

## ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

LEXINGTON—1775.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

## I.

No maddening thirst for blood had they,  
No battle-joy was theirs who set  
Against the alien bayonet  
Their homespun breasts in that old day.

## II.

Their feet had trodden peaceful ways,  
They loved not strife, they dreaded pain;  
They saw not, what to us is plain,  
That God would make man's wrath His praise.

## III.

No spears were they, but simple men;  
Its vast results the future hid;  
The meaning of the work they did  
Was strange and dark and doubtful then.

## IV.

Swift as the Summer came they left  
The plow, mid-furrow, standing still,  
The half-ground corn-grist in the mill,  
The spade in earth, the axe in cleft.

## V.

They went where duty seemed to call;  
They scarcely asked the reason why;  
They only knew they could but die,  
And death was not the worst of all.

## VI.

Of man for man the sacrifice,  
Unstained by blood, save theirs, they gave.  
The flowers that blossomed from their grave,  
Have sown themselves beneath all skies.

## VII.

Their death-shot shook the feudal tower,  
And shattered slavery's chain as well;  
On the sky's dome, as on a bell,  
Its echo struck the world's great hour.

## VIII.

That faithful echo is not dumb;  
The nations, listening to its sound,  
Wait, from a century's vantage-ground,  
The holier triumphs yet to come.

## IX.

The bridal time of Law and Love,  
The gladness of the world's release,  
When, war sick, at the feet of Peace,  
The hawk shall nestle with the dove.

## X.

The golden age of brotherhood,  
Unknown to other rivalries,  
Than of the mild humanities,  
And gracious interchange of good.

## XI.

When closer strand shall lean to strand,  
Till meet, beneath saluting flags,  
The eagle of our mountain crags,  
The lion of our Mother-land.

## REPRESENTATION OF MINORITIES

[For the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.]

## III.

The representation of minorities would solve the Senate question. It would give us such a House of Commons as would render a second chamber unnecessary. Some want to reform the Senate, I say reform the Commons and abolish the Senate. There are men in the Senate whose services are useful to the country, but by the representation of minorities they would be always sure of seats in the House of Commons.

There are very few of the Senators who could not make up the quota of votes required, by a candidate, at a general election if their friends, everywhere, throughout the Dominion were allowed to vote for them.

Parliament should be composed of the best men of all parties, together with the most successful and enterprising men in all trades and professions; and I maintain that the representation of minorities would result in Legislatures of precisely this description. The crudeness of Legislation is due to the absence of practical men in Parliament. No man deserves a seat in Parliament who has not distinguished himself in some way. There are men on the various Boards of Trade throughout the Dominion, equalled by very few, and surpassed by none in either branch of the Legislature. If some of these had seats in Parliament fewer deputations would be needed.

Legislation is now carried on, on the most momentous questions, in the absence of practical men. The Commons should be open to our best bankers, merchants, manufacturers, agriculturists and professional men, on much easier terms.

If there is a farmer in Parliament let him be the best farmer. Send him there just on account of what he knows about farming, and not what he knows about finances, our constitution or foreign policy. Farming will be such a man's hobby and he will feel prouder of being considered a good farmer than of being a member of Parliament. The agricultural interests of the country are safe in the hands of such men. A farmer's passport to Parliament should be "what I know about farming." If he is silent on this and eloquent on the constitution, finances or foreign trade suspect him of fraud, of being "Jack of all trades and master of none." Many a farmer aspires to Parliamentary honors, in the agricultural interests, who has no taste for farming, and continues at it only from necessity. Those who expect to be beneficially represented by such men are mistaken. With the representation of minorities there would be farmers in Parliament, but they would be men of national reputation, who have benefited the country by their intelligence and enterprise.

We should have more bankers in Parliament,

and they should be those under whose care the great monetary institutions of the country, were started and flourish. The bankers' passport to Parliament should be "what I know about banking." It would save the appointment of many Committees to have such men in Parliament, to tell the House what they know about banking every time the question comes up. These men could always make up the quota of votes required to elect them if their friends everywhere in the Dominion were enabled to vote for them.

