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NOTICE.

THE NEXT NUMBER OF THE
CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS
WILL CONTAIN
VIEWS AND SCENES CONNECTED WITH
THE DOMINION EXHIBITION AT OTTAWA.

TRIAL OF THE GILBERT RIFLE GUN AT
ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

PORTRAITS of the late MRS. LEPROHON,
the Canadian authoress, and of the late
SENATOR CARRALL, together with a
number of illustrations of current events.

TEMPERATURE,

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Sept. 21st, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 61°	47°	54°	Mon.. 76°	55°	65° 5
Tues. 64°	50°	57°	Tues. 69°	55°	62°
Wed. 64°	54°	59°	Wed. 72°	58°	65°
Thur. 60°	47°	53° 5	Thur. 72°	61°	66° 5
Frid. 64°	46°	55°	Frid. 73°	59°	66°
Sat. 59°	49°	54°	Sat. 82°	66°	74°
Sun. 72°	44°	58°	Sun. 78°	61°	69° 5

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 27, 1879.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.—View of H. M. S. "Tourmaline."—Gun-Practice on board the "Tourmaline."—The Citizens' Hall at Toronto, in honour of their Excellencies.—The Military Review at Toronto.—The Vice Regal Reception at Hamilton.—The "Mail" Kiosk on the Toronto Exhibition Grounds.—The Nova Scotia Exhibition Building at Halifax.—The Montreal Horticultural Exhibition.—Wolfville College, N.S.—King's College, Windsor, N.S.

LETTER PRESS.—Lord Lorne's Speeches.—The Commissioners Speak.—Sir Alex. Galt at Belfast.—Home Industries and Foreign Trade.—Who is Responsible for the Supplies.—Elsie Morrice.—"My Creoles" continued.—Improvements in Spelling.—Fire Irons.—Ephemerides.—History of the Week.—A Day at Murray Bay.—The Governor-General at Rustico.—Varieties.—The Gleaser.—Mary Anderson.—Musical and Dramatic.—Humorous.—Ereloques pour Dames.—Paragraphs.—Our Chess Column.

THE death of Mrs. LEPROHON, the well known Canadian poet and novelist, is announced. We shall publish her portrait and a brief memoir of her literary career in our next number.

HON. DR. CARRALL, Senator for British Columbia, died suddenly last Friday at the residence of his brother, near Woodstock. He will be enrolled in our Canadian Portrait Gallery next week.

PERHAPS the most palpable proof of the revival of business in the United States is the fact that the book trade is looking up. Literature is the first to suffer in times of financial crisis and the last to recuperate. Literature wants an awful deal of recuperation in this country.

WE made brief reference last week to the manufacture of rifled cannon by a Canadian house. Next week we shall go further and publish an illustration of the trial of such a gun on St. Helen's Island, together with full particulars which have since come into our possession.

WHO will say after this that the Canadian people are slow? The public stand taken by Montreal ladies in the matter of the Consolidated Bank is the first instance of the kind in any country and beats American enterprise all to pieces. It is perhaps the most sensible woman's rights movement ever made.

As we stated last week, the little Province of Manitoba is taking the lead at the Dominion Exhibition of Ottawa. At one end of the Manitoba building the large map of the Dominion, which attracted so much attention at the Paris Exposition, is displayed, and at the opposite end of the building a platform and canopy, richly decorated, has been raised for the reception of the Vice-Regal party.

THE canning of fish, fruit and vegetables is a Canadian industry yet only in its infancy, but full of lucrative promise. Hygienic laws must, however, be rigidly enforced. The Inspector of Fisheries in Prince Edward Island has seized the lobster factories east of Point Prim for canning after season and dismissed the fishery warden for not promptly doing his business.

THESE are several fruits of the National Policy: A stock book is to be opened at Belleville for subscriptions to a window glass manufactory. Large quantities of coal are being shipped from Springhill, N.S., and business generally is improving. Several American capitalists of the Pennsylvania oil regions are at Lake Ainslie, C. B., inspecting the oil wells at that place. If the wells turn out as good as represented, they will invest a large sum of money and open the region up.

