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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, 30th Sept., 1876.

INDUSTRIAL CANADA.

This a subject about which too much cannot be written. It is the question of the day, facing us on every side, and appealing for a solution which at present appears hopeless. Hitherto, it has not risen out of the narrow domain of partisan politics, the Opposition using it as a weapon against the Government, and the Ministerialists unwisely going into an extreme advocacy of their Free-Trade principles, thus injuring, instead of effectually defending themselves. We have constantly urged that the question should be treated purely and simply on its merits, without any attack on the undoubted responsibility of the Government, or any attempt to further the apparently reviving fortunes of their opponents. This has been done in several quarters by independent men whose views are all the more weighty because they are neither personal nor political. Among these we may instance A. BAUMGARTEN, Ph. D., of this city, the author of a pamphlet lying before us, on the Duty of Canadian Development and How to Accomplish it. The work is not intended to be exhaustive by any means, but its analysis is searching enough for all practical purposes, and the spirit in which it is written is highly commendable.

Mr. BAUMGARTEN lays down this proposition which ought to be copied and printed until every man in the country knows it by heart:—"The argument brought forward that a country of four millions and one half inhabitants cannot support industries is a farce and a miserable excuse for our impotence." That is it exactly. We cannot exist on farming alone. We tried that for generations with the woful result of stagnation and poverty. Then we changed our system, with the establishment of Confederation. The country at once assumed a new face, and it is precisely because we do not want to fall back into the old grooves, that the subject of protection to our industries has become the vital question of the day.

The means of recuperation which our author suggests are not new, but being aptly grouped together, they carry the force of a cumulative argument. He first demands a strong protective tariff, and calls upon the Department of the Interior to aid in the promotion of agricultural industries. There is no doubt whatever that this Department could be made a beehive of encouragement and accomplishment, as the example of the United States proves, and the Government would only consult their own interest in thoroughly re-organizing it.

Mr. BAUMGARTEN next proceeds to discuss the causes of our present distress which he attributes mainly to the pernicious system of credit, to the disproportion between producers and barren consumers, to the want of technical instruction in our schools, to the lack of proper

advocates of our industrial interests in Parliament, and to our scant facilities in freighting and shipping. The remedy for these lies mainly in the hands of the people themselves, as the writer points out, and they should act in the premises without entirely relying on the initiative of the Government. Ministers will always be ready enough to move if they are supported, or—what is better—compelled by public opinion. One thing is very certain—the country cannot long remain as it is. Its defunct industries must be revived, its moribund manufactures must be restored to a state of normal prosperity, and new spheres of progress must be opened, if Canada is at all to fulfil the promises of Confederation. Financial, commercial and industrial depression—if found to be inherent—will inevitably lead to political change, and that is a consummation which no true friend of this Dominion can contemplate with composure.

THE ROCK CITY.

Our remarks last week upon matters concerning the municipal government of Quebec were not written with any personal reference, and certainly not with any intention of attaching blame where praise only was due. The municipality was appealed to in that article, and it may be hoped they will take the hints so gently given, and provide patrols and the water supply at the desire of all sensible citizens. Had the late public meeting nominated an acting committee for emergencies such as the present, great good might have resulted. As it is, we hope the city, collectively, will have the good sense to do what is necessary. The latest event we have to record is painful enough—although not perhaps (until we get our general inspections for the security of life) in itself a municipal affair—being no less than the instantaneous death of a respected merchant and citizen by the fall of a wall weighted up on one side only with coals, in ignorance of the simple mechanical principle that ordinary walls have very little resisting power laterally. Their power, let us remark, is vertical, but because with proper treatment they will last for a long time, walls become associated in our minds with a strength they do not possess. If loaded on one side, a wall always requires corresponding support on the other to make it safe. Engineers know this, but many who have the care of walls are not engineers. There are, moreover, at this moment, a good many unsafe remaining walls of buildings left from the fire in Montcalm Ward, and single chimneys also, which need props of some kind to make them safe for passengers along the roads now receiving the new buildings. A city by-law seems to be needed here. A night or two before the above sad occurrence a sailor had been drowned off a Lower Town wharf from the mere want of gas-lights—a matter so often before urged upon the civic authorities.

The New York *Sun* declares openly that the best show of fruit, including apples, grapes, pears and peaches at the Centennial, taking into consideration variety, quality, number, and taste, is from Ontario, Canada. The region where the fruit exhibited is grown is along the northern shore of Lake Ontario, Niagara river, and of Lake Erie; and receiving the influence of the south-western winds from over these waters, it has a "water climate" peculiarly favorable to fruit. We believe that Quebec sent no contributions of fruit, the reason being given that it is too early in the season. We know not how this may be, but surely some efforts might have been made to show the superb apples of the Island of Montreal.

