

fact of practical moment when we remember that Canada imports annually about one hundred and sixty-five millions of pounds of sugar and molasses, which cost, laid down here, over twelve millions of dollars. The manufacturing of this quantity of sugar would necessitate the establishment of over fifty large sugareries, giving work, in one way or another, to 15,000 men, besides the farmers; it would enable the farmer to grow annually, with great profit to himself, and with great advantage to the country around, 60,000 acres of beets, at 20 tons per acre; it would produce annually 240,000 tons of refuse or beet pulp, which would cost nothing to the farmers and yet would be worth as much to them as 80,000 tons of hay. It would also enable us to keep four times more stock on our farms, quadruple our barn yard manures, besides enabling us to purchase an abundant annual supply of artificial manures, which would all be paid by the beet crop and leave a large profit. The author cites a fact which is probably very little known, but with which every farmer of the Province should be made acquainted. He states that so far back as 1873 the Local Legislature passed a law offering \$25,000 as a premium to the first successful manufactory of beet sugar in this Province, and that in 1875 this premium was increased to \$7,000 annually for ten years, which is equal to the sum of \$70,000.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE WOODSTOCK FIRE.—The three views of the ruins which we publish will give our readers a vivid idea of the desolation produced by the terrible fire which lately ravaged the beautiful town of Woodstock, and of which full accounts were published at the time.

GAMBETTA.—A full biography of this distinguished man has already appeared in our columns and need not therefore be repeated. His portrait is, however, reproduced to-day in connection with the recent Ministerial crisis in France, where his attitude of moderation and his tact may be said to have done much to prevent any outbreak among his excitable followers.

THE CRISIS IN FRANCE.—The 16th May will be memorable in French annals as that on which occurred Marshal MacMahon's attempt at a *coup d'état* by the abrupt dismissal of a Ministry which was in accord with a majority of the Lower House. The agitation in France was naturally extreme. Our sketch represents the crowds in the evening on the fashionable Boulevard des Italiens, eagerly scanning the papers for the latest developments.

THE CARRON.—Our front page represents Mr. Blake occupying the President's chair in the Council Chamber, and settling down to a good quiet snooze. He stretches out his nether limbs, pulls his soft hat over his glasses, *more sue*, and is determined to have his rest. His health is known to be impaired and who shall begrudge him that repose? Meantime the lions may roar and the geese may cackle, but they shall not disturb his equanimity.

BOAT RACE ON THE KENNEBECASIS.—This event took place on Wednesday, the 6th inst., between Walter Ross, the champion of New Brunswick, and Fred. A. Plaisted, of New York. The race cannot be considered very satisfactory inasmuch as a foul was claimed for and obtained by Ross through Plaisted cutting off his water. It proved, however, the evident superiority of Ross, and that much it is pleasant to record. It was a straight away race of four miles, and the stakes were \$1,000. Owing to the circumstances which we have mentioned, the race was given to Ross before a mile was completed. There was another, but not an official trial, immediately after, however, in which Ross clearly and unmistakably defeated his competitor. The New York oarsman acknowledged that he had been beaten fairly in the race, and considered that his opponent was too much for him throughout, while Mr. Meeker, his backer, said he believed that Ross was able to cope with any man on this continent.

SINKING OF A TURKISH GUNBOAT.—On the 12th of May, a Turkish double-turret gun-boat, the *Lufti Djelil*, was lying off Matchin. The Russian battery consisted of two guns, a 6-inch mortar and a 24-pounder. Sub-Lieutenant Romanovsky pointed the mortar, and sent a shell into the funnel of the monitor. A white puff of vapor rose immediately from the vessel, and then flashes of flame and a cloud of smoke. A moment later an explosion was heard, and when the smoke cleared away nothing was seen of the monitor save the tips of her masts. It was supposed by the Russians that the shell found its way into the magazine, but the cook of the vessel, who was picked up by the Russians, asserted positively that the destruction of the ship was the accidental explosion of her boilers. The officers and crew

numbered two hundred persons, and all were lost but the cook. The clearest account is given by the correspondent of the *Engineer*, who witnessed the destruction of the vessel. A shell entered the side or base of the funnel, and bursting in the "up-take" caused the boilers to explode. The column of flame and smoke did not mount high, nor was the report loud. The flame was like that of a burning tar barrel accompanied by black smoke.

