

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY 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.

When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.

City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

TEMPERATURE.

As observed by HARRIS and HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

Oct. 26th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 53°	34°	43.5°	Mon.. 48°	39°	43.5°
Tues. 63°	42°	52.5°	Tues. 64°	38°	51°
Wed. 63°	49°	56°	Wed. 59°	45°	52°
Thur. 60°	51°	55.5°	Thur. 56°	45°	50.5°
Frid.. 51°	34°	42.5°	Frid.. 55°	39°	47°
Sat... 41°	25°	33°	Sat... 55°	39°	47°
Sun... 49°	29°	39°	Sun... 43°	46°	

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—A sketch at Point Levis—Officers of the Provincial Association of Protestant Teachers, Quebec—Rev. Dr. MacVicar—Prof. McGregor—Prof. Hicks—Annual Convention of the Protestant Teachers' Association—Departure of H. R. H. Princess Louise from Quebec—Royal Presents shipped on board the *Sarmatian*—Banquet to Sir John A. Macdonald at Quebec—St. Jean Baptiste Fire—Annual Target Practice of the Toronto Garrison Artillery—View of Cabul—Celebration at Pompeii—Roman Amphitheatre restored at Trieste—The Troublesome Neighbour.

LETTER PRESS.—Editorial Paragraphs—The Red Spectre—Convention of Protestant Teachers—An Imperial Despatch—The Story of a Spear—My Creoles—continued—Varieties—Brevettes pour Dames—The Gleaner—Literary—Musical and Dramatic—Humorous—Health and Home—Burlesque—Poetry—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, November 1, 1879.

WAGES are already rising in several important workshops and factories of Ontario.

AND it still booms. Five hundred hands are employed on full time at the Loudouerry iron mines.

WE learn that much smuggling is going on on the frontier. The Government should see to this at once, as it must in the end seriously affect the revenue. Meantime it is another tribute to the National Policy.

It is a noticeable fact that railroads are being more generally utilized for the carrying of lumber this season than they ever were before. Mill owners generally talk more cheerfully as to the prospects of next season's trade.

THERE is a perfect rush of freight over the Intercolonial Railway to St. John, N.B. The same is true of Halifax. The business last week amounted to 232 cars inwards, and 166 outwards, including 82 cars of raw sugar for Montreal.

WE regret to have to announce the demise of Mr. ANDREW WILSON, lately one of the proprietors of the Montreal Herald, who always ranked among the most honourable and respected of Canadian journalists. We shall publish his portrait, with a memoir, in our next issue.

THE gold mines, of the county of Beauce, in this Province, are, we are glad to hear, being worked extensively and with profit. Three companies are engaged in the extraction of the ore which is found in considerable quantities and sometimes in large ingots.

THE rumoured discovery of rich silver mines in the vicinity of Falcon Lake, and about twelve miles south of Cross Lake station, on the Canadian Pacific railroad, has been confirmed. The ore has not yet been assayed, but its yield is estimated at \$200 to the ton.

WE are glad to be allowed to hope that the Red Spectre will be kept out of France for at least some time to come yet. The latest news is that M. GAMBETTA is op-

posed to re-opening the perilous amnesty question, and that the Government have resolved not to press the famous Article 7 of the Educational Bill.

THERE was a snow-storm over nearly all the Dominion at the end of last week. According to the old traditional rule, this means that winter will set in a month hence—about the close of November. Meantime the prophetic VEXOR assures us that we shall have another "spell" of mild weather, or the usual Indian Summer.

ACCORDING to the international postal law, the following articles are prohibited from transmission in the common mails:—Tobacco to England; salt, daggers, sword-canes and pistols of small size to Italy; copper coin and copper, silver and golden articles to Holland; cigars in lesser amount than 3,000, also alcohol liquors and beer to the United States and Canada.

THE revulsion of feeling in sympathy with Sir FRANCIS HINCKS, since his condemnation by the jury, in the Consolidated Bank case, is well-nigh universal. It is felt that he is the victim of a loose system of banks, and not guilty of any personal fraud. Hence an appeal of his case will be favourably received by public opinion. The situation is a very trying one for a man of his age, station and long years of public service.

