

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is published by THE BURLAND-DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance. \$3.00 for clergymen, school-teachers and postmasters, in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.

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.

MORRISBURG ILLUSTRATED.

In this number we present the second of two large double-page illustrations of Morrisburg, Ont. It consists of views of prominent public and private buildings, with such scraps as will tend to give an artistic finish to the scene. This new enterprise of ours is beginning to excite attention throughout the country, and we are in receipt of flattering commendations. And we are certain that the more it is known, the more it will be appreciated. It will be the first time that Canada, its history, resources, industries, geography, &c., will have been set before the people of the country. Not only persons resident in the several localities described, but others also should make it a point to collect these illustrated articles to preserve them for future reference. Nowhere else will they ever find such a mine of useful and entertaining information. The letter-press is equal to the pictorial execution. Our Special Correspondent, Mr. George Tolley, well known for years as the editor of the Montreal Star, is devoting his whole time, energy and ability to the work, and he has an eye especially for bits of curious antiquity connected with each place which he visits. We bespeak for Mr. Tolley the consideration of our friends wherever he goes. Orders for the first of this Morrisburg Illustrated Number should be sent in early, as back sets are often difficult to supply.

NOTICE.

BY CELIA'S ARBOUR.

Owing to some unaccountable delay, we did not receive the advance sheets of this serial in due course, and must, in consequence, postpone the publishing of the closing chapters for one or two numbers. Meantime, we give our readers the choice of two very beautiful short stories.

WANTED.

The call for No. 2 (January 12, 1878), of THE NEWS was so great that we have nearly run out of our supply. Any of our subscribers or readers who may have this number, and are willing to part with it, would oblige us by sending it to us, if in a good state of preservation. We shall gladly pay the price of the number.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 2nd, 1878.

BET SUGAR IN CANADA.

The European papers, devoted to beet-sugar matters, have lately taken considerable interest in the question of the establishment of beet-sugar manufactures in Canada. They show that we, in Canada, enjoy a climate much more favourable to the successful cultivation of very rich sugar beets than that which usually holds in Europe; that the winter frosts prepare our soil naturally as it were; that the beets can be kept in excellent condition for a space of time fully double to that usual on the continent, thus enabling us, with a factory in Canada, to manufacture, during the working season, fully double the amount of sugar obtained on the Continent with a similar establishment. For several winters in Europe the weather has been so mild that frost was an exception, and the beets vegetated in the pits as early as December, causing great trouble and loss to all beet-sugar manufacturers.

Our readers will no doubt be pleased to hear that the experiments and facts elicited under the auspices of the Department of Agriculture in this Province met with the full approval of the best European authority on the beet-sugar interests.

The *Journal des Fabricants de Sucre* published in Paris, an excellent authority, has the following in its number of the 6th inst.: "We have published recently an interesting paper by Mr. Ed. A. BARNARD on the economical and agricultural advantages of introducing the manufacture of beet-sugar in the Province of Quebec, Canada. We shall complete the above publication by giving to our readers a report written by Mr. OCTAVE CUISSET, chemist attached to the Department of Agriculture and Public Works, on the value of the sugar beets raised in 1876 in that Province. It seems evident that the soil and climate of our ancient colony are eminently favourable to the successful cultivation of the sugar beet, which acquires, with an extraordinary rapidity, in the months of September and October—generally dry and cold,—the saccharine qualities necessary to perfect keeping. From the first of October to the 15th May there is in that country no danger of vegetation in the beets; the manufacturing can thus continue for 200 days, if necessary, whilst in France it cannot be carried on with profit for more than half that period. A tabular statement, made by Mr. CUISSET, shows with what rapidity the sugar is elaborated in the plant under the influence of heat and dryness, and then by cold weather. Beets which, on the 14th of August, only contained 6.22 of sugar, and 8.75 on the 4th of September, pass abruptly, ten days later, under the influence of cold weather, to 10.06, and again to 11.58 per cent. of the weight of the root, on the 13th of October. With proper cultivation and good seed a still better result could be obtained. Mr. CUISSET has also analysed beets, grown closely together, which gave as much as 13.85 of sugar.

A Canadian company is now being organized with a capital of \$500,000, besides the Government grant of \$70,000, as an encouragement. The delegates of this company propose to visit Europe shortly, in order to contract for the necessary machinery, with the hope of beginning active operations in November next."

PECCI.

