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### TEMPERATURE,

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

### THE WEEK ENDING

July 17th, 1880.			Corresponding week, 1879		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 89°	60°	74° 5'	Mon.. 79°	66°	72° 5'
Tues. 81°	60°	70° 5'	Tues. 87°	60°	73° 5'
Wed.. 86°	64°	75°	Wed. 88°	66°	77°
Thur. 86°	62°	74°	Thur. 83°	71°	77°
Fri.. 81°	62°	71° 5'	Fri.. 85°	67°	76°
Sat... 82°	60°	71°	Sat... 86°	64°	75°
Sun... 76°	64°	70°	Sun.. 81°	64°	72° 5'

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

Montreal, Saturday, July 24, 1880.

### MISSION OF THE MINISTERS.

The sailing of the three Ministers, Sir JOHN MACDONALD, Sir CHARLES TUPPER, and the Hon. J. H. POPE; that is, the Premier, the Minister of Railways, and the Minister of Immigration, by the *Circassian* for England, is correctly looked upon as an event of importance for Canada, in view of an intimation given a little while before by Sir JOHN MACDONALD that the Government did, at least, contemplate placing the Pacific Railway in the hands of a Company.

We see that it has since been stated by some of our contemporaries that the Government have actually offers from no less than three syndicates of capitalists who know thoroughly well what they are about. It would not surprise us to learn that this information is quite correct.

We notice that the *Toronto Globe* and others of the Opposition papers, are violently opposing the supposed scheme of the Government to place the building of the Pacific Railway in the hands of a Company.

We are surprised at this. It is surely a strange inconsistency for the party papers which supported the Government of Mr. MACKENZIE to take this ground. It is well known to all the world that that Government spent very large sums for advertising in England, and made very liberal offers, in the vain hope to get a company, or companies, to undertake this work. And it is further well known that this party has persistently proclaimed that all railway works should be in the hands of companies. They especially held this with respect to the Intercolonial.

Now we should not be surprised to learn that men of thorough responsibility, who perfectly understand what the North-West is, will be found willing to undertake this construction on the basis of a land grant alone; and after the exhibition which the last session witnessed in the speeches of Messrs. MACKENZIE, BLAKE and their friends, we do believe that the carrying out of such a policy would prove an unmixed blessing for Canada.

We have come to the reluctant conclusion that a party government cannot successfully undertake the settlement of large areas of public lands, and the necessary measures to promote immigration, without encountering party opposition, hostile and unfair criticism, and the persistent publication of exaggerations and injurious statements, which are absolutely fatal to success, and which lead to the waste of the public money which is spent.

If, on the other hand, the work of construction of the railway, to be paid for by public lands, were in the hands of a company, there would immediately arise two great and powerful commercial interests, which would be also absolutely the interests of Canada. These are—first, the interest to sell the lands to obtain funds to pay for the work; and second, to obtain population to make the running of the road profitable. These great interests would be pushed with the keenness of commercial instinct, and they would be free from the harassing and damaging opposition which would necessarily under our system follow the action of any Government. It is, therefore, that the success of the Ministers in their mission is fraught with considerations of the highest importance to the welfare of Canada.

### CENSUS AND IMMIGRATION.

In the United States, one of the subjects which most absorbs public attention at present is the census. It has been carried on during the past two months with a copiousness and accuracy never attempted before and the results so far as known are simply astonishing. We were all prepared for a record of increase and prosperity, but not to the extent displayed by the official figures. It is yet too early to arrive at the grand total of population, but enough is known to warrant the assurance that it far surpasses 40,000,000 souls. Some portions of New England have remained rather stationary, but others have pushed forward in marvellous fashion. The Southern States have not a showing at all proportionate to their climate and other resources, but it is not so strange when we remember that it is only three years since they were delivered from the iron weight of military rule. Neither have the Middle and Border States done so well. It is in the great North-West that a transformation has taken place. Chicago, for instance, which in 1870 counted only 290,000 odd inhabitants, now claims 502,000. St. Louis, on the other hand, the central city of the Union, which in 1870 had over 300,000, this year rises no higher than 400,000. New York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia retain their relative rank as the three most populous cities of the Union. When we pass from the census of population to that of production, the improvement of the United States becomes phenomenal, easily bearing out the prediction that before the close of the century they will be the leading and most powerful nation of the earth.

