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TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

July 31st, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon... 75°	62°	70° 5'	Mon... 85°	75°	80°
Tues... 76°	63°	69° 5'	Tues... 80°	65°	72° 5'
Wed... 74°	62°	68°	Wed... 79°	65°	71° 5'
Thur... 76°	63°	69° 5'	Thur... 74°	64°	69°
Fri... 78°	62°	70°	Fri... 73°	55°	63° 5'
Sat... 84°	65°	74° 5'	Sat... 78°	63°	70° 5'
Sun... 90°	65°	77° 5'	Sun... 78°	64°	71°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, August 6th, 1881.

THE WEEK.

The results of the census as published are sufficiently encouraging, all things considered. The percentage of increase throughout the country has been 18.02 per cent. in the last ten years, as against 15 per cent. in the ten years preceding. Comparison with the rate of increase in the States shows at first sight a large difference between our 18 and their 30 per cent., but the fact is that the increase of our neighbours' population is due in the main to the opening out of vast fields for colonization in the West. Our own great western prairies are only now being made accessible to immigration, and another ten years may show a great difference in that direction. Meanwhile if we compare our increase with that of the New England States, we find that the five older Provinces of Canada are about on a par with these States, 14.55 against 15, while Ontario shows a growth of 3 per cent. more than New England, and scarcely less than that of the Middle States of the Union.

The increase in population in the cities of Canada is as follows:—

	1871.	1881.	Increase.	p. c.
Montreal....	107,225	140,682	33,457	31
Toronto.....	56,092	86,445	30,353	54
London.....	15,828	19,763	3,937	25
Ottawa.....	21,545	27,417	5,872	27
Hamilton....	26,716	35,865	9,241	34
Kingston....	12,407	14,093	1,686	14
Quebec.....	59,699	62,447	2,748	4½
Halifax.....	29,582	36,102	6,520	22
St. John....	28,805	26,128	2,677	9

The loss in St. John is, of course, to be attributed to the destruction of so large an area by the conflagration of 1877. Meanwhile Montreal, Toronto, Hamilton show, as might be expected, the largest increase, Montreal the largest in actual numbers, but the western cities a greater growth in proportion to their size. As we have said, considering that, of the ten years included in the census, five were years of great commercial depression, in which the country may be almost said to have stood still, emigration being balanced against exodus, the result is fully as satisfactory as could have been expected; while the close approximation of it to popular expectation is a good guarantee of the accuracy of the figures given.

The effect of the new figures upon the representation of the Provinces will be but slight. Ontario gains 4 members while New Brunswick loses 1, so that the net increase will be 3 members, raising the total of the House of Commons to 209. The basis of representation is fixed by the British North America Act according to the ratio between the population of the various Provinces and that of

Quebec. The latter Province has 65 members in any case, while the ratio between its population and that number gives a basis by which the representation of the other Provinces is determined. By the present census Ontario will be entitled to 92 members as against in the present Parliament, while the others, with the exception of New Brunswick, will remain at their present figures, viz:—Quebec, 65; New Brunswick, 16; Nova Scotia, 21; P. E. Island, 6; Manitoba, 4, and British Columbia, 6.

The illogical and un-Christian arrangement by which the conversion and care of the Indians in the United States was divided up amongst the different denominations, who were forbidden to poach in each other's preserves, has been at last removed by the Department of the Interior. Those denominations which have done real work in the field, the Roman Catholics, Episcopalians, Congregationalists and Presbyterians have no desire for the retention of the existing rule, while others who have done little or nothing, close the gates against the progress of more zealous missionaries. Surely it is something to convert the heathen to Christianity, even if upon conversion they do not hold precisely the same views of the Trinity or conversion by grace as ourselves. It is plainly illogical besides that any regulation of the kind should exist in a country which abhors the idea of a connection between Church and State.

TARGET PRACTICE AND MODERN WARFARE.

A new feature introduced into the recent competition at Wimbledon, shows that the lesson of Majuba Hill has not been wholly lost upon the authorities at home. On the continent they have recognized the fact long since that there is a vast difference between an enemy and a target, as a mark to shoot at, and various devices have been resorted to to produce a greater resemblance between practice firing and the conditions of actual warfare.

