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TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1880				
Oct. 23rd, 1881.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Mon...	42°	36°	39°	Mon...	55°	50°	53°
Tues...	45°	34°	39°	Tues...	52°	39°	45°
Wed...	46°	34°	40°	Wed...	47°	35°	41°
Thur...	54°	38°	46°	Thur...	52°	32°	42°
Fri...	54°	43°	48°	Fri...	55°	41°	48°
Sat...	54°	42°	48°	Sat...	55°	40°	47°
Sun...	46°	40°	43°	Sun...	51°	43°	47°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 29, 1881.

THE WEEK.

THE visit of the Toronto press on Saturday was highly successful in a social point of view, though the weather was most unpropitious. The match itself resulted in a drawn game, and the dinner subsequently was everything that could be desired. Our friends left on the night mail for Toronto well satisfied with their reception.

MR. STAVELEY HILL, Q.C., M.P. for Staffordshire, made a speech of some importance at the recent prize-giving at St. John's School. Mr. HILL is member for a large agricultural district, and his visit to this country was undertaken with the view of satisfying himself and his constituents as to the capabilities of Canada as a field for emigration. He travelled as far West as he could get, and after some weeks spent on the prairies has returned to England full of the immense possibilities of the North-West as the grain producing country of the future. Not only does he see a large stream of emigrants setting westward, undeterred by the hardships which must await first settlers, but he points out that for those who are unable or unwilling to endure such hardships, there will be vacant farms in Ontario, whose owners are moving west, in which new settlers will find the rough work all ready done for them, and can employ their capital in paying the journey westward of their hardier predecessors. Either way Mr. HILL's voice was raised here, and will be raised in the Western counties in encouraging the emigration of agricultural labourers and small farmers to a country of unlimited prospects, and one moreover in which he perceives a feeling of loyalty for our common Sovereign second in no respect to that of England herself.

WE wonder what Mr. HILL would have said on this latter head had he chanced to visit our theatres here. Do not people know that Englishmen remove their hats invariably during the performance of the national anthem, or is this mark of disrespect a contradiction of the member for Staffordshire's good opinion of our loyalty. Either way it is not as it should be.

THE "Ladies' Dress Reform Association," of which we spoke some weeks back is, it seems, really in earnest in its movements, and the new costume is a *fait accompli*. The *World* describes it as

being for all the world like a riding-habit cut short just to above the ankle, exhibiting merely the extremities of the trousers. Only instead of the dress and nether garments being in cloth, these were of a black brocaded silk stuff that fell gracefully, and looked quiet and lady-like. Trousers worn thus, with a long skirt over them, are very different from the loud vulgar Bloomer costume of former efforts in this direction; and it is just possible that the reform may spread. But to do so it must come from above, else society will not have it on any consideration. At the Ladies' Dress Reform Association may be seen a specimen of this "rational dress," as it is called. In this the trousers are made very wide, with a deep flounce at the extremity, which combines with the skirt worn over them, so that in all ordinary situations no person could possibly tell there was any difference from the present dress of a lady.

ADELINA PATTI's visit to this country is to be a fact after all. She has actually started from Liverpool accompanied by Signor NICOLINI and a small company. Whether she will make her way to Canada remains to be seen, but the enormous prices which her engagement will make necessary will be difficult to procure in Montreal. Nevertheless we live in hopes.

WE are glad to see a sensible article in the *Gazette* on ticket scalping, based upon the confessions of an ex-scalper lately given to the world. Ticket scalping is one of the illegitimate trades which thrive upon this continent alone, and would not be tolerated for an instant in the old world. Even the recognized form of scalping is in itself unlawful. A ticket is in reality not a marketable article. It is only the evidence of a contract made between the railway company and the passenger to carry the latter between certain points. It has been decided in England that this contract cannot be enforced in favour of any third party, or in other words that the ticket is in the strictest sense not transferable. In the hands of any purchaser other than the first, it is so much waste paper, and if used for travelling, the user is in fact committing a fraud upon the company. It is obvious then that persons who make a trade out of this illegal transfer, are in effect breaking the law, and committing a fraud upon the companies in whose tickets they deal, and we have little doubt that a prosecution could be successfully maintained against them in the old country, however it may be here. There is however a graver charge against ticket-scalpers as a class. One fraudulent transaction easily leads to another, and a business that has its foundation in questionable dealings, cannot afford to be too particular in the methods employed by its clients. The main object of ticket-scalping is to obtain tickets at such a price as to be able to undersell the railway companies on their published rates. How these tickets are obtained it does not do to enquire too closely, but recent exposures have shown clearly that in many instances clerks and other employees of the companies are tempted into stealing the tickets entrusted to their charge and selling them to scalpers. The easy opening for such fraudulent transactions afforded by the system is alone a sufficient charge against its morality, but we take it that the principle may be attacked apart from its irregularities, and the public are directly interested in the extermination of the vile practice from amongst recognized businesses, where to-day it shamelessly shows its head.

