

The Dominion Illustrated.

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THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED PUBLISHING COMPANY (Limited), Publishers,
GEORGE E. DESBARATS, MANAGER,
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13th JULY, 1889.

From *The Canada Gazette*, 22nd June, 1889:

"Public Notice is hereby given that under 'The Companies Act,' letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of Canada, bearing date the 27th May, 1889, incorporating Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., Hon. George A. Drummond, Senator, Andrew Robertson, Chairman, Montreal Harbour Commissioners, Richard B. Angus, director Canadian Pacific Railway, Hugh McLennan, forwarder, Andrew Allan, shipowner, Adam Skaife, merchant, Edward W. Parker, clerk, Dame Lucy Anne Bossé, wife of George E. Desbarats, George Edward Desbarats, A.B., I.L.B., publisher, and William A. Desbarats, publisher, all of the city of Montreal and Province of Quebec; Gustavus W. Wicksteed, Queen's Counsel, and Sandford Fleming, C.M.G., Civil Engineer, of the city of Ottawa and Province of Ontario, and J. H. Brownlee, Dominion Land Surveyor, of the city of Brandon and Province of Manitoba, for the purpose of carrying on the business of engraving, printing and publishing in all the branches of the said several businesses and including publication of a newspaper and other periodical publications, by the name of 'The Dominion Illustrated Publishing Company (Limited),' with a total capital stock of fifty thousand dollars divided into 500 shares of one hundred dollars.

Dated at the office of the Secretary of State of Canada, this 21st day of June, 1889.

J. A. CHAPLEAU,
Secretary of State."

THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED PUBLISHING COMPANY, LIMITED.

At a meeting of the directors of this Company, held this day, at the offices of the Company, 73 St. James street, Montreal, the following officers were elected:

Sir Donald A. Smith, K.C.M.G., M.P., President.
George E. Desbarats, Managing Director.
William A. Desbarats, Secretary-Treasurer.

EXTRACTS FROM THE ENGLISH PRESS.

PICTORIAL ART IN CANADA.—The *Dominion Illustrated* is a weekly paper published in Montreal and Toronto by G. E. Desbarats & Son; and, judging from a recent issue now before us, its conductors have little to learn from the old country. Eminent Canadians and notable scenes are represented by engravings showing much delicacy and ripeness of artistic skill.

Greenock Daily Telegraph.

May 25th.

As its name implies, *The Dominion Illustrated* is a Canadian paper, but none the less is it filled with matter of interest to Englishmen. Its illustrations, based on photographs taken of the actual scenes, are in themselves a more than ordinary attraction, whilst its articles, stories, reviews, &c., are well written. English ladies, too, can discover here the fashions of their sisters over the water.

Grantham Journal.

May 25th.

"THE DOMINION ILLUSTRATED."—We have received a copy of this Canadian pictorial weekly. It is exceedingly well got out, the illustrations—which are all engravings—being remarkable. The London office is in Bouverie street.

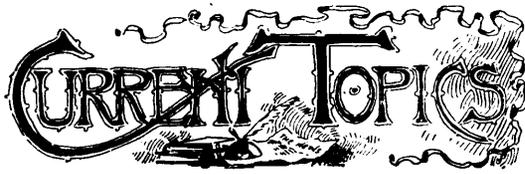
Leamington Times.

Saturday, May 25th.

The Dominion Illustrated is an excellent example of pictorial journalism, and is an exponent of Canadian interests and opinions. It is now issued in Montreal, Toronto, and London.

Manchester Guardian.

May 27th.



Acadia has had its celebration as well as Quebec. While the city of Champlain was gay with banners and music, and thousands of Canada's sons from all parts of the continent were gathered on the site of Cartier's historic place of sojourn by the little Lairet, the descendants of the Remnant of 1755 were rejoicing with their leaders at the silver wedding of their highest seat of learning. The College of St. Joseph, of Memramcook, N.B., is to the Acadians what Laval University is to the French-speaking population of this province. The celebration was most enthusiastic, and was attended by representatives of all the Maritime Provinces, both clerical and lay. Bishops Sweeney and Rogers being among the former, and the Hon. Mr. Landry, M.P., among the latter. The popular member for Kent replied on behalf of the alumni of the institution to the address presented to them by the actual students of the college. The Rev. Fathers Lefebvre, Cormier and McDevitt took part in the religious service in the parish church, and the Rev. Abbé Belliveau preached an eloquent sermon. St. Joseph College has, it is said, infused new life into the Acadians, with new pride in their own language and in the memories of their race.

