

JOURNALISM IN SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke is not lacking in newspaper enterprise. There are four newspapers published here—two in English, two in French. These are the *Gazette*, edited by Mr. Edwin Avery; the *Examiner*, edited by Mr. W. A. Moorehouse; *Le Pionnier*, edited by Mr. J. A. Chicoyne, and *Le Progres de l'Est*, edited by Mr. L. Belanger. They are all first-class papers and ably conducted.

THE MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT OF SHERBROOKE.

The city is divided into four wards—North, South, East and Centre. The civic administration of Sherbrooke is looked upon as a model one, yielding good public buildings, good streets, excellent gas and electric light. An efficient police service and fire brigade have all been provided. Nevertheless, to day the city's debt, amounting to \$160,000, represents only the aid which Sherbrooke has given to different railway enterprises running into the city. The present mayor is Mr. J. A. Chicoyne, editor and proprietor of *Le Pionnier*, and the present City Council consists of the following gentlemen:—Wm. Murray, Major Wood, H. A. Odell, D. McManamy, Louis Dupuy, L. C. Belanger, G. G. Bryant, M. Read, Andrew Paton and S. Fortier. The following are the civic officials:—Mr. Wm. Griffith, secretary-treasurer; Mr. F. J. Griffith, assistant secretary-treasurer. There are few cities of its size which can lay claim to such a well administered and capable fire brigade as Sherbrooke. Under the able management of its chief, Mr. Robt. Davidson, who is also Chief of Police, it has earned the reputation of being the best fire brigade in the province, excepting, of course, the cities of Montreal and Quebec. The department is divided into three sections,—West, Centre and East, having a fire station in each, so that each portion of the city can be rapidly reached in case of fire. The headquarters of the brigade at the central station are a model of neatness and order. The department possesses two steam fire engines—one of the Silsby make, the other manufactured by the Merryweather Company; one chemical engine; a hook and ladder apparatus; four hose reels and a hose supply wagon, capable of carrying 4,000 feet of hose. There are in addition to these provisions against fire, there are 61 hydrants in the city supplied with water from the re-ervoir of the city water works, which gives in the mercantile portion of the city a pressure of 100 lbs. to the square inch. The water supply, gas and electric light are furnished by the works of the Sherbrooke Gas and Water Company.

THE SHERBROOKE BOARD OF TRADE.

In 1889 the Sherbrooke Board of Trade was incorporated. It is composed of the leading merchants, manufacturers and business men of the city. The officers for 1890 are Andrew Paton, president; William Murray, vice-president; F. C. Thompson, secretary. The council of the Board of Trade consists of the following gentlemen: F. P. Buck, Gustavus Lucke, H. C. Wilson, A. W. Oliver, W. S. H. Dresser, Walter Blue, J. S. Mitchell, D. McManamy, J. H. Gendron and W. R. Webster. The main objects of the Board are to encourage the introduction of any new enterprises tending to advance the development and growth of the city.

CHURCHES AND SCHOOLS OF SHERBROOKE.

Sherbrooke is rich in religious institutions. The Protestant churches are solid, commodious edifices, and are distributed as follows: Church of England, two; Methodist, one; Presbyterian, one; Baptist, one; Congregational, one. They are well supported and maintained. It can be truthfully said that one of the pleasant features of Sherbrooke is that religious jars and animosities are unknown. The public schools, divided into elementary and high schools, are under the direction of two Boards—the one Protestant, the other Roman Catholic. Amongst the Roman Catholic institutions there is a school under the management of the Christian Brothers. The hospital, building, large and commodious, is in course of construction to provide for the increasing demands for more hospital accommodation. A Protestant hospital is also in contemplation to meet the wants of the St. Francis district. A large amount of money has already been subscribed and a site selected.

The Roman Catholic diocese of Sherbrooke was created in 1864. The Rev. Antoine Racine, rector of one of the leading churches of Quebec, was appointed its first Bishop. His Lordship, who is a man of deep learning and great executive ability, was in his early days a missionary in the Eastern Townships. The present diocese comprises the whole of the district of St. Francis and small portions of the Township of Shefford, Brome and Beauce. The Roman Catholic Seminary of St. Charles Borromeé, which is situated opposite the Bishop's Palace, was founded in 1875 and incorporated in 1879. The Rev. Father Roy is the present superior. There are 220 students in the seminary, and, there being no religious test, all the Provinces and many of the American States are represented in its class rooms. Nowhere, perhaps, in the Province, or more harmoniously together than in the city of Sherbrooke, where the population is about equally divided, and no perfectly understood.

