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NOTICE.

We beg to call the attention of our friends and patrons to the fact that, by letters patent, duly received from Ottawa, the name of the Burland-Desbarats Company has been altered, and that it will hereafter be known under the style of the Burland Lithographic Company (limited). All kinds of lithography, photolithography, photo-engraving, electrotyping, stereotyping and type printing will continue to be done, as usual, in the best style and at low prices, and from the increased facilities at their command the Company feel justified in soliciting a large share of public patronage.

TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Nov. 10th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon. 34°	16°	20°	Mon. 46°	30°	38°
Tues. 23°	20°	26°	Tues. 26°	17°	21°
Wed. 25°	13°	19°	Wed. 30°	21°	25°
Thur. 34°	14°	24°	Thur. 33°	24°	28°
Frid. 40°	26°	33°	Frid. 35°	25°	30°
Sat. 51°	35°	43°	Sat. 36°	25°	30°
Sun. 26°	12°	19°	Sun. 39°	20°	29°

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS—The Nicolet Bridge—Mills on the Nicolet River—The Late Andrew Wilson, of the Montreal Herald—The New Quebec Ministry—Monument to the Late S. Jones Lyman, at Mount Royal Cemetery—Country Fair at St. Cloud—Electricity—Centenary of the Destruction of Pompeii—A Country Marriage.

LETTER PRESS—The English Delegates—Lord Lorne's Despatch—The New Quebec Government—My Creoles, continued—Humorous—Literary—Verities—Mark Twain and the Barber—Biographies of the New Quebec Ministers—Monument to the Late S. Jones Lyman—The Late Andrew Wilson, of the Montreal Herald—Selected Articles—Our Chess Column—A Sunday Talk.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, November 15, 1879.

THE North-West Territories are about to organize a volunteer corps. This will give a relief to the over-worked Mounted Police.

THE latest revenue returns still show a large increase. A few months more of the same sort and all fears of a deficit will have vanished.

THE latest is that specimens of fine bituminous coal have been discovered on the Souris River near the North-West boundary line.

THE next move in the BEACONSFIELD policy is the virtual jurisdiction of Britain over Asia Minor through the appointment by the Porte of an English Commissioner.

MR. BLAKE is out for West Durham. Who is the presumptuous man who will court defeat by opposing him? If, however, the honourable gentleman could be defeated, it would be a death blow.

THE Financial Minister deserves credit for the practical interest which he takes in visiting our manufactories in different towns. This contact with representative commercial classes is the best means of learning their wants and perfecting his policy.

THE Supreme Court has decided that Provincial Governments have no right to confer the dignity of Queen's Counsel. The decision will be abided by, spite of the resistance of an influential journal, for it cuts the root of one of our most flagrant political abuses.

MR. CHAPLEAU is reported to have announced in his speech at Levis, that the way in which he proposed to raise money for the needs of the Provincial Government is by the sale of the North Shore Railway to the Federal Government. This line would certainly very properly form a part of the Dominion system, if the Government have means to buy it. And it is clear that such a purpose would help the local Government out of great difficulty. It is rumoured that the Province is nearly three quarters of a million behind hand. Of course we shall very soon find out what truth there is in this.

THE ENGLISH DELEGATES.

We learn from a correspondent at Ottawa, that a paragraph which is going the rounds of the press to the effect that Messrs. GALLEY & COX, two of the English delegates, had bought land in Minnesota, instead of in the North West of Canada, is entirely an error; that is in as far as the "delegate" character of these gentlemen is concerned. Very likely many persons have bought land in Minnesota, and some of these may be named COX & GALLEY; but they are not among the delegates invited by the Government to visit Canada for the information of farmers in the United Kingdom. We have reason to believe that the impressions of those delegates who have visited Manitoba, are in the highest degree favourable, and that one of them, viz. Mr. SNOW, of Glasgow, has bought a farm of 640 acres for his son. It is understood another of them will send his son out next year.

