

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY,
JAN. 20, 1872.

SUNDAY,	Jan. 14.—	Second Sunday after Epiphany. Bishop Berkeley died, 1753. Great Fire at St. John. N. B., 1837. Attempt of Orsini on the life of the Emperor Napoleon, 1858.
MONDAY,	" 15.—	Gen. Wolfe born, 1726. Emperor Napoleon elected President, 1852.
TUESDAY,	" 16.—	Spenser died, 1599. Gibbon died, 1794. Battle of Corunna and death of Sir John Moore, 1809.
WEDNESDAY,	" 17.—	Benjamin Franklin born, 1706. Lord Lytton born, 1709.
THURSDAY,	" 18.—	St. Prisca, V. & M. Establishment of the Kingdom of Prussia by the Elector of Brandenburg, 1701.
FRIDAY,	" 18.—	Copernicus born, 1473. James Watt born, 1736. Great Eruption of Mt. Vesuvius, 1776. Capture of Ciudad Roderigo, 1812. Isaac D'Israeli died, 1848.
SATURDAY,	" 20.—	St. Fabian, Bp. & M. U. S. Independence acknowledged, 1783. John Howard died, 1790.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 9th January, 1872, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & CO., 242 Notre Dame Street.

		MAX.	MIN.	MEAN.	8 A.M.	1 P.M.	6 P.M.
W.,	Jan. 3.	19°	3°5'	11°2'	30.47	30.38	30.30
Th.,	" 4.	27°	7°5'	17°2'	30.17	30.15	30.17
Fri.,	" 5.	33°5'	27°	30°2'	30.00	30.02	30.05
Sat.,	" 6.	32°	7°	29°5'	30.00	30.00	30.07
Su.,	" 7.	7°	-10°	2°	30.25	30.30	30.40
Mo.,	" 8.	5°	-5°	0°	30.50	30.50	30.54
T.,	" 9.	25°	-7°	9°	30.20	30.14	30.15

A GREAT ATTRACTION!

In the first number of the fifth volume of the
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,
to be issued on SATURDAY, JAN. 6, 1872, will appear the beginning of a New Story, by

ANTHONY TROLLOPE,

which will be continued weekly until completed. The Story is under publication in *Good Words*, and is entitled

THE GOLDEN LION OF GRANDPERE.

No paper in Canada, save the *C. I. News*, has the right to publish this Tale in serial form.

POSTPONEMENT.

Having only received the first instalment of this new story we defer the commencement of its publication for a week or two in order to insure its insertion in consecutive numbers.
January 6, 1872.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Arrangements have been made to have the *Canadian Illustrated News* and the *Hearthstone* delivered in folio form to subscribers in the following places, by the Agents whose names are annexed.

These Agents will also collect the subscription and the postage.

Almonte, Ont.	James Greig.
Bothwell, Ont.	A. J. Wiley.
Bowmanville, Ont.	Yellowlees & Quick.
Brantford, Ont.	A. Hudson.
Brampton, Ont.	P. L. Woods.
Brockville, Ont.	F. L. Kincaid.
Cobourg, Ont.	J. C. Reynolds.
Collingwood, Ont.	A. Morton.
Dundas, Ont.	J. B. Meacham.
Elora, Ont.	Henry Kirkland.
Fenelon Falls, Ont.	M. N. Minthorne.
Fergus, Ont.	L. C. Munroe.
Fredericton, N. B.	H. A. Copley.
Goble's Corners, Ont.	N. B. Goble.
Goderich, Ont.	T. J. Moorehouse.
Halifax, N. S.	M. A. Buckley.
Hamilton, Ont.	R. M. Ballantine.
Ingersoll, Ont.	R. A. Woodcock.
Kincardine, Ont.	F. A. Barnes.
Kingston, Ont.	Ed. Stacey.
London, Ont.	Wm. Bryce.
Meadford, Ont.	Thos. Plunkett.
Napanee, Ont.	Henry Bro.
Orrilla, Ont.	H. B. Slaven.
Oshawa, Ont.	J. A. Gibson.
Ottawa, Ont.	E. A. Perry.
Paisley, Ont.	Jno. Kelso.
Pembroke, Ont.	S. E. Mitchell.
Perth, Ont.	John Hart.
Petrolia, Ont.	N. Reynolds.
Prescott, Ont.	P. Byrne.
Sherbrooke, Ont.	J. Rollo.
St. Catharines, Ont.	W. L. Copeland.
St. John, N. B.	Roger Hunter.
Tilsonburg, Ont.	W. S. Law.
Wardsville, Ont.	W. F. Barclay.
Wellington Square, Ont.	Henry M. DeLong.

