

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

ANCIENT COINS.—A description will be found under a separate head.

PRINCE ALBERT SETTLEMENT.—A full description of this future Chicago of the Northwest will be found in a separate column.

THE EXECUTION OF SOLOWIEFF.—Having given at the time a portrait of the man who attempted the life of the Czar, with a view of the scene at the winter palace, we close the drama to-day with a picture of the execution.

PRINCE NAPOLEON AND LORD CHELMSFORD.—We couple the portraits of these two in our present issue, repeating that of the Prince Imperial because larger and more characteristic of the soldier than that which we published a fortnight ago. The biographies of both have already appeared in the NEWS.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP LACROSSE MATCH.—This took place at Montreal, on Saturday, the 5th inst., between the Toronto Club and the Shamrock Club of Montreal. The prize was the championship of the world. The latter club won in three straight games, one of the Toronto men being injured in the first game and not replaced.

THE OLD WINDMILL.—Our front page contains a very effective picture—the old mill on Windmill Point, at the head of the Montreal harbour—for years a prominent landmark. It was afterward used for the ghastly purposes of a morgue or dead-house. As it is now demolished to make room for the harbour, its preservation will be welcomed in our pages, where alone it will be looked for by the antiquarian years hence.

PALACE CARS.—We present to-day a sketch of the magnificent new palace cars lately placed on the line of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway. They were inaugurated about four weeks since on a pleasure trip to Ottawa, which a number of the representatives of the press were invited to join, and where they were treated in the most courteous manner by the officers of the line, especially Messrs. Starnes, Leve & Alden. These cars are surpassed for beauty, finish and comfort by no railway carriages in the country.

MOUNT ELEPHANTUS.—The country about Lake Memphremagog has been termed the Switzerland of Lower Canada. We have often illustrated it, and present another beautiful view to-day. On last Wednesday, 9th inst., a representative of the NEWS, with other members of the Montreal and Eastern Townships press, was favoured by Mr. J. B. Futoye, Supt. Vt. C. Railway, with an invitation to visit the Lake, and the trip was a most enjoyable one. Every attention was tendered by Mr. Futoye, Capt. Fogg, commander of the *Lady of the Lake*, and the proprietors of the Camperdown House, Georgeville, and the Park House, Magog. For scenery the locality is unexcelled; while for summer recreation its facilities by rail and water are every year more appreciated. We may have occasion to publish other views of the lake at some future time.

INCIDENTS OF THE WEEK.—On Saturday afternoon week the children of the Protestant Orphan Asylum were invited to Temple Grove, and were kindly treated by Mr. and Mrs. McCord to a feast of strawberries and cream, with the usual substantial accompaniments. There were over 30 of the little ones present, and we are sure they carried home with them very kindly remembrances of the thoughtful generosity of their host and hostess and the friends whom they had gathered to assist in entertaining them. —We subjoin a sketch of one of the numerous crowded pilgrimages by boat to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupré, below Quebec. These have taken rank of late years among the most characteristic incidents of summer travel with our French Canadian friends. —We add two views of the Crystal Palace, Montreal, as it appeared at the grand picnic of St. Patrick's Society on Dominion Day.

SEA-BATHING COSTUMES.—The *Dicque Bathing Dress*. For young girls, made with short drawers and Bretonne blouse, trimmed embroidery, and belt round waist. Cap of serge.

The Brighton Costume. Of navy blue serge, made with knickerbockers, edged embroidery, and yoke blouse; pleated down the entire front, neck finished with sailor collar and trimmed embroidery to correspond with rest of costume. Cap of serge, gathered up to size of head.

The Westergate Costume. This is a neat and serviceable costume, for sea-side wear; it is intended for serge or linen, made with a short skirt, over which is worn a polonaise, slightly draped each side, and the back put into a pouff. A sleeveless jacket completes this costume for promenade, which is trimmed a piped bias band to match the polonaise.

The Longueville Dress. This bathing costume is a combination one, with bodice and trousers cut in one. It is intended for serge, trimmed embroidery or braid as may be preferred.

