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NOTICE.

The forthcoming number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED
 NEWS will contain illustrations of the

FORESTERS' FESTIVAL

at Toronto.

Also portraits of the officers, etc., of the

Association of

TEACHERS OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

of North America; and several other interesting illustra-
 tions.

Canadian Illustrated News.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 8, 1874.

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS.

At the moment of writing these lines, just as we are
 going to press, the ultimate result of the present Minis-
 terial crisis in the Provincial Government cannot be
 definitely ascertained, but this much is known—that the
 Administration staunchly deny the double charge of
 ignorance and corruption which has been levelled against
 them. In answer to the first accusation, they maintain
 that the land exchange was a favourable one, and that the
 price of their newly acquired property will go on in-
 creasing. In reply to the second, they boldly challenge
 a Parliamentary investigation. If the members of the
 Cabinet are conscious of no wrong, they do right to hold
 firm, regardless of clamour from their adversaries or dic-
 tation from their friends. But if there is a single flaw in
 the whole transaction, anything that leads even to sus-
 picion, it were their best policy to retire at once, because
 the public, irrespective of party, will tolerate nothing of
 the kind.

UNSECTARIAN INSTITUTIONS.

We see it stated, in different quarters, that the Gov-
 ernment of Quebec contemplate removing the Provincial
 Lunatic Asylum from St. Johns to Longue Pointe and to
 place it under the direction of Sisters of Mercy. We hope
 the statement is premature as we should dislike to see so
 grave a mistake committed. For the ministration of the
 Ladies of Charity we have that proper respect which all
 must entertain who have witnessed the fruits of their zeal
 in this country and throughout Europe. But in mixed
 communities such as ours, where so much Protestant re-
 venue goes to the maintenance of public institutions, we
 regard it as a cardinal error to place such institutions
 under other than purely unsectarian control. In Quebec
 Protestants are only a numerical minority. In every
 other respect, they are on a level of perfect equality with
 Roman Catholics. It follows, therefore, that the institu-
 tions supported by Provincial funds should be open to
 them on precisely the same terms as they are to Roman
 Catholics. There is another objection to this Longue
 Pointe Scheme. It would be the perpetuation of that
 system of "farming out," of which we have heard so
 much at Beauport and which is to-day universally aban-
 doned by experts in the treatment of lunatics. Where
 this method has been tried, it has lamentably failed. From
 England, France, and the United States there are dismal
 accounts of the abuses, hardships and injustice which have
 resulted from the maintenance of a system so utterly
 antagonistic to the spirit of the age. It is therefore to be
 hoped that the Government will reconsider its project, if
 indeed it ever entertained the project, of sending lunatics
 to Longue Pointe under the contract system.

THE RITUALISTS AND THE ARCH-
 BISHOP'S BILL.

