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BENEATH THE WAVE.

This interesting story is now proceeding in large instalments through our columns, and the interest of the plot deepens with every number. It should be remembered that we have gone to the expense of purchasing the sole copyright of this fine work for Canada, and we trust that our readers will show their appreciation of this fact by renewing their subscriptions and urging their friends to open subscriptions with the NEWS.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 8, 1879.

THE ADDRESS IN THE SENATE.

The address in the Senate was moved by Hon. Mr. Cornwall, and seconded by Hon. M. DeBoucherville, portraits of which gentlemen will be found in the present issue. The ancient family of Cornwall is descended in an unbroken line from a son of King John of England, who was created Earl of Cornwall: the Kingscotes, of Kingscote, have lived on the lands they now hold for a period antecedent to the Conquest. From these two families Senator Cornwall is descended. He was born in England, in 1836, and educated at a private school and at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he received the degree of Master of Arts. In 1871 he married Charlotte, the third daughter of Rev. Arthur Gore Pemberton, Rector of Kensal Green, London. He was called to the Bar of the Inner Temple in 1862. Mr. Cornwall is a Magistrate for British Columbia. He sat for Yale-Lytton in the Legislative Assembly of that Province during the sessions of 1864-5, and again during the session of 1871, when terms of union with Canada were agreed upon. On British Columbia entering the Dominion in that year, he was called to the Senate of Canada.

The name of M. DeBoucherville is well known, having figured largely in recent stirring events connected with the Government of the Province of Quebec. The family is an old and honourable one, being descended from Lieut-General Pierre Boucher, Sieur de Grosbois, Governor of Three Rivers in 1653, and founder of the Seigneurie of Boucherville. The Senator was born at the latter place in 1820, and educated at St. Sulpice College, Montreal. Having chosen the medical profession, he went to Paris to prosecute his studies, and graduated there. He was a member of the Executive Council, and Speaker of the Legislative Council from July, 1867, till February, 1873, and on the resignation of Hon. M. Ouimet, in 1874, he was called upon to form a new Cabinet, which he did successfully. M. DeBoucherville sat for Chambly in the old Canadian Assembly from 1861 till the Union, in 1867, when he was called to the Legislative Council. His Government was dismissed by Lieut-Governor Letellier de St. Just, on 2nd March, 1878, and he was called to the Senate a few weeks before the opening of the present session of Parliament.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

Among our pictures this week is that of an Ice-Boat Race, which took place on Toronto Bay last Tuesday week. Twelve boats were announced as having started, and our scene represents the critical mo-

ment when all set off. The steamer *Northern Light* offers another picture in her efforts to plough through the ice-floes that gorge the narrows between Charlottetown and Pictou. The Ontario Poultry Show—represented partially in another sketch—opened in Guelph on the 25th ult., there being 1,100 entries, about 200 less than the great Buffalo poultry exhibition of 1879. The display was unusually fine, both in quality and quantity. We have also a view of a well-known scene in a New York Kindergarten, devoted especially to very young children, and of a blessing of bells—with pompous religious ceremonies—at Munich, in Bavaria. Three pictures are devoted to the late political crisis in France, already fully described in our columns. One represents the election of President Grevy, by the assembled Houses; another, the visit of Marshal MacMahon to his successor; and a third, the ballot deposited, amid deafening cheers, by the Premier, M. Dufaure, in favour of M. Grevy. The sketches from Muskoka, and other picturesque spots in Ontario, are the result of summer tours by the Rev. Mr. Christopherson, and will be found quite interesting.

DE SALABERRY.

Mr. E. J. Hemming, of Drummondville, Q., writes to say that we were not quite correct in stating in our editorial of March 1st, that since the death of the late Col. DeSalaberry, his memory has been suffered to lie dormant. In 1868 Col. Harwood called the attention of the Provincial Legislature to the subject, and in the following session Mr. Hemming had the honour of moving that a Committee be named for the purpose of considering in what manner this Province could best testify its appreciation of the great services rendered to Canada by the Hero of Chateaugay. Although Mr. Hemming had the sympathy of both sides of the House, the Government felt constrained to oppose his motion for reasons of public policy, but M. Chauveau, the then Premier, promised that the matter should not be lost sight of, and he believes that he afterwards kept his promise, though nothing of a public character was attempted.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, March 1st, 1879.—The last week has not been brilliant in Parliamentary debate, and the Opposition are rather congratulating themselves on the astuteness of Mr. Mackenzie's policy, in allowing the Address to go without debate. Of course they say that the non-appearance of the Government measures is proof that they are not ready; and they very shrewdly conclude that the Government had at least calculated upon a fortnight's debate on the address, the Ministers naturally assuming that the whole political situation would get a good airing on that motion. A fortnight's time gained would undoubtedly have been both useful and convenient for the Ministers. But the precedent set by the practice of this session is better for all concerned.

