

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury St., 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.

November 21st, 1880.			Corresponding week, 1879.								
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.
Max. 33°	35°	35°	36°	34°	30°	37°	35°	45°	41°	35°	25°
Min. 25°	21°	23°	26°	19°	30°	28°	28°	31°	31°	27°	16°
Mean. 27°	28°	29°	31°	27°	25°	33°	31°	33°	33°	31°	23°

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, November 27, 1880.

## 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 payment.

## THE WEEK.

WE may expect stirring news from Russia within a short time. There appears no doubt that the marriage of the Czar with the Princess DOLGOROUKI has been received with feelings of indignation in the best circles, and it would be no wonder if this disaffection, coupled with renewed Nihilist outbreaks, led to grave results.

A FACTOR in the Irish agitation is the attitude of the Papal authority by whom the principles to be observed are set down with remarkable lucidity. The Pope and the Bishops rather encourage the Irish people to seek legitimate satisfaction for their needs, and redress for their wrongs, but incendiarism, destruction of property, and homicide are clearly not among means that can be countenanced. This defines the whole situation in the sharpest and truest outlines.

THE prophets are at variance as to the continuance of the present cold weather. Some predict that the snow will stick; others are equally certain that we may still have a taste of Indian summer. It is to be hoped that the latter may turn out true. If the present snow remains and the cold continues, the winter will date from the 15th November, which is altogether too early. We presume that there have been no such premature indications of winter in the past ten years.

It is a queer spectacle in this nineteenth century, and in old England of all places—the imprisonment of clergymen for ritualistic practices. Rev. Messrs. DALE, ENRIGHT and GREEN have been condemned by the Court of Arches for continuing their ritualistic practices despite the orders of the court. And their imprisonment is not merely nominal, either. These gentlemen are not only deprived of their liberty, but have to submit to the rather rigid code of disciplinary rules.

ALTHOUGH the official organs continue strenuously denying the fact, there seems considerable reason to believe that the British Cabinet are not perfectly harmonious on the Irish question. The Whig wing advocate the suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act as an initial measure of repression, while the Radical section are energetically opposed to any step of the kind. Meantime the agitation has not subsided at all in Ireland, nor is it likely to abate now that there is no reason to anticipate a meeting of Parliament before the holidays.

MICHAEL DAVITT on his arrival at Cork, from his recent tour in the United States, made a lengthy statement of the results of his mission which was not altogether satisfactory. He said that, while the public opinion of America was unquestionably favourable to the Irish land movement, the Americans needed further information on the subject, and a great deal of work had yet to be done. Another point that he made is very important, and will doubtless attract serious attention in Ireland. He declared it was vital to the movement that Americans should be convinced the Land League did not give the slightest encouragement to outrages.

THE whole of last week was devoted to boat-racing and the despatches from the Thames course superseded almost every other kind of intelligence. With the portraits of HANLAN and TRICKETT in the present issue, we give an account of the great contest for the championship of the world which took place, last Monday week, the 15th inst. The Hop Bitters Race occupied the three last days of the week, resulting in a decided victory for LAYCOCK, the Australian. That oarsman became so elated in consequence that he next challenged HANLAN for the championship, the race to take place within a brief period.

THE citizens of Montreal, Halifax and St. John are responding nobly to the call of distress which comes from the miners' families at Stellarton. This city has been divided into districts and a number of gentlemen have volunteered as canvassers. Already \$2,000 have been sent on. Toronto, Ottawa, Quebec and other cities will not be behind hand. The need is very pressing owing to the early advent of what bodes to be a severe winter. It is estimated that a fund of \$20,000 at least will be required to meet the wants of the widows and orphans. We publish in the present issue two sketches of the explosions at Stellarton, kindly furnished by a gentleman resident on the spot, and our sketches are accompanied by a description of the appalling catastrophe.

IN publishing the portraits of the distinguished French gentlemen who compose a delegation visiting the Dominion, and more particularly the Province of Quebec, for business purposes, we cannot refrain from alluding to the grand banquet offered them in this city by a large number of our French-Canadian friends. The three gentlemen made remarkable speeches in which they not only expressed their entire satisfaction with the resources of the country, and their confidence in the entire success of the Credit Foncier Scheme, but further declared their admiration of the freedom of our institutions, and the harmony existing between all

classes of the community under the liberalizing influence of the British laws. The introduction of French capital into Canada, and the emigration of French settlers on a large scale, will, we doubt not, tend to strengthen still more the ties which bind our English and French populations.

## LAKE SAILORS.

The Imperial authorities have given the Dominion a ship of war for the purpose of training our youthful coast population for the sea. There can be but one opinion as to the need of such training. But it is very certain that it is not alone upon the sea coast that marine training is needed. This year the disasters upon the great lakes have been peculiarly distressing and numerous, and there can be no question that the majority of them have been caused by the lack of knowledge exhibited by the crews. There is plenty of room for a training ship upon the lakes as well as at St. John. We know of cases in which vessels have gone out manned by farm labourers out of work, with perhaps a man or two who can point out the manner of unfurling a sail and keeping the ship's head before the wind and steering for a given point. As long as the weather is fair this kind of conduct answers its purpose, but let any storm arise and the poor creatures on board are as helpless and useless as so many sticks of wood. The subject is one which should commend itself to the consideration of the Dominion Government and measures should be taken to prevent unfit persons undertaking the control of vessels on inland waters and also to provide some means of obtaining certified training, the lack of which at present causes much loss of life and property.

