

THE LATE HON. MR. LETELLIER.

The Hon. Letellier de St. Just died at Rivière Ouelle on Friday night, after a long and painful illness. The deceased gentleman was born at Rivière Ouelle on the 12th of May 1820. He was the son of Francois Letellier by the daughter of the late Charles Casgrain, Esq., Seigneur of Rivière Ouelle. He was educated at St. Anne College, and married Eugenie, daughter of the late F. Laurent, Esq., of Quebec. He followed the profession of a notary, and was a member of the Executive Council of the United Canadas before Confederation as Minister of Agriculture, from May, 1863, to March, 1864. He was sworn in as a member of the Privy Council in 1873 in the Mackenzie Government, and was co-leader in the Senate with the Hon. R. W. Scott for the Government up to 1876, when he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, at a salary of \$10,000 per annum. He sat in the Canadian Assembly as representative of Kamouraska during the session of 1851, but was defeated in that country at the general elections in 1852 and 1857, and again, when he stood for the Quebec Assembly in 1869. He was also defeated for L'Islet in 1871, at the general elections for the Quebec Assembly. He represented the "Granville" division in the Legislative Council of Canada from 1860 until the union in 1867, when he was called to the Senate. Hon. Mr. Letellier was a staunch and consistent Liberal in politics, and his name will live in history as the chief actor in the constitutional struggle which terminated in his dismissal in 1879 from the position of Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec. It will be fresh in the mind of the public that Mr. Letellier dismissed his Ministry in March, 1878, for alleged disrespect to his office, that the elections which followed resulted in the defeat of the Ministry he called into office in the country, that a narrow majority was obtained by them in the Legislature, that the Dominion Government advised the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor for his unconstitutional act, and that the Governor-General, after submitting the question to the British Government, followed that advice. After his retirement from office, Mr. Letellier took no active part in politics, his failing health compelling him to abstain from physical exertion.

THE MONTREAL "STAR."

In presenting to our readers a portrait of HUGH GRAHAM, the energetic proprietor of the *Star*, we feel sure that we shall please him better if, in place of any personal account of himself, we give in brief a sketch of the life of the paper with which he is identified.



THE HON. LETELLIER DE ST. JUST.

