

ness suggested by the contemplation of independent States of less than half a million souls that prompted the late President Barrios to unite, if possible, all Central America into a reasonably strong Republic. It was, on the other hand, the consciousness that, sooner or later, the Government of Washington, if not restrained by internal perils, would aim at the empire of the New World, that led Western Europe to rejoice at the breaking of the Republic in two. Had the North and the South remained apart, the balance of power on this continent would have been preserved. The precedent of successful separation might even have brought into existence an ultramontane or Pacific Republic. Under such circumstances both Canada and the nations of Central and South America would have run no risk of absorption. As it is, the power of our great and comparatively populous neighbour is a constant menace to the smaller States of the continent. Mr. Blaine has made himself the champion of the revised Monroe doctrine—a doctrine which would make the United States mistress of the New World from Point Barrow to Cape Horn, mistress of the Atlantic to its median line, and of the Pacific half way across. Against such pretension it is clearly the interest of Canada, of Mexico, of Central and of South America to protest with united energy.

THE LUCK OF THE GROSVENORS.

In 1676 Sir Thomas, the third Baronet, made the marriage that was to work a momentous change in the future and build up one of the greatest fortunes in the kingdom. His wife, Mary, the heiress of Alexander Davies, of Ebury, in Middlesex, brought him the freehold of a few grass fields, then only used for pasturing cows, which in process of time became of immense value as building land and the site of Grosvenor-square and the surrounding streets. One of these, Davies-street, commemorates her name. It was not, however, till nearly fifty years afterward, in the time of her son, Sir Richard, that the buildings were commenced and the golden tide of wealth set in, bringing with it a rapid accumulation of honours. In 1761 this Sir Richard's nephew and namesake was raised to the peerage as Baron Grosvenor, and further created Viscount Belgrave and Earl Grosvenor in 1784. His son became Marquess of Westminster in 1831, and the third Marquess received a dukedom in 1874. The good fortune of the Grosvenors had not culminated even in the match with the Ebury heiress, for about 1761 the first lord made another extraordinary acquisition. Soon after George III.'s marriage the ground on which Grosvenor-place now stands, with the adjacent estate, then the property of the Duke of Atholl, was offered for sale for £20,000, and, as it adjoined the grounds of Buckingham House, the King wished that it should be bought by the Crown. But Mr. Grenville, who was then Minister, refused to sanction the expenditure. It was finally sold by auction, and Lord Grosvenor became the purchaser, paying for it a price considered rather above its value. Another noble Lord had sent to bid for it, and was disappointed when his agent returned unsuccessful. "How was it," asked Lord—(whose descendants recall the transaction with unavailing regret.) "that you did not buy it?" "My Lord," replied the agent, "I could not conscientiously have offered what Lord Grosvenor did. He gave at the very least £200 more than it was worth!"

To all outward appearance he had made but a poor bargain. The site of the future Belgravia was, up to the year 1826, a clayey swamp called the Five Fields, intersected by mud banks and occupied only by a few sheds. The soil "retained so much water that no one would build there, and the 'Fields' were the terror of foot passengers proceeding from London to Chelsea after nightfall." Many people believe them to have been one of the burial places in use during the great plague of London. Nobody, in their wildest dreams, would have thought of inhabiting them.—*The Roll of Battle Abbey.*



