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## NOTICE.

Our Agent, Mr. W. STREET, who last year visited the Maritime Provinces, leaves again this week for the same parts. Customers and subscribers are requested to get ready to pay him all amounts owing us, and to help him in obtaining new subscribers. Our publications comprise the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, MECHANICS' MAGAZINE, and the French illustrated paper L'OPINION PUBLIQUE.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, July 27, 1878.

### THE NATIONAL FETE IN PARIS.

Frenchmen, who have the habit of marking historical events of national import by the dates on which they occur, will have reason to remember Sunday, the 30th June of this year. That day was consecrated to the unveiling of CLESINGER's heroic statue of the Republic on the Champ de Mars, and the occasion was raised to the proportions of a national *fete*. All the Ministers were present at this ceremony, except the Premier, M. DUBAURE, who was kept away by the recent death of his wife. Speeches were delivered by the Minister of Commerce, and by M. DE MARCERE, the Minister of the Interior. The Marshal was not present, which seems singular, as his co-operation would have given outsiders at least a still greater idea of the solemnity of the occasion. But as his absence has not been remarked by any of the papers as unusual or significant, we imagine that it was due to some detail of French routine in such cases. At all events, the celebration was magnificently successful in every particular. The whole immense city took part in it with a degree of spontaneity and enthusiasm which is recorded as unprecedented. The object was to celebrate the existence of the Republic in the presence of the thousands of strangers now assembled in Paris, and to prove to the world that all classes of the population combine in accepting and encouraging the actual form of Government. Viewed from this standpoint, we must attach unusual importance to the festival. Not only the heart of the city, but the vast outlying suburbs—not only the commercial streets, but all that district which extends from the Palais Royal to Montmartre, and from the Bourse to Belleville, took part in the demonstration, and at night, when the incomparable illumination took place, with the grand display of fireworks at the Bois de Boulogne, there was not an inhabitant that did not decorate his house and light his windows. The Faubourg St. Denis is represented as having been particularly resplendent.

But beyond these material splendours, what added immeasurably to the meaning of the festival, giving it the impress of a truly national character, is the admirable order and the cheerful humour which everywhere prevailed. Although the streets, squares, gardens and boulevards were gorged with people until far away into the small hours, there was no disturbance of any kind. The *gens d'armes* and *sergents de ville* did not circulate in double rows as is usual on such occasions, neither was the garrison of Paris kept under arms. Rather did the military fraternize with the people, and a great *marche aux flambeaux* was composed exclusively of soldiers.

Bands of students and others went through the principal thoroughfares singing the Marseilles Hymn, but there was no breath of revolution in the music, and the chorus was taken up by tens of thousands of voices along the way, with a fervour that could only be the inspiration of patriotism.

All this is good news from France. It must prove agreeable to every lover of freedom who has been watching, these eight years, with mingled fear and hope, the efforts of a great nation to repair her gigantic misfortunes and ensure her prosperity by the establishment of lasting institutions founded on the rock of liberty. This national *fete* is proof that France has gone far toward maintaining herself in a strong Conservative Republic. Like the fine statue which symbolizes her, and whose unveiling she celebrated on the 30th June, France appears before the world "noble and simple, calm and strong, seated and at rest." And may she ever so continue.

### OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We publish to-day a number of sketches illustrative of events which happened on the last 12th July, and which, owing to the shortness of time, we were unable to produce last week. The scenes which we describe are derived from sketches taken on the spot by our artists, and they will be readily recognized by all who were equally present. While, however, striving to be true to facts, we have endeavoured to avoid anything which could give offence, for the double reason that such has always been our course, and because there is now more ground than ever for attempting to allay, instead of inflaming, the bitter feeling which unfortunately exists in the community, growing out of these events. No good purpose can possibly be served by keeping up a division among our people, based upon religious differences. Rather should it be the aim of every publicist, of every man who addresses the public, either by word or pen, to inculcate that statesmanlike spirit of moderation which has kept us united for so many years, and without which this country would hardly be worth living in. What the CARTIERS, the MCGEEs, the CARMICHAELS, the DEMOULINS, and other apostles of conciliation have inculcated from platform and pulpit, it should be the endeavour of every one of us to maintain, if we wish—as who does not?—to achieve a common end in the development of this common weal. In the events of the 12th there was not much that afforded a comic aspect, and if we have drawn a few humorous sketches of the "Specials" it will be understood that we make no reflection on that or any other body as a whole. We furthermore beg to call attention to our sketches of the laying of the corner-stone of the new Wesley Church, with a portrait of its distinguished pastor, Rev. Mr. ROY, a sketch of whose life appeared in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS of June 3, 1876. Our front page represents the grand *marche aux flambeaux* at the French National Festival, more fully referred to in another editorial article of this issue. Finally, the sketch of a French picnic, given with all its accessories, will suggest the proper means of truly enjoying that popular mode of recreation.

