

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BERLAND-DESBRATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

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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.

We have the pleasure to announce to all our friends and patrons that, on the 1st July, we shall commence the XXth Volume of THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and with it shall introduce a number of improvements tending to make it still more worthy of public encouragement. We have engaged the services of a talented Superintendent of the Art Department, competent to infuse new energy and excellence in our illustrations; and to show what we intend to accomplish in the Literary Department, we have only to publish the names of the following Canadian writers of note who have kindly consented to be occasional contributors to our columns:

J. G. BOURINOT, Esq., Ottawa.
 REV. A. J. BRAY, Montreal.
 S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Montreal.
 F. M. DEROME, Esq., Rimouski.
 F. L. DIXON, Esq., Ottawa.
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 JOHN READE, M.A., Montreal.
 MRS. ALEXANDER ROSS, Montreal.
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 FENNINGS TAYLOR, Esq., Ottawa.
 THOMAS WHITE, Esq., M.P.
 REV. S. W. YOUNG, M.A., Toronto.
 COMTE DE PREMIO REAL, Spanish Consul at Quebec.

In addition to these attractions we beg to call attention to the following special features of the NEWS:

I. It is the only illustrated paper in the Dominion; the only purely literary weekly, and in every respect a family paper.

II. It contains the only Canadian Portrait Gallery in existence, numbering already over 300, and containing the picture and biography of all the leading men of the Dominion in every department of life. This collection is invaluable for reference, can be found nowhere else, and ours is the only paper that can publish it.

III. It gives views and sketches of all important events at home and abroad, as they transpire every week.

IV. It has been publishing, and will continue to publish, illustrations of the principal towns, manufactures and industries of the country, which, when collected in a volume, will constitute the most complete pictorial gazetteer ever printed.

V. Its original and selected matter is varied, spicy, and of that literary quality which is calculated to improve the public taste.

VI. It studiously eschews all partisanship in politics, and all sectarianism in religion.

The expenditure of an illustrated journal is double that of any ordinary paper, and to meet that we earnestly request the support of all those who believe that Canada should possess such a periodical as ours. The more we are encouraged the better will be our paper, and we promise to spare no effort to make it worthy of universal acceptance. A great step will be made if, with the new volume, all our friends help us to the extent of procuring for us an additional subscriber each.

OUR NEW STORY.

On the 1st July we shall begin the publication of an original serial story, entitled:—

MY CREOLES:

A MEMOIR OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY,
 BY JOHN LESPERANCE,
 Author of "Rosalba," "The Bastonnais," &c.

This story will run through several months, and we bespeak for it the favour which was accorded to "The Bastonnais," originally published in these columns two years ago. The subject is new and interesting. The book will deal, *inter alia*, with the mysteries of Voodooism, and touch delicately upon several of those social questions which have so thoroughly agitated the North and South since the war. Begin your subscriptions with the opening of this story.

TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1878				
June 15th, 1879.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	June 15th, 1878.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.	69°	49°	59°	Mon.	68°	49°	58° 5
Tues.	71°	53°	62°	Tues.	67°	49°	58° 5
Wed.	77°	53°	65°	Wed.	67°	54°	60° 5
Thur.	81°	53°	72°	Thur.	68°	54°	61° 5
Frid.	74°	54°	64°	Frid.	72°	50°	61° 5
Sat.	79°	55°	67°	Sat.	80°	50°	69° 5
Sun.	60°	50°	56° 5	Sun.	80°	64°	72°

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, June 21, 1879.

AFTER THE EVENT.

The recent general election in the Province of Ontario is a fact of such importance in our political history that it is well to consider one or two points connected with it, now that the dust and smoke of the struggle have blown away. There is the broad fact that in September last, Ontario returned 66 Conservatives and 33 Reformers; the issues being Dominion politics and notably the National Policy. On June 5th, the same Province elected 58 Reformers, 29 Conservatives and 1 Independent, on the issue of Provincial politics. The leading Reform papers in Ontario contend from this that the National Policy is condemned by the sober second-thought of the people of that Province, and some colour is lent to this view by a letter which has been published by Mr. GOLDWIN SMITH. If there were any general belief of this nature it would indeed have serious consequences, as it would cause capitalists to be timid in making investments, it being folly to do so if there were already indications of an early reversal of the new policy. It is perfectly true that Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, Sir SAMUEL TILLEY and Sir CHARLES TUPPER did go to Ontario during the election and make speeches, telling the people that the success of the National Policy was in a great measure involved in the success of the Conservative cause. But it is equally true, on the other hand, that Mr. MOWAT, the leader of the Reform Government, and nearly all his followers told the people that the National Policy was *not* involved in these elections; and that, in fact, they had nothing to do with it. This latter statement had the merit of being true; and the electors had the good sense to perceive the fact. There is a further consideration. The Conservative cause did not happen to be very strong either in its *personnel* or in its *cry*. As respects the former point it is admitted by the leading Conservative journal of this city that Mr. MOWAT'S Administration had the advantage. The only Conservative cry at all pertinent to the issue at the polls was, that Mr. MOWAT'S Government had spent a good deal more money than Mr. SANDFIELD MACDONALD'S. Now while that is a cry on one side of somewhat taking clap-trap, it may be actually dishonest; and, certainly, is nothing apart from the merits of the increase. This was made tellingly plain by some of the leading speakers on Mr. MOWAT'S side. There is quite enough in these two last points to account for the loss of the election by the Conservatives

without at all assuming that Ontario has Conservative sympathies, or that it is not as earnestly in favour of the National Policy as it was in September last. It will be a great advantage gained if the statesmen on both sides will take to heart the lessons taught by the facts.

