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BENEATH THE WAVE.

This interesting story is now proceeding in large instalments through our columns, and the interest of the plot deepens with every number. It should be remembered that we have gone to the expense of purchasing the sole copyright of this fine work for Canada, and we trust that our readers will show their appreciation of this fact by renewing their subscriptions and urging their friends to open subscriptions with the NEWS.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Feb. 8, 1879.

DOWN WITH THE AXE GRINDERS.

A couple of weeks ago we published a cartoon representing a number of office-seekers grouped around the desk of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD, at Ottawa. In reply to these axe-grinders we put words into the Premier's mouth expressive of the idea that the day for all such trumpery was gone, and that the era of strict and stern economy had been entered upon. We wish we could believe that it is really the intention of the Government to take this new departure. We have as yet no reason to state that such is not their plan, but circumstances daily prove that the pressure upon them is something almost overwhelming, and it may, therefore, be of use to them to know what the popular opinion is in this respect. It is positively amusing to read every morning, in the Ottawa despatches, the names of the hundreds who troop thither in quest of office or contracts. One would be led to think that the patronage of Government is an immense field of spoils left open to all the hangers-on of the party in power. Every ward politician, every bar-room solicitor of votes, every "bruiser" seems to have the notion that he must be rewarded for services previously well paid during the elections themselves. And their persistent effrontery is so great that it is an almost herculean task to shake them off. Indeed, to enable the Ministers to do their whole duty in this respect, it is needful that they should be backed by an openly expressed public opinion. In the first place, we allow that there is a distinction to be drawn. Some men are really deserving of recognition and reward by their party. That is elementary, and contains a principle of justice. But the common herd of office-seekers merit no attention, and should be sent about their business without any ceremony. They may threaten, of course, and they will threaten dire vengeance for their disappointment, but their menaces are only idle wind which can be laughed at with impunity. The Government may be certain of this: that they will be supported by the people in their resistance to these selfish parasites, and that they will come out of the conflict much stronger than if they yielded to such importunities. In the distribution of offices two principles ought to be rigidly enforced:—

I. That all the departments in Ottawa and all over the country should be weeded, so far as is consistent with the efficiency of the public service.

II. That no vacancies should be created for the mere purpose of filling them with partisans.

The first principle is one of economy; the second, of justice. An adherence to both will wonderfully strengthen the hands of the Government. At no period of our history since Confederation has the need of economy in the running of the Govern-

ment machinery been so patent and so imperious. And the present Administration is specially pledged to it. They were elected to revise and, if possible, revive the financial and commercial relations of the country; but that cannot be thought of so long as extravagance is allowed to continue in the various departments. One of the reasons given by Sir JOHN for taking back the most of his old Ministers was precisely because of their experience in office and their ability to begin at once the vital work of economic reform. Whatever else their adversaries may think of these gentlemen, they cannot deny their ability, and they, as well as their own friends, have the right to demand that this ability shall be exercised in the proper channels. There is another and a more personal argument which we should like to be allowed to introduce here. It refers directly to Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD. The veteran statesman has just been returned to power by an overwhelming majority, scoring a triumph unequalled even in his own distinguished history. It is not too much to say that much of this victory is due to his own personality, the magnetism of which has always been singularly potent with the people of Canada, who, having punished him by signal disapproval and overthrow in 1873, seemed willing to give him another equally striking proof of their confidence in 1878. Sir JOHN is now somewhat advanced in years, and his health is none of the strongest. In the course of things, the present Administration may be the last of his eventful history. In that case, it is due to himself to stand up once more to his old energy, and resolve from the very start to make this Government of his a model one in every respect. He has the power to do it. None of his colleagues can presume to dictate to him or to thwart him. The people are behind him, and will applaud every measure of reform that he introduces. And thus, for the sake of the country, and for the sake of his own high reputation, he should nerve himself to the highest efforts of useful statesmanship, so as that, at the end of his administration, he may retire in a blaze of glory and be enshrined in the hearts of the people as a truly historic personage.

THE PRESIDENT OF FRANCE.