We need more wholesale merchants in Parliament, and these should be the most successful, the most experienced, and of the highest reputation. Like bankers they possess a kind of information indispensable to the House and good Legislation. Their business brings them into direct contact with all the great industrial enterprises of the world. They stand between the foreign and home manufacturer. They import the raw material for the home manufacturer and sell his goods for him. They do the same thing, to some extent, for the foreign manufacturer. They have business with banks both at home and abroad. They employ the various lines of Ocean steamers, railways and telegraphs more than any other class. The successful wholesale merchant knows a great deal about many things on which Legislation is required. The local tyranny of parties is excluding nearly all practical successful business men of national reputation from politics and public life. A rich man can, in many cases, secure his election by sacrifice of principle and money. But if attained in this way, the very act which secures the seat, destroys his public usefulness. He enters Parliament, in fetters, and groans under the local tyranny of his constituents every day. With the representation of minorities, local tyranny could not reach or hurt men of national reputation. Their friends, everywhere, being allowed to vote for them, their quotas would be made up, and they elected without any sacrifice of money, or principle. To secure an election at present is a work of great labor and expense, and the country loses the services of its ablest men, simply because a way is not devised to elect them without this labor and expense. The honor of being a member of Parliament is not worth the labor and cost of an election at present. There are very few men in the Commons who are not "paying too dear for their whistles." It is not the interest of society that this should be so. On the contrary, it is the interest of society to make the way to Parliament as easy as possible to such men of national reputation as are, in any way, an honor to the nation. If we were to block up our harbors and rivers, so as to make navigation dangerous and difficult, the ships and treasures of foreign countries would soon cease to visit our shores. The best ship with the most valuable cargo may be wrecked in attempting to reach port. Now, a politician is like a ship and Parliament like a port; and no obstructions, in a river, can be more fatal to shipping than the present election law is to the public men of this Dominion. The man who thinks that this state of affairs can be endured knows little about history and human nature. The people will flee from it in some direction, and the point to be attended to, in time, is that they may not "jump out of the frying-pan into the fire." The tyranny of local majorities is a torpedo that blows up many an intellect and fortune. I propose the representation of minorities, as the proper remedy for these evils.

It would open Parliament to all who had through intellect or success in business acquired a wide reputation; and this being the case, the Commons being composed of able men, and always easily accessible to them, we might safely abolish the Senate. It is the low average intellect of popular assemblies which ever causes second chambers to be considered necessary. Raise the average intellect sufficiently and the only excuse for a second chamber disappears. I would not like to trust the country to the present House of Commons, or any House elected on the present system; but I am convinced that with the representation of minorities we would have a House of Commons, with an amount of intellect, to whom we might safely leave all our Legislation. "Make straight the paths" of intellect; let it into Parliament without fetters, "and without price." All of the Senate and the best men in the Commons, combined, would make a pretty good Parliament. This would raise the average intellect enough to dispense with a second chamber.

There should be more manufacturers in the House of Commons. The House should contain, within itself, all the information necessary to deal with this question whenever it comes up. It is evident that this is not the case at present. Otherwise, the House would not need to call Committees to collect opinions and evidence. Every Committee of this kind, and every Board of Trade is a protest against the incapacity of the House of Commons. They prove a lack of legislative ability in our Legislatures. They are living evidences of unredressed abuses in the law and administration. Men go to Ottawa on deputations and committees every session. This attention may flatter the vanity of Ministers, but, assuredly, it is not creditable to their legislative or executive ability. Petitions, committees and deputations are evidences of misgovernment. They show conclusively that there is something neglected or undone. The men who go thus are often the men who should have been sent to legislate, and those whom they go to instruct or convince or persuade are those who should have been always at home.

Fenelon Falls.

W. DEWART.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A call for recognition and increased patronage is made in the present number of the POPULAR SCIENCE MONTHLY, and with cause. It is a distinctive publication, like no other in range of subject or in manner of treatment. The amount of special reading in every number is of a kind which cannot be found elsewhere, being the sum and substance of many books. The price of publication is a trifle compared to the work performed. The twelve numbers make two portly volumes at the end of the year, each of which would cost more than the whole year's subscription. We cordially recommend the publication to all our readers.