A COMING QUESTION.

We may mention as at least a remarkable sign of the times that an article appears in that most advanced Liberal publication, the *Fortnightly Review*, under the title "Canadian Protection Vindicated," and this was preceded, only a month or two ago, by another article in another advanced Liberal publication, *The Nineteenth Century*. Our purpose is not to dwell on the scope of either of these articles; although both are remarkable for ability. The wonder is—the fact of their appearance and in such quarters, following outcries which have begun to gain force in England, arising from the depression, and which have already found their echo in the Imperial Parliament. By the latest accounts we notice that the agricultural distress has extended to Ireland and that many of the large land owners in England have been obliged to make to their tenants a rebate amounting to six months' rent. That is a sign of a frightful cutting down of values. And the question comes, is there prospect of mitigation? It is certain that in as far as the cultivation of wheat is concerned, the competition of English farmers will be very unequal with the improved modes of culture on the western prairies and the millions of acres being broken, so long as there is nothing between them and the English markets beyond very cheap freights. The same remark precisely applies to another great farming product, namely, the cattle sent from Canada and the United States. There is not in the face of these two great facts for the English farmer and the English landlord any prospect other than that of further and more serious breaking down of prices; and it is impossible not to believe that new agitations of questions thought to be settled will not supervene. It will be a happy stroke for the Empire when she serves out to foreign nations the measure they mete out to her, while she retains as much freedom of trade as possible with her own colonies. This great question is beginning to loom up.

NOT DEAD BUT SLEEPING.

Will modern wonders never cease? A statement appears in the English papers of a marvellous discovery made by one Signor ROTURA of Australia. It seems that this ROTURA had long been a student of South American plants, and through them discovered a method of suspending animation in animals for an indefinite time, and bringing them to life whenever he pleases. The mode of treatment is said to be somewhat as follows: The Signor makes a puncture in the ear of a dog or sheep, pours in a few drops of the plant extract, known only to himself, and the animal immediately goes to sleep, and is, to all appearances, dead. The counterfeits of death is so perfect that decomposition will set in if the body is not frozen. At the end of a month or two, or, according to the Signor, as long as you like, the body may be thawed out. When the natural temperature is reached, he punctures the neck of the animal, applies the antidote, and in a few minutes the beast is skipping about as lively as ever, and in perfect health. The use to which ROTURA purposes applying his discovery is the transportation of cattle from Australia to Europe. He claims that they can be put to sleep in Australia and roused up in England without sustaining any injury. Signor ROTURA has not yet experimented on a human being, chiefly because he could not induce a subject to volunteer. He is waiting for a felon, condemned to death, and the proper authority has promised him the next one. The man will doubtless agree to take the chances of

death by poison, or a sleep and restoration to life, with the prospect of a pardon in the latter event. When the Signor gets his man he purposes to keep him in a refrigerator for a month, then thaw him out and bring him to life again. The discoverer believes that a man might be put in this torpid state and kept in ice for years, and awakened up to life and the enjoyment of health at the end of that time—in reality no older than he was when he closed his eye in apparent death. Thus any person who is tired of life and wants a rest might be put to sleep and awakened at any given time, as no bodily change can take place during the frozen trance. Then we should have the beautiful legend of Rip Van Winkle rendered as commonplace as possible.

NIAGARA AND ELECTRICITY.

No less a person than Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON, in a report before the Committee on Electric Light in London, seriously set forth a scheme whereby he would turn the cataract of Niagara into a channel of public utility. His plan is to light North America with electricity generated by dynamo-magnetic engines in the neighbourhood of the Falls, the water furnishing all the power required to light a continent, and make its nights almost as light as its noon. If this plan were carried out on a grand scale, it has truly been said that it would practically abolish night on this continent and snuff out the moon and stars. These electric machines run by Niagara could also be made to boil our kettles, drive our sewing machines and do other light work for the family in larger cities. Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON is not certain that the power of Niagara could not be transferred across the Atlantic by suitable cable connection and used for cooking and lighting London. The Committee was somewhat astonished by Sir WILLIAM THOMPSON'S bold proposal, but was finally warmed up by his enthusiasm, and we shall now look forward to its report with some curiosity.

ONTARIO ELECTIONS.

About 5 o'clock on the evening of the 5th, large crowds assembled around the printing offices, especially those of the *Telegram* and *Mail*, which are exactly opposite each other. The *Mail* had a large sheet suspended in front of the *Telegram*, and the *Telegram* had a similar one on another building opposite. The results of the elections were reflected on these sheets as soon as received, and were greeted with loud cheers from the crowd. While waiting for news the *Telegram* amused the people by showing the pictures of prominent men, such as GEORGE BROWN, TUPPER, REV. DR. POTTS, &c., while the *Mail* filled up its intervals by giving comic pictures such as are generally appreciated by children at a magic-lantern show. About 11 o'clock the *Mail* put out its light, being disgusted at the way things were going, but the *Telegram* continued to give results and pictures till a much later hour.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Orillia Packet*, signing himself "Country Canuck" thus inquires:—"Will you or some reader of the *PACKET* kindly inform me why the American flag occupies a prominent position in the decorations in every city visited by His Excellency the Marquis of LORSE and H. R. H. the Princess LOUISE, as shown in the *Illustrated Canadian News*? If it be in accordance with the etiquette of such receptions, the rule appears to be disregarded by our American cousins when doing honour to their Presidents—judging too from their illustrated papers." The reason of the difference is that we are more liberal and more cosmopolitan than our neighbours.

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.