

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.

City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

TEMPERATURE.

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

Table with columns for 'THE WEEK ENDING' and 'Corresponding week, 1879'. Rows show days of the week (Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., Sun.) with Max., Min., and Mean temperature readings.

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Arrival of the Governor-General and Her Royal Highness at the Bonaventure Depot—Through the Storm at Riviere-du-Loup—The Governor-General and Her Royal Highness on their way from Halifax to Montreal—Hon. D. L. Macpherson—The late Bernard Devlin—The Irish Distress—The Beggar—Arrival of His Excellency and Her Royal Highness at Rideau Hall on the latter's return from England—Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

LETTER PRESS.—Editorial Paragraphs—Irish Immigration to Canada—Clara Chillington (continued)—Wickey, a Scrap—A Montreal Valentine Story—Humorous—Musical and Dramatic—History of the Week—Heath and Home—Varieties—Bretiques pour Dame—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, February 21, 1880.

A VERY important piece of news. According to the new French tariff, Canadian vessels on entering a French port will be required to pay a duty of only two francs a ton instead of twenty as heretofore. This opens a new channel of trade at once.

We have just time before going to press to invite the patronage of the public for the performance of "H. M. S. Parliament," at the Academy of Music. It is a very clever parody indeed from the pen of Mr. W. H. FULLER, well known to the readers of the NEWS, and the performers are doing it adequate justice. In our next we hope to be able to give an analytic review of this remarkable Canadian piece.

We fondly imagined that ghosts were effectually laid in the light of the nineteenth century, but we were mistaken and are rather glad of it, for ghosts are a delightful relief to the monotony of our prosaic modern life. Dr. JESSUP, an English antiquarian, gives an account of an apparition in the library of the Earl of Oxford's country seat. And now Rev. W. B. WEBSTER, of Quebec, writes that he has no more doubt of having lately had a visit from the other world than he has of his own existence.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that we shall have during the session a weekly parliamentary letter from the same correspondent whose missives were so much noticed last year. For accuracy of information, moderation of tone and easy grasp of all political questions on their merits, we venture to say that these letters to the NEWS cannot be surpassed by any contributed to other journals. In addition we shall give a weekly analysis of parliamentary work, according to date.

SOME time ago a remark was made in the NEWS to the effect that leading men of science are sceptics. This, of course, is true of many, but not of all. Take, for example, Dr. DAWSON, of Montreal; Dr. WILSON, of Toronto, and Prof. RICHARDS,

of England. These gentlemen occupy very high places in the world of science, yet they are the very reverse of sceptics. HUGH MILLER, Sir JAMES SIMPSON and MICHAEL FARADAY who have all lately passed away, "delighted in the law of the Lord."

A CORRESPONDENT informs us that on the 31st of December last, a friend of his in Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, mailed a letter to him addressed, "M—, Province of Quebec." It arrived five weeks after, by the way of the Dead Letter Office at Washington! The post office folks in Jersey City plainly do not know where the Province of Quebec is. Those in Washington seem to be better versed in geography. Well, we need not be surprised at the ignorance regarding Canada shown by many in Britain, when those in the post office in Jersey City, in the State of New Jersey, do not know where the Province of Quebec is, though it is a good deal less than a thousand miles distant.

We have received a double fly sheet containing a long and earnest controversy between JAMES CAMPBELL & SON, publishers, and Mr. WILLIAM WARWICK, of Toronto, on the School Book Question. We have no disposition to enter into the merits of the question, but the conclusions arrived at by Mr. WARWICK, even if they can be successfully confuted, are worthy of record. He maintains first, that a monopoly exists in the publication of authorized text books; secondly, that the price of these books might be reduced nearly one-half if the copyrights were owned by the Government; thirdly, that the Province might thereby save not less than \$50,000 annually; fourthly, that it is the duty of the Government to put all authorized books on such a footing as will make their publication free to all, thereby encouraging such competition as would secure to the public school books at the lowest prices.

IRISH IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

It seems a harsh measure to recommend emigration as a remedy—and in many cases the only remedy—for Irish distress. But there are such things as blessings in disguise and this is one of them. Indeed it has been truly said that emigration partakes of Shakespeare's quality of mercy in that it blesses him that takes and him that gives. Rather is its benefit threefold—to the land from which one emigrates, to the land to which he immigrates, and to the person himself. It is also a remarkable fact that, as a rule, Irishmen do better in Canada, especially as farmers, than they do in the United States, and hence we have the more reason in inviting them over to us. Irishmen should be informed that in the Dominion of Canada there are free grants of land from 160 to 200 acres. In the Province of Manitoba some of the finest and most fertile land in the world is given away, in lots of 160 acres. Starting from this fact, Mr. CHARLES FOY, the energetic agent of the Canadian Emigration Department at Belfast, makes an appeal to his countrymen. He assures them that farmers, with means to tide over the first year, and to take out the first crop, are independent, if industrious and sober, for the remainder of their lives and leave an independence to their children. He informs us that from Antrim a small colony of farmers will leave in March for Manitoba. They are all men with capital from £5,000 to £1,000 each. From the County of Tyrone another colony will probably leave. Indeed, we are assured that this coming spring there will be from the North of Ireland the largest emigration of the well-to-do class of farmers that has been for twenty years.

