

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited), at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, 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.

TEMPERATURE

As observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

June 25th, 1882.			Corresponding week, 1881		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 78°	65°	71.5°	Mon.. 76°	55°	65.5°
Tues.. 72°	58°	65°	Tues.. 72°	56°	64°
Wed.. 76°	55°	65.5°	Wed.. 62°	50°	56°
Thur.. 80°	58°	69°	Thur.. 68°	48°	58°
Fri.. 84°	61°	72.5°	Fri.. 68°	50°	59°
Sat.. 84°	66°	75°	Sat.. 74°	55°	64.5°
Sun.. 88°	70°	79°	Sun.. 76°	54°	65°

CONTENTS.

A Summer Ramble—The Rev. B. B. Usher, M.D.—Jesuits' College and Church, Quebec—Arabi Pasha Shad Fishers on the Delaware—The Lachine Canal Withered Flowers—The Loss of the *Jeannette*—The Messengers Coming to Job.

LETTER-PRESS—The Week—The Elections—The American Science Association—Personal—Our Illustrations—To Women of the Period—An Aesthetic Flirt—A. T. Stewart's Charity Failure—Dr. Zay—Musical and Dramatic—News of the Week—Sir Jones and His Bride—The July Magazines—Varieties—Dr. Usher—Echoes from Paris—A La Mode—Legendary Lore of Scotland—Echoes from London—Our Chess Column.

PROSPECTUS OF VOLUME XXVI.

The commencement of the twenty-sixth volume of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS marks a new era in the history of this journal.

During the course of this volume we propose to somewhat change the method of illustration, hoping thereby to effect a material improvement in its general character. To the public we need only say that we expect this change to result in illustrations of a greatly superior type and more nearly allied to the best productions of the English and American illustrated press.

The rapid growth of the artistic element throughout the Dominion during the past few years has led us to the conclusion that some such step was necessary in order that the character of our illustrations might keep pace with the general progress in Art. It will be easily understood that any change of this character is synonymous with an increased expenditure, and we trust that our patrons will appreciate this fact and by their liberal support enable us to carry out the proposed improvements.

We have further determined, with a view of obtaining a large number of Canadian sketches, as well as for the encouragement of Art outside, to offer inducements to Artists and Amateurs throughout the country to produce work of a character suited to our paper. For all such work we will gladly pay on a scale calculated according to the suitability of the subject and its facility of reproduction. We invite the cordial cooperation of all Canadian artists in this matter, and as a further inducement to them to send us pictures for reproduction, we will undertake, in all cases in which they are accompanied by a request to that effect, to return all drawings and sketches to their owners after using them. Such drawings as may be found unsuitable for our purpose we will in like manner return as soon as possible after they have been examined.

In our reading matter we intend to introduce some new features. Fresh departments will be opened and we propose to avail ourselves here of the services of the principal writers of the Dominion.

The present number contains the first chapters of a new and delightful serial by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps entitled

"DR. ZAY"

The right to publish which we have secured for Canada by special arrangement with the authoress and her Boston publishers Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., proprietors of *Atlantic Monthly*.

Besides this we have arranged for a series of papers to which the following gentlemen amongst others are expected to contribute.

R. W. BOODLE, Esq., Montreal.
REV. A. J. BRAY, Montreal.
J. G. HOUBINOT, Esq., Ottawa.
S. E. DAWSON, Esq., Montreal.

F. L. DIXON, Esq., Ottawa.
N. F. DAVIN, Esq., Toronto.
GEORGE M. DAWSON, Esq., Montreal.
MARTIN J. GRIFFIN, Esq., Ottawa.
J. GEORGE HODGINS, LL.D., Toronto.
JOHN LESPERANCE, Esq., Montreal.
W. D. LESFUR, Esq., Ottawa.
J. M. LEMOINE, Esq., Quebec.
Chas. LINDSAY, Esq., Toronto.
G. MURRAY, M.A., Montreal.
H. H. MILES, LL.D., Quebec.
HENRY J. MORGAN, Esq., Ottawa.
REV. JAMES ROY, M.A., Montreal.
JOHN READ, M.A., Montreal.
LINDSAY RUSSELL, Esq., Ottawa.
GEORGE STEWART, JR., Esq., Quebec.
THOMAS WHITE, Esq., M.P.

