

tinently that while it is anxious to furnish Her Majesty with the supplies to carry on the business of the country, "This House does not know how to reconcile its respect to our Sovereign with the duties the constitution imposes upon them of leaving the public funds at the disposal of an Administration which has thrown aside the respect due to the constitution, the will of the Legislature and to the engagements made in the name of the Crown." It may appear a trifling criticism in reference to so grave a matter, but still we feel bound to say that the wording and grammar of this resolution, as we have copied it, are the Council's. Another resolution which the Council has passed, alleges, in reference to the adjournment of the Legislative Assembly, that this is a new proof of the inability of the Ministers "to administer the affairs of this Province and a further reason for this House to persist in the determination which it has taken, and which it expressed in the resolutions already forwarded to the Lieutenant Governor." We have inserted the precise words of those resolutions in order to prevent any question of misunderstanding as to the issues, and because we fear that if we attempted to describe them we should have incurred risk of being accused of exaggeration. We doubt if there is, in the whole history of legislative bodies, an example to be found of such folly. In the first place, as pointed out in our last impression, it is no part of the duty of the Legislative Council to express either confidence or want of confidence in the Ministers. The responsibility of the Ministers is not to its members, but to the elected representatives of the people. A double responsibility, that is, to the Council and to the Assembly, could not run together. It is the exclusive privilege of the people's representatives, under our system, to vote Ministers in or out; while the chief duty of the Council, which is composed of simply nominated members, is to revise the measures which are passed by the popular branch, and to refuse to pass those which they think have not been sufficiently considered. In the performance of this duty they are supposed to be free from party bias. But to resolve that they have the right to deprive the people's representatives, because they have no confidence in the Ministers, is gross and unconstitutional usurpation, and the end of it can only be grief to its authors, whether the false step taken is retraced with humiliation, or persisted in to the bitter end of agitation. It cannot fail, moreover, to be greatly damaging to the Conservative party. In England the popular jealousy of keeping in the Commons the exclusive control of the supplies is so great that it happened during the present reign, when Lord PALMERSTON was Premier, the Lords undertook to interfere with an item of a Supply Bill, and the consequence was the Commons appointed a Committee on Precedents. The result of the whole was that both sides of the House of Commons, without a dissentient voice, passed a series of resolutions declaring that that House could not brook any interference with Supply Bills; and went so far as to affirm the principle that it possessed the inherent right to pass a Supply Bill without the consent of the Lords. But the principle of absolute control to the people's representatives is so absolute and so elementary, as not even to admit of discussion. As respects the second of the resolutions we have above quoted, it is to be remarked that it is a gross impropriety. It is no part of the duty of one legislative body to pass resolutions reflecting on the conduct of another. Members are frequently called to order by the Speaker for such references even in debate, they being against Parliamentary rules. But it unfortunately happens that neither constitutional usage nor Parliamentary proprieties, nor even the rules of grammatical construction make any impediment, shall we say—to the irresponsible rush of these Legislative Councillors.

HISTORY OF THE WEEK.

I. GREAT BRITAIN.

The principal topic in Britain, overshadowing every other, is the unforeseen and lamentable massacre at Cabul, the chief victim of which was Major Cavagnari. C. S. I., whose portrait and biography we published last week, within a few hours of receiving by telegraph the news of his untimely death. Two additional facts appear now to be beyond question. First, that the insurrection is general, involving another Afghan war; and second, that Russia is more or less mixed up in the nefarious transaction. It is certain that the expedition to Merv has resumed its progress, and is approaching the Afghanistan frontier. When the English Government asked an explanation from the Russian administration of this movement some months ago, positive assurances were given that the expedition was simply one undertaken in the interest of geographical science, and that it was entirely devoid of political significance. Now, however, that the expedition has again moved forward with it, it is believed, a strong reinforcement, the belief in the insincerity of Russia increases, and the suspicion that the deplorable outbreak of Cabul was instigated by Russia grows stronger. Cabul has been completely sacked, and private residences as well as public buildings have been plundered, and the mutineers have gone forward in force to meet Gen. Roberts' advancing column. King Cetewayo is still unaptured, but has had several very narrow escapes from his pursuers. His last important adherent has surrendered, and he is now almost alone.

