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TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Nov. 2nd, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 55°	37°	46°	Mon.. 54°	47°	50° 5
Tues. 52°	44°	48°	Tues. 54°	35°	44° 5
Wed. 55°	43°	49°	Wed. 45°	30°	37° 5
Thur. 50°	42°	46°	Thur. 45°	37°	41°
Frid. 44°	32°	38°	Frid. 47°	39°	43°
Sat. 34°	24°	29°	Sat. 45°	31°	38°
Sun. 32°	21°	26° 5	Sun. 47°	37°	42°

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LITERARY PRESS.—Editorial Paragraphs—The Fisheries—The Quebec Crisis—Important Political Document—A Reminiscence—"My Creoles," continued—Humorous—Hearth and Home—The Late Justice W. H. Pope—Sacred Concert—Emma Abbott—Varieties—Brelouques pour Dames—The Gleaner—A Great Scotch Critic—Poetry—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, November 8, 1879.

WHAT was done with the Halifax award paid by the United States to the British government, or rather what has been done with it, is for the first time made apparent to the American public by an Ottawa correspondent of the Boston *Herald*, who says that in spite of the protests of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the whole sum of \$4,000,000 was put into the common treasury of the Dominion, \$1,000,000 having been left in Newfoundland and \$500,000 used in the expenses of the commission. The correspondent then goes on to say:

"Newfoundland expects to do something with her million, though just what, she does not know yet. A fish commission is talked of, but it has got no further than inquiries. The Canadian money will very likely be found over the prairies beyond Manitoba in building the useless and idiotic railway to British Columbia and the Pacific. The whole affair at Halifax was a mistake—a mistake for Canada, a mistake for the States, so much so that any attempt to renew the compact will only end in disaster. For Halifax only contemplated the issue; she never struggled with it. We went there shorthanded, badly equipped, unprepared, and, very naturally, were whipped. The disgrace cannot, however, be repeated, and it will not be, for reciprocity will eventually settle what can be settled in no other way."

It need not be said that the writer is an American.

Among our illustrations this week which are not described under separate headings, will be found a portrait of the eminent prima donna, Miss EMMA ABBOTT, who opens in English Opera, at the Montreal Academy of Music, next week. We publish this portrait, not only in justice to an eminent artist, but also to demonstrate our facilities for producing special work of this kind, to which we beg to call the attention of managers and agents. We have frequently had occasion to refer to the talents of Miss ABBOTT, and we are certain that the Montreal public will flock to hear her in the many characters which she will assume during her engagement here—the operas being *Paul and Virginia*, *Carmen*, *Faust*, *Chimes of Normandy*, the *Bohemian Girl*, *Il Trovatore*, and others. We also produce a picture of the Troy Encampment, Burlington Encampment, DeWitt Clinton, Clinton and St. Elmo Commanderies of Knights Templar, and the Sherman Band and Austin's 10th Regiment Band, with the Burlington Police at the head of the Regiment, as they all

appeared lately at the grand review at Burlington, Vermont. A point of interest attending these Encampments is that they visited Montreal a couple of weeks ago, and left a pleasing remembrance among our people. The portrait of the late Mr. ANDREW WILSON, of the Montreal *Herald*, having been unavoidably delayed in transmission, will appear in our next issue. We shall then publish the portraits, with biographies, of all the members of the new Quebec Ministry, to whom unusual interest attaches on account of the constitutional battle which lately raged in Quebec.

THE QUEBEC CRISIS.

They have certainly made very short work with things at Quebec; and Mr. JOLY appears to have been singularly misled, in thinking, as he announced, that he would meet the Legislature with a majority. The least favour that he might have expected from his rating friends was information of the fact. But it is evident from the explanations that no love was lost between him and them; and, therefore, we take it that his announcement at Longueuil was only for effect. This kind of thing, however, is always a mistake.

We give elsewhere, in full, the two motions on which the crisis came. They are both remarkable productions in their way, and constitute a sort of mile mark in our Provincial politics. Mr. JOLY, in effect, declares that the Legislative Council in refusing the supplies, because it had no confidence in His Honour's Ministers, was a reason why the Legislative Assembly should grant to the Government an indemnity for expenditure. This certainly was an extreme proposal—in fact, in itself, an act of revolution. And it was not, as was pointed out by one of the members, brought down by message from the Lieutenant-Governor, while it was to all intents and purposes an application for a money grant. This was, in itself, a very gross irregularity. It was treating His Honour ROBITAILLE in the same way that His Honour LETELLIER said that Mr. DEBOUCHERVILLE had treated him.

