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NOTICE.

To prevent mistakes we may inform our readers that if they desire indexes of the two preceding volumes they will receive them on making application at this office.

TEMPERATURE.

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

THIS WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1879.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
March 14th, 1880.					
Mon.	26°	zero	13°	Mon.	27°
Tues.	15°	-6°	4°	Tues.	40°
Wed.	25°	9°	17°	Wed.	48°
Thur.	17°	-5°	6°	Thur.	47°
Fri.	25°	3°	14°	Fri.	36°
Sat.	19°	zero	9°	Sat.	31°
Sun.	22°	10°	16°	Sun.	34°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 20, 1880.

THE WEEK.

THE United States Consul at Bremen anticipates a large emigration from Germany in 1880, owing partly to the contemplated increase in the Imperial army. Canada ought to make a bid for a share of this very desirable class of settlers—honest, thrifty and law-abiding.

It takes the old-fogy countries to foster literature and art. The French Government have agreed to buy up and pull down the houses adjoining the National Library, so as to secure it from the danger of fire. The cost will be 3,500,000 francs.

THE death of the Hon. Mr. Holton is a national calamity and the regret is universal throughout the Dominion. We have only time in the present issue to promise our readers a portrait and an adequate biography in the next number of the NEWS.

IN spite of a careful and severe condensation, the budget and the discussion incident thereto have trenched heavily upon our space. The matter is of extreme importance and worthy to be recorded in the NEWS for future reference. It may be added, too, by way of compensation that the Budget fortunately comes only once a year. In the same connection we beg to call particular attention to our letter from the seat of Government.

IN mentioning the opening of the Canadian Academy of Arts, a sketch of which, with the building, appears in the present issue, we beg to say that we shall endeavour to reproduce some of the principal paintings which graced the exhibition. We have reason to be proud of our Academy and we hail with the utmost pleasure the impulse which it will give to the cultivation of high art in our midst.

DURING the past few weeks the papers have recorded a number of terrible accidents caused by the explosion of coal oil

lamps. In several instances death has resulted. To what cause are these accidents to be attributed? Many thousand persons are interested in the reply, for the use of coal oil is universal. Is the oil improperly inspected by the Government officer? Are foreign substances mingled with the fluid by dishonest dealers? Or does the fault rest with the lamp and the stoppage of the air tubes by accident or neglect?

THERE is no need of being hypercritical nor indulging in morbid morality; but where the marriage tie is not held sacred and real no security can be looked for in the family, nor in society. In the single State of Ohio, for every ten marriages there is one divorce suit, and the proportion of actual divorces is one in seven-teen. In the year 1878, 25,796 marriages were contracted. There were already pending 1,349 divorce suits, while 2,624 new ones were instituted. The number of marriages dissolved in the course of the year was 1,432. These figures are their own commentary.

IN connection with our article on this subject a couple of weeks ago, we take pleasure in informing our readers that eight members of the "Salvation Army" have just arrived at Castle Garden from London; seven of them are plain-looking women, aged about 30, and the other is a man aged 32. One of the women is called captain and the others lieutenants; the man has the title of commissioner. The women wear Derby hats and the man a cap; around the crown of each is a silk band, with the words "The Salvation Army," in gold letters upon it. The party is a delegation from the "Salvation Army" of London, and is to begin out-door religious services in this country, commencing in New York. It appears the "Salvation Army" work has been successful in London, and is well endorsed in England.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

The following extract from the Budget Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley, contains a summary of the changes proposed to be made in the Tariff:—

It is proposed to make demijohns pay the same duty as if they were imported empty. Asphaltum is to pay ten per cent., instead of twenty per cent., according to the present tariff. It is an article used in the manufacture of varnish, and the change is in the direction of the National Policy. Bagatelle boards are to be rated as furniture at thirty-five per cent. There has been a difficulty with the collectors in regard to these articles, and, therefore, the duty is made uniform. Billiard tables are to be raised, on the *ad valorem* duty, from ten per cent. to fifteen per cent., and the same is proposed in regard to pianos. It was stated here in the discussion last year that the superior description of pianos paid a much less duty in proportion than those of an inferior quality, and it is, therefore, proposed to increase the *ad valorem* duty from ten to fifteen per cent. Bird cages of all kinds are to be thirty per cent. In the old rating the duty was imposed according to the material of which they were made; now it will be a uniform duty. The next item is shoemakers' ink, and in regard to that the custom house officers found a great difficulty under what kind of ink to classify it. It is now placed under the heading of shoe blacking at twenty-five per cent. Books, printed, are charged from six cents per pound to fifteen per cent., in consideration of our honourable friends opposite, who advocated that course last year. After a year's consideration and conference with the gentlemen representing that trade, it is proposed to change the duty in that way, and books, including British copyright works, blank books, account books, etc., are to pay thirty per cent., instead of twenty-five per cent.; valentines and chromos, and cards generally, are to pay thirty per cent.; before this they were classed under different heads, some paying twenty per cent., some twenty-five per cent., and some thirty per cent., and this led to confusion. Bookbinders' cloth is added to the articles for bookbinders. Braces and suspenders are to pay twenty-five per cent.; before this it depended on the material of which they were made, and that led to a great deal of difficulty, as between the rates of twenty-five per cent. and thirty per cent. On cans containing fish, per Washington treaty, we propose to charge the same as the United States, 1½c. quart, that is in order to meet the admission of American goods, which is operating very unfairly, because Americans, by obtaining a

