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PROSPECTUS OF VOL. XX.

We have the pleasure to announce to all our friends and patrons that this is the XXth Volume of

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, and in it we 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.
 DR. CAMPBELL, London, Ont.
 S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Montreal.
 F. M. DEROME, Esq., Rimouski.
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 CHAS. LINDSEY, Esq., Toronto.
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 H. H. MILES, LL.D., Quebec.
 HENRY J. MORGAN, Esq., Ottawa.
 HON. E. G. PENNY, Senator, Montreal.
 REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., Montreal.
 JOHN READE, M.A., Montreal.
 MRS. ALEXANDER ROSS, Montreal.
 LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq., Ottawa.
 GEORGE STEWART, Jr., Esq., Quebec.
 F. C. SUMICHRIST, Esq., Halifax.
 FENNINGS TAYLOR, Esq., Ottawa.
 THOMAS WHITE, Esq., M.P.
 REV. S. W. YOUNG, M.A., Toronto.
 COUNT 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.

In this number we continue the publication of our 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.

NOTICES.

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.

Subscribers removing to the country or the sea-side during the summer months, are respectfully requested to send their new addresses to our offices, 5 and 7 Blenry Street, and the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be duly sent to them.

TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

August 24th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 65°	51°	59°	Mon.. 77°	64°	70° 5
Tues.. 65°	57°	61°	Tues.. 75°	62°	68° 5
Wed.. 75°	52°	64° 5	Wed.. 76°	66°	71°
Thurs.. 71°	60°	65° 5	Thurs.. 77°	65°	71°
Frid.. 82°	63°	72° 5	Frid.. 78°	67°	72° 5
Sat.. 81°	66°	74° 5	Sat.. 77°	65°	71°
Sun.. 72°	60°	66°	Sun.. 76°	69°	72° 5

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, August 30, 1879.

THE SPEECHES AT GALT.

Mr. MACKENZIE, the leader of the Opposition, and Messrs. BLAKE and YOUNG, two among the chief of the slain at the general election in September last, have all been making speeches at Galt. These have been carefully reported in the chief organ of the party at Toronto, and may be taken as Opposition manifestos—the first guns fired during the recess. Mr. MACKENZIE'S speech was marked by his usual vigor and directness. Nobody could mistake what he was driving at. Mr. BLAKE'S, on the other hand, was more polished and glittering; but the reader would find it more difficult to define and describe the points which he sought to establish; and when he had finished the perusal, he would find it more difficult to say what was sought to be established. Both regretted the loss of Mr. JAMES YOUNG to the party, and certainly it was a great one. But he did not seem to be depressed by defeat. On the contrary, he was very confident in his predictions of the coming crushing victories of the Reform party. All three, indeed, treated the result of the September contest as an accident. It was however, upon the most optimistic view, from their standpoint, an exceedingly damaging one for them. Messrs. MACKENZIE and BLAKE both treated the Protectionist cry as a mere catchword which had at onceajoled and deceived the electors. But when we look at the progress which this cry has made, and the results to which it has led among the English-speaking peoples in North America, we find sufficient reason to induce us to accept the allegations of these gentlemen with reserve. The question is also very much more complex than Mr. MACKENZIE put it. He treated it, for example, as a thing of supreme absurdity to suppose that the imposition of higher taxes on manufactured commodities would increase the prosperity of working men, or enable them to live better. It certainly is undoubted that, if the imposition of taxes should keep out of the country a foreign article and