THE Quebec crisis continues to be hard and fast, and is made more so by the position Mr. JOLY is taking in the series of meetings he is holding. He declares most positively that he will not be a party to any coalition, which he says would be a sacrifice of the interests of the people; and he tells the people the question is, whether the country is to be ruled by an irresponsible Chamber, or by representatives responsible to the people by election? That is the sum of all his arguments, and the ground on which he stands.

MR. ATTORNEY-GENERAL ROSS has written a letter which appears in the newspapers, and this is marked by a tone of great bitterness. He says the Legislative Council did not and could not object to any item of the Supply Bill which they rejected; and contends that, at all costs, the usurpation of this irresponsible House ought to be resisted. This is substantially the same argument as that used by Mr. JOLY in the speeches he is making, the contention being that, if practical effect is allowed to be given to the action of the Council, a precedent will be established subversive of popular liberty.

MR. CHAUVEAU has inflicted a most severe wound on Mr. JOLY's Government by resigning his portfolio, notwithstanding that he makes, at the same time, the warmest professions of friendship for his leader, and indicates that he would be glad to follow him in a coalition Government. Mr. CHAUVEAU's action is evidently intended to bring about a coalition as the best means of solving the present constitutional difficulty. He is, we may almost say of course, most bitterly attacked by the Ministerialists, and accused of being moved by "human devices" in the shape of railway interests.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD has arrived from England, accompanied by Sir ALEXANDER GALT and five delegates of the English tenant-farmers. A committee went on board the steamer as soon as she landed at Quebec and tendered the Premier a public dinner. Sir JOHN expressed his great pleasure at the cordial welcome he had received, dwelt on the many pleasant recollections which endeared the old city to him, the theatre of his first successes, and stated that it would give him the greatest pleasure to accept the dinner, if they would give him a fortnight in which to attend to affairs of State, after his long absence from the Capital. It would be necessary for him to proceed there immediately,

but after a fortnight he would be happy to come down to Quebec on any day they might determine.

At the very moment of going to press we receive the following announcing peace in Zululand:—A despatch from Sir Garnet Wolseley, to the War Office announces that he has signed terms of peace with all the Zulu Chiefs, and effected a thorough understanding with them, which, in his opinion, will preserve the future peace of South Africa. One of the provisions of this treaty puts an end to the Zulu military system, whereby the young warriors of the tribes were not permitted to marry until they had served in battle and distinguished themselves by bravery. The Chiefs who signed the treaty undertake to prohibit the importation of arms into their territories, and promise to make no declaration of war upon other tribes without the consent of the British authorities at Cape Colony. The terms of the treaty, as explained by Sir Garnet Wolseley, appear to be extremely comprehensive and prudent, and reasonable anticipations are now entertained that we have seen the last of warfare between the English and natives in South Africa.

LORD LORNE'S SPEECHES.

THE Marquis of LORNE appears to be following in the footsteps of Lord DUFFERIN in speech-making; and despite the chaffing which Lord DUFFERIN indulged in, a short time before he went away, to the effect that the Marquis came from the wrong side of the channel to be very successful in that sort of thing, the gift of speech being Irish monopoly, we feel bound to say that His Excellency's lively utterances at the Toronto Club the other day, have rather upset his predecessor's theories. It is somewhat wickedly said that Scotchmen do not love jokes, and cannot be made to understand them or get them in their brains even by the aid of a surgical operation. But it must be confessed that that was rather a pleasant one of Lord LORNE's, when he told his hearers that the Governor-General of this country was expected to be, in his speech-making, "the Advertiser-General" of the country. Now this, we think, although of course it was all for chaff, was as fair a hit at Lord DUFFERIN as that one of the eloquent Irishman, which attracted so much notice at the time, as respects the disadvantage under which his successor would labour from the fact of his being born on the wrong side of the channel. The Scotchman, however, did turn his *mot* to profitable account, and in a few words gave a very striking description of the advantages which these provinces had gained by the consolidation of Confederation. His description of their political condition and importance was also very striking; and probably will have the advantage for us of being reproduced outside of the Dominion. Our space will not permit us to follow His Excellency throughout his remarks, which were as noticeable for their good sense as for their aptness and point. He stated that both the Prince of WALES and the Duke of CONNAUGHT have expressed a confident hope of revisiting Canada during his term of office—an intimation which will be met with enthusiastic welcome by the people of the Dominion.

