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## OUR NEW STORY.

In this number we continue the publication of our original serial story, entitled:—

### MY CREOLES:

A MEMOIR OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY,

BY JOHN LESPERANCE.

Author of "Rosalba," "The Bastonnais," &c.

This story will run through several months, and we bespeak for it the favour which was accorded to "The Bastonnais," originally published in these columns two years ago. The subject is new and interesting. The book will deal, *inter alia*, with the mysteries of Voudouism, and touch delicately upon several of those social questions which have so thoroughly agitated the North and South since the war. Begin your subscriptions with the opening of this story.

## NOTICE.

We publish to-day several sketches connected with the opening of the great Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition at Toronto, such as the Main Building, a Key to the Buildings and Grounds, the Agricultural Hall and the Machinery Hall. We present also a few arches erected in honour of the Vice-Regal visit. Next week we shall give sketches of

THE VICE-REGAL RECEPTION BY 6,000 CHILDREN.

THE LACROSSE, CRICKET AND CALEDONIAN GAMES.

THE MILITARY REVIEW.

THE GRAND CITIZENS' BALL.

## TEMPERATURE.

As observed by HERN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

### THE WEEK ENDING

Sept. 7th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 84°	64°	74°	Mon.. 79°	67°	73°
Tues.. 80°	65°	72° 5'	Tues.. 79°	70°	74° 5'
Wed.. 78°	69°	69°	Wed.. 78°	69°	73° 5'
Thur.. 76°	61°	69° 5'	Thur.. 77°	64°	70° 5'
Frid.. 71°	58°	64° 5'	Frid.. 76°	65°	70° 5'
Sat... 71°	53°	62°	Sat... 75°	64°	69° 5'
Sun.. 71°	57°	64°	Sun.. 71°	54°	62° 5'

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 13, 1879.

### THE QUEBEC DEADLOCK.

In whatever light one views the events which are now taking place at Quebec, they would wear the appearance of a farce if it were not for their melancholy side. In the first place, the Legislative Council tell the Lieut.-Governor (that is, the Crown) that they have no confidence in his Ministers, and, therefore, they kick out the Supply Bill, in order to induce His Honour to surround himself with a new set of Constitutional advisers. Now, it is not of the slightest consequence in the eye of the Constitution whether the Legislative Council has confidence in the Ministry or not, and yet, in the face of this fact, these indignant gentlemen tell the Governor that the whole machinery of the Civil Government must be brought to a stop, that public obligations incurred must not be paid, and that the salaries of officials must be withheld until His Honour takes a step which they have not the slightest title to ask him to do. Passing over the minor incidents which, however, of themselves are worth notice in connection with the events to which they relate, we have next the remarkable intelligence that the leader of the Legislative Assembly has advised that body to adjourn for two months, in order to give, as announced, the country and all parties concerned leisure to reflect upon the situation. The Assembly has accepted the advice and adjourned accord-

ingly. Thus the dead-lock is made hard and fast for two months. The Legislative Council is left in a ridiculous position, high and dry—unable to do anything except to follow suit of the Assembly, and it actually does adjourn for one week, in order, we suppose, in its turn, to gain a little time for reflection. The situation would be intensely ridiculous if it were not that the public interests are bleeding, and the whole machinery of the Government at a stand-still.

According to the Opposition, the sins of Mr. JOLY's Ministry are of the most heinous hue, and it would appear from the address passed by the Legislative Council that the majority of that House is very strongly impressed with this belief. But if one were to admit that this is the fact, it would not in the slightest justify that body in stepping outside of its legitimate functions, and using the forms of the Constitution to do an act which is in itself, in its essence, intensely unconstitutional. There cannot be any doubt about this point.

