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TEMPERATURE.

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Sept. 14th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 70°	35°	62° 5'	Mon.. 76°	65°	70° 5'
Tues.. 67°	37°	62°	Tues.. 77°	66°	71° 5'
Wed.. 67°	31°	59°	Wed.. 78°	65°	71° 5'
Thur.. 68°	32°	60°	Thur.. 77°	67°	72°
Fri.. 71°	31°	61°	Fri.. 80°	63°	71° 5'
Sat.. 67°	37°	62°	Sat.. 82°	71°	76° 5'
Sun.. 65°	30°	57° 5'	Sun.. 78°	62°	70°

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 20, 1879.

SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, accompanied by Sir ALEXANDER GALT, is expected to arrive by the next steamer.

Our climate of Canada, it is said, has had a remarkably beneficial effect on the health of the Princess LOUISE.

The lumbering operations on the several rivers this season will be much more extensive than last year.

It appears that, for its size, Manitoba will make the best show at the coming Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa.

SIR ALEXANDER GALT is already showing the results of his mission. A pamphlet of his on the National Tariff is about to be circulated in Britain.

It is now ascertained beyond doubt that this year's crop is the largest ever harvested in Canada. This fact is full of the most cheerful significance.

It is said that the Government are contemplating calling for tenders for the construction of another 100 miles west of Winnipeg, the contract not to be awarded until the return of Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD.

The annual competition of the Dominion Rifle Association, opened at Ottawa on the 16th, bids fair to be the largest and most successful yet held on the Rideau ranges. The prizes are to be distributed by Her Royal Highness the Princess LOUISE.

The adoption of the Cental System as proposed in Great Britain on the 1st January last does not seem to have been successful to any great extent, and it is not likely that any concerted action will be taken in the United States or even in England in the near future.

The Republicans are evidently looking up in the United States. They have carried California and Maine contrary to their expectations, and if they win Ohio in October, their chances in the next Presidential campaign of 1880 will be much better than those of the Democrats.

MONTREAL has a second direct railway communication across the St. Lawrence. The South Eastern Railway comes up to Longueuil and there is thence a ferry service to the city. The opening was successful. This is exceedingly good news, and the new movement will prove a rare boon to the metropolis.

THERE has been an angry discussion in the Halifax papers regarding the alleged attempt on the part of General Sir PATRICK McDONNELL to drive his four-in-hand through a funeral procession in a public thoroughfare. Sir PATRICK publishes a letter denying the facts and protesting that had he been guilty of so brutal an act, he should have merited dismissal from Her Majesty's service.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec has come down and sanctioned the Bills which passed the two Houses during the session. This is well. It gives so much effect to the session. The political reflection which this fact excites is, that the action of the Lieutenant-Governor must have been taken upon constitutional advice given to him by his Ministers. He could not have acted without such advice.

THE first Dominion Exhibition at Ottawa promises to be an event and the Government are to be congratulated on the initiative which they have taken. Hon. REDFIELD PROCTOR, Governor of Vermont, has accepted the invitation to be present, and it is hoped that several of our Lieutenant-Governors will assist. Five hundred Dominion medals will be awarded as prizes. Let all the Provinces vie with each other on the occasion.

THE Dominion Government did a shrewd thing in deputing Senator READ to meet the English Commissioners, Messrs. READ and PELL, who are to inquire into agricultural matters on this continent, immediately on their arrival in New York, and bringing them over to view the Toronto Exhibition, whence they will proceed to Ottawa. We shall thus be the first to catch the ear of these gentlemen and pressing upon them the advantages of Canada as a field for tenant-farmer immigration.

AN appreciation from abroad is doubly welcome. In a valuable paper on Household Art, in the *Philadelphia Press*, from the well-known pen of FLORENCE DUNCAN, we find the following:—"The *Graphic* Company has really done the country service in placing the works of art within the reach of pinched incomes. I ought not to omit saying that Canadians may obtain the same reproductions at the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company in Montreal. Some of their reproductions in the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS and L'OPINION PUBLIQUE are exquisite." We have a number of these art pictures on good strong paper ready for framing, which we offer at the lowest prices.

TENANT FARMER DELEGATES.

It appears from the cable despatches that no less than five delegates from the tenant farmers of the United Kingdom have already sailed from Liverpool on the invitation of the Government of Canada, to visit this country, in order to see themselves its resources and report upon its suitability as a field for the immigration of their class. This movement is one of great importance, and at the same time a sign of the times. It is impossible that any step could have been taken better calculated to afford information which will command confidence than this. There are probably many men in Canada who would be better able to give an account of its resources than these delegates, but the confidence would not have been the same, especially in view of the many exaggerations which have been published in the United Kingdom. The delegates will arrive in time to see the Dominion Exhibition which is about to be held at Ottawa, where there will undoubtedly be a good gathering of Canadian products, both of agriculture and manufactures; and from this point the delegates will probably branch off to different parts of the Dominion. To our mind it is a foregone conclusion that there must be a breaking up among the tenant

farmers of the United Kingdom, and when it is shown that a good farm can be procured in Canada of equal or greater value as respects quality of soil, and in conditions of climate which are superior, notwithstanding the rigour of our winters, for the price that would constitute the annual rent of a good farm at home, there are reasons to believe that many of them will pitch their tents in Canada. The breaking up may cost them many regrets, but they will at least remain under the old flag; which is a consideration of no slight importance, and if the manufactures of the Mother Country continue to flourish, they may still, from this side of the ocean, furnish the operatives with meat and bread under happier conditions than have unfortunately become possible at home.