THE delegates from the English and Scotch tenant farmers, completed last week, their inspection of the Province of Ontario for the purpose of making a report as to its suitability as a field for the immigration of their class. We have heard that they are highly pleased with the country, but find the price of land rather high, a rate of 60 to 100 dollars per acre being asked. We believe that three of them will make an examination of parts of the Province of Quebec this week.

AT one of the meetings which Mr. JOY has been holding, that at Longueuil, he made an important announcement. Stating first he had reason to believe that he should meet the Legislative Assembly at Quebec on the 28th with a majority and second that if the Legislative Council still persisted in withholding the supplies that he would ask for a dissolution of the Legislature and go to the country upon the issue of the abolition of the Legislative Council. He said further that they would impute to the Council the expenses of the elections. These issues we believe would be very bad for Conservative interests; and if the Conservative leaders are prudent they would do almost anything rather than let it come in this form.

THE departure of the Princess LOUISE for England, on a short visit, forms the subject of a couple of our illustrations this week. The splendid steamer *Sarmatian*, which has become a pet vessel,—and small wonder—was chosen for her return voyage by Her Royal Highness, and the proprietors appreciated the compliment by fitting up the boat in the most elaborate manner. We produce a sketch of the Royal Cabin. There is also a picture of the presents which the Princess intends for her friends in England—snow-shoes, toboggans, sleds, elks' horns, &c. Our only hope is that the Princess will shortly return and grace with her presence the Government of her distinguished husband. The Annual Convention of the Protestant Teachers of this Province is illustrated, and we add portraits of the principal officers, while an editorial article gives the principal points determined upon by the Conference. The grand banquet to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD at Quebec forms the subject of another illustration, and the great speech delivered by the Premier on that occasion was fully discussed by us last week. Our special artist in Toronto sends us a sketch of the

annual target practice of the Toronto Garrison Artillery which was very successful. The late fire at St. Jean Baptiste Village will be found described in a special paragraph. There is a view of the central point of attraction in connection with the Afghan war—Cabul, while we add two antiquarian pictures of great interest—the celebration of the recovery of the Pompeian ruins, and the restoration of a Roman amphitheatre at Trieste. The sketch at Point Levis is a quaint bit of scenery drawn by our special artist who states that Levis and its environs are a mine of wealth for the painter and the antiquarian. The Troublesome Neighbour portrays a comical scene which may be as much appreciated here as in Germany whence the subject was derived.

THE RED SPECTRE.

"The Republic can be nothing unless Conservative," were memorable words spoken by the statesman whom his countryman, in their gratitude for his successful efforts towards the liberation of French territory from the armies of the German invader, chose as the first President of the young Republic. His utterance pregnant with advice has evidently not been discarded, but has been acted upon by those who have followed him in power. Cynics who at the outset were wont to dilate upon the slender chances of the Republican form of Government holding its own for any space of time after the ignominious fall of Marshal MACMAHON and the DE BROGLIE Cabinet, must fain acknowledge that the virtual transfer of the reins of power to the ex-dictator of Tours, LEON GAMBETTA, has not been attended with the prophesied dangers to the stability of the Republic. There were those who feared that the fiery orator might lend too prone an ear to the promptings of Belleville demagogues, but he has himself dispelled these ideas from the day that he took his seat as President of the Chamber of Deputies. True it is that alarming spots have appeared on the horizon, that were of themselves sufficient to alarm the pusillanimous *bourgeois*; the one being the amnesty of some of the participants in the Communistic outbreak, and the other, the celebrated Education Bill with its now famous Article VII. And it must be said that one or two exceptions went to show that the amnesty of the Communists was a dangerous experiment. One of them, HUMBERT, has just been re-imprisoned for seditious language, and alarmists already saw the red spectre fluttering over the towers of Notre-Dame; but on the whole, the amnestied convicts are quietly settling down to work and have abandoned their reactionary plans for which indeed there is no further reason. The tyrannical and despotic sway of the Empire is a thing of the past. Far more dangerous was the bringing forth of the Education Bill, which, whilst in reality aiming at a few, would, were it allowed to pass, strike a blow at a mass of men, the French clergy, whose patriotism and love of their country has never been doubted by those who have watched them. It is true that the educational question is surrounded by many difficulties, which we, as outsiders, are utterly unable to appreciate; but on the broad principle of liberty to all classes, which lies at the foundation of Republican institutions, it seems clear that any attempt at the forcible exclusion of a certain class of teachers must lead to the worst phases of reaction. It is, therefore, a matter of congratulation that from the latest dispatches received, this obnoxious clause will not be made a Cabinet question and that Mr. GAMBETTA has withdrawn his high sanction of any enforcement of universal amnesty. The Republic of France is doubtless surrounded by many abnormal dangers—dynastic and other—but it is at least some comfort to know that within the ranks of the Republican party itself, no seeds of dissension will be allowed to grow, and that the Government to which are entrusted the destinies of the country will do its best toward promoting a policy of moderation and conciliation.

