

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 6, 1872.

SUNDAY,	June 30.— <i>Fifth Sunday after Trinity.</i>
MONDAY,	July 1.—Dominion Day. Battle of the Boyne, 1690. Ridgeway Monument erected at Toronto University, 1870. Transfer of the Italian Capital to Rome, 1871.
TUESDAY,	" 2.—Visitation B. V. M. Sir Robert Peel died, 1850. Foundation Stone of Toronto Normal School laid, 1851. Victor Emmanuel entered Rome, 1871.
WEDNESDAY,	" 3.—Quebec founded by Champlain, 1608. Battle of Sadowna, 1866.
THURSDAY,	" 4.—Massacre of French by Indians, 1648. Vicksburg taken, 1863.
FRIDAY,	" 5.—Battle of Chippewa, 1814. Algiers taken by the French, 1830.
SATURDAY,	" 6.—"Great Eastern" arrived at Quebec, 1861. Samuel Lover died, 1868.

TEMPERATURE in the shade, and Barometer indications for the week ending Tuesday, 25th June, 1872, observed by HEARN, HARRISON & Co., 242 & 244 Notre Dame Street.

	W.	Th.	Fri.	Sat.	Sun.	Mon.	Tue.
June 19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.	26.
MAX.	82°	82°	82°	82°	82°	82°	82°
MIN.	62°	62°	62°	62°	62°	62°	62°
MEAN.	72°	72°	72°	72°	72°	72°	72°
S.A.M.	30.21	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20
1 P.M.	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20	30.20
7 P.M.	30.17	30.17	30.17	30.17	30.17	30.17	30.17

Our readers are reminded that the subscription to the NEWS is \$4.00 per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

All unpaid subscribers will be struck off the list on the 1st July next, and their accounts [at the rate of \$5.00 per annum] placed in our attorneys' hands for collection.

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1872.

There is already being manifested very great interest throughout the country in the approaching general election. As the second election, under Confederation, it has especial significance. At the first Dominion election parties in the different Provinces did not know each other, and the consequence was that, in the absence of knowledge, there was a lack of sympathy and cohesiveness among members holding views that were not very far apart. The experience of five sessions has, however, given opportunity to the representatives of the different Provinces to study each other's views, and the approaching election, probably to be held in August, will turn more strictly on the party issue as between the Ministry and the Opposition.

This is a natural result of the progress of events. The question of the Union has ceased to be an issue; and it would have ceased to be an open question before the last general election had all the parties to Confederation been thoroughly in accord. Unfortunately, however, the Conservative-Reform alliance formed in Upper Canada in 1864 for carrying Confederation was in a great measure broken up before its purpose was accomplished. This led to a separate party issue in that Province in which the people of the other portions of the Dominion had little interest, and with which, we believe, with few exceptions, they had still less sympathy. Now, however, parties have become to some extent welded together. At least they know each other's views, and whether under the name of Reformer or Conservative every candidate will go to the polls with a clear declaration of being for or against the existing Government. The fact of the present ministry having made a record and declared its general policy will necessitate this course, except in the few instances where personal character will carry the candidate through independently of political considerations.

There is evidence in these facts of the gradual consolidation of the Canadian nationality; but so much has yet to be done to complete the work that thoughtless action on the part of any large portion of the population might yet undo or render fruitless the good work that has so far been very steadily persevered in. The question of this or that man for premier is not necessarily of consequence; nor does it matter who may be the parties that direct the policy of the Government. But it is important that the tolerant liberal policy heretofore pursued should hereafter be adhered to; and equally important that the legislation which fosters "cheap living" should never be departed from. The differences in nationality and religion which mark the population of Canada necessitate, in the interests of social harmony, a degree of consideration for the feelings, or it may be the prejudices, of others scarcely dreamed of in more homogeneous communities. And our climate, soil and geographical position require, if we would attain to national success, that the

cost of living should be maintained at the lowest possible figure.