On Monday, Mr. Mills introduced a Bill in reference to the courts of the N. W. Territories, this being a subject to which he has given much attention. The state of things in the North-West requires very careful action; and Sir John promised that Mr. Mills' bill should receive every consideration.

Mr. DeCosmos was very anxious to learn whether a British Columbia provincial bill for taxing the Chinese would be disallowed by the Government. The Minister of Justice did not give him a decisive answer, but he stated that the bill was under consideration, and that it had been declared *ultra vires* by one of the judges of the Supreme Court of that Province. The question is undoubtedly a serious one. It appears from recent news that British Columbia is being overrun with the Chinese, and enormous exertions are being used by the people of California to get the President of the United States to put into effect the bill which has passed the two Houses of Congress, prohibiting further Chinese immigration.

Sir John Macdonald stated positively, in answer to Dr. Fiset, that the Government does not intend to grant a pardon to Riel. This question can be no longer galvanized into anything like its old excitement.

Mr. Christie brought forward, on Monday, his motion respecting a more strict enforcement of the observance of the Lord's Day in the Public

Departments throughout the Dominion and in the Post Office; but it was not debated until Thursday. He insisted that this was one of the most serious of all public questions, and that evil would happen to the State if it were lightly dealt with. Mr. Langevin, who is at once the Postmaster General and a representative Roman Catholic in the House, met the question in a perfectly straightforward and frank manner. He said that the Government and every member of the House were in favour of a due observance of Sunday; while it was true that there was some necessary work which had to be done on that day. Mr. Béchard, further speaking on the side of the majority of the people of Quebec, said the education of the greater part of the people did not lead them to believe that keeping a post-office open on Sunday was a violation of that day. Many of them, he added, lived five or six miles from a post-office, and could only get their letters on Sunday without losing half a day's work. Mr. Thompson, of Cariboo, said that in British Columbia a great many people only came to town on Sunday, and could only get their letters on that day. Sir John Macdonald took substantially the same ground as Mr. Langevin, and contended that this Parliament should take the same action as the last, and affirm the principle that, in as far as practicable, it is advisable properly to keep the Sunday, but that it would not be well to attempt to adopt the east-iron rule embodied in the resolution. This appeared to hit so well the common sense view of the House, that the motion was not pressed to a division. Without following the debate in detail, through many arguments that are somewhat stale, I may say that the advocates of Mr. Christie's motion appeared to be very much stronger in the expression of their sentiments than they were in numbers, and I am afraid Mr. Cameron, of North Victoria, rather wounded some of their sensibilities by telling them that it was highly improper to attempt to enforce uniformity with respect to this observance in this country. He sneeringly reminded them that one or more of the directors of the Glasgow City Bank, now in prison, were such strict adherents of "Sabbath observance," that they would not even read newspapers on Monday, because they must have been printed on Sunday.

On Tuesday there was really nothing done, and the House adjourned over Ash Wednesday until Thursday. In the Senate, Mr. Christie moved for copies of all correspondence on the subject of the recent cattle prohibition proclamation, which, of course, there was no objection to give. He did admit that the Government had exercised a wise discretion in taking this step; and Senator Alexander said that people expected the Government would not maintain the prohibition longer than was necessary, as the carrying trade of the country was seriously affected by it. The question is certainly one of very great importance, and the prohibition is undoubtedly very damaging to the Grand Trunk, Great Western, and Canada Southern Railways, as well as to the steamship lines. I think the Government will be willing to relax this measure as soon as they can see their way to do so; but they will probably not find this very easy, if they are to keep the Canadian ports from being scheduled by the Imperial Government, as the United States ports have been.

The correspondence between Mr. Anglin and Mr. Patrick has been laid on the table of the House. It contains points of some personal interest, but the principle involved is the same as that I have before described. Mr. Anglin endeavours to show that there were reasons why he should make a number of appointments in the staff of clerks; after he was virtually politically defunct. The Government did not think these should be recognised, and that is the whole matter. At a meeting of the Internal Commission of the House, the following appointments were made:—Mr. Tassé (brother of the member), Clerk of Special Committees; Mr. Moffatt, late Indexing Clerk, to be clerk of Railroads, Canals, and Telegraph Lines, in the place of Mr. Thaddeus Patrick, deceased; Mr. E. B. Taylor to be Indexing Clerk; and Mr. Macdonald, son of the Sergeant-at-Arms, to be Clerk Assistant to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery, in the place of Capt. Nolan, deceased.