We understand that four of the delegates returned by the *Sardinian*, and that they took back with them very favourable impressions of the country. Our correspondent informs us, that they will, in the first place, report to their constituents; and it will therefore be some time before we can receive a detailed account of their observations. Only a part of those who came, went to Manitoba, after going through parts of Quebec and Ontario. We understand the opinions of part of them, at least, are decidedly in favour of Manitoba, although it may very well be doubted whether the conditions of life on the Western wilds, will be altogether so well suited to the tastes and habits of English Tenant Farmers, as some of the older settled portions of the Dominion, notwithstanding the undoubted wealth of the virgin soil of the prairie.

Several of the delegates sail by the *Peruvian* this week. Three or four yet remain in the country.

THE NEW QUEBEC CABINET.

We have to accept the Ministry of Mr. CHAPLEAU as a fact. The questions that preceded and accompanied it are now no longer under discussion. They may turn up again soon or later or they may not, but for the present they are absorbed in the advent of the new Government. Had the election of the Ministers been made a strong point of contestation, things might possibly have taken a different turn, but at the present writing it appears that these elections will proceed very quietly and therefore the existence of the Cabinet seems secure. This being the case, it behoves us all to make the most of it, and leaving party issues aside, endeavour to draw the greatest possible advantages from the actual circumstances. First and foremost let us have peace. The war of the past twenty months, with all the mistakes that were committed on both sides, and the angry passions that have had free scope, has played havoc with the Province leaving it in such a pitiable financial condition as must give rise to the fullest misgivings. From all appearances the Provincial Exchequer is well nigh in a bankrupt condition and a remedy must be speedily applied. This will require not only statesmanship, but patriotism; not only ability, but a Spartan purity of administration. In his late speech at Levis, when he had announced his program-

MR. CHAPLEAU declared that it would be his aim to make his Government one of pacification. We trust that he will be able to realize this ideal in its broadest and deepest sense. This is the opportunity of his life. He has it in his power to show that he is more than a politician. His great abilities no one questions. That he has it in his power to do good to his native Province, as well as achieve an enduring name for himself is equally certain. He has been a terribly abused man, and as he himself has publicly admitted, he has committed blunders which have seriously militated both against his usefulness and his reputation. But the people are generous and quick to condone mistakes on the face of honourable patriotic service. So soon as the elections are over, we expect to see him and all his Ministers settle down to hard work, smothering animosities, eschewing petty reprisals, and busying themselves with facts and figures instead of with nominations of friends or the dismissal of enemies. The railway must absorb attention first. If M. CHAPLEAU can negotiate its sale to the Federal Government, he will at once set the Province on its feet and achieve a master stroke of policy. Mr. ROBERTSON will have to go over the treasury as a cashier does over the accounts of a sinking bank, forcing economies and insisting on dues from municipalities and other sources. We venture this prediction that, if in the next six months, the new Government can convince the country that they are hard at work in obtaining something like a balance-sheet, they will meet with cordial support, irrespective of party. They will thus secure their own continuance in office at the same time that they will confer a public benefaction.

LORD LORNE'S DESPATCH.

The despatch of the Marquis of LORNE to the Imperial Government, giving his view of the LETELLIER matter, is not the least notable of the *pièces pour servir*. In one sense this question may fairly be classed among the things that were; but the documents which are now appearing will probably yet give rise to much political discussion when the Canadian Parliament meets in February next. The despatch before us clearly establishes that Lord LORNE was not only personally averse to the dismissal of Mr. LETELLIER; but refused to accede to it, when he was advised thereto by Sir JOHN MACDONALD, acting in accordance with a formal decision of the Cabinet. It is plain that a situation of this sort was of the greatest seriousness, and actually pregnant with a ministerial crisis. This was well averted by the reference to England, a step which was taken by an advice subsequently tendered by Sir JOHN MACDONALD; and, in view of all the circumstances, most considerably lauded. We say, considerably, because a crisis of such a nature must have placed Lord LORNE, as well as the Princess, in a very unpleasant position. Perhaps a Minister might have been found who would have assumed constitutional responsibility for the act of His Excellency; but the Minister might not have been successful, and certainly he would have had to go to the country with some very curious issues for a Reformer. It is morally certain in fact, that he would not have been able to sustain himself in face of the discussion which would have arisen on the elementary principles of responsible Government; and we have here one of the reasons for the mild, and carefully covered up snub, contained in the despatch of Sir MICHAEL HICKS-BEACH, in reply.

