

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury St., Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum in advance, \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.

## NOTICE.

To prevent mistakes we may inform our readers that if they desire indexes of the two preceding volumes they will receive them on making application at this office.

### TEMPERATURE.

As observed by HEARN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING				Corresponding week, 1879.			
March 21st, 1880.							
Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Mon.. 32°	14°	23°	Mon.. 30°	16°	23°		
Tues. 27°	13°	20°	Tues. 26°	15°	20°	5	
Wed.. 33°	15°	24°	Wed.. 25°	10°	17°	5	
Thur. 29°	19°	22°	Thur.. 30°	10°	20°		
Fri.. 40°	22°	31°	Fri.. 29°	5°	17°		
Sat.. 40°	20°	30°	Sat.. 26°	19°	22°	5	
Sun.. 22°	23°	27°	Sun.. 33°	14°	23°	5	

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 27, 1880.

### THE LATE MR. HOLTON.

In publishing the portrait of the late Mr. HOLTON we unite in the regret expressed by the whole country over his premature loss, and join heartily in the chorus of praise which has greeted his memory. The authoritative pen of our Ottawa correspondent has traced some of the principal features of Mr. HOLTON'S public career, and without going over the same ground, we may safely say that the deceased came as near as possible realizing the ideal of a model statesman. Although an unswerving partisan, he always aimed directly at the public good and his special mission was to keep his party strictly in the sphere of its principles and traditions, without shooting off into dangerous theories and hazardous experiments. His loss will be particularly felt in the Province of Quebec where he was the acknowledged leader and the representative of that intelligent and conciliating Whiggism, as far removed from rigid Toryism on the one hand, as from loose Radicalism on the other.

The Honourable LUTHER HAMILTON HOLTON was born in South Leeds, October, 1817. As early as 1826 he removed to Montreal where, after a time, he entered mercantile life, rising eventually to the position of partner in the large forwarding firm of HOOKER and HOLTON. These pursuits, however, did not interfere with his decided taste for public life. He joined his fortunes to the Liberal party, and always acted in accordance therewith, except on the question of Confederation which temporarily divided that party. Mr. HOLTON was opposed to Confederation, but acquiesced in its establishment with becoming patriotism. He first stood for Montreal in 1854 and represented that constituency in the old Canadian Assembly until 1857 when he was defeated. He then retired from public life until 1862, when he was elected member for Victoria Division in the Legislative Council. This position he resigned in May, 1863 on being appointed Minister of Finance in the SANDFIELD MACDONALD-DORION Administration. He was a member of the Executive Council of Canada from the

2nd to the 6th August, 1858, in the BROWN-DORION Administration, holding the office of Commissioner of Public Works. He was Finance Minister from May, 1863, till March, 1864. In the year 1863, Mr. HOLTON presented himself at Chateauguay where he was elected and which he continued to represent to the day of his death. He also represented Montreal Centre in the Provincial Assembly of Quebec from 1871, until January, 1874, when he retired from that body in order to confine himself to the House of Commons. Mr. HOLTON held a number of offices of trust. He was an Honorary President of the Reform Association of the Parti National of Montreal, and a Governor of McGill University, being a member of the Royal Institution for the advancement of learning. He was a contractor for a portion of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railway, repeatedly President of the Board of Trade, and of the City and District Savings Bank; Vice-President of the Free Trade Association; Harbour Commissioner; Director of the City Bank and member of the Corporation of Montreal. We need add nothing about the circumstances of Mr. HOLTON'S sudden death at Ottawa, and of the impressive funeral ceremonies at Montreal. The latter was a magnificent tribute of respect and regret; but it is only due to the deceased statesman to declare that it was no more than he deserved.

