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TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

October 16th, 1880.			Corresponding week, 1879.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon... 67°	49°	58°	Mon... 61°	51°	56°
Tues... 66°	38°	52°	Tues... 60°	50°	55°
Wed... 55°	37°	46°	Wed... 62°	44°	53°
Thur... 61°	38°	50°	Thur... 62°	46°	54°
Fri... 56°	44°	50°	Fri... 57°	52°	54°
Sat... 59°	43°	51°	Sat... 76°	60°	68°
Sun... 56°	30°	43°	Sun... 72°	58°	65°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.  
Montreal, Saturday, October 23, 1880.

THE WEEK.

SEVERAL co operative stores are about to be established in this city on the same principle as in England. This is one of the results of a revival of manufactures on a large scale.

THE Halifax *Herald* makes the almost incredible statement that the 97th Regiment, which is about to leave that garrison, organized a plot to attack the town and destroy what property it could before leaving. Its conduct has been so bad of late that staid citizens regretted it "had not been sent out to be decimated by the Zulus or Afghans."

Two rather important bits of news reach us as we go to press—the contemplated deposition of Prince JEROME from the leadership of the Bonapartist party, and the voluntary offer of a co-regency by the CZAR to his heir, on condition that the latter will recognize the Imperial rank and title of hismorganatic wife, the beautiful Princess DOLGOROUKI.

It may not be amiss to remind our readers that the law forbids trout fishing from the 1st October to the 31st December. Between those two dates the fish spawn, and it is everybody's duty to cooperate with the Government in the protection of this delicious fish. The penalty for each infraction of the law is a fine of twenty dollars or one month in jail.

THE most memorable season in the annals of lacrosse has terminated with the championship in the hands of the Toronto Club. It is to be regretted that there should have been any ground for protest on the part of the Shamrocks, as that circumstance leaves the whole question in a state of disagreeable uncertainty. The great match took place at Toronto on Saturday last.

THERE might have been some sense in the attempts made, last year, to pass off the round little labels of the MACDONALD tobacco factory of this city for five cent pieces, but how anybody could go to the trouble of counterfeiting the copper cent is more than one can understand. But the feat has been tried and the counterfeits have been caught circulating in New Brunswick. The pattern is that of the issue of 1859, and the resemblance is said

to be perfect, the only flaw being the dull sound of the article.

AFTER altogether too much delay, the Provincial Government have come to a decision respecting the Montreal terminus of the Occidental Railway. The station is to be fixed at the old barracks at Dalhousie square, and the workshops are to be located at the gaol grounds, Papineau road. This decision is wise geographically as well as economically. It is to be hoped that the works will be proceeded with at once, as the great distance of the Hochelaga station has hitherto been a drawback to the road.

As we foresaw at the close of our article on the subject last week, the Porte has decided upon surrendering Duleigno, and an *irade* to that effect has been promulgated. Some delay has been encountered through the opposition of the Albanians, but RIZA PASHA is master of the situation and will, doubtless, find the means of enforcing the will of his sovereign. As to the Greek boundary, which is the next point of controversy, it would appear that the Powers, disheartened by their experience in Albania, will leave the matter to be fought out by the litigants themselves.

THE result of the elections in Ohio and Indiana has immeasurably increased the chances of Republican success in November. Not only was Ohio retained, but its Republican majority rose to 29,000; and not only was Indiana won, but the majority there reached 5,000. Local causes may have contributed much to this result, but do not wholly account for them. National issues entered largely into the campaign. There is no sign of panic among the Democrats, however, and if they remain united to the end, especially in New York, the Presidential contest may yet be a very close one.

THE crisis in Ireland has reached another important stage. Without warning, the Government have suddenly determined on prosecuting several of the leading members of the Land League for seditious utterances and practices. What immediate effect this will have upon the agitation remains to be seen. All the forms of law will naturally be observed, and this, of course, will entail delay, during which it is probable that violent demonstrations may be eschewed. Meantime, the clergy are strongly counselling moderation, and the Pope, who has been appealed to, supports them in this course of action.

THE Quebec Government are setting a good example in saving money to the Province by their revision of the staff of Parliamentary clerks. Those whose services are not required will receive liberal bonuses. We fancy that there are many whose services are not required either in Quebec, Toronto or Ottawa. Indeed, the Federal Civil Service should be entirely overhauled. The waste of public money in many of the departments has been stigmatized as "wicked" by one who ought to know. Men who have work for only three or four months a year should not be paid a full annual salary, and should not be allowed to spend the rest of their time in lucrative positions.

WE publish to-day a full page engraving of the Cologne cathedral, whose completion was celebrated on Friday and Saturday last. We are informed by telegraph that the Imperial *cortege* proceeded to the cathedral, and was received by the dean amidst the ringing of bells and artillery salutes. *Te Deum* was sung, after which the Imperial procession traversed the cathedral, and the Emperor delivered a short address. The popular enthusiasm was remarkable. The Emperor, in his address, thanked all the German governments for their co-operation towards the completion of the cathedral, and concluded as follows:—"May this splendid monu-

ment remain, by the grace of God, as a promise of peace in all lands."