Addressing the farmers who are practically without means, Mr. Foy affirms that any man able to work as a farm labourer can get wages in Canada amounting to more than the value of the produce of ten acres

of land in Ireland. He has engaged men at £40 a year and their board—meat three times a day, and he guarantees that really good hands will get £50 a year and their board. In a short time, with care, a man should save £100, and then he has capital sufficient to go on a free grant farm, or if he prefer it he can buy a farm, partially cleared, at £5 an acre (freehold), pay a deposit of £100, and get a term of years to pay the balance, or £50 would be capital enough for a hard working man to go on a free grant. Mr. Foy has sent some thousands of emigrants from the North of Ireland, and he has again and again defied the enemies of immigration to find out one case of an industrious farm labourer or farmer who has not succeeded far beyond what he promised, and far beyond their hopes, while he has numerous letters thanking him for his advice, and in many cases thanking God that circumstances compelled them to leave Ireland.

PARLIAMENTARY.

The Second Session of the Fourth Parliament of Canada opened on Thursday, February 12.

The members of the Commons being assembled in the Senate Chamber, His Excellency the Governor-General was pleased to deliver the following Speech from the Throne:—

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate, Gentlemen of the House of Commons

I have great pleasure in meeting you again for the despatch of the business of the country.

The abundant harvest with which Providence has blessed Canada is a cause for the deepest thankfulness; and I heartily congratulate you on the evidences which surround us of a recovery from the commercial and industrial depression which has so long weighed down the energies of the people.

Our returning prosperity should, I think, direct our attention to the less fortunate circumstances of our fellow-subjects in Ireland, where so much destitution prevails, and I invite your consideration of the best means of showing practical sympathy with their distress.

We have reason to congratulate ourselves on the number of settlers who have during the past year come into our North-West from Great Britain and the United States, as well as from the older Provinces of the Dominion. The visit of two members of the Royal Commission on the agricultural distress in the Mother Country and the favourable report of the tenant farmers who, at the instance of my Government, have examined into the farming capabilities of the Dominion will, it is believed, largely increase the number of immigrants during the present year. Preparations must be made for their reception, and your attention will be specially called to the subject.

Every effort has been made to hasten the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Lake Superior to Red River, and no doubt is entertained that the railway will be opened for traffic between those points within the time specified in the contracts. Under the authority given by Parliament last session, nearly one hundred miles from Red River to the Western Boundary of Manitoba has been placed under contract and tenders are about being asked for for the construction of another hundred miles from the boundary westward. The completion of these two sections will at an early day afford railway facilities through two hundred miles of the most fertile land in the North-West. After an exploratory survey of the line from Port Simpson to the Pine River Pass and through the Peace River country, it has been decided to adopt the location of the line to Barrard Inlet, and contracts have been awarded for one hundred and twenty-seven miles of the railway between Emory's Bar on the Fraser River and Savona's Ferry. This work will be vigorously proceeded with as soon as the spring opens. Its construction will complete the most difficult portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and secure the connection by steam of the fertile district of Kamloops with the capital of British Columbia.

The adoption of a rigid system of economy in the management of the Intercolonial Railway has, without impairing the efficiency of its working, effected such a diminution of expense as to warrant the belief that the country will, in future, be relieved from any considerable burden in connection with its operation.

In consequence of the entire failure of the usual food supply of the Indians of the North-West, a large expenditure has been necessarily incurred to save them from starvation. It is hoped that the efforts which are now being made to settle the several bands on the reserves and to induce them to betake themselves to the cultivation of the soil, may prevent the necessity of similar calls for relief in the future.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

The estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you. They have been prepared with all due regard to economy.

You will be pleased to learn that the effect of the tariff of last session in the development of the varied industries of the country has, on the whole, been very satisfactory. The experience acquired since it came into operation in March last, has suggested the expediency of some amendments to which your attention will be directed.

Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate,

Gentlemen of the House of Commons

Bills for the better organization of the Civil Service, for the consolidation of the Inland Revenue laws, and for the amendment of the Acts relating to the Dominion lands, to the Public Works, to the Indians of the North-West, and to the Mounted Police force, will be laid before you.

The Acts incorporating the Banks of the Dominion expire next year, and the present would seem a favourable time for a full consideration of our banking system, and of the subject of the currency as connected with that system.

The subject of the laws relating to insolvency will doubtless engage your attention.