We see by some of the Nova Scotian papers that Abbé Casgrain's revelations, based on documents unearthed in the departmental archives of France and the British Museum, touching the events that preceded the expulsion of the Acadians, have aroused considerable interest among the historical students of the Maritime Provinces. The learned abbé has drawn attention to some glaring omissions in the volume of "Selections from the Public Documents of the Province of Nova Scotia," especially in that portion of it which relates to the Acadian French. Abbé Casgrain's papers will not, we may be sure, be left unanswered.

Canada has of late been losing some of her most noteworthy public men. The grave has hardly closed over the Hon. Messrs. Ryan, Dunsmuir and Gray, when the announcement is made that the Hon. John Norquay, of Manitoba, has been suddenly carried off by heart disease. Mr. Norquay was no ordinary man. His rise to a position of honour was typical of the growth of his native province, to which he was so fondly attached. The deceased statesman was born in St. Andrew's Manitoba, on the 8th May, 1841. Mr. Norquay was not only a native of Manitoba, but had also a strain of Indian blood in his veins. Mr. Norquay first came to the front after the Riel troubles of 1869-70. He was made Minister of Public Works in the first ministry after the settlement of the troubles in 1871. In the Manitoba Assembly he sat for High Bluff from 1870 to 1874. He resigned with his colleagues in 1874, but became Provincial Secretary in the following year, in the Davies administration, and resumed the office of Public Works in 1876. Two years later he became Premier, being the head of what was known as the Norquay-Royal administration, in which he held the portfolio of Treasurer. Mr. Royal, differing with his leader on a question of public policy, resigned. This administration held power until the Red River Valley question upset his govern-

ment, and the present Premier, Mr. Greenway, came into power.

The late Frederick McKenzie will be remembered as the friend of those creatures that are far too often friendless. Many years of his life and a good share of his private means were devoted to the relief of the poor dumb beasts, whose condition is, in so many instances, a reproach to civilized mankind. As the champion of the speechless victims of the speaking brute, he merits our kindest remembrance. Ever generous and genial, in his defence of the weak he was chivalrous. Would that we had more of the same type of knighthood?

Farewell! farewell! but this I tell
To thee, thou wedding guest!
He prayeth well who loveth well
Both man and bird and beast.

He prayeth best, who loveth best
All things both great and small;
For the dear God who loveth us,
He made and loveth all.

It is satisfactory to learn that an arrangement has been concluded between England and the United States which tends to avert any collision between the authorities and seal-hunters, or between rival seal-hunters in Behring Sea. The *pro tempore* settlements are better than none at all; but it is a pity that a question of such importance, as the rights of British subjects, should be left even for a season in doubt. In this case, the claims which gave rise to the controversy are simply preposterous, and ought not to have been entertained for even an hour. In Newfoundland, the French shore problem is still a source of trouble to our fellow-colonists. Then, again, there is the Alaska boundary—a heritage from our *temps de malaise* with Russia. As to our endless Atlantic Fisheries *imbroglio*, to touch it would be *infandum renovare dolorem*.

The wildest of all projects, since filibustering came into fashion, is the scheme of a Franco-Irish Republic, which is to supersede the Dominion. That it should have been conceived in Chicago, still reeking with Cronin's blood, is enough to show that no reputable Irish-Americans have art or part in it. The proposal is that Ontario, whose objections are foreseen, should be handed over to the United States. The Province of Quebec is expected to "go halvers" with the conquerors. The Maritime Provinces, Manitoba, the North-West and British Columbia, are apparently to be left to their own devices. We fear the plan of a Franco-Irish combination would succeed but poorly, even if the French element could be induced to consent to it, which it is not likely to do. The alternative scheme is to purchase Lower California from Mexico. The story reads like a *canard*.

Now that Quebec has raised a monument to its Breton pioneer, it is worthy of mention that the British consul at Brest has just published a report on the condition of the peasant proprietors of Brittany. He gives them credit for great natural aptitude for agriculture, but points out several disadvantages under which they labour. The farmers lack means to furnish themselves with proper implements, or to bear the expense of draining. On the whole, he concludes that the peasant proprietary system in Brittany has hardly been a success. The women do much of the drudgery, and the harassed, worried expression which seems to be characteristic of the people, does not argue either prosperity or contentment. Possibly the picture is overdrawn; but, if it comes near the truth at all, the descendant of the Bretons