The amendment of Mr. LYNCH was quite as remarkable in its way as Mr. JOLY's main motion, and was certainly very cautiously drawn. It declared that the House would "most solemnly vindicate all its constitutional rights." This being read in connection with the main motion was a cruel blow for the Legislative Council. It was noticeable, also, during the debate, that nobody on either side defended that Chamber, but everybody who referred to it denounced it. And it is certain that these proceedings have very much impaired its "usefulness." But this amendment went one important step further. It established in effect that the Government was too weak to command respect, and that the public interests required that it should be replaced by one which could.

It was the carrying of this motion by a majority of the House which killed Mr. JOLY's Government, and not the hostile attitude of the Legislative Council. This important distinction, which is apt to be lost sight of in the discussion, should be kept in mind.

Mr. LYNCH's amendment was carried by a majority of six, the vote being thirty-five to twenty-nine. The following named gentlemen, who were counted upon by Mr. JOLY's party, voted against his Government: MESSRS. FLYNN, CHAUVEAU, FORTIN, PAQUET and RACICOT. Without at all touching upon the recriminations which are so freely bandied, it is both fair and just to state that these gentlemen voted because, as they stated, they believed that, in view of the facts of the situation, a coalition Government was the least of all the evils impending, and the best, if not the only remedy, to give the country a sufficiently strong Government to carry on the public business satisfactorily. And we have heard, on good authority from Quebec, that if Mr. JOLY, before the long adjournment, had pronounced as positively against coalition, as he did subsequently

at his meetings, he would never have been able to carry the adjournment.

It is also to be remarked that after his defeat by the defection of his own friends and one of his colleagues, he was not in the same position to ask the Lieutenant-Governor to grant him dissolution, as a protest against the usurpation of the Legislative Council, as he would have been before the long adjournment, while he had still a majority behind him. Had he then asked the Lieut.-Governor for a dissolution, His Honour, in view of the reasons he has now given, might probably have refused him. But in that event His Honour's position would have been beset with many difficulties. It is now, in comparison, ridiculously easy.

We publish in another column the correspondence between Mr. JOLY and His Honour. The paper of the latter is perhaps a little too long, and on one point it might be criticised. We refer to his statement about the motion for dissolution being simply party interest. If Mr. JOLY were to argue this out he would tell His Honour there was something further. But apart from this both Mr. JOLY and his friends will find it difficult to answer with success the cogent reasons contained in His Honour's paper.

The vote being taken and the dissolution refused, the resignation, formation of a new Ministry, and the prorogation of Parliament, followed each other in such quick succession as almost to take one's breath away. It looks as if the thing had been all cut and dried beforehand. And the Legislative Council was also remarkably quick in the interval, in voting the supplies. It looked as if the grave Councilors were very glad to get that matter off their hands.

IMPORTANT POLITICAL DOCUMENTS.

As we have always made the News a repository of such information as is interesting not only for the present, but may prove useful for reference in the bound volumes, we have thought proper, in the room of other prepared matter reserved till next week, to publish the full list of the important papers on which the defeat of the JOLY Ministry turned last week. We repeat that these papers deserve not only to be read carefully by the political student, but to be preserved, and we believe that our editorial comments, in another column, may help to a proper understanding of them, especially as they are conceived in an impartial spirit.

I.

The following is Mr. JOLY's motion at the opening of the House on the 28th ult.:

First—That on the 27th August last, the Supply Bill for the financial year expiring the 30th June, 1879, was read for the third time and passed this House.

Second—That on the 28th August last, the Legislative Council, as appears by the votes and deliberations of the said Council, which report is printed and published under its authority, voted an address to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, in which the Council declares that they believe it to be their duty to retard the adoption of the said Supply Bill until it shall have pleased His Honour to choose new constitutional advisers.

Third—That the Legislative Council, in delaying the adoption of the Supply Bill until it has pleased His Honour to choose new constitutional advisers, has infringed on the rights and prerogatives of the elective branch of the Legislature, and has usurped an authority which does not belong to it.

Fourth—That to give more effect to this protest and practically affirm its rights, this House confirms the votes of the supplies which it has already given, and engages itself to indemnify the Government for all the expenditure that it may make on account of the subsidies granted by it to His Majesty on 27th August last.