The increasing foreign trade of Canada, and the prospect that Her Majesty's Government will ere long enter into negotiations with foreign nations on the subject of their trade and commercial relations, demand our closest attention and watchfulness, while the rapid development of the Dominion is continually giving rise to important matters requiring the support and action of the Imperial Government. With the concurrence of Her Majesty, I therefore, recommend you to sanction the appointment of a permanent representative of Canada in London to guard her various interests.

The subjects I have mentioned are of great importance. I commend them with full confidence in your wisdom and patriotism to your best considerations.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 p.m.

On the return of the members from the Senate Chamber.

The Speaker read the list of vacancies which had occurred in the representation in the House during the recess, as also the returns of the new elections. The following new members were then introduced:—

- Mr. Barnard, member for Yale, by Hon. Mr. Langevin and Mr. Thompson (Cariboo); Hon. Mr. Royal, member for Provencher, by Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. Mr. Masson; Mr. Beauchemin, member for Bonaventure, by Hon. Mr. Langevin and Hon. Mr. Fortin; Mr. Vanasse, member for Yamaska, by Hon. Mr. Masson and Mr. Massue; Mr. McLeod, member for Cape Breton, by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. W. Macdonald; Dr. Bergin, member for Cornwall, by Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. McLennox; Hon. Edward Clarke, member for West Durham, by Hon. Mr. Mills and Mr. Bechard (loud applause); Mr. D. G. MacDonnell, by Hon. A. Mackenzie and Hon. Mr. Geoffrion.

It was decided that the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne be taken into consideration to-morrow.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved the appointment of the usual standing committee.

Sir John A. Macdonald moved that the House do now adjourn.

Hon. Mr. Mackenzie desired to know what course the leaders of the Government intended to pursue with reference to the breach of privileges of Parliament committed last session by Mr. MacDonnell.

Sir John A. Macdonald said he was glad that attention had been called to the matter, as he had quite forgotten it. He would let the hon. gentleman know to-morrow. The House then adjourned.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

THE OPENING DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.—NOTES.—DRAWING-ROOM, &c.

OTTAWA, February 14.—The second session of the Fourth Parliament of the Dominion of Canada was opened, on Thursday last, by His Excellency the Governor-General, and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise graced the ceremony by her presence. It was marked by the observance of all the time-honoured, ancient forms. There was a large concourse outside the building, and also inside, so far as the admissions would permit, but the number of tickets issued was limited, and many were disappointed. The volunteer military display, the music and salutes were the same as I described them to you last year. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness drove up, escorted by the Dragoons, precisely at 3 o'clock, proceeded to the Senate Chamber and took their seats upon the throne. The House of Commons was summoned in the usual manner, and the Speech clearly read in the two languages.

This Speech was looked for with almost curious interest, and its opening words were the chery sound of congratulation on returning prosperity, and of thankfulness for the abundant harvest. Coupled with this, there came a recommendation to afford some relief for the distress in Ireland. The visits of the Royal Commissioners and Tenant Farmer Delegates were well referred to as facts of great importance to the Dominion, the effect of which would probably very much increase the immigration of a very valuable class of settlers, of whom we have hitherto not had very many. The important railway operations of the year were next sketched, and a kindly reference was made to the condition of the Indians of the North-West.

Coming to the legislation foreshadowed, such tariff amendments were promised as the experience of the year had demonstrated to be wise. This was frank and only natural, in view of the fact of so great an experiment as that of the legislation of last session. A review of the banking system was promised, in view of the expiring of the bank charters next year, and it was announced that the approval of Parliament would be asked for the appointment of a resident Canadian representative in London to guard our various interests. Bills for the re-organization of the Civil Service, for the Consolidation of the Inland Revenue laws, and the amendment of the Dominion Lands and Public Works Acts, were also promised. There is in this quite enough work cut out for a session. There will, of course, be, further, the bills introduced by private members. Notice has been already given of two important ones relating to the Insolvent Laws by Messrs. Colby and Bechard. The latter desires simple repeal; the former may probably renew his very carefully-considered bill of last session. Notices have also been given for returns of the particulars respecting the Printing Contracts, and expenses of Ministerial trips to England. So the fire may be said to have thus early begun. But there is one most amusing notice. Mr. Mills, who is called in joke the "Philosopher of Bothwell," and who is a man of ability, has actually given formal notice that he will move—"It is the opinion of this House that the people of Manitoba and the North-West should be permitted to import cows and oxen from the United States!" Why, they are permitted. Nobody ever prevented. But what I fancy he meant to do was to obtain permission to take cattle in transit through the United States from Ontario to Manitoba. The recent U. S. regulations will not permit this.

It was noticeable that Mr. Blake was not introduced by Mr. Mackenzie, but by Messrs. Mills and Bechard, the former, at least, his special Ontario friend, and in sympathy with him on a number of theoretic and sweeping political principles. It is further noticed that Mr. Blake modestly took his seat in a back row, while Mr. Mackenzie occupied the place of Opposition leader and acted as such. I cannot say that I expected anything else but this, notwithstanding