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City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

NOTICE.

In connection with the recent inauguration of
GUELPH AS A CITY,
we shall publish in our next number a series of
BEAUTIFUL VIEWS

of the prosperous new city, including a characteristic portrait of its founder, JOHN GALT. There will be two views of GUELPH IN 1831, and of GUELPH AS SEEN TO-DAY. These will be followed in the succeeding number by another series of sketches, including portraits of the Mayor, ex-Mayor, City Clerk and Treasurer, with views of prominent churches and other buildings.

We are making great efforts to illustrate every event of any importance transpiring throughout the Dominion, and now is the time to subscribe to the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

NOTICE.

To prevent all confusion in the delivery of papers, our readers and subscribers are requested to give notice at this office, by post-card or otherwise, of their change of residence, giving the new number along with the old number of their houses.

TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1878.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Apr 27th. 1879.					
Mon.. 57°	37°	46°	Mon.. 61°	41°	51°
Tues.. 53°	37°	45°	Tues.. 58°	38°	48°
Wed.. 56°	46°	51°	Wed.. 58°	37°	47°
Thur.. 57°	35°	46°	Thur.. 56°	40°	48°
Fri.. 56°	49°	52°	Fri.. 45°	40°	42°
Sat.. 58°	45°	51°	Sat.. 63°	55°	59°
Sun.. 57°	43°	50°	Sun.. 66°	54°	60°

This week beheld the breaking up of the whole river, with a few trifling exceptions, as far as Quebec. On Wednesday, the 23rd April, the *St. Lambert* came up from Boucherville and began her trips. As she was the first to leave the harbour of Montreal last fall, so she was the first to enter it this spring. On Monday, the 25th May, almost all the boats of the Richelieu & Ontario Navigation Co. came up from Sorel to this city to enter upon their regular service. With the exception of one light shower the whole week has been bright and balmy.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 3, 1879.

A BIG PUSH.

After a full and free debate, extending over many weeks, every clause of the new Tariff has been passed, a bill based upon the resolutions has been ordered to be engrossed, and the National Policy is now the law of the land. As we had occasion to say before, this is the most important step taken in the history of Canada since Confederation. As the latter fixed our political destinies, let us hope, for all time, the former may be said to shape our commercial future for at least the next twenty years, as the *London Economist* very shrewdly estimates. The day of discussion has passed, and the time for action has come. The question has emerged from the narrow domain of a purely partisan issue, and assumed the proportions of a national measure, in which every interest of the country is involved, and which every class of the community, in the cause of patriotism, should essay to carry out. No greater mistake was ever made than the supposition that this result was accomplished in haste, and without full knowledge of all its consequences on the part of the electorate. The contrary is the fact, and it may be said that there has perhaps never been a public measure in Canada which received fuller consideration

from the people. It may prove an egregious fallacy, and, if so, time will remedy it, but, for the present, it were mere blindness to deny that the Canadian people demanded a radical change, and took the first opportunity afforded them to enforce their demand. Their reasoning, when analyzed, was simple enough, and to their minds irresistible. They held that there could not possibly be any harm in attempting a change. If the change proved beneficial, well and good; if it proved harmful, or even useless, it might at any time be set aside. They argued that something should be done to give work to the unemployed, and to allow of the circulation of the monies with which our banks are gorged. They knew that, in any case, and no matter who was in power, revenue had to be raised to cover a deficit of nearly three millions, and they believed that a policy which, in its operations, would help not only to supply this deficiency, but to produce a surplus into the bargain, was well worth the hazard of a trial. "The people are always right," may be a democratic axiom of too wide a range, but in the sphere of practical legislation, such as this, we fancy they may well be trusted to form an intelligent judgment. But, whether we think so or not, the fact is there that they have decided this matter and the country has to abide by it. Hence, we repeat, follows the obligation on all hands, and from men of every party, to do their utmost in furtherance of the new policy. The circumstances of its inauguration are all in its favour. We are on the eve of the opening of navigation, an event which cheers up everybody after the dismal isolation and stagnation of winter, and we are on the point of sowing the broad acres in upland and valley on which the hopes of the farmer rest. While the ploughman whistles in the furrow and the stevedore sings on the quays, the boom of the wheel and the click of the spindle will be echoed from the factory, and to such music the pulse of the people will beat. Let us hope that this shall be no fancy picture, but that with the return of work there may be money, and with money, thrift, and with thrift, prosperity, so that out of our material well-being we may be able to devote a surplus to moral, intellectual, and national improvement.