As we go to press, it seems confirmed, from authoritative sources, that all the Great Powers have come to an agreement regarding the conditions of peace to be proposed to the Porte; the programme

drawn up by the British Cabinet will form the basis of the proposals; steps will now be taken, without delay, at Constantinople, to obtain the Porte's acceptance of these conditions, and, as the latter has already in principle signified its readiness to meet loyally the wishes of the European powers, so far as compatible with the interests of the Turkish Empire, there cannot now be much doubt that they will soon be confirmed.

Mr. WALTER, of the London *Times*, now on a visit to the United States, says that the New York pavements are the worst in the world, and a disgrace to the city. In Chicago they have beautiful, smooth wooden pavements, easy and comfortable, and in London they are taking the hint from American cities and laying wooden blocks in the most frequented thoroughfares, such as Oxford street and Piccadilly. Spite of many glaring deficiencies, Mr. WALTER would be pleased with the efforts being made to pave the streets of Montreal.

A NEW SERIAL.

We begin in this number the serial publication of

GEIER-WALLY,

A Tyrolese story of striking novelty and originality. Auerbach, the distinguished writer, pronounces it the best short story in German modern literature. Accompanying this work will be found short stories, original poems and essays, and a large amount of varied literature, embracing all branches.

ALGERNON C. SWINBURNE.

Algernon Charles Swinburne was born in Chester Street, Lower Grosvenor Place, London, April 5, 1837, and is consequently in the fortieth year of his age. He is the son of Admiral Charles Henry Swinburne, by Lady Jane Henrietta, daughter of George, third Earl of Ashburnham, and grandson of Sir Edward Swinburne Bart, of Caphaeton, Northumberland. Where his early training was undergone we do not know, but we find him entered a gentleman commoner at Balliol College, Oxford, in 1857, when he had reached his twentieth year. What progress he made here is uncertain, for he left Oxford without taking any degree, and went on a tour of Italy, which was far more congenial to his taste than the curriculum of the venerable edifice on the Isis, and its highly conservative discipline. At Florence Mr. Swinburne spent some time with the late Walter Savage Landor, whose poetical genius, though now comparatively unknown, was once looked upon as of a very high order. It was not, however, till 1860 that the now famous poet ventured to solicit public attention. He then published "The Queen Mother," a five-act play in verse, and "Rosmond," a drama in one act. Brought out in one volume, they did not attract any marked attention, nor have they since been recalled from the obscurity into which they passed. They were followed, in 1864, by "Atalanta in Calydon, a Tragedy," and "Chastelard, a Tragedy," in 1865. In 1866 came a volume of "Poems and Ballads," which was the first of Mr. Swinburne's work to which special notice was directed by the critics. They gave rise to a species of literary warfare between the author and his antagonists, which has not even now subsided. For a time there was a lull in the storm, and it was thought the combatants had exhausted their spleen, but a recent law case, of which the controversy was the indirect cause, demonstrated that the fire still smouldered, and only needed fanning to kindle into a flame. In 1866 Mr. W. M. Rossetti published "Poems and Ballads, a Criticism;" and Mr. Swinburne issued "Notes on Poems and Ballads, a Review." We had next from his pen "A Song of Italy," in 1867; also "William Blake; a Critical Essay," a second edition of which was called for in 1868, in which year appeared "Sienna; a Poem." In conjunction with M. Dante Rossetti, two pamphlets were published in 1868, "Notes on the Royal Academy Exhibition." The first part was the production of the former; the second of Mr. Swinburne. The French Revolution, which succeeded the downfall of the Emperor Napoleon, inspired Mr. Swinburne's muse which brought forth a song of praise in favor of human liberty, in the "Ode on the Proclamation of the French Republic, September 4, 1870." This was followed by "Songs Before Sunrise," in 1871, in which the coming millennium is to be found in the prevalence of Pantheism and Republicanism. The attack of a contemporary poet on what he styled the "fleshy school" of poetry gave rise to "Under the Microscope," 1872, and so the attacks and rejoinders were perpetuated. In 1875 Mr. Swinburne produced "Songs of Two Nations," and an important work, "Essays and Studies," chiefly essays reprinted from the "Fortnightly Review." Besides these original works Mr. Swinburne has given us the choice

productions of some of the poets, with introductory remarks, "Selections from Byron," in 1865; "Christabel," in 1869; "The Works of George Chapman," in 1874; and "Bothwell a Tragedy." "George Chapman, Critical Essay," was privately printed in 1875. "Joseph and his Brothers (Wells)," in 1876, had his introduction.

