

PUBLIC NOTICE

It is hereby given that under the Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1877, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada bearing date the first day of October, 1879, whereby the shareholders of the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company, being a subsisting and valid corporation duly incorporated by letters patent bearing date the fourth day of November, 1874, under the authority of the Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act of 1869, and carrying on the business of

Engraving, Lithographing, Printing and Publishing, in the City of Montreal, and all or every such person or persons as shall or may at any time hereafter become a shareholder or shareholders in the Company have been incorporated as a body corporate and politic with perpetual succession and a common seal by the name of

The Burland Lithographic Company (limited)

with all the rights and powers given by the said first mentioned Act and subject to all the terms and provisions thereof, and for the purpose of carrying on the business of

Engraving, Lithographing, Printing and Publishing, throughout the Dominion of Canada, with a total capital stock of

TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada this third day of November, 1879.

J. C. AIKINS,
Secretary of State.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Nov. 23rd, 1879.				Corresponding week, 1878.			
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thur.
Max. 45°	41°	35°	34°	Max. 41°	41°	42°	41°
Min. 35°	28°	23°	25°	Min. 33°	34°	35°	36°
Mean 40°	34°	29°	30°	Mean 37°	37°	38°	38°
Frid. 25°	9°	9°	17°	Frid. 43°	43°	42°	42°
Sat. 26°	6°	16°	17°	Sat. 42°	42°	43°	43°
Sun. 35°	25°	30°	30°	Sun. 43°	43°	36°	39°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

Montreal, Saturday, November 29, 1879.

The cable announces the death of the widow of CHARLES DICKENS.

The Countess DE MONTJO, mother of the ex-Empress of France, is dead.

SPAIN has not yet seen the end of her troubles in Cuba. Another army of 19,000 men is to be sent out.

A sign of the times is the decree just issued by the Turkish Government ordering twenty years' compulsory military service. Large standing armies are the order of the day in Europe.

The news which the cable brings us from Afghanistan are so meagre that no

definite opinion can be formed as to the state of affairs in this latest British acquisition. The special correspondents are now so fettered by military red-tapeism that everything is painted *couleur-de-rose*.

We trust we shall be pardoned for faintly expressing a suspicion that the reception of General GRANT in the United States is overdone and looks very much as if it were gotten up for partizan purposes. General GRANT will appear before the world a much greater man than he is if he would cast aside all this flummery and allow a spontaneous expression of public rejoicing on his safe return from a voyage of circumnavigation.

It is satisfactory in the interests of our public ethics that the celebrated Nova Scotia libel suit of Senator MILLER against Editor ANNAND has come to a sudden termination by a full apology on the part of the latter. The grievance was that Mr. MILLER had sold himself on the question of Confederation for the bauble of a Senatorship. We trust that Mr. MILLER's example will be followed and that every responsible party will be brought to law that charges any of our public men, this especially applicable to the Province of Quebec.

The ex-Empress EUGENIE passed through Paris on her way to see her dying mother last Friday, but arrived too late. Whilst in Paris, the ex-Empress received Prince NAPOLEON and the ex-Queen of Spain. To the former the ex-Empress is reported to have said she had now put all thoughts of politics aside and she is doing wisely, for like the Count DE CHAMBORD she is now a mere cipher. She passed through France unobserved but by a few, who with French gallantry raised their hats to Caesar's widow. Poor lady, her cup is full.

A GREAT many Liberals will probably regard it as some compensation for the Provincial defeat on the 20th inst., that Mr. TARTE is about to retire from journalism in disgust and nurse his Achillean wrath on a farm. For ourselves we do not credit the rumour, feeling certain that a man of such feverish activity cannot remain idle very long. We are no admirers of either Mr. TARTE's principles or conduct, but he is in some respects a remarkable man, who might make himself useful if he would only not step beyond his natural sphere.

THE news from Ireland have been of a rather alarming character lately, but it is satisfactory to learn that the Government has taken measures promptly to repress all sedition. PARNELL and other agitators have been rebuked by the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, who evidently calls a spade a spade, and who boldly and honestly says that if just debts fairly demanded are not honestly paid, a principle will be established that will be fatal to the interests of Ireland. But then it will be a hard thing to convince the Irish peasantry that the present land laws must be judicially enforced.

We have two humorous cartoons in the present number referring to the election of Mr. BLAKE. That event is an important one in the narrow domain of our political world, the new member for West Durham being confessedly with one or two exceptions the ablest public man in Canada. We make the exceptions not in an intellectual sense, for in that respect Mr. BLAKE has no superior, having a Websterian head, but because he somewhat lacks a knowledge of men and that secret of higher statesmanship, the talent of manipulating them, his intellectual gifts have sometime come to naught. We are concerned to find in the Liberal press and notably the *Hamilton Times* that the election of Mr. BLAKE will re-open the question of the Opposition leadership, he

representing the Liberal or moderate wing, and Mr. MACKENZIE the Grit or radical phalanx of the party. The choice will much depend upon the attitude assumed by the *Globe*, and we refer to this fact in the pleasant little picture in the last page.

QUEBEC ELECTIONS.