The Archbishop's Bill for the Regulation of Public
 Worship received its third reading on Monday, and will
 come into effect as law six months hence. It now remains
 to be seen how the English Ritualists will manage to
 avoid this new hinderance upon their liberty of worship.
 Stay in the Established Church and continue their "high"
 practices they cannot. Pass over to the Church of Rome
 they will not. This for two reasons: few of the compara-
 tively large number who come under the designation of
 Anglo-Catholics are sufficiently "advanced" for admis-
 sion into Archbishop Manning's fold; and the High
 Church clergy, much as they love to talk of discipline,
 are singularly averse to "parental rule," especially when
 it is of the stern disciplinarian kind which has proved the
 mainstay of the Latin Church. The Ritualists, however,
 are a sufficiently numerous body, not without wealth, and
 possessed, as has been frequently proved of late years, of
 a stubborn unyielding energy that may be of use to them
 yet. The question of secession from the Established
 Church is no new one among them, and now that such a
 step is forced upon them with the sole alternative of
 strict adherence to the practices of the Church of England
 as interpreted by the Archbishop of Canterbury, it is
 little likely that there will be any hesitation. This is the
 more probable as the bill which has now become law is
 but the opening of an attack upon them. It touches only
 the question of ceremonial, leaving the clergy free to
 preach the doctrines they uphold. Now, however, that
 the Bishops have seen how strong the support is upon
 which they may rely, it is their intention next year to
 bring in a bill to put down heterodox preaching also. The
 final step cannot, therefore, long be delayed. The greatest
 difficulty that at present exists in the way of secession is
 that which proved so great a stumbling-block in the path
 of the Old Catholics—the question of the Apostolic Suc-
 cession. Without a Bishop among them the seceders
 could hardly regard their body as a Church. None of
 their number would be competent to administer the rite
 of confirmation, and the body of the clergy becoming gra-
 dually thinned by death until it dwindled down to a
 force absolutely inadequate to the wants of the congre-
 gations, the necessity would be felt for a regularly ordained
 Episcopate with the power of conferring the Succession.
 This difficulty might, however, be met by an application
 to the authorities of the Old Catholic body, for the con-
 ferring by one of their Bishops of the rite of consecration
 upon a certain number of the seceding clergy. Nor is it
 probable that such an application would be rejected. But
 even were it so the seceders would have one loop hole of
 escape left, in the direction of the Eastern Church, with
 which the Ritualistic portion of the Anglican Church have
 for some time past been in friendly communication.

The Ministerial papers are complaining of the manner
 in which their Conservative colleagues treat their politi-
 cal opponents. Some of the articles on this subject are
 very severe, and full of indignant morality. Beyond all
 question the Ministerial journals are right, but the lesson
 coming from them is, to say the least, amusing. It may
 safely be affirmed that nowhere out of Canada was so
 much Billingsgate indulged in as by many prominent
 organs of the Liberal party against their adversaries
 during their long career of opposition. Not only were
 public records misrepresented and public acts abused,
 but the mysteries and sanctities of private life were laid
 bare with a shameless recklessness bordering on insanity.
 These facts are of such recent notoriety that they
 need not be further specified. And even to-day,
 the virulence which is poured upon the devoted
 heads of the poor Quebec Ministers is something
 ludicrously appalling. No doubt Sir John A. Mac-
 donald, especially now that he is fallen, is fair game
 for ribald wit, but that is no reason why Mr. McKellar
 should be vilipended from day to day, nor why Ottawa
 correspondents of prominent papers should telegraph
 from the capital all sorts of insanities about the sayings and
 doings of Mr. MacKenzie. In England public men are
 public property and all classes are proud of them. The
 representative leading British papers invariably speak of
 Mr. Disraeli with respect, and the Conservative organs
 may chaff at the discomfited Gladstone, but they never
 travesty his character or ignore his transcendent talents.
 Measure for measure is a good maxim in trade and it
 ought to be equally applicable in politics. But if the motto
 is reversed and invective becomes the rule, then the Lib-
 eral papers, who are now Government organs, must not
 complain of their adversaries, unless they themselves give
 the example of moderation and courtesy.

The Land Swap is, the graver aspect aside, not without
 its comic points. It certainly has the somewhat laugh-
 able merit of bringing about a kind of political Anti-
 millenium. Journals of all shades of political stripe have
 dropped for the moment their animosities and unite in
 condemnation of the transaction and in inveighing against
 the Quebec Government for braving public opinion by
 persisting in holding on to the sweets of office. Conser-
 vative journals even outstrip their Reform brethren in
 the vehemence of their denunciations and the bitterness
 of their reproaches, forgetful of the fact that if the
 charges made against Mr. Ouimet and his colleagues can
 be substantiated, not a little of the odium that must nat-
 urally result therefrom will cling to themselves and to
 the whole of the party they represent; that in fact the
 ultimate effect must be the virtual extinction of the
 party in this province. Another amusing feature in the
 matter is the ridiculous manner in which the Government
 land purchasers went through the operation of taking
 money from the Government with one hand while with
 the other they dealt it a mighty blow, aimed at its very
 existence.