THE application of the hydraulic principle to navigation is assuming daily more practical forms, and it is evident that its full importance has not yet been appreciated. In the Hydromotor vessel of Dr. EMIL FLEISCHER, recently built at the yard of GEORGE HOWALD in Kiel, hydraulic machinery is employed both in the steering and propelling of the vessel. The

principal difference between the Hydromotor and its predecessors lies in the fact that in all previous machines the steam works upon the water to be expelled in an indirect manner by means of a steam engine and a central pump, while in the Hydromotor its action is direct and unaided. We give on another page an illustration of the vessel, a more detailed plan of which will be found in the coming December number of the *Scientific Canadian*.

THEOLOGY AND MORALITY.*

Such is the somewhat imposing title of the pamphlet which lies before us, which as the work of one of our younger university men, is worthy of consideration, if only because there is much in the fact that a man of Mr. PROWER's standing should have made the attempt, however unsuccessful, to deal with one of the problems of the age.

The object of the pamphlet seems to be to prove the dependence of practical morality upon the existence of religious belief, or to put it more clearly, that the morality of a nation is proportioned to its belief in supernatural religion. To prove this the author takes us through the history of the nations of Greek and Rome, endeavouring to trace throughout a direct connection between the decline of religious culture and the decadence of public and private morality. Unfortunately this part of the work is rendered practically valueless by the extraordinary errors into which he has suffered himself to be led, as instances of which we may briefly note, for our space will not allow us to do more, two quotations from Virgil on page 46, on each of which depends an argument, and each of which is absolutely incorrect. In the first he quotes the well known lines in the 1st Bucolic "Deus nobis hæc otia fecit," followed by the remarkable question "Who is to say what god is meant?" Surely any schoolboy could have told him, that Augustus, and no god at all, was addressed by the grateful recipient of his bounty. And later on the same page "Divom inclementia divom," etc., is attributed to Hector's ghost of all people; while Virgil has put the words in the mouth of Venus. Any one who will take the trouble to turn to the passage will see how utterly this misconception stultifies the argument intended to be built upon it. But then it must be confessed that Mr. PROWER's conception of logical reasoning is itself somewhat defective. The most remarkable instance of this may be found in that part of his essay in which, after proposing to consider the arguments which go to evidence the objective truth of Christianity, he proceeds to offer a variety of testimony as to its subjective truth, and not one which, so far as we can see, even connotes its necessity objectively. But, after all, what can be expected of a man who complains of those who find "even Butler uninteresting" (I take it by the way that his view of Butler's position given later is a mistaken one, but this by the way.) As well should he deplore the pigheadedness of those who find even Punch funny.

All this is not to say that there is not much in the essay to praise. It shows the result of protracted thought, and extensive, though not always accurate, reading, and one or two points its author certainly makes. In particular may be noted his claim to judge of the effects of infidelity upon morals, in the persons, not of those who themselves have swerved from their faith, but who have all the associations of early religious training to prompt their judgment of right and wrong, but of their children, a generation who have grown up without any such training and whose conduct will be actuated by what may be called first principles. In fine, if I have had no space to point out many other faults, I may plead the same excuse for omitting to notice much that is worthy of praise, and I recommend my readers to consider the

* Theology and Morality, by N. Prower, B.A., Oxon.

pamphlet for themselves without prejudice, only exercising a little judgment in the amount of belief they accord to its historical inaccuracies.

