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TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING				Corresponding week, 1879.			
Nov. 7th, 1880.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Nov. 7th, 1879.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.	45	32	38	Mon.	34	24	29
Tues.	43	34	38.5	Tues.	33	21	26.5
Wed.	44	35	39.5	Wed.	34	25	30
Thur.	51	31	41	Thur.	33	20	26.5
Fri.	51	37	44	Fri.	35	23	29
Sat.	57	45	51	Sat.	34	24	29
Sun.	56	38	52	Sun.	40	26	33

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LETTER-PRESS.—To Our Subscribers—The Week—The Presidential Election—Lowering the Civil Service—Social Plagues—Cruelties on Fish and Fowl—The Travelling Artist—The Streams of Life—The Cat as a Sportman's Companion—November—Professors of Queen's University, Kingston—White Wings (continued)—Varieties—Humorous—Beloquent pour Dames—Hearth and Home—The Gleaner—History of the Week—Our Illustrations—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, November 13, 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 payments.

THE WEEK.

NEVER judge of a place by its size. The Isle of Man has decided to extend the franchise to unmarried women possessed of the necessary qualifications.

The thanks of the country are due to the Marquis of LORNE for having used his influence toward obtaining the use of a training ship for the education of young Canadians, who may have a fancy for the Mercantile Navy. The vessel is in perfect order, of good size, and will be in the hands of our Department of Marine and Fisheries within a few weeks. She will be stationed at St. John, N.B., which is a very proper selection.

A new move has been inaugurated in Ottawa, which is very sensible indeed. A Militia Museum has been established at Headquarters, with the object of preserving Historical Records and articles of interest relating to the Militia of the Dominion, or to the Militia previous to Confederation. Persons desirous of aiding the museum by contributions of any such records should communicate with the Director of Stores.

We publish to-day a spirited portrait and a biography of the renowned war correspondent, Mr. ARCHIBALD FORBES,

who is now lecturing in this country. On his arrival in Montreal, Mr. FORBES was entertained at luncheon by the members of the Press. His lectures are altogether worthy of his great reputation, and we invite our readers throughout the Dominion not to fail to hear him when he arrives in their respective localities.

AFTER much delay and many negotiations, several changes in the Cabinet have taken place, and the Ministers will now have leisure to prepare themselves for the session, which will certainly be opened before Christmas. The changes are as follows:—Mr. MOUSSEAU, President of the Council; Mr. CARON, Minister of Militia; Sir ALEX. CAMPBELL, Postmaster-General; Hon. JOHN O'CONNOR, Secretary of State; Hon. Mr. AIKINS, Minister of Inland Revenue.

As was to be expected, the vigorous action of Government in the prosecution of the chief members of the Land League, has intensified the agitation in Ireland. This has been followed by the announcement that the channel squadron has been ordered to the west coast. Sir STAFFORD NORTHCOTE has offered the assistance of his party for the maintenance of law and order. Mr. PARNELL and his principal henchmen are holding up against the pressure, and there is no reason to believe that they will yield an inch.

THE negotiations regarding the International Park at Niagara, are going on very satisfactorily. The Dominion Commissioners and the Ontario Government have had a Conference, and the Commissioners have submitted to the Ontario Government the conclusions they have arrived at, regarding the share of expense to be borne by each Government, in securing the land required for the Canadian share of the reserve. It is to be hoped that practical work will be begun in spring, and that the plan of Lord DUFFERIN will be carried out.

THE Eastern Question is still *in statu quo*. The worse feature about the whole business is the comparative isolation of England. The abstention of Russia and France we had occasion to explain a few weeks ago, and now we are informed, on very plausible grounds, that Austria, which Mr. GLADSTONE so vigorously abused on several occasions, has very effectually taken her revenge by keeping aloof from England at this critical moment. The British Premier is also met at home by a stubborn and constantly increasing opposition to the idea of going to war for Greece.

It would be too bad if the news, coming through Russian sources, should prove true, to the effect that the *Jeannette*, the famous Bennett Arctic exploring vessel, has been lost with all hands, the ship having been crushed in the ice. The appliances with which the *Jeannette* was furnished, and the circumstances under which she was sent forth, led to the hope that she would go very far toward settling the Arctic problem. The route which she took, through Behring's Straits, was out of the beaten track and had been chosen on the advice of many Arctic explorers in Europe and America.

THE latest advices from Basutoland as we go to press are very important. On the 31st, October, the principal mountain stronghold of the tribe was successfully stormed by Col. CLARKE's forces. During this operation, 5,000 Basutos attacked the Colonial detachment holding a large village and before reinforcements could arrive a small body of them were surrounded on all sides and several were killed. The enemy advanced in great numbers, compelling the Colonials to retreat in an orderly manner and relinquish their position. The Tembus are now in open rebellion, and reinforcements are being sent to all important points.

LOWERING THE CIVIL SERVICE.

We are really concerned at the narrow view which a couple of our French-Canadian contemporaries take of the Civil Service, and the qualities which constitute the foundation of claims for enrolment in the same. For several months past, having seemingly nothing else to do, they have treated us to a series of articles on the French language in public offices, with the purpose of which we cordially agree, inasmuch as the French is an official language, and its rights should be maintained. With the spirit dictating such remarks, however, we are less in accord. We do not see why our friends should thus be persistently pleading a cause which no one dreams of attacking. So far as we can discover, the English speaking population of Canada have every disposition to do by their French fellow-citizens as they would be done by, and if there are a few fanatics who hold a different view, they are the exception that proves the rule. Especially in this Province of Quebec, where the English are in a great minority, common sense and a feeling of common interest necessitates a course of fair dealing, which leaves the majority in the full enjoyment of their legitimate claims.

