

third time, runs at an altitude of about 700 feet above the sea level. The sudden changes of temperature at this high elevation are worth recording:—

	Max.	Min.
July 19 .....	99°	44°
" 25 .....	86° 5'	32°
" 28 .....	83°	37°

It is the same almost every twenty-four hours; not less than three blankets over us and two on the ground can make us comfortable."

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The next number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS will contain, among other illustrations,

### Sketches in the North-West;

VIEWS OF

Orford Mountain and Owl's Head  
in connection with the Manufacturers' Excursion to view

The Water Power on the Magog;

ILLUSTRATIONS IN CONNECTION WITH

The Governor-General's Visit to Sarnia

AND OF

H. M. S. "BELLEROPHON"

LYING OFF POINT LEVI.

## Canadian Illustrated News.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPT. 19, 1874.

### CANADA AMONG THE NATIONS.

The independence question has once more, probably owing to the absence of more suitable subjects for editorial discussion, been brought into prominence, after resting for some time past among other disused lumber. Several prominent dailies have taken up the subject, but, doubtless out of a feeling of compassion for their readers, have refrained from going into all its details, and have contented themselves with a mere summing up, in which the advantages to be derived from the erection of the Dominion into an independent nationality are displayed in the most attractive light. This at least shows an amount of consideration on the part of the journals in question which is exceedingly commendable, considering the dulness of the times. The old story has been told and retold so many times that its repetition has by this time become a very unnecessary evil. Newspaper readers have been informed time and time again that Canada as an independent nation will only in the very slightest degree change her relations with the mother country; while the mother country will be delighted to be relieved of the numerous responsibilities and annoyances to which she is now subject owing to the position in which Canada stands toward the Empire. We have all been told too that while an independent nationalism will breed among us a manly, national, and independent spirit, it will in no way cause any loss to England; that independent Canada would be as good a customer in the English markets as colonial Canada—if not a better; and that, finally, as an independent nation Canada could secure many treaty concessions from foreign countries that she cannot obtain as a colony of Great Britain. This, and much more to the same purpose, has been repeated *ad nauseam*.

While cordially admitting all these rose-coloured prospects, not only as possible, but as probable, we are of opinion that the advocates of independence, in their haste to make out a case, have omitted to consider a peculiarity of the country, or rather of the component parts that go to make the country, which might, in certain circumstances, have a disastrous effect upon the very existence of the new nationality. We refer to the inter-provincial jealousies which exist among us in matters from the highest to the least important. In a speech delivered at the Ontario Rifle Association Meeting, Lord DUFFERIN alluded very

strongly to this petty feeling, when he expressed his opinion that the Wimbledom team and the Ministry should be chosen, not by Provinces, but by individual capacity. Even while uttering these words His Excellency was doubtless aware that such a mode of selection is not a thing to be expected. Where one province is left unrepresented in the Ministry, it feels itself grievously injured, as is the case at the present time with British Columbia and Manitoba, both of which are sore at being left out in the cold while the last admitted province, that of Prince Edward Island, sends a representative to the Cabinet. The existence of this inter-provincial jealousy is an established fact, and has already more than once been within an ace of causing trouble. But there is yet another fact, dependent on that already mentioned, which threatens even more serious consequences. We are not able to settle our own quarrels at home. British Columbia disagrees with the other provinces, refuses to negotiate, and sends over a delegate to England to appeal to the Imperial authorities. The Dominion Premier, on his side, very properly declines any Imperial interference. Were such a dispute to arise when Canada had entered on her "independent nationality," we should either find ourselves divided against ourselves, or be compelled to have recourse to the undignified procedure of inviting a second power to step in and arbitrate between the conflicting provinces. The latter case would be humiliating to the country and dangerous to its prestige, while the former would in all probability result in the separation of the disaffected province and its annexation to the United States. It is an unfortunate fact, that in this Dominion of ours there is an almost total lack of the cohesion necessary to the formation of a great State.