THE SITUATION IN QUEBEC.

We must confess to a feeling of weariness over the unfortunate state of public affairs in this Province, but the necessities of the case are such that we are perforce engaged to advert to them once more. One thing appears certain—the present deadlock cannot and must not continue much longer. Even those who, a week ago, were in favor of holding out sternly to the end, are beginning to modify their views in face of the embarrassments which the deadlock is daily occasioning. It has been rightly said that three courses lie open to the Government—resignation, dissolution, coalition. The first cannot be demanded and ought not to be granted, inasmuch as Mr. JOLY is in possession of a majority. The second is tempting at first sight, but presents several very serious objections. In the first place, if Mr. JOLY were certain of sweeping the Province, that result would be worth the trouble and expense which it would occasion. But such result is by no means certain, and it would be too bad to have a return to the same position of parties, as, after balancing all contingencies, would seem to be the case. In the next place, the cost of that step in the present state of the Provincial exchequer is such as to make any wise man pause. Another election would entail another session at \$100,000, and the elections themselves would cost between \$40,000 to \$50,000. This is the interest on a large sum of money which the Province cannot possibly afford to lose at present. There remains only a coalition. Some of the more resolute Ministerial papers—English and French—have scoffed at the proposition, but we fail to see the grounds on which they base their opposition. Such a step involves no loss of dignity or prestige on the part of the Government, and even if it did, to some extent, we think we are only doing justice to Mr. JOLY's lofty character by saying that he would not shrink from the sacrifice for the public good. Coalition would be a death blow to partyism for the time being, and that would be a blessing, inasmuch as partyism has been pushed to a deplorable excess by both sides. We want no partyism in Provincial administration anyhow, least of all in the present disastrous condition of our finances. As we said before, our Local Government should be carried on as a banking institution of which the Premier is President, the Treasurer, Cashier, and the other Ministers, Directors. Their main business is so to conduct the institution as at least to make both ends meet, if they cannot declare a surplus or dividend. To effect this politics are not required, but good, practical men on both sides who would command a large majority of the House. We make a direct appeal to the leaders of each party to confer together for the common good. Whoever takes the initiative will deserve the public gratitude, and if any hulk the project he will incur a grave responsibility.

TOO MUCH GOVERNED.

If there is one impression more than another which pervades the public mind as respects the numerous legislatures

which have been established under the Confederation Act, it is, that the country is too much, and, therefore, too expensively, governed. The recent unfortunate events which have taken place at Quebec have given fresh point and increased force to this feeling. If any good reason in the public interest could be shown for intricate political machinery, the cost might be borne with complacence. If it afforded a protection to any section of the population, one would naturally say, "Let it not be interfered with." The Legislative Council of Manitoba, for instance, which was abolished in that Province purely for reasons of economy, might have been held as a safeguard to the French-speaking inhabitants, and have saved them from the consequences of some of the measures passed by Mr. NORQUAY's Government, which affected their nationality, or at least it might have saved them for a time. But nothing of that kind can be said in the Province of Quebec. Here the French have an immense and preponderating majority, and the Legislative Council is not a safeguard for any thing or any institution which they may hold dear; while we will venture to assert that the English-speaking minority are not at all anxious for any protection which it has either the capacity or the power to afford to them. The only safeguards which are necessary for the English-speaking minority in Quebec are those effective ones which were granted by Sir GEORGE CARTER when he was leader, and put in the Confederation Act, viz:—That in all matters pertaining to religion and education an appeal should lie to the Dominion Parliament, the majority of which is English-speaking. It, besides, happens as we widen the area and the dignity of the Court of Appeal we increase the moderation and the deliberation with which questions are discussed and decided. There is a further most important point as respects a check upon the possible hasty action of a single Chamber in the Provinces; and that is, the power of veto which the Governor-General in Council possesses, subject to responsibility to the Dominion Parliament, over all measures passed by the Provincial Legislatures. There is in this a check far more effective than that which is afforded by such Provincial Legislative Councils as we now unfortunately possess. The great Province of Ontario has done very well with a single Chamber. Its Government has been quite as effective, and relatively far less expensive, than that of the Province of Quebec. It has for many years past been found a task of great difficulty not only in Canada, but throughout all the colonies of the British Empire, to invest simply nominated bodies with legislative powers, and at the same time to give to them a sufficient respect. Various elective devices have been tried to overcome this difficulty, but so far without success. Even now as regards the Senate of the Dominion we have seen that Mr. MACKENZIE, the leader of the Opposition, has struck the key note to change the nature of its constitution, and make it elective. In the face of a threatening fact of this nature, it seems to be nothing else than sheer madness, in the party interests of the Conservatives, to give point to the agitation in the way that the action of the Legislative Council in Quebec has done. In as far, however, as these events will tend to bring about a result which will simplify and render less expensive the machinery of the Provincial Government by giving us only a single Chamber, good will come out of evil.

THE POSITION OF LEGISLATIVE COUNCILS.

The Legislative Council of Quebec is evidently anxious that it shall not be misunderstood. It has passed another series of resolutions with only three dissident voices, to enforce and make more hard and fast the position taken in its first series. In one of these last it states dis-