As echoing any remarks of our own on the results of the Berlin Conference, we publish the following little gem of an article from an American paper—the Missouri *Republican*—which, in simple language, lays bare the whole situation:—

As the English people study the new treaty which the Government has made with the Porte, opinion is divided between admiration for the conspicuous advantages which the treaty gives, and apprehension of the grave responsibilities which it must involve. It is seldom that a sweet comes without its bitter, and the bloodless conquest of the Eastern Mediterranean region which is secured by the treaty is offset by the cost of maintaining it. Virtually, the British people undertake to keep the Turkish empire alive; a very dif-

ficult task with a power which has been dying for fifty years, and whose final demise appears to be one of the most logical and inevitable events of the near future. For many years past, the British European policy has been one of non interference—strict abstention from entangling alliances which involve the duty of fighting other people's battles. But the new treaty marks a complete reversal of this policy. It makes England and the Turk perpetual allies, with all the danger and cost of the strange partnership to be met and borne by the former; and the English shrink perceptibly when they attempt to conjecture how great their danger and cost may be. Still, it is probable that, notwithstanding the protests of the Opposition, the English people will approve the treaty. It is a remarkable victory of English diplomacy; it makes Great Britain the leading power in Europe, and, though there are great responsibilities possibly growing out of the protectorate over Turkey, the English people know how to accept responsibilities when they are a necessity.

THE Habitual Drunkards Bill, which has been read a second time without a division in the British House of Commons, deserves consideration on this side of the water. DR. CAMERON, its mover, left out the compulsory clauses, which introduced the dangerous principle of empowering magistrates, on complaint of a relative, to commit a person to confinement in a Retreat as an habitual drunkard. The bill, as it now stands, will enable an habitual drunkard to register a sentence of detention which he passes on himself. Local authorities are empowered to license Retreats, which are to be subject to inspection under the control of the Home Secretary. Any habitual drunkard desirous of being admitted to such a Retreat is to make application in a form provided in the bill, his signature being attested by a magistrate who has previously ascertained that he understood the effect of his admission to the Retreat. This effect will be that, once in, he cannot leave till the time of his voluntary submission, which can never be more than twelve months, has expired. He may, however, after three months, be authorised by an Inspector to live out of the Retreat with any one who may take charge of him for the benefit of his health; and he may at any time apply in writing to a magistrate for a discharge, which the magistrate may grant if he thinks it wise to do so. The kind of restraint to be exercised is left entirely to the managers of the Retreats, who have to get licenses from the Quarter Sessions and to admit Inspectors.

### WESLEY CHURCH.

#### LAYING OF THE CORNER STONE.

On the evening of Thursday, July 18th, a large concourse assembled at the new church edifice in course of erection on St. Catherine street, near Phillips' square, the occasion of their presence being the public laying of the corner stone of the new Wesley Church, Congregational, which, as will be seen by our illustration on another page, will be one of the finest sacred edifices ever erected in this city. Among those present were Messrs. Thomas Costen, Cushing, B. Burland, T. A. Crane, W. C. Pridham, J. Popham, Chas. Alexander, Robertson and others, the Rev. Dr. Wilkes, the Rev. Mr. Roy, pastor, and the Rev. Mr. Forster and many ladies and gentlemen, including those connected with the congregation, while the choir and Sunday-school were also numerous and well represented.

The church walls, so far as they have been erected, were decorated with evergreen, and the Union Jack was conspicuously displayed, and in the background appeared the words—"The corner-stone of Wesley Church to be well and truly laid." On the street and sidewalk opposite the church had collected a large number of spectators. Shortly after seven o'clock, Mr. Thomas Costen announced the hymn commencing—

"This stone to Thee in faith we lay,  
To Thee this temple, Lord, we build."