The case of our neighbours naturally reminds us of our own. We too shall have our census within a twelvemonth, and all are anxious to learn its results. We may not expect anything like the good fortune of the Americans, but even if we score only a scant proportion we shall be content. It is some encouragement to learn that the total of immigration for this year is going to be great. We have made several inquiries of late, in these columns, on that score, and though receiving no official reply, an usually well-informed paper informs us that we should have between 50,000 to 60,000 immigrants this summer. If so, our proportion would even be greater than that of the United States. No more important subject can occupy the attention of our public men. We are certain that if it depends on the officials of the Department at Ottawa, from the Minister, Deputy, and Secretary down, no effort will be left untried to exhibit a large immigration for the season, and once the

"boom" is started the effect will be very perceptible on our census returns next year. All the indications are that the Dominion of Canada has entered upon an era of remarkable prosperity, and if she will only be true to herself, she will have nothing to envy from her older and more powerful neighbour.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

ORANGE GATHERING AT HAMILTON.—We give a fine representation of this gathering from the pencil of Mr. Bell Smith. The demonstration, under the favourable auspices of weather, was in every respect a successful one, and the Hamilton papers contained a number of interesting particulars.

AN INDIAN MUSTER DAY.—Mr. Frenzeny's picture is from a sketch of a scene which he witnessed on the plains. The Indians have come from far and near to meet the agents state their wants, and be looked after generally. Many of them are in a state of great destitution, partly owing to their own improvident habits, and partly to the deliberate manner in which many of the agents defraud them of supplies provided by the government.

THE PLEASURE OF AN EXCURSION.—This picture is no exaggeration of the discomforts suffered during the summer months by travellers on river steamers. The immense water palaces are often so crowded with passengers that there is scarcely room left to lie down even on the decks. Every state-room and berth is taken up, the floors are strewn with mattresses placed side by side, and every chair and sofa is occupied by sleepy, if not sleeping, passengers—men, women and children—who have not had the good fortune to secure more comfortable accommodation for the night. To say nothing of the increased danger in case of accident, this fearful overcrowding ought to be stopped in the interest of the public comfort. No steamboat company should be allowed to take on board more passengers than can be accommodated with state-rooms or cabin berth. The law against overcrowding passenger boats ought to be strictly enforced.

To be sure, the passengers are generally good-natured, in spite of the discomfort they suffer, and are rarely heard to complain; but that is because they have ceased to hope for an improvement. They feel themselves at the mercy of the companies, and so try to make the best of it.

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA'S FUNERAL.—The ceremonies attending the funeral of the late Empress at St. Petersburg, on the 7th, 8th and 9th of June, are the subject of an illustration. At noon on Monday, the 7th, the body was removed from the Winter Palace, where she died, to the fortress of St. Peter and St. Paul, in which is a Cathedral Church dedicated to those saints. It was conveyed in a superb gilded car, with a canopy of white and gold, followed by the Emperor Alexander II, on horseback, in a military uniform, with his sons and other Princes, amongst whom was the Crown Prince of Germany, some of the foreign Ambassadors, and the chief dignitaries of the Court and State. The Duchess of Edinburgh was one of the ladies who followed in mourning carriages. Next day the public were admitted—in the morning by ticket, in the evening quite freely and indiscriminately—to the Cathedral Church, where they saw the body of the Empress lying in state. It was in the centre, beneath the dome, upon a raised platform covered with red cloth. The coffin was partially covered with a pall of cloth-of-gold, but the face and hand of the Empress were exposed to view. On Wednesday morning the Emperor, with his family and suite, was met at the door of the cathedral by high dignitaries of the Church. As soon as the Mass was over, the Emperor, with the other members of the Imperial family, approached the coffin and kissed the dead. Four Chamberlains then removed the pall, placed it on the altar, and four Gentlemen of the Chamber brought forward the lid of the coffin. The Emperor himself placed the train of the Imperial robes in the coffin, which was then sunk into the floor of the church. When the coffin had been lowered, the Metropolitan handed the Emperor a silver plate with sand and a small gold shovel, and the formula of "dust to dust and ashes to ashes" was gone through by His Majesty and his sons. At this moment there was a roll of musketry fire from the infantry under arms outside, and the report of the fortress guns and of the artillery posted on the opposite side of the river, each gun firing six rounds.

BRADLAUGH'S ARREST.—The incident represented in our engraving is one which will doubtless be regarded by posterity much as any other exciting event is looked upon, opinions differing with the standpoint which the beholder takes up. What one party stigmatises as Mr. Bradlaugh's audacity another will laud as his bravery; what one claims as moderation and calmness another will attribute to cunning and crafty calculation, and so on. There is no need to repeat the story at length. Mr. Bradlaugh went into the House and insisted on his right to take the Oath, and when the Speaker informed him of the resolution come to by the House at its previous sitting he claimed to be heard in his own cause. This favour was accorded, and at the Bar he made an eloquent speech, fervid and in-