drawback on the cans they export, have an advantage of 18c. over our manufactures. China and porcelain ware are now charged some twenty per cent., and some twenty-five per cent. It is proposed to make a uniform rate of twenty-five per cent. Some of these goods have come in through the United States at a lower rate than the English ware of the same kind. Combs, of all kinds, are to be twenty-five per cent. Now the duty depends on the material. Another difficulty has arisen in regard to crapes. Some are of silk, some of cotton, some part silk and part cotton, and as the duty was levied according to the material, it was difficult for the Customs officers to levy the correct rate. It is now proposed to place them all under a duty of twenty per cent., no matter of what material they may be made. Fishing rods it is proposed to make thirty per cent., instead of twenty-five. Fire-proof paint is to pay a quarter cent per pound, instead of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, which is the present rate. That is to give encouragement to its manufacture in this country, as we can supply it as cheaply as it can be made elsewhere. On flagstones, dressed, instead of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, the rate now charged, it is proposed to charge \$1.50 per ton. It is proposed to make the rate on flowers and feathers, artificial, twenty-five per cent. They are rated now according to the material used. On grapes, instead of 1c. per pound, it is proposed to charge 2c. Mattresses, of all kinds, are to pay thirty-five per cent., the same as other furniture. Cut bottles and decanters are to pay thirty per cent., instead of twenty per cent., which is now the general rate. Silvered plate glass now pays twenty per cent., the same duty as that upon plate glass. It is proposed to make it twenty-five per cent. On imitation porcelain shades, it is proposed to make the rate twenty per cent. This has been allowed by the Department, but there is a question as to the mode of dealing with it. Gloves and mitts now depend upon the material used, and are classed as clothing. This has occasioned some difficulty in the customs offices, and in order to obviate that difficulty it is proposed to make them all pay the uniform duty of twenty-five per cent. Drawn iron tubing is struck out, and all wrought iron tubing is to be rated fifteen per cent., instead of ten per cent. There is a certain kind of tubing that enters into the manufacture of boilers about which some difficulty arose, and the change is proposed in consequence. Slabs, blooms, loops, and billets are to be ten per cent., instead of twelve and a half per cent. It has been found that scrap iron has been purchased by our American neighbours, and if our rolling mills are to carry on their operations, it is considered desirable to reduce the rate on this item. Liquorice for manufacturers is to be twenty per cent., as at present, and liquorice for the use of confectioners 1c. per pound and twenty per cent., instead of 1c. and thirty-five per cent., as now charged for confectionery. Malt extract for medicinal purposes is to be twenty-five per cent., as now charged. Poultry and game is to be twenty per cent. This has been the rule, but the rating has been different in different parts of the Dominion. Milk-foed to be thirty per cent.; now rated as confectionery. Table and window-blind oil cloth to be rated the same as floor cloth, at thirty per cent. Now it is sometimes charged twenty per cent. and entered as cotton. Organs, cabinet, *ad valorem* duty to be fifteen per cent., now ten per cent.; bismuth, now five per cent., added to free list as bismuth metallic; paper, ruled, specified, twenty five per cent., now twenty-two and a half; collars, print, etc., made uniform, all kinds, thirty per cent., now rated according to material; pianofortes, *ad valorem* duty from ten to fifteen per cent.; quicksilver to be ten per cent., now twenty; raw spun silk, not coloured, to be fifteen per cent., now twenty-five; champagne, words added to establish bottles as old wine wine measure, still free until 1882, instead of 1851; stone, at \$1.50, to be not hammered or chiselled; grindstones to be \$2 per ton instead of twenty per cent. Export duty to be included in value of sugar, for duty. Trunks to be thirty per cent., instead of twenty-five; twines of all kinds to be twenty-five per cent., none on flax; cigars and cigarettes to be 60c. per lb. instead of 50c.; tomatoes in cans to be 2c. per lb., now twenty per cent.; watch movements to be twenty per cent., and watches and cases twenty-five per cent., now twenty; hubs, spokes, &c., in the rough, to be fifteen per cent. instead of twenty; coal, bituminous, to be 60c. per 2,000 lbs., now 50c. I have now come to a question of some importance. When this subject was under the consideration of Parliament before the Government gave it careful attention, and came to the conclusion that 50c. per ton on bituminous coal would carry it from Nova Scotia to Toronto. A considerable portion was sent to Toronto last year, and an effort was made to take it to Toronto by an arrangement with the Grand Trunk, from certain parts of Nova Scotia. After giving this matter the most careful consideration with the desire of enabling this industry to send its products as far as Hamilton, it is supposed that 10c. additional to the short ton would carry it to that city; and, therefore, it is proposed to make the duty 60c. The duty on salt is to be made uniform twenty-five per cent.—it is now twenty to twenty-five per cent. according to the manufacture. Wool, such as is produced in Canada, 3c. per lb. These are the resolutions we propose laying on the table.