THE AUSTRALIAN EXHIBITION.—Through the courtesy of Mr. Jas. Brown, one of the Assistant Commissioners for Canada, and at the suggestion of Hon. John Young, Commissioner for the Dominion, we are enabled to present our readers with two sketches, one of the Exhibition Building itself, and the other of some of the principal gentlemen connected, in an official or representative capacity, with the Australian Exhibition. Commencing at the left these gentlemen may be thus numbered:—

- No. 1. Mr. Jules Joubert, Secretary Agricultural Society.
- No. 2. W. J. Dangar, member of Council Agricultural Society.
- No. 3. Hon. James White, M.P., Vice-President Agricultural Society.
- No. 4. Hon. Sir Wm. McArthur, Vice-President Agricultural Society.
- No. 5. Hon. John Young, Commissioner for Canada.
- No. 6. Mr. Fenwick, Commissioner for Queensland.
- No. 7. Mr. Wallis, Chairman Agricultural Society.
- No. 8. (background) Mr. Thompson, Sydney *Morning Herald*.
- No. 9. Mr. Brown, Assistant Commissioner, Canada.
- No. 10. Mr. Fleming, Assistant Commissioner, Canada.
- No. 11. Mr. Bernays, Commissioner Queensland.
- No. 12. J. J. Calvert, Member of Council Agricultural Society.

From a series of interesting letters contributed to the *Herald* of this city, we learn with pleasure that Canada has given a very good account of herself at Sydney, and that many of the articles exhibited by Canadians have carried the field by their incontestable superiority. We trust that the result of this show of enterprise on the part of our country will be to open a large trade with Australia, and give a new impulse to our languishing industries.

THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

In our last number we gave a brief history of the origin of this important Commission, and traced in outline the subjects upon which its deliberations would hinge. We have the pleasure to supplement this information by presenting the portraits of the gentlemen who will sit at the Board in different capacities, along with such notices of their respective careers as we have been able to obtain. The day appointed for the first meeting was last Friday, the 15th inst. The Commissioners then assembled, exchanged credentials, discussed rules, transacted other preliminary business, and finally received the "leases" of both parties to the treaty of Washington. From our present information, writing in advance of news from Halifax, they will then adjourn for several weeks, during which time the Agents on both sides will devote themselves to studying the respective cases, and preparing themselves for the business of trying them at the next meeting of the Commission, when the examination of witnesses, the hearing of arguments and the presentation of evidence and documents not produced in the first instance will take place. The official titles of the Commissioners, so far as we can ascertain them at present, when there is still considerable uncertainty, are as follows:

- Sir A. T. Galt, K.C.M.G., of Montreal, H. B. M.'s Commissioner.
- Hon. Ensign H. Kellogg, of Pittsfield, Mass., U. S. Commissioner.
- H. E. Maurice Delfosse, of Washington, Envoy Extraordinary of Belgium to the U. S., Umpire, nominated by the Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary.
- F. C. Ford, Esq., H. B. M.'s Chargé d'Affaires at Darmstadt, British Agent.
- Hon. Dwight Foster, of Boston, Mass., Agent or Counsel on behalf of the United States.
- Joseph Doutre, Esq., Q.C., Montreal.
- Samuel R. Thomson, Esq., Q. C., St. John, N.B.
- Robert L. Weatherbe, Esq., Q. C., Halifax, N.S.
- Hon. Louis H. Davies, Charlottetown, P. E. I., Counsel on behalf of Canada.
- J. H. G. Bergne, Esq., of the Foreign Office, London, Secretary.

As we write, we learn by telegraph from Halifax, that Mr. John S. D. Thompson, of that city, will be associated with Hon. Dwight Foster as Counsel for the U. S. Government. Another telegram states that Mr. Jackson, American Consul at Halifax, will likely assist at the meeting of the Commission in some capacity. Of these two gentlemen we have, of course, not yet obtained photographs, and the portrait of Mr. Delfosse, notwithstanding our strenuous efforts, was found impossible to obtain. As the deliberations proceed, we shall endeavour to supply omissions and present further details, especially not overlooking Mr. F. W. Whitcher, our Fisheries Commission at Ottawa, whose presence at Halifax must be a necessity, inasmuch

as no man can possibly know more than he about all the ramifications of this important question. We now proceed to give such brief memoirs of the different gentlemen as we have been able to procure, adding that the portraits of Sir Alex. Galt and Mr. Ford are from photographs by Topley, of Ottawa; those of Messrs. Doutre, Thomson, Davies and Weatherbe from photographs by Notman, Montreal, Halifax and St. John; that of Honorable Mr. Kellogg from Warrens, and that of Judge Foster from Smith, Boston, while that of Mr. Bergne, is from Blanchard's, London.

