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NOTICE.

In order to prevent any delay in the delivery of the NEWS, or loss of numbers, those of our subscribers who change their place of residence will kindly advise us of the fact.

TEMPERATURE,

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

THE WEEK ENDING

June 12th, 1880.				Corresponding week, 1879.			
Max.	Min.	Mean.		Max.	Min.	Mean.	
Mon.. 78°	65°	71°	5	Mon.. 68°	49°	58°	5
Tues.. 75°	65°	70°	5	Tues.. 60°	39°	49°	5
Wed.. 71°	65°	68°	5	Wed.. 69°	43°	56°	5
Thur.. 75°	59°	67°	5	Thur.. 69°	49°	59°	5
Fri.. 78°	60°	69°	5	Fri.. 71°	53°	62°	5
Sat... 82°	64°	73°	5	Sat... 77°	53°	65°	5
Sun... 71°	65°	68°	5	Sun... 81°	63°	72°	5

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, June 19th, 1880.

A SECOND CHAMBER.

One of *Grip's* latest illustrations is an old lady looking intently on a "Notice to Quit," addressed to "Old Mrs. Senate." The *Globe* seems to have roused all the political journals in the Dominion to discuss the question of the abrogation of the Senate, and concurrently a motion has been made in the Quebec House of Assembly for an address to the Crown, praying the abolition of the Legislative Council of Quebec. Prominent among the arguments in favour of the abolition of the Senate is the cost which it entails on the country, which is said to be \$140,000. It must be acknowledged that, having reference to the finances both of the Dominion and of Quebec, the question of cost cannot be treated as altogether irrelevant. The main question, however, is, and it is well worthy of calm consideration, whether with our system of Government a second chamber is desirable? The *Globe* has been attacked rather violently for inconsistency, on the ground that the late Senator BROWN had supported at the time of Confederation the principle of nomination in preference to that of election. If we comprehend the present position of the *Globe*, its advocacy of the abolition of the Senate is based on its objection to the principle of election in any form. Now, it cannot be denied that nominated bodies have not been a success under Parliamentary Government. In the United States the Republican system, both in the Federal and State Governments, is one of checks, and accordingly the various branches are perfectly independent and are elected by different constituencies. Our system is that the Government is administered by an administration responsible to the people through its representatives in the popular branch; and it may well be questioned whether under such a system there is any advantage in a checking body. In England the House of Lords represents a territorial aristocracy, but as the great majority of the body are entirely independent of the Executive Government, there

is little danger of subserviency, and experience has proved that there is no danger of such a body setting public opinion at defiance. In Canada, although the Senators are appointed for life, yet the instances are rare where a Senator abandons the party which has conferred on him his seat. The appointments are made on party grounds; and the consequence is that when a change of administration takes place owing to an expression of public opinion, the measures of the popular Government may be thwarted by a Senate nominated by the statesmen of a rival party. We have already had some experience of this in Canada, but we have likewise had that of the Australian colonies, and it is rather singular that at the present time there is an agitation both in Victoria and New South Wales for a change in the Constitution of the Second Chamber, although in the former colony it is elective, and in the other it is nominated by the Crown. In New South Wales the cause of the dead-lock was the rejection of a money bill, and the same difficulty would have been found in Quebec, but for the change of Ministry, caused, in a great measure, by the rather sudden withdrawal of support by several members from the JOLY administration. The experience of Quebec is, beyond doubt, that it would be difficult for a Liberal administration, even if successful at the polls, to carry on the government with a Legislative Council constituted as at present. The case in New South Wales, which has caused a demand for a change in the constitution, is widely different from that of Quebec, and it cannot be alleged that the Council was to blame. A tax bill had been passed by the Assembly, which the Council thought open to misconstruction, the question being whether a stamp tax would apply to bills then current. The Council amended the bill to make clear what the Government and Assembly really meant, but the Government held that the bill was sufficiently clear and that no such intention could be deduced from it. Accordingly, instead of sending a new bill in the form adopted by the Council, to which they had no real objection, they sent a new bill precisely in the old form, which was again rejected, and thus a dead-lock was created on the tax bill. In Victoria things are immeasurably worse, and Mr. BERRY, the Premier, was recently in England to endeavour to effect a change in the Constitution. We have had in Canada twelve years experience of the practicability of carrying on the Government satisfactorily without a Second Chamber, and it seems probable that such an example will lead to continued agitation until all the Second Chambers are abolished. The inference that we draw from the late course of the *Globe* is that one section of the Reform party has abandoned the scheme of an elected Senate, which the *Globe* considers impracticable with parliamentary government; while on the other hand, those heretofore favourable to a nominated Senate have agreed to support its total abolition. Just at present there is no probability that the opponents of a Second Chamber will be able to effect more than a discussion of the proposition to abolish the Senate, but it seems beyond doubt that abolition will in future be a plank in the Reform platform.