LITERATURE, ART AND SCIENCE IN SHERBROOKE.

One of the most beneficial institutions which Sherbrooke possesses is the Library and Art Union. The Library and

Art Union, as its name suggests, is a union of the citizens of Sherbrooke, irrespective of nationality or creed, to provide the residents with means of literary and art culture. For the past ten years the association has maintained a free reading room, a public library and a natural history museum, and has provided lectures and entertainments. The building (see illustration), erected specially for its accommodation, is situated on the banks of the Magog river in the centre of the city. On the ground floor is a fine large reading room, abundantly supplied with periodicals and made attractive with pictures, cases of birds and other objects of interest. Adjoining are the library and museum, the former containing 3,000 volumes and the latter an interesting collection, in which the mineral resources of this section are well represented. From the curator's room entrance is obtained to the art gallery, which occupies the second and third floors, has a fine glassed roof and is admirably adapted for the purpose for which it was constructed. There are now about fifty pictures in the gallery, a portion belonging to the Union and the remainder lent. The art gallery is also fitted with moveable seats and stage properties, for use on special occasions when lectures and entertainments are provided by the Union, the seating capacity being about 400. The establishment of the Library and Art Union and the erection of the handsome building in which it has its quarters, are mainly the work of Mr. Samuel F. Morey, inspector of the Eastern Townships Bank, who has devoted some years of patient labour to the successful accomplishment of this patriotic work.

THE UNIVERSITY OF BISHOP'S COLLEGE.

Within three miles of Sherbrooke lies the village of Lennoxville, the seat of Bishop's College University. The arts and divinity faculties of the institution are carried on the college buildings at Lennoxville, its law faculty has in its classes in Sherbrooke and its medical faculty in Montreal. In connection with the college there is the famous college school, which has turned out so many young men who have earned distinction in the various walks of professional and business life. The institution, although under the government of the Church of England, admits persons of all religious denominations to its educational course.

SHERBROOKE'S SPLENDID WATER POWER.

Perhaps the most important point about Sherbrooke is its magnificent water power, which is unequalled in this part of Canada, and gives Sherbrooke the name by which it is sometimes called—"the Lowell of Lower Canada." It is formed from the fall of the River Magog into the St. Francis, a descent of 120 feet within a distance of three quarters of a mile. This power is permanent in character, ample in volume and easily controlled. The River Magog takes its rise in Lake Memphremagog, a sheet of water about 15 miles distant and 30 miles in length. Half way between Sherbrooke and Lake Memphremagog is Little Magog Lake, some 10 miles in length, at the outlet of which gates have been placed so as to control the supply of water to the Magog River. It will be readily understood that these two lakes form an enormous reservoir to draw upon, so that in seasons of the greatest drought the water power of the Magog River can always be depended upon. The attention of capitalists and all who are interested in manufacturing industries is called to the excellent opportunity offered for the erection of manufacturing establishments on the river. The water power and all its privileges, which are not more than one half utilized, belong to the British American Land Company, an English corporation. They are prepared to sell any of the water privileges controlled by them on the river, and will, moreover, engage to take a certain amount of stock in the buildings of any acceptable manufacturing enterprise which may be established here. When the extent of water power available, the position of Sherbrooke as a railway centre, having rapid communication in all directions, and the other advantages offered are all taken into consideration, there are few places in the country that present such opportunities for intending manufacturers. It may be further said that the city corporation would, not improbably, be disposed to grant a bonus of some kind, either in cash or in exemption from taxation for a term of years, to any bona-fide manufacturing companies permanently establishing their works in the locality.

THE FUTURE OF SHERBROOKE.

If Sherbrooke continues to advance in the future as it has in the past, there is no reason why it should not, within the next few years' time, become a place of over 25,000 inhabitants. It has within it all the elements to make it prosperous. The present population are enterprising and pushing, and if they will continue, without distinction of race and creed, to join in all that tends to the advancement and development of their natural resources, the capital of the Eastern Townships is assured of a brilliant future.

An Important Business.

G. A. Le Baron is one of the most energetic and enterprising business men of Sherbrooke. He has worked up a large business in buggies and farm machinery, also is one of the largest piano, organ and sewing machine dealers in the Province. The building to the right is a small portion of his buggy and implement emporium, the one to the left his music parlours.

The Eastern Townships Agricultural Association.