This new departure will be, we trust, fully appreciated by the Canadian public, and we look to them confidently to support our efforts. Our paper will be from this out more than ever a national enterprise, and we mean our patrons to feel that in supporting it they are not only helping to produce a work of the vast improvement in culture and artistic feeling throughout the country, but that they are getting good value for their money.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
Montreal, Saturday, July 1, 1882.

THE WEEK.

With this number we commence the first chapters of "Dr. Zay" by Elizabeth Stuart Phelps. This story is published by special arrangement with the authoress and with her publishers, Messrs. Houghton and Mifflin of Boston, Mass. Its main purpose is to shew the career of a pure and modest woman who has taken up the profession of medicine, and the difficulties with which her sex naturally surrounds her. Besides teaching an admirable lesson upon these points, the story itself is full of interesting incidents and bright with that charm of style for which Miss Phelps is so well known and loved.

This week there is little to record. The elections passed off quietly throughout the country resulting, as was almost a foregone conclusion, in the emphatic endorsement of the policy of the Government. The question at issue in almost every individual case was the National Policy, and the result has shown, what thoughtful men had long foreseen, that the country is not ready for any decided change. That the National Policy is perfect theoretically even its best friends will hardly affirm; but its bitterest enemies can hardly show wherein they have anything better to offer. In point of fact the country is prospering under existing conditions. Hopes of even greater prosperity are dawning upon us. Whether all this can be said to be due directly to the policy of Protection is perhaps an open question. Certain it is that it exists whether by reason of or in spite of the N. P. Wherein then are we to be benefited by any change? This is the question really which has been asked at the polls, and the answer has been plainly and straightforwardly given.

The banquet on Saturday given by the French citizens of Montreal to General Charrette the late Commandant at Rome of the Papal Zouaves, passed off with considerable *éclat*. The General has made for himself many friends during his stay in Montreal, a result to which his charming wife has contributed in no small degree.

Almost everything may be put to some use or other. Even legs of mutton, according to the dandy of fable, can be converted into glue. Seeds of unregarded plants, with some saccharine matter and rosaniline dye, make a substitute for raspberry jam. Soapstone is not only capable of being manufactured into pipes, but, when ground small and reduced to paste, is believed to be an essential ingredient in some cheap butters. It has been maintained that snippets of leather, cut off in boot-making, are useless, but we imagine that they are really converted

into a popular sauce. At all events, certain sauces taste of boot leather. The refuse which is left after dyeing magenta stockings is a valuable destructive agent when applied to shorten the career of the Colorado beetle. Almost everything, then, has its functions, except the majority of young men. They can find nothing to do; there are no "nice openings" for them like that which according to the profane riddle was discovered by Joseph's brethren for their dreaming kinsman. All the doors are now barred by examinations, and even the army itself demands intellectual labor too painful to contemplate with tranquility. In these straits the profession of alligator farming has been developed in California. The extremely scaly skin of the alligator is an article of commerce, and is made into cigar cases. The breeding of alligators has thus become a branch of industry, and, in cultivating the alligator—in feeding, sheltering, slaughtering and preparing for the market this engaging animal—we perceive a profession for the younger sons of the landed gentry. They may become alligator farmers.

THE ELECTIONS.

Now that the elections are over and the heat of mere partizanship has somewhat cooled off, we are able to take a calm view of the position of things, see just where we stand, by what way we have come, and what the future seems to offer us. This calmness is incumbent upon all the political parties and all the press-men, for once more the battle has been fought out, the issue has been decided, and be it for good or for evil, Liberals and Conservatives will have to abide together under conservative rule for five years to come, not as mere political factions, when dollars and cents and comforts of life are considered, but as fellow-countrymen, all having equal interest in the general prosperity of the nation. If the vote cast to prolong the present *regime* is for the good of the Conservatives, it is for the good of the Liberals; if it is bad for the Liberals, it is also bad for the Conservatives. At any rate, partyism has no place in our legislative enactments, and no kind of gerrymandering has yet been devised which can make a trade policy tell for one political party against the other. The tariff blesses or curses all alike, and if the Conservatives support and the Liberals condemn, it is because each is actuated by personal and not by patriotic motives. In truth, when we deal with tariffs, it is simply impossible to separate the personal from the patriotic. The only question was: How to do the best thing unto ourselves. Reciprocity with the United States all would have assented to gladly; but the United States refused to give a trade reciprocity; we accepted the alternative, and, as the Conservatives say, became a nation under stress of circumstances.

