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TEMPERATURE,

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

THE WEEK ENDING

October 10th, 1880.			Corresponding week, 1879.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 62°	54°	58°	Mon.. 67°	48°	57° 5
Tues. 56°	44°	50°	Tues. 72°	54°	63°
Wed.. 57°	45°	51°	Wed. 62°	45°	53° 5
Thur. 55°	40°	47° 5	Thur.. 74°	48°	61°
Fri... 53°	38°	46° 5	Fri... 77°	50°	68°
Sat... 61°	45°	53°	Sat... 71°	43°	70°
Sun... 66°	46°	56°	Sun... 71°	54°	62° 5

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—"Game!"—Scene on the Shamrock Lacrosse Grounds at the termination of the great match between the Shamrock and Toronto Clubs.—The Annual Games of the Montreal Lacrosse Club.—The Golf Match between the Quebec and Montreal Clubs, on Fletcher's Field, Montreal.—The Pau-Prebyterian Assembly at Philadelphia.—A la Mode.—The Naval Demonstration against Turkey: The International Squadron in the Bay of Gravosa.—An Encounter at Sea between two Marine Monsters.

LETTER PRESS.—The Week.—The Eastern Crisis.—A New Rugby and a New Colony.—The Literary Movement.—Golf, a Royal and Ancient Game.—March O'er the Ice.—Tried.—British Canada to L. H. Frechette.—Grades of Intellect.—Echoes from London.—Echoes from Paris.—Foot Notes.—Heath and Home.—The Gleaner.—White Wings (continued).—History of the Week.—Our Illustrations.—Varieties.—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, October 16, 1880.

THE WEEK.

It is now decided that there shall be no Fall session of Parliament.

THE Franco-Canadian Credit Foncier scheme has been duly gazetted in Paris, and the offices will be opened in this Province early in January.

QUEBEC has taken the initiative in defence of the velocipede. The Recorder of that city has decided that bicycles have the same right to the road as other vehicles.

GARIBALDI has been at one of his old tricks again, making mischief when and where least expected, and for no appreciable cause. He has long been the spoiled child of Italy, and seems to take pleasure in showing it. "Good heart, but bad head," was what MASSIMO D'AZEGLIO said of him. *Cuor d'oro, ma testa di bufaloro.*

It is now admitted by Conservative organs that several important changes are about to take place in the Cabinet. Sir CHARLES TUPPER may retire and take a position on the Pacific Railway Syndicate. Hon. Mr. BABY will accept a vacant Judgeship for the Three Rivers district. Mr. DALY, of Halifax, is spoken of as Sir CHARLES TUPPER'S successor, while there are several claimants for Mr. BABY'S portfolio. If Mr. CHAPLEAU had not so much important work unfinished in the Provincial Cabinet, there would be no doubt of his selection, as he is entitled to the place both by his talents and his years of service to his party.

THE dinner to the Canadian poet, M. FRECHETTE, was in every respect a successful one, reflecting the highest credit on every one concerned in it. Every feature connected therewith was satisfactory, not the least being the meeting together of men of all creeds, origins and political opinions. Several leading Conservatives made it a pleasant duty to be present, purposely as a protest against the miserable attempts of a "certain press," to ostracize a man of talent, only because he entertains different opinions in politics. Ultra-toryism will no more be tolerated

by the rank and file of the Conservative party, than will Radicalism by the best section of the Liberals.

WE should not wonder to hear of a crisis in Ireland before many days are over. Mr. FORSTER, the Chief Secretary, has already officially declared that, however, they might regret it, the Government were quite prepared to suspend the Habeas Corpus Act, if it was found absolutely necessary to do so. If the Turkish question should unfortunately lead to complications involving the active interference of Great Britain, the situation in Ireland would acquire an exceptionally serious importance. It has been stated that Mr. PARNELL would make a visit to America, but we hardly credit this, unless he did so purposely to avoid continuing the agitation in Ireland. In that case, his change of base would be particularly significant.

