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BENEATH THE WAVE.

This interesting story is now proceeding in large instalments through our columns, and the interest of the plot deepens with every number. It should be remembered that we have gone to the expense of purchasing the sole copyright of this fine work for Canada, and we trust that our readers will show their appreciation of this fact by renewing their subscriptions and urging their friends to open subscriptions with the NEWS.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 1, 1879.

THE HERO OF CHATEAUGUAY.

Some weeks ago we published a cartoon representing the shade of DESALABERRY rising on a cloud and addressing the Hon. Mr. Masson in this wise: "Now that a French Canadian is at the head of the Militia Department, it is to be hoped that the ancient martial spirit of the French Canadians will be revived." This illustration struck a sympathetic chord in the hearts of our French fellow countrymen, and the upshot of it was a movement tending to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the death of the Hero of Chateauguay, at Chambly, and the opening of a subscription list for the erection of a suitable monument to his memory. Writers in the papers distinctly traced the movement to the NEWS and to our French contemporary *L'Opinion Publique*, which reproduced the patriotic picture. Apart from any personal gratification in the matter, we must express our entire approval of the sentiment which prompts a public recognition of the services of a man who did as much for his country, in his own way, and in circumstances of extreme peril, as any whose names have received far more honour and commemoration. And in saying so much, we address ourselves to our English speaking friends, even more than to the French. The victory of Chateauguay may not have saved Canada from the grasp of the Americans in 1812, but it certainly proved the salvation of Montreal, and consequently of the whole of Lower Canada, and as such, deserves to rank among the most remarkable events of our military history. DESALABERRY received only scant and barren honours during his lifetime, and since his death, fifty years ago, his memory has been suffered to lie dormant. We feel, therefore, all the more gratified that this journal has been in any way instrumental in reviving the remembrance of his glory and claim on the national gratitude. We trust that the committee who have taken the matter in charge will push the subscription lists energetically, by placing them properly before the public, and that the English population will vie with the French in contributing their portion. The result will be primarily an act of national justice, and we make no doubt that it will have a favourable effect toward vivifying the military spirit throughout the country.

THE MASQUE OF WELCOME.

Anything distinctively Canadian in the way of dramatic or scenic literature is a novelty worthy of record. We learn from Ottawa that "The Masque of Welcome"—a composition of this class—was produced last Monday with the most successful results. The Governor-General and

the Princess and suite were present, and from the hearty manner in which they applauded the several solos and choruses, were evidently delighted with the entertainment. The words of the welcome are by Mr. F. A. DIXON, and the music by ARTHUR CLAPPE, band-master to the Governor-General's Foot Guards. The piece is allegorical in character, illustrating the history of Canada. The scene opened with a sequestered glade in the woods. At the back was a miniature waterfall, splashing over moss covered rocks, and on either side are trees, rearing their trunks amidst feathery ferns. A faint light, as of the Dawn, showed the form of an Indian Chief in war costume, during which the stage generally grew light. The chief (Mr. GOURDEAU), one of Canada's first tenors, then sang his plaint of farewell to the wood in the song "Sundown." The Dawn of Colonization, an Indian maiden representing Canada, in a most elaborate costume, now entered, and sang a simple song, at the close of which she was frightened away by a number of backwoodsmen and trappers, who sang a song in praise of pioneer life. A procession then entered, emblematic of the history of Canada, those participating being dressed in the costumes of the nations whose people have hewn down our forests and built up our cities. After these, were introduced the different provinces entering the Confederation. Quebec was represented by a lady habited as one of the old French noblesse, having embroidered on her robes the *fleur de lys* and lions of her escutcheon and wearing a mural crown. Ontario was represented by a lady dressed in white, with a cross of St. George and green maple leaves embroidered thereon, her head dress being autumnal maple leaves and corn, emblematic of her agricultural wealth. British Columbia was represented by a miner, Manitoba by a trapper and hunter, Nova Scotia by a fisherman, New Brunswick by a lady dressed in sea-green, and wearing water-lilies in her hair, and Prince Edward Island by a sailor. A detachment of the G.G.F.G., and a squad of the Dragoon Guards were present, and amidst martial music, marched on the stage at the closing scene, where Canada tendered her welcome to the Marquis and Princess. The whole effect was grand. The words and music throughout are suitable to the figurative personations. The following is the song sung by Canada as the welcome is given:—

Royal lady, on our welcome
Deign to look with kindly eyes;
Loyal, loving hearts are beating,
Neath its simple, homely guise.
Leaving courtly phrase to others
We are simple, but we're true;
Canada has one heart only,
And that heart she gives to you.
Noble sir, we hail you gladly,
Loyal to the flag you bear,
For where England's flag is waving
This—"Let right be done!"—is there.
Canada would fain grow upward,
Strong and straight as her own pines,
With her name as clean, untarnished
As the sun that on her shines;
Loved and honoured through the nations,
True and faithful she would stand;
Never should her word be doubted,
Nor dishonour touch her hand.
Guard her so, and she shall bless you,
And her children yet unborn
In the after day shall honour
You, her Ruler, Lord of Lorne.