### A RECONSTRUCTED IMMIGRATION POLICY.

It is stated that there is some likelihood of a change being made in the immigration policy of the Dominion Government; that it will be rearranged in such a manner as to enable Dominion and Provincial agents to work more advantageously together than is at present possible. Any alteration in the existing system which aims at inducing hearty co-operation in a work which must so closely influence the future of the Dominion will be extremely acceptable, and although the details of the proposed scheme have not yet been laid before the public, there is no doubt that the change is generally looked upon with a favourable eye. Until very recently the greater part of the immigration work abroad has been done by the Provincial Governments. By some it was done thoroughly, by others carelessly, and by others again it was totally neglected. The consequence has been that some portions of the country have been largely benefited, while others have received little or no addition to their population from foreign sources. Ontario, thanks to the energetic system inaugurated by the late JOHN SANDFIELD MACDONALD, and improved upon by his successors, has hitherto had the lion's share of the influx, while Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, being comparatively little known in Europe as fields for colonization, have received but few settlers within their limits. It would be, perhaps, hardly correct to say that this is an improper state of things. Yet it certainly is not what one would like to see. Ontario, notwithstanding her natural advantages, owes her success in attracting immigrants of a desirable class mainly to her own exertions, and it would be highly unjust to expect that she should labour, and that others should share in the fruits of her labour. The other provinces, less richly gifted by nature, but still possessing considerable riches and resources, have neglected to advertise their wares in the market where they are most in request, with the natural result that they are supposed to be totally void of attraction for the emigrant. It is the old story, over again, of the servants to whom were committed, to the one ten talents, to another five, to another two, and to the last one. The province with the largest advantages has lost no opportunity of turning them to account, and would think her self grossly injured if compelled to share the results with her sister provinces. Under a new system, however, the situation may be changed; and without interfering to any great extent with the success hitherto enjoyed by Ontario, the interests of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, British Columbia and Quebec would be properly attended to. The result must be a marked increase in the emigration tide to these provinces, and the rapid settlement of certain parts of the Dominion which are now languishing for want of population to turn their wealth to account. Ontario should have little cause to complain of such an arrangement, for the emigrants drawn to the Lower Provinces, for instance, would in the main be of a different class from that among which she selects her adopted children. Of course some little difficulty is to be expected from provincial jealousies, which unfortunately are mixed up with every matter in which the interests of

the different provinces are concerned, but this may be safely tided over if the proper men are chosen for the work.

### A WEAK POINT.

The law regulating the trial of contested election cases has already been applied in seven or eight instances and with the most satisfactory results. Its bearing is so general, its different clauses are so searching, that no artifice of fraud, no trick of bribery can well escape it. Corruption brought home to a single accredited agent or canvasser, even without the knowledge of the candidate, is sufficient to void the election. As there is unfortunately not a single election in which some such delinquent agent cannot be found, it is no wonder that all the cases which have been tried so far have resulted in the destitution of the sitting member. The Government is therefore to be congratulated on the efficacy of its new law.

There is one feature in it, however, which demands some attention. It was brought forward prominently by Chief Justice HAGARTY, in his judgment on the London election trial. After delivering his decision on several important points about which there could be no doubt, as the evidence was overwhelming, His Lordship came to consider the personal responsibility of the respondent, Major WALKER. Here he confessed he was obstructed by serious difficulties. If he had to deal with the subject on merely moral grounds, taking the common sense view of intelligent and honourable men, he could have no hesitation whatever. But having to confine himself to strictly legal methods, he felt an embarrassment such as he did not remember to have experienced in a long professional life. He was in the position described by a great English Judge similarly circumstanced: "I cannot imagine to myself a jurisdiction more painful or more responsible than that of a judge deciding without the assistance of a jury, that the candidate has been guilty of so serious an offence." Justice HAGARTY distinctly stated that, in the case before him, all the circumstantial evidence, all the probabilities of the case pointed forcibly to the respondent's knowledge of the bribery practised by his agents, yet he had not sufficient direct testimony to make his mind clear, or determine him to pronounce on the delicate question of culpability. The quandary of the Chief Justice is a natural one. It is a hardship for any judge to have to declare to the country that a man like Major WALKER, for instance, who has always borne in the community the character of an upright citizen, is a rogue, a political pimp, a suborner of consciences, thereby depriving him, for all time, of the privilege of sitting in Parliament. Judges will instinctively recoil from this responsibility, seize upon any plausible pretext of exculpation and thus it will almost invariably happen that the unseated candidate will have a chance of presenting himself again before his constituents. These facts reveal a weak point in the law, but we hardly see how it can be remedied. The only remedy—but it is an expensive one—is that which Justice HAGARTY openly invited—an appeal to the Court of Review, where the subject would be decided by several judges. In the case of Major WALKER, we are informed that the trial will go before the judges in Review, and if so, we shall then see how far the process will be a remedial and final one.

Another point of procedure should perhaps be noticed. It is how far the question of costs should be allowed to interfere with the full hearing of the case. Instances have already occurred where, one count being proven, the case was thrown up by the respondent's counsel. The object of this was, of course, to diminish the costs. Petitioners' counsel have to consent to such stoppage of the trial and, where the case presents no unusual features, it is only professional courtesy on their part thus to acquiesce. But should it happen, as has been pointedly charged, that public officials and even Ministers of the Crown have mixed unlawfully in an election, it were altogether desirable that the trial should not close until these persons have appeared as witnesses, either to prove themselves guilty or guiltless. These election trials are not merely personal matters. They are of public concern, affect civic morality and should be thoroughly conducted. Besides, the law requires that corrupt agents should be held up to public contempt and that their names should be sent in to Parliament by the presiding judge. Hence the more of them that each trial ferrets out, the better for each county and for the country at large.

### FRENCH-CANADIANS IN THE UNITED STATES.

At the French Canadian Convention held in this city in June last for the purpose of taking into consideration the best means of reestablishing in this country the half a million of French Canadians who have made their home in the States, Judge LEBEUR, of Cohoes, N. Y., expressed an