WE are glad to learn that the annual report of the Montreal Horticultural Society and Fruit Growers' Association of the Province of Quebec is about to make its appearance. These reports are extremely valuable for reference and should be as widely circulated as possible. The Society is one of our oldest institutions—being now in the 34th year of its existence—but it was not until about five years ago that it took the splendid development which it now enjoys. The paying membership is 748, and the number of entries at the last Exhibition, which we illustrated a few weeks ago, was 13,602, or an increase of 300 on last year. The Society comes after Boston as the largest of its kind in America. It is well officered and strenuous efforts are going to be made to push it on still further.

WE would call attention to the double-page illustration representing the fishing adventures of Their Royal Highnesses Princess LOUISE and Prince LEOPOLD in the gulf districts. Apart from the subject itself which is interesting, the pictures will be welcomed by the numerous friends of Mr. GEORGE STEPHEN whom they concern very intimately. In this connection we cannot do better than to cite the following from the London *World*:—"Mrs. GEORGE STEPHEN, the wife of the President of the Bank of Montreal, whom I remember spending the early part of the season with Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE'S family, with whom she is connected, has received a letter from the Queen, thanking her for her care of Prince LEOPOLD during his illness in Canada. Prince LEOPOLD and the Princess LOUISE were staying, for the salmon-fishing, with Mr. and Mrs. STEPHEN at their summer cottage on the Metapedia, when the accident I spoke of at the time occurred to the Prince. Accompanying the letter was an oil portrait of Her Majesty. I have known a number of men who have visited Montreal, either on their way to shoot on the prairies, to fish in the St. Lawrence, or to serve in the garrison which once made Montreal such a charming place, speak of the unvarying hospitality and general desire to render things pleasant that have served to make Mrs. STEPHEN so popular in Canada."

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

From week to week we have kept our readers advised of the progress of events in the East. The interest of such questions lies frequently in their gradual evolution, and, hence, to arrive at a proper understanding of ultimate results, it is necessary to have made a serial study of the causes that led up to it.

Two circumstances give a serious character to the present situation in European Turkey—the obstinacy of the Sultan, and the want of concert among the Powers. The Sultan is naturally a weak, undecided man, of good intentions, but of a procrastinating nature. It is suspected that he has been given to understand that, owing to hesitancy and lack of harmony between

them, he need fear no direct hostilities from the Powers, who would be only too glad to have a plausible pretext for withdrawing from an awkward position. We should not be prepared to doubt the existence of such an intrigue, notwithstanding its extreme perfidy even so far as the Porte is concerned. On the other hand, it is well known and indeed quite natural that a threatening pressure is being made on the Sultan from the Turks themselves. A plan of assassination even has been discovered. The Monarch is regarded by his people as the main obstacle to the proclamation and success of a Holy War to drive the gjaours out of Turkey. It is no wonder that influences like these, although coming from diametrically different sources, should steel the heart of the Sultan to the point of declaring that he would rather abdicate than yield to the wishes of the Powers.

Hitherto the Powers have not acted in unison. France really has no heart in the business, and has as much as said so. Germany is not a great deal more cordial, but the Kaiser has interfered to give the Porte an extension of time. The rival interests of Austria and Russia in the Balkan Peninsula neutralises their action, or rather strip it of any character of disinterestedness. On England mainly has the burden fallen of carrying through the operations, and naturally the responsibility is embarrassing, considering the attitude of the present Government toward this whole Eastern Question. But whoever is in power must maintain the prestige of the nation; hence there is no fear that Old England will back down. Of course, actual warfare will be stayed until the last extremity and preliminary action, characteristic of the Manchester school, will be attempted—the blockade of Turkish ports and the sequestration of Turkish revenue. Measures will be taken—this is the scheme—to seize the custom houses of the Turkish Empire, in the hope of reducing the Sultan to financial extremities. The objection to this novel mode of warfare would be the damage inflicted upon the creditors of Turkey throughout Europe, who have suffered enough already, but this might be obviated by an international guarantee of the interest on the Turkish bonds.

We still hope, however, that a simpler and more proper solution may be reached. This is the surrender of Dulcigno. Thus, at least, would a truce be effected which is the furthest limit to that ultimate solution of the Turkish Question which must necessarily soon come to pass. For after this Montenegrin difficulty, will necessarily loom up the Greek boundary problem, to be succeeded by something else, until the whole Ottoman Empire is involved. It appears clear that the end of the century will not see a Sultan at Constantinople, and it is perhaps the vision of this inevitable downfall which nerves the shrewdest and most determined Turkish statesmen to make a bold stand while they conserve the remnants of a powerful military organization.