When we alluded, a couple of weeks ago, to Cardinal PANEBIANCO as a candidate for the Papacy, we referred to the suggestiveness of his name in connection with an ancient prophecy. The coincidence was widely noticed by the press, and would doubtless have commanded still greater attention if the Cardinal had really succeeded to the Chair of Peter. But as luck would have it, to the confusion of the ancient prophet and the disappointment of his modern commentator, PANEBIANCO's name was not even mentioned in the Conclave, the only competitors to PECCI having been FRANCHI and BILIO. But we are not yet totally discouraged. As will be seen from the last of KRIS KRINGLE's interesting Quebec letters in the present issue, another prophet who, centuries ago, appended to the name of each forthcoming Pope a legend descriptive of the general character of his reign, and who is said never to have failed in any of his indications so far, calls the present Pontiff *Luc in celis*, "light in the heavens." Now, what this may mean it is, of course, impossible for an uninitiated mortal like myself to tell, but we may be allowed to remark one singular and pretty coincidence. If the reader will observe the arms of LEO XIII, as given under his portrait, in the present issue, he will find in the upper left field a bright star with a long trailing light. Is not that the *Luc in Celis*?

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONVENT OF THE SACRED HEART.—We give an illustration to-day of the Convent of the Sacred Heart, Sault-au-Recollets, visited last week by His Excellency the Governor-General. The architectural beauty of the building posed in the centre of magnificent park-like grounds, on the banks of a noble river, was the theme of general remark, and we are satisfied our readers will be pleased at the pains we have taken to secure a view of this well known institution. The religious order of the Sacred Heart have

acquired a well-earned reputation as a teaching order both here and in France, and if we mistake not, number amongst them several ladies of patrician birth, who have laid aside wealth and title for the humble habit of the simple nun. To the left of the convent, hidden away behind the trees and flowers, but now covered with a virgin fall of snow, lies a little city of the dead, the convent cemetery, sadly beautiful in its loneliness; while to the right in the neighbouring grounds stands a building dedicated to St. Sophia, where poor girls receive gratuitous instruction at the hands of the nuns. The order of the Sacred Heart in the Dominion of Canada, is presided over by an Italian lady of rare talents and executive ability, the Rev. Superior-General Tommasini, while the treasury department is managed by the Rev. Madame Duffy. The number of young ladies being educated here number from 80 to 100, and are representatives of the leading families of the Dominion and United States. It was here that two of Mr. Jefferson Davis' daughters and one or two of President Pierce's were educated, and the institution is still largely patronized by representative families even in the West and South.

THE ROYAL SPANISH MARRIAGE.—In connection with this event we present our readers with two pictures to-day—the bridal chamber in the Royal Palace of Madrid, and the marriage ceremony in the Church of the Atocha.

The interior of that church presented a very imposing sight. The walls had been covered with velvet hangings, embossed with the arms of Castile, and the old flags above could be seen in their tattered and dusty glory. The altar was splendidly illuminated and decorated; inside the railings were a numerous body of clergy. The scarlet robes of Cardinals Moreno, the Primate, Benavideo, the Patriarch *in partibus* of the Indies, the Bishops of Orihuela, Salamanca, and others, were most conspicuous; the Canons of the Atocha took part in the ceremony, and the Papal Nuncio was present. The mass was a short one, and the King and the Queen then moved to their seats on the right of the altar. The assemblage was a brilliant show; the Senators, Deputies, and delegates of local authorities wore uniforms and innumerable crosses, bands, stars and medals. The grandees had mustered in great force. The ladies of grandees, with their elegant toilettes, relieved the monotony of the uniforms present. The Marshals present were Serrano and Concha, Quesada and Rubalcaba. Both Houses had sent their Presidents and some members, who occupied an elevated platform in the nave, where the Bar, the Judges, the Provincial Councils, the Ayuntamiento, and the press were also placed. When the Princess Mercedes arrived at the entrance of the Atocha, a few minutes after the King had taken his place near the altar, every one bent forward to catch a glimpse of the future Queen as she advanced to the altar. She wore a white veil and dress, trimmed with Alençon and orange-blossoms; on her head was a diadem of pearls of brilliants, given to Her Royal Highness by the Princess of Asturias, and her ear-rings and collar, also in pearls and diamonds, were a gift of the King. The Princess of Asturias walked on the left of the Infanta Mercedes. She wore a white satin dress and veil of Alençon lace, with a deep crimson court mantle. Her diadem was of rubies and brilliants. The three Infantas wore pretty white dresses, with wreaths of roses. When the King and Infanta got to the altar King Francisco and the Princess of Asturias stood close behind as sponsors. The Patriarch of the Indies went through the ceremonial of asking the King whether any impediment existed to his contracting an alliance with Dona Mercedes. The Patriarch then turned to the Infanta, and before she answered she kissed the hands of her parents. Then, in a very audible voice, she answered Cardinal Benavideo. The royal pair united their hands, and in the solemn words of the ritual the Cardinal took the Almighty to witness that they were united in the holy sacrament of matrimony. The Cardinal then gave them the benediction. He placed one ring on the King's right hand, and gave him the other to place on the left of the Infanta Mercedes. The Cardinal placed in the King's hand the marriage coin, and Alfonso XII. repeated after the prelate the formula—"Wife, this coin and ring I give thee as token of marriage." The young Queen answered, "As such I receive them." The Archbishop and the Chapter led the King and Queen to the seats which had been placed under the dais to the right of the altar. Mass began, and the solemn strains of the organ and choir filled the church with that grandeur which is characteristic of the ceremonies of Rome. After the final benediction, and when the last gospel had been read, the Cardinal turned to their Majesties, and, in a loud voice, said—"I give Your Majesty not a slave, but a companion; love her as Christ loves His Church. *It in pace*; go in peace." The organ pealed forth the strains of a wedding march as their Majesties quitted the church.