Two of the best American base-ball clubs—the Athletics
 of Philadelphia and the Red-stockings of Boston—are at
 present giving exhibition games in England, where their
 play is much admired. The game itself, under the name
 of Rounders, is not unknown in Britain, but the Americans
 have so perfected it as to make it a scientific amusement
 second only to cricket. There is no doubt that their
 visit to Europe will result in the general introduction of
 Base Ball among the many English field sports.

The proposed recognition of the Spanish Republic by
 the chief European powers will go far towards weakening
 the cause of Don Carlos and strengthening the hands of
 Marshal Serrano for the establishment of a solid Govern-
 ment. This step should have been taken long ago and
 thus much of the horror of the civil war would have been
 avoided.

The Quebec Boundary survey is now completely ter-
 minated. The engineering party have returned after a
 very severe campaign. Several new lakes were discovered
 and many an erroneous marking in our present atlases
 and charts will be rectified.

EXPERIENCES OF A COMMERCIAL
 TRAVELLER.

BY "ONE OF THEM."

Toronto July 25th.—From Bracebridge to Orillia—the disa-
 greable consciousness of having to make the trip dawned
 upon me with the daylight as I stirred, stretched and, at last, woke
 that winter's morning, in Bracebridge. To wake is one thing
 —to get up is another. I doubt if there is a more excu-able
 luxury in man's life than waking on a bitter cold morning,
 and then turning on his other side and dozing to sleep again.
 When you got into bed the night before the sheets were colder
 than the air, and seemed to freeze your very marrow, and
 it's simply self-martyrdom to jump out of bed now when the
 warm bed-clothes seem to nestle about you and you are lying
 in a delicious, dreamy, lazy ecstasy. Nature rebels against the
 self-inflicted violence.

"Early to bed and early to rise" is a very good motto, but
 in the "daily doings" of a Commercial, it is a difficult mat-
 ter for him to accomplish the "early to bed"; could he but
 do so, he would doubtless make as good a practical illustration
 of the latter as the dunder-headed yokel who wrote it. The
 fraternity of Commercials can say with Coleridge that although
 they believe the sun does rise, they have never actually seen
 the phenomenon.

Lazily thinking over these things, I lulled my conscience
 and myself to sleep again, until the clattering jangle of the
 breakfast bell awoke me with a nervous start. Heaven pro-
 tect all nervous people from the breakfast bell of a country
 tavern! Edgar Poe surely never travelled much or he would
 have made it the fertile but odious subject for a verse of his
 poem—nerve-unspringing head-distracting breakfast bell!
 It finds a rival only in the brain bursting hotel Gong. And
 what an impish delight the table-girl finds in exercising her
 muscle on it. Up and down—backward and forward she
 swings her brawny bell-arm like a gymnast in his Indian-club
 exercise. Then one bell rarely satisfies the lusty maids. I
 can vouch that it didn't on this morning—there were bells
 and bells, a bell to wake you for the early breakfast, a bell
 for the early breakfast, a bell to wake you for the late break-
 fast, and a bell—such a peal!—for the late breakfast.

The succession of peals made me feel obstinate, and I
 didn't get up till the last dose of distraction was supplement-
 ed by an impatient rat-tat-tat at my door, and the voice of
 mine host mildly enquiring if "I intended to lie there all day."
 Replying with a grunt and an inward malediction on the dis-
 turber of my rest I make a great effort, and spring out of bed.
 Scrubbing myself with the ice-coated water and hustling on
 my clothes (the temperature of the room does not permit lei-
 sure) I adjourn to the breakfast table to find the table girl
 looking very sulky, and feel inwardly conscious that I am
 the cause of it. But I am hardened to this sort of thing by
 frequent experience of it, and it does not spoil my appetite in
 the least. Assisted by a good "hunger sauce," the effect of a