Within two issues of our paper a grave crisis has come and gone in France, leaving the situation none the worse, and with no signs of disturbance on the horizon. Our readers last week were prepared for the resignation of Marshal MACMAHON, but they were perhaps not quite so ready to believe in the speedy and peaceful election of his successor. That successor is M. JULES GREY. This distinguished gentleman was born in 1807, so that he is now in his 72nd year. On leaving college he came to Paris, where he devoted himself to the study of law. He took an active part in the revolution of July, being one of those who seized upon the barracks of Babylon. His rise at the Bar was rapid, and he soon ranked among the ordinary defenders of the Radical party, pleading, especially in 1839, for the two companions of BARBES. In 1848, having been named Commissioner of the Provisional Government in his own Department, he displayed, in the exercise of difficult functions, so much moderation and prudence, that he conciliated all parties, and was returned as Deputy for the Jura by the large majority of 65,150. In the Legislative Assembly he often ascended the tribune, and won the reputation of one of the clearest and most powerful orators of the Democratic party. Although he maintained an independent position, far removed from the Socialists and yet near the Mountain, he generally voted with the extreme Left. After the elections of the 10th December, M. GREY opposed the Government of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the expedition to Rome. He protested against the law of the 31st May and the revision of the Constitution. After the *coup d'état* he withdrew to the practice of his profession, and did not return to public life till six-

teen years later, when, in 1868, yielding to the solicitations of his friends, he consented to be returned to the Assembly by his old constituency. After the revolution of the 4th September, 1870, he retired again, but was re-elected in February, 1871, and at once rose to the high dignity of President of the Assembly, a position which he held with great credit from that date until the present time. It was he who, together with M. DUBAINE, prepared a motion having for its object the election of M. THIERS to the Presidency. At the death of M. THIERS, he was chosen the prospective candidate for the chief magistracy, as successor to Marshal MACMAHON, and the change has now taken place in the natural course without any convulsion or trouble of any kind. This is certainly a triumph for free institutions in France, and it is to be hoped that the Republicans will themselves be the very first to profit by the lesson.

THE NEW METROPOLITAN OF CANADA.

Along with the description of the consecration of Rt. Rev. Doctor BOND as Episcopal Bishop of Montreal, we chronicle the election of Dr. MEDLEY as Metropolitan of Canada. It had been expected that this election would have led to some controversy, but such has not proved the case, the principle having been admitted that the claim of seniority was to prevail. Henceforth, therefore, the election of Metropolitan will be a mere formality. It follows, also, that the Metropolitan title, with all the privileges which it entails, will no longer be attached to a See, as it is in Europe and the United States, but affixed to a personality. What advantages, if any, are to be derived from this change, we are not prepared to mention. The Most Reverend JOHN MEDLEY, D.D., Lord Bishop of Fredericton, New Brunswick, is the senior member of the Canadian Episcopate by date of appointment. He was born in England in 1804, and was educated at Wadham College, Oxford, where he took a second class in Classics in 1826, and graduated in Arts (M.A.) in 1830. In 1838 he was appointed Vicar of St. Thomas, Exeter; in 1842, Prebendary of Exeter Cathedral, and in 1845 was consecrated first Bishop of Fredericton. Dr. MEDLEY is the author of a volume of sermons and several pamphlets. The portrait which we publish to-day is from a photograph by NOTMAN, as is also that of the Bishop of Montreal. The biography of the latter appeared in these columns some weeks ago, when he was elected to his present exalted position.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

CONSECRATION OF DR. BOND.—The consecration of Dr. Bond took place in St. George's Church, Montreal, on Saturday, January 25. Long before the hour announced for the commencement of the service, the aisles of the church were crowded, and it was with difficulty that those holding tickets could reach their seats, notwithstanding the number of gentlemen ushers. The event had evidently been anticipated as one destined to occupy prominence in the ecclesiastical annals of our city. The entrance of their Lordships the Bishops and the Delegates, was awaited some minutes after 11 o'clock, when the procession entered from the vestry. There were about a hundred clergymen wearing surplices, who occupied the front pews while their Lordships the Bishops of Fredericton, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Algoma, Ontario and Niagara entered the chancel. After the conclusion of the morning prayer, which was read by the Bishop of Nova Scotia, No. 145 of the Church Hymnal was sung, and His Lordship the Bishop of Ontario ascended the pulpit and preached the consecration sermon.

The Bishop of Fredericton then sat in the centre of the chancel and the Bishops of Quebec and Algoma presented the Bishop elect, saying, in the words of the service, "Most reverend father in God, we present unto you this godly and well-learned man to be ordained and consecrated bishop."

The Bishop of Nova Scotia had previously read the commission, and the Bishop elect had retired to the vestry and put on his bishop's robe, Canon Evans acting as his chaplain.

After the prayer, the six Bishops advanced and laid their hands on the head of the Bishop elect, who was kneeling before the chancel, the senior Bishop saying:

"Receive the Holy Ghost for the office and work of a Bishop in the Church of God, now

committed unto thee by the imposition of our hands; in the name of the Father, and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost, Amen. And remember that thou stir up the grace of God which is given thee by this imposition of our hands, for God hath not given us the spirit of fear, but of power, and love and sobriety."