cause it to be manufactured instead, that the men engaged in that manufacture, inhabitants of the country, would be better off for the wages they received; and they, in their turn, might buy the products of the farmer. It is not, moreover, demonstrated indubitably that protected manufactures are necessarily dearer than those which would be otherwise imported in their places. A mass of serious testimony is adduced against this assumption. It is not, however, our purpose again to argue this vexed question. We simply desire to show that it is not of so simple a nature as Mr. MACKENZIE, with party objects, set forth before the people of Galt; nor are the able men who have taken the Protectionist side such blatant fools as the simple application of his assertions would prove them to be. It is related of an Irishman in one of the New England towns, that he was dilating with great eloquence upon a meal of inviting potatoes, &c., that he could purchase in his own country for a penny—a splendid meal, in short, which it was hopeless to get out of Ireland; when a bystander asked him why he had left such a paradise! The answer was: "Sure, I could not get the pinny." Getting the "pinny" has a great deal to do with the whole of the argument on this question, the thing to establish being how best to do so; and we did not find anything of this in any of the speeches at Galt. There is one plain fact which the public mind will seize; it is, that the Protectionist policy has been enacted by an overwhelming majority. Its effects cannot be criticised at this early stage with any pretension to fairness, and we think it is an exceedingly doubtful policy now to bring it up for re-discussion in simply party interests. The part of wisdom as well as of patriotism is to help to give the new policy, now it is law, the fullest fair play. Mr. MACKENZIE made a vigorous attack on SIR JOHN MACDONALD and his Government for the dismissal of Mr. LETELLIER. He did not, however, bring out any point that has not been fully discussed in these columns. We shall not, therefore, dwell on his remarks. He made also an exceedingly vigorous attack upon SIR JOHN MACDONALD'S Government for changing, as he alleged, the route of the Pacific Railway from Burrard to Bute Inlet, thereby adding, he alleges, many miles to its length, steepness to its grades, and increase to the cost by many millions of dollars. But if it should happen that Mr. MACKENZIE should come to find that he is quite mistaken in his assumptions, he will probably feel very sorry that he, as the late Prime Minister and the leader of the Opposition, had been betrayed into the use of such vigorous language. There is certainly, so far, nothing to justify Mr. MACKENZIE'S assumption. All that is done is to declare that, in the present state of knowledge of facts, it was premature to decide, as Mr. MACKENZIE'S Government did, on the Burrard Inlet route. People who do not want to deceive themselves, and who want to learn all facts before they make up their minds, will be in a better position to judge when the result of the survey in which Mr. CAMBIE is now engaged in the North, is made known. There was another notable point in Mr. MACKENZIE'S speech—that of his utterances on the constitution of the Senate, in the presence of Mr. BLAKE. Mr. MACKENZIE declared that he had been a Conservative as respects the Senate as now constituted, but he found that the events of the last Parliament had caused him to alter his mind. Mr. BLAKE and Mr. MILLS would probably receive the confession of this great convert with an effusion of joy. But what will the Hon. Geo. BROWN say? Is the great organ of the party to change its tune and to follow suit, or draggle its plumes in the mire? These are questions of great interest in our party politics. We do not ourselves find that Mr. MACKENZIE gave sufficient reasons for his change of views on so grave a question; these being, mainly, that his Government, while in office, had been fictionally hampered by the Senate and particularly by Senator MACPHERSON.

Our illustrations this week are devoted to a variety of subjects which have received ample notice from the daily local journals, and which it would be impossible for us to repeat in detail. The Viceregal visit to the Maritime Provinces has occupied public attention for the last fortnight or more, and it must be said to the credit of our sister Provinces that they have surpassed themselves in the spontaneity, warmth, and artistic excellence of their reception. The sketches on our front page will give a good idea of the demonstration in Prince Edward Island. The Quebec riots have also attracted a great deal of painful attention, and it is to be hoped that the present lull may prove more than a mere truce, as so often before. Our artist has given us, from sketches drawn on the spot, views of the sanguinary engagement on the historic ground of Champlain street, where a heroic battle took place one hundred years ago, resulting in the death of MONTGOMERY. There is also a view of the barricade on the same street, where two small cannon barred the passage.—The grand regatta at Barrie was a success, the fulness of which was marred, however, by the match between Hanlan and Riley, which has given rise to much comment in sporting circles. Hanlan subsequently declined to row the race over again and the money prize was then tendered to Riley.—The Caledonian Games in Montreal were more brilliant this season than they have been, to our recollection, for years past, and this circumstance is mainly due to the International gathering of Scottish societies which was coincident with them. The Montreal managers and members did the honours royally, and our visitors from the West and the United States were loud in praise of the reception which they received. We publish a view of the games and grounds, as also a sketch of the grand Fête at Hamilton, in honour of the Grand Lodge I.O.O.F.—We beg also to call attention to our three artistic pictures—two from Giacomelli's unrivalled pencil, devoted to the swallows, with delicious French verses by DeTheuriet, as also the Rapids of the Au Sable, by A. Parton.

THE contract has been let for 100 miles of the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Winnipeg, and men are already at work. The construction is to be pushed rapidly forward. The contractor, Mr. RYAN, of Brockville, is believed to be competent, and has furnished the necessary securities. This railway will be built much more cheaply than the public at all supposed. The cost will only be about six thousand dollars a mile. A thousand miles of railway at that rate would not be a very stupendous undertaking for the Dominion of Canada. The sale of Dominion lands will very soon pay for that. There are rumours that English capitalists (Mr. BRASSEY'S name is mentioned) are going to undertake the work, but we believe that so far there is no authentic intelligence of this. It would not, however, be a matter of surprise in the present aspect of affairs in England, social and monetary, that English capitalists should be found who would undertake this work. The hundred miles to be immediately constructed will give the public a taste of the wheat lands to be opened up, and we predict that population will rush after this construction with a rapidity never before known in the West. That fact will settle many doubtful questions, and will probably bring light to the eyes of several persons in Montreal, who have been indulging in some very foolish writings. We may, in this connection, notice that further news has been received from England to the effect that SIR MICHAEL HICKS BEACH has not told the Canadian Ministers that the Imperial guarantee would not be granted, but rather advised the postponement of putting the question; while he was in favour of an Imperial Commissioner being appointed to guarantee the proper apportionment of the Land Grant for the purposes of the railway. All this is natural enough. We pointed out last week how