II. FOREIGN.

There is no confirmation of the recent rumours that some kind of an understanding, or *modus vivendi* had been arrived at between the Court of Berlin and the Vatican. On the contrary, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, in replying to a petition of the Catholic clergy of the diocese of Munster and Paderborn, for the removal of hindrances to religious instruction, has said that nothing could be done until the Church acknowledged the unalienable right of the State to make its own laws.—The National Liberal party of Germany have issued an electoral manifesto. It is considered a very poor and weak document, and lacks decision in most of the great questions of the day.—For some time past diplomatic and financial circles have been excited by a rupture of friendly relations between Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff, and by prospects of trouble therefrom. Extraordinary efforts have been made to bring about a reconciliation between the two statesmen, and even the Czar and Emperor William have joined in attempts, but those well-meant attempts have resulted in total failure, and the German and Russian Chancellors are at sword's point with each other.

III. THE UNITED STATES.

Local elections have been the main source of agitation during the week. In California the Republicans succeeded in electing their State ticket and three out of four Congressmen, notwithstanding the divisions which the workingmen's party made in favour of the Democrats. In Maine, the Republicans were likewise triumphant, spite of the divisions caused by the Greenback party. In New York, Senator Conkling succeeded in securing the nomination of Mr. Cornell, as Republican candidate for Governor, thus scoring a victory against the President Hayes' wing of the party, and advancing his prospects as Presidential candidate next year. The Democrats in that State are divided, Tammany Hall declaring against Mr. Robinson as Democratic candidate for Governor.—Intelligence arrives from all quarters that business is reviving in earnest, and there seems no longer any doubt about that fact. Taken in connection with our own prospects on the same head, this news is decidedly encouraging.—The yellow fever has not yet abated in Memphis, and is acquiring virulence in New Orleans, but in neither place is the plague so disastrous as it was last year.—General Grant is on his way home from Japan, and his arrival will be the signal for an increase of political agitation.

IV. THE DOMINION.

The great Toronto Exhibition has continued all the week, and there has been one round of festivities in honour of the Governor-General and the Princess Louise. But perhaps the main feature was the military review on Tuesday, the 9th inst., which was specially distinguished by the friendly rivalry between the two crack corps—the Queen's Own, of Toronto, and the Victorias, of Montreal. A full account of this event will be found in another column.—Nova Scotia, or rather Cape Breton, is preparing for a Parliamentary contest, brought about by the death of the late member, Mr. Hugh McLeod. The contest will be interesting, as testing the feeling in the Province on the practical operation of the National Policy.—In Quebec the legislative dead-lock still continues, but a step in the right direction has been taken all the same. It will be remembered that Mr. Joly adjourned the Legislature for two months, after refusing several times a delay to admit of the signing by the Lieutenant-Governor of a new

ber of private and public bills. Last Thursday, at a meeting of the Legislative Council, the Lieutenant-Governor, having insisted that these bills should be signed, did so, thus relieving a great deal of the trouble which would otherwise have been occasioned. There is likewise reason to believe that some plan of coalition will be attempted before many days are over.—Five delegates, representing English agricultural interests, have sailed from Liverpool for Canada. They will be present at the Dominion Exhibition. These gentlemen are coming to Canada on the invitation of the Hon. Mr. Pope, Minister of Agriculture. Messrs. Read and Pell, M.P.'s, Sub-Commissioners from the English Agricultural Depression Commission, are likewise in the country.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We present to-day a number of sketches illustrative of the Vice-Regal visit to the Queen City of the West. The cartoon represents the Colonels of the Queen's Own, of Toronto, and the Victoria Rifles, of Montreal, joining hands in token of the good fellowship and friendly rivalry displayed at the military review of the 9th inst. The reception, which occupies a double-page in the present number, was fully described in these columns last week. The singing of 6,000 children there represented, took place in front of that splendid institution, the Queen's Hotel, which has been filled to overflowing during the Exhibition, and provided the most excellent accommodation to all its guests. The Queen's has long been identified with Toronto, having been established as far back as 1862 by Captain Dick, and continuing a course of unparalleled prosperity up to the present time. The actual proprietor is Mr. Thomas McGaw, than whom a more genial, polite and attentive host could not be found. Another Toronto institution which we illustrate to-day, is the splendid library of Osgoode Hall, unsurpassed in its architectural appointments and containing, perhaps, the largest collection of law works in the Dominion.