II.

This is the text of Mr. LYNCH's amendment to Mr. JOLY's motion.

That while this House hereby most solemnly re-indicates all its constitutional rights, powers, and privileges in reference to the supplies, or any other matter, it is at the same time of opinion, viewing the difficult and critical position of the country from a patriotic standpoint, and without party bias, and in order to put an end to a reign of political warfare and agitation, and the present deadlock, which is highly detrimen-

tal to the interests of the Province, that it is the duty of all the members of this House, who have at heart the interests of the country, to unite all their efforts together to form, in lieu of the present Government, a strong and efficient administration, composed of men who in a spirit of conciliation will be capable of proposing, and causing to be accepted by the people of this Province, a moderate and comprehensive programme, calculated to meet the exigencies of the situation, of men who will be able to command the confidence of the country, and a good working majority of the people's representatives.

III.

Next comes the vote on Mr. LYNCH's amendment, which resulted in Mr. JOLY's downfall:—

Nays—Blais, Bonthillier, Boutin, Cameron, Dupuis, Gagnon, Irvine, Joly, Laberge, Lafontaine (Shefford), Lafontaine (Napierville), Langelier (Portneuf), Langelier (Montmorency), Larose, Lovell, Marchand, McShane, Meikle, Mercier, Mollere, Murphy, Nelson, Poirier, Prefontaine, Price, Rinfret *dit* Malouin, Ross, Shehyn, Watts—29.

Yeas—Audet, Beaubien, Bugevin, Caron, Champagne, Chaplun, Charlebois, Chauveau, Church, Desautels, Deschênes, Duckett, Daband, Flynn, Fortin, Gauthier, Houde, Lalonde, Lavallée, Lecavalier, Lorange, Lynch, Magnan, Mathieu, Paquet, Peltier, Picard, Raibe, Robertson, Robitaille, Sawyer, St. Cyr, Taille, Tarte, Wurtele—35.

The motion of Mr. Joly was lost on the same division.

IV.

The following is the important correspondence between Mr. JOLY and Lieutenant-Governor ROBITAILLE on the question of dissolution.:

Quebec, 30th October, 1879.

To His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec.

SIR,—I have the honor to inform you that the Cabinet has been defeated by a majority of six votes upon a question which my colleagues and myself consider a vote of non-confidence.

The vote is the result of the unconstitutional action of the Legislative Council, and I do not consider it as expressing the opinion of the majority of the people of the Province of Quebec.

It is my duty to apply to Your Honour for a dissolution in view of an immediate appeal to the people.

I firmly believe that the result of an appeal to the people which I now ask for would be to give to this Government a much larger majority than it has hitherto possessed.

Allow me to add that in my opinion the present circumstances make it very advisable that an immediate occasion should be afforded to the electorate of the Province to pronounce on the constitutional question arising out of the action of the Legislative Council in connection with the Supplies.

I have the honor to remain,
Your very obedient servant,
(Signed,) H. G. JOLY.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

Quebec, 30th October, 1879.

To the Honourable G. H. Joly, Premier of the Province of Quebec.

The Lieutenant-Governor has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the request made to him by the Executive Council of which you are the head, to dissolve the present Parliament. The Lieutenant-Governor does not overlook the embarrassment of the present situation and he understands how important it is for him to be doubly prudent and impartial in the midst of violent contentions which have divided public opinion for some time past.

The Lieutenant-Governor desires at once to call the attention of his Ministers to the difference which exists between their position and his on a question such as that which is now at stake.

It must not be forgotten that the privilege of dissolving Parliament is one of the most valued prerogatives of the sovereign, and that it is the right and the duty of the representative of the Crown to control its exercise. Now the Lieutenant-Governor and the Cabinet cannot look at the subject of this prerogative from the same point of view.

The first care of a Government under the political system which governs us is to administer the affairs of the country for the best undoubtedly, but in all cases by means of a party; while with the representative of the Crown parties count for nothing.

Although the Lieutenant-Governor is always disposed to lend the sanction of his authority to legislative or administrative acts which are evidently above all blame and which every good administration might consider useful or necessary, he is strictly bound to enquire whether the extraordinary exercise of the royal prerogatives with which he is invested is demanded by the greater good of the Province, as he is responsible towards the Crown for all political troubles and for all financial damage from which he might save the Province and from which he does not save it.

When the Lieutenant-Governor received your request, what first struck him was the fact that