DOMINION DAY.

The Parliamentary movement tending to make the first of July a statutory holiday, is one that must commend itself to all classes of the country without exception. The instinct of the people is always right. They have understood, even without the aid of politicians, that Confederation was the beginning of a new era, and that the day on which it was established was worthy of yearly commemoration. Thus has Dominion Day become in fact a national festival. Every year of the last decade it has assumed more and more the appearance of a holiday. No date could have been more fitly chosen. The first of July divides the year into halves. It is thus an easy rallying point. It lies, too, in the heart of the green summertime, when the harvests are whitening, when nature is flooded with sunshine, when the waters spread out in abundance, when health and human spirits are most buoyant. It stands, furthermore, at the threshold of the joyous vacation season. School-rooms are deserted, academic halls are closed, brilliant commencements are over, and two glorious months—life's happiest months—of unchained freedom are open to thousands of boys and girls. Fathers and mothers also partake of this recreation. Trunks are packed for the sea-side; furniture is removed to the suburban cottages at Lachine, Longueuil, Belœil, or St. Ann's; baskets are filled for the roystering picnics which follow each other in endless succession, beneath the shadowy woodlands or beside the shining waters. Everywhere there are signs of enjoyment, and they are all more or less connected with the National Holiday.

The political reasons for celebrating the

first of July above all days of the year are obvious enough. On that day, twelve years ago, Canadians were generously presented with the inestimable boon of self-government. That great result represented the happy culmination of a bitter and dangerous struggle which had lasted for over half a century. The heterogeneous elements comprising our population had always made Canada a difficult country to govern, and it was only when every other means of conciliation had been attempted that the scheme of Confederation was imagined, and when it was successfully carried through, the country was transformed as if by enchantment. If we look back carefully over the past twelve years, it will be found that that epoch constitutes a new chapter in the history of Canada. Indeed, it may be regarded as the beginning of a new nation. The men who were instrumental in devising and perfecting the measure have made names for themselves which will never be forgotten so long as the country lasts, and the day will yet come when, hallowed by time and distance, they will be remembered with the same respect with which Americans invest the memories of the immortal Signers of the Declaration of Independence. The scattered Provinces, from the seaboard of the Atlantic to the slopes of the Pacific, might have remained for ever in their isolation, a source of weakness to the Empire, and a narrow battle-ground of parish politics, but the moment that they joined hands, they presented an imposing front, which at once secured them a place among the nations of the earth. This is a materialistic age, and we are naturally a commercial people, devoted to pursuits which remove the mind from æsthetic cultivation; but none the less can we close our eyes to the natural blessings which we enjoy, and it is the least we can do to set aside one day in the year wherein we may celebrate, were it only by an official abstention from labour, the dawn of that new era which established a virtual autonomy in the British Provinces of North America.

A TEMPERANCE FLANK MOVEMENT.

It may be said to the credit of Canada that no country has battled more ardently in the cause of temperance. Moral suasion has been tried in the Murphy and Rine movements; the DENNIS and SCOTT Acts have been enforced in many counties with a view to lessening the evil; the Dominion Alliance has set its heart on the gigantic task of legislative prohibition; and local societies have watched the proceedings of License Commissioners. That much good has been accomplished by these different efforts cannot be questioned, but it is still true that a mighty work yet remains to be performed. It is with a view to further aiding this work of reformation that we call attention to still another organization in favor of temperance. We refer to an association formed in New York called "The Business Men's Temperance Society for the Encouragement of Moderation in the use of Intoxicating Drinks." This is rather a long and awkward title, reminding us of its equally clumsy companion, "The Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway." But the aim of the society is none the less simple, logical and according to common sense. It insists on the etymology of the word temperance as meaning not total abstention, but moderation, and its scheme of work is based strictly on this interpretation. Among the principal members of the society we find such names as the Rev. O. B. FROTHINGHAM, PETER COOPER, Messrs. CROSBY, BENSTER and HEADLEY, and at a recent meeting in Chickering Hall the statement of its objects is thus put forth by the chairman:

Recognizing the great evils proceeding from intemperance, and also the fact that extreme abstinence views will not be entertained by a large class whose instincts and habits entitle them to the name of good citizens, we seek to utilize the influence of this class in mitigating these evils. We are fighting the same enemy that the most extreme total abstinence advo-

cates are contending against, but we choose rather to flank the enemy than to uselessly hurl our forces against his strongly entrenched position, and have them repulsed in a gallant, but vain, attempt to storm the works. We aim to sustain the steps of those who are feeble; to say a friendly word to such as would, perhaps, refuse to listen to more radical counsellors; to strengthen the resolutions of those who are weak, by a series of pledges, among which is one which discourages the absurd custom of "treating," so common with Americans; and, by cultivating a taste for lighter and more wholesome beverages, do a work of true temperance which all good citizens can commend.

The method of the society's work is simple and business-like, consisting of three Moderation Pledges. The first, or White Pledge, binds the signer not to drink during business hours. This is a capital beginning, insuring immunity during the day, and especially at the lunch hour when men are tempted to take a glass or two, thereby impairing, if not destroying, their afternoon. The second, or Blue Pledge, engages the signer not to offer a glass to another, or to drink at another's expense. This is a direct thrust at our ridiculous and vicious system of "treating." The man who adheres to such a pledge frees himself almost totally from the bondage of intemperance, at the same time that he curtails a most insidious expenditure. The third or Tri-Color Pledge (Red, White and Blue) binds the signer to drink nothing stronger than wine or beer, and then only at meals and in moderation. This completes the system by the absolute exclusion of strong waters.

We believe the foregoing plan will commend itself to thousands of men who are opposed to excess on the one hand, while they see no harm in a social, or domestic glass, on the other. We hope that it will be tried in this country, Montreal and Toronto, for instance, taking the lead. So long as legislative prohibition remains an impossibility, the next best step in the cause of temperance is moderation, and the bulk of public feeling will always be found to lie between the two extremes. Any rational compromise of what is admitted to be the worse evil of the day is worthy of a trial, and sensible men everywhere must sooner or later adopt it.

No matter what may be our theoretical views of the new Protectionist Tariff, we may all rejoice in the prospect of an increase in our manufacturing industries. A great initial step was the opening of the REDPATH Refinery in this city. That is now followed by the enlargement of the HUBBARD Cotton Mills at Hochelaga. The new factory will give employment to about 400 extra hands, about two-thirds of whom will be women, and adding the number already employed in the old mills, the operatives will number in all over 750. Each loom will turn out forty-five yards of cloth per day, or 14,085 yards in a year of 313 working days, making a total product of cloth per year from 400 looms of 5,634,000 yards. The mills already run 400 looms, which will give the total amount of cloth turned out by the establishment in the year, when the new mills are finished, of 11,268,000 yards, an amount which might well cause those who would underrate our Dominion cotton industries to pause. This would be about two and a half yards of cloth for every man, woman and child in the Dominion, reckoning the population at 4,000,000.

THERE is an unmistakable tendency toward economy in legislative administration, and it seems that one of the first steps will be the abolition of Legislative Councils in the different Provinces. The example of Ontario shows conclusively that these bodies may easily be dispensed with. Already has the abolition been voted by the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia, and we see that a measure in the same direction is referred to in the Lieutenant-Governor's address on the opening of the Prince Edward Island Legislature. A serious blow was aimed at the Upper House during the last session of the Quebec Parliament.