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TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1879.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
May 23rd, 1880.					
Mon.. 70°	54°	62°	Mon.. 75°	49°	62°
Tues. 68°	48°	58°	Tues. 76°	55°	65°
Wed.. 75°	45°	60°	Wed. 73°	47°	60°
Thur. 75°	55°	65°	Thur. 77°	63°	70°
Fr. ... 73°	59°	66°	Fr. ... 75°	58°	66°
Sat... 70°	45°	57°	Sat... 64°	42°	53°
Sun... 75°	55°	65°	Sun... 70°	40°	55°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 29th, 1880.

THE QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY.

The heavy pressure on our columns in the present issue will not allow us to go into that fullness of detail in regard to the celebration of Her Majesty's Birthday which we had contemplated and would much have desired, but we trust next week to call in the aid of the artist's pencil and present our readers with a vivid description of the scenes of military festivity in the historic old capital of Quebec on that auspicious day. Of course, a full letter-press account will accompany these pictures.

In the celebration of last Monday at Quebec, the most remarkable feature was the military review on the Plains of Abraham, at which the descendants of Levis' Grenadiers mingled in friendly rivalry with the sons of Fraser's Highlanders. There is a world of comment in this fact, and we must regard it as an historical incident of special significance. The prestige of the occasion was heightened by the presence of a Royal Princess and a Royal Prince, who accompanied His Excellency the Governor-General.

Another remark worthy of attention is the wisdom of bringing our volunteer corps together on occasions like these. The little money spent by the Government for such a purpose is most legitimately and fruitfully laid out. Not only do the volunteers of the different parts of the Dominion come to know each other, but their military spirit and ardour rise through competition. Altogether, the celebration of the Queen's Birthday at Quebec was most successful, and we trust that there may be many repetitions of the same festivities.

POINTS OF CANADIAN HISTORY.

A learned and esteemed subscriber in Gaspé writes to us asking some precise information about the Lieut.-Governors of Gaspé. As he is gathering notes on that subject he has consulted many authors, who more or less allude to it, and this is the synopsis of what he has harvested:—

Shortly after 1760 was that *sinecure* established with a high salary, as reward to English officers. No duty, no residence enforced. Was not the first who occupied it named Elliott?

About 1774 the fifth (?) titular was Nicholas Cox. That officer had taken part, under Wolfe, in the sieges of Louisbourg and Quebec, and commanded a company of the 47th Regiment at the first battle on Abraham's Plains. In 1775 he was attached as Major to the staff of Lord Dorchester, and, as such, participated in the defence of Quebec. He was charged to settle American loyalists in Douglasstown and New Carlisle, in the district of Gaspé. A castle was built for him mid-way, at Percé. Then his salary was £1,000. Besides he was superintendent of Labrador Fisheries. In 1784 he settled in Quebec, where he died Jan. 8th, 1794, and was buried with military honors. (Vide *Quebec Gazette*, Jan. 16th, 1794.)

Frs. LeMaistre succeeded him. We have two of his proclamations, dated Percé, Aug. 11th, 1784, addressed to some people residing at Restigouche and close to Dalhousie, for their local affairs, that would tend to show a certain territorial jurisdiction. He was besides, at least about the end of his life, Adjutant of Provincial Militia, and Colonel of a battalion of Quebec Militia. He died at his residence, Rue Ste. Anne, Feb. 13th, 1805, and was buried with military honors. (Vide *Quebec Mercury*, Feb. 16th, 1805.)

Alexander Forbes was the next and probably the last of that dynasty. He occupied that place till 1833, when the *Quebec Almanach* named him as such, with a yearly salary of £300, for the last time.

In 1821, the Quebec House of Assembly declared that, the Lieut.-Governor of Gaspé, not residing in the Province, that charge was a useless burthen of £300. The Government remained deaf. In 1825, the same House refused to sanction that item: Lieut.-Governor of Gaspé, £300. So in 1829 and 1830. In 1831, the Government declared that before consenting to abolish the charge, the House should pay the arrears of two years and a compensation. The House refused.

This is all that our correspondent found as likely to be correct, but it is impossible to make a whole of it. To supply a missing link he propounds the following:

1st. Was a kind of Province formed of the country subjected to that functionary? Was there a real administration, archives, &c.? Does any trace of it remain somewhere? Why this charge?

2nd. *Quod* Lieut.-Governor Cox, is there anything else mentioned about him in authors or newspapers published at or before his death?

3rd. Can any official paper be found about the settlement of loyalists in Gaspé?

4th. Who were Frs. LeMaistre and Alex. Forbes, and is anything else known or mentioned about them?

5th. Are there descendants or heirs of Cox, LeMaistre and Forbes, who might, perhaps, have registries, archives or correspondence from them?