### THE ST. GOTTHARD TUNNEL.

We publish to-day an engraving of the northern entrance to the St. Gotthard tunnel which, besides being a beautiful picture, has a special interest through the final achievement of this great work a few weeks ago. The piercing of this, the largest tunnel in the world, has been completed in seven years and five months, a rapidity of execution quite unprecedented. This great advance in the art of tunnel-boring is due to the more extended application of machinery. A correspondent of the London Times gives interesting details of the process. In two hours one machine drills twenty-six holes 1.20 metres deep in a face of rock some two metres square. The holes are then filled with dynamite, charged and fired, every explosion dislodging some two and a half cubic metres of rock. The point of attack for the perforators is always the upper part of the finished tunnel of the future; the floor of the passage they clear out being afterward blasted and wrought down by hand to the required level. The locomotives used in the tunnel are moved by compressed air, and the ventilation is provided from the same source. Horses are also used for dragging the waggons, but owing to the intense heat, and the closeness, the mortality among them is very great. Out of a stud of forty, ten die on an average every month. The men worked night and day in shifts of eight hours each; the labour is very trying, and they are compelled to take frequent holidays. Great circumspection has had to be exercised in the admission of outsiders to the galleries, as a walk of several miles in the stifling heat and vitiated atmosphere might easily prove fatal to persons with weak hearts or a tendency to congestion of the brain, and even the healthy who venture in for the first time have often occasion to regret their temerity. The scene in the interior of the tunnel is weird in the extreme; the pitchy darkness, relieved only by the glare of a few lamps, the shrieking of locomotives, the blowing of horns, the tramp of horses, the vibration of the perforators, the explosion of mines, the continual passage of heavily-laden waggons, the groups of naked men plying pick-axe, spade and shovel—all these things mingled together create an impression never to be forgotten. The completion of the work, now that the two galleries are joined and a free circulation of air is established, will be comparatively easy. The tunnel is expected to be ready for traffic by the end of September, and the entire system of which it is the centre in the summer of 1882.

### THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE DEATH OF MR. HOLTON.—SPEECHES ON IT.—THE BUDGET DEBATE.—RAILWAY BILL, &c.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Ottawa, March 20th, 1880.

I notice from your last impression that you promise a biography of the late Mr. Holton. I shall, therefore, confine my remarks on this great loss to a very few words; but as it began the week, and filled the parliamentary time of the week until the remains went to the cemetery on Wednesday, that event naturally fills the first place in this letter of my series. I desire also to make one or two personal remarks. It has happened to me during the thirty years that I have mixed in the politics of Canada, to have had an intimate acquaintance with Mr. Holton, but from the point of view of discussing the political questions of the hour from an opposite side, it may almost seem trite to recall the prominent traits of his character, seeing they have been so frequently and, I may say, so truly described within the last few days. Sir John Macdonald, the leader of the House, interpreted the feeling of both sides in his appreciation of the personal character of the deceased. He admitted very fully and frankly that his death was not only a loss to his party, but to the whole House and the Dominion. Sir John stated that although he had mingled in the strife of politics with Mr. Holton, almost since the commencement of his political life, there had never ceased to exist the warmest personal friendship between them. He spoke with great simplicity and earnestness, and the fitting words he uttered almost moved the House to tears. Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, rose to follow him, standing beside the empty chair of his late friend, and he was so overcome that he utterly broke down. Mr. Laurier followed in French in a speech of much feeling and eloquence; and he was succeeded by a number of members, principally from the Conservative side, who all followed in the keynote that had been set by the leader of the House; but to my mind there was a noticeable omission in the speeches that day. Mr. Blake remained silent. Perhaps this would not have been noticeable, if it had not been published in some of the newspapers that it was Mr. Holton's influence which had kept Mr. Mackenzie in the place of leader of the Opposition. This, however, may be unjust to Mr. Blake, as it did appear that he went to Montreal and acted as one of the pall-bearers at the funeral. As a politician, Mr. Holton's name was connected with several notable losing causes, during his political career, stretching over a period of more than thirty years. The most noticeable of these within the modern epoch of our politics, was his decided opposition to the great measure of Confederation, notwithstanding that his then ally and political friend, Mr. George Brown, who saw at that time with a clearer vision, had pronounced decidedly in its favour. Again, Mr. Holton's very strong Liberal principles which made the wish the father to the thought led him to predict within the last few years that the progress of Liberalism among the people was so marked and decided that the Conservatives would never again regain their ascendancy after the fall of Sir John and his party in 1873. He even went so far as to say this openly in the House. He must, therefore, have been very greatly astonished at the verdict of the people of the Dominion in September, 1878. But if Mr. Holton was not always right, he had always the courage of his convictions. His ample private means gave him leisure for reading and study. His mind, in truth, was so well filled with the facts and incidents which have led to what may be called the regime of parliamentary government, that conversation with him was always both pleasant and instructive, and this was one of the charms of his personal character, which will make so many of those even who did not agree with him, feel the loss of his sudden departure at an all too early age. And it was this habit of mind which led to the building up of his character as a parliamentarian, a title which I personally know, he considered to be one of great honour. Two facts were stated in the funeral sermon by Dr. Cordner which appeared to be authorised, but were not commonly known, viz., that he had been offered and declined the exalted positions of Speaker of the House of Commons and the Lieut.-Governorship of Quebec. Mr. Holton was certainly not an office-seeker, although he was proud of his position in Parliament and proud of being considered a parliamentary authority. I think it is likely that his experience as minister during the short time he held the portfolio of Finance, led him to prefer the peace of a position which should not have the responsibility of office, and for the rest, to his credit it must be said that during the whole of his parliamentary career he kept his hands clean.

