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NOTICE.

To prevent mistakes we may inform our readers that if they desire indexes of the two preceding volumes they will receive them on making application at this office.

TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1879.				
April 4th, 1880.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Mon.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.	42°	29°	31°	Mon.	41°	33°	37°
Tues.	40°	27°	31°	Tues.	42°	34°	38°
Wed.	47°	33°	35°	Wed.	36°	18°	26°
Thur.	46°	30°	38°	Thur.	35°	22°	30°
Fri.	48°	28°	38°	Fri.	31°	18°	24°
Sat.	55°	43°	49°	Sat.	34°	26°	30°
Sun.	60°	44°	52°	Sun.	29°	10°	19°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, April 10, 1880.

AN EDUCATIONAL EVENT.

We grace our front page to-day with the portrait of Professor Dawson, Principal of McGill College University, who is not only well known throughout the Dominion, but whose scientific reputation is world-wide. The portrait is published in remembrance of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Doctor's connection with McGill. A grand banquet was given on the occasion, but for reasons which we, of course, respect, the press was not present thereat, which is the more to be regretted as many facts, personal and general, connected with the educational progress of the country were doubtless given, which the press would have been only too eager to publish, and the public to read. We have learned *sub rosa* that Dr. DANIEL WILSON, of Toronto, and Hon. Mr. CHURCH, of Montreal, made speeches on the occasion which would have been specially worthy of reproduction. In the absence of this direct material, we are happy in being able to furnish our readers with a few particulars concerning both Dr. Dawson, and the great institution over which he has so long presided.

Nova Scotia—the South Carolina of the Dominion—has the honour of being the birth-place of Doctor JOHN WILLIAM DAWSON, who received his academical education in the College of Picton. He is a Master of Arts of the University of Edinburgh, and early devoted himself to the pursuit of Natural Science, having at the age of twenty-three contributed papers to the Wernerian Society of Edinburgh and the Geological Society of London. In 1849 he delivered his first course of lectures on Natural History, in Dalhousie College, Halifax, and in 1850 received the appointment of Superintendent of Education for the Province of Nova Scotia, in connection with which he reorganized the schools of that Province, was instrumental in the establishment of a Provincial Normal School, and acted as one of the commissioners on the affairs of the University of New Brunswick. In 1855 he was appointed Principal of McGill University, with the chair of Natural History, two important functions which he has con-

tinued to perform with the highest credit up to the present day.

Though, perhaps, most extensively known in this country, through his success in the organization and management of educational institutions, his reputation abroad—extending all over Europe—rests mainly on his geological investigations and discoveries, more especially in relation to the Carboniferous and Post-Pliocene formations, to fossil plants and the fossils of the Laurentian rocks. On these subjects he is the author of a number of memoirs in the proceedings of various learned societies, in scientific journals and also in official reports. He is also the author of a number of standard works, covering a large field of scientific elucidation, and more especially relating to the earliest known fossil remains, and to the discovery and nature of the now celebrated *Eozoon Canadense*. He is, furthermore, member of an exceptionally large number of scientific societies, and it may safely be said that no Canadian has done more to honour his country abroad.

The McGill University enjoys the proud distinction of being the oldest in Canada, proper, and the oldest but one in the Dominion—King's College, Nova Scotia, having precedence by a number of years in the date of its Royal Charter. The founder of the University was the Hon. JAMES MCGILL who was born in Glasgow, Scotland, 1744, and died at Montreal in 1813. Two years before his death, in 1811, he bequeathed his property of Burnside, and a sum of ten thousand pounds in money to found a College, under the management of the Board of the Royal Institution. The will was contested, and with the exception of obtaining a Royal Charter in 1821, no action was taken till 1829, when the Faculties of Arts and Medicine were organized. In 1843, a more formal opening was made in the buildings erected for the purpose. The undertaking, however, was not successful till 1852, when a new charter was obtained. An appeal was made, in 1856, to the Protestant population of Montreal, to improve the financial condition of the University, which was met in a spirit of ready and unrestrained generosity. An endowment fund of £15,000 was subscribed by a number of gentlemen not exceeding fifty. Of this sum £5,000 were given by Messrs. Molson, and the remainder was made up in sums varying from £500 to £150. These subscriptions have been followed in subsequent years by others and by large individual benefactions too numerous to be detailed here. Altogether the English of Montreal may boast of having created a collegiate institution second to none in the Dominion.

THE PICTURES OF THE WEEK.