Our readers are reminded that the subscription to the NEWS is \$4.00 per annum, payable in advance; if unpaid in three months it will be charged at the rate of Five Dollars.

All OLD subscribers whose subscriptions are unpaid on 1st July next, will be struck off the list.

All NEW subscriptions received henceforward, MUST BE PAID IN ADVANCE.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JANUARY 13, 1872.

POLITICAL affairs in Ontario are at present engaging general attention throughout the Dominion. The apparently even balance of parties when the new House met; the unanimous election of Mr. Scott to the Speakership and the subsequent successful assault upon the address, presented some unusual features in parliamentary tactics. According to use and wont in parliamentary proceedings, when a new House meets with a doubtful balance of parties the Opposition leaders usually try their strength on the election of Speaker. The vote on the Speakership is one of purely party significance. The gentlemen put forward on each side are usually unobjectionable to the members on both sides; or at least common courtesy

imposes the obligation of treating them as such, and a vote on the Speakership, either with or without an opposing candidate, is invariably regarded as a vote of confidence or want of confidence in the advisers of the Queen or her representative. In Canada the practice so far varies from that prevailing in the Imperial Parliament, that with us the Speaker is usually changed with every Parliament, whereas in England the gentleman once chosen is re-elected by each succeeding Parliament, until after long service he is elevated to the peerage with a seat in the House of Lords. But with this exception, the course of a newly-elected Legislature in Canada has been heretofore shaped on the model of British precedent.

At Toronto, however, a new line of tactics was followed. The Opposition claiming to be in the majority, and to be in fact the true exponents of public sentiment as expressed at the general election last spring, accepted the nominee of the Government who was also a Conservative, and, as a consequence, Mr. Scott was elected by acclamation, though the Opposition were not destitute of men of parliamentary experience, who might have been pitted against him without the risk of losing votes on personal grounds. It has since been stated by the leader of the new Government that Mr. Scott, though a Conservative, was entirely acceptable as a candidate for the Speakership, because of his excellent personal character, his high standing and great experience in parliamentary practice. This we think was a wise conclusion on the part of Mr. Blake and his supporters, because it practically recognised the principle that men holding judicial position, even within the walls of parliament, should be chosen on account of their fitness for office, and not because of their politics. It must strengthen the hands of the presiding officer of the House to feel that, though the members sitting on one side or the other of him do not share in his political views or approve his party associations, they yet have confidence in his ability and impartiality. The step thus made by the Ontario Assembly is one in the right direction, as tending to subordinate party interests to the common good. Especially in the Local Legislatures throughout the Dominion should this example be studied, as the questions they have to deal with are very seldom such as will admit of a fair party division on political grounds unless at the sacrifice of individual judgment.

But on the downfall of the Hon. J. S. Macdonald's Cabinet another step was made calculated to still further weaken the influence of Party in Provincial politics. The new Premier, the Hon. Mr. Blake, made an exposition of the policy of his Cabinet, in which he laid down many principles to which Conservatives as readily as Reformers might give their assent. On the general party question he was quite emphatic. His government would be strictly neutral—neither for nor against the Government at Ottawa, yet as a member of the Dominion Parliament he reserved to himself the right to pursue the same course as he had done before, recognising the like privilege in others. He further stated that the Commissioner of Crown Lands had in no way changed his political position any more than he (Mr. Blake) had done; but that as they both agreed on the policy which Mr. Blake had adopted in relation to Local and Provincial affairs, Mr. Scott had joined his Cabinet without loss of personal or political honour on either side. This is a great advance towards the union of all political parties for the settlement of such questions as they can honestly agree upon, and a practical recognition of the wisdom of the Ontario and Dominion programmes of 1867. The only difference between the two cases is as to whose "ox was gored."

The subject was further elucidated by Mr. Scott himself in his speech on the day of his re-election. He then affirmed that his political relations had not been changed in the least; that he found, on all Local and Provincial questions, Mr. Blake and himself holding kindred views; and that on certain matters of local policy, especially with regard to the lumbering interests of the Ottawa, he was not in harmony with the late government, though he had sustained them during the first four sessions of the Legislature in obedience to his promises to his constituents.

