

# PICTORIAL TIMES

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY THE

PICTORIAL TIMES PUBLISHING CO

1592 NOTRE DAME STREET

MONTREAL.

JAS. G. ARMSTRONG, Manager.

TERMS:

PER ANNUM . . . . . \$2.50  
SINGLE COPIES . . . . . 5 Cts.

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"PICTORIAL TIMES"

Box 138 P. O.,  
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MONTREAL, FEBRUARY 5, 1887

A Province should be governed precisely like a bank. The First Minister is the president thereof; the members of the Cabinet are the directors, and the members of the Legislature, representing the people, are the shareholders. In this wise, the exchequer will always be kept properly balanced, extravagant disbursements will be avoided and general prosperity will follow.

It is satisfactory to read that the Imperial authorities have made up their minds to take action in the settlement of the fisheries. There is no need to go beyond the bounds of diplomacy, and spite of a certain amount of senatorial and congressional "bluntness", we have reason to believe that the American people will meet us half way.

The small towns are sending their congratulations to the Queen on the advent of the fiftieth anniversary of her coronation and receiving messages of acknowledgment in return. Montreal has not yet moved in this direction. Pending other steps, which will doubtless be taken later, would it not be well for the Corporation to send a preliminary greeting by wire?

The cause of prohibition is making unexpected advances in the United States, the country of all others where the use of hard liquor is best known and most freely indulged in. In Tennessee, one of the leading Southern States, the Senate has passed the prohibition amendment to the state constitution, by the overwhelming vote of thirty one to two.

While all the preparations for the winter Carnival are being rapidly and successfully put forward, there is a complaint that the funds are not so readily sent in. From all appearances, this is going to be the most magnificent winter spectacle ever held in Montreal, and there need be no fear that all investments in its success will fully pay for themselves.

Notwithstanding the drawbacks of winter travel, immigration continues

steadily passing into Manitoba and the Northwest. This is as it should be. The Northwest is the future heart of Canada and it must be settled as rapidly as possible, so as to pay an interest on the cost of the Pacific Railway. Both the government and the railway are deeply interested in the speedy sales of their lands.

Mr Ingalls—the same who made the violent speech against England, in the United States Senate, last week—claims that Canada should be annexed to the Union. Not so fast. Annexation may be viewed with equanimity, but there is no hurry about it. Canada can afford to wait, and decide, in her own good time, whether independence is not preferable to annexation.

M. John Bright, with his usual boldness and directness, comes out strongly against the scheme of Imperial Federation. But there surely was no need to be abusive. The project is still inchoate, not having yet arrived at the tentative stage, but it has elements of fascination about it, which naturally inflame the imagination of the young and patriotic.

The change of government in the Province of Quebec need not lead to a violent change of policy. The Provinces are not ruled like the Dominion. Their material development is their main mission, and all legislation should be directed to that one object. This includes the finances, public works, agriculture, settlement of the Crown Lands, and the encouragement of home industries.

## PERSONAL.

Sir George Stephen, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is connected by marriage with the family of the late Lord Iddesleigh, Sir Stafford Northcote

Sir John's standing for several different constituencies during the forthcoming elections, is in accordance with an ancient British Custom.

Sir Charles Tupper and Sir Alexander Campbell have exchanged places. The one enters the Federal chamber and the other may go to London as High Commissioner.

Allan Edson, the glory of our Eastern Townships, has received the Colonial medal and diploma for his water color and oil paintings, at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition.

Sir Donald Smith, sitting in Parliament as an independent, will make a most worthy representative of the large financial, industrial and commercial interests of Montreal.

The arrival of Lord and Lady Lansdowne in Montreal, makes the week preceding the Carnival one of comparative festivity. The Vice-Royal entertainments, will not begin, however, until after that event.

The relations between Sir Charles Tupper and Mr. Andrew Robertson, of Montreal, extend beyond simple friendship. Some years ago, a son of Sir Charles married a daughter of Mr. Robertson's.

Mr. Charles Dent, the well known essayist and journalist, has gone into journalism. He has established at Toronto a weekly entitled "Arcturus," which promises well and to which we wish every success.

Hon. Ruggles Church, just raised to the Court of Queen's Bench, for Quebec, is remarkable for his dual vocation. He first graduated in medicine, and was ever afterward called "Doctor", and then took his degree in the law. He ought to be an authority in medical jurisprudence.

Captain Byng, A. D. C. to the Governor General, and the fifth son of the late Earl of Stratford, has just been married to Lady Winifred Herbert, eldest daughter of the Earl of Carnarvon. On the occasion the bride wore a diamond spray, the gift of Sir George and Lady Stephen.

## OUR PICTURES.

BOXING, as represented on our outer page, is a familiar scene with snowshoers, and while the amusement is indulged in by all the Clubs, the artist has singled out the Montreal St. George Club for the subject of his sketch.

THE FATAL SHOT represents the critical and culminating point in a long and weary spell of deer stalking in the primeval forests of Muskoka. The noble animal is brought to bay at length, and the unerring ball of the huntsman brings him down never to rise again. The spirited sketch is from the pencil of a Canadian artist, Charles Kendrick.