We present a number of pictures this week, illustrative of prominent incidents which have lately happened. The attempt on the life of Senator Brown created a profound impression on the community at large, although we cannot believe, for a moment, that any but a morbid Ottawa correspondent could have insinuated the suspicion, in the mind of even the most ardent Liberal, that political spite had prompted the crime. Mr. Brown, in spite of his advanced age, showed the same physical pluck that has characterized his political and journalistic course, and he overpowered the young rascal without any assistance, thereby saving his own life. Bennett is simply a drunken stoker who had a spite against the head engineer and applied to the chief of the *Globe* office for redress. We shall doubtless be allowed to record our satisfaction that Mr. Brown has escaped serious bodily injury, and that he is spared to continue his professional and political mission. A couple of our engravings are devoted to the tommy-cod fishery, which is characteristic of the gulf districts of Lower Canada. This dainty small fish is caught in the ice, under the peculiar conditions depicted in our sketch, and as this is the season when the sport is over, we show how a fishing cabin is being hauled away to the shore

and stowed away until the St. Lawrence is once more frozen over. The assassination of a prominent and popular member of the North-West Mounted Police Force was for a long time a mystery, but the latest intelligence is to the effect that he met his untimely fate from the treacherous rifle of a skulking Indian. It is this painful scene which we depict to-day. The Mounted Police have done a great deal of good in the North-West, fully justifying the wisdom of their appointment, and the choice of the men who have mainly officered it. They deserve to be supported by the entire power of the Government, and we trust that the murderer of Constable GRAYBURN will be summarily dealt with. According to promise, we publish to-day a few of the diploma pictures which figured at the late Exhibition of the Canadian Academy of Arts at Ottawa. In almost every respect, this first test Exhibition was a success, testifying to the ability of our native artists, and giving the very best reply to the croakers who pretended that the country was not aesthetically prepared for so important an institution. Our own feeling has been all along that hardly too much can be done toward nationalizing everything that is distinctively Canadian, either in fact or in intention, and when the scheme of a Canadian Academy of Arts was proposed, we were among the first to hail it with appropriate welcome. It is true, that without the generous initiative of their Excellencies, the work might have been indefinitely retarded, through the modesty or jealousy of our own artists, but when once the impulse was given from high quarters, we felt certain that there was enough talent and enterprise in the country to support it. In this estimate we have not been mistaken. We shall continue in a couple of subsequent issues to reproduce some of the best canvases of the Exhibition. We are pleased to learn that Messrs. NOTMAN & SANDHAM, with their usual spirit of initiative, are preparing, under the auspices of the Ontario Society of Artists, an album of the principal pictures which figured on the walls of the Academy at Ottawa. From the specimens which we have seen, there is no doubt that the work will be one of special excellence, not only as an accession to any drawing-room collection, but also as a memento of the first Exhibition of our National Academy of Arts. The picture of ship-building near Dorchester, N.S., is a curious one—and literally what we have denominated it—the building of ships in the fields. It appears that the tide in the Bay of Fundy rises some fifty feet at high tide and floods the creek which is seen in the distance, till vessels of 1,000 tons can easily be launched. At low tide there is only a narrow and shallow brook, as seen in the sketch.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE TARIFF DEBATE—BRITISH COLUMBIA JUDGES—SAULT STE. MARIE RAILWAY—QUEBEC AND ONTARIO RAILWAY—DETTIES—MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER—INTEREST BILL—BANKRUPT BILL—THE HIGH COMMISSIONER—MILITIA AMENDMENT BILL—TOBACCO DUTIES—COMMERCIAL FACILITIES DEPUTATION—BROKER'S BILL—PRINTING COMMITTEE, &c.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, April 3rd, 1880.—The general debate on the Tariff resolutions was brought to a close on Tuesday. Sir Leonard Tilley said that he had deferred his closing remarks intending to reply to the members for Gloucester and Bothwell, but they did not speak. The items were afterwards passed, so that the amended tariff, in the form I have already sent to you, may be considered to be law. There seemed to be a disappointment on the part of several members at what they considered this early closing of the debate, they having apparently some views to propound for the benefit of the House and the public; but that, certainly, could not have done the slightest good, and we may feel thankful for the deliverance.