THE PROVINCIAL ASSOCIATION OF PROTESTANT TEACHERS.

THE Sixteenth Annual Convention of this Association which has just been brought to a successful close at Quebec shows, by its proceedings, that both the importance of the work and the interest taken in it by teachers of all classes are year by year increasing. It would be difficult to over-estimate the good results from such deliberations, where we find the Principals and Professors of the Universities side by side with the teachers of the lowest grade of elementary schools. An illustration of this may be found in the press reports of the proceedings at Quebec which contain a very able and interesting address by CANON NORMAN, Vice-Chancellor of Bishop's College; an exhaustive resumé of educational matters in Canada extending over some twenty five years, by Principal DAWSON, of McGill College; and also a paper by the Rev. E. I. REXFORD entitled a "Plea for Reform in Elementary Education in the Eastern Townships." The latter paper was based on statistics carefully collected by Mr. REXFORD from nearly a hundred district schools in the Townships and was followed by an animated discussion on the present condition of these schools in which a large proportion of our most intelligent population receive the groundwork of their education. Among other questions of interest which occupied the meeting we can only refer now to two of the most important—those of school inspection and of the distribution of the school tax. With reference to the former the members of the convention spoke with no uncertain voice. They urged the necessity of a thorough system of inspection for the sake, not only of the schools, and of the teachers, but also of the tax payers whose money is spent in the schools. We are glad, further, to notice the statement that the present inspectors, concerning whom so much has of late been said, are considered by those who ought to know to be doing their work as well as can be expected under the circumstances by which they are surrounded.

It has sometimes been said of Teachers' Associations that they are prone to discuss at great length merely technical matters and to neglect too much those general questions which relate to them and to the public at large; and that in doing so they fail to derive from their association the benefits which flow from concentrated effort. We see, however, that the association has not feared to take up the question of the distribution of the school-tax and is to protest against the present arrangement by which the school-tax of corporations is paid over to the majority, to be by them divided in proportion to general population. There is no doubt but that a revision of this statute would materially benefit the funds of Protestant schools. We have great faith in the benefits to be derived from such meetings as this has been, when, as we have already said, all meet together, from the Superintendent of Public Instruction to the district school teacher who perhaps "boards round." It speaks well, moreover, for the department of Public Instruction, whose duties must be difficult and delicate of execution in such a province as this, to see the teachers of the minority welcome to their deliberations and express their confidence in the general Superintendent. The convention will be held in Montreal next year and we trust that the meeting will be as largely attended as the present one has been, and unaccompanied by the unavoidable delays in travelling which almost made this one a failure.

THE VICE-REGAL VISIT.—THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS of last week contained wood-cut engravings of the arches erected in Ingersoll, in honour of the Governor-General and Princess, from photographs by Mr. J. Huggill. The illustrations are remarkably good and reflect great credit on the ILLUSTRATED NEWS. The letter-press description of the visit and the arches, comprising two columns, is copied from the *Chronicle* and duly credited—another compliment to the excellency of our report. We understand that a large number of extra copies were sold.—*Ingersoll Chronicle*.