The debate on the Budget has been continued at intervals during the week. It has been, however, like threshing straw. It is almost impossible to adduce any new argument on this question. Nobody hopes by the debate to produce any practical result in the House, as against the policy which was adopted last session. The Government is far too strong and the majority far too decided to permit anything of that kind. It seems, moreover, that it is very doubtful

wisdom for the Opposition members at this stage to continue to declaim against what is adopted, and to prophesy direful results in the face of the prosperity that is everywhere returning. As respects prices it seems perfectly natural that a revival from a very deep depression means in itself increase of cost in many articles. We see plainly that such increase of price is very rapidly going on in the United States where there has been no change of policy but only revival of business and industries. It is perfectly natural we should have the same thing here, and it surely cannot do any body any good to blind one's eyes to the fact, and set about finding reasons which will not bear the test of examination. The arguments of the declaimers have besides been met by rebutting facts which have not been answered.

Another Manitoba Railway Bill has been introduced—that between Souris and Riding Mountain. Perhaps this railway will be desirable, but the Government should take care in granting railway charters in the North-West that they keep in view the unity of general design, and not allow charters to be granted for the mere purposes of speculation. The business of the hour as respects railways in the North West is to push forward the railway West of Winnipeg as something which is demanded in the interest of settlement of that great country. At present, I am afraid of a block of immigrants at Winnipeg, who will not be enabled to get out and take up land; and the result of this is sure to be most sore disappointment, which may for a time check the progress of settlement. There is a rumour in one of the newspapers that Mr. Sanford Fleming, the Chief Engineer is about to send in his resignation, but I do not believe there is any foundation for this. It is a simple invention.

On Thursday, the Royal Standard of England gaily floated from the great tower of the Parliament Building in honour of the birthday of the Princess Louise.

There are a number of bankers in town who have probably come for deliberation on the proposed Banking Measures of Government. The Committee on Banking and Commerce had the bill for the winding up of the Stadacona Bank before them, which was passed. In the course of the discussion upon it, Sir Leonard Tilley stated that he proposed in a few days to submit to Parliament a proposition in connection with the Banking Act, giving two thirds of the bond-holders power under the General Banking Act to wind up.

Yesterday, we had again the Budget Debate, which took up the whole day. On the whole the week has been barren in the progress of measures before the House.

### GIROUARD'S MARRIAGE BILL.

John the Baptist reproved Herod for having married Herodias, his brother Philip's wife. This faithfulness at length cost him his head. According to Mr. Girouard, and his supporters on the marriage question, Herod did wrong only in marrying Herodias while Philip was alive. Had she been a widow at the time, all would have been right. God, however, most distinctly forbids a man to marry any woman whose husband is living. See, for example, Exodus xx. 14, and Leviticus xx. 10.

Some attach great importance to the facts that the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Edinburgh are in favour of legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and that not a few influential persons have contracted such marriages. I say nothing against those just referred to, either in particular or in general. The great ones of the earth are not, however, always great students of the Bible. When the Prince of Wales introduced into the House of Lords the bill to legalize marriage with a deceased wife's sister, all that he said in favour of it was the following effect: "It has so many signatures attached to it, and, therefore, I have great pleasure in moving that it be now read." Truly, the arguments which he used were not very weighty, but, probably, he could do no better. The Duke of Edinburgh's speech was merely his vote. No doubt, if Charles II. and George IV. could have voted on such a bill, they would very readily have voted in favour of it. City-ways know almost as much of the Bible as many of the great and the wealthy in Christian countries do.

As I have already said, the only authority which Canada has for legislating on the marriages mentioned in Girouard's bill is the Bible.

Métis, Que.

T. F.

ACTIVITY NOT ENERGY.—There are some men whose failure to succeed in life is a problem to others as well as to themselves. They are industrious, prudent, and economical; yet, after a long life of striving, old age finds them still poor. They complain of ill-luck. They say that fate is always against them; but the fact is they miscarry because they have mistaken mere activity for energy. Confounding two things essentially different, they have supposed that, if they were always busy, they would be certain to be advancing their fortunes. They have forgotten that misdirected labour is but waste of activity. The person who would succeed is like a marksman firing at a target; if his shots miss the mark, they are waste of powder. So in the great game of life, what a man does must be made to count, or might almost as well have been left undone.