HIS WORSHIP JACQUES GRENIER, ESQUIRE, MAYOR OF MONTREAL.—In the present issue of the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED we are happy to be able to gratify many of our readers with a fine portrait of our esteemed Mayor, Mr. Jacques Grenier. Long before he reached the well-earned position of high responsibility which he now occupies, Mr. Grenier was a familiar figure in our civic parliament, and in connection with all undertakings that tended to promote the public weal. He is one of the oldest of our men of business, having for nearly half a century been one of our most enterprising merchants. Mr. Grenier was born on the 20th of January, 1823, at Berthier en Haut, the fourth of a family of eight children. He came of a hardy, virtuous and industrious stock. His father belonged to the estimable and once highly influential class of *patrons-navigateurs*, whose hazardous profession was well calculated to elicit the qualities which the son's career has so admirably illustrated. In his early years our worthy mayor was himself no stranger to the perils of the water, as he often accompanied his father on his trips, and before he had well commenced his education, he knew not a little of the duties of a river sailor. When about ten years old he was placed at the commercial school of Berthier, then conducted by Mr. McConville, a gentleman of Irish origin. At the same academy were Mr. Cuthbert, seigneur of Berthier, and the late regretted Judge Mousseau. After some six years' instruction in the various branches, the future mayor entered the office of Mr. Sautalle, of Sorel, who was then doing a large general business; but after nine months' experience of indoor work, he returned home with the intention of resuming the more congenial occupation of his earlier years. It so happened that just then one of his boyhood's comrades, the late Mr. Pierre Plamondon, was about to open a store for the sale of cotton prints and other fabrics on St. Paul street, in this city, and to his counsel and recommendation it was owing that Mr. Grenier obtained a situation with Messrs. François and Jean Leclerc, whose store was on the site of the Richelieu Navigation Company's offices. He began with a very modest salary, and for some years he still yearned for the breezes of the river and free healthy life of the navigator. In those years—the early years of Queen Victoria's reign—the manner of conducting business differed considerably from that which prevails to-day. The ways of attracting customers were much more primitive. The *clérentle* of the young clerk's employers consisted largely of *voyageurs* of the Hudson Bay Company and shantymen, and it was part of the boy's duty to bring about, by adroitness and eloquence, such close relations between demand and supply as would be profitable to all concerned. The *voyageur*, entering in dilapidated garb, issued forth in a costume which, in his own estimation—the result of skillful argument—was fit for a prince. Mr. Grenier served in a subordinate position until 1845, when he thought it time to start on his own account. Having married Mlle. Frénette, the sister-in-law of Mr. Plamondon, he entered into partnership with the latter, which lasted for two years. Then he began a business, jointly with Mr. Martin, which he managed until 1857, when his public life commenced. It was at this date that he was first elected to the City Council, and three times in succession the same electors confirmed their original choice. In 1860 he went to Great Britain on business, crossing in the Hungarian, of tragic memory. In 1866 the partnership was dissolved, and he carried on the business on his own account. In 1872 he was elected by 600 majority for St. James Ward. Soon after he was made a member of the Finance Committee, of which he became chairman in 1880. His integrity and capacity in the discharge of his important functions created the utmost confidence in his administration, a confidence which was universally and flatteringly recognized in February last in his election by acclamation to the Mayor's chair, as successor to the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott. That high position he had frequently declined, when offered in previous years by admiring friends, preferring to remain at the head of the Finance Committee, the duties of which trust it was deemed that no one else could discharge so well. He has also been chairman of the Market, License and Water Works Committees, and for five years presided over the civic department of police. When he retired from this last position, he was presented with a portrait by the officers of the force. Mr. Grenier has also filled several other important offices, such as *marguillier* in Notre Dame parish, member of the Catholic School Commission, and president of the Hochelaga Bank and of the Banque du Peuple. He has also an interest in some important manufacturing institutions—especially the Hudon, Valleyfield and St. Anne cotton factories. Mayor Grenier suffered a sad blow recently in the death of his son, in which affliction he had the sympathy of the entire community.

FARMING IN MANITOBA.—SETTLER'S SHANTY, FIRST YEAR.—In this engraving and that which follows our readers have some further illustrations of the temporary abodes of the Manitoba pioneer in his first year's experience of his home. Unlike the tar-papered bachelor's "shack," of which we gave a view in a former issue, there is about these first year residences an air of cheerfulness and (if one could only peep inside) even of comfort. The appearance of the figures in the family group in the second engraving

would seem to indicate that they have left more comfortable homes in one of the older provinces when, for the prize of 160 or 320 acres, they undertook to submit to the inconveniences of pioneer life. The genuine homesteader, who complies with the Government regulations, is, when once located, as safe in the possession of his holding as if he had the patent from the Crown.

SETTLER'S FARM, SECOND YEAR.—This engraving of a farm, situated among the bluffs near Rapid City, Western Manitoba, is a fair sample of the home of the second year's pioneer. The house is constructed of poplar logs cut in the neighbourhood, with thatched roof, two windows and a tin chimney. The whole dwelling has cost the settler little more than his own time. That mixed farming is what is best is now becoming generally recognized. Stock-raising is certainly a sure investment, pleasant and profitable, and humbly as the subject of our illustration may have started on his new career—with half a dozen cows, perhaps a yoke of oxen, thirty or forty sheep, and some poultry—in a very few years he will be as comfortably off as his heart can desire. There are still in Manitoba thousands of acres of free land well suited for mixed farming. In the best cultivated wheat districts Government lands are very scarce. The newcomer or inexperienced settler will act more prudently in starting with a little stock than by going extensively into wheat raising and expending large sums on the purchase of machinery.

