

or industries established in your locality, with the number of French-Canadians—men, women and children—in each; the salaries they gain, the position they occupy; and mention what protection is granted by the American tariff to these manufactures.

- V. Have you French-Canadian professional men, lawyers, physicians, notaries and teachers; do you require any and what advantages can you offer them?
- VI. What are the religious helps which you enjoy; how many churches have you and by whom are they administered?
- VII. Have you schools, colleges and convents, and what are your means of education?
- VIII. Give the number of children who frequent these institutions and the number of persons who can read and write?
- IX. What is the religious and moral condition of your population?
- X. Are there any men of large wealth among you, and what is the financial standing of your population?
- XI. What is the political influence of French-Canadians in your locality? Do any hold public positions?
- XII. How many families are there in your colony, and what is the ratio of children in each family?
- XIII. Are there any among you who desire to return to their native country?
- XIV. What are the obstacles preventing them from doing so?

In common with every true friend of the Dominion, we trust that the Convention of St. Jean-Baptiste day may result in cementing the bonds of brotherhood which ought to unite French-Canadians together, and in inducing hundreds to return from the United States to the homes of their forefathers.

Mr. DORION's acceptance of the Chief Justiceship of the Province of Quebec has taken the whole country by surprise. It is true that some time ago the Government organ at Ottawa announced that it was likely the Hon. Minister of Justice would elevate himself to that high position. But in this case the trumpet gave forth an uncertain sound. At least we have Mr. DORION's authority for saying so. On the 18th of May last SIR JOHN A. MAUDONALD, in the carping spirit which has throughout the session characterized his action as leader of the Opposition, seized upon the statement of the *Times*, and in the House accused the Minister of Justice of having, in spirit, his commission in his pocket. He further challenged the honourable gentleman to get up in his place and deny that he was to take the position of Chief Justice after the session. Unlike his colleague, the Hon. Mr. ROSS, Mr. DORION did not hesitate an instant to give the accusation an indignant denial. Amid the approving cheers of the House he replied: "I can answer the hon. gentleman that nothing of the kind is contemplated." Even this plain statement did not satisfy SIR JOHN, who insisted with more straightforwardness than courtesy, that notwithstanding the honourable gentleman's denial, he thought that if the *Official Gazette* were watched, in less than three months it would be seen that the honourable gentleman would have changed his mind. True enough Mr. DORION has changed his mind. The eleventh day after his denial witnessed his acceptance of the Chief Justiceship. But it seems that his acceptance of the position was due to the pressure brought to bear upon him by his fellow-members of the Cabinet, among whom a very pretty little conspiracy appears to have existed for the purpose of rewarding the Minister of Justice for his long and valuable services to the party, by quietly shelving him. Mr. DORION, we are told by the Government organs, had no idea of this appointment until the last moment, and even when it was made known to him he felt some scruples—as well he might after his declaration in the House—about accepting it. These scruples finally vanished under the pressure of his friends, who conceived that he was not called upon from any motives of delicacy to make the personal sacrifice involved in a refusal, and who also urged the importance of the post, Mr. DORION's acknowledged fitness for it, and the necessity for the Chief Justiceship being occupied by a lawyer possessed of the public confidence. It is certainly a singular spectacle that offered by eleven members of a Cabinet plotting to remove the twelfth—and that one the ablest of their number. To a mind uncharitably inclined the action of Ministers might be suggestive of jealousy akin to that which led the sons of Jacob to sell their more highly favoured brother to the Egyptians. What! shall this dreamer rule over us! Mr. DORION, however, is more fortunate than Joseph.

As to the appointment itself there can be but one opinion: a better choice could not have been made.

It was pleasant to see the hearty manner in which Canon BALDWIN lately discussed the all-absorbing sanitary question—we say, all-absorbing, because our discussions, moral and material, are evidently, all of them, in a sadly unpromising condition, if we are weak enough to allow the discussing machine—the earthly frame of intelligent man—to be destroyed in so unnecessary a way. Some people seem too full of refinements, too ready for cremation, we suppose, to give a thought to this great living interest. But it will not do. Our elegancies must be built upon the solid foundation of the public health—what are they worth else? The course they are following is not suited to the conditions of the present life at any rate, and we are all assured how greatly the future is affected by the mundane existence they would seem to despise. Montreal is far from a well-drained city, and yet she has grand capacities for drainage. It is always just about as well to have no drainage system at all as a bad one. We may have a word to say yet upon the general subject, but when the summer with its heats and special dangers is upon us, there is little to be actually done beyond a general cleansing of the neighbourhood of our dwellings and an energetic use of disinfectants on the part of all. We rely greatly upon this latter arrangement. It becomes, indeed, a sort of sheet-anchor when everything else has been neglected. We consider that a vote ought to be immediately come to by the City Council for the supply of the requisite substances, which could be applied to the drains by the agency of the civic police. We also believe such disinfectants should be furnished gratis at a central depot to all applying for them. The mortality of Montreal should cease to be excessive. It has always been a difficult subject of investigation, and we have long considered that no sound conclusions will be come to upon it until a separate death-rate shall be struck for each ward in the city. We trust some of our sanitary friends may see their way to adopt so simple a suggestion.