The innovation at Wimbledon to which we allude, though open to many objections, and manifestly imperfect in some details, is decidedly a step in the right direction. In the MULLENS competition the targets were of the size of man's head and breast, and they were coloured of an almost invisible grey. The competitors started at a distance of about four hundred yards from the moving targets, ran at the double about one hundred and fifty yards, and then fired as many shots as they could within a minute. They again advanced a hundred yards at the double and fired three volleys kneeling. They charged again to within fifty yards and fired in the standing position for thirty seconds. Meanwhile the dummies were not advancing in the direction of the firing parties or making any attempt to move on their flanks. They were simply trotted slowly at right angles to the shooters, a position they could only have occupied in real war if they had chosen to run away sideways.

Any pigeon shot knows that it is far easier to kill a bird flying at right angles, than to knock over one that, with the courage of desperation, flies straight towards you, while the frustration which such a proceeding occasions in the sportsman's breast would be materially increased if the pigeon carried a breech-loader and was engaged in actually returning his fire. As it was, the ill-success of the firing party is the best proof of how much such practice is needed. Although the greater proportion of the shots were fired at fifty yards, the number of hits showed an average of only two to each man. Of course the grumblers had their explanations ready. Many complained that they couldn't see the targets. But this is a complaint which could hold equally with an enemy, whose main object in life next to seeing and shooting you, (or in some cases even before that), is to prevent your seeing and shooting him. Others

declared that the clouds of dust raised by the bullets obscured their view. But unfortunately the same thing is apt to occur on the battlefield, where in addition to the quiet and inoffensive targets would be replaced by men who would have been blazing away at our men, and have materially added to the dust and smoke, besides rendering deliberate firing most difficult. In fact the difficulties and disagreeables of modern warfare were only partially represented at Wimbledon, and future ingenuity may have more difficult work in store for volunteer shots, if it is intended to attempt to reproduce the conditions of actual fighting.

It is time that we realized, here no less than at home, how little the ordinary training of volunteers, (and regulars for that matter) tends to fit them to be of use in service. The question of accurate shooting is only one of the points in which our men fall short of what may any day be expected of them. If we were ever to be engaged in war with an army composed of large square white individuals, with a black spot in the centre of their anatomy, and if in addition this army was halted at 600, 400 and 200 yards at regular intervals, and remained in each position for a fixed space of time, we may suppose that our men would make excellent practice upon their adversaries. But the known laws of evolution render the production of such a race unlikely under modern conditions of progress, and the modern enemy is more anxious to avoid being shot, than to offer his adversaries a suitable mark. Thus it is that we hail such an effort as that recently made at Wimbledon as the acknowledgment of a practical necessity, and an endeavour to reach our men good shots under the unfavourable circumstances which are usually present on the battlefield. The improvements which will no doubt follow, should result, if due attention be paid, in perfecting the already good shooting of the Volunteers in the direction in which it is now lacking.

All this is not to say that the present system of accurate range firing is all in the wrong, or that the work of past years has been wasted. A good target shot will make little use of his skill in close firing at an opposing foe, where a cool head and a low aim will help him more than a reputation at the butts. But in all modern warfare there is ample chance for long distance shooting to be made most effective. It was in the Indian mutiny that one Ross held a ford for hours, picking off the Sepoys like a sportsman while his companions loaded for him (there were no breech-loaders then), and ROMILLY fell at Majuba Hill from a long range shot fired at leisure by a hidden marksman. But the late struggle in the Transvaal has taught us another need, and the MULLENS competition may claim to be the first step towards preparing volunteers for such encounters as the second unfortunate affair of Sir GEORGE COLLEY'S, when the Boer's advance was practically unchecked by the want of precision which the British fire showed.

DEAN STANLEY.

BY R. W. BOODLE.

All Christendom is agreed that, with Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, one of the brightest ornaments of the religious world has passed away. Not in his own church only, or in his own land has the sense been recognized of the loss that England has sustained. France, Germany, and this continent have combined to pay tribute to the greatness of the departed. In the case of such men as Carlyle or Disraeli, this universal feeling of sorrow is most natural. Had Stanley been the author of a book of world-wide fame or of epoch-making character, like Carlyle; had he for long held the distinguished position of Beaconsfield before the world, we should better understand this. But he was not even a bishop in his own church. His most ardent admirers will hardly dare to predict a long life for his writings. As a Church historian, he was notoriously inaccurate and untrustworthy, partly from an incurable habit of mind, it should seem, partly from the fact that he always wrote as a partisan and was consequently incapable of seeing and reflecting accurately the mind of the past. The secret of his greatness and charm must therefore be looked for rather in his work as a preacher and in the man himself.