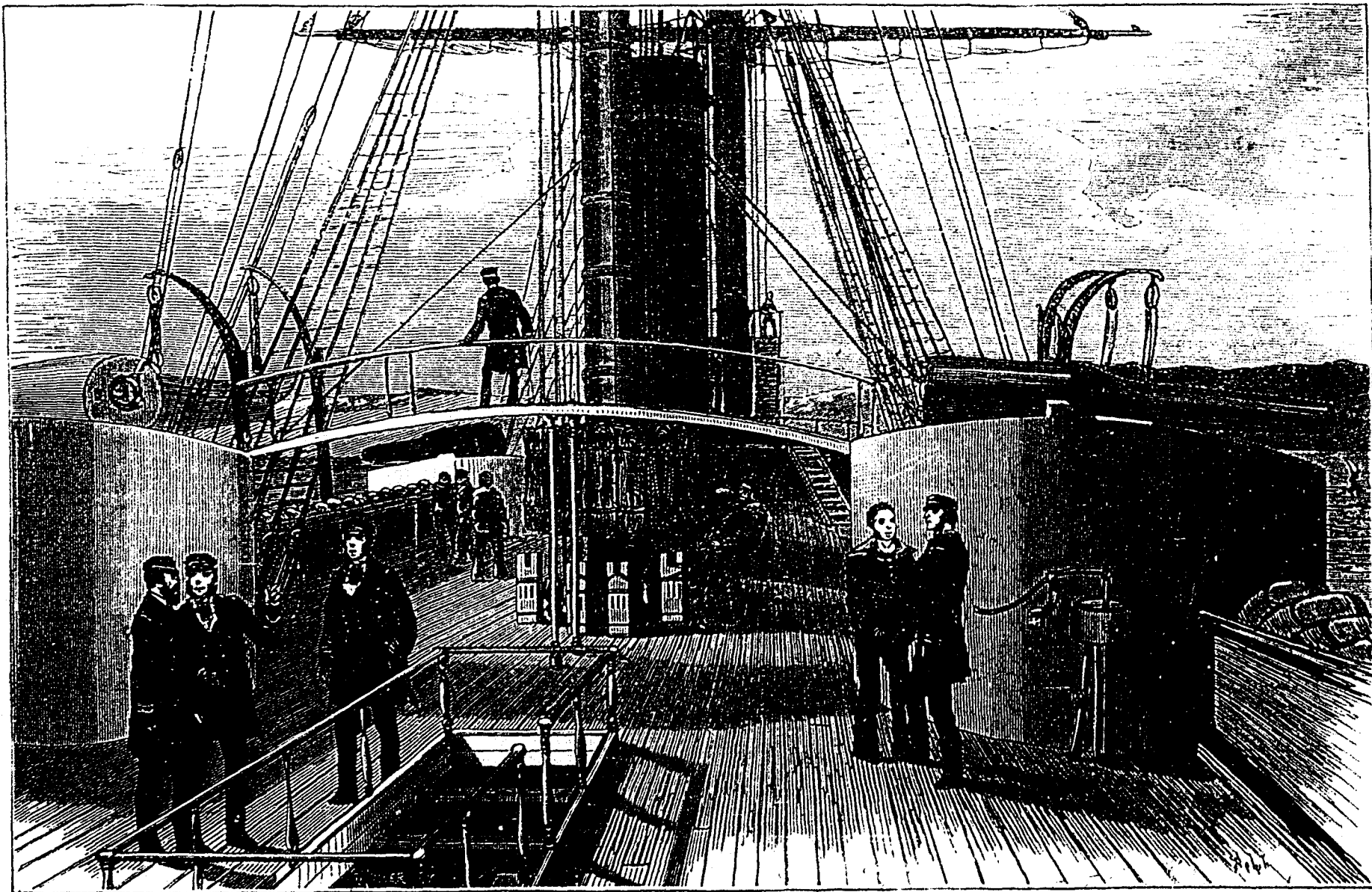
The *Daily Star* was born on the 16th January, 1869, and threatened at first to be but short lived, owing to a somewhat erratic and imprudent editorial management. A change however in the personnel of the staff produced a corresponding change in its fortunes, and its circulation from this out increased rapidly. From 4,000 in 1872, it reached in 1874 to 6,300, and last year to 15,000. In 1870 the *Weekly Star* was started, and records a progress still more remarkable. For four years its circulation continued to double only, but from 1872 with the increase in the circulation of the *Daily*, came a rush on the *Weekly*, since which the issue ran up to 8,300 in 1873, 15,000 in 1874, 20,400 in 1875, 23,000 in 1876, and last year to the enormous figure of 45,000. In going over the establishment recently, we were shown upwards of 200 galleys filled with columns of names, 4 deep, of the regular subscribers to this most successful publication.

So much for the circulation. In the manner in which the *Star* has been printed an equally great stride has to be recorded. In 1870, a single cylinder hand press was used, with a capacity of 1,100 papers per hour, printed on one side only. A change was made in 1872, when a double cylinder hand-press was employed, raising the capacity of production to 3,000 per hour. Still, however, with the impression on one side only; 1875, however, saw a more marked change, and in that year a Pres-tonian web perfecting machine with a capacity of 8,500 perfect papers, increased its production more than four fold. Still, however, the process through which the paper passed was complicated as compared with the present. Separate machines had to be employed to fold the papers as each came in sheets from the press. But within the last few weeks the journalists and publishers of Montreal have been invited to examine one of the most complete triumphs of mechanical skill in the new "Scott" web printing and folding machines, two of which are now used in the production of the *Star*. The aggregate capacity of this wonderful combination is 44,000 printed and folded papers per hour. Before leaving the history of the paper itself to describe the new press more minutely, it may be interesting to note the statement of advertisements which shows a marked increase from the first, as the circulation itself.

In 1870 were published 4,621 separate advertisements.

1872.....	8,156.
1874.....	11,723.
1876.....	20,119.
1878.....	29,746.
1880.....	37,462.

With this record of progress we will leave the paper and turn for a moment to the machine,



ON BOARD THE RICHELIEU.—(SEE PAGE 99.)