The Bartlett Bathing Cloak. This cloak is made of thick serge, and is intended for slipping over one's bathing dress while resting or passing from the bathing machine to the water, &c. It is loose-fitting and has a monk's hood for protecting the head from any draught; our design is ornamented with embroidery in crewel wool.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT ETNA.—The present eruption of Etna seems to be even more serious than was at first supposed. The mountain has broken out at three different points, distant from each other twelve or fifteen miles. It may

be said that there are three separate eruptions going on at the same time. The most serious of the openings are those between the Monte Frumento and Monte Nero, an equal distance between Randazzo and Linguaglossa. At this spot the land is more highly cultivated. The flow of lava here seems to be immense and ever increasing in bulk. Here once stood the bridge of the Pisciaro, which carried the national road over the torrent of that name, as it descends from the mountain to the Alcantara River. This bridge—the lava, no doubt, availing itself of the bed of the water-course—has been carried away by the avalanche of boiling lava, and the road is overflowed with lava for about 100 metres. The other two points of outbreak are—one between Bronte and Aderno, on the western slope; the other between Giarre and Aci Reale, on the southern. The former seems to send out a small quantity of lava, in the first instance threatening the town of Aderno, but now considerably lessened in force. The whole population in the neighbourhood of Etna is in a state of panic; the awful roars of the mountain heard from all sides, the vomitings of lurid smoke, and the rain of ashes and cinders are not calculated to restore the confidence disturbed in the first instance by the shocks of earthquake, the precursors of this calamity.

THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.

END OF THE MANITOBA CRISIS—THE LETELLIER BUSINESS—SIR JOHN'S HEALTH—WINNIPEG ROAD.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

OTTAWA, July 12, 1879.

I wrote you a narrative of the Manitoba Ministerial crisis up to the point of the formation of Mr. Norquay's new English Ministry, and the passage through the House of the chief measures of its programme. I may further mention that in so far as the Ministry are concerned the proceedings of the session came happily to a close, and His Honor Lieut.-Governor Cauchon prorogued the Chamber in a somewhat gushing and congratulatory speech from the Throne. But of course His Honor had to speak the words put into his mouth to say by Mr. Norquay. Mr. Cauchon has been everything by turns, but I suppose he calls himself really a Conservative, although appointed by a Government of Liberal persuasion. The point in reference to this on which I wish to remark is that from his lips came the declaration that the Re-distribution Act which will forever deprive the French of their majority in Manitoba, was a measure of justice; and that the Act respecting printing, which cuts out the French language from public documents, was a measure of economy. So we go.

I sent you word last week that Sir John A. Macdonald was far too ill to sail by the steamer of the 5th, as he had intended. He left on Thursday last for the West, in the hope to get a little quiet rest, his physician, Dr. Grant, having prescribed the laying aside for a while of even the ordinary cares of State. But I am afraid Sir John will not be able to do this long. I think I told you he was again threatened with his old painful disease which caused so much anxiety among his friends ten years ago. It is doubtful now if he could endure another such attack. Let us hope it may be averted by the timely precautions which have been taken.

Mr. Langevin is expected to arrive from England as I write these lines; and of course he will bear news of interest as respects the feeling of Imperial Ministers in relation to the position of the Marquis of Lorne in the Letellier affair, which has been so warmly re-discussed by the Legislature of Quebec. He may bring home news; and in fact, I think he will, that the Imperial Ministers would side with Lord Lorne in thinking that it would be better not to dismiss Mr. Letellier on the simple merits of the papers which do contain the material facts in issue. Sir John and his Ministers may also have a very profound respect for such high constitutional opinions, and perhaps at another stage the expression of them might have greatly influenced their action. But what can they do now in the face of the crushing vote of the Parliament of Canada? They are the Ministers of Parliament, and cannot set aside its deliberate vote upon any mere opinions expressed from whatever high authority.