DANTE G. ROSSETTI.

Mr. Dante Gabriel Rossetti is a favoured member of a distinguished and highly gifted family, whose traditions are intimately associated with Italy and Italian literature and art. He was born in London in 1828, and was named Dante after the great bard of the "Inferno" and in honour of the Italian literary labours of his father, who was for years professor of Italian literature and language at King's College, London, and attained some celebrity as a commentator on Dante. Young Rossetti's first predilection was for art, and he early manifested much taste in that direction, his efforts being so praiseworthy that he at length determined to follow it as a profession. Though not an exhibitor at the Royal Academy, Mr. Rossetti has sent pictures to the National Institution, and worked assiduously to win a name as an artist. But he had in his youth giants to deal with, and in the struggle he fell in the rear. So early as 1849 we find him exhibiting and standing forward with the devoted band of enthusiasts who were to regenerate painting from the mannerisms which works of art had, in their opinion, taken. He was a member of the "Brotherhood of Pre-Raphaelites," and he helped in "The Germ" to sow the seeds of the reform which was to make every painter a student of nature. However, like the rest, he found the task a formidable matter. The world was not to be revolutionized in a day, nor was personal prejudice to be swept away as by the wand of a magician. Mr. Rossetti's compeers were William Holman Hunt, John Everett Millais, Madox Brown, and others of equal power, who have made their mark, and will leave their impress on a future age. It cannot be said he has achieved an equal reputation as an artist, nor is he now ever likely to do so, but he fought the battle valiantly with them, and though they appear as a body to have relinquished the faith they once had in their cause, their efforts have not been without some influence over the art work of the nineteenth century. At the Liverpool Academy, in 1858, Mr. Rossetti exhibited three subjects in water colours—including the "Wedding of St. George," and "Dante's Dream on the Day of the Death of Beatrice, 9th June, 1290,"—all remarkable, says Otley, for graphic qualities of design, great force of effect, singular brilliancy of colour, and—the Dante especially—for devoted expression and points of sentiment. He was, with Hunt and Millais, among the contributors of designs to an illustrated edition of Tennyson.

Of late years, Mr. Rossetti is chiefly known as a designer for the high-class illustrated literature, and as an art critic. He has, in a measure, followed in the footsteps of his father; for, in 1861, he published "The Early Italian Poets;" and, in 1870, a volume of "Poems." In conjunction with Mr. C. Lyell, Mr. Rossetti published a "Life of Dante," in 1866, and "Poems and Ballads: a Criticism." With Mr. W. Rossetti and Mr. Gilchrist, he issued a "Life of Blake," in 1863. Again, in 1874, we had "Dante and his Circle;" and, in 1873, he privately printed "Sir Hugh the Heron," in quarto.

FORT BRISEBOIS.

Fort Brisebois is built at the junction of Swift Creek and Bow River. It is distant from the base of the Rocky Mountains about forty miles, and is consequently the most westerly post of the North West Mounted Police. According to good authorities, the Bow River district will be the best farming and stock raising section of the North West. Mr. Shaw, a gentleman from British Columbia, wintered five hundred heads of cattle there last winter, and never lost one. Pine timber is plentiful on both Swift and Bow Rivers, and there is an inexhaustible supply along the base of the Rocky's. The Rev. Mr. MacDougall's Wesleyan mission is thirty miles up Bow River, and the Rev. Father Scullen has built a mission one mile from the Fort. Three large trading firms have established posts there, the Hudson Bay Co., Messrs. S. G. Baker & Co., of Benton, and Messrs. T. C. Powers & Bros., also of Benton. Mr. John Bunn, of Winnipeg, is in charge of the Hudson Bay Post; there is also a Billiard Hall in course of construction. The Fort is garrisoned by "F" Division N. W. Mounted Police, commanded by Inspector Brisebois, under whose direction it was built, partly by contract and partly by the men of "F" Division. Mr. Bunn is going down shortly to explore the River, and if navigable, as there is hardly any doubt of it, the Hudson Bay Co., and we hope the Government also, will have a steamboat go up next summer.

ROUND THE DOMINION.

The Ottawa lumber market is looking up. The Governor-General has sailed from Victoria, B. C., en route for Ottawa. DIPHTHERIA is prevalent among young children at Nanaimo, most of the cases proving fatal. SMALLPOX is raging among the Indians in the neighbourhood of Victoria, B. C., and many deaths have occurred.