H. R. H. PRINCE LEOPOLD.

Leopold George Duncan Albert, K. G., K. T., Duke of Saxony, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, the youngest son of Queen Victoria, who is now on a visit to Canada and the United States, was born April 7th, 1853. Owing to feeble health, Prince Leopold has been unable to win popularity by frequent appearances in public, but nature, as if to compensate him for bodily weakness, endowed him, more than any of his brothers, with his father's thoughtful and scholarly habits of mind, and the modified form of university life which he passed at Oxford seemed exactly suited to his genius and temperament. His slight form was constantly seen in the lecture-hall, at the debating club, and at the musical gathering, in the last of which, whether as an instrumentalist or vocalist, he was, like his late father, qualified to render no mean assistance. Should his life be spared, and should improved health accompany the full attainment of manhood, it seems highly probable that the peculiar excellencies of Prince Albert's career will be reproduced in that of his youngest son.

The young Prince is accompanied on his travels by his constant friend and confidant, Hon. Alec Yorke, and his private medical attendant, Mr. Rhyll. The party first go to Canada, staying for a short time with the Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne. Prince Leopold has often promised the Princess to pay her a visit at her Canadian home, but he has not hitherto been able to carry out his wishes. Since the accident to the Princess, Prince

Leopold has become anxious about his favourite sister's health, and is more than ever desirous of seeing her. From Ottawa the Prince and his suite, as at present arranged, will go to the United States; then West, touching at St. Louis, Chicago; and then to Cincinnati, returning by way of Washington to New York, which city His Royal Highness is particularly eager to see. The Prince will reach Newport in the season. It has been resolved to abandon the original intention of visiting California. It was the first intention of Prince Leopold to be away on this tour some twelve months, but he has limited the duration of his absence to about four months. Much will depend upon the condition of his health, which the tour will, it is hoped, materially strengthen. Prince Leopold, in undertaking this tour, is actuated by no other desire than that of seeing the New World and gathering fresh experiences by the way.

ENGLISH LEADERS.

DISRAELI AND GLADSTONE IN THE LAST PARLIAMENT.

When Lord Beaconsfield sat on the treasury bench, the dullest debate always had a resource of interest. No one knew that the premier might not interpose, and no one could imagine what he would say if he did. His resource was unerring and his audacity untameable. In whatever mood he might be he was interesting. He never laughed himself, but he was the cause of constant laughter to others. Sometimes, when he assumed that solemn mask from behind which he was wont to give tongue to vague and solemn generalities, he was laughed at. Oftener he was laughed with, and by mere audacity he often succeeded in turning into a jest a situation which promised to be full of danger.

There is a phrase already become a colloquialism, which illustrates the rare and great gift of governing. People often write or say "a great deal has happened since then," and think they are quoting Lord Beaconsfield. It is near enough for all practical purposes; but whilst the precise wording of the aphorism has been lost, the circumstances that gave it birth have long since been forgotten. It was on the 15th of April, 1874, that the house was crowded in expectation of seeing the premier floored on what was certainly an awkward point. The new government had not been long in office, and parliament had scarcely settled down to work. During the election contest, the turmoil of which was only just subsiding, the then candidate for Buckinghamshire forgot the possibilities of responsibility, and in more than one speech alluded to the coercion acts, which he denounced as "the most stringent and severe known in any part of the world." Lord Robert Montague had hunted up these speeches, and had given notice that he would ask the prime minister whether it was true that he had thus alluded to the coercion acts, and if so, whether he considered that such acts were necessary for the rule of Ireland by a British Parliament.

This was just one of those questions that Mr. Gladstone would have blundered over. He would have treated the matter with supreme gravity, and would have argued at some length in support of the acts. What Lord Beaconsfield would do in these circumstances was anticipated with the liveliest interest. Lord Robert Montague put the question amid the profound silence of a crowded house. The premier, approaching the table and pulling himself together with the familiar shrug of the shoulders, said, with inimitable voice and manner, "It is some time ago since the observations referred to by the noble lord were made; and," he added, dropping his voice, "a good deal has happened in the interval." The house burst into a roar of laughter, amid which the premier, with a face solemn to the point of lugubriousness, resumed his seat. Lord Robt. Montague was savage beyond control at the easy manner in which the fish that almost seemed to be in his landing-net had escaped. He rose and insisted upon having a more definite reply, but the premier had drawn the house with the bait of a jest. Lord Robert Montague shouted in vain against the cries of "Order!" that came from all parts of the house.

As for the premier, he was not the man to spoil a success by an additional word. Whilst Lord Robert Montague fumed and shouted, the house roared. Mr. Disraeli, with one hand lightly reposing on his waistcoat and the other holding a copy of the "Orders," sat with one leg crossed over the other, regarding the lighted ceiling with an absent air. This is but one instance of a score that recur to the memory in looking back at the time, that seems already so far distant, when Mr. Disraeli led the House of Commons.