## OUR CATTLE TRADE.

It is not often that official orations, in answer to formal addresses contain very much that is other than platitudinous and stereotyped in character. Now and again there is a departure from the beaten track, and even in the conventional phraseology of such an address as we allude to, there is found matter worthy of study and preservation. In an ethical aspect such a departure was made in the case of Lord DUFFERIN's valedictory speech at Toronto. That speech will always be worthy of perusal from the fact that the sterling advice given in it was not alone applicable to the people of the period, but to all who will follow. In a practical aspect such a departure was made by the GOVERNOR-GENERAL in his speech at the opening of the Provincial Exhibition of Ontario. His EXCELLENCY, in that speech, touched upon a subject, at this moment of utmost importance to the people of Canada in general, though, perhaps, of more immediate interest to the farming community. We know now, and have had ample evidence from initiatory experience, that Canada may, if she chooses, be the granary and source of general food supply of Great Britain. We know that it will be, if we choose, from the vast fields of the North-West that the wheat supply will be drawn which, in the future, will take the place of that now purchased in the valleys of the Danube and elsewhere. But at the same time, as the growth of wheat decreases in volume in the older provinces, the latter will more than compensate for the change of producing—once more we say if we choose—the cattle and the dairy produce now imported into England from certain portions of the European continent, and even now in a small degree from this country and the United States. This being the case we should consider carefully the opportunities of the older provinces, and are we taking time by the forelock and preparing for the next quarter of a century? When this reflection is forced upon us, the soundness of the advice given by the MARQUIS of LORNE, on the occasion referred to, becomes more marked. He said to the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, "At the present moment you have advantages with regard

to the protection afforded you in the permission given to land your cattle alive in the old country, when it is denied to the States, which cannot be expected to last. It is impossible to urge too strongly the necessity of preparation against a time when American cattle will be again admitted into England. Unless you get the very best stock and produce high graded beasts, you cannot hold your own." Now, do the great body of our farmers act upon this principle? Our Exhibitions always show good stock, but our Exhibitions only represent an infinitesimal portion of the live stock of the country. The magnificent animals in the Townships and at Bow Park could not be excelled, but is this stock being distributed with necessary speed? We fear not. A journey through Ontario will indicate that in this all important matter of stock a large body of the agriculturists show culpable indifference. We know that in the old County of York a gentleman freely offered a short time ago to place at the disposal of the farmers a couple of pure bulls for the purpose of improving the stock of the district. Sooner than avail themselves of this offer, at the cost only of a little trouble, these farmers preferred to jog along with their traditional "runts," and probably are doing so to-day. This we fear is but a typical case. But such a shortsighted policy is one which cannot but be full of disaster and loss to the farmers. At no time does poor stock pay, but in view of the possible trade in cattle open to the country, and the certain competition with the United States, our farmers will be acting a suicidal part if they do not pay the utmost attention to the necessary improvements of their live stock. Among our many agricultural subscribers our note of warning will, we feel, have to be taken in good part. The rumour that the restrictions upon the importation of American cattle into England are about to be modified, makes the remarks of the GOVERNOR-GENERAL doubly important and worthy of attention at the present time.

## A MORBID NATIONALISM.

We have observed with pain and anxiety, during the past year, a current of unfair complaint and ungenerous criticism, on the part of a few of our French-Canadian contemporaries, relative to fancied cases of injustice to the French-Canadian nationality in the distribution of public offices, and neglect of the French language in official documents. In a heterogeneous community like ours, where harmony is essential on broad lines, however we may differ on minor points, there is no style of controversy more dangerous than this. In individual examples of real or supposed grievance, it is well enough to speak out and seek redress, but when the subject is continually harped upon for the palpable purpose of creating a "sensational," the result is apt to be deplorable. In the instance of one of these papers we are glad to see that the proprietor has intervened by an overhauling of his editorial staff, thus changing its tone, but others still persist in their course. For having mildly protested against his fallacies we have drawn down on our heads the wrath of one of those writers, on two several occasions, without, however, seeing in what way he has mended his case. We venture to state that the English language should be taught as a leading course in all the schools, academies and colleges of the Province of Quebec, in the interest of the French-Canadian youth themselves, because by the end of the century this country will be essentially English, and those who are ignorant of that language would be left in the back ground. What harm is there in stating this? Is it not true? Do not present appearances attend to prove the assertion?

It need not be repeated that no one of us is hostile to the French language, the French nationality, or French habits and customs. If a few affect to look down on these, they only show their folly and ignorance of the essential conditions of our common country. To take a late ex-