ANOTHER good point for Canada, and from an unexpected quarter. A writer in *Turf, Field and Farm*, of New York, contends that the celebrated mare "Maud S.," who has trotted a mile in the incredible time of 2.10 $\frac{1}{4}$ , owes her good qualities, in great measure, to the French-Canadian blood that is in her. He says that pacing and trotting are alike natural gifts with the French Canadian, and that, as in Kentucky, most of the best saddle and trotting strains owe their qualities greatly to a leaven of Canadian, so in Pennsylvania, the reputation once enjoyed by that State for her very superior horses was due to the same method of breeding. There is, doubtless, much truth in this, and the question arises—why are we letting this remarkable breed die out? Surely the famous race of Canadian ponies might be revived, and the blood of "St. Laurent" and "Bayard" be once more made to figure in the glories of the turf.

A writer in the *Mail* wants to know by what right the Montreal Lacrosse Club, in their recent annual games, put up the championship for competition? In his opinion they had no right to do so at all, and advertising their club games as being for the Championship of Canada, and "bringing on" a lot of American professional amateurs to carry them off, was a piece of presumption on their part. We can assure the writer that the Montreal Club did not "bring on" the American athletes who appeared at the games. These came pursuant to an open call, by which Canadians of all parts were equally invited. We believe that the Americans who came were not "professional amateurs," but amateurs pure and simple, and that their standing was satisfactorily ascertained before they were allowed to compete. We agree with the writer, however, that it is time there was a National Athletic Association, including lacrosse, cricket, rowing, snow-shoe and foot-ball clubs, whose duty it would be to issue challenges for the Championship of Canada.

THE following from the *Weekly Notes*, of Philadelphia, is odd, to say the least of it, and deserves attention:—"There are but two free and intelligent countries on this continent,—the Dominion of Canada and the United States of America. The former has until very recently managed its tariff policy with reference to 'revenue only'; and even the recent change in her tariff hardly takes it out of that category. The latter during the ninety years of her existence under a National Constitution has had about two years of Protective Tariff to one of 'Tariff for Revenue only.' So far as the two systems are capable of a test, it is furnished by the condition of these two countries, and the result of the test is seen in the wholesale emigration of the people of the young and resourceful country on our northern frontier, as they leave it for the United States. Sixty thousand Canadians have this year come over to settle in the United States. The people of the Dominion are thus declaring that Free Trade has made it 'a good country to move away from,' and that America is the land of hope and outlook, not only for Europe, but for the more intelligent portion of its colonists."

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.

AN INDEPENDENT ESTIMATE OF CANADA.

Our readers are aware that a number of English Members of Parliament, and Delegates of the Tenant Farmers' have visited the Dominion during the summer for the purpose of seeing the country for themselves and making reports of its adaptability as a field of immigration and settlement. Most of these reports have been published, and it is satisfactory to know that, in general, they have been highly favourable to our country. The last of them has just come to hand in the shape of a speech made by Professor SHELDON, British Agricultural Delegate, who, in company with his associate, Mr. SPARROW, was banqueted last week at Charlottetown, P. E. I. Mr. SHELDON'S views are important and interesting, because they bear the marks of judgment and impartiality.

He said that, in going through Canada, he had been struck mainly with three things:—

- I. The vastness of the country.
- II. The loyalty of its people.
- III. Their faith in the future of the Dominion.

He thought they were perfectly justifiable in that faith, because they had a vast territory, full of natural capabilities and wealth, a fertile and a beneficial climate. Proceeding to particulars, he reviewed the condition of each Province as he had found it.

Manitoba he declared to be a country of surprising richness, marvellously fertile, with a deep soil. The resources of that soil he judged to be practically inexhaustible, and it might be used for years without danger of its fertility being marred. He would not, however, advise old English farmers to go to Manitoba, but rather to Ontario. Their sons might go to the Prairie Province, and there a fine field was open to them.

He spoke very highly of Ontario, although he thought that it had been over-cropped with wheat, and that to restore its soil, they should do as they are doing in England, go in for the raising of stock and dairy farming, with green crops. That our western farmers are alive to this fact is apparent from the change they are introducing in conformity with the advice of Mr. SHELDON.

In regard to Quebec, the delegate had not much to say, except for the Eastern Townships. There is unfortunately too much truth in the criticism that some of the portions of this Province are backward, and the excuses that have been adduced only confirm the fact. Still the people are waking up, and there has been a movement within the past year or two, which encourages the belief that the ancient Province is about to rise from its lethargy. Its natural resources are undoubtedly very great, and need only energy and intelligent enterprise to produce the best results.

Mr. SHELDON did not expect to find Prince Edward Island so fine a country as it is. It reminded him of England more than any part of Canada, and those who have visited the Island will readily agree with him. He pronounced the soil good, not strong but easily worked. He referred to the deposits of mussel mud, and said that nowhere in Canada had he seen the grass land so nice. Speaking of stock, he said that their horses and sheep were good, but their cattle decidedly inferior. Those who viewed the Prince Edward Island display, at the late Dominion Exhibition in this city, will be disposed to coincide with