There is a further view: The whole proceedings of the session at Quebec have exhibited a prolonged faction fight. The very fact of twenty-two Want of Confidence motions being moved in the House of Assembly during one session and rejected one after another, by extremely narrow majorities, arising from almost evenly-balanced parties, is, in itself, in the eyes of an impartial bystander, a sign of evil omen. Such a fact could not have happened, had there been the presence of sufficient of that "moderation and practical sagacity," by the aid of which alone, as Sir MICHAEL HICKS BEACH told the Australians in a well-matured Imperial despatch, the system of responsible Government can be carried on. But perhaps it is almost in vain to look for this, when there is on one side an angry opposition almost as large as the party in power, and on the other, a party in power exasperated by the taunts, if not insults, of the party in opposition, and thus made doubly determined, at all costs, to maintain their position. These warm feelings, moreover, arising from the exasperations caused by the dismissal of a Ministry in the flush of its power by Mr. LETELLIER, and the dismissal in his turn of that Lieut.-Governor by the influence of the party which came in power in the Dominion Parliament after the elections in September last, are too hard and fast to be easily allayed.

The Conservative party will probably find itself injured by the false step of the Legislative Council, and it is not easy to see how the position is to be retrieved. It is said on one side that Mr. JOLY should resign and make way for a coalition Government; but this he does not seem disposed to do; and it would be difficult for His Honour to force him, upon the strength of the essentially unconstitutional advice of the Legislative Council, backed by their using the forms of the Constitution to stop the means by which the Government is carried on. It is not difficult to see that if His Honour should try to force him, by the LETELLIER mode, we should have another complication and agitation which would not be promotive of the welfare of the Province. Or, if the Premier were to ask for, and His Honour were to grant, the expensive device of a dissolution, it would probably lead to very exasperated elections with very doubtful result; and, if granted before the Supply Bill were passed, would simply make confusion worse confounded. The easiest and simplest way out of the difficulty would be for the majority of the Council to retrace the very false step they have taken, and leave the sins which Mr. JOLY and his colleagues have committed to constitutional methods and the *Nemesis*, which time is always sure to bring to political sinners to find them out.

There is another reflection which all these events suggest, and that is the extreme danger of placing in the hands of men who have not been trained in the school of moderation, or in those personal responsibilities which are conspicuous in

the statesmen of the Mother Country, the anomalous forms of the British Constitution. We have had one series of illustrations from the dismissal of the DELBOUCHERVILLE Ministry to the present dead-lock, and one may begin to doubt whether these forms are applicable to a small Province. For it does appear to be a melancholy fact that we gain in exasperation in the exact proportion that we narrow the area of importance of the political sphere.

It is to be observed that the stopping of the Supply Bill by the Legislative Council of Victoria, in Australia, arose from objection to some of their provisions, which is quite a different and minor thing to refusing to vote supplies from general want of confidence in the Ministry.

### A DEFENCE.

Mr. JOHN BRIGHT has written a private letter which has appeared in the *New York Herald*, the object of which appears to be to puff that enterprising paper because it has thrown cold water (without, however, affecting a cure) on what Mr. BRIGHT calls "the protectionist malady," which afflicts the United States and Canada. He finds this very bad; but he lives in hopes there must be some day a cure. One can hardly expect Mr. BRIGHT to be accurate, when, pen in hand, he has such a subject as this to rush at; but it is yet not correct, as he alleges in his letter, that the effect of the new Canadian tariff is specially to exclude British manufactures. We are quite aware that this has been attempted to be shown by influential party papers, for party purposes, in Canada; but his own great experience ought to have led Mr. BRIGHT to receive utterances of this nature with many grains of salt. It is, on the contrary, indubitably true, as Sir LEONARD TILLEY set forth in a communication to a Manchester paper, and as was shown in Canada during the debates, that the effect of the Tariff is to touch very lightly British manufactures regarded as a whole, and more especially in a comparison with its effects on the manufactures of our immediate neighbours, whose whole course of commercial legislation has been so offensively hostile to Canada, while the practice of their manufacturers has been in exact keeping with their legislation. So much for the facts on this head. Mr. BRIGHT next wrote that it was "impudent" to ask for the Imperial guarantee for a Canadian railway, while we excluded by our legislation English manufactures. Here it unfortunately happens that Mr. BRIGHT's acquaintance with the facts is very greatly at fault. He evidently knows nothing about the projected Canadian railway, or the reasons why it should be built. He does not seem at all to understand those Imperial material interests on which alone the guarantee was asked, or rather on which it was determined to ask it, for we are inclined to think from the information received that it has not yet been formally asked. Mr. BRIGHT further sets forth in this letter that the Canadian legislation, if persisted in, will lead to the separation of Canada from the Empire. If he had had the modesty to add to this the words, "in my opinion," the statement would have been strictly correct. But it fortunately happens that the word of any one man, however wise and powerful (and we are inclined to think there is a limit to both these attributes as regards Mr. BRIGHT), is a very weak thing to set against the sentiment of a whole people. This sort of sentiment may appear to be a vain or even a spurious thing in the eyes of a simple political economist; but it is nevertheless one of those potent political influences which guide the destiny of nations. Mr. BRIGHT may indulge in sharp, splenetic carping; but the Dominion of Canada will yet go on in her career of progress, and great population and political forces, sufficiently powerful to give a bent to a great civilization, will cluster around it long after Mr. BRIGHT's hostile utterances shall have passed away as a mere cloud of fog in the presence of the sun's rays.