If they attempt to do so, they would have to cease to become its Ministers. Again, Sir John A. Macdonald stated in Parliament that he had advised His Excellency that it would be better to remove His Honor for the reason that in consequence of the events in question his "usefulness was gone." Sir John was careful to announce in Parliament that His Excellency had not declined that advice, as in fact it is plain he could not and Sir John has remained in his position of Minister. These two things are incompatible. When a Minister gives advice to the Crown he does so on the responsibility of his Administration. It is a grave matter, not to be done lightly, as if the Crown cannot accept the advice the Minister's own "usefulness is gone," and he must resign. Sir John A. Macdonald is therefore fenced in between two stone walls; the vote of Parliament on one side, and the advice he has given on the other. He has no option. He must go on; and that those writers in the Liberal newspapers who are urging upon him to gracefully reconsider his position, know right well. They would very

soon pounce down upon him if he should for any reason listen to their counsels. This sort of advice is in fact that which the spider gave to the fly. I dare say that Sir John might like to be agreeable to the Imperial Ministers and to the Marquis of Lorne, and that there are some features in this case itself which he may not like. I can see a great deal which may be said on these points, but to me it appears to be mere idleness to discuss them in the face of the sharp, square issues which the case presents; and it was really on the point of those issues as respects the competency of the Canadian Ministers as responsible to deal with this question, that it was referred to the advisers of the Queen. It comes back with an affirmative answer.

There is still a further political point which arises if weight were given to any outside opinion, however high, against the expressed wishes of the Canadian Parliament. What kind of issues should we have raised? And what sort of discussions should we have on the setting up of Downing Street opinions over the expressed wishes of our Parliament? It is much better that we should have nothing of this kind.

There are some points in Mr. Joly's resolutions on which the Liberals will ring the changes both in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario; and they may meet with a good deal of Provincial sympathy as such. That is all fair political warfare, and each side may appeal to what kind of sympathy it chooses to fan its sails. But there is nothing in those resolutions which meets the points of the issues which control Sir John.

One hundred miles of the road from Winnipeg westward have been advertised for contract, and it is understood as to be immediately built. This will be a great boon to the Province of Manitoba; and the question of its railway system and connection with the old Provinces is one of very great importance for the whole Dominion.

FROM THE ANCIENT CAPITAL.

Last week closed with the opening scene of one of the most important debates of the session, if not of the Assembly, since Confederation, by Mr. Joly introducing a series of resolutions which are, as he claims, to preserve the autonomy of our Province, or, at all events, amount to a protest against the autonomy being destroyed by the Federal Government and Parliament, to which Mr. Chapleau proposed in amendment a series of resolutions which negative the statements contained in those of Mr. Joly, and affirm the principle that the Legislative Assembly had no right to interfere with the actions of the Federal Parliament.

The debate, which was brought to a close Thursday night, has been characterized throughout with a moderation of tone and an absence of party feeling that does honour to the House. One feature of the debate, perhaps the most notable one in the eyes of a large proportion of the inhabitants of our Province, is the marked interest and attention with which the House listened to the speeches made by the English members, and it might be added that those speeches carried more weight than any others made during the debate.

As a rule, it has been only necessary for an English member to rise, and a general exodus from the House and galleries followed immediately. On this occasion, however, every ear was bent to catch the opinions of the four eminent lawyers—Messrs. Irvine, Church, Flynn and Lynch, the latter having especially distinguished himself by a clear and able argument of the whole question, based, as he himself acknowledged, on the legal opinions given by Messrs. Irvine and Flynn on the point as to whether the Governor-General could act without the advice of his responsible advisers, a point on which those gentlemen differed from the learned Solicitor-General, who argued that the Governor-General not only could, but should act in this matter, independently of his Ministers.

The speeches of Messrs. Chapleau, Mercier, Loranger, Racicot and Wurtele were each excellent efforts of those gentlemen, whose numerous admirers claim that each made the best speech. With regard to the hon. leader of the Opposition, an extract from a paper published in this city, and which has on previous occasions lost no opportunity of abusing and ridiculing that gentleman, will be read with interest. *L'Evenement*, the paper I refer to, now takes an independent position, one that its editor, the Hon. Hector Fabre, is peculiarly fitted to fill. The extract reads as follows:

"It is impossible, when listening to him, not to be struck with the progress made by him since he has been the leader of the Opposition—not as an eloquent orator, for as such he had no progress to make, and the public had already lavished upon him all the admiration it had to bestow—but as a Parliamentary debater. His voice, from which he banishes every declamatory note, when he has to treat a question which does not lend itself to oratorical effects—his serious arguments, his Parliamentary tact, will ever bespeak for him the attention of those serious thinkers, whose sound suffrage he obtains, in addition to the more frivolous culture he has received for many years from those who love fine speaking, for his eloquence. Although the leader of the Opposition, he is probably the member of the Left who is most liked by the Right, and M. Joly appears to be the first to show that he appreciates the good faith and moderation with which, under all circumstances, he leads the debate."

