

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited), at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, 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.

TEMPERATURE

as observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

May 6th, 1883.			Corresponding week, 1882.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon. 47°	35°	41°	Mon. 38°	16°	27°
Tues. 45°	35°	40°	Tues. 42°	24°	33°
Wed. 60°	45°	52°	Wed. 40°	20°	30°
Thur. 45°	40°	42°	Thur. 46°	30°	38°
Fri. 55°	40°	47°	Fri. 47°	33°	40°
Sat. 50°	42°	46°	Sat. 34°	30°	32°
Sun. 65°	42°	53°	Sun. 32°	30°	31°

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Louis Veuillot—P. J. Tynan—The Great Dam Across the Ottawa—Joseph Brady—Russian Coronation Jewels Transported to Moscow—Robert Bell, M.D.—The International Fisheries Exhibition, South Kensington—The Irish Convention at Philadelphia—View of Tacoma—The Terminus of the Northern Pacific Railway, Puget Sound—American Ship-Building Novelties—Sugar-Making Among the Indians in the North—The Iowa Tornado—A Family Taking Refuge in the Cellar—Pet Sisters.

LETTERS-PRESS.—Reaction in Democracy—The Week The London Samaritan Society and Emigration to Canada—An Interesting Letter of Carlyle's—The Humors of Examinations—Making the Songs of a Nation—Literary—Personal—Dan's Wife—The Doctor's Story—The Wanderer's Return—Perseverance—Musical and Dramatic—Humorous—Falling Shadows—A Woman's Fault—Recent Poetry and Verse—Literary Americans—Echoes from London—Artistic—Harmony—Some Paris Paris Critics—Varieties—The Austrian Court—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.
Montreal, Saturday, May 12, 1883.

REACTION IN DEMOCRACY:

If there is one thing above another for which the American is distinguished, and for which he deserves respect, it is his enthusiastic belief in the superiority of democratic institutions. However they may disagree among themselves from local causes, the people of the United States will always uphold the name of their country, and never allow it to be depreciated in the eyes of the foreigner. This is an example which Canadians may well take to heart, inclined as they are to lessen themselves in their own estimation and in that of others.

But it does not follow, however, that all Americans are blind to the tendencies of unrepressed Democracy. Men of thought are not slow to see the dangers that are looming ahead, and we are not surprised that, of late, the periodical press has taken up this hypothetical subject for consideration. Within the last few weeks we have had the enunciations of no less than three distinguished representative men, and as they all point in the same direction, they are worthy of being noted. In the first place, there is Dr. Dix, Rector of Trinity Church New York, who expresses his dread of the progress of democratic ideas in England, based on his own American experience, and fears that they will revolutionize the Established Church, and perhaps result in the disruption of the State. This is certainly stormy language, coming from such a source as Dr. Dix, who is at the head of the richest parish in the richest city of the Union. Next we have the views of Professor Sumner, one of the lights of Yale College. This gentleman strikes direct at one of the preambles of the Declaration of Independence, held sacred as an aphorism by all Americans, that "all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights." The professor denies that there are any such things as "natural rights," the theory to that effect being derided as a "beautiful notion." He holds that whatever a man receives is at a certain cost to him—that he acquires nothing by right, but what he pays for. This from a professor of political economy is rather startling. But it is reserved for an outspoken Western teacher to go still further. Professor Winchell, of Michigan, runs a tilt against American Communism, and boldly declares that it took its rise in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, in 1776. He states that the "baza con-

cept" of American institutions is communistic, and that the distribution of political power, as determined by that concept, is communistic. According to the Professor, before the Declaration of American Independence, communism was nearly unknown in Europe, save in the few ideal States of Plato, Sir Thomas More, Campanella, and a few other visionaries. "It was the enunciation in the American declaration of the new and paradoxical principle of equal rights in government, which kindled the fires of discontent across the Atlantic."

Such declarations are interesting in themselves, as marking an evolution in the theories of constitutional government, but they are specially important to Canadians, inasmuch as we are fast drifting into the current of unrestrained democracy, and are fated to go through the same experience as the Americans. Before the century is over, Canada will have made great strides toward independent government, and, of course, that government cannot be other than republican.

THE WEEK.

THE session at Ottawa is represented to be of unprecedented monotony. It has lasted altogether too long, and there is no need for this additional expenditure of public money.

SIR CHARLES TUPPER'S elaborate speech on the condition and prospects of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is eminently satisfactory. We are all interested in the success of this great line.