### THE TURN OF THE TIDE.

We have made it our business for several months past to place such facts and statistics before our readers as, in our mind, pointed to a gradual change for the better in our financial and commercial prospects. We have been thus attentive because we regard no subject as of so much general interest at the present time as that time. Today, in place of any further remarks of our own, we take pleasure in reproducing an extract from the *Herald*, an old and experienced authority in such matters:—

"It is long since it has been in the power of Canadian journals to speak in congratulatory terms on the aspect of financial matters, but we think we are justified in doing so to-day. We have for some time past mentioned that there were indications of amendment in the condition of the finance and commerce of the country, but have refrained from jumping too hastily at the conclusion that bottom had been touched, and that we were again moving upward. But matters now strongly point to an improved state of affairs. The 4th of September is always regarded as a critical test of merchants' ability to pay their indebtedness, and enquiry at the banks shows that though there was a very large amount of paper maturing to-day, engagements have generally been satisfactorily met; in fact, it is not putting it in too strong a light to say that bankers' expectations have been more than realized. We think we may say that the turn has come, and under a regime of prudence, the necessity for which has been so strongly impressed upon all by the events of the past, we need not anticipate any retrogression from the upward step which has been taken." In its weekly review of the state of trade, the same journal says:—"There is now no doubt that there is more activity in trade than has been noticeable for some time, and though the movement is not on a large scale, yet there is a turn for the better in many lines, both in the demand and in the prices obtainable, which causes the mercantile community to look forward with greater confidence to the future. Trade generally is on a healthier footing than it was during the period just prior to the setting in of the long continued depression, and it now remains for both merchants and manufacturers to avoid the excesses of the past and prevent a repetition of the disease which has so stubbornly resisted treatment and whose cure has been a matter of time and only brought about by natural causes. Supply must be regulated by demand, and over-trading and rash speculation can only lead to subsequent ruin, while prudence in avoidance of undue risk and shortened credits, both by wholesale and retail firms, will, we trust, before long place the trade of the Dominion again on a satisfactory basis."

### MAJOR CAVAGNARI.

Major PIERRE LOUIS NAPOLEON CAVAGNARI, C.S.I., who had been the Chief Political officer of the Afghan from the time of his rebuff at Ali Musjid, on September 21st last, down to the signing and sealing of the late treaty, was of Corsican origin. His grandfather was private secretary to NAPOLEON THE FIRST, his grandmother was a Frenchwoman. His father, General ADOLPHE CAVAGNARI, served in the French army, and became secretary to Prince LUCIEN BONAPARTE. His mother, however, was an Irish lady, the daughter of Mr. HUGH LYMES-MONTGOMERY, of Belhavel, County Leitrim, and his education has been almost entirely English, as he passed his early days in Christ's Hospital, and subsequently became one of the East India Company's direct cadets. A man of powerful energy, great geniality and personal courage, young CAVAGNARI speedily rose to distinction as one of our best frontier officers, acquiring a more thorough knowledge of the habits and temperament of the frontier tribes than almost any other officer living, and ultimately was nominated Deputy-Commissioner of Kohat, where he conducted