HOME INDUSTRIES AND FOREIGN TRADE.

AS supplementing and confirming several of the excellent views put forth by Sir ALEXANDER GALT, in his recent speech at Belfast—to which we refer in another editorial article of the present issue—we may summarize the striking conclusions arrived at by an anonymous writer in the last number of the *Atlantic Monthly*. He holds that foreign trade is no cure for hard times, and proves his position by the example of England and the United States. According to him, the six hundred millions of foreign trade gained by the United

States are not worth more, in dollars and cents, than the eight millions of home trade which they have lost. This appears self-evident, and, as proving the necessity of domestic industries, supplies an argument in favour of our National Policy which cannot be lost upon Canadians. A country geographically circumstanced as is ours, and relying upon a constant flow of immigration for the settlement of its immense area and the building of its vast public works, must perforce be able to supply itself in the way of manufactures and be virtually self-sustaining. And that is precisely what we are now endeavoring to do. The arguments adduced by the writer are briefly these, and they deserve to be studied:

I. No people without industries can possibly be permanent or profitable purchasers of foreign products.

II. Every nation that sustains an industry must and will employ that industry in producing that which enters directly in the consumption of its own people. *That nation which is compelled to depend on the foreigner for food, clothing or lodging is wanting in some of the elements of permanent prosperity.*

III. Every country advanced in civilization has the elements within itself for support and must use them.

IV. Whenever our manufactures or products, or those of any other people, come into serious competition with their own products, they are sure to be heavily taxed or excluded. *The law of self-protection compels it.*

V. The present effort in the United States, as it has been for many years in England, is to find markets with those populations which are not yet fully developed in their use of the latest mechanical methods of production. It is only by developing advanced industries in the midst of those peoples that their condition can be changed or improved, and that will be done to the exclusion of any considerable foreign consumption.

It appears that the Chinese Government have purchased machinery and engaged engineers and spinners to establish cotton mills in China, so as to free that country from dependence on English and Russian imports. "Not only the English and Russians, but all others, will find that market closed, not to cottons alone, but to everything that that people consume." What the Chinese are doing for China, Dom Pedro is doing for Brazil, and as regards the United States, not in a hostile sense, but as a measure of self-protection, Canada is doing for herself. The more this great question is studied, the more it appears that the Dominion has taken a first step toward true national greatness.

SIR A. T. GALT AT BELFAST.

SIR A. T. GALT has made a speech at Belfast, before the Chamber of Commerce, the rules of which, he found, trammelled him with regard to some statements he desired to make. But he yet appears to have excited the free trade flax-spinners of that enterprising North of Ireland town by something which he did say. He said it was a dogma of political economy to sell in the dearest and buy in the cheapest market. But he asked the Chamber to consider whether they were not only not selling, but absolutely giving away, the most valuable possession they had, namely, access to their own markets; the markets on which other countries were absolutely dependent; while they were getting nothing in return. He found, if that was buying in the cheapest and selling in the dearest market, it was at least a strange mode of proceeding. And then he added that he believed there was a change coming over the minds of the people of the United Kingdom as regarded this question. Here he was interrupted by loud cries of "No! No!" and "Hear, hear." He had evidently struck a sensitive chord, and was beginning to tread on forbidden ground. Whatever may be said to be the prosperity which has arisen from the *eye-*