In the face of these two facts it will certainly be found that absolute uniformity in public institutions will be destructive of social harmony by forcing minorities in each Province into the conviction that they are being unfairly used; just as the so-called "protective" policy would starve the general industry of the country by making the cost of living out of proportion with the rate of production.

During the past five years the banking capital of the country has increased by about some fifty or sixty per cent. The population, it is true, shows but a small increase compared with the public expectation; but then it is to be remembered that serious doubts have been thrown on the correctness of the former decennial census, while at the same time it has been pretty well established that the latest one fell somewhat short of the actual count. However, it is plain that the wealth of the country is increasing at a much more rapid rate than the population, and this increase has been achieved under the policy of a low tariff and a pretty high internal revenue rate. Would a "protective" policy which, in the ordinary sense of the term, merely increases the cost to the consumer, have an equally rapid progress? It may be answered that it would, and the United States might be appealed to in proof. But it should be remembered that the large increase in wealth which is reported by the last United States census is mainly made up of the fictitious increase in values created by the influence of the high rate of taxation. A similar system of high taxes in Canada would give a like fictitious increase to its wealth; but the New York workingman who studied out the "eight hours movement," and arrived at the conclusion that it simply meant twenty per cent. more for living, was a better political economist than the Protectionists. He saw that twenty per cent. taken off labour meant the addition of twenty per cent. to the cost of the articles produced. In the same way twenty per cent. added to the tariff means twenty per cent. plus the merchant's profit, added to the cost of the goods imported as well as the like goods made in the country.

These subjects should be considered by the electors. They are more important than any party issue; and beyond that there is the curious incident that the Ontario Opposition are thoroughly alienated from all parties in the other Provinces, so that their success in parliament, were that possible, would revive the old sectional strife on a still larger scale than it was before Confederation. It behoves the people, therefore, to look to the practical policy rather than the party association of those whom they support.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SCRIBNER'S FOR JULY.—The current number of this ever-welcome monthly is full of varied and interesting matter. It opens with a capital sketch, fully illustrated, of the history and institutions of the United States Military Academy at West Point; followed by a short illustrated article on spider-life. The department of fiction is filled by the usual instalment of Mrs. Oliphant's "At His Gates;" a characteristic sketch, by James T. McKay, entitled "Harker and Blind;" and the third and last part of "Draxy Miller's Dowry." Lovers of Saxo Holm's fresh and vigorous writings will be sorry to part company with "Little Draxy" after so short an acquaintance. To our mind we could better afford to lose the "Back-Log Studies," of which the seventh instalment appears in this number, and which are beginning to get slightly wearisome. Fanny Howell's sketch, "Woman as a Smuggler and Woman as a Detective," will be read with pleasure by thousands. An extract from this paper appears in our present issue. An instalment of W. C. Wilkinson's criticism of Mr. Lowell's prose, the usual quantity of poetry, and *varia* notes complete the number.

CHESBOLM'S RAILWAY AND STEAMBOAT GUIDE.—This handbook for tourists appears monthly during the spring and early summer months, and three times during the winter. It contains, in addition to time-tables, rates of fare, &c., valuable notes on the principal places of interest on the St. Lawrence and in the Maritime Provinces; and, in fact, forms a complete *vade-mecum* for tourists and travellers in those quarters. During the time of the annual influx of pleasure-seekers from the other side, the *Guide* should meet with an enormous sale.

CHURCH'S MUSICAL VISITOR, Cincinnati, O.—The June number of this periodical contains correspondence on matters musical from New York, Boston, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, and Indianapolis, all of which is full and interesting; also an amount of able editorials, well-selected miscellany; and six vocal pieces of music. The low price at which the subscription is fixed—one dollar per annum—should secure it a large patronage.

THE SCIENCE OF HEALTH, New York, S. R. Wells.—This is the name of a new publication issued by the proprietor of the *Phrenological Journal*, and devoted, as its name implies, to the study of hygiene. The first number promises well, and contains matter of interest for the general reader as well as for students of sanitary matters.