An effort which we have reason to believe was in an important degree successful in its results, was made last summer to spread the knowledge needed for warding off that terrible although truly needless infliction known as sunstroke. The *ILLUSTRATED NEWS* took part in that discussion, and several of the New York as well as the Canadian papers gave it the benefit of their extended circulation and influence. What is to be done this year to put a stop to those doleful statistics with which the telegraph has so often disturbed our breakfast table musings? The conditions to be dealt with are the same as heretofore—the memory of last summer's heats recalling probably with most of us more thoughts of former picnics and steamboat trips, and pleasant saunters by wood and glade than of preventive measures of any kind. All sober-minded folk know the value of shade in hot weather; but for the more impetuous there is, we assure them, the effectual protection of the limpid fluid used externally and internally before the frame becomes too much heated, and—a thing to be specially noted—the great preservative of a moistened handkerchief—a kerchief wrung-out after being dipped in cold water, and placed in the crown of the beaver. Let this expedient by no means be thought lightly of by those necessarily exposed to the sun's rays, for it is capable of delivering many a life from a premature and needless destruction, amid the wailings of surrounding friends, or from the scarcely lesser infliction of the dragging along through the remainder of the years a frame enfeebled by the permanent disturbance of the cerebral force.

Perhaps the most sensible thing which has come to us from the French Assembly for some time back is the platform of the Left Centre calling for the proclamation of a definitive republic or the dissolution of the Assembly. The dilemma is a logical one. It is admitted on all hands, that the overwhelming feeling of the French people, at the present time, is in a favour of a republic. This being granted, and we notice that the chief organs of the Legitimists, the strongest of the Monarchical fractions, are forced thus to grant, it follows either that the present Assembly should recognize the fact and proclaim the republic, or resign and leave the people to choose representatives who will carry out their behests. It is said that one hundred and ten members of the Left Centre have given in their adhesion to the programme cited above. If so, there is no longer any hope of an alliance between the Right and Left Centres. It may be expecting too much that the present Assembly will proclaim the republic, but the chances are now more favorable that this body will be dissolved and that new general elections will take place. In the latter event, the septennate would be *ipso facto* overturned and the position of Marshal MACMURON jeopardized. M. THIERS would be elected by a large number of Departments and perhaps there would be no means to withstand this

expression of the popular desire that he should once more preside over the destinies of France.

The New York papers are doing their level best to attain the proficiency of the French journals in blundering over English names and news. A recent issue of one of the most carefully edited Gothamite dailies, speaking of the latest sensation lecturer to be brought over from England, suggests Spurgeon or Sir John Dilke. Such a blunder from the New York *Herald* would not surprise us, but coming as it does from the one paper which above all its brethren looks down with contempt on *Herald* intellectualities, it is unpardonable. Is the Republican baronet, the author of "Greater Britain," so much beneath the notice of American writers that they cannot even give his name correctly? Again the journal alluded to, in a still later issue, indulges in wild surmises as to the true reason for the quietness of the reception accorded to the Czar in England, and darkly hints at the likelihood of unpleasantness arising on this score between Russia and Great Britain. As it was at the Czar's special request that his reception did not equal in splendour that accorded to other foreign potentates, the New York sensation-monger's little story falls rather flat.

Mr. JAMES LICK, one of the wealthy men of San Francisco has just given an example of enlightened philanthropy which we feel inclined to recommend to the merchant princes and royal capitalists of Canada. He gives \$10,000 to the Society for the Protection of Animals, \$10,000 to the Mechanics' Library, \$25,000 to the Ladies' Relief Society, \$100,000 to the Old Ladies' Home, \$150,000 to public baths, \$420,000 for public monuments, \$25,000 to an orphan asylum in San Francisco and \$25,000 to another in San Jose, \$150,000 for a monument to the author of the "Star-spangled Banner," \$300,000 for the endowment of a school of mechanic arts, and \$700,000 for the construction of the best telescope in the world. Mr. LICK has no idea of dying just yet, but he wished to enjoy the luxury of safe and benevolent investments while he still lives.

The Women's Temperance Crusade is ended, and it remains to inquire whether the movement has really accomplished anything? Materially, perhaps not much; morally, without question a great deal. It has set people thinking on the terrible ravages of drink. And this is half the winning of the battle. The offset to the good effected is doubtless to be found in the impropriety of females appearing in the public ways, on such a strange mission and among so many rude men. But barring certain comic aspects of the case, he would be a hard man who would look with ought save respect on a noble work well meant and bravely performed by the weak ones of God's children.

Mark the modest man. Mr. Cunningham, of Marquette, has informed a New York *Herald* interviewer that "the people of Manitoba are better educated, wealthier, and more intelligent than the people of any other Province in the Dominion." Thus is Mr. Cunningham patriotic; his heart swells with pride when he speaks of his adopted province. But speaking of himself he is humble; he abases himself in the dust; he is "a poor man, who can ill afford his election expenses." Such modesty is indeed rare, and has by this time met with its deserved reward. But if Mr. Cunningham's statement be correct, and the people of Manitoba really are better educated, wealthier, and more intelligent than those of the other Provinces, why did the Marquette folks not send a representative man to Ottawa?

We hear now and again rumours of the negotiation of bonds on behalf of the Northern Colonization Railway. We hardly know whether these refer to a mere deposit of bonds as security to obtain a temporary advance of a fraction of their nominal value, or their actual sale in the market for what they will fetch. If the latter is intended, it will be a most regrettable circumstance that lines forming integral sections of the great Canadian Pacific, though called by other names, should not have the protection of the Dominion guarantee. It is evident that any discount submitted to will be a pure unnecessary loss of the public means, if we regard the interests of the community as one, which in the case of this great railway we have a perfect right to do.

Too much legislation is a thing to be deprecated, but there are cases where humanity seems to require the interference of the authorities to prevent practices which natural affection and parental prudence are found impotent to restrain. The Massachusetts Legislature is moving in a case of this nature, and, we believe, with much reason. It intends to pass a bill prohibiting the exhibition of boys and girls under the age of fifteen as acrobats, and imposing a penalty of \$500 for every violation of the statute.