



MARITIME PROVINCE TENNIS TOURNAMENT.—The second annual tournament of the Maritime Provinces Lawn Tennis Association was held at Truro, N. S., in August last, on the lawns of Lomdale, the beautiful farm residence of the president of the Truro club. It proved a time of great enjoyment to all attending lovers of the "graceful game," and was highly appreciated by a large concourse of people from the town and distant parts of the provinces. Besides the exciting events on the lawns, which enabled some of the best players in the Lower Provinces during three warm summer days, to give a splendid exhibition of what can be achieved with ball and racket, a reception given by Israel Longworth, Q. C., the president, and Oliver C. Cummings, the vice-president of the Truro club, at Scrivelsby Manor, the superb dwelling of the latter; a garden party by the ladies of the Truro club on the fine "Cottage" grounds of Sir Adams G. Archibald, Kt., M. P.; and a tennis players' ball in the Truro rink, under the auspices of the clubs of the Maritime Lawn Tennis Association, proved a brilliant termination to each day's play, and greatly enhanced the interest of the occasion to the visiting players and their friends. In the distribution of prizes, presented by Mrs. Colonel Snow, wife of the president of the association, gold medals were received by the following successful competitors:—In gentlemen's singles, Captain Bruce, 76th regiment; ladies' singles, Miss Wiltshire, Kentville; gentlemen's doubles, Captain Bruce and Mr. Turner, 76th regiment; ladies' doubles, Misses Ball and Newberry, Charlottetown, P. E. I.; mixed doubles, Miss Wiltshire and Mr. Reed, Kentville; and Colonel Snow's special prize to the lady winner in the mixed doubles went to Miss Wiltshire. While the tournament was in progress Mr. Lennan, a photographer of Truro, an artist of some repute in Nova Scotia, took these views, comprising respectively, a group of the tennis players; the prize winners, and some of the spectators of their exciting contests. As these will interest tennis people, and many who are not, we reproduce them in our columns. In closing the proceedings, Col. Snow, in a pleasing address, paid a fine tribute to the beautiful scenery of Truro, the enterprise of the citizens, and highly complimented its club for doing so much to add to the enjoyment of the visiting tennis players. He stated that the Association had started one year ago with five affiliated clubs, when the first tournament was held at Charlottetown, P. E. I.; now there were fourteen, and he expected that the tournament of 1891, to be held in St. John, N. B., would embrace every club in the Maritime Provinces, and he said it would require all they could do to surpass the brilliant meeting now being 'closed in this beautiful, centrally situated and wide-awake Nova Scotia town.

BATTLEFORD CRICKET CLUB.—We are enabled, through the courtesy of Major Antrobus, to present our readers with portraits of the members of the Battleford Cricket Club. It is one of the most interesting features of social life in the North-West that, even in its ever receding *ultima Thule*, a place is properly made—just as soon as the population is large enough to admit co-operation—for the games and sports of the older world. We have already given illustrations of fox-hunting in Manitoba, of tennis in the Rocky Mountains, of lacrosse in Victoria, and now it will be seen that a well-organized cricket club flourishes in northern Battleford. The year 1885 made the name of Battleford familiar in Eastern Canada, but it was a small place then compared with what it is to-day. The official and military elements are still, however, conspicuous in the society of the place, as may be seen by the membership of the club. We append the list of names:—J. B. Parker, secretary; S. Simpson, F. Orton, W. T. Scott, president; Major W. D. Antrobus, vice-president; Sergt Littlefield, Constable Green, Inspector Chalmers, Wm. Peterson, H. Richardson, jr., J. B. Ashby, Harry Parker, Corporal Chisby, Sergeant Lawder.

MONTREAL HUNT RACES.—Those of our readers who are lovers and judges of horseflesh (not in the sense of the Parisian *Cercle d'hippophagie*, but who prize the living animal, in all the glory of high breeding and emulation) will doubtless enjoy this illustration of last Saturday's steeplechase. The weather was unhappily very far from favorable, but the officials and competitors showed tact, good sense and good humour and, on the whole, everything passed off more satisfactorily than might have been expected under the circumstances. For particulars touching the various races, we beg to refer our readers to "Sports and Pastimes."