Last week we put forth our views on what we considered the duty of the new Government of this Province, adding the surmise that the elections of the Ministers would not meet with serious difficulty. This week we may recur to the subject with the same assurance, now that our provisions have been realized, and the CHAPLEAU Cabinet sustained by an overwhelming popular vote. It needed no sagacity to conclude from these elections that the Government are singularly strengthened by them—a fact which even Opposition journals are disposed to admit—but this very strength gives additional point to the remarks which we made in our last issue respecting the bounden duties of the Government; Mr. CHAPLEAU forced all public opinion by enunciating his programme at Levis, a programme which rests upon two pillars, conciliation and economy. We need not say that nothing more will be asked of him, but that much he will be sternly required to fulfil. We are all tired and sick of political wrangling, which has made this Province an object of dubious curiosity all over the continent. We want no more obscure men making names and positions for themselves through chicanery and demagogy and we are all resolved to cut loose the lobbyists, the office-seekers and the corruptionists who have so long been fattening on the contents of a depleting exchequer. The new Government must absolutely turn over a new leaf in all those respects; it must work and economize. We trust the rumour is true that Mr. CHAPLEAU intends convening the Assembly at its regular season in January—a custom unwisely departed from during the past two years—and that taking Parliament into his confidence he will deliver a strictly correct statement of the Provincial finances and propose an efficient scheme for their recuperation.

The majorities recorded in favour of the Ministers in Sherbrooke, Brome and Levis testify clearly as a fact that the electorate are by no means so indifferent or so ignorant as some people would make us believe. They understand public issues clearly and act upon them with decision. This was apparent in the last Provincial elections in Ontario, where the same people who voted for a National Policy that was to benefit them, also voted a few months later for a local Government which had done its honest duty by them. In June last Mr. JOLY triumphed in four counties successively, because the people believed they were securing him a strong Government whereby he could carry out all his honourable and patriotic intentions. Failing this, the same people support Mr. CHAPLEAU by overwhelming majorities with the understanding based upon his promises that he shall make his Government strong and pure and practical. The hon. Premier has sagacity enough to understand this, and he knows full well that his tenure of power is based solely and simply upon his literal adherence to his promises. We repeat what we said the other day, that no young man ever had a finer opportunity to make a name for himself, and if he has the stuff of statesmanship which his friends claim for him and which we ourselves are willing to recognize, his Government will turn out a benefaction to the Province, compensating for all the mischief which gave rise to it.

FAITH IN CANADA.

Some remarks of ours published in a late issue, respecting the bad habit of a few contemporaries of abusing their country or copying derogatory articles from foreign papers, have received considerable

attention, and we can only hope that the effect may be to check the tide of this unnatural abuse. If Canada were a great deal worse than she is,—if her resources were less and her prospects inferior,—that would be no reason for damping the hopes and aspirations of those who have linked their future and fortunes with this northern land. When the contrary of all this is the case, when the country is improving in all those elements which promise national greatness, it is simply inexplicable that certain Canadian journalists should be found to sneer at her progress and attempt to belittle her destiny. Let us not forget two facts: that we possess the larger half of this continent, and that the ratio of our increase bids fair to vie with that of the marvellous Western States. If the signs of the times are not delusive, there will be such an immigration into this country next spring as has never been witnessed before. Forty thousand is the figure allotted to Manitoba alone. The tenant farmers' delegates, who were lately here on an official visit, have reported and are reporting so favourably that we may expect a large influx of this better class of settlers in many of the counties of Ontario itself. The census of 1881, schedules for which are already in contemplation, will tell a tale of growth and prosperity which will prove a surprise even to the croakers, while the published tables of our revenue for the present year establish the pleasing fact that our credit will not this year be tarnished by a deficiency.

In reviewing the general field, we may be pardoned calling special attention to the Province of Quebec. All is well in the North-West; Ontario takes good care of itself, and the Maritime Provinces are keeping abreast of the times. But, for some reason or other, the Province of Quebec does not seem to avail itself of all its opportunities. The miserable political crisis which has agitated it for the past twenty months must be taken into account. Quite independent of this, there has been a want of tact and energy in the prosecution of both immigration and colonization schemes, in the distribution of Crown Lands, in the exploration of the forest and the mine, which is not altogether creditable either to our people or their rulers. It is safe to say that none of the provinces of the Dominion have palpably more advantages than Quebec, or, at least, that none are in a better position to gather all the fruits of these advantages. Let us hope that a new Government may make it a special feature of their policy to raise the agricultural standard of this Province, for that is our mainstay here. The large majority of the producers of this Province are farmers, and the large majority of these farmers are French. The French farmers have altogether different methods from us, and we think that they ought to have found out by this time that many of their obsolete methods are positive checks to the advancement of agricultural interests. Mr. CHAPLEAU is not a farmer, but he is Minister of Agriculture, and we are pleased to see that on the day of his election at Terrebonne he addressed himself almost exclusively to this phase of his programme. If he perseveres in this course, our faith in Canada will no longer run the risk of being weakened by any mediocrity on the part of its oldest Province.

LORD BEACONSFIELD IN THE "BOOK OF BEAUTY."

In the C. I. N. for November 15th, is an article referring to "The Carrier Pigeon," written by B. Disraeli in Heath's "Book of Beauty" for 1835. In 1833 he appears under the same auspices as a poet. Lady Blessington, Lord Abinger, Sir Lytton Bulwer, Bart., L. E. E., &c., grace the same volume.

Disraeli's contributions are two—one accompanying an engraving of the portrait of the lovely Lady Powerscourt, by Ross, the other performing similar attendance on Lady Mahon's likeness by Lucas.

Lady Powerscourt is represented with a book, "some treasured tonic," in her hand. The background of the picture is described in the opening lines of the poem. Lady Mahon stands on a terrace looking out upon a park.

Stellarton, N.S. D. C. M.