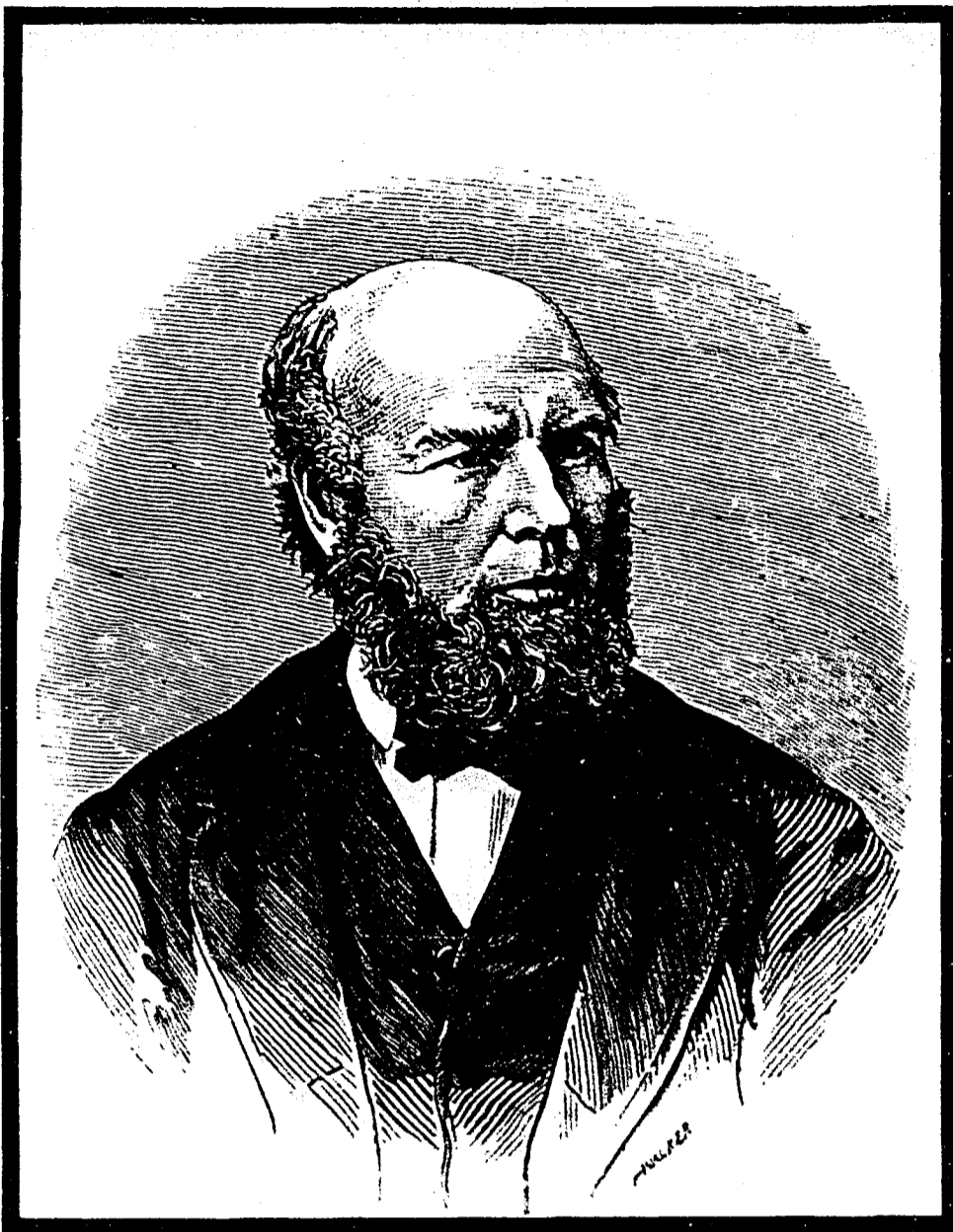


THE LATE HON. E. G. PENNY.

In Edward Goff Penny a patriarch among journalists, has passed away, and it is with feelings of undisguised regret and sympathy that we take up our pen to record the fact. Although the editor-in-chief of the Montreal Herald has been in ill health now for a considerable period, his friends cherished the hope that many years of public usefulness and of private happiness might yet remain to him, but it was decreed otherwise, and on Tuesday night Mr. Penny passed away in the sixty-second year of his age. Mr. Penny, though a native of England, may be fairly reckoned as not only a Canadian, but a representative one. He was born at Horsey, near London, where he was educated, and where amid Chartist surroundings he early imbibed those principles of Liberalism which distinguished his career to the end, and which he did so much to propagate in Canada by his writings. He came to this country in 1844, and seems to have turned his attention to the law, as we find that he was admitted to the Bar in 1850, but there are no indications that he ever engaged in active practice. Almost from the time of his arrival in this city, he devoted himself to journalism, and soon became one of the proprietors of the Montreal Herald, with which he was identified for forty busy years. As a political editor, Mr. Penny had no superior in the Dominion, while there was a literary finish in his compositions which is not often found in journalistic literature, and so much individuality that it was easy to determine whether a given article in the Herald was from his pen. As a reward for his long and faithful services, he was called to the Senate in March, 1874, and the appointment gave universal satisfaction. Mr. Penny proved a vigilant, able and influential member of the Upper House, and was always heard with respect, especially on economical questions. In 1876 he was named a Dominion Commissioner to the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, a mission to which his cultured tastes were specially adapted.

The chief political event of his life was his opposition to the Confederation scheme, upon which he wrote a remarkable pamphlet maintain-



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ing his views. Judged in the light of what has happened since, that brochure would be interesting reading to-day. It created some flutter in English official circles at the time. Mr. Penny took the view that the proposed Union of the Colonies by an Act of the Imperial Parliament, was an encroachment upon the right of self-government already recognized as existing in Canada. He contended that the act of 1840, uniting the two Canadas, was passed for the purpose of giving to the colony self-government in the broadest sense, and that self-government having been established—not without a struggle—the Imperial authorities had no right to again interfere. By the Act of 1840 Mr. Penny claimed that the power of the Canadian Legislature was recognized to deal with all constitutional questions, and that therefore no act of the Imperial Parliament, even if passed at the request of a Coalition Government, could change the Canadian constitution. The constitutional point was by many considered well taken. Mr. Penny also urged strongly that so great and radical a change as the Union should not be carried into effect before the people had an opportunity of pronouncing upon it at the polls. He also foresaw the conflicts of authority which have since arisen between the Federal and Provincial Legislatures. The Act of Confederation, he maintained, did not consistently respect the autonomy of the component Provinces.

Mr. Penny's style was, as we have said, characteristic, but as a journalist he was probably most remarkable for the good humour which he never failed to maintain, even in the most determined controversy. The fact is noticeable at least in the unanimity of grief at his decease, which afflicts both parties alike. It is no exaggeration to say that the late Senator numbered as many warm personal friends among his political opponents as among the members of his own party.

THERE is a rumour that the Electric Exhibition, which is attracting so much attention at Paris, is to be brought over to the Crystal Palace when its doors are closed in the French capital.



1. The Dining Saloon.—2. The Ladies' Boudoir.—3. Deck View of the Vessel Looking Forward.—4. General View of the Vessel.

A YACHT CRUISE ROUND THE WORLD.

SKETCHES ON BOARD THE "OZYLON."