The reading of the Scriptures from Chronicles vi. 1-21, 40-42, having been concluded, the Rev. Mr. Williams invoked the divine blessing upon the church and upon its congregation, praying for a long and prosperous career for its pastor. Mr. T. A. Crane, of the Building Com-

mittee, then read the following description of the building:—

The site is on the south side of St. Catherine street, between Phillips' Square and St. Alexander street, a very favourable one, being on an eminence from which a splendid view of the city can be had. The foundations of the whole building are now completed to the ground floor level, eight feet high above the ground; they are massive and constructed of limestone, the dressings and quoins chiselled, and courses rock faced. The work is not sufficiently advanced to give an idea of the symmetrical and striking beauty of its architectural proportions. Our engraving represents the finished edifice, which will be one of the most imposing structures of the kind in the Dominion, bold in design, simple in detail, but noble in expression. Our view is on St. Catherine street (taken from a drawing prepared by Mr. John James Browne, the architect), with the easterly side of the structure in perspective. The front has three doorways, the centre one deeply recessed with moulded jambs, detached columns with bases and foliated capitals, moulded arches, being the main entrance thirteen feet in width and twenty-four feet in height, with a flight of stone steps to give easy ascent to the main hall. The doors on either side give access to the basement, with circular staircases to the main hall and to the galleries. In the tympanum over the main entrance "Wesley Church, Congregational" will be cut on a band; a richly carved and panelled gable with a grand foliated octagonal *flèche* nobly crowning it rising fifty feet above the ground level. On each corner is an octagonal tower terminating with ornamental finials; between these towers and over the entrances the front wall recedes three feet, having richly panelled and moulded pediments running the whole length of front. Below the superbly ornamented apex of the main gable is a large rose window, the tracery of which is wrought in a style of rare ornamentation; the lower arc of the circumference of this grand window touches the mouldings above the panels with columns, bases and carved caps. This window is deeply recessed 14 feet in width and 22 feet in height, having columns, pilasters and moulded jambs and arched mouldings, richly carved tympanum terminating in a very rich cross of foliated design. Between this window and each octagonal tower there will be a rose window seven feet in diameter filled with ornamental tracery. Above the apex rises a blocking with pilasters and columns, moulded bases and carved capitals, water tables and grand foliated pinnacles. This church will be specially adapted to requirements of Congregational worship and oral instruction. The plan determined upon by the architect is cruciform with short nave. Choir and transepts meeting in a circular centre of fifty-four feet in diameter, having twelve clustered columns, moulded bases, enriched and foliated capitals to support the arches and dome (fifty-five feet above the floor level), ceiling light, twenty-five feet diameter, filled with cut and coloured glass, with lantern above to give light to the centre of the church. The number of sittings to be provided rendered it necessary to introduce galleries, which are placed across the nave and the transepts. The choir and organ will occupy the platform in rear of the minister, which will be six feet above the floor level with steps from choir vestry. The minister's platform will be three feet above the floor, with steps ascending on either side; in the centre is a desk, rich in design, and in front a circular railing for communicant. The seats are all curved and radiate from the centre; every sitting (eight hundred in number) will have an unobstructed view of the minister, and he will have a view of the faces of all the congregation. Vestries for the minister and choir will be under the platform. There is also a capacious and well-lighted basement, twelve feet in height, which will contain school-room or lecture hall, 48 x 52, library, five class-rooms—two of these have sliding glass partitions, which at any time will afford additional space to the Sabbath-school, or the two made into one for weekly meetings. There is a sub-cellar in front under the hall for fuel and furnaces to heat Sabbath-school and class-rooms with hot water, and the church with warm air. Ventilating flues are placed in nave transepts, and a large shaft in dome, regulated with iron rods.

The Building Committee appointed for the erection of this Church are:—Thos. Costen, Chairman; G. B. Burland, Treas.; W. C. Pridham, Secy.; T. A. Crane, James Popham, John Smith, Samuel Mathewson.

The Contractors are:—Peter Lyall, mason and cut-stone work. William Lavers, bricklayer's work. Archibald McIntyre, carpenter's and joiner's work. William Kerut, plasterer's work. John Murphy, painter's and glazier's work. William Cleudinneng, cast-iron work. Theodore Charpentier, slating and galvanized iron work.

The architect is John James Browne, under whose able supervision the work is being carried out.

After this, Mr. W. C. Pridham, Secretary of the Building Committee, deposited the box, with its contents, in the corner-stone, afterwards reading a list of the contents thereof, which are as follows:

1. Pamphlet entitled "Catholicity and Methodism," by Rev. James Roy, M.A.
2. Photograph of Rev. James Roy, M.A.
3. Copy of Address presented to Rev. James Roy, M.A., May 2, 1877.
4. Constitution, Rules, and names of 142 members of Wesley Church.