



CALGARY VIEWS.—INAUGURATION OF THE CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY.—Our readers will find in this issue a series of engravings of scenes connected with the initiation of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. A short time ago we gave some particulars about the line, the contracts for which were completed in the latter part of June. Not a moment was lost in getting to work, and on the 21st ult., with much rejoicing on the part of the townspeople and their neighbours for many miles around, the first sod was turned by the Hon. E. Dewdney, Minister of the Interior. The occasion was very properly made a general holiday—the laying of the corner-stone of the Waterworks pumping station combining with the inauguration of the road to make the day forever memorable in Calgary's annals. Most of these views interpret themselves. The more important are fully explained in the letter-press that follows. The decorations showed enthusiasm and taste. Those of Messrs. G. C. King & Co.'s store were much admired. The handsome spruce trees ranged along Stephen Avenue and taking in the Post Office—with the motto: "Success to the Calgary and Edmonton Railway," "Calgary welcomes Hon. E. Dewdney, Calgary's friend," etc.—are shown in one of our engravings. Messrs. Parrish, Seabury, and others, had shown considerable ingenuity and taste in doing honour to the occasion. The national flag was conspicuous everywhere. Those of the King building and of the Fire Hall attracted much attention. The concert at the Opera House gave general satisfaction. Our readers have already made the acquaintance of the Fire Brigade's Band, in whose aid the concert, to which it contributed not a little, was given. Many of the notables of the place were present, including the railway officials and their wives and daughters. The dance was also well attended, and was kept up till the small hours.

CALGARY VIEWS.—LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF THE PUMPING STATION OF THE NEW WATERWORKS.—The ceremonies at this event were Masonic—the officers and brethren of Bow River Lodge A.F. & A.M., with Right Worshipful Brother Campbell, of McLeod, as Acting Grand Master, forming a grand lodge for the purpose. The other Masons associated with R.W. Brother Campbell were R.W. Brothers Rowe, acting deputy; Lindsay, grand senior warden; Murdoch, grand junior warden; Bowen, treasurer; Bernard, secretary; Rev. A. Cooper, chaplain; E. N. Brown, pursuivant; Worthy Brothers La Penotière and Allan, deacons; Ellis and Bland, stewards; J. H. Grierson, director of ceremonies; Child, grand principal architect, and Lineham, senior master mason. A procession of Grand Lodge and Master Masons, being formed, marched from the hall up Stephen Avenue and north to the site of the pumping station, on Reinach Avenue. The procession was in the following order:—The Grand Director of Ceremonies; the Tyler with drawn sword; Master Masons of Lodges under the banner of Bow River Lodge No. 28 and visiting Brethren; the Fire Brigade Band; Acting Grand Secretary and Treasurer; Bible, Square and Compass borne by the Senior Master Mason; representative of the Grand Chaplain; Masters and Wardens; Past Masters; Junior Grand Warden carrying a Silver Goblet with oil; Senior Grand Warden carrying the Silver Goblet with wine; Deputy Grand Master carrying a Silver Goblet with corn; Past Master carrying the Book of Constitutions; Architect with Square, Level and Plumb; Grand Pursuivant; Grand Master. Among the concourse of citizens and visitors present were Mayor Lafferty, the Hon. Mr. Dewdney, Senator Lougheed, Mr. George Alexander, Col. Irvine, Rev. Mr. Leach, Councillor Reilly, ex-Mayor Marsh, Mr. T. C. West, Mr. G. R. Rogers, and other persons of note. Mr. Alexander, as president of the Water Works Company, then presented the Minister of the Interior with an address, in which the importance of the Works being inaugurated—the first of the kind between Winnipeg and the Pacific—was emphasized, and complimentary reference made to the interest which Mr. Dewdney had always taken in Calgary as in the whole North-West. The Masons then, having deposited in the stone a copy of the annual communication of Manitoba Grand Lodge for 1889, a copy of the Winnipeg *Free Press* of June 12th, 1890, containing the first day's proceedings of the Grand Lodge session of this year, copies of the Calgary papers and a memorial card of the turning of the C. & E. railway, Mr. Dewdney took the trowel and applied the mortar and the stone was dropped into its proper place. The usual masonic ceremonies for the occasion having been concluded, Mr. Dewdney delivered a brief but suitable speech, which was enthusiastically applauded. The gathering then dispersed, the masons returning to their hall in the same order in which they had marched to the site of the station.