ST. JOHNS, P. Q.—This handsome and interesting town, the key of Canada on the Lake Champlain side, and long noted as a military station, is one of the series of strongholds on the Richelieu by which the former rulers of this province endeavoured to guard against the Iroquois. It has also had its share in our military history under British domination and is associated with some of the most stirring events in our annals. But it is not merely as a military centre that St. Johns deserves to be known. It is well situated for trade, having communication both by land and water with every portion of Canada and the United States. A brisk business was once carried on in cereals and lum-

ber, and there is still considerable activity in these and other branches. In manufactures St. Johns has made good progress during the last twenty years—the most important being in earthenware, leather working, iron castings, brick making, besides saw, silk, grist, and planing mills. St. Johns has long been noted for the beauty of its scenery. The Richelieu at this point is crossed by a fine bridge joining St. Johns and Iberville. In churches, schools, banks and other public buildings, St. Johns is well supplied, and its many attractions make it a very pleasant place to live in.

SCENES AT CHAMBLÉ, P. Q.—We have already given some illustrations of this interesting locality. The Richelieu county was once noted as a wheat-raising centre, and, owing to this fact, it was imagined by some persons who did not carry their inquiries far enough back, that Chamblé (or Chamblé, as they would have spelled it) meant the wheat region (*champ de blé*), a hypothesis which is at least ingenious. Unfortunately for the philologist who conceived this origin for the name, it is not borne out by the undisputed records of the place. Most persons who have read Canadian history at all are aware that, in the middle of the 17th century, the Sabaudian regiment of Carignan-Salieres (so called from the Prince Carignano, who raised it, and Colonel de Salieres, its commander) was sent to Canada, in conformity with the readjustment of Colbert under the King's authority. Among the officers there was one called Sorel, whose name was given to a fort at the mouth of the Richelieu and is still borne by the town, notwithstanding the attempt to change it to William Henry; while another called Chamblé had command of the picket fort at the rapids, where his name still survives. The whole length of the Richelieu abounds in memories of the Old Regime, when the Iroquois were the great drawback to the prosperity and security of the young colony and much might be written about Isle aux Noix, St. Johns, Chamblé and Sorel, and the events in which they have prominently figured under both dispensations.

QUEBEC VIEWS.—We have already had repeated occasion to call attention to the many points of interest that make the Ancient Capital so attractive to visitors and so dear to its citizens. Every Canadian, who wishes to be initiated into its manifold charms of scenery and association should study Mr. LeMoine's "Picturesque Quebec," and earlier companion volume, "Quebec Past and Present."

AN ASTOUNDING DISCOVERY.—The humour of practical jokes is not always appreciated by the objects of them. The jolly tars who have given a shock to the elderly devotee of romance evidently enjoy her consternation. There is no great harm done, we suppose; but the fair student will probably be more wary in the future when she takes her little nephew for a constitutional.

SCENE OF THE QUEBEC LANDSLIDE AS IT APPEARS NOW.—Our readers will remember that in our issues immediately following the disaster last fall a full account of it appeared in our pages. To this account we beg to refer our readers for a thorough understanding of this engraving.

ON THE LAKE SHORE NEAR NIAGARA.—This engraving is a continuation of the series of Niagara scenes that we have already published.

Dr. Kingsford's History of Canada.

The following passage is taken from a review of the third volume of Dr. Kingsford's History of Canada:—The main interest of the present volume centres in the fate of Acadia. Dr. Kingsford has gone very thoroughly and fully into the transactions which led to the expatriation of the inhabitants. It is satisfactory to find that he is completely in accord with Mr. Parkman as to the absolute necessity of this policy, distorted and discoloured as it has been by glamour of false sentiment in *Evangeline*, from which nine people out of ten take their ideas of the history of the province. Acadia had been confirmed to France by the Peace of Ryswick; immediately afterwards French priests commenced the policy of inciting their Indian converts to surprise and attack small settlements near the frontier—a policy in which they persisted for over fifty years. Dr. Kingsford distinctly traces the responsibility for these proceedings to the missionaries.

The power of the priests over their savage neophytes was unbounded; the threat of abandoning them would have sufficed to check this bad spirit. The word of reproval had only to be spoken. That word during the succeeding years was never uttered; and these so-called ministers of peace were to the last foremost in urging on the work of death and devastation.

The deliberate cruelties of these raids had no other effect than to awake the dogged resolution of New England to the fact that the conquest of Canada was necessary to her national preservation. Massachusetts, threatened by privateers from Port Royal, attempted, unsuccessfully at first, the conquest of the place. An expedition against it in 1707 was repulsed; but three years later the colonists succeeded in taking it; the name was changed to Annapolis, and the inhabitants within a circuit of three miles were given two years during which, if not desirous to go before, they must take the oath of fidelity to the Crown of Great Britain. Pretext after pretext was found for evading the necessity of taking these oaths, and the French persevered in their policy of keeping alive the spirit of disaffection, successive Governors of Canada directing the *habitants* to incite the Indians to attack Nova Scotia. By the treaty of Utrecht in 1713 Acadia was definitely ceded to Great Britain; but France retained Cape Breton, and the right of