One hundred voices participated in the chorus, and at the conclusion, a bouquet was presented by a pretty little girl dressed in white, and attended by twelve sweet little children similarly attired. The Princess acknowledged the compliment by several graceful courtesies, amidst the deafening applause of the audience.

THE Exhibition of 1878 is not at an end yet, for it appears that the medallists have not yet received their rewards. The delay seems strange, but there are many strange things in France, and not a few happened in connection with this very exhibition. The gold medals are now being manufactured at the Hotel des Monnaies. Each of them is of a value varying from 800 to 1,800 francs, and each medal, the designs for which were supplied by M. Paul Baudry, has to pass fifteen times through the press. The silver and bronze medals will take a shorter time to make, and the operations will begin next week.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, Feby. 22nd, 1879.—When one remembers the tone of the debates on the Address in the old Parliament of Canada twenty years ago, and even some debates since Confederation, it is not easy to avoid the remark that the experience of a responsibility of five years in office by the Opposition has improved our Parliamentary manners. It was the misfortune of the party led by Mr. Mackenzie, when they entered office, that their only experience was twenty years of professions of their own purity in opposition; and when these came to be contrasted with the practice of actual responsibilities, there was no end of points for jeering and ridicule. The first words of Mr. Mackenzie, who unquestionably took up the role of leader in the debates which took place on the Speakership and the Address, showed clearly that he had learned something—that is, a great sense of responsibility, and the whole country is certainly to be congratulated on the improvement of tone which has taken place.

As respects the maiden efforts in Parliament of the mover and seconder of the Address, Mr. Brecken, from P. E. Island, did not come up to the expectations of his friends. It is, however, a difficult thing to make a speech which is simply the echo of the Governor's from the Throne, containing the programme. It is very like showing off a piece of dry goods in detail and does not offer favourable conditions for eloquence. But Mr. Tassé, the young and new French member for Ottawa, whom Mr. Mackenzie from the height of his power, during the elections, called "that Government clerk," did much better in his own language, and made a speech of singular spirit and eloquence in view of the difficulty of the position I have described. His efforts showed that a new star had arisen. It is not necessary, and if it were, your space would not permit, to make any attempt to summarise his remarks; but I may say that his reference to the opening that lies before us in our North-West, was, in Milton's phrase "up to the height of that great argument." He showed how vast were the forces which go to build up a very great empire, now awaiting development, of which pressing forward the Pacific Railway with vigour must be the first step. It was this thought which made me say in my first letter that some of the questions in the speech had more than mere local interests, and will, within two decennials, make their mark on modern civilization.

It deserves to be recorded that the Address was debated, passed, and ordered to be engrossed and presented at a single sitting; and when one contrasts this with the weeks of savagery on former similar occasions, one may fairly make a mark in white for the improvement in Parliamentary manners to which I before referred.

The ex-Speaker, Mr. Anglin, is greatly dissatisfied, although he was quite mild in his tone, at the appointments, which he made when it was plain to all men that his official position was in a moribund state, being interfered with. He appealed to ancient privileges of Parliament in support of his pretension, and ex-Speaker Cockburn and Mr. Wm. Macdougall seemed to coincide with him in principle, while not sympathizing with him in his object. Sir John made a business-like exposition of the facts without attempting to derogate from the rights which belonged by the usages of Parliament, and this much, at least, is clear, that all the precedents and declarations of Mr. Anglin's party are against the super-zeal which he exerted when he was officially dying, or when he was virtually officially dead. We shall see the merits of the case when the papers come down.

Mr. Dawson, of Algoma, has moved for papers respecting the award of the Ontario Boundary Commission. He contended a great error had been made in giving to Ontario, territories which were formerly held by the Hudson's Bay Co., and which from their particular nature and mineral wealth, should properly belong to the Dominion. This view excited some interest, but serious debate upon it was postponed until the papers come down.

Mr. Charlton brought up the question of our possible exposure to the plague from the introduction of Mennonite immigrants from the Sea of Azor. Mr. Pope, the Minister of Agriculture, very fully answered this by showing that these immigrants have to pass by rail through the German Empire to the port of Hamburg, and it is plain, from the public telegrams, that the German authorities are very keenly on the alert in this matter. They, therefore, will not probably allow any diseased or infected persons to pass through the German Empire. But if this should happen, we have our very perfect establishment at Grosse Isle with which to meet the difficulty, these immigrants entering by the St. Lawrence.