FROM OTTAWA.

ACRIMONIOUS DEBATE—PERSONALITIES—LEAVE THE DEAD ALONE—AN IMPROMPTU—CAPITULARY—THE DEFICIT.

The debate on the Address came to an end on Saturday morning at ten minutes to five, under

pressure of a threat from the Premier not to adjourn until the Address was passed. The concluding portion of the debate, or rather brawl, was quite in keeping with the commencement, and will ever remain on record as a most discreditable display of Parliamentary vituperation.

It was, of course, not to be expected that Dr. Tupper would remain quiet under the new Minister of Militia's telling counter attack. He therefore took an early opportunity of replying to Mr. Jones. This reply consisted of the usual reiteration of his original charges and a point blank denial of the counter charges. Our legislators have evidently great faith in the maxim that, if you keep on throwing mud, some of it is sure to stick.

The worthy Doctor is usually considered to be a master of the art of invective, and to rather enjoy an opportunity for its exercise. I am, however, inclined to think that this proclivity is extrinsic to the Doctor's real character, which has been warped by the debasing effects of a long public career, and that he is naturally inclined to take a most favourable view of the motives of his fellow-creatures. This theory of mine is borne out by a remark made by him while defending Mr. Thibault. He said that gentleman had been elected as an Alderman in Montreal, and that honour was surely some evidence of his respectability! Oh, ingenious Doctor! Oh, artless Alderman!

The Minister of Militia (Mr. Jones), in his reply, made a fair hit by introducing an anecdote of an old farmer, who would not believe in the Pacific Scandal, because the name of Doctor Tupper was not mentioned, and that he felt sure if there was any money going that Tupper would have had his share. This being very personal as well as rather smart, was well received by the House.

Sir John Macdonald, with a laudable desire to emulate the efforts of his subaltern, then rose and went for Mr. Jones with a vigour which caused him to be called to order by the Speaker.

The blood of the Mackenzies being now roused, the Premier took an innings and commenced hitting vigorously. The concluding portion of the altercation between him and his principal opponent is so unique that it deserves to be reproduced in full. The Premier said "that the country would know the object of the tirade of abuse that had been uttered by the two honourable gentlemen opposite, and would value it precisely as he (Mr. Mackenzie) did, and that was as being worth a little less than nothing." (Hear, hear, and loud cheers.)

Sir John Macdonald said "That was about the value they would place on the Premier's words." (Order, and cheers.)

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie—"I dare say, but I think my word will pass where the hon. gentleman's will not."

Brave words, and highly creditable to utterers and hearers!

During the course of this altercation, a smart breeze was raised by an insinuation that the discretion of the late Sir George Cartier was in excess of his valour. A remark that had better have been left unuttered.

The following rather smart impromptu was sent across the floor while a speech in favour of Protection was being made by one of the members. It is credited to the member for Niagara:

"Protection for our cabbages,
Protection for our oats,
Protection from the ravages
Of grasshoppers and goats,
Will make our land more prosperous,
More glorious and free,
Will make Sir John Victorious
And a Minister of me."

Since the passing of the Address the proceedings in the House have been very tame. There have been no evening sittings during the week, the members being apparently exhausted by their previous efforts. Censorious persons suggest that they have run through their stock of adjectives and are waiting a fresh supply of that important part of speech.

Mr. Bunster has a motion on the paper to the effect that no man wearing his hair longer than five and one half inches shall be deemed eligible for employment on the Canada Pacific Railway. A motion probably intended to prevent the employment of Chinese labour in the construction of the road. This would seem rather a roundabout way of attaining his object, and the hon. member from British Columbia should reflect that he is setting a dangerous precedent, and that some fastidious member might attempt to give a tone to the appearance of the House by bringing forward a motion to regulate the wearing apparel of the members, and thus necessitate a considerable and inconvenient outlay on the part of the hon. gentleman and some of his colleagues.

The Premier explained that the retirement of Mr. Blake from the Cabinet was caused by the state of that gentleman's health, and not from any difference of opinion with regard to the Government policy. The country will cordially coincide with the Premier in the expression of his regret at the cause which has led to Mr. Blake's retirement, and the hope that he may speedily regain his health.

The Minister of Finance made his Budget speech this afternoon (Friday). There is, as was anticipated, a deficit of nearly a million and a half of dollars.

It is expected that the House will divide on the square question of Free Trade *versus* Protection, and thus have a definite issue with which to go to the country.