

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited), at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury 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 15th, 1883.				Corresponding week, 1882.			
Mon.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Mon.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.	75°	50°	62°	Mon.	75°	65°	71°
Tues.	76°	60°	68°	Tues.	78°	65°	71°
Wed.	78°	62°	70°	Wed.	79°	68°	73°
Thur.	84°	62°	73°	Thur.	79°	68°	73°
Fri.	77°	65°	71°	Fri.	80°	68°	74°
Sat.	71°	50°	60°	Sat.	81°	61°	72°
Sun.	76°	63°	69°	Sun.	81°	66°	73°

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Venetian Fisher Boy—Seal Fishing, in the North Sea—The Marquis of Lansdowne, Governor-General Designate of Canada—Our Royal Midshipman—The Terrible Disaster at Sunderland—Cotton Culture in the South—The late Dr. Colenso—General Knollys, Usher of the Black Rod—Taking Possession of the Camp—The Revolving Carriage—Principles of Physiognomical Hairdressing.

LETTER-PRESS.—The State of Parties—The Salmon Fisheries—The Marquis of Lansdowne—The late Bishop Colenso—The late Sir William Knollys—What the Traveller said at Sunset—Lies told to Children—Mery—H.M.S. "Canada"—Musical and Dramatic—Our Blue Blood—Castle-Building—Dulcic—Why?—Villanelle to Helen—How Englishmen Pronounce English—The Primitive Dinner—The Antiquity of Man—Foot Notes—Gharochean—Her Reward—Russian Nihilism seen from Within—Society Proverbs—Gossip on Gloves—Echoes from London—Echoes from Paris—At Sorrento—John Baptist Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati—Varieties—Our Chess Column—Miscellany.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, July 21, 1883.

THE STATE OF PARTIES.

A curious and important movement is afoot in the political parties of the Province of Quebec. There is a marked division among both the Liberals and Conservatives; and in both cases the difference has arisen out of personal causes.

The old Rouge party was ably represented by *La Patrie*, whose influence was almost exclusive so long as M. Joly continued as leader. But when that gentleman resigned in favor of M. Mercier, *La Patrie* became so lukewarm in its adhesion that the new chief of the Opposition resolved upon establishing an organ of his own. This he has succeeded in doing, despite an array of financial and other difficulties. *Le Temps* will henceforth be pitted against *La Patrie* and a lively warfare may be anticipated. M. Mercier professes to be a moderate, while the other wing is confessedly radical, especially in its democratic ideas. While *La Patrie* has a strong backing, is commercially prosperous, and enjoys the prestige of a purity of occupation in the political field, *Le Temps* is supported by some of the very best men in the Liberal ranks, such as M. Marchand, editor-in-chief, Messrs. Laflamme, Laurier, Langelier, Poirier, Tremblay, Christin, and Bouthillier.

The Conservatives are divided in a precisely similar manner. The old governing party is still valiantly represented by *La Minerve* and *Le Monde*, while the secessionists or *Castors* have a doughty champion in *L'Etendard*. The patrons of the latter are by no means insignificant men. M. De Boncherville has been Premier of the Province. Dr. Ross has been President of the Council, and is otherwise a man of ability. M. Beaubien has been Speaker of the Legislative Assembly. M. Trudel is a Senator and a powerful writer. We know less of M. Bellerose, although we believe that his influence is circumscribed and local. The cause of contention is ostensibly the sale of the North Shore Railway, and the subsequent administration of M. Mousseau, but there is reason to believe that the real motive power of the *Castors* is mainly personal.

There are many men in both parties who deplore these divisions, regarding them as signs of pusillanimity and sources of weakness. From our point of view, we do not share that opinion. In so far as they result in stirring public opinion, causing the people to read and take an interest in political questions, these quarrels are a healthful symptom. They show that the electors are willing and able to judge for themselves, that they refuse to be blindly led, and they are not afraid to exact of their chiefs a strict account of

their stewardship. Even if it be proven that the guiding spirits are ruled by personal and selfish motives, the result will be none the less beneficial, because the mass of the people are influenced only by the general argument.