dignant, but at the same time perfectly respectful. He then obeyed the Speaker's order to withdraw while the House reconsidered the question of his admission, it being ultimately determined that nothing new had been urged by him, and that therefore the decision already arrived at must be adhered to. When Mr. Bradlaugh again came into the House, he strode in a determined manner up to the table, and firmly and repeatedly refused to withdraw when ordered by the Speaker to do so. The Speaker then asked the House for a mandate to enforce the authority of the chair. This was pushed to a division, the numbers being 326 against eight, and then it was that Captain Gosset, the Sergeant-at-Arms, in obedience to the Speaker's command, advanced across the floor of the House to remove Mr. Bradlaugh, a thing more easily talked about than done, judging from the relative physique of the two men. Mr. Bradlaugh, however, offered no resistance; he walked with the Sergeant as far as the Bar, but immediately faced about and returned to the table, and this performance was thrice repeated, amid much noise and gesticulation by the excited legislators; the Speaker rising from his chair to endeavour to restore order. Above the din the strong voice of Mr. Bradlaugh was heard shouting, "I do not deny your right to imprison me: but I dispute your right to deny me the Oath." This said, he yielded to the persuasion of Captain Gosset as far as to leave the middle of the floor for a spot just inside the Bar and quietness being in a measure restored, a debate ensued on the question whether he should be sent to prison for resisting the authority of the Speaker. This was ultimately agreed to on a division by 342 to seven, and then Mr. Bradlaugh, without further resistance, allowed himself to be marched off to Captain Gosset's comfortable rooms in the Clock Tower.

### HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

MONDAY, July 12.—M. Camiran has been elected President of the municipality of Paris.—Jesuits expelled from France, it is said, intend settling in Merionethshire, North Wales.—The Greek Premier has consented, at the solicitation of England and France, to postpone calling out the reserves.

TUESDAY, July 13.—Prince Alexander of Bulgaria has submitted a new scheme to some of the Powers for incorporating a portion of Roumelia with Bulgaria.—A Bagdad despatch says a British steamer of the Euphrates Co. was attacked by Arabs, the captain being seriously wounded and a passenger killed.—A lively debate took place in the House of Commons last night on the Irish compensation bill. The Home Rulers have organized an obstruction movement to the bill.

WEDNESDAY, July 14.—Medals are to be given to British soldiers for distinguished action during the Zulu war.—A quarter of a million of copies of the first number of Roebefort's new journal were sold.—The Russian Admiral Shostakoff is preparing to blockade the whole of the Chinese ports.—Dr. Tanner, seventeen days out, all well; has gained a pound and a half during last two days.—The Porte has been notified that the Albanians are about to attack the Montenegrin positions.

THURSDAY, July 15.—The debate on the Irish compensation bill last night resulted in Mr. Gladstone abandoning the £30 limit.—Rev. Mr. Macknochie has appealed to the House of Lords against the order suspending him for three years.—The Marquis of Hartington announced in the House of Commons last night that the Government intended to saddle England with the bulk of the Afghan war expenses.

FRIDAY, July 16.—A motion averse to erecting a memorial statue to the late Prince Imperial, in Westminster Abbey, was carried in the House of Commons last night.—The Chinese Ambassador has returned to London from St. Petersburg, where, it is said, his efforts have been in a measure successful towards bringing about an understanding between Russia and China.—A detachment of Afghan allies under War Shere Ali recently deserted in a body with their arms and munitions, but were pursued by General Burrows, a number of them killed, and the arms and baggage recovered.

SATURDAY, July 17.—The evacuation of Cabul by the British is to take place shortly.—The Porte is said to have arranged a settlement with Montenegro.—Roebefort declares any compromise between himself and Gambetta to be impossible.—Twenty persons were shot by the military during election riots in Pernambuco Province, Brazil.—News has been received from Santiago de Cuba, confirming the reported massacre of Cuban prisoners by Spaniards.

### MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MISS VIOLET LINDSAY, a London society girl, is sitting to Mr. Poynter, R.A., as Helen of Troy.

The thin Sarah Bernhardt will reach this country about the last of October. Sarah ought to read the papers of America and laugh and grow fat.

The uncertainties of the theatrical business are illustrated by the fact that Miss Neilson, after a season of great success in the East, has been playing to almost empty houses in San Francisco.

MADAME MODJESKA is eager to appear before the London public as "Adrienne Lecouvreur," in order to measure herself against the departing Sarah Bernhardt, of whom she has been throughout the season both socially and artistically the rival.

MR. MAPLESON expects to take Nilsson, Roze, Ricciardi, and Haak to America early in the autumn. It is not definitely decided if Gye will take his troupe this year, although Mr. Vanderbilt desires him to furnish a troupe for the new opera house.

The theatrical representation of the play of the "Agamemnon" at Oxford has given a stimulus to the study of the classics there such as a hundred thousand lectures by tutors would have failed to give. Men who ordinarily never look at Greek plays save under compulsion have been eagerly scanning and discussing them.

JOSEPH MCARDLE, Forrest's business manager, is dead. He worked hard for the tragedian, but made nothing for himself, got no bequest, and died a pauper in the Forrest home. McArdle was in early life a butcher, and attracted Forrest's attention by noisily and persistently applauding him at the Bowery theatre. Forrest made him the landlord of the old Florence inn, at Broadway and Walker street, and afterwards entrusted his own business to him.