The first day of the match between Daft's English Cricketers and twenty-two native born Canadians, which we represent, was a complete walk over for the Englishmen, as was expected. Before 11 o'clock in the forenoon about 1,500 spectators were on the grounds, and the excellent fielding and batting of the visitors was inducement sufficient to engage the attention of the audience until 6 o'clock, when play was postponed, to be resumed at 11.30 the following forenoon. The following men comprised the teams:

Canadians—Kennedy, Ferrie, R. K. and A. H. Hope, Totten, Sproule, Boulton, Ogden, Irving, Hall, Ray, Laing, Logan, Osler, Hyman, Wells, Brunel, Brophy, Smith, McConkey, Scadding and Sprague.

ENGLISHMEN—Daft, Ulyett, Shaw, Lockwood, Oseroff, Pinder, Morley, Bates, Emmett, Selby Shrewsbury.

Play was called at 11.45, and Daft having won the toss, sent the Canadians first to bat, but a poor stand was made against the bowling of Shaw and Morley, which was the best ever seen in Toronto. Ray and Totten took the willow, the first ball knocking the stumps of Totten, while Ray retired a moment afterwards on a fly catch without a run. The succeeding batsmen withstood but little better the bowling an sharp fielding of their opponents. At 3 o'clock the side was out, the score for the twenty-two wickets being only thirty runs. The Englishmen went in, and soon proved themselves no less inferior with the willow than on the field; the balls were sent in all directions, and the fielders had more than an ordinary amount of leather hunting. Oseroff and Ulyett went first to the bat, and made the poorest batting yet made for Daft's eleven. They were followed by Lockwood and Selby, who retired with a score of 30. Daft went in at 4.14, and was not out at six o'clock, when play was stopped; his score then was 24; the full score being 85 runs for 7 wickets.—The lacrosse match between the Toronto and Montreal clubs resulted in a score of three straight games in favor of the latter, but a return match is about to be made, when probably another condition of things may be arrived at.—We have also a representation of a scene in the Royal Canadian Yacht Club's Regatta, which was attended by the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise.

EPIHEMERIDES.

I greet with acclamation the intelligence which reaches me from the West to the effect that Major De Winton, or whoever is acting for the Marquis of Lorne in this respect, is taking gradual steps to abolish what has been not inappropriately denominated the "Address Nuisance." I am afraid that, with all the good which he accomplished and the memory of which will remain fragrant for ever, the Earl of Dufferin is chargeable with this iniquity. There may have been an excuse in his case, inasmuch as he was the first Governor-General who made it his pleasant business to visit every Province of the Dominion, and nearly every town in each Province, but surely with the novelty of these journeyings should cease the novelty of the addresses to which they gave rise. A word of welcome to the representative of the Crown on his first entrance into a town or his first visit to a corporate body is highly fitting, but that he should be bored by long-winded speeches from every little society of the town is asking too much of human endurance. If, however, Major De Winton's philanthropic efforts should not prove wholly

successful, let him have the Marquis do as did President Zachary Taylor—keep a small brass band nigh, with instructions to strike up as soon as the first word of the address is uttered. There will then be an excuse to have the address and the reply change hands and be "taken as read."