This association was established under special act of incorporation in May, 1885, and is, as its name indicates, a strictly Eastern Townships organization. This section of the country—the garden of the province—has long been noted for its advancement and progress in agriculture, and for the energy and enterprise of its business men and manufacturers. It was thought that through the united action of the farmers of the Eastern Townships with the business men of Sherbrooke, a central annual exhibition could be held, and, if managed on business principles, made a success, and be of great benefit to the agricultural and commercial interests, not only of the Townships, but of the Province generally. The association was formed with a capital of \$25,000. Among the original incorporators and directors are such well known public men as the late Hon. John Henry Pope, Hon. Senator Cochrane, Hon. J. G. Robertson, M.P.P., Hon. C. C. Colby, M.P., Robert N. Hall, M.P., Hon. George Baker, Sidney A. Fisher, M.P., and Hiram S. Foster, of Brome, Col. Patton and others. The list of shareholders includes the names of well-known men from all parts of the Townships. Thirty-five acres of beautifully situated land in the city of Sherbrooke, east of the St. Francis river, were purchased, drained and levelled, large and commodious buildings were erected, and a half mile track was built. The association has now, therefore, one of the most complete and beautiful fair grounds in Canada having expended thereon upwards of \$35,000.

Five annual exhibitions have been held, all of which have been of marked success. In the year 1886 the Dominion grant of \$10,000 and the Provincial grant of \$5,000 were allotted to the association, and the exhibition was formally opened by the then Governor-General, Lord Lansdowne. With the exception of these grants and a special grant of \$2,000 last year from the Provincial Government, and an annual aid from the city of Sherbrooke of \$1,500, these exhibitions have been self-sustaining, an evidence of what can be done by energy and enterprise, combined with practical business management. Sherbrooke is remarkably well situated for exhibitions of this character, surrounded as it is by the finest farming section of the country, which numbers among its farmers such well known stock-breeders as the Hon. M. H. Cochrane, Messrs. Vernon, Judah and Pomroy, of Compton, Rufus H. Pope, M.P., of Cookshire, the Hon. George B. Baker, of Sweetsburg, Messrs. Pierce and Ball, of Stanstead, etc. Being, moreover, a railway centre second to none in Canada, Sherbrooke affords splendid facilities for both exhibitors and visitors from all parts of the Dominion and the northern New England States. Over 28,000 visitors passed through the gates during the exhibition of 1889. The directors expect that, owing to the increase in the prize list and the ever-growing popularity of their Fairs, the number will this year mount up to 40,000.

We would call the attention, therefore, of our readers, and especially such of them as are breeders of thoroughbred stock, and manufacturers and wholesale dealers generally, to the advertising advantages afforded by such an institution as the Sherbrooke Exhibition. Our illustrations give a partial idea of the size of the ground and character of the buildings, as well as of the magnificent view of the city of Sherbrooke that is obtained from the Fair grounds.

The present officers of the Eastern Townships Agricultural Association are Messrs. James R. Wodward, president; James A. Cochrane, vice-president; C. A. French, chairman of the executive committee, and H. R. Fraser, secretary-treasurer. Portraits of these gentlemen appear in this issue.

Jeanne D'Arc in Opera.

The full-dress rehearsal of "Jeanne d'Arc," a spectacular equestrian opera, was performed at the Hippodrome in Paris. Our correspondent informs us that 970 persons took part in it, and M. Widor, the composer of the score, on horseback, led the choruses, a mounted band, and a number of harpists in a gallery close to the roof. The latter accompanied the singing of the saints, the *Archangel Michael* and subordinate angels, some of whom fly down in the final scene to console the martyr maiden. The heroine is an Italian, who displays great skill in the pantomimic art. Her gestures are most expressive, and, notwithstanding that they keep time to the music, appear natural. She is a graceful horsewoman, and rides cross-saddle. Her horse cost £800, and her five costumes surpass in beauty and archaeological correctness even those worn by Sarah Bernhardt. In the first act *Joan* is at Domrémy, among cows, goats and poultry, all of which have been carefully trained. The scenery is ingeniously contrived. A circular screen of wire gauze fourteen yards high runs all round the arena a few yards in front of the lowest row of seats. Upon the inside of the circle is painted the scenery, but this does not interfere with the transparency of the metallic gauze, which is invisible to those near it and allows the spectators to see the paintings on the farther side of the arena. The career of Joan of Arc has probably never been treated from a scenic point of view in a manner so satisfactory to those who have studied it well in history. The piece ends with a gilded equestrian statue of the heroine rising above the blazing pile on which she has been martyred, and the Genius of France with the chorus chanting in her praise.—*Daily News*.