But the false zeal of some of our contemporaries leads them still further. They raise the cry of injustice in the distribution of public favours, and basing their argument on an exhaustive analysis of the several departmental blue books, spring to the conclusion that the best offices are denied to the French and given to the English. If this were true, it would unquestionably be an evil, but it is not true, and from the very constitution of our executive machinery it cannot be true. There are always three French-Canadian representatives in the Federal Cabinet—men chosen on account of their standing, and whose duty it is—to say nothing of their interest—to see that their countrymen are awarded their fair share of public patronage. Indeed, if a scrutiny were made,—a task for which we have no taste whatever—it would perhaps be found that these Ministers have fulfilled their mission to the farthest extent.

The motive which underlies this whole agitation is an unhealthy one. The Civil Service is regarded as a field for the ambition of young men who, in a great number of cases, are unfitted for other work, and who seek therein a reward for imaginary service to their party. Any one acquainted with the inner workings of the Departments at Ottawa must be aware of the intrigues by which Ministers are surrounded in the distribution of offices. The trouble is so great at times, in the reconciliation of rivalries, as to delay or impede momentous affairs of state. We are glad to know that there are some Ministers who have force of character enough to rise superior to these clamors, and who dispense patronage according to merit, regardless of nationality or creed. The hands of these men should be strengthened, and a strong public opinion should speak out to encourage them in their independent course. It is a very narrow phase of our political life which regards Government as only an avenue for place and plunder. Recent revelations at Ottawa show this, and the newspapers who choose to attack the leaders of their party, on such grounds as that, are not only doing a dis-service to the party, but lowering the plane of political life as well. Of course there must be patronage, and, of course, that patronage may as well be exercised within the precincts of the party in power, but beyond this there is no reason to go, and certainly considerations of nationality, especially when they are based on unreliable figures, should not be allowed to have any weight. The circumstances of public life are none too high with us already, and it is clearly the duty of an enlightened and patriotic press to elevate, instead of depressing them still more.

It requires a man of good sense to fall in love with a plain woman.

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

More than a week has elapsed since the great contest for the coveted prize of the United States Presidency took place, and we have now all the facts necessary to enable us to judge impartially of the result. The morning after the election, the intelligence was such as to lead to the belief that the Republicans had achieved an overwhelming victory. An enthusiastic German Republican organ of New York, mindful of its countrymen's success on another field, exultingly declared that the election was "a Democratic Sedan." The *Boston Post*, one of the staunchest Democratic papers in the country, wrote in disgust, on the morning after the battle, that the Democrats "were scooped, routed, played out and generally done for." A paper in this city volunteered the comment that not only was HANCOCK defeated, but that the Democratic party was utterly demoralized and practically swept out of existence for a number of years.

Now that all the returns are in, we find that while the Republicans have undoubtedly scored a triumph, their success is a limited one and open to easy explanation. They won by only a small majority in a single State—New York—and if they had lost that, they would have been left in a clear minority. We mention this fact without comment, merely to establish the record.

As we write, California and Oregon are still in dispute, but giving these States to the Republicans, where we believe they rightly belong, GARFIELD has 219 electoral votes, and HANCOCK 150. If New York had cast her vote for HANCOCK, as was expected, the General would have had 185—exactly the proper figure—and GARFIELD 184. HANCOCK got the 9 votes of New Jersey and the 3 votes of Nevada,—exactly enough with New York to carry him through the electoral college.

The Republican majority in New York was within a fraction of 15,000, and that was obtained through the revolt against Tammany Hall in New York City, as is clear from the fact that, whereas the Democratic majority in the city is usually in the neighbourhood of 60,000, this year it was only 35,000. The defeat of HANCOCK is therefore directly traceable to JOHN KELLY, the Tammany Sachem. There is room to believe that if Mr. TILDEN had been the nominee, he would have carried his own State, as he is known to be a first-rate organizer.

The result is no less curious in regard to the popular vote, HANCOCK having a majority of about 25,000 over GARFIELD. It will be remembered that TILDEN had no less than a quarter of a million over HAYES. HAYES and GARFIELD are the only two Minority Presidents in American history. LINCOLN and others were in the same predicament, but with this notable difference—that there were more than two candidates in the field.

We do not make much account of the view that the result is a victory of the solid North against the solid South. The South is not solid as against the North or the Northern people, but only as against the Republican party, and the antagonism is therefore a partisan, not a national one. If Mr. GARFIELD, as there is reason to believe, rules as equitably as did Mr. HAYES, the South will gradually relapse into its old divisional lines of Conservative and Liberal, for, it must be remembered, it is not bound to the Democratic party, only inasmuch as it regards that party as more friendly to its interests.

Neither do we attach any importance to the statement that the Democrats, still retaining, as they claim, the control of both Houses of Congress, will attempt to go behind the returns, and throw out a sufficient number of votes to elect HANCOCK. This would be revolutionary, and the whole country would rise against it. GARFIELD will be the next President of the United States, and the only regret is that his majority was not sufficiently ample to give a clear majority for his administration in the Senate and House of Repre-