From another point of view, however, these wranglings are singularly out of place at this particular time. The French Canadians are practically omnipotent in this Province. Since 1867 they have had the management of affairs almost exclusively in their own hands. They have to shoulder the responsibility of the present lamentable condition of things in Quebec. The situation is of the gravest character, and it is their duty to face it. They need not expect to get assistance from Ottawa, for that is utterly out of the question, and their leader knows it. Instead, therefore, of branching off wildly into four parties or factions, raking up old issues, debating purely theoretical questions, and tearing up the reputation of their best men on both sides, they ought to tighten their ranks, approach each other in a generous spirit of conciliation, and work together to draw their native Province out of the Slough of Despond. Party ought to give way to country, and politics should be merged in patriotism.

We shall be told that this union is utopian. We are afraid it is. But it ought not to be. The present is not the first time that Canadian administration has been driven into a *cul-de-sac*. It is not the first time that the hard necessity of coalition has been met with and bravely accepted. The history of the McNab-Morin administration should be a standing lesson for our statesmen. The example of George Brown, in 1864, proves conclusively that when there is a great object in view—no less than the salvation of the country—the strongest passions can be silenced, and the greatest sacrifices cheerfully made. The occasion is a vital one. The opportunities of doing a good act are splendid. Let the ultras of both parties go on with their nonsense, but let the moderate, sensible men coalesce, at least for a time, until the old Province is saved.

THE SALMON FISHERIES.

Mr. Whitaker's communication in your illustrated number of the 7th inst., admits that with all the assistance derived from fish-hatcheries as well as protection, our salmon fisheries have not improved to the extent anticipated a quarter of a century ago, when the Government system of protection was initiated. The public officials connected with these fisheries at the time were told and warned that their system would be worse than useless. The existence on the shores of the St. Lawrence within tidal influences of hundreds of fixed weirs,—the use by the permission of the Government in their leases, of mesh nets, anchored in the course of the fish, along the shores to and from their fisheries to the sea, would destroy, as has been done the fish hatched in localities above the tidal flow,—thus there could be no return of the fish produced in the hatcheries of Ontario. The young salmon could not reach the sea, and any that might have escaped, risked capture in these engines on their return; hence the fourteen years operations in Ontario were against nature and common sense. Among other grave mistakes was the leasing of the fisheries in the different Provinces and allowing these destructive nets to be used therein. The leases have been declared illegal, and it is now a fair question whether the local governments can lease these fisheries and allow in "floatable rivers," the anchoring of fixtures which cannot be placed in any position, without impeding the public right of navigation with boats and other small craft. The titles giving leave to fish with any kind of engines originally granted would appear to be abrogated by the recent law changing the tenure, and for which the grantees have been indemnified; however that may be, it is a sound principle that no fixtures can be tolerated that obstruct navigation.

The objection to fixed engines of any kind in the capture of salmon was fully discussed many years ago; all naturalists and men of science condemn them. The gentlemen of the Fish and Game Protection Club in your city have before them in a minute book the most conclusive opinions on the subject, and I would most respectfully suggest to these sportsmen to give the lordly salmon a helping hand, as it must be remembered that the St. Lawrence with its tributaries (including the Ottawa and the Saguenay and their tributaries) forms the connecting link between the great lakes of the West and the tides of the Atlantic creating a fishing ground unrivalled in capacity and extent. Every tributary in this vast field may be restocked, but the obstacles preventing the migration to the sea from the spawning grounds of the young salmon and the return of the fish must be removed, or the spending of public money is useless.

F. W. G. AUSTIN.

Maple Hurst, 6th July, 1883.

THE MARQUIS OF LANDSOWNE.

The Marquis of Lorne, whose term of service as Governor-General of Canada will be completed in October, is to be succeeded by the Marquis of Lansdowne.