When it became generally believed that Sir JOHN MACDONALD had decided to submit his policy to the test of a general election, a panic took possession of the common mind which dare not trust itself to words. Much capital had been invested under the protection of the N. P.; factories were flourishing and industries were being fostered which made the Dominion prosperous, but Mr. MACKENZIE, the real leader, and Mr. BLAKE, the nominal leader, and the *Globe* backing both, declared that this was only seeming, and in the mistaken idea that a general election would change the appearance of things, precipitated an appeal to the people. The confident assertions of the *Globe* caused many people to halt, and Sir JOHN MACDONALD was right in saying that much capital was kept out of our country because many investors, or intending investors, were kept aloof by the predilections of the *Globe*. Such a state of suspense was by no means healthy, and with patriotic motive, Sir JOHN forced the issue. The *Globe* declared that the nightmare of 1878 had been flung off, and that the country was against the N. P.; Sir JOHN bravely took up the gauntlet and said: Let the country declare itself.

The country has declared itself emphatically, and Sir JOHN MACDONALD has been returned to office by a majority, almost as

great as when he swept the country in 1878. The knowing among the party profess to have anticipated the result, but it must be confessed that to ordinary on-lookers it has come as a surprise. The elections of 1878 were explainable: Sir JOHN stood forth with a promise to substitute action for inaction, hope for fatalism, and the people were willing to try any change, believing that matters could not well be worse. But this time he had to ask judgment, not upon promises, but upon actual and practical efforts, he had to submit not merely a policy, but a result. Year after year with monotonous persistency, Liberal orators and the Liberal press have been declaring the policy a blunder and the result a disaster; new issues arose which seemed to give them a chance to wrest the governing power from the Conservatives, such as the Pacific Railway contract, the Ontario Boundary Award, and the disallowance of the Streams Bill, which the *Globe* used with furious avidity to destroy the Conservative cause in Ontario. Under such circumstances it would hardly have been matter for wonder had Sir JOHN's majority been seriously reduced. But the people of Canada, and in particular the people of the Province of Ontario, have made it manifest that they were not to be drawn away from the broad issues by any side-Provincial questions.

The main motion before the country was the policy of the Government—its protective tariff, Pacific Railway contract, and land laws for the North-West—a policy which could but be connected in their minds with revived industries, railway extension, and a flood of immigration from across the Atlantic. Against this they had to place the uncertain utterances of Mr. BLAKE, the well-defined but impossible free tradeism of Mr. MACKENZIE, and the furious incoherencies of the *Globe*. The Liberal party was pledged to little less than revolution, for although some of its members were willing to accept the N. P. and scoffed at all talk of Free Trade; and some others had faith in the Pacific Railway contract, they were all in some more or less defined manner bound to reverse the policy of their opponents. The people are not ready for this, and they rejected the Liberal programme *en bloc*.

But it must be admitted that popular judgment was pronounced at the polls, not only on measures, but on men also. It may be that "comparisons are odious" but electors will make those comparisons and be influenced by them none the less. No one will deny that Mr. BLAKE is a man of ability, and those who are capable of judging say that he is the first Equity lawyer in the Dominion, but that as a Statesman he is in any way comparable to Sir JOHN MACDONALD no one caring to preserve a reputation for Sanity would affirm. Mr. BLAKE's speaking is always after the manner of special pleading, he prepares a new programme for each place on each occasion and when these are compared it can but prove inimical to his cause. As a man he is cold, cynical and repellant, and being without personal enthusiasm he never succeeds in speaking to the crowd. On the other hand Sir JOHN MACDONALD is a born leader of men, not only because he is a man of great intellectual ability—a Statesman without a peer in Canada—but because he is a man of unbounded enthusiasm which inspires friends and wins over the indifferent. Mr. BLAKE's *confreres* in the leadership of the party were scarcely more richly endowed with attractive qualities than himself. Mr. MACKENZIE is in many ways an excellent man but lacking that fine element which draws people and holds them in allegiance; and, in fact, altogether, when Sir JOHN's colleagues are compared with Mr. BLAKE's followers, the elections cease to be a surprise.

The Toronto *Globe*, however, was the main negative cause of this defeat of the Liberal party. While Mr. BLAKE was shifting his position and changing his programme, promising not to alter the tariff much, the *Globe* was screaming for an impossible Free Trade: it insulted