A very wise suggestion is put forth by a journal so far away removed as the *Winnipeg Times*. In view of the impending withdrawal of Lieutenant-General Sir Selby Smythe from the command of the Militia of the Dominion, the *Manitoba paper* suggests that the aide-de-camp of the new commander should be chosen from the ranks of our native militia. Formerly, and indeed until a comparatively recent period, there were, no doubt, valid professional reasons for seeking such an assistant in the ranks of the British army, but it is our pride to-day that our militia staff has reached a self-sustaining standard and is quite competent to supply the officer or officers who shall fittingly fulfil the duties required of an efficient aide-de-camp. As Sir John A. Macdonald is said—during his visit to England—to have made a personal choice of a Commander of the Militia, there is no doubt that he will be willing to give heed to a proper selection of an aide, in accordance with the views here set down, and which are known to receive the concurrence of the Military Force of Canada.

One of the results of the National Policy, which all must welcome, is that, hereafter, we shall have our own gunpowder, both for ourselves and for our enemies. The first comes directly to us from China and Japan, with a first year's importation of over a million of dollars, as against only about two hundred thousand dollars' worth which came last year through the intermediary of New York houses. I fancy that our teas will taste sweeter to us this winter from that sole circumstance. The gunpowder for our foes is to be manufactured hereafter within our own boundaries—to wit, by the Hamilton Powder Company, according to an order recently issued by the Hon. the Minister of Militia. This is as it should be. We can make our own rifled cannon, as the late successful experiments on St. Helen's Island conclusively prove. It now only remains that the clothing of our soldiers be manufactured by our own looms, and I have no doubt that this will be done. Then the boys will be sure to have clothes that fit them.

The News was the first to call attention to the remarkable experiences of Dr. D'Unger, of Chicago, with *chinacona rubra* as a specific for the radical cure of intemperance. It followed up this information with further details from the experience of Dr. Stewart, of Aberdeen, Scotland, in the same direction. It is an illustration of the beneficial mission of journalism that the articles of the NEWS have been instrumental in furthering the establishment, at Montreal, of an Inebriate's Home, founded upon the principles laid down in these articles. This institution is under the management of Mr. G. Mortimer, and the Medical Superintendent is Dr. Bessey. The treatment extends over a period of from five to thirty days, and in extreme cases is more protracted; seven days being about the average. Patients are received on their voluntary application, or that of their friends. To effect a cure it is absolutely necessary that they should enter the Home, as otherwise in many cases there will be a failure, because parties who try to cure themselves are apt to take both the remedy and the drink, hence failure, and the necessity that the patient be treated by some one who will take him in charge until the alcoholic appetite be overcome. The classification of patients will be as perfect as possible according to accommodations required, and patients or their friends may secure just such accommodation as they are willing or able to pay for. Female patients will be entirely isolated, and under the care of a lady superintendent; perfect isolation of each patient can be secured in such cases as may be desired. Dr. D'Unger has cured 2,800 cases of the worst forms of intemperance by this treatment; Dr. Stewart has also been eminently successful with it. Men are taken, debauched by liquor for years, used up, demented, loathsome sots, and in a few days (as a rule) made sober, respectable men, with a positive aversion to liquor or narcotics of any kind.

A. STEELE PENN.

THE LAST NUMBER OF THE "NEWS."

THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS for this week is an excellent number. Its cartoon, admirable in design and execution, represents Mr. Joly in a happy, serene state of mind, turning away from the money bags containing the supplies, which are guarded by a hand overshadowing them, the pedestal on which the money is placed bearing the legend "Noli me tangere." Mr. Joly coolly informs the withholders of Her Majesty's supplies that they may keep their old supplies. "We can do without them for two months if you can." The other engravings are fully up to the standard, illustrating the Vice-regal visit to Toronto. Doubtless its readers will, however, in consecutive numbers of this popular journal, greatly miss the articles contributed by the late Mr. G. Tolley, which were always polished and readable, and have of late been quite a feature in its table of contents.

—Quebec Chronicle.