There is no dearth of good poetry in the May ATLANTIC. Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell and Aldrich are the contributors. The Centennial poem of Whittier will be found in the present number of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS. Among the other articles, to say nothing of Mark Twain's humorous paper on the "Pilot Life of the Mississippi," we noticed one entitled "What is an American?" which, though brief, is remarkably keen in its analysis. "Alfieri," by Howells, is a careful and appreciative study creditable to the subject and writer. *Laudari a viro laudato.*

The beautiful ST. NICHOLAS again. Its magnificent frontispiece, the "Knight and the Castle," is from the pencil of Doré. Among the literary contributions are stories by Rebecca Harding Davis, Louisa M. Alcott, J. T. Trowbridge, and poems by Rose Terry Cooke and Mary A. Lathbury. The usual appendices for very young children are, as usual, admirable.

The prominent feature of this month's GALAXY is the space given to Biography, in which there are three most entertaining articles. The first of these sets forth the character of Louis II., the eccentric, not to say insane monarch who now rules over Bavaria. The second is a sketch of Salvator Rosa, the "Last of the Old Masters;" and the third is an equally attractive sketch, by another hand, of another great painter, the beautiful and gifted Angelica Kauffman.

There are poems by Bourdillon, John James Piatt, and Mrs. Mary B. Dodge. There are "Linguistics" by Richard Grant White. There are three serials, and finally, the usual quantum of political and society gossip, scientific and literary notes and Nebulae.

Wirt Sykes in LIPPINCOTT'S has put together a number of anecdotes concerning the career of the great French actor, Frederick Lemaitre, several of which we have read elsewhere, but which we were glad to see collected. "Behind the Fans," by Gustave Droz is a charming bit. Articles of travel and adventure always find a place in the pages of this able magazine and the present number contains two—"Up the Parana and in Paraguay," and "Northward to High Asia." The art and society papers are replete with light and entertaining reading.

The contents of OLD and NEW for May are more copious than usual. The American Government is a striking paper in Mr. Hale's usual original vein. Some parts of it are hard to make out and hence they provoke thought. The chronological table of the Bourbons is worth keeping for reference. "A Queer Little Hat," by Kate Tamatt Woods, is a queer little story and well told. As usual, the hints, precepts and studies on the cultivation of Art, especially painting, make this magazine extremely valuable to specialists.

Among the good things in SCRIBNER'S, we may mention the Baltimore Bonapartes, with several portraits. There is a romance about this family which has been too much overlooked. Dr. Holland's story of Seven Oaks is steadily developing its plot and increasing in interest. A telegraph story entitled — is very amusing and new. The Elder Myths deals with Assyrian fable and is full of information. One of the most valuable papers is a criticism on Some Recent Poets. The number is made up of several short stories and poems.

Illustrated articles of travel and discovery have of late formed a leading feature of APPLETON'S JOURNAL. The last number contains a second paper:—Among the Bavarian Highlands. Another capital article and well timed is the Centennial Concord, containing all one wants to know about that remarkable old town. This periodical is remarkably well edited. Printed in small type, its pages afford a very large amount of reading. Its Paris and London Art letters are a special attraction, giving details of everything going on in those capitals.

In "Mr. Vaughans Heir" we have another of Mr. Frank Lee Benedict's masterly pen portraits of the weaker sex, (so called); yet somehow under his vigorous handling they seem to us to lose much of that characteristic, at the same time leaving us unable to break the charm he yet keeps floating like a cunning drapery around his female characters. His male delineations lack rather the strength and effect of the bold touches he expends on the other sex. The blending of the French and American free thinking ideas are certainly original, while the peculiarities of each are still retained. "Mr. Vaughans Heir" is essentially a book of the day.

There is nothing in "Safely Married" to offend the taste of the most fastidious of readers. It is a little home tale, pleasingly narrated, and points a good moral against the too common practice of hasty marriages, which in nine cases out of ten, effectually put it out of the power of the parties contracting such, to congratulate themselves on being even "Safely Married;" we will say nought of happily. Both books are published by Harper Brothers, and are for sale at Dawsons.