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA.

In an article on European immigration to this continent which we published a fortnight ago, after recording the extraordinary influx into the United States, we asked the pertinent question—Why does not Canada get a fair proportion of this increase? Taking the American average, then set down, we expressed the opinion that the Dominion should receive an accession of about 40,000 this year. We enquired further why the party organs were so silent on this point after all the glowing promises which had been made during the last session of Parliament? Beyond a paragraph somewhere, traceable to no respon-

sible source, that our immigration figure would rise this year to 50,000 or 60,000, we have received no definite reply to our query.

It is not only we that are anxious on this point. Our American friends are puzzled as well. They cannot understand why it is that while the northern half of this country is at this moment receiving new comers by the thousand a day, both Canada on the North and the Southern States fail to attract the new population which they so greatly need. Explanations have been given of the immigrants' avoidance of the South, but these do not account for the immigrants' avoidance of Canada. It is, indeed, surprising that so many of those arriving at Montreal and other ports of the Dominion, do not settle in the Provinces, but start next day for Wisconsin and Minnesota, where tens of thousands of their countrymen have preceded them. And yet, as a leading American journal truly and justly remarks, "the Canadian Government is liberal and equitable; the Canadian lands are productive and cheap, and the Canadian forests abundantly supplied with timber." Furthermore, many of the new comers arriving on this continent are Scandinavians—Norwegians, Swedes and Danes—who, we might suppose, would be fascinated with the Canadian arctic winters, and easily drift to that country where the lands are as fertile and cheap as any in the United States, and where they would meet with quite as cordial a welcome as in the North-western States.

These facts are grave and require consideration. They are given in no carping spirit, but with an earnest desire for the improvement and progress of the country. Immigration is a vital element in the forecast of our future prosperity. Without it our public works would lose much of their *raison d'être* and become a burden impossible to carry. If the Department have any statistics they should publish them, as do the Americans. Should the showing be satisfactory, that fact alone would add to the general cheerfulness and energy.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

We publish in the present issue two views, interior and exterior, of the great building in which was held, last week, at Chicago, the Republican Convention. We hope next week to be able to publish the portrait of the successful candidate for the presidency—Hon. JAMES A. GARFIELD, as also that of his second, General ARTHUR. This has been the most eventful convention in the history of the Republican party, always excepting that of 1860, which resulted in the nomination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN and the outbreak of the civil war. It will be chiefly remembered for three things—the choice of the "dark horse,"—that is, a man not on the original list of nominees—who is clearly above any of his competitors. For any one following the course of American politics there can be no doubt that Mr. GARFIELD is superior in brains, and in that magic element vaguely denominated power, to either BLAINE, SHERMAN or WASHBURN. EDMUNDS is his only possible rival, being the Republican leader in the Senate as GARFIELD is in the House. In the second place the convention will be remembered as the grave of the Third-Term craze. This, we are sorry to add, includes the defeat and humiliation of General GRANT, who, if he had consulted his own character and reputation, would never have entered into this scramble for a new lease of power. Thirdly, at Chicago the death-blow was given to the Machine, or political Ring tyranny, which was endeavoured to be exercised in New York, Pennsylvania and Illinois, by such men as Messrs. CONKLING, CAMERON and LOGAN. Mr. GARFIELD is that strong that unless the Democrats put up one of their very best men at Cincinnati, next week, he will infallibly be the next President of the United States.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

ART is to be recognized at the Oxford Encænica this year in the persons of Mr. Watts, R.A., and Mr. Millais.