The situation thus presented is not a new one in Canada. It was illustrated in the old Province in 1854, when a portion of the Upper Canada Reformers coalesced with the leaders of the Conservatives for the settlement of the Clergy Reserves, and other weighty questions then agitating the public mind. It was again illustrated in 1864, when, after the Hon. J. S. Macdonald's two years of ineffectual struggle to establish party government on a firm basis he abandoned the task, and when the old coalitionists, who had by that time become, by long contact, a homogeneous party, were unsuccessful in establishing themselves in power, the Hon. George Brown, followed by nearly the whole of the Upper Canada Reformers, coalesced with the Conservatives for the purpose of

effecting a confederation of the Provinces. Though some of the parties to this coalition have argued that it should have ended with the coming into force of the Union Act, yet at the general election in 1867 the country gave a verdict overwhelmingly in favour of its continuance. It was thought that in Ontario, at least, opinion had changed upon this point after another four years' experience, but the composition of the new government shows the fallacy of that opinion, or that the Premier has selected his colleagues on a principle of which the people do not approve.

The mere narration of these facts is enough to prove that, whatever professional politicians may say, the intelligence of the country has outgrown the blind follow-my-leader party principle in the administration of affairs affecting the substantial interests of the country. Take the Ontario timber lands as an example. In the management of these, Reformers and Conservatives have an equal interest; so with respect to railways and other public works for the development of the resources of the Province; and it seems evident, whatever may be the term of the new government's lease of office, Conservatives and Reformers will be found working together on one, if not on both sides of the Legislative Assembly. Whether this combination among leading men of the two political parties, which, by courtesy, are recognised as existing in Canada, is more favourable to the development of political immorality than the hard and fast party system, we do not pretend to say, but certain it is that all the great political changes within the past twenty years have been effected through the agency of "coalitions" so called, and it seems as if their end were not yet.

THIS SIDE AND THAT.

Yesterday morning news was brought to Sergeant Carson, of the Ottawa Street Police Station, that two children had been frozen to death. He proceeded to the place indicated, and found a wretched man and woman lying on the floor. In one corner lay the two children, one of them quite naked, covered with a few miserable rags. Life had apparently been extinct for some hours, as the bodies of both were hard as lumps of marble. The eldest child was a boy of two years old, the other was a mere infant some three months of age.—*Montreal Gazette*, Jan. 9th.

An informal meeting of the City Council was held yesterday afternoon in the Mayor's office. The object of the meeting was to vote the sum of two thousand dollars for payment of the Grand Duke Alexis and suite's expenses at St. Lawrence Hall from the time apartments were taken for them until their departure from the city. It was moved by Alderman Alexander, seconded by Councillor McShane, "That the sum of two thousand dollars be voted to pay the hotel expenses of the Grand Duke and suite. All the members present at once voted in favour of the motion with exception of"

—*Montreal Gazette*, Jan. 10th.

It was quite right that the Corporation should have honourably discharged the expenses legitimately incurred in entertaining so distinguished a guest, and we regret, for the credit of the city, that even three members were found to vote against it. But is it right to allow human beings to herd in dens in which the *Gazette* reporter says it would be cruel to put either a horse or a cow for a single night? We have an Inspector of Buildings; might we not have an Inspector of Dwellings? The wretched parents of these murdered innocents rented the "den" some ten days before the terribly cold night of Sunday last, and we hardly think it fair that proprietors should be permitted to dispose of such places for human habitation. There are in the city many charitable institutions, into some of which the wretched McCaffery with his wife and two children might have been placed. The paragraph in the *Gazette*, first quoted above, states also that but for the charity of Sergeant Carson another family would have been frozen to death on the same bitter night. Now, why should not some policeman or other Corporation official have discovered the inmates of the "den" off Kempt street?

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

On Saturday last the famous James Fisk, jr., millionaire, speculator, manipulator of Erie Railway Stock, &c., &c., was shot by Edward S. Stokes, at the Grand Central Hotel, under circumstances which were so fully detailed with characteristic gusto by the New York reporters and thereafter sent to the four winds by telegraph, that we need not particularly describe them. Fisk received two shots, one in the breast and another in the abdomen. He fully identified his murderer, and in the evening dictated his will, dividing his immense fortune among his relations, leaving the greater part of it to his wife. He died on Sunday morning, and on Monday morning his funeral obsequies, of the most imposing character, were commenced at New York and concluded at Brattleboro, Vt., on Tuesday where his remains were interred. We are further told that his murderer has been confined in an apartment furnished with every convenience! Stokes is a broker and was, until confined, the paramour of a woman named Mansfield, who in conjunction with Stokes, instituted proceedings against Fisk with the purpose of levying blackmail. The case went completely against them and hence Stokes's indignation. The murder is done, New York is excited and the newspaper