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PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED PUBLISHING
COMPANY.

We are forming a joint stock company to own and publish this journal. Its success as a commercial enterprise is now beyond doubt. The reception given the paper by the Press and the Public has been enthusiastic. The subscription lists keep swelling day by day. The advertising is steadily improving and the outlook generally is excellent. We started the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED with limited means, and have, single-handed, brought it to a period when the employment of additional capital is not only justified by the work done, the results achieved, and the certainty of success, but is required for the improvement, permanency and economic production of the paper. The proposed capital of the company is \$50,000, in shares of \$100, a notable portion of which is already subscribed by good business men, whose names are a guarantee of efficient and successful administration. Among these are:

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Applications for shares should be sent at once
to the undersigned, as we expect to close the stock
list in a few days.

G. E. DESBARATS & SON,
Publishers,
Montreal.



Prof. Geffcken has, it is announced, initiated an action against the Imperial prosecutor for violation of secrecy in private correspondence and for the unauthorized publication of intellectual property. He is preparing to issue a pamphlet entitled "Bismarck and the Imperial Tribunal."

A letter in the London *Times* shows, from official returns, that the Canadian Pacific lines in Ontario, not an integral part of the main line, have received three million dollars in subsidies, while on the Grand Trunk similar lines have received nine and a half million dollars. The letter asks: "For which company has the fatted calf been killed?"

The Dominion authorities have, it is announced, decided to publish in the *Canada Gazette* weekly an announcement of the copyrights issued by the Department of Agriculture, thus to notify collectors of customs of what works have been copyrighted. This is said to be a result of the recent interview of the Canadian book publishers with the Government.

The British Board of Trade returns show the exports during January to Canada to have been £423,561, a decrease of 7 per cent. as compared with January, 1888. The imports from Canada were £96,447, an increase of 49 per cent. In exports the decreases are chiefly in railroad and other classes of iron. In imports flour increased £3,504; cheese £3,415; fish, £10,042, and lumber, £15,626.

Within a couple of days of each other the respective Treasurers of Ontario and Quebec have made their budget speeches. In Ontario, with an estimated population of 2,154,786, the total receipts of the province amounted to \$3,489,944.81, and the expenditure to \$3,007,037.02, showing a surplus of \$482,907.79. In Quebec, with a population of 1,479,026, the ordinary receipts had amounted to \$3,738,228.29 and the expenditure to \$3,365,032.36, or a surplus of \$373,196.03. The figures of both provinces will be variously criticized, but we merely reproduce them as they were given.

Bracebridge, Muskoka, *Gazette* says: How is it with the Oka Indians settled in the township of Gibson? A stranger going through the settlement would imagine he was passing through a country settled by whites, if the buildings, clearances and growing crops were his guide. These people work the same as the whites, and take as much out of the soil; and the fact that they have no justices of the peace nor constables living amongst them, and never have any lawsuits, and rarely a quarrel which is not soon made right again, speaks volumes for their civilization, which was accomplished by missionaries. If it was possible to civilize this tribe, it is also possible to educate and civilize the Northwest Indians.

Some of the sensational liars on space, who have their headquarters at Ottawa, have again been feeding the American public with manufactured stories as to the destiny which is being prepared for Canada by its rulers. The people of the United States appear to like this kind of thing, and therefore it is to be presumed it is supplied to them of whole cloth manufacture. It was told, some time ago, that the Liberal leaders and a

great many of the people were keen for annexation; and now the story has gone to New York from the Canadian capital that Sir John Macdonald contemplates submitting to Parliament a series of measures creating an independent kingdom of Canada, under British protection, with one of the Royal family as the reigning head.

The *Cleveland Press* says: Canadian cotton manufacturers are jubilant. They are beating the American manufacturers of their goods in the Chinese markets. Their trade with China is not yet a year old, yet they have exported to that country 15,000 bales of cotton goods, and have a shipment of eight carloads on the way. One reason given for this is that they get cheaper rates of freight to the Pacific than the American manufacturers can get. But whatever the cause the fact remains that 4,000,000 Canadians are getting the best of 60,000,000 Americans in a market that has over 400,000,000 consumers in it, the most promising market, in fact, at the date, in the whole earth. It is not among the impossibilities that much American capital and skill will go to Canada and engage in manufacturing to supply this wonderful Chinese market. If it should, it would only be another proof that protection does not protect.

Recently the American papers told the story of an individual who forty years ago had deserted his family in the Southern States, and had settled in the North, but, learning of inquiries from his old home hastily decamped, a fugitive and a wanderer, leaving a second household and all his earthly possessions behind him. The writer pointed the moral of the life's mental suffering which this man must have endured, but there are many other persons in quite as unenviable a position. There are apparently not a few who are about to be made to suffer what they may have long feared, since the diary of Belle Starr, the noted female bandit of the American Indian Territory, has been obtained. It is replete with thrilling incidents and disclosures concerning crimes in Texas and the Indian Territory, and proves that innocent men have been sentenced on various occasions. The names of prominent persons are said to be connected with crimes committed in recent years. This woman, it is stated, had made no secret of her intention to publish the record. How much mental agony, then, must not some of her accomplices have suffered?

OUR ARCHIVES.

The Report for 1888 has just been issued. From it we learn that the last of the precious Haldimand Papers have been received. They number 232 volumes in all, and, with Bouquet's collection of 30 volumes, form a series of invaluable documents concerning a period of our history of great importance. The work of transcription in the Public Record Office in London is making progress, and acting under instructions, the transcribers are now engaged in making copies that run concurrently with the papers relating to Lower Canada, after the division of the old Province into two, in 1791. Those for Lower Canada, received this year, run from November, 1791, to September, 1793, and a portion of Lord Dorchester's administration, from 1793 to November, 1795. Those relating to Upper Canada cover the period from 1791 to 1803. Attention is drawn to the reports on the documents made in Paris.