet for Siberian produce. Now that the sea route has been found to be practicable and safe, Siberian wheat, and possibly even hay, will make its way to Archangel. The Siberian mines are especially rich. Malachite is to be found with other ores of copper, and there are believed to be large deposits of graphite. A considerable trade is also certain to grow up in furs and skins. The actual achievement of the North-East Passage has been made, and we must heartily congratulate Professor NORDENSKJOLD on his exploit, and welcome the new trade which is certain to spring up. The North-East Passage, unlike the North-West, is an object of direct practical interest, and the demonstration of its possibility is something more than a mere acquisition to geographical and physical science.

## SPELLING REFORM.

Personally we take little interest in what some people are pleased to call the Spelling Reform, but as it is a literary question,—and literary questions are particularly within the province of this journal,—we have made it our business to lay before our readers the various phases of controversy through which the question has passed. We are enabled to present to-day some rules which the Spelling Reform Association, over which the well-known Professor MARSH presides, have prepared for general adoption.

1.—Omit *a* from the diagraph *ea* when pronounced as *e* short, as in *hed*, *helth*, etc.

2.—Omit silent *e* after a short vowel, as in *hav*, *giv*, etc.

3.—Write *f* for *ph* in such words as *alfabet*, *fantom*, etc.

4.—When a word ends with a double letter, omit the last, as in *shal*, *clif*, *eg*, etc.

5.—Change *ed* final to *t* when it has the sound of *t*, as in *lasht*, *imprest*, etc.

Some of these changes have already been adopted by the press, the *Chicago Tribune*, the *Utica Herald*, the *Home Journal*, and others. The *New York Independent* has had new types cut for printing new spellings with new letters. For convenience we thus add the new rules in spelling adopted by the *Home Journal*:

1.—Drop *ue* at the end of words like *dialogue*, *catalogue*, where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell *demagog*, *pedagog*, *epilog*, *synagog*, etc. Change *tongue* for *tung*. When the preceding vowel is long, as in *prorogue*, *vogue*, *dismagogue*, *rogue*, retain final letters as at present.

2.—Drop final *e* in such words as *definite*, *infinite*, *favorite*, where the preceding vowel is short. Thus spell *opposit*, *preterit*, *hypocrit*, *requisit*, etc. When the preceding vowel is long, as in *polite*, *finite*, *invite*, *unite*, etc., retain present form unchanged.

3.—Drop final *te* in words like *quartette*, *coquette*, *cigarette*. Thus spell *cigaret*, *rosset*, *epaulet*, *vedet*, *gazet*, etc.

4.—Drop final *me* in words like *programme*. Thus spell *program*, *oriflam*, *gram*, etc.

5.—Change *ph* for *f* in words like *phantom*, *telegraph*, *phase*. Thus spell *alfabet*, *paragraf*, *flosophy*, *fonetic*, *fotograf*, etc.

P. S.—No change in proper names.

## PROTECTION TO TALENT.

We should never allow ourselves to write a harsh word against the United States, except in the matter of copyright. That, however, is so utterly inexplicable a departure from common decency and

the code of common morals, that no language too strong can be uttered against it. How American publishers have been allowed for nearly a century to grow rich on the product of British brains, without the payment of a cent to authors, and why American public sentiment has never risen against the injustice, are two problems which have often puzzled the most subtle ethical analyst. Unchecked literary piracy must of necessity inflict great wrongs upon the intellectual producers, and in time will have a baneful effect upon literary production. The work represents the highest result of human effort and by its nature it demands the most secure protection in order to foster its energies and reap its full triumphs and rewards.

The Congress of the United States has persistently refused to give any attention whatever to the often-proposed subject of international copyright, nor has it done much by the way of statutory enactment towards protecting American writers in their rights of property at home. Growing weary of waiting for the co-operation of that country in the mutual protection of the current products of the English language, England has taken a decisive step alone, and so far from showing a spirit of retaliation, has asserted a high principle of justice and right in the premises. The Royal Commissioners after a thorough consideration of this subject have recommended a copyright bill based upon the following enlightened expression of opinion:

"On the highest public grounds of policy and expediency, it is advisable that our law should be based on correct principles, irrespective of opinions or the policy of other nations. We admit the propriety of protecting copyright, and it appears to us that the principle of copyright, if admitted, is one of universal application. We, therefore, recommend that this country should pursue the policy of recognizing the author's rights, irrespective of nationality."

The Government has adopted those views and a Copyright Bill has been framed in accordance therewith. The alien author who publishes in England will under the proposed law acquire all the rights and advantages granted to a British subject. England will thus grant the American author complete protection for his productions in all the British dominions without the sacrifice of any of his rights and privileges at home, provided the publication in this country is simultaneous with that in the Queen's dominions. The proposed English law is, indeed, kinder to him than the statutes of his own country even, far as they go. Here, the protection is limited to twenty-eight years, and fourteen years more, provisionally. The English Bill covers the period of the author's life and thirty years after his death.

Abridgements and translations of copyrighted works are not within the purview of the United States statute, and these infringements of author's rights, as well as dramatizations and adaptations for the stage, are at loose ends and left to the judgment of the courts and the attendant uncertainties. The proposed English statute declares the unauthorized abridgement, translation or dramatization of a copyrighted work to be piratical, and provides penalties. The English Bill also accords to authors—subjects or aliens—the right of statutory property in an unpublished play, which a citizen of the United States does not possess under the laws of his own country. To be copyrighted and entitled to statutory protection in this country the work must be printed. The courts are often appealed to for the protection of manuscript plays under the common law, but the chances and results are not such as to establish a feeling of security in this uncertain kind of property. The door is always open to piracy, and the leak in the title is always there, involving loss in profit and expense in guarding the property against invasion. Manuscript plays by native authors have