There is a further incidental point we may notice here which may peobably come to be a subject of alteration in the Canadian House of Commons; and that has reference to the form of words used by Sir JOHN MACDONALD. We have in this despatch proof of the fact that His Excellency and Sir JOHN agreed upon a statement to be made to the House to the effect that the reference was made to England by

the advice of the Ministers, in order to settle a precedent, there being none. The refusal of His Excellency to accept the advice as first tendered, was therefore, constitutionally, inchoate; and it is only fair that several of the expressions used by Sir JOHN in the House, should be explained by the light of this fact. The first advice tendered, was, strictly speaking, pending, not refused, whatever may be the popular interpretation of the position; and this is further proved by the fact that it was accepted after the despatch of the Colonial Secretary came.

Lord LORNE'S despatch contains this rather striking passage: "He (Mr. LETELLIER) would be dismissed, although the responsibility of the act for which he has been censured by the present Dominion House of Commons, has been assumed by his Minister, Mr. JOLY, who with his colleagues has been able to carry on the Government of the Province since the Provincial elections which took place in the summer of last year. To dismiss the Lieut.-Governor for acts for which Mr. JOLY has declared himself responsible to the Provincial Legislature, is a new exercise of the Federal power." We have here clearly and strongly put the one point on which the action of the Government may be, and in fact, already has been, attacked by Mr. MACKENZIE, from the side of the Provinces. But of course those who prefer the centralizing of the Government as much as possible, will care very little for attacks of this sort. Times, however, may come, in which the French Conservatives of the Province of Quebec, who so vigorously pushed their point to the bitter end, may find in this fact an awkward precedent. When a piece of a political fortification has once been broken down, it cannot be rebuilt in the same way as before.

THE NEW QUEBEC CABINET.

HON. JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU,

Premier and Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, was born at Ste. Thérèse de Blainville, Terrebonne, on the 9th November, 1840, his ancestors having come from France and settled early in the seignior of Terrebonne. He was educated at the College of Terrebonne, and married on the 24th November, 1874, Marie-Louise, daughter of Lieut. Colonel King, Brigade Major, Sherbrooke. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1861, and was created a Q.C. in 1873. He is a director of the Laurentides Railway Company and of *La Crédit Foncier du Bas Canada*. He is a professor of Laval University, criminal jurisprudence, in the section established in Montreal, and was a member of the Executive Council and Solicitor-General from 27th February, 1873, until 8th September, 1874, when he resigned with his chief, Mr. Oumet. He was appointed Provincial Secretary and Registrar on 27th January, 1876, which position he held until the dismissal of the Government. At the general elections of 1872, he contested Verchères unsuccessfully, and was returned to Parliament for Terrebonne by acclamation at the general elections of 1867, being re-elected by acclamation at general elections of 1871 on subsequent appointment to office, again in 1875, and also on second appointment to office. Last year the hon. gentleman was again elected, and unanimously chosen to lead the Opposition in the Assembly. Mr. Chapleau is admittedly one of our ablest public men, displaying a breadth of statesmanship which is bound to raise him, sooner or later, to the highest position in the country. As a born orator he has no superior in the whole Dominion.

HON. JOSEPH GIBB ROBERTSON,

Provincial Treasurer, is a son of the late Rev. James Robertson, for thirty years pastor of the Congregational Church at Stuartfield, Aberdeenshire, Scotland, and subsequently of Sherbrooke, P.Q. He was born at Stuartfield and educated in Canada. He married in 1870, Mary J., eldest daughter of A. G. Woodward, Esq., of Sherbrooke. He is President of the Quebec Central Railway, of the Sherbrooke Mutual Insurance Company, and of the Sherbrooke Agricultural Society. He was Secretary-Treasurer of the County of Sherbrooke from the establishment of County Councils till the present system of Township Councils came into operation; was Mayor of Sherbrooke for some years, and President of the Quebec Temperance League in 1870-71. He was appointed a member of the Executive Council, 25th October, 1869, and was Provincial Treasurer of Quebec, from that date until September, 1874, (when he retired from the Government on the land swap case), was re-appointed Treasurer in Mr. DeBoucherville's Administration, on the 22nd September, 1874, and continued as such until 20th January, 1876, when he resigned. He