fishing in Newfoundland—which latter stipulation has not yet ceased to give rise to misunderstandings between the two countries. The retention of Cape Breton had been insisted on by France as a vantage ground whence they might attempt the reconquest of Acadia. The priests continued their terrorism over the uneducated Acadians, persuading them that the English occupation was only temporary, and that their civil and religious welfare was imperilled if they took the oaths of allegiance to King George. England neglected to cope with the difficulty, and for years delayed extreme measures, in the hopes of avoiding the necessity for them. Dr. Kingsford does not absolve from censure the Government of George I., which neglected to furnish the colony with the military strength which would, then, by quiet firmness, have put down the spirit of disaffection; at a later date sterner measures were necessary. Meanwhile on Cape Breton the fortress of Louisbourg was growing up as a centre for future conquests, and the settlement of Acadia was deliberately impeded by French intrigues. The duplicity of the French authorities in encouraging devastation during a time of peace has scarcely a parallel in history, and the same policy was soon extended from Acadia to the fertile valleys of Pennsylvania. For years Acadia was neglected by the home Government, and things there were left to adjust themselves. This apathy and incompetence prevailed until the national spirit was aroused by the genius of Chatham. In Canada the expeditions from Quebec and Montreal, until the days of Montcalm, were only those known as *la petite guerre*, the surprise of helpless settlements, and the captivity, too often the massacre by Indians of women and children. No military or political end was gained, but undying hatred was aroused. Foremost in Acadia was the priest, Le Loutre, bitter, unscrupulous, and totally regardless of truth or honour in hounding on the ignorant *habitants* to their own ruin. Louisbourg had become a constant source of dread to New England, till, without help or suggestion from home, Boston organized an expedition and besieged and captured the place in 1745. Its loss was felt in France to be fatal to her interests, but an attempt to retake it two years later ended in disastrous failure. Dr. Kingsford believes that the desire of France to regain Louisbourg was the main motive which led to the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. The sacrifice was forced on England by her want of success on the Continent, and the place was given up in 1749. The western territory was now beginning to attract attention. Charlevoix and La Verendrye had opened up a road to Lake Winnipeg, though the claim made in modern times for the latter as the discoverer of the Rocky Mountains is shown by Dr. Kingsford to be untenable. They were first seen and mentioned by ten unknown Canadians in 1751. La Galissonière, the new Governor-General of Canada, foresaw that the loss of America to France would mean the preponderance of England in Europe; to provide against this he determined to link his province with Louisiana by taking possession of the Ohio valley, undeterred by the Peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. Expeditions were sent to conciliate the Indians, who were generally more favourably disposed to the English by reason of the greater cheapness of goods from Albany. The cession of Cape Breton to France awoke the attention of the home Government to Nova Scotia, and Halifax was built as a counterpoise to Louisbourg. Access by land from Cape Breton to Canada was thereby cut off; more necessary than ever was it for the French to regain Acadia. A system of outrages by the Indians was set on foot with the direct connivance of the authorities at Quebec, and an English officer named Howe was decoyed and murdered by the orders of the infamous Le Loutre. Every straggler from Halifax was slaughtered, every courier intercepted and killed, even before the country had drifted into open war. The Acadians resisted every attempt at conciliation; and at length Lawrence, the Governor of Nova Scotia, became convinced that the French were only waiting an opportunity to attack him, and that the Acadians in that event would rise *en masse*. They had been disloyal subjects for fifty years, and now precipitated measures by their own insolence. After a final vain attempt to get them to take the oath of allegiance, their expatriation was resolved on as an unavoidable measure of self-preservation, and was carried out as humanely as possible under the circumstances. The Acadians were distributed among the English colonies, where they experienced better treatment from strangers than the fugitives who reached Quebec received at the hands of their own countrymen. Dr. Kingsford throws doubt on the statement that any of them could have founded a colony still existing in Louisiana, though in a volume recently published by Mr. Dudley Warner a visit to this community is described.—*Saturday Review*.

The North to Blame.

Gov. Fleming, of West Virginia, who, living near the Mason and Dixon line and having business relations with the people of both sections, claims to be able to speak with authority, says that in his opinion there is more sectional bitterness to-day in the North than in the South, and that but for the continuous flaunting of the "bloody shirt" by Northern politicians of a certain class and their legions and noisy advocacy of hostile and insulting sectional legislation the people of the South would feel as kindly toward the people of the North as in the days of the fathers, and the last surviving remnant of jealousy and sectionalism would be gone.