A. J. G.

THE LONDON TIMES.

The ordinary public that reads its morning newspaper over breakfast has a very vague idea of the tremendous organization of men and means and machinery necessary to the daily journal's production. Apart from the correspondents, the telegraphists, the steamers, the railway trains, that are engaged in its service abroad, there are at home the editors, leade-writers, critics, reviewers, reporters, messengers, a multitude of persons, men of the highest culture and learning, down to the nimblest of chroniclers, telegraph clerks, and messengers. These, formidable as is their power, simply supply the pabulum, the manuscript, the material for manufacture. How great and how little all this is an outsider can hardly appreciate until he has seen a leading newspaper establishment at work. The *Times* office is a vast machine-shop and factory. Everything in the place, except the paper, is made on the spot. The Walter machines were made here, as were also those which print the *Daily News*, the *Scotsman*, the *Liverpool Post*, the *New York Times*, and other papers. Indeed, the whole of the appliances in the printing of the paper and lighting of the rooms (even the electric lamps) are manufactured on the premises, which embrace machine shops, type, stereotype and electrotype foundries, electricians' laboratories, etc. The whole of the new buildings were designed and built by Mr. Walter and Mr. Macdonald, without the aid of architect or contractor. The very bricks were made on Mr. Walter's estate at Bearwood, and brought to London by his own people. The intervention of third parties, such as contractors outside the control of Mr. Macdonald, would have made the reconstruction of an establishment like the *Times* during its business hours almost an impossibility. The top floor of the building is devoted to the bound files of the paper. Descending to the next, you come to the dining-rooms and kitchens—one department for the clerks, another for the compositors and workmen generally. The service is conducted on canteen principles, and as a rule all the employés are glad to have the opportunity of taking their meals here. The kitchens are fitted up with every modern appliance. The meats are not baked, all kinds of joints together, in one oven, as is the case in most English restaurants, to the utter destruction of their individual character and flavor; they are roasted before open fires. I noticed that there is a complete staff of cooks, with a *chef*, who appears to take a special pride in his art. On this floor there are also store-rooms and other apartments. As you descend you come next to broad and high composing-rooms, lighted with electric lamps. Cloak-rooms are provided for the men, each article of clothing being checked by an attendant after the manner of New York club-houses. Here and there are quiet offices, with telephonic and other machines in use and on trial. One room is devoted to the special Paris wire. By the side of the telegraph, which reels off its messages on the now quite familiar roll of paper, is a type-setter, so that the Paris letter is put into type, hot as it comes in, from the slips themselves. In another apartment are telephones connected with the reporters' rooms at the Houses of Parliament. During last session all the night reports were sent to the office through this medium. The stenographer writes out his notes as heretofore, then the manuscript is read off through the telephone. The recipients of the messages at the *Times* office dictate them to the type-setters, and so they are put into type. The manuscript comes up from the Houses as heretofore, and goes into the reading-room, so that the proofs are read by the original copy, thus checking the telephonic dictation. The type-setting machine is made in the *Times* office, and is as near perfection as it is likely to be in our time. In a corner of one of the great composing-rooms there are six or seven of these little machines. They are capable of "composing" three parts of the news portion of the paper, each putting up five or six columns a night. The editorial and writing-rooms occupy the next story below, and convenient to the chief's desk is a telegraph in direct communication with Mr. Reuter's office. A pneumatic tube is used right through the premises for the distribution of "copy," proofs, and messages. On the ground-floor are the machines, engines (the latter in pairs, in case of accident), foundries, and publishing offices; so that the last operation of production, the printing of the forms, is conducted with the added facilities of approximation of departments. The forms come down; they are stereotyped; they pass to the machine; the paper is printed, and goes forth into the publishing office, which opens its doors at about four each morning to the carters and porters of Smith & Sons, who are the chief distributors of the leading journal. In front of these busy rooms, cut off from the heat of the machinery, and having an outlet upon Queen Victoria Street, are the advertising offices and the letter and inquiry department. From the aspect of a manufactory and government bureau in one, the establishment now assumes the appearance of a bank. The similarity is not without point, for here come in "the sinews of war." In this department there is a telephone in communication with the Royal