The Right Hon. Henry Charles Keith-Petty-Fitzmaurice, Marquis of Lansdowne, who was born in 1845, is the elder son of Henry, fourth Marquis, K.G., his mother being the Hon. Emily Jane Elphinstone de Flahault, eldest daughter of the Comte de Flahault, and Baroness Nairne in her own right. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford, and was formerly a Captain in the Wilts Yeomanry Cavalry. He succeeded his father in the Marquisate and other titles in 1866. Lord Lansdowne was a Lord of the Treasury from 1863 to 1872, and Under Secretary of War from the latter date till 1874. He was appointed Under Secretary for India when Mr. Gladstone took office in 1880, but retired two months afterwards, owing to a disagreement with the Irish policy of the Government. He is a magistrate for Wiltshire, and also for the County of Kerry. His lordship married, in 1869, Lady Maui Evelyn Hamilton, youngest daughter of the Duke of Abercorn.

THE LATE BISHOP COLENZO.

The Right Rev. John William Colenso, D.D., Bishop of Natal, whose death last week was announced from Durban, was born in 1814. He early gave signs of remarkable arithmetical and mathematical ability, and at Cambridge graduated in 1836 as Second Wrangler and Smith's prizeman, receiving a Fellowship from his College (St. John's) where he became assistant tutor. He speedily turned his fondness for figures to account by publishing two elementary works on Algebra and Arithmetic, which at once became the standard school works of the day, almost completely superseding the elder textbooks. These were followed by a more advanced Algebra and a work on Plane Trigonometry. In 1846 he was appointed Rector of Forncett St. Mary, and in that little village worked hard for seven years, being offered, and accepting, the Bishopric of Natal in 1853. There he devoted himself to missionary labors with characteristic energy, studied Zulu, and compiled a grammar and dictionary of that tongue, not, however, neglecting the literature of his own country, as, amongst other things, he published a new translation of the Epistle to the Romans, with comments, which excited considerable discussion at the time, for he expressed a fervent hope that the heathen would be saved, and pronounced against eternal punishment. His next work, however, was one of far greater importance, and one which threw all religious circles in England into a fever of consternation, and caused its author in many directions to be looked upon as an absolute heretic. It was entitled "The Pentateuch and the Book of Joshua Critically Examined." In this Dr. Colenso, as a recent writer remarks, boldly attacked the Mosaic authorship of the books in question, and pointed out in detail what he considered to be flaws fatal to the historical accuracy of the narratives contained in them. Moreover, his view was that the New Testament, in quoting these books as authoritative, merely went according to the traditions of the Jewish Church, without any examination of their claim to accuracy. As may be imagined, such outspoken opinions raised a theological tempest. The books were condemned by the Houses of Convocation—though only, be it said, by a small majority—and the Metropolitan of the Cape, Bishop Gray, pronounced Dr. Colenso's deposition from his Bishopric. Then ensued a long litigation, which ended in the Privy Council pronouncing that Bishop Gray had no jurisdiction whatever in the matter. Next the Council of the Colonial Bishops' Fund declined to pay Dr. Colenso his stipend, but here again he was successful, and he continued in his see until the day of his death—his admirers and followers presenting him with a purse of three thousand guineas as a testimonial. In 1874 he again visited England, and was inhibited by various Bishops from preaching within their Dioceses. While in England he championed the cause of Langlibalele, and so impressed Lord Carnarvon that he commuted the sentence on that chief into simple banishment. This action and his pronounced sympathy with the natives of South Africa caused him much unpopularity in Natal, and this was not bettered by the intercourse he held with Cetewayo and the Zulus, by whom he was known as "Father of his people." His correspondence with Sir Bartle Frere and his urgent pleadings on behalf of the Zulus are matters of history too well known to need recapitulation here. When the King became a captive he visited him in his prison at Cape Town, and did his utmost to soften the rigors of his confinement. Since that time there is little to record of Dr. Colenso's career, save that he continued his translations of the Scriptures into Zulu, and ever labored for the welfare of the natives, by whom he will be deeply regretted as a staunch and true friend.

THE LATE SIR WILLIAM KNOLLYS.