A DETERMINED effort is being made to discover who were the delinquents at the Bridge-water House meeting. The position of the man who is first discovered as having broken his pledge of secrecy is not to be envied.

THE Princess Louise has sent a box containing a number of valuable and interesting curiosities made by the Indians of North America to Cheadle Rectory, Lancashire, in aid of a bazaar which will be opened shortly by Mr. Cunliffe Brooks, M.P.

A RUMOUR circulates that the Queen, accompanied by the Princess Beatrice, will probably visit Ireland next August. It is said that the statement comes from the new Lord-Lieutenant, who has had intimation of the Royal intention.

THE irritated mood of a section of the Liberal party may be inferred from the reproach hurled by Mr. Richards, M.P., the other day, that not a single appointment out of the Cabinet had been given to a Non-conformist, although more than a hundred of such offices had been filled up by Mr. Gladstone.

ALL the gypsies have to clear out of Epping Forest by the 12th day of August next. Up to this time the place has been very carelessly guarded from fire. Some young men have during several summers camped out in the forest for four or five days at a time, keeping a fire burning all the while.

It is denied that Cardinal Newman intends to answer Dr. Littledale's "Plain Reasons against the Church of Rome." As a prince of the church, the greatest of English dialecticians has too much to do at present to go on with the mere work of controversy. He has banished that thought from his mind. Another Oratorian has the work in hand. We shall have some good theological controversy this winter.

THE Reform Club intended to illuminate and have a grand dinner, because no more of the Ministers than the Home Secretary and the Lord Advocate had lost their seats, and because no more of the Ministry than Gladstone and Fawcett had found it necessary to apologize within a week. But the illumination is put off for the present—and the dinner too. The recantations and apologies are not all over yet.

THERE is a picture of a child at the Royal Academy, which all the critics have been particularly requested to give the full name of. But it is the reason assigned for the request that is curious. It appears that the father of the child has left his home, and it is thought that if he sees the praises awarded to the picture of his offspring, he will return to it, and to its mother. This seems to be a better way of trying to reach a truant husband than employing detectives. It is delicate, and therefore more pleasant, while it is certainly much cheaper.

ONE of the results of the general election was to stop the flow of charity towards Ireland, and that before the need has ended. At the meeting of the Mansion House Committee held recently, it was announced that only £10 had been received since the last meeting, and that within a month relief operations must come to a close for want of funds. Unless the representations made by the Committee are greatly exaggerated, prompt action on the part of the State can alone avert grievous suffering in the near future.

THE question of an increased allowance to the Prince of Wales is coming before Parliament. This has been talked of for some time, but no action has hitherto been taken. The fact is that His Royal Highness is put to very considerable additional expense through having so often to take the leading part in all kinds of public ceremonies, either presiding at public dinners, which of course means a handsome subscription to the funds, or laying foundation stones, &c., most of which involve a direct appeal to the purse of His Royal Highness. It is quite certain that he is entitled to an extra grant from some source or other.

THE system of dictating the parliamentary debates to the *Times* from St. Stephen's through its own telephonic wire to the compositors has fully succeeded. Composing type from the dictation is in itself an innovation, and the saving of time must be enormous. It gets rid not only of the messenger between the house and Printing House square, but of the necessity of the reporter writing out his notes. But this is not the last development of the telephone. When it is perfected the reporter will be abolished by making every compositor his own reporter, taking down his sentences as the orator proceeds at Westminster.