CALGARY VIEWS.—TURNING THE FIRST SOD OF THE CALGARY AND EDMONTON RAILWAY.—The laying of the corner-stone of the pumping station of the Calgary Water Works had, with its masonic ceremonies, given an impulse to the enthusiasm of the townspeople and their many guests from near and far. The next great event in the programme was the turning of the first sod of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway. The proceedings began by the mayor read-

ing an address to the Hon. E. Dewdney, to whom, in conjunction with Sir John Macdonald, it was mainly due that the road was made practicable. The Government were heartily thanked for having made the aid so liberal that its construction could be immediately begun. The Hon. Mr. Dewdney made a suitable reply, giving the credit to Sir John Macdonald. He dwelt on the advantages that the road would bring, not only to Calgary and the North-West, but the whole Dominion would be especially instrumental in building up the industries and trade of Alberta. The Hon. Mr. Dewdney concluded by commending the ability and public spirit of the gentlemen who had undertaken the construction of the line. An address was next read to the president and directors of the company, to which Mr. James Ross replied. He pointed out the difficulties in the way of the project, with so many other claims on the Government from all parts of the Dominion. They had triumphed, however, and Alberta was entering on a new era. His success in England he attributed to the aid, sympathy and counsel that he had received from Mr. Dewdney. He was greatly pleased with Calgary's progress, which, he hoped, would be increased sevenfold in the next few years. Mr. Nicoll Kingsmill gave a vivid outline of the history of the project. It was only on the 24th of April, 1890, that the Governor-General gave the royal assent to the Calgary and Edmonton bill. Within two hours after the company met and money was put up, and within two weeks Mr. Ross was on his way to England. In a month from that time the bonds were floated and Mr. Ross was back in Canada. Mr. Kingsmill assured his hearers that the line would be built with corresponding expedition. He gave much credit to Mr. Davis, M.P., Alberta, to Mr. A. W. Ross, M.P. (Lisgar), for the great interest they had taken in the road. With a tribute of thanks to the Government, and congratulations to his hearers, he brough his stirring speech to a close. The moment had now arrived for the significant ceremony which was to mark the beginning of a new era of prosperity for northern Alberta. A path was made for the Hon. Mr. Dewdney through the crowd to a spot marked by a flag. The plank way was all prepared, the spade and wheel-barrow were placed in position, and Mr. Dewdney, putting some spadefulls of earth in the barrow, wheeled it to the indicated point, where he dumped it amid much cheering. The multitude of spectators showed their interest and satisfaction in various ways, and a more animated, hopeful gathering could not be brought together. Our engraving shows the critical moment when the Hon. the Minister of the Interior is about to discharge his exemplary task, thus setting in motion a work that is fraught with far-reaching importance. It is expected that before the end of the year the line will be completed to Red Deer, and the more sanguine expect that in the fall of 1891 the crops of the Edmonton district will be carried by rail.

CALGARY VIEWS.—ROASTING THE OX.—The arrangements for feeding the multitude on the 21st ult., when the turning of the first sod of the Calgary and Edmonton line brought strangers from far and near to Alberta's capital, were most elaborate. Messrs. Hull Brothers had generously furnished an ox (a gift which they subsequently duplicated), and, after gracing the procession (duly decorated, after the traditional barbecue fashion), it was carved and partaken of by some 1,500 convives. Long counters had been erected, at which all sorts of refreshments were freely dispensed—cakes and ale, ice-cream, lemonade, etc. A more *recherché* banquet was reserved for the distinguished guests, which comprised champagne and all the choicer fruits, claret, coffee, etc. The great tent was filled with ladies and gentlemen thoroughly enjoying themselves. It was not till 5 p.m. that the sound of the bugle reminded the throng of banqueters that the feast of reason was not yet concluded. Owing to the lateness of the hour, it was at first proposed to postpone the remaining speeches till all who honoured the day should meet in the Opera House in the evening, but this plan not being received with favour, the Mayor said that the speeches would be delivered at once. The Rev. Leonard Gaetz, formerly of Montreal, now of Red Deer, Alberta, Mr. D. W. Davis, M.P., Mr. Smith, of Edmonton, Dr. Brett, of Banff, Mr. Tweed, M.L.A., of Medicine Hat, Superintendent John Niblock and Major James Walker, one of the oldest of Calgary's old-timers, then addressed the people, briefly but hopefully and to the point, leaving excellent impressions of what the road would effect for Alberta.

OUT-DOOR LIFE IN ALBERTA.—This engraving is a sequel to the series of views illustrative of open-air life in the ranching country, which we published on the 28th of June last. Like the others of the series, it demands no further explanation than the mention of its whereabouts. Prof. Fream, in his oft-quoted treatise on agriculture in Canada, says that the prairie, whether flat or rolling, is less uninteresting than might be imagined; that its healthiness as a place of abode is beyond doubt, that the children who grow up there are the hardiest of young people, pleasant to look at and frank and winsome in their manners. No one has written with more enthusiasm on this subject than the Marquis of Lorne, who seems to think that the out-door life of Western Canada is, for the lover of nature, the sportsman, the artist or the seeker of health, the next thing to the existence of the millennium. We have already given long quotations from his description of the prairie. "What a variety!" he exclaims, referring to the bird-life. "The most common are blue-wing, teal, shoveller, dusky duck and mallard. Certainly there is no easier way of having wild fowl shooting than by a visit to