THE GREAT DOMINION. This is an address by Edward Jenkins, Esq., M. P., Agent General for Canada, to the Manchester Reform Club, published in a handsome pamphlet by Dawson Brothers, of Montreal. The address is a copious and correct history of the different Provinces of the Dominion, in their agricultural, industrial and commercial aspects. Nothing is exaggerated, but there is an honest enthusiasm pervading the whole discourse which we believe will promote the best interests of immigration.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENTARY COMPANION. We are glad to see the present years edition of this invaluable and indispensable little work. We are further pleased to learn that the book has an increased circulation at home, as well as out of the country. This is as it should be. Mr. Morgan fulfils his duty as editor in the most painstaking and satisfactory manner. The work is replete with useful information and contains a mass of details not found in previous editions. It is on sale at Dawson Brothers.

RECORD OF SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY. This is the volume of 1874, of the series published by Harper Bros., and edited by Spencer Baird, of the Smithsonian Institute. The work is in every respect an encyclopaedia of scientific information, so arranged as to be easily serviceable for reference. It is for sale at Dawson Brothers, Montreal.

TILTON vs. BEECHER.—The well known firm of McDivitt, Campbell & Co., 111 Nassau Street, N. Y., continue the publication in regular parts of this great criminal trial. The attention of lawyers is called to this important publication, as the best adapted for reference. The presiding Judge, His Honor Justice Neilson, has written a letter to the firm testifying to the service which the publication has been to himself.

## OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

ALL BARK.

Our front page cartoon is a timely satire on a subject about which the whole of Canada is sore at present. We refer to the attacks of the London Times on Canadian credit. Sir Hugh Allan, who is at present in London, on business connected with the Northern Colonization Railway, and who has done his country another service by boldly answering the audacious misstatements of the Times, is represented in our sketch as standing on the outside of Mr. Bull's banking house counter, and expressing his annoyance, if not his fear, at the noise and threatening appearance of the dog. John Bull, in his bluff hearty way, calms the apprehensions of his distinguished customer, in words which all Canadians must consider as very appropriate. Let capitalists be warned against foolish or swindling private speculators in Canada or elsewhere, but when they are applied to for public works, to which the credit of the country is attached, and which the Provincial Governments support by liberal grants of lands and money, they may well afford to use their own judgment, and despise the croakings of erratic newspapers.

MISS RYE'S CHILDREN.

We lately took up the cause of Miss Rye against the attacks of Mr. Doyle, as will appear by reference to the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS of April 3rd. We give to-day pictorial proofs of the good work this estimable lady is doing, in a selection of a few photographs of her children who are prospering in Canada. We call attention to a biographical sketch of each in another column.

RT. REV. DR. FULLER.

We hasten to give the portrait of this distinguished prelate, on the very day of his consecration, 1st May. Our friends in the diocese of Niagara, more especially, will be glad of the opportune publication. Next week, we shall publish the biography of the new Bishop, with a brief description of his consecration.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

MDME. MARIE PLEYEL, the celebrated pianist, died at Brussels lately.

AN interesting *début* is announced at the Paris Opera. The manager has engaged a new prima donna, Mdle. Fechter, the daughter of the well-known actor.

It is not alone at Paris that Italian opera is out of fashion. The Berlin company has been abandoned by the manager, Signor Smeochia, and is now acting on its own account in order to endeavour to overcome the indifference of the public.

M. GOUNOD'S new work, "Jesus on the Lake of Tiberias," was produced at the Châtelet on Saturday. This work (a Paris letter says) charmed a critical audience well acquainted with the storm in "William Tell." M. Gounod was present and seemed enchanted with the enthusiasm his music awakened.

THE friends and admirers of the famous Belgian composer and violinist, M. Vieuxtemps, who is disabled from future playing by paralysis of one arm, will (the *Athenaeum* says) be glad to learn that the cross of the Legion of Honour has been conferred upon him by the French Government.

THE grand project of M. Michaelis for an international drama, to be written for the year of the American Centennial, is said to be assuming shape and consistence. A grand jury, to decide on the merits of the pieces offered, is in process of formation, with Victor Hugo at its head. Francisque Sarcey, that most admirable and conscientious of the Parisian Theatrical critics, is also a member. As the prize offered in itself is very handsome (10,000 francs and a gold medal), and the author's royalty will amount to an immense sum, the inducements held out to the French dramatists are quite sufficient to call forth a *chef-d'œuvre*. If only they will condescend to study the epoch and the nationality which they are to reproduce in their plays, what a comfort it will be.