GOLF A ROYAL AND ANCIENT GAME.

Golf (Goff, Gowff) may literally be said to be in Scotland a game of immemorial antiquity. There is evidence that early in the 15th century it was popular in such a sense as it can scarcely at this day claim to be, and the obvious inference is that the origin lies very much further back, perhaps, in some pre-historic period. Indeed, so popular had it become that the Legislature found it necessary to fulminate repeated statutes against it, as unprofitable, interfering with the more important accomplishment of archery, and thus tending to impair the military efficiency of the people.

In April, 1491, it was ordained "that in na place of the realm there be usit Fute-ball, Golfo, or either sic unprofitable sportis but for the common gude of the realm."

A century later we find it sufficiently obvious that such statutes had been little

respected, and that the game continued to be as popular as before. It was not, however, Scottish valor that was imperilled, but a much more serious matter, Scottish piety.

In 1604 ROBERT ROBERTSON and others "were convicted of profaning the Lord's Sabbath, by absenting themselves from the hearing of the Word and playing at the Gouf on the North Inch Perth in time of preaching."

It is found that on the 4th of April, 1603, King JAMES VI. appointed Wm. MAYNE "bower burges of Edinburgh during all the dayis of his lyfytyme club-maker to his Hioness." It would appear that the Golf balls of national manufacture were not up to the mark, and the golfers of the day were unpatriotic enough to import them from Holland.

Prince HENRY, eldest son of James VI., often engaged in the game.

MARY, Queen of Scots, her adversaries affirmed, as an instance of her indifference to DARNLEY'S fate, a few days after his murder "was seen playing Golf and Pall-mall in the fields besides Seton."

The great MONTROSE we find in May, 1628, ere "the troubles" began, "hard at Golf on the Links of St. Andrew." In the following year, returning from Edinburgh, he carries a day at Leith, expending 10s., "for two golf balls, my Lord going to the golf there."

CHARLES 1st was so passionately fond of the game that it is said that he practised it at Newcastle during his confinement there, and it was whilst engaged at Golf on the Links of Leith that that ill-fated monarch first received intelligence of the Irish rebellion in 1642. The evil tidings affected CHARLES so deeply that he instantly broke up the match and drove to Holyrood.

THE DUKE OF YORK, afterwards JAMES II., was frequently to be seen on the green, "ANDREW DICKSON" acting as "fore-cadie," to announce where the balls fell.

Sir HENRY RAEBURN, although he worked hard in his studio all the other days of the week, devoted the Saturday to the practice of Golf.

ALEXANDER MCKELLAR, "The Cock o' the Green," rendered famous by KAY in his etchings, spent his life on Bruntonfield Links, Edinburgh, playing by himself when unable to procure an opponent, and was not unfrequently found practising "putting" at the "short holes" by lamplight. His golf-hating wife, annoyed by his all-absorbing passion, on one occasion carried his dinner and his nightcap to the Links, but MCKELLAR, blind to the satire, good-humouredly observed to his better-half that she "could wait if she likit till the game was done, but at present he had no time for refreshments."

Scotland, which though probably not the birthplace, is yet the chosen home of Golf, may well be proud of the ancient game, by the spell of which king and cobbler alike are held captive, and although her hardy sons, in search of fame or fortune, carry their favorite game south, east and west, "far as the breeze can bear, the billows foam," still they never forget their native greens, and gladly return—many after doing the State good service—to the happy golfing grounds of their youth, where every "hole" seems eloquent with the recollections of famous "puts" and glorious "drives."

A NEW COLONY AND NEW SOCIETY.

One of the noticeable Colonization schemes of the day is that of Mr. THOS. HUGHES, M.P., in the State of Tennessee, entitled "Rugby." Mr. HUGHES, as everybody knows, is the author of that charming book, "School Days at Rugby," and it is not more than his due to say that he has made his mark in English letters. He has also been a member of the House of Commons, and although connected with the aristocratic school of Rugby, he is of a decidedly Liberal persuasion and has been known to be the correspondent of a New York newspaper. He has now led