OUR double lacrosse team sailed for England on Friday morning. They left the city under the best auspices, and everything seems to pre-ge a highly successful expedition. We trust that they may be equally successful in promoting the vital cause of immigration, which is one of the objects of their voyage.

CANADIAN art is getting well to the front. At this year's Salon, no less than five Canadian canvasses have been accepted. Among the fortunate exhibitors are Miss Jones, daughter of the Hon. Mr. Jones, of Halifax, late Minister of Militia, and young Woodcock, of this city. Allan Edson, the pride of the Eastern Township, is likewise represented.

THE news from Ireland during the week is very important. Two of the Dublin prisoners pleaded guilty to the charge of the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, thus setting at rest all suspicion of the truth of Carey's confessions. The whole plot is now revealed, and there only remains the task of reaching even the most distant accomplices.

MEMBERS of Parliament are signing a round-robin demanding an increase of sessional allowance. We trust the Government will sternly frown down this movement. It is uncalled for and unfair. There are not ten members in the House who are not largely paid at \$1,000 a session. Let our legislators remember the terrible retribution of the Washington "salary grab."

THE vexed, and very interesting question of Mr. Mowat's standing in regard to a majority or minority of the popular vote, is still occupying the Western press. And very properly so, as we have had frequent occasion to observe in these columns. The point is of prime importance. It will probably be soon settled, however, as there are no less than twenty-six seats in contestation, and a number of by-elections will be sure to follow.

OLD Quebec has taken the lead for once. The establishment of Arbor Day, ahead of any of the other Provinces of the Dominion, is a measure of enterprise and progress which does us infinite credit. When an amiable enthusiast like Hon. Mr. Joly, and a sympathetic, devoted Minister, like Hon. Mr. Lynch, take up a movement of that kind, it is bound to succeed. Let us have more such enthusiasts, and more such Ministers.

It is not likely that the Franchise Bill will be pressed this session. There is no urgent need for it, inasmuch as general elections are not going to take place this year. Furthermore, many of the Conservative members are by no means enthusiastic over the clause empowering unmarried women with a vote. Among French Catholics, more especially, there is an instinctive repugnance against women being taken out of the strictly domestic sphere.

SCORE another for Montreal. From communications received during the week, it is now settled that the British Association of Science will hold their annual meeting next year in this city. That is a matter of incalculable importance, and Montreal has reason to be proud of it. Of course, all due preparations will be made, as Montreal is never backward on occasions of the kind, but now is the time to begin a public library, the absence of which would certainly surprise and disappoint our distinguished visitors.

IN our article, which we published two or three weeks ago, on the Royal Society of Canada, we expressed the hope that at some future time this body might be honored with a delegation from the French Academy. We are pleased to learn that our hope is to be fulfilled much sooner than we had anticipated. It is announced that M. Xavier Marmier, one of the Forty Immortals, will soon arrive in Quebec, on his way to attend the annual meeting of the Royal Society of Canada. *Soyez le bienvenu!*

"CANADA! God bless her!" Such were the words with which Judge Johnson, of this city, closed a magnificent speech, at the dinner of the McGill Graduates' Society, last week. Not having had the honor of being present, we cannot tell whether the discourse was prepared or improvised, but such as reported in the papers, we have read nothing finer since the days of D'Arcy McGee. It stands alone in beauty of language, elevation of thought and nobility of sentiment. It glows with genuine patriotism. Judge Johnson is simply a great orator.

HERE is another example of what enthusiasm and generosity can accomplish. Mr. Charles Gibb, of Abbotsford, P.Q., having mastered the pomology of the country, came to the conclusion that fruit from climates similar to ours in temperature might be advantageously introduced here. With the view of obtaining this result, Mr. Gibb undertook the voyage to Russia at his own expense, and since his return has published a most valuable paper, embodying the favorable issue of his researches. We hope to be able to give a summary of this pamphlet in our next number.

THE defeat of the Affirmation Bill, although that measure was supported by the eloquence and official influence of Mr. Gladstone, shows how deeply engrafted on the English character are the traditions of the olden time. Affirmation, based on the name of the Eternal God, is no less binding than the formal oath, but the English people are loath to part with that venerable ceremonial of swearing. The affirmation of an atheist, pure and simple, is nothing worth, because not founded on a divine motive; but fortunately there is not, and cannot philosophically be, such a being as an atheist, pure and simple.