BURYING THE TELEGRAPH WIRES in New-York is a lesson we might learn in Canada, in such large cities as Montreal and Toronto, for instance. The method of employing the Dorsett conduit for this purpose is illustrated in our sketch. The conduit has twenty-four iron ducts each of which is capable of containing one hundred insulated wires. At every street-crossing there is a manhole, affording easy access to the conduit. A leading wire was first run through and then a big hawser, to which the cable was attached. The cable was then pushed into place and pulled through by horse and man power. Two large cables containing 35 wires each, were then put through without interruption. The whole operation was very simple.

NIAGARA TUNNELIZED.—The scheme is to construct a subterranean tunnel from the water-level below the Falls (marked X in the illustration), extending through the solid rock to the Upper Niagara River, at a point about one mile above the Falls, where a head of 120 feet is obtained. The tunnel thence extends parallel with the shores of the river one and one-half miles, at an average depth of 100 feet below the surface of the earth, and at a distance of about 400 feet from the navigable waters of the river, with which it is connected by means of conduits or lateral tunnels. The main tunnel will be circular, and thirty feet in diameter as far up as Port Day, and will gradually diminish above that point in accordance with the number of mills which have yet to empty their tail-waters into it, until, at the upper end, it will be of the same area as the cross-tunnels which flow into it at that point. Between Port Day and the upper end of the tunnel the town plot is to be laid out, with streets running at right angles to the main tunnel. The power thus obtained is estimated at two hundred and sixty thousand horse-power, or in other words to a supply of five hundred horse-power each to four hundred factories. The cost of the scheme is estimated at 800,000, to 1,000,000, and the work is to be executed by an army of 10,000 Italian labourers.

## CANADIAN HISTORY.

xxi.—"Wilhelm" inquires into the origin of New Holland, the present New York. The discoverer of the American Rhine was Hendrik Hudson, a navigator in the service of Dutch merchants, and those settled along its banks on their own account. This discovery dates from 1609, one year after the foundation of Quebec.

xxii.—This same Hendrik Hudson was also the discoverer of Hudson's Bay

in 1610. He never returned from this expedition, having been abandoned, with his son and others, by his mutinous sailors. Hudson's object was that of all the explorers of his time, the discovery of a passage to China and the East Indies.

xxiii.—In answer to a query it may be stated that the original seat of the Hurons was a small strip of territory or a peninsula in the southern extremity of Georgian Bay, near Lake Simcoe. Its area was 75 miles by 24, and contained no less than 30,000 souls, distributed in 18 villages.

xxiv.—Champlain discovered these in 1615, and remained some time at their principal village Carhagouha, supposed to the same as that afterward known among the French as St. Jean-Baptiste, and situated within the limits of the present township of Orillia.

xxv.—These Hurons called themselves Wendats, whence the more modern name of Wyandots. The word "Huron" is said to be of French origin, referring to the *hure* or great shock of hair which they wore as a crown on the top of their heads.

xxvi.—Champlain was certainly the greatest of our inland navigators, discoverers and explorers. He founded Quebec and Three Rivers, and was the first to build a stockade on the site of Montreal. He explored the whole of the Richelieu and Lake Champlain and twice went up the Ottawa, in 1613 and 1615.

xxvii.—In the first voyage he stopped at Isle Allumette, on the upper Ottawa, where he heard of a North sea, now Hudson's Bay, and contemplated going to find it in canoes. At that point he was only about five degrees or 300 nautical miles from the south most portion of Hudson's Bay.

xxviii.—As it happens, "N. J.'s" question is easily answered. The first *habitant* of Canada was Louis Hébert. He was originally an apothecary of Paris, but at Quebec devoted himself to farming. He had tried his hand unsuccessfully at Port Royal, under Poutreincourt.

xxix.—The first white birth in the colony, or at least the first registered christening, was that of one Eustache Martin, son of Master Abraham Martin, from whom was named the famous battle field of the Plains of Abraham.

xxx.—The first wedding was that of a daughter of the aforesaid Louis Hébert to one Couillard. These registers of parochial and municipal events are among the most precious of Canadian archives, and there is perhaps no other nation with such full and authentic records of the geneology of its families.

## SOME MISUSED WORDS.

Acoustics is always singular.

Cut bias, and not cut on the bias.

Allow should not be used for admit.

Come to see me, and not come and see me.

Bursted is not elegant and is rarely correct.

Almost, with a negative, is ridiculous, "almost nothing" is absurd.

The burden of a song means the refrain of chorus, not its sense or meaning.

Beautiful applies to persons, not to things, and has no reference to quantity.

Affable only applies when speaking of the manner of superiors to inferiors.

"Methinks is formed by the impersonal verb think, meaning seem, and the dative me; and is literally rendered it seems to me."

Admired should not be followed with the infinitive. Never say, as many do, "I should admire to go with you" etc. This error is singularly fashionable just now.

Allude is now frequently misused when a thing is named, spoken of or described. It should only be used when anything is hinted at in a playful or passing manner. "Allusion is the by-play of language."