To begin with the man himself, Dean Stanley was a man of far from imposing presence, hardly above the middle height, and his first appearance in the pulpit was not calculated to impress his audience. His face was rather keen than imposing, his most noticeable features being his firm mouth and grey eyes. His nose was prominent, though not the aquiline nose of genius, and his forehead high. His voice was thin, and had at first an unpleasantly grating effect on the ear; but the clearness of his enunciation made up for its want of volume, and he was distinctly audible in churches of ordinary size. In other ways he had few of the gifts of an orator. His preaching was addressed rather to the head than the heart. He had none of the natural ease and flow of the Bishop of Peterborough, none of the touching, impassioned eloquence of Dr. Liddon. Yet, strange as it may seem, he was certainly one of the most popular preachers in England. The service at Westminster Abbey on the Sunday succeeding the death of any eminent man, was sure to be crowded by people who came to hear what verdict the Dean was going to pronounce. In this way he was, so to speak, the incarnation of the deliberate verdict of most Englishmen. At St. Mary's, Oxford, which was another pulpit favoured by his constant presence, his discourses took a more philosophic turn, and were to some extent polemical. Here no one could be compared to the Dean as a popular preacher, except Liddon and Wilberforce, the late Bishop of Winchester. For half an hour before the doors were opened, they were besieged by an eager crowd of undergraduates and townsmen, and a sermon by Stanley was not only sure to attract a select gathering of university notables, but was often made the occasion for London celebrities to pay a passing visit to Oxford. I well remember on one occasion seeing Professors Huxley and Max Müller side by side among a crowd of other well-known faces.

It cannot be doubted that the position that the Dean held in England was calculated to give weight and importance to anything he might say. He was the recognized head of the Broad Church party. A pupil and biographer of Dr. Arnold, of Rugby, he carried forth the views of his master. In his own university, the leader of his party was Dr. Jowett, of Balliol College, and Stanley never held the pre-eminence there that was conceded him in the outer world. But Dr. Jowett's style of preaching, as well as his weak voice, precluded his ever becoming a popular preacher, though the philosophic beauty of his discourses and the fact that, in a sense, he was a martyr for the cause, always secured him a large audience in his own university. And Dean Stanley was here regarded as his interpreter to the general public. The two men are to be clearly distinguished. Dr. Jowett, it was said, could not appreciate a fact, or Dean Stanley an idea. Dr. Jowett, it will be remembered, was the contributor of an interesting study on the Interpretation of Scripture to the celebrated volume of "Essays and Reviews," and he had edited several of the Epistles of St. Paul; but he is best known to the outside world by his admirable English edition of Plato. Some of our readers may remember that he was introduced into Mallock's "New Republic" under the title of Dr. Jenkinson, and into the once celebrated "Endymion" under that of Dr. Comeley.

Stanley, on the other hand, was best known to the English world as a preacher and voluminous writer upon Ecclesiastical and other History. His work in the world was well summed up by himself. He who had so often delivered his verdict on great men as they passed away, is said to have pronounced the following words immediately before the stupor which preceded his death: "I have laboured among many frailties and much weakness to make Westminster Abbey more and more a great centre of religious and national life, and I have done this in a truly liberal spirit, without regard to the narrow limitations of creed or dogma." The main outcome of his work could hardly be better expressed. The liberality of his views precluded any ambition he might have entertained for a seat in the Episcopal bench. Otherwise, his moderation and good sense might have been often found serviceable in the narrow and often prejudiced arena of the House of Lords. But as Dean of Westminster, he was by prescription practically untrammelled, and he used his power on the whole wisely. Thus under his regime leading clergymen of other denominations were invited to deliver lectures within the sacred precincts, and on one occasion even a layman, Max Müller, was invited to address Londoners on foreign missions. With him lay the right of interment and permitting the erection of monuments within the Abbey walls. And his patronage here was, as a rule, wisely bestowed. Many of my readers will remember the case of the Prince Imperial, in regard to which most of the Dean's admirers are prone to allow that he showed more courage than prudence in opposing the predominant wishes of England. Yet even here we may well believe that Stanley was actuated by his leading motive of giving Catholicity to the Abbey. The acceptance of the offer of the monument, he wrote, "was in entire conformity with the best traditions of the Abbey in the commemoration of an event most tragical, and, considering all the circumstances of the case, most historical."

Dean Stanley's writings are before the public and will be read with interest, if not for their positive value as historical works, yet for their charm of language, and for the beauty of their description of scenery and costume. In describ-