SIR ALEXANDER GALT.—Our readers do not need to be made acquainted with this eminent statesman who has been before the country for so long, and of whom we have had such frequent occasion to speak in these columns. Sir Alexander is a thoroughly representative Canadian. His high social and financial position would alone suffice to raise him to the highest rank, but his services to his country have still further added to his fame. He is one of the Fathers of Confederation, having proposed resolutions in that sense in Parliament as early as 1858. He was Minister of Finance from 7th August, 1858, to 21st May, 1862, and again from March, 1864, to August, 1866, and again from July to November, 1867. Among other missions fulfilled by him with credit, he was a delegate to Washington respecting the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty in 1866, and to the London Colonial Conference in 1866-67. He now holds the appointment from the Imperial Government of Commissioner under the Washington Treaty for the valuation of the fishery privileges conceded to the United States. He is the author of several pamphlets of public interest. In 1869, he was created a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. He sat for Sherbrooke County in the Canada Assembly from 1849 to 1859, and for Sherbrooke town from 1853 till the Union, when he was returned to the same seat for the House of Commons, from which he retired in 1872. He has since been out of active political life. No better choice for the present position could have been made, the whole country, irrespective of party, having entire confidence in his ability, integrity and firmness.

THE HON. ENSIGN H. KELLOGG.—Mr. Kellogg has had long experience in public affairs and an intimate personal acquaintance with the leading men of his country. Early in life entering the Legislative Assembly of Massachusetts as a member of the Whig party, which for a generation was the dominant party of that State under the lead of Daniel Webster, Edward Everett and Rufus Choate, he acquired prominence when laurels were not easily won, and whether in the forum or as presiding officer of the House of Representatives, he honorably maintained the position he assumed and early took rank as one of the foremost men in his native commonwealth. His independence of character, unwavering and outspoken adherence to his conviction of right and duty, and his contempt for all the low artifices of the demagogue, caused Mr. Kellogg to remain somewhat isolated as a public man, after the dissolution of the Whig party. Had he early actively joined the ranks of that party which succeeded the Whig, no man would have been more certain of prominence in it. But the civil war aroused him and again brought him into public life, and during the war and since its close, he has frequently been called by his fellow-citizens from his study and the charms of an exalted social position to again mingle in political affairs. As a speaker and orator, in early and middle life, Mr. Kellogg had few equals. His open, manly and logical style of oratory was characteristic of the man, and his genial, often humorous and somewhat conversational manner of speaking was interspersed with sudden outbursts of impassioned eloquence and periods of intensified power, so that an assembly rarely failed to be affected by his arguments. Age, while it has admonished him that he stands as one of the best representatives of a past generation of great men, has not subdued the youthful fire which now, as of old, can on occasion burst forth in all the glow and fervor of dramatic eloquence, nor has it changed the love of social enjoyment or weakened his power to attract and attach to himself a host of admiring personal friends. For the important and honorable position he is about to assume he is admirably fitted, by his long experience in public affairs, his familiarity with the history of the questions he will be called to examine and decide upon, his readiness and tact in debate and his judicial and candid mind.

MR. FRANCIS CLARE FORD.—This distinguished gentleman is son of the celebrated English author Richard Ford whose writings on Spanish subjects and literature are so well known. Mr. Francis Clare Ford served for some years in Her Majesty's Regiment of 4th Light Dragoons, and in 1852 entered the Diplomatic Service. He has been employed in various quarters of the globe, and having been appointed in 1867 First Secretary of the Legation at Washington, acted for some months there, in the year 1868, as Chargé d'Affaires. Mr. Ford was promoted to be Chargé d'Affaires at Carlsruhe and Darmstadt in 1873, and was appointed Her Majesty's agent to attend the Fisheries Commission at Halifax, on the 26th of July, 1875.

HON. DWIGHT FOSTER.—He is the son of Alfred Dwight Foster, and was born at Worces-

ter, Mass., on December 13th, 1829. He graduated at Yale College, in 1848, and was admitted to the bar at Worcester in 1850. Mr. Foster has been Attorney-General of the State of Massachusetts, and Judge of the Supreme Court of the same State. This position he resigned to resume the practice of his profession at Boston. Gifted with legal attainments of the highest order, ripened by his experience on the Bench, of courtly manners and address, of high social position and genial temperament, the United States possess in Judge Foster a sound lawyer and a safe counsellor. Our readers will doubtless notice the striking resemblance of Judge Foster to the present Earl of Derby.