General the Right Hon. Sir William T. Knollys, K.C.B., Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, who died recently, was born on August 1st, 1797. He was the eldest son of the late General William Knollys, who for many years

held the title of Earl of Banbury until the House of Lords decided his claim to the Earldom, and began his military career as a cadet at Woolwich. He entered the army as ensign in December, 1813, and served in the Peninsular War. His regiment did not take part in the Battle of Waterloo, but formed part of the Army of Occupation of Paris, and there Sir William often mounted guard at the Palais Royal and Luxembourg. After passing through the intermediate grades, he became Major-General in 1854, in which year he was also made Governor of Guernsey. In the following year he was appointed to the command of the Division then forming at Aldershot, and under his supervision the camp there was organized. From April, 1861, to July, 1862, he was Vice-President of the Council of Military Education, and he resigned that appointment to enter the service of the Prince of Wales as his Treasurer and Controller of his Household. In 1877 he received from the Queen the appointment of Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, and became Groom of the Stole to the Prince of Wales. A few days before he died the *Times* tells us he was gazetted in succession to the late Lord Rokeby to the Colonelcy of the Scots Guards, the regiment in which his father had served, and which he himself had entered seventy years before. The honor thus conferred on him he highly appreciated, and when it was offered to him he is reported to have declared that he preferred it to the peerage which as a youth he had lost—referring in his observation to the Earldom of Banbury. In 1830 Sir William Knollys married Elizabeth, daughter of the late Sir John St. Aubyn.

AN association of newspapers in West Virginia are considering the proposal to begin the use of the new spellings which have been recommended by the English and American Philological Societies. The committee does us the honor to ask suggestions on the step. There is little to be said beyond what the intelligence and common sense of the association have already at command. The results of the experiments begun by the *Chicago Tribune* and other papers some four years ago are well known to the public. They are favorable in one point, and not very favorable in another. The acceptance of the reform by the people has been rapid and appreciative, far beyond what there was reason to expect, judging from the history of previous changes in the language. But the support of the press has been inadequate. There are many influential journals that accept the principle of reform, but they delay under various pretexts putting it in practice, and accordingly the newspaper advance is much less than that among the people. To remedy the defect there is needed just the action which the Wheeling Intelligencer and the West Virginia Press Association are contemplating. In beginning such a movement, it is very important that its nature be thoroughly understood. The reader of the associated journals should know, at the outset, that the work they are called upon to take part in is not one for mere personal pleasure, but for the great good of the public. It is undertaken in response to the earnest recommendations of the most eminent scholars and philanthropists of the English speaking countries, and their purpose is not any immediate returns to our individual cash box, but to secure immense advantages for those to come after us. In view of the incalculable gains we may confer on our children and the countless generations of the future by making the language perfect, plain, simple and regular, we are presumed to be willing to incur a slight sacrifice of present comfort, to suffer a little halt in the ease of our reading in order that the millions who are to take up the task after us may be spared the years and years of needless labor which we have wasted on our orthographic chaos. There is undeniably a gain in the very first steps toward a perfect system, but it is so slight compared with the trouble of changing old habits that it is not worth naming. We may at once call the beginning a sacrifice, but we should add that it is a sacrifice which every person of public spirit should glory in making, which every lover of his race should even hasten with impatience to begin. He should take up his paper, magazine or book with its well-considered, well-approved simplifications and he should welcome with the gladness of charity, with the triumphant joy of the martyr whatever crucifixion of old associations the truth may be required to be made. And he will easily do this, if he will but keep in view the noble object of the work, and instead of thinking solely of his own selfish ease will bestow a thought on the benefit and happiness of others. A movement of this character will command, it is to be hoped, the unanimous support of the association. Starting with the force and authority of such a body success will be assured at once. The difficulties which beset the pioneers who entered the path in a straggling sort of way, without complete uniformity of step and concert of action, will be avoided by the members of this association. They will escape the objection of encouraging chaos, every editor with his separate system; their co-operation in the reform will not be mistaken for a mere newspaper sensation, the "boom" of a single journal or the bid of this or that journalist for notoriety. Setting out as one body, following the path which has been clearly marked out by the philological societies of England and America, they cannot fail of a brilliant success. Theirs will be the first association of the kind in the English-speaking world to take a definite step for the reform of the language.