In the first session of the new parliament the position of Mr. Gladstone in the House of Commons must have been painful to himself as it was embarrassing to every one else. No one quite understood it, and the House of Commons may be forgiven if, after for at least twenty years owning his supremacy, it was not readily to be brought to consider him as holding second rank, or even as not having commission at all. Circumstances, moreover, were further complicated just then by a sore bitterness existing between Liberal members and their late leader. Members could forgive much to their great chief, but they could not forget the inconvenience and even danger to which he had sub-

mitted them by reason of the suddenness of the dissolution.

This feeling found expression toward the end of April, 1874, when Mr. Smollett brought in the shape of a motion what was practically a vote of censure on Mr. Gladstone for "the abrupt dissolution of the late parliament." This again was one of those things that Mr. Disraeli would have managed much better than Mr. Gladstone. The gentleman who undertook to bring the matter under the notice of parliament was himself guilty of grievous presumption. He was a new member, and so far from personally suffering from the circumstance he deplored, he had found a seat as a consequence of it. Mr. Disraeli would probably have had a little jest in this direction (if indeed he had noticed the matter at all), and there the thing would have ended. But here was Mr. Gladstone making an infrequent appearance on the opposition with a sheet of notes in hand, listening with the quickest attention to the coarse vituperation of Mr. Smollett, and rapidly making notes. There was evidently some fun in store, and the house swiftly became crowded. As for Mr. Smollett, what he undertook to prove was that the late premier had "organized a dissolution in secret and sprung it upon the house." He variously described his conduct as "indecent," "utter wantonness," "a pious fraud," and as "sharp practice more likely to have come from an unscrupulous attorney's office than from a Cabinet of English gentlemen." Finally he observed that "the strategem had recoiled on the head of the trickster."

This was very coarse, and the house, which, even on the Liberal benches, was not inclined to defend Mr. Gladstone arraigned on this deadly sin, rebuked Mr. Smollett with angry cries of "Order!" When Mr. Gladstone rose he was pale with passion, and proceeded in an elaborate and eloquent speech to make an end of the truculent member. That he succeeded is perhaps not a matter that history will care to record to his credit. A fly can inevitably be broken on a wheel, but there is always a question whether it were necessary to put in action such machinery for such a purpose. This eagerness for the fray, and this unfortunate inability to disregard the sting of gnats, has been too often illustrated in later periods of the parliament to make its recurrence noteworthy. It has served the purpose of many an obscure member, from Mr. Smollett to Mr. Chaplin, to draw upon himself a little notice by attacking the too sensitive giant.

LOYALTY IN THE LIGHT OF INTEREST AND SENTIMENT.

(Continued.)

This want of conviction on the part of the great majority of Canadians that it would be better to become annexed, or even independent, is the reason why Goldwin Smith (who may be called the greatest literary acrobat of his age) has so signally failed in the creation of what has been erroneously termed a "national sentiment." The "national sentiment" exists, but, unfortunately for Mr. Goldwin Smith's theory, it is not on that side which he would like to see it, so he says there is none. And for the same reason a public opinion exists, notwithstanding we have been told by a clerical editor that there is no such thing as a public opinion in Canada.

But while admitting the unwisdom of advocating annexation, as premature and opposed to the sense of dominion, we must not forget that freedom of speech is permissible, although it is often impertinent and illogical. It may even pass—and has done—beyond the bounds of loyalty, yet freedom of speech is the safety valve of public order. It is known in the United States as "friction" and has doubtless preserved that Republic from those semi-annual revolutions which affect the sister Republics of South America. With the unreflecting masses the magnetism of eloquence often usurps the place of conviction, and at moments of great political excitement the shouting is always done by the many and the thinking by the few. No one would seriously think of advocating annexation with the United States unless he thought it would be to the interest of Canada to be annexed. Thus are we brought to consider the question of loyalty to the British Crown in the light of interest. British interests have always been the basis of British diplomacy. Therefore, it is in order to enquire what is meant by "British interests." If we accept the belief the best interests of Canada are absorbed as a part of the interest of Great Britain, then we must do England the justice to suppose that the same principle which would compel the motherland to keep the Russians out of Afghanistan would be also exerted in keeping the United States from encroaching upon Canada. Again, it cannot with entire truth be said that British interests are exclusively the interests of England alone. The integrity of the Empire as a whole is an important factor in her insular vitality. According to Mr. Traill, in his paper upon "England of To-Day," published in the January number of the *Fortnightly Review*, "the immense majority of Englishmen are as proud of their Empire and their power in the world as their fathers ever were, and they avow in theory as full a determination to retain it. If we accept this as the true reflection of English opinion, there is no fear that England will readily abandon any of her colonies, however small or insignificant. Having protection, therefore, we are in no anxiety of our safety being endangered by any power. This, certainly, is a most important ele-