

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS..... \$4.00 per annum  
 THE FAVORITE..... 2.00 "  
 THE CANADIAN PATENT OFFICE RE-  
 CORD AND MECHANICS' MAGAZINE 1.50 "  
 L'OPINION PUBLIQUE..... 3.00 "

THE DESBARATS LITHOGRAPHIC AND PUBLISHING COMPANY;  
 Montreal; Publishers.

#### SUBSCRIPTIONS PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

All remittances and business communications to be ad-  
 dressed to,  
 THE MANAGER—DESBARATS COMPANY, Montreal.

All correspondence for the Papers, and literary contribu-  
 tions to be addressed to,  
 THE EDITOR—DESBARATS COMPANY, Montreal.

When an answer is required, stamps for return postage  
 should be inclosed.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1874.

### OUR ARTISTS.

It is with a feeling of gratification that we welcome the return in our midst of Mr. William Vogt and his accomplished sister, Miss Jeannette Vogt, who have just returned from Europe, after consecrating three patient and labourious years to their musical education. The artistic aptitudes of these two persons are well known in our midst. Now, with the prestige of their Berlin diplomas, we are certain that they will be even more appreciated. Mr. Vogt studied at the Berlin Conservatorium, under the celebrated Professor Julius Stern, and has carried away with him, after a brilliant examination, the highest degrees for composition, counterpoint, organ, score reading orchestra direction, and singing. Mr. Vogt would like to form an orchestra in this city and we trust he will be successful. The piano is the favourite instrument both of himself and his sister. Montreal needs sorely an artistic impulsion, and Mr. Vogt has both the ability and the will to afford this. It is to be hoped that brother and sister will soon favour us with a public concert.

The Nova Scotia Legislature has treated the country to a bit of comedy. A Mr. Woodworth, member of the Opposition, was required to apologize for making certain charges against the Provincial Secretary, which, it is alleged, were not substantiated by evidence adduced before a special Committee of Inquiry. Mr. Woodworth refused to apologize.

The Attorney-General moved that Mr. Woodworth be required to withdraw until the apology demanded was made. Mr. Woodworth refused to leave the House. The Attorney-General then moved that Mr. Woodworth be forcibly removed by the Sergeant-at-Arms and not permitted to enter until the apology was made. On this resolution passing, the Speaker directed the Sergeant-at-Arms and Assistant to remove Mr. Woodworth, which they did. The crowded galleries cheered Mr. Woodworth, and hissed the Speaker. An attempt was made to clear the galleries, but the people would not move.

When he got outside, Mr. Woodworth harangued the crowd which had gathered in front of the Parliament building and was enthusiastically applauded. The next day the Government, apprehensive of trouble, had a posse of policemen stationed in the halls and gallery to preserve order.

Mr. BLANCHARD, the leader of the Opposition protested against this as an insult to the people and a disgrace to the Legislature. He then moved that the Act removing Mr. Woodworth from his seat being illegal and unconstitutional, no further business be done until said Mr. Woodworth be requested to take his seat.

But the resolution was lost by a vote of 21 to 8.

The case of MARGARET SLEMAN, a beautiful girl of nineteen, who was found, last week, lying dead on some hay in a barn on Cote St. Antoine Road, near Monkland, calls for notice in connection with the usual mode of treating persons afflicted with an unsound mind. This poor girl was neither troublesome nor violent in her vagaries, nor had she the physical strength to do harm, and yet, when it was found necessary to remove her from the contact of her friends she was pitilessly locked up for a considerable time in the common jail. Such conduct is an outrage. Before any person suspected of lunacy is locked up at all, the case should be diligently inquired into by competent medical authorities, and, when seclusion is decided upon, it should be enforced in an asylum, and not in a public jail. It is to be regretted that the coroner's inquest in the present case was so brief and circumscribed, as, from the antecedent facts which might have been elicited in it, much force could have been added to an appeal to our legislators for effective measures in the premises.

That there ought to be an official record of our parliamentary debates is unquestionable. The history of the country requires it. To give it an official and therefore reliable character, it should be made under Parliamentary supervision and printed at the public expense. It has been urged that this expense would be enormous. Not if the work were properly done. We would suggest that our Hansard should contain only summaries of the speeches made. These summaries taken by competent men and submitted to each speaker for approval would be amply sufficient for the purposes of the historians, who dispense with rhetoric and want only statements and arguments. How much can be done in this manner within a small compass, and at moderate expense, is evinced from the "Thirty Years' View," and the "Abridged Debates," of Ben. Benton, the celebrated U. S. Senator from Missouri.