On the same day the Minister of Justice asked the concurrence of the House in the resolutions to provide for the salaries of two additional Judges of the Supreme Court of British Columbia. Mr. Blake moved an amendment, stating that the proposed changes would involve the superannuation of five judges at an annual

cost of \$8,000. Mr. McDonald denied the correctness of Mr. Blake's statements. The figures were before the House, and the increased cost would only be about \$200, and those who best knew the country and its circumstances considered the changes necessary. The amendment was negated by a vote of 98 to 43.

On Wednesday, the Canada Central Railway Bill was before the Committee, the object of the bill being to obtain an extension of time of two years in the location, and five in the completion of the road from Nipissing to Sault Ste. Marie, to which there did not seem to be any objection, Sir Charles Tupper having stated that the Government had secured running powers over the proposed road as far as Ottawa; but there was a point of considerable importance pointed out by Mr. Plumb. He considered it necessary for the public interests of Canada that this company should be prohibited from amalgamating with any existing line on the other side of the St. Mary River. It will undoubtedly form a most important link, as Mr. McLennan stated, in the Canada Pacific Railway, and it will, moreover, be the shortest route to a large portion of the North-western States, of which St. Paul may be called the centre. It will thus strike a most serious blow at the ascendancy of Chicago, certainly the most serious which has ever been aimed at that ambitious city. Mr. Plumb said unless there were some restrictions placed in the charter, the question of vested rights would eventually come up, and much detriment to the country would ensue. It was thought, however, that this point might be better considered at a later stage. Another railway bill was also before the committee at the Wednesday sitting—"The Quebec and Ontario Railway"—to construct a railway from Toronto to Quebec passing through Ottawa, with power to amalgamate with, lease or purchase any railways or portions of railways, and to connect with railways running westward of Toronto. This railway would be a direct competitor with the Grand Trunk. I do not think there is sufficient traffic between the points of the termini to justify this, and the only question which could be raised in its favour would have reference to the kind of country it might open up, it running far back of the present line of the Grand Trunk. But as far as the city of Ottawa is concerned, I have not confidence that it will benefit it to the extent of the interest of the aid it recently voted. Action on the bill was postponed on an objection of Mr. MacKenzie until some proof was afforded that it was not a measure of a purely speculative character.

There seems to be a perfect craze among the members of the House of Commons to move for returns. They have, in fact, been at it since the session commenced, and on Wednesday, the whole time of the House until six o'clock, was taken up with motions for petty returns, the most of which were simply departmental information, which, if not found in the reports of the departments, might have been obtained by the members on personal application. It is really too bad for the time of Parliament to be wasted in this way; but many of the members seem to think they are doing something when their names are attached to a motion for returns.

After recess, Mr. Girouard's bill to legalize marriage with a wife's sister came up for consideration of the amendments. It was opposed by Mr. Jones as unnecessary and uncalled for, and supported by Messrs. Sproule and Strange who said nothing against it either on Mosaic or other grounds. The House concurred in the amendments and the bill is to be considered on Wednesday next.

Dr. Orton moved the second reading of a bill to render illegal interest on real estate at a higher rate than 7 per cent. This led to a long debate, the second reading of the bill being ultimately carried on a vote of 67 to 50, all the Ministers who were in the House voting against it, as well as all the Opposition leaders, on the ground that it was a retrograde step and would not really have the effect of cheapening money, however fair might be its promise. Mr. Blake, in fact, pointed out that the present laws by their free action had brought so large an influx of money into the country as to bring rates from 15 per cent. down to 7, and Sir Charles Tupper asked Dr. Orton, who is a friend of the Government, to withdraw his bill on the ground that it could not produce any good result; but this Dr. Orton refused, and he was supported by Mr. Thomas White and other members. There was apparently a feeling on the part of many Ontario members that the operations of the present loan societies were injurious, and the French members, with the exception of Mr. Langevin, voted to a man for the bill. The other two French Ministers, Messrs. Baby and Masson, were absent from the division. The question was made an open one and the Ministers did not appear to try to control the House on the subject. It has always been found difficult to get party votes on this question, but, for my part, I am sorry to see the old question of the usury laws coming up again.

On Thursday, the Governor-General came down to the Senate Chamber and gave the Royal assent to the Insolvency Repeal Bill. On the same day Sir John A. Macdonald introduced a bill for the appointment of a resident representative agent for Canada in the United Kingdom. The correspondence on this subject had been brought down on Tuesday, and it appears from this that the Canadian Government were at first inclined to call their agent a Minister. The Imperial Government, however, pointed out the inconvenience of this, in view of the kind of functions which there would be some call to