TYPICAL MANITOBA FARM.—The absence of the big barn may detract, to Eastern eyes, from the appearance of this picture. It has been said that for a good meal one should go to the farm with a small dwelling house and the big barn. In Manitoba the wheat stacks take the place of the barn. If they are plentiful and plump one is sure to fare well. As soon as it is thrashed the grain is nearly always taken by teams to the tall grain elevator at the nearest station. Our illustration will correct the common notion that the Western Manitoba farm is a bleak flat plain. The site of the house, just south of a natural poplar bluff, is aptly chosen. In the distance are more bluffs; the land is gently rolling, and, could we view the farm from other points, there would be new features of interest. It is, of course, quite the rule for each farmer to think that he has the most attractive site in the district.

SERGEANT C. M. HALL, 79TH BATTALION, WINNER OF THE GRAND AGGREGATE.—In our last number the name of Sergeant M. Hall, of the 79th Battalion, was by inadvertence omitted from the description of the matches in which he and Private Burns played so distinguished a part.

I ZINGARI VS. QUEBEC CRICKET TEAM.—The group presented in this engraving comprises the portraits of gentlemen who took part in a match recently played on the Plains of Abraham, Quebec, between I Zingari and that city. The former team was composed entirely of Ontario men; the latter, of five Quebec men, two from the Governor-General's party, three from the fleet and Major Wrench, of Halifax. The match was thoroughly enjoyable. The bowling of the Western men was too much for the Quebecs, who were defeated. The match was a pleasant feature in a round of amusements which comprised balls, picnics and dinners, making altogether a delightful season of gaiety for the favoured ones. The Ontario team, brought by Mr. J. A. Barron, mainly from Hamilton and Toronto, were victorious by an inning and 57 runs. For the winners Messrs. Winslow, Stratton and Collins played a good inning, and for Quebec Major Wrench (14) and Messrs. Morecomb (11) and J. Burstall (10) alone reached double figures. In the second inning Mr. J. Burstall hit well and hard for 31. The score is as follows:—

QUEBEC.	
First Inning.	
Mr. W. Stevens, R.N., c Gillespie, b Dickey	3
Mr. A. H. McMahon, b Dickey	4
Major Wrench, b Dickey	14
Mr. Boakes, b Dickey	0
Mr. W. J. Morecomb, R.N., c Stratton, b McGivern	11
Mr. L. H. Umfreville, R.N., b McGivern	1
Hon. J. Stanley, b McGivern	10
Mr. J. Burstall, b Dickey	0
Mr. Lambton Sewell, b Dickey	0
Mr. Harcourt Smith, not out	0
Mr. J. White, run out	10
Extras	57
Total	100
Second Inning.	
Mr. W. Stevens, R.N., b McGivern	0
Mr. A. H. McMahon, lb w b McGivern	3
Major Wrench, b Dickey	3
Mr. Boakes, b McGivern	0
Mr. W. J. Morecomb, R.N., absent	11
Mr. L. H. Umfreville, R.N., b McGivern	3
Hon. J. Stanley, b McGivern	31
Mr. J. Burstall, b Gillespie	9
Mr. Lambton Sewell, not out	3
Mr. Harcourt Smith, b Gillespie	0
Mr. J. White, b Gillespie	4
Extras	50
Total	100
I ZINGARI.	
First Inning.	
Mr. A. Winslow, b J. L. nley	24
Mr. W. A. Stratton, b Boakes	14
Mr. C. Gillespie, c McMahon, b Stanley	35
Mr. A. H. Collins, c Smith, b Burstall	4
Mr. C. W. Harvey, b Burstall	4
Mr. F. S. Dickey, b Burstall	1
Mr. H. E. Price, b Stevens	5
Mr. W. P. Parker, b Stevens	1
Mr. J. Barron, not out	1
Mr. J. Stirling, b Burstall	13
Mr. H. McGivern, b Burstall	99
Extras	174
Total	244