The following are the principal amendments to Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S tariff:—green tea, 4 cents per pound; black, 3 cents; sugars, placed on same footing as last year. Wire rigging has been added to the five per cent. list, and bunting, cables, iron masts, and pig iron struck off, together with steel, copper, and yellow metal. Cheaper wines, a specific duty of 30 cents per gallon; other wines, except sparkling, 60 cents; sparkling wine \$3.00 per dozen, quarts. Silks, satins, velvets, gold, silver or plated ware, fancy goods, hats, caps and bonnets, jewelry, watches and clocks have been placed on the 17½ per cent. list. Iron—bar, hoop, rod and sheet, nail and spike rod, Canada plate, tin plate, rolled plate, and boiler plate have been left as before the reduction in Mr. CARTWRIGHT'S tariff.

Carlism has sustained a severe blow in the relief of Bilbao. When DON CARLOS planted his batteries on the mountains overlooking the capital of Biscay, he gave out that he would persevere in his attacks until the old city was taken, when he would assume the crown of Spain in its venerable cathedral, and call upon the European Powers for recognition. For a time he seemed assured of success. But the fall of Cartagena and the return of SERRANO to power rendered his position more critical. The President of the Republic, feeling that the capture of Bilbao would be a severe stroke to his Government, took the field in person, and, after weeks of strategy and some respectable fighting, has succeeded in driving the Carlists from all their positions around the beleaguered city.

Arkansas is following in the wake of Louisiana. Two rival governors—BROOKS and BAXTER—are stirring up civil war in support of their respective claims. Both invoke the interference of the Federal Government, and if bloodshed continues, GENERAL GRANT will be forced to declare in favour of one or the other, or else take the matter in his own hands. The consequences may be grave. Prominent papers advocate the dictatorship of a SHERMAN, SHERIDAN, or HANCOCK over Louisiana, Arkansas, and South Carolina. Begin that game once, and what becomes of your free democratic institutions?

While politicians are vainly discussing the abstract questions of Protection and Free Trade, Municipalities, with a lively eye to their own interest, do all they can to protect native industries in their midst. One of many is Coaticook, whose Council have passed a by-law, subject to ratification by the tax-payers, granting a bonus of \$10,000 to every manufacturing establishment locating in the village with a capital of \$50,000, and employing 50 hands; a bonus of \$20,000 to companies with a capital of \$100,000, and so on.

### FROM THE CAPITAL.

THE AMENDED TARIFF DEBATE—PRINCIPAL SPEECHES ON BOTH SIDES—PERSONALITIES AND RUDENESS.

OTTAWA, May 2, 1874.

The sole event of the week was the debate on the Tariff. The House having gone into Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. CARTWRIGHT stated there were only two grounds on which his financial statement was attacked—namely, that the revenue of 1873 and 1874 would not exceed \$22,000,000, and that the Government would have to raise a revenue of \$22,500,000 to meet the expenditure of the current year. He held that there was nothing advanced to disprove his statement. The revenue received for the first eight months of the current year was \$16,000,000. Arguing on this basis, no one could say the revenue for the whole year would exceed \$22,000,000. The returns for the first ten days of April were not a fair basis of calculation on account of large amount of goods withdrawn from bond. The total amount of available revenue for the current year was \$6,750,000 for ordinary expenses. Out of this there had to be met a deficit in the Post Office and a deficit in Public Works, amounting