THE result in the Jacques Cartier contested election trial was a lame and impotent conclusion. We were told, with a great flourish of trumpets, that the case against Mr. Monseau was a tremendous one, sure to involve not only his unseating, but even his personal disqualification. And yet, when he resigns, at the very threshold and on the first proof of corruption by his agents, the prosecution withdraws the personal charges. Now, we hold that a Prime Minister, more especially, should not be subjected to the annoyance of a contestation, unless there is very particular cause, inasmuch as there is not a seat in the Provincial or Federal Legislature that could not be voided through some contravention of the very severe election law.

THE LONDON SAMARITAN SOCIETY AND EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

The following from the London *Canadian Gazette* is worthy of perusal. The various agents have done well in setting forth everything that is alike beneficial to Canada, and also to emigrants, and by this means have received the gratitude of hundreds who have sought homes in the new country for so truthfully portraying the advantages, and thus inducing them to emigrate. But as one can never tire singing the praise of a good thing—and as Canada, in my opinion, is the very key to the solution of the many difficult English problems as regards pauperism, crime, &c., through overcrowding—one has reason to be glad of anything to the end of furthering the one grand cause. Whilst the agencies for emigration are extremely numerous and varied in detail, I think my system of assisted emigration is almost unique, and hence probably a brief review will be interesting to your readers.

I might say at the commencement that, being anxious not to prescribe that which I myself would be afraid to take, I personally visited Canada, in order to ascertain from observation and inquiry as to the truth or otherwise of the glowing pictures that had been drawn, and I must honestly say, Sir, that the impression given me was, that the general coloring of the theme instead of being too bright was not nearly of sufficient brilliancy. The result of two or three visits was the production of a book on the subject—viz., "Openings for Emigrants," which met with a gratifying reception at the hands of persons interested in emigration, and also of the general reading public. After further visits this work was followed by another, entitled "The Emigrants' Guide," which also has had a good sale. Then I proceeded to the practical part of my scheme of emigration, with which I will deal later on.

But, first, I would like to say a word on Canada and its advantages. It has been truly described as "England's best agricultural colony," and I have learned, as a matter of fact, that it is a richer grain and stock-growing land than any other country in the world. And, whilst this is the case, there are millions of acres to be sold to persons who will put them under cultivation, at 10s. and upwards per acre, with a rebate of about one-half as an allowance for cultivation. I have also proved that Canada has great varieties of climate, and that there is a good deal of truth in the assertion that it is the healthiest country in the world. It is well known that the natural resources for the success of the agriculturist are unapproached by any other country. But there is little doubt that the cause of so many farmers staying in England to see their money slowly dwindle away from them is only by reason of their ignorance on the subject of the advantages of the province of Ontario and the Great North-West; and hence, I say, one hails with pleasure the advent of such a journal as the "CANADIAN GAZETTE" as a means of educating capitalist and workman alike on the subject. Looking at the question from the capitalist point of view, there are ample evidences of the fact that a man can purchase a farm at the price he would pay as a three or four years' rental of one in England, and this, be it remembered, of a kind far more productive than his English holding. I have as great an affection for the "old country" as any man can; but it is sheer non-sense to say a farmer can do better in England than in Canada. Look at the fine territory of Ontario, for instance, with its well-stocked and productive farms, the greater portion of which land is to be purchased at from £3 to £10 per acre, inclusive of house, barns, &c.—the free-grant system, indeed, compelling a man to get rich *with* *nothing*, although few would be found to object to that. The natural advantages are great; every assistance is given to persons willing to help themselves; the climate is all that can be desired, and although the winters are somewhat sharp, there are not the elements of destruction in them so unfortunately common to our own. Ontario is described as the most populous and wealthy of the whole confederation; these remarks applying equally to its various cities of Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, London, Kingston, &c., Manitoba also is an exceedingly fine section of the country, and, indeed, go where you will, you are sure to find some inducements to stay.

Then, Sir, a word with regard to the system of assisted emigration as adopted by the London Samaritan Society, of which I am director. We do not, in the first instance, pretend to assist in regard to the ocean fares—although in extreme cases this is done; but we do what I take to be far more beneficial to the persons going over—viz., guard them against the impositions always made upon the unsuspecting traveller, whoever or whatever he be. To that end we book the emigrants straight through from their English homes to Canada, and take charge of them and their luggage *en route* without any charge above the ordinary ocean fares. And this assistance we gladly do free of charge for the emigrants booked by agents in any part of Great Britain. During the past two years I have taken or sent upwards of 1,900 emigrants (including those I have taken charge of for country agents) to Canada, these including both sexes and nearly all sections of the industrial classes; and my system has gained so much appreciation that I have received many letters of acknowledgment from the persons so benefited. In the future, when I personally conduct a party, a lady will accompany, in order to see to the comfort and safety of the females; and this means of keep-