Mr. Mackenzie.—What revenue does the honourable gentleman expect to get from them? Sir Leonard Tilley.—I have stated that after

examining the subject carefully I did not think we would get much revenue from these changes.

Mr. Mackenzie.—Not from the coal duty? Sir Leonard Tilley.—No. We think this increase will carry the coal from Toronto to Hamilton; if so we shall lose some duty; but we shall obtain in the export duty on sugar and some other articles an equivalent for that loss. We do not expect any increased revenue as a whole, as the result of these propositions. The hon. gentleman then read the propositions relative to the Inland Revenue and continuing said:—

My attention is called to the fact that I omitted to mention certain articles that are placed upon the free list. Ammonia, changed from crude to sulphate; animals, for the improvement of stock, confined to horses, cattle, sheep, and oxen; bismuth-metallic added to cinibar; machinery for worsted and cotton mills, admission extended to October, 1880, only; potash, muriate of, crude; live stock of intending settlers in Manitoba, to be admitted free under regulations to be made by the Minister of Customs, and to the North-West; gummy cloth and gummy bags, struck out from free list; steel free, admission extended to 1882; water coloured paintings added to free paintings; newspapers, including quarterly, monthly and semi-monthly magazines unbound, made free by mail or otherwise. At present under the tariff we impose a duty upon all such papers coming through the post-office; but it is found that the treaty made by the hon. gentleman opposite, two years ago, stood in the way of excluding them from the United States. They produce us no revenue, and under the circumstances it is best to place them on the free list. Woollen goods, not elsewhere specified to be free. The other item in the Inland Revenue in reference to mytilated spirits provides that fifteen cents shall be paid. It is a fraction more, owing to changes made from the wine to the Imperial gallon. These are the propositions the Government lay, with confidence, on the table of the House, believing that they are in accordance with the policy we adopted last session, and that they will be sustained by the House, and by the country.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

THE BUDGET SPEECH—FINANCIAL POSITION—MARRIAGE WITH DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER—STOCK BROKERS' BILL—BANKRUPT BILL.

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

OTTAWA, March 13, 1880.—The event of the week is the Budget Speech of Sir Leonard Tilley. It was delivered on Tuesday last, according to previous understanding. It was very careful and painstaking, and spoken with great clearness and deliberation. It gave great satisfaction to the members of his own side of the House, although his pictures were not without shade; and, perhaps, it is needless to add, that it was attacked with bitterness by Sir Richard Cartwright and his side.

In the first place, Sir Leonard went over the figures of the estimate of his predecessor. This was \$23,800,000. The receipts were \$22,517,000; but Sir Leonard contended that this deficiency would have been much greater had not the large sum of \$1,300,000 been somewhat suddenly paid into the revenue when it was known there was to be an increase of duty, and if this were taken into account, Sir Leonard said, Sir Richard's deficiency would have been \$3,418,928, instead of \$2,000,000, the actual deficit; the expenditure was more than the estimate. Sir Richard denied his responsibility for this, but simple denial is scarcely enough to meet the points of Sir Leonard's accusation. The estimate of expenditure for that fiscal year was \$23,669,673; the actual expenditure was \$24,459,381. Sir Leonard made it a special point that \$285,891 were actually under-estimated for interest, a mistake or omission, which, he contended, was unpardonable. Your space will not permit that I attempt even to summarise the remarks of the Minister on the various services, but I may notice some items. He stated that there were paid the financial agents in London \$24,393, and Messrs. Morton, Rose & Co., \$47,899 by his predecessor. These are large sums for the management of our finances, and if they can be economized by making Sir Alexander Galt financial agent (but this Sir Leonard did not say), there would be a great gain. The expenditure of the coming financial year is estimated at \$25,007,203. Against this the Customs estimate is \$15,300,000; the Excise, \$5,213,000; Railways and Canals, \$2,286,000; Bill Stamps, \$208,000; Post Office, \$1,210,000; Interest on investments, \$600,000; other revenues, \$210,000; making an estimated revenue of \$25,917,000, or a little over half a million over the estimated expenditure. Sir Leonard felt very sanguine that this view would be realized, and that he would be certain next year to meet the House with a surplus, instead of a deficiency.

The Minister next came to the question of the issue of Dominion notes, and in this he proposed to make an important change—that is, he proposed to extend the limit of issue from twelve millions (beyond which the law will not allow one further dollar to be issued, without holding gold to the exact amount of the surplus) to twenty millions of dollars. The precise details of this important amendment will, of course, come up in the form of resolutions, and it is better to reserve discussion upon it until they are proposed. The Minister remarked that the