JOSEPH DOUTRE, Q. C.—This distinguished French-Canadian gentleman was born at Beauharnois, near Montreal, on the 11th March, 1825. After completing his studies, in which he succeeded admirably, he was admitted to the Montreal Bar on the 30th April, 1847, and on 15th August, 1863, was created Queen's Counsel. Mr. Doutre served a short term in Parliament, but his sturdy advocacy of Liberal principles, without truckling to expediency or sacrificing the least of his convictions for the sake of office, has rendered his advancement in his own party almost an impossibility. And yet Mr. Doutre, as even his adversaries have always been the first to acknowledge, has all the qualifications of a party leader—sterling judgment, immense energy and a profound knowledge of men, thus resembling in many respects his great opponent, the late Sir George Cartier. Mr. Doutre has a world-wide reputation in connection with the case of Guibord which he championed from the beginning, pleaded in three different trials and finally won before the Privy Council. It was he who was charged with the burial of the remains, and though foiled in the first attempt, he persevered until he succeeded. He is at the head of one of the largest and most successful law firms in the city of Montreal. In November, 1875, he was appointed Counsel for H. B. Majesty before the Commission sitting at Halifax under the Washington Treaty, and having thoroughly mastered his case, we have full confidence that he will handle it with his usual prudence and ability.

SAMUEL R. THOMSON, Esq., Q. C.—We have not been able to procure, notwithstanding application, any notice of the career of this gentleman. It is to our knowledge, however, that he is a very able lawyer, of large practice in St. John, N. B., and his appointment to his present position is convincing proof of both his abilities and standing.

ROBERT L. WEATHERBE.—This gentleman was born in P. E. Island and first studied at the Central Academy of Charlottetown, the capital. He graduated B. A. of Acadia College, 1858, where he filled the position of Professor of Mathematics till the following year, when he commenced the study of law at Halifax with the Hon. J. W. Johnston, afterwards Equity Judge. He was called to the Nova Scotia Bar in 1863. Previously, as well as subsequently to this period, he was chief political editor of the old and well-known *Acadian Recorder*, contributing at the same time to other periodicals. He married in 1864, the daughter of Dr. Lewis Johnston, of "Annandale," Wolfville. He is mentioned in the *Illustrated Canadianist* as author of a pamphlet entitled "Dawn of a New Empire," Halifax, 1867, and in that year was chosen, jointly with the late Hon. Wm. Garvie, Corresponding Secretary of the "League of the Maritime Provinces," established by the late Hon. Joseph Howe, to oppose the "Quebec Scheme" of Confederation. He was appointed Law Clerk to the Parliament of Nova Scotia in 1868, and afterwards successfully practised his profession in Halifax. He was appointed in 1875 one of the Counsel to represent Great Britain before the Mixed Commission to sit at Halifax under the Washington Treaty. He was created a Q. C. in 1876, and is the head of the prominent law firm of Weatherbe & Graham. He has acted as agent for the Minister of Justice for the Province of Nova Scotia since 1875.

HON. L. H. DAVIES.—We have sought in vain for notes of the previous history of Mr. Davies. He is a younger member of the legal profession, and a very clever man. He holds the high rank of Premier of the Prince Edward Island Government.

MR. J. H. G. BERGNE.—This gentleman is son of the late Mr. J. B. Bergne, who was for many years Superintendent of the Treaty Department at the Foreign Office and enjoyed a European reputation as an authority on all treaty matters. Mr. J. H. G. Bergne entered the Foreign Office in 1861, and has recently been appointed assistant in the Turkish and Russian Division of that Department. He also holds the rank of Secretary in the Diplomatic Service and has been detached on special service in connection with the Halifax Commission.

SOUVENIRS OF THE PAST.—The Jesuits have applied for and obtained permission from the Quebec Government to take possession of the old belfry on the Jesuit Barracks, and the entablature inside and outside of the main gateway leading from the old Upper Town market, which bears the monogram of the Society of the Order of Jesus, the original founders of the buildings and college—their object being to preserve the same as mementoes of the early labors of the pioneers of their Order in the colony.