A good deal of feeling has been manifested in the Senate upon there being no French speaking member of the Cabinet having a seat in that House. I think these national questions are very unfortunate. Nobody can doubt that it might be convenient and advisable if circumstances favoured to have a French speaking Senator in the Cabinet. But as to the fact of French speaking representatives in the Cabinet, there is a very full proportion and in making selections of colleagues, the Prime Minister must judge of the exigencies. It is, moreover, absurd to suppose that the able French members of the Cabinet, Messrs. Langevin, Masson and

Baby, would consent to any injustice as regards their own nationality. The dignity of the Conscrip Fathers will not be advanced by unreasonable whining.

Mr. Colby has introduced a Bill for the repeal of the Insolvency Act, and making some provisions for winding up of estates of insolvent debtors, and Mr. Jas. Macdonald, the Minister of Justice answered Mr. Gigault, that the Government would make their views on this subject known, when the discussion of Mr. Colby's Bill came on. The exceedingly trifling percentage paid to creditors on the many millions of insolvent liabilities, shows that this is a sore spot in the mercantile community, and one that affects both its honour and its welfare.

Mr. Mousseau has moved for the papers in the Governor Letellier matter; and it is understood that the French members will press for the removal of the Lieut.-Governor of your Province, with persistency. I shall not venture any prophecy on the result. The Government has given no sign of its intention.

There have been many rumours, but without foundation, respecting the introduction of the Budget. It is not yet announced when, but it may be expected to come soon. Mr. Cartwright has given notice of a motion for the return of Imports and Exports during the six months ending 1st January, 1879. There have been many persons in Ottawa making representations respecting industrial interests and of course the conflict of these is the difficulty Mr. Tilley has to face.

The Railway and Forwarding interests are pressing the Government very hard for a relaxation of the cattle prohibition proclamation, its effects being very disastrous for them, while the Government find it necessary to save Canadian cattle from contact with pleuro-pneumonia, and to prevent Canadian ports being scheduled by Canadian authorities. I believe the order would be relaxed as respects Western cattle, if the Western States for their own protection, could secure their own cattle from danger of contact with importations from the diseased States of the East, and common sense would seem to say they might do so easily; for at best, carrying cattle from the East to West would be something like taking coals to Newcastle.

We may have a Chinese question in the House during this session, from action which some of the British Columbian members propose to take. The Chinese do not seem to be loved on the Pacific slope of this continent.

On Wednesday night the great ball at Rideau Hall took place, and certainly it may be described by the adjective I have used in view of the numbers present. It is estimated that the number was not less than 1,000. Every part of Rideau Hall was filled—ball-room, corridors, parlors, drawing-room, bedrooms, the whole house being thrown open. Need I say there were many gorgeous ladies' dresses? In fact, they were bewildering in their number and variety. The Marquis and Princess made the greatest exertions to be kind to everybody, and went about everywhere with this object in view. But I am sorry to say there was a great deal of crowding and crushing, especially at the entrance to the supper rooms, and it must be added that the manners of a lot of fellows, with more greed than politeness, could not have failed to have given the occupants of Rideau Hall a very unfavourable impression. I am sure, however, they are too good to credit our whole society with such rudeness. The Governor-General danced the first quadrille with Lady Macdonald, and the Princess with Sir John. During the evening, Chief-Justice Ritchie, Hon. Mr. Masson, and Col. McLeod were honoured with the hand of the Princess, and the Marquis danced with Mrs. Tilley, Mrs. Mackenzie, Miss Patrick, Miss Macpherson, and others. The crowded state of the rooms, however, was very unfavourable for dancing; and in many respects this ball was like an immense drawing-room, where everybody met everybody.

Col. Littleton, who so ably filled the difficult post of Secretary to Lord Dufferin, and subsequently to the Marquis of Lorne, left town en route for England on Thursday, and it is understood, without intention of returning. He will carry home with him many warm wishes. The praise of his judiciousness, his tact, and his great personal liberality, is in all men's mouths.

It is true that the Governments of France and Spain have very favourably received Canadian overtures to place the Dominion under the "most favoured nation clause." The fact is of importance. We may export many things to France in exchange for light wines. And the opening of a trade with Cuba would give a great stimulus to our Maritime ports.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE HERO OF CHATEAUGUAY.—See editorial for fuller particulars.

THE CIVIL SERVICE BOARD.—Descriptive matter will be found under a separate head in another column of the present issue.

PARIS UNDER THE SNOW.—This amusing series of sketches shows how little prepared the good people of Paris are for a heavy snow-fall. If they had a little of our Canadian experience they would soon learn to handle the white-wood shovel more deftly than they are represented as doing.

A LARGE WAPITI, weighing about 800 lbs., was killed by an Indian named Baptiste Cimon,