Bishop Bond then entered the chancel and sat with the other bishops. The communion services were then administered.

After service the clergy and delegates were entertained at lunch at the Windsor by the newly consecrated bishop, one hundred and ninety-four, including clergy and laity, participating. The Bishop of Montreal occupied the chair.

The Bishop of Fredericton proposed the health of Bishop Bond in graceful terms, congratulating the diocese upon its choice, and expressing the belief it would prosper under his administration.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—The collision on the Levis and Kennebec railway last week shows that the engine which was engaged clearing the track of snow in front of the train for Levis, returning to bring on some platform cars, met the train which was to wait its return, pushing the car in front, and collided before it could be brought up. The driver and fireman saved their lives by jumping from the engine when the danger was apparent. Dr. Morrisette and Laflamme endeavored to escape from the car, but were caught between the two which telescoped, Laflamme being crushed to a jelly. Dr. Lemieux has successfully amputated the injured limb of Dr. Morrisette, who was conveyed after the accident to the residence of Mr. Laroche, at St. Anselme.

WOLF HUNTING.—A number of citizens living near Toronto, state that a large wolf haunts the vicinity. Several hunting parties have been organized, but as yet they have proved unsuccessful.

A CLERGYMAN AND A BEAR.—The Rev. Mr. Gifford and Mr. Minions, of East Mous Springs, killed a she bear and captured two cubs near the Mere Blue. The Rev. gentleman is said to have been embraced by the animal, but it is gratifying to know he escaped uninjured.

A SNOW-SHOE TRIP TO QUEBEC.—Mr. A. Birch, a Norwegian gentleman of Montreal, has a pair of patent Norwegian snow-shoes upon which he has taken a trip to Quebec, starting on Friday last. The snow-shoes are composed entirely of wood, are about nine feet long, six inches broad, and have a foot board and toe-strap. He walks with the aid of a pole, and crosses ice not strong enough to bear a good sized dog, so buoyant are these shoes in their action.

SNOW-SHOEING BY TORCHLIGHT.—Forty or fifty gentlemen of Quebec, mostly members of the Aurora Snow-shoe Club, set out from the Esplanade one evening last week, for a snow-shoe tramp into the country. The party was accompanied by Mr. Sydney Hall, special artist of the *Graphic*. After crossing Dorchester bridge, torches were lit, and the scene, as witnessed from the city, while the snowshoers tramped on in Indian file, was very brilliant.

ICE SHOVE.—One night last week a large shove of ice descended the river and struck both ferries, which were moored at their wharves on the Quebec side of the river. The first boat injured was the *Arctic*, which was struck under her keel, and raised on the top of the ice. The ice then descended and struck the steamer *Prince Edward* on her side, near the stern, slightly filling her deck with ice, bursting open her cabin doors, and breaking all the glass. The Government Steamboat Inspector examined the boat next morning, and found all her works in perfect order. The amount of damage done will not exceed \$300. The steamer *Arctic* was removed from her position in the morning, and had sustained very little damage.

HUMOROUS.

DYSPEPSIA has no more popular ambush than a fried oyster.

A LITTLE boy's first pair of trousers always fit if the pockets are deep enough.

It is vulgar to call a man "bow-legged." Just speak of him as a parenthetical pedestrian.

DISTINGUISHED divine to recent convert: "We propose to baptize you by the Turkish bath method." It is really the only means to scrub four years of sins out of you.

It is not so much the fall that hurts a man these wet, slippery days as it is the dampness which strikes into his anatomy after he has lit.

Oh! that incomprehensible small boy. He'll turn from five acres of clear smooth ice to work his way through the half foot of slush where the danger sign is.

A MUSICIAN, George Sharp, had his name on his door thus: "G. Sharp." A wag of a painter, who knew something of music, early one morning made the following addition: "Is A Flat."

THERE is a period in every boy's life when he has an unearthly, unquenchable desire to build a skating pond in the back yard for the girl to fall down on when she hangs out clothes.

THE other day, young Smith, leaning against the mantelpiece, his back to the fire, said: "I was born the son of a poor labourer. Before I was thirty years old I was the son of one of the richest men in the country."

Two little girls were talking to each other the other morning, and one said, with the greatest civility: "We have a new school-ma'am, and she don't know nothing—(a pause)—she don't know how to whip a scholar."

A FOND mother, hearing that an earthquake was coming, sent her boys to a friend's house in the country to escape it. After a few days she received a note from the friend, saying, "Take your boys away and send along the earthquake instead."