The Hon. Honoré Mercier, Solicitor-General of the Province of Quebec, who followed Mr. Chapleau, was the cause of some anxiety to those supporters of the Government who have never before had the pleasure of listening to him; but they soon found their anxiety was groundless. In his usual deliberate manner he delivered about the best speech he ever made. His reasonings were clear and his arguments short, sharp and to the point; there was no trouble in understanding him, and even his opponents were obliged to award him their praise for the manner in which he made his *début* in this House.

The debate resulted in the amendments of Mr. Chapleau being defeated, and the Resolutions of Mr. Joly being adopted by a majority of 3 out of a House of 61 members.

The usual formal proceedings followed, and the Resolutions, embodied in an address, were ordered to be sent to the Lieutenant-Governor for presentation to His Excellency the Governor-General.

It is somewhat remarkable that, on the same night, the House adopted, and this time unanimously, a second address to the Governor-General, being a welcome to His Excellency and H. R. H. the Princess Louise. The address is short and sweet, and will be publicly presented during the coming week.

This is rather dry reading; so, to conclude, a little episode of the times which occurred yesterday will somewhat sweeten the taste of the previous details.

During the session of June, 1873, Mr. Gauthier, member for Charlevoix, was pestered by different people who endeavoured to persuade him to support the present Administration. Of course he had read in the papers the charges against the Lieutenant-Governor of having interviewed members in the rooms of the President of the Legislative Council situated in the rear of the Legislative Council Chamber, so his feelings can be readily imagined when yesterday afternoon, while occupying his seat in the House, a page came to him and said: "Mr. Gauthier, the Lieutenant-Governor wishes you to come to him in Mr. Starnes' rooms." Mr. Gauthier stammered out that he did not want to go, that he had no reason to see the Lieutenant-Governor, and insisted on there being some mistake. The page departed and in a few minutes returned with an apology that he had made a mistake, it was the aide-de-camp (Capt. Gauthier) whom His Honor wished to see and not the hon. member for Charlevoix.

BEHIND THE SCENES.—No respectable manager of a theatre would dream of allowing "outsiders" behind the scenes. The business of the evening is far too serious to admit of the interruptions which would naturally be caused by "visitors." Managers and artists are accordingly by turns highly diverted or justly indignant when they hear and read the monstrous fables told of what goes on "behind the scenes." Indeed the very artists themselves often hardly see each other except on the stage itself while at the theatre. The stage lover who is leading off with such apparent tenderness the young lady who has just accepted his addresses, parts with her in the wings with but scant courtesy, for he has probably to hurry off to his dressing-room for the change of costume necessary for the next act, and she has the same reason for flying up the opposite staircase which leads to the dressing-rooms assigned to the lady artists. The Green Room, except in cases of long "waits," is a deserted place, and even then the momentary expectation of the call boy's summons keeps the attention ever on the alert. It is all hard work and "business;" there is no time or opportunity for the mischief to which a generous public always imagines actors to be so readily inclined. The so-called "players" are earnest men and women, working for honest support of themselves and their families, according to the special gifts God has given them. They may be simply amusing those who sit on the other side of the foot-lights, but they themselves are working hard, sometimes with aching hearts through the illness or loss of those nearest and dearest to them, sometimes struggling with physical pain and suffering because they know that their bread depends upon their faithfulness to their duty. They are as true to their trust and as diligent in their work as the members of any other profession, and as deserving of honor.

AN Ohio lady writes: "When I went to housekeeping I made a vow (to myself) that I would never use one drop of liquor in my cooking. I have kept house for eight years, have been called a good cook, and have never broken my vow."

CORRECTION.—In the NEWS of July 12th, article *The Asiatic Christ*, for "When Joshua sent twelve spies," read "When Moses sent," &c. Joshua was one of CALEB's fellow-spies. (Numbers XIII., 3, 6, 8.)

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. ISMAN, Station D, New York City.