The correspondence in the Letellier case has been laid on the table. It is very voluminous. It consists of, first, a petition from Messrs. Chapleau, Church and Angers, dated the 17th of November last, demanding Mr. Letellier's dismissal. This document alleges that the erroneous statements of Mr. Letellier in his previous defence were of such a nature that they could not have been made by mistake or failure of memory. There is a long answer of Mr. Letellier to this dated 9th of December last, recapitulating the points of his position and attacking the assailants with vigour. He states the allegations against him are entirely untruthful. The petitioners return to the charge in a long document under date of December 19th last, couched in language of unusual bitterness. They charge the Lieutenant-Governor with having divulged the secrets of his advisers, giving an inaccurate version and a false interpretation of their words and actions; of attacking the authenticity of public records, and rendering illusory and impossible all guarantee for that mutual confidence which should ever exist between the Chief of the Executive and his advisers. It would not be difficult to point out where the issues clash between the contestants, but I shall not undertake that task of criticism in this letter. The main facts on which the issue rests are not different from those with which the public is familiar. Mr.

Mousseau, it is understood, is to bring on a motion in the House of Commons for an address to the Governor-General on Mr. Letellier's position. I may, when that motion comes, further allude to this question. But I shall not, as I said last week, make any prophecy as to the result. The Ministers have not as yet given any sign of the side which they will take. This much, however, may now be said. Mr. Mousseau's motion is couched in the precise guarded words of that of Sir John A. Macdonald last session. Its point is simply a declaration of the principle that Mr. Letellier's action in dismissing the DeBoucherville Ministry was subversive of the rights accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of Responsible Government. This motion is brought forward by a private member, a friend of the Government, and is a proof that the Government as a Government do not wish to move in the matter. There might be reasons why they might not see their way to vote for the motion. But it would be an awkward thing for Sir John to vote against his own motion. If that motion were passed Mr. Letellier's position would be untenable. There might, however, be an amendment.

There are several Bills before the House for Colonization Railways in Manitoba. There is some difficulty as respects competing lines; but that thriving Province will very likely be soon supplied with colonization railways, as well as the Pacific Line, and U. S. connections.

It is said the Campbell divorce case will come again before the Senate this session.

Morse & Co. have refused the contract for 67 miles of section 18 of the Pacific Railway. The next lowest tenderers, Messrs. Jones & Co., of Brooklyn, will have the next section. Their offer is \$350,000 over that of Morse & Co. Should they refuse, Fraser & Co., of Nova Scotia, come the next. This tendering and backing out has a very suspicious air; but I do not see what the Government can do to prevent it.

I may mention that the Marquis of Lorne is every day inviting members of Parliament to meet him at his office in order to have conversations on public questions with them. He is certainly most industriously studying to make himself acquainted with the affairs of the country.

There was a good deal of debate on Friday on the "Hansard" question, which seems to interest more warmly those immediately concerned than the public at large. The point of public interest simply is that it is determined to have an official report of the debates in English and French.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

JOSEPH TASSÉ, Esq.—He was born in Montreal, 23rd October, 1848, and educated at Bourget's College, Rigaud, Co. of Vaudreuil. In 1870 he married Marie Alexandrine Victoire Georgina, daughter of J. P. M. LeCourt, Esq., architect. He edited *Le Canada*, a tri-weekly Ottawa paper, in 1867-68, and acted as joint-editor of the *Montreal Mirror*, the leading French Conservative organ of Quebec, from 1869 to March, 1872, and as director of *La Revue Canadienne*, a monthly review, to which he has contributed many essays on literature, history, and political economy. He was then appointed Assistant French Translator of the House of Commons. In 1873 he visited England, Belgium, France, Switzerland, and Italy, and published a detailed account of his extensive tour. He was elected President of the French Canadian Institute of Ottawa in 1872 and 1873, and took the initiative of a movement towards the building of its splendid edifice on York street. He organized a most successful literary convention, composed of prominent *littérateurs* and of delegates of various French and English Societies, on the occasion of the inauguration of the new Institute, 24th and 25th October, 1877. In June, 1874, he was sent as a delegate to the French National Convention of Montreal, which had chiefly for its object the return of the Canadians emigrated to the United States, and took a prominent part in its deliberations. He was elected President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society in 1875 and 1876, and is one of the founders and directors of the French Canadian Building Society, as well as a member of the Separate School Board and Chairman of the Management Committee. He has been a frequent lecturer before national and literary societies here and in the United States, and has published several works of importance, among others: *Philémon Wright, ou Colonisation et Commerce de bois* (1871), an essay on the establishment and the development of the Ottawa region; *Le Chemin de fer Canadien du Pacifique* (1872), the first French elaborate essay on the Canadian Pacific Railway; *La Vallée de l'Outaouais* (1872), a pamphlet of 86 pages on the Ottawa Valley: its resources, agricultural and mineral, its lumber trade, its railways and canals, partly reproduced in *Le Tour du Monde* (Paris, July, 1875); *Les Canadiens de l'Ouest* (1878), his capital work, forming two volumes in 8vo of 400 pages each, with portraits and engravings. The purport of the last work is to demonstrate that French Canadians have been mainly the discoverers and pioneers of the American and Canadian North-west. It has been partly translated in American papers, and specially in the collections of the Historical Society of Wisconsin, and has been favourably noticed in foreign reviews. He declined a candidature in 1874, and was first returned to Parliament for Ottawa at the last general election.