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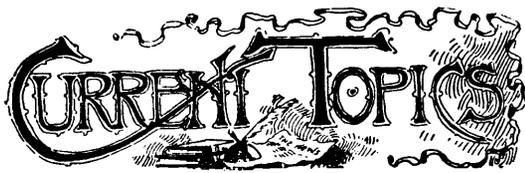
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German Unity.

No more striking proof of the solidity and strength of the German Empire has been given than the recent reception accorded to the EMPEROR WILLIAM at Munich, by the people against whom his grandfather waged war five and twenty years ago. His visit was as the King of Prussia only—a guest, not a monarch, and he would, therefore, in any case have been tendered a courteous greeting; but the degree of enthusiasm with which he was everywhere welcomed, proved conclusively that the Bavarians were, one and all, willing members of the great Confederation. The continuous cheering that greeted him on all occasions, the arches and floral displays that ornamented the streets, were spontaneously from the people, including all classes of the citizens. When we note the difference in religion and language, and the active hostility of but a comparatively short time back, it appears unmistakable that the cordiality which so soon took the place of hatred is due solely to the military influences which permeate both nations, and which, when blended for warlike purposes, resulted in a community of interests which have quickly developed into national, or rather, imperial unity. The rapid development and growth of the German Empire forms one of the most interesting studies of the day, and seems to prove that one result of the military system in force there, and the continual interweaving of the army with the people, brings about a national spirit and a degree of unanimity unknown to nations whose armies are a distinct body raised solely by voluntary enlistment. The fusion of the several nations into the German Empire, and their zeal in its service are not the only proofs of this; the peoples of France and Russia, with armies raised by similar means, have the same strong national sentiment and complete unity of purpose in face of foreign menace or invasion.

Canada and the Chicago Exhibition.

The most curious spectacle of this year is the inconsistency of a great nation like the United States building up an enormous tariff wall all

around her, and practically telling other countries that she does not care two straws for their trade, while at the same time she is imploring them to aid her in making the Chicago Exhibition a success. They are entreated to send in samples of their industries, their fine arts, their historic relics; and at the same time the statute-book of their host shows legislation directly levelled at their manufactures and loading their goods with heavy financial burdens. In spite of this, however, it is evident that the merchants of England—and probably other great powers—will do their utmost to make their display an unusually fine one, and worthy of their country; the site for the British building has already been chosen, and is the finest on the ground. There is not the slightest doubt but the Exhibition as a whole will be the grandest affair of the sort ever attempted, and be a magnificent display of American skill and enterprise. Canada must not be behind hand in this matter. Although the attitude of our big neighbour has been almost persistently hostile, although MR. CULLOM, a Senator hailing from the very city that is now so anxious to see its friends from beyond the Republic, has publicly used language remarkable for its tone of bitterness against this country, we can afford to overlook these matters, and devote ourselves to making a display at Chicago in 1893 that will open the eyes of foreign visitors. It is not too early to commence preparations. The Government should take the matter in hand without delay, and official or local agents be employed throughout the Dominion in a systematic canvass of our merchants and manufacturers with the object of securing a thoroughly representative showing of Canadian skill and enterprise. If a creditable and just display is made of our vast resources, combined with information of the easy manner and terms upon which our public lands may be acquired, immigration is certain to result in large volume—not only from Britain, but from America itself, as well as other foreign lands. Many farmers in the Western States are even now beginning to see what a grand country the Canadian North-West is, how much less expensive to live in, and how superior are its institutions, both in social life and in system of government; many hundreds are exchanging Dakota for Manitoba. The Chicago Exhibition will be a splendid opportunity for practical demonstrations of the unrivalled excellence of Canada's western domain.

Prize Competitions.

We may state that the answers and MSS. received for the Question and Literary competitions are being examined as rapidly as possible, and we hope to be able to notify the successful contestants in a very few weeks.

A Brilliant Number.

The coming Christmas Number of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED will be the most magnificent holiday souvenir ever issued in Canada. Splendid supplements, beautiful engravings, charming stories, sketches and poems will embellish this number. In literary features and artistic arrangement it will prove a source of the deepest pleasure to all. It will surpass the Christmas issue of last year, which was so heartily endorsed by the best critics throughout Canada.

Literary and Personal Notes.

"Ripples and Paddle Plashes," by E. Pauline Johnson, in *Outing* for October, is a delightfully breezy description of a ladies' canoe cruise upon Northern Ontario waters.

The October *Century* will contain a frontispiece portrait of Rudyard Kipling and an article on his work by Edmund Gosse. Mr. Gosse says that Kipling was born in Bombay in Christmas week 1865, and is therefore only in his twenty sixth year.

An interesting and valuable sketch of the civil war in Chili appears in the October number of the *North American Review*. It is written by Capt. Jose Ma Santa Cruz, late commander of the monitor Huascar. It gives the side of the successful Congress party by one of their most prominent leaders.

The late British Postmaster-General, Mr. Raikes, was usually to be found in his billiard room in the evening resting from the labours of the day. On such occasion he always wore a postman's suit of dark serge, edged with red. He was a book lover, and his library contained many copies of the work of the mediæval printers.

Richard Harding Davis, the young author and editor, is a rather handsome fellow of medium height, with an athletic and well-knit figure. His features are clean cut, his eye bright, and he has the bearing of a well-bred gentleman. If the adulation with which he is at present being overwhelmed does not spoil him he may some day take high rank in the American world of letters.

The fact that John Wesley wrote on many subjects besides Methodism is well known. A copy of the twelfth edition, dated 1765, of his "Primitive Physick; or, an Easy and Natural Method of Curing Most Diseases," has turned up in America. One of its fifteen remedies for consumption is as follows: "Every morning cut up a little turf of the fresh earth, and, lying down, breathe into the hole for a quarter of an hour. I have known a deep consumption cured thus."

One of the most important articles of the month will be an article on James Russell Lowell by Edward Everett Hale in the October number of the *New England Magazine*. Dr. Hale is well known to all the world as a brilliant essayist, and the close intimacy which existed between him and the poet gives a personal interest to his article, which adds to its attractiveness. A fine portrait of Lowell in his study, taken just before his death, forms the frontispiece of the magazine.

A new feature of the *Cosmopolitan*, and one which is original with that magazine, is the publication each month in the form of foot notes, of a number of little portraits with brief biographies, of the writers of the various articles. However widely read one may be, there is apt to be something of information lacking regarding the vast number of writers who appear in the periodicals of the present day, so that these brief biographies and small portraits are proving very satisfactory to the average reader.

If imitation, writes Mr. Edmund Yates in a letter to the *New York Tribune*, be the sincerest flattery, then the hat to the British crown has not lost one scrap of popularity among the middle classes on the Continent. In Germany and Switzerland it rains Princes of Wales it seems. "Every short, stout, middle-aged man," we read, "wears a Homburg hat, and makes up generally after the German original. When, as is frequently the case, the attribute are grafted on a stock of distinctly Hebraic origin, the result is not so happy."

In October Thomas Wittaker will issue "The church of England in Nova Scotia, and the Tory Clergy of the Revolution," by the Rev. Arthur Wentworth Eaton. Mr. Eaton is a Nova Scotian by birth, and for many years has made a special study of the history and legends of the country. His coming volume treats of the remarkable emigration from the American colonies to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick of between 30,000 and 40,000 loyalists, mainly members of the Church of England. Not only was this emigration an important event in itself, but it has never before been adequately treated in any history, and it greatly adds to the interest of Mr. Eaton's work. The history of the English church in Nova Scotia will be given, and the lives of some of the more prominent loyalist clergymen will be sketched.