We have received from Messrs. T. E. Foster & Co., Montreal, a List of Newspapers published in the Dominion of Canada. Such a catalogue, though a similar one is to be found in the Dominion Directory, proves very acceptable in its present handy form. Should it appear periodically, as is apparently intended, with corrections up to date of publication, it cannot fail to be useful alike to publisher and advertiser.

THE MASON WATCHES.—Messrs. John Wood & Son, of Notre Dame Street, have recently imported a large assortment of these very favourite watches. As reliable time-keepers they are unsurpassed, and are highly prized by railroad men and others whose avocations necessitate punctuality and exactness. On reference to the testimonials which appear on our advertising pages it will be found that the average variation of these watches from mean time is a little over a second a month. Messrs. Wood have also imported from New York, for their own use, a handsome chronometer which is now on exhibition in their window, and which, in the present unsatisfactory state of the public clocks of the city, will prove a great boon to all business men.

On Wednesday of last week the pupils of St. Mary's College gave a representation of the "Hidden Gem," in the Academic Hall of the College, before a numerous and appreciative audience. We have already had occasion to speak of the admirable training of these young amateurs, and the perfect manner in which their representations are conducted, as reflecting great credit on their efforts, and saying much for the system of instruction followed at the College. On Thursday last Racine's "Joan" was given.

LOSS OF WEIGHT AND WASTE OF TISSUE

Some of the journals have lately stated that as the human frame is found to weigh considerably less in the morning than it had done on retiring to rest the previous night, we are to assume that the solid matter represented by the difference of the two weights had all escaped through the pores into the clothing during the night. This is very far from being the case, as the bulk of such loss in every instance is composed of the carbon of the blood which had been received into the system in the form of food, and is always being eliminated from it by a union with the oxygen of the air received into the lungs by breathing. The two elements combined form those large supplies of carbonic acid gas, which are found to be ejected from the lungs with more or less of nitrogen at every expiration. The loss of weight in carbon from this cause, unbalanced by the reception of food into the system, is always considerable. The amount of loss through the pores, though from the constant presence of evaporation not very easy to measure, must always be a great deal smaller than that by expiration of the lungs into the outer air, and the latter as it steadily vitiates the atmosphere, has regularly to be met by sufficient and judicious ventilation.

AN ARISTOCRATIC MODISTE

A writer in the *Albany Argus* gives the following account of the dress-making establishment of Princess Pierre Bonaparte, in London:—

"A sober page in buttons conducts the visitor to a room arranged with a taste and an elegance which English mode makers—adepts in the art of catch penny decorations—would do well to imitate. Quiet tones in the colouring of carpets and curtains, not too many mirrors, not a redundancy of gilding, and three or four valuable prints and paintings, as substitutes for the usual garish pink and yellow. Here presides the princess—a tall, very handsome woman—over a bevy of young workwomen she had obtained for her purpose from Paris, and whose unchignoned heads and plain neatness of dress are admirably in keeping with the practical business objects of the place. Having adopted dressmaking as a vocation, the princess enters earnestly into the mercantile spirit, and desires the custom of the poor as well as the rich. There should be established in England, she thinks, a 'good middle class school of dressmaking,' the same as that which, in Paris, makes a grisette as neat, dainty, and as tasteful of dress, in her way, as any person, and adds: 'I buy dresses—a thousand francs each is cheap—of Worth, and by using them as models for my workwomen, can give my customers exact counterparts of his masterpieces at less than half his prices. Mine is 'democratic dressmaking, you perceive, and I am not afraid of the world.' The ladies may be able to tell just how sound this speech is in art, and how much of good suggestion it may have for New York, as for London; just how thoroughly French is the whole tableau of Princess turned 'modiste.' With full length portraits of the parents of her husband's great ancestor, Napoleon I., among the few pictures decorating the walls of her modest wareroom, this formerly haughty lady of Autenil not only adopts dressmaking with fervour, but expounds its arts with a grace almost persuading the hearer to imagine that there may be really something princely in it.

An exchange advertises for two composers "who don't get drunk," and adds that "the editor does all the 'getting drunk necessary to support the dignity of the establishment.'"