the North-West." Of the scenery and atmosphere he writes: "You gaze and the intense clearness of the air is such that you think you have never seen so distinctly or so far over such wide horizons before. Plateaux, hollows, ridges and plains lie beneath you, on and on, and there is nothing to keep the eye and mind from the sense of an indefinite vastness." But the scene changes before the tourist has penetrated far into Alberta, and as he advances he gradually escapes from the monotony of the prairie, and, at sight of the mountains, finds a new life thrill through his veins. The out-door life in such a country must be simply glorious.

LUMBER SCENES.—In this week's issue we present our readers with two further scenes illustrative of lumbering on the Ottawa. One of them shows Mr. J. R. Booth's lumber yard, Ottawa; the other, shows the lumber in process of being shipped. These scenes are in continuation of the series on the same subject which were published in this journal some time ago.

LAKE ST. LOUIS CANOE CLUB ANNUAL REGATTA.—Our readers who love aquatic amusements will enjoy the series of engravings of the Lake St. Louis Canoe Club regatta, which took place on the 19th ult. The arrangements, which had been carefully made, were admirably carried out, and, though the weather (as far as the first place as King Æolus, and later, Jupiter Pluvius, were concerned in it) was not altogether what all those entered for the races would have desired, the regatta was very far indeed from being unsuccessful. For some of the events the wind was just suited, and on the whole, barring the dispersing down-pour at the close, there might have been more reason to complain. Our engravings show the Lachine Boat House (a familiar sight to some of our readers), the boys' punt race and the tandem greeu race.

POINTE CLAIRE REGATTA.—In this issue will be found some striking illustrations of the Pointe Claire regatta, which took place on Saturday, the 2nd inst. Nothing was wanting to make the occasion enjoyable. The weather, though excessively sultry in the city, was delightful on the lake. The village of Pointe Claire, always attractive in summer, was in its gayest gala costume. The gathered throng was of ample variety. A good many were present from the city. Ladies were in force, adding, by their beauty and spirits, to the glory of the scene. Our engravings show the special race for sailing skiffs and canoes; the single scull race (start); the boy's double scull race (finish); and the boat-house and grand stand. The boat-house, if not technically faultless, is acknowledged to be a fine structure of its kind, the interior arrangements being very convenient and the spacious piazzas forming an admirable point of view. The scene here depicted was full of life, colour and manifold charms.

BAND OF THE 13TH REGIMENT, HAMILTON.—This engraving gives the *personnel* of one of the finest, if not the finest, of our Canadian military bands. Before critical audiences in the States as well as in Canada, the band of the 13th has been recognized to be of a completeness and efficiency unsurpassed on the continent. Illustrations of the officers of the regiment have already appeared in our columns.

HARVEST SCENE NEAR ST. JEROME.—This engraving is a characteristic illustration of the agricultural capabilities of our great North, of which St. Jerome is the gateway. For hundreds of miles through the back country, in rear of this thriving industrial town, there is farming land that is not surpassed in the Dominion. Apart from its economic suggestiveness, the picture is, as the title indicates, a very pretty harvest scene.

How M. Got Saved His Life.

M. Got, the *doyen* of the Comédie Française, has given to the public some interesting and amusing anecdotes of his life as an actor. In 1894 he will have completed his fifty years of service in the House of Molière. At the expiration of that period he intends to leave the stage altogether and pass the remainder of his days in the quiet village of Boulainvilliers, where he has lived for a considerable time. M. Got has all the appearance of a rural curé—white hair and a clean-shaven face. This ecclesiastical aspect nearly cost him his life once. It was during the Commune. He was living in London, whither the members of the Comédie Française had fled for safety, but found it necessary to go to Paris for a day or two to arrange some private affairs. This done, he was about to leave the French capital again, when he fell into the hands of the Communists. "Who are you?" they demanded. "I am Got, the *doyen* of the Comédie Française, and I am going to London." "You Got? Go along with you! We know you very well. You are the curé of Sainte Marie of Batignolles." Got denied the impeachment energetically, and pointed out that he had no tonsure, but all to no purpose. He was marched off with others to a cellar to await the decision of a court-martial. In the evening an officer and several soldiers took him out of this pestilential den, and told him, "Since you are a strolling player you can amuse us a little. Give us a recitation!" Got did his very best, and so pleased his captors that the officer said, "Ah, you may be Got after all! You can make off as soon as you like." Got took the hint, and managed to get back to London. The officer in command of the soldiers was an Italian, and M. Got attributes his deliverance partly to the fact that he was able to converse with him in his own language.