to \$2,500,000. The interest on the capital to be expended on necessary works made up a total of \$3,000,000, which had to be met by additional taxation. He warned the House not to be misled by the arguments of the Opposition, which would be based on the enormous receipts from the first twenty days of April, which amounted to nearly \$3,000,000. This amount could not be used fairly in calculating the revenue of the whole year. He then came to the Tariff question. The Government would adhere in the main to the tariff, but were willing to consult the wishes of the House and supporters by altering some of its details. The first modification was that articles of luxury paying 16½ per cent., as at first arranged, will hereafter pay a uniform duty of 17½ per cent. Duty on tea would be reduced to 4 cents on green and 3 cents on black; on ships' material the duty would be removed from cables, anchors, iron masts, wire rigging, copper sheathing and metal. Duty is also taken from pig iron, and the extra 2½ per cent. added to other iron paying 5 per cent. is removed. On cheap wines the duty is reduced to 30 cents per gallon; or wine costing more than 40 cents per gallon, and not containing more than 20 per cent. of alcohol, medium grades, will pay 60 cents per gallon; while on sparkling wines the old duty of \$3 per dozen will be imposed. The increased duty indicated will raise an additional revenue of \$300,000, to be applied in modifying the duty on the articles named. The sugar tax is removed, and remains as before. Considering everything, the Government now considered that the tariff would be satisfactory to the country.

Dr. TUPPER replied. He said he had been charged with audacity the other day when he called in question the correctness of the Finance Minister's statements, and pointed out the injustice of the tariff; but his position was sustained to-day. He was pained at the humiliating position of the Finance Minister and the Government, after disturbing the entire trade of the country, to have now to abandon their position, to reconstruct the tariff and adopt the views advanced by the Opposition. In doing this the Government now admitted before the House and the country that they had framed a tariff which could not be justified, and which, in most points, they were compelled to abandon. He showed that there was no deficit, and that the revenue of this year exceeded the estimates by \$500,000. There was a surplus from the previous year of \$1,600,000, and there was on hand \$400,000 of a sinking fund for the Intercolonial Railway. Adding these sums to the revenue of the year brought it up to \$23,899,000. This would leave a surplus on the first of July next of nearly \$200,000. By Mr. Cartwright's statement the revenue for the first nine months of the year would be \$16,000,000, and the expenditure over \$15,000,000, leaving a balance of nearly \$200,000, while the last three months would show a further excess of revenue. The whole receipts of 1873-4 exceeded those of 1872-3 by nearly \$3,000,000. The Finance Minister had estimated that the expenditure in working the Government railways for the current year, over the revenue, would be \$1,400,000. This estimate was unjustifiable, as shown by the fact that last year, when there were unprecedented storms, when extensive repairs were made, the expenditure on these railways exceeded the revenue only by \$700,000. Dr. Tupper defended the policy of the late administration, and stated that \$3,000,000 of additional taxation was entirely unnecessary, unless to meet prospective extravagance.

Mr. CARTWRIGHT replied, reiterating the charges of extravagance against the late Government, and showing that Mr. Tilley had warned the House that additional taxation would be required. He held that our credit would eventually stand better in the British market by a correct statement of our affairs being made than if we tried to keep up a false appearance. He admitted indirectly that there was not an actual deficit, but the increased taxation would be necessary by increased expenditure in different directions. He defended his course in reconstructing the tariff, after having decided upon it, by showing that other Finance Ministers have done the same.

Mr. HOLTON, characterized Dr. Tupper's speech as audacious, remarking, amid the laughter of the House, that the circumstances under which that gentleman and his colleagues had been expelled from office debarred him from the right of criticising the speech of the Finance Minister. He approved of the changes which had been announced in the tariff that day, and said they would be acceptable to the country. He thought the real sentiment of the House must unquestionably have been that which induced Mr. Mitchell to ask if the speech of the member for Châteauguay were really serious.

Mr. PLUMB, said the country was not in that very depressed state which the Hon. Minister of Finance wished to make out. He did not see anything which warranted him in thinking that the statement of the Finance Minister as to the deficit of three millions had any foundation except in his own imagination. It was the easiest thing in the world, however, to make an imaginary deficit. He contended that the present tariff muddled everything, protected nothing, and disturbed every branch of the Legislature. It would be useless to tell the people that the increased taxation was owing to the late Government, for they would be told they were sent there to eliminate them from it.

Mr. PALMER said he did not think it proved that there was a deficit in the last year of the revenue. He ridiculed the opinion of the member for Charlotte that the Government was perfectly right in all its doings, and contended that the tariff, which he criticized very narrowly, bore very heavily and in undue proportion on the Maritime Provinces.

The debate concluded at 2 o'clock in the morning. It was very animated and in some respects violent. Mr. Holton was personal and did not argue at all. It is a wonder to me why the Government and their chief supporters are so acrimonious in resenting criticism. They can afford to be magnanimous.

CHAUDIERE.