

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited,) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum, in advance; \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

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ALBANI.

The next issue of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS will be a special Albani Number, containing on the front page a large portrait of the great Canadian artist, from the latest photograph, and a

DOUBLE PAGE,

representing Mme. Albani in her principal operatic rôles. There will also appear the

FULLEST AND MOST AUTHENTIC BIOGRAPHY

of the gifted artist, drawn from family records, and containing information never published before or to be found elsewhere. This biography is from the pen of Mr. John Lesperance, who will also contribute a sonnet in honor of Madame Albani. The number will appear on Monday, the 26th inst., in full time for the two concerts. Dealers are requested to send in their orders as early as possible.

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, March 24, 1883.

NEW HELPS TO IMMIGRATION.

It is with the utmost gratification that we draw the attention of our readers to a new and patriotic mode of promoting immigration to Canada. We refer to the approaching visit of a number of lacrosse men to Great Britain. Dr. W. Geo. Beers, of this city, who may be termed the father of lacrosse, is the author of the movement. He has gathered together a double team of whites and Indians who will play a number of games in the principal cities of England, Scotland and Ireland. They will sail on the 3rd of May and purpose being away about three months. In the interests of our national sport, we greet the expedition most cordially and wish it every success. The experience of a former visit, some six years ago, places this success beyond doubt, and we may therefore dismiss all misgivings on that score. What we are chiefly concerned with is another phase of the voyage. Dr. Beers and his associates purpose combining business with pleasure, and working for the good of their country, at the same time that they are amusing themselves. They will constitute themselves so many immigration agents. Wherever they go, they intend to diffuse all manner of information concerning Canada. For this purpose they will provide themselves with immigration literature furnished from official sources, and this they will distribute freely wherever they play. When we reflect upon the thousands that will assemble to witness their games we can form some idea of their opportunities. When thirty or forty thousand persons

come together to see a game of lacrosse, and each one is supplied with a pamphlet or sheet containing information about Canada, it stands to reason that more can be accomplished in that way than by any other means. But our team will not be content with even this much. Dr. Beers has devised a series of public lectures, the subjects of which he has drawn up himself, and all of them have a direct bearing on our country. These lectures will be delivered by men of eminence who will be sure to draw large audiences, and the meetings will be presided over by some of the most important personages in the United Kingdom. We congratulate our friends on this noble enterprise. They deserve the thanks of the whole country for their disinterested attempt to assist the vital cause of immigration. The merit of the scheme is its entire novelty which could not be imitated anywhere else.

In this connection we are pleased to announce that the Provincial Legislature have passed the immigration estimates for the next year. The sum was reduced from \$15,000 to \$12,000, which is unfortunate, but this is better than nothing. Mr. Robertson was quite right in saying that \$25,000 would not be too much, in view of the needs of the Province. Farm labor is rising to the proportions of a problem which is getting more complicated from year to year. It is only right that the bulk of immigration should go to the North-West, but the old Provinces must have their share, and especially Quebec, which loses so much by the loss of her own people of French origin who have a strange attraction toward the United States. All indications point to an increased tide of immigration this year, and we have no doubt whatever that the visit of our lacrosse men to Great Britain will materially help to swell it. If, as is possible, they can extend their trip to Paris, they will be able to assist in drawing the attention of Frenchmen to the advantages of the Province of Quebec and Manitoba.

THE WEEK.

SABBATARIANISM in England will receive a serious shock if, as is now probable, Parliament concludes to allow the opening of museums and picture galleries on Sundays.

THE question of Chinese immigration into British Columbia will again occupy the present Parliament. It is a knotty point, involving grave constitutional issues.

THE first division of the session took place at Ottawa last week. Although there were many members absent, the result proved that the Government have a clear majority of two-thirds of the House.

WE may look out for an industrial crisis in the United States. The new tariff will cripple the manufacture of pig iron, sheet iron and steel, and it is agreed on all sides that wages will have to be reduced.

ANOTHER prominent figure has disappeared during the week. Karl Marx was the founder of the International, and an authority on all matters of political economy. His great work "Das Kapital" will be his monument.

THE Allan Company are again preparing to bring out laborers to do work upon their wharves this year. Such an indirect mode of immigration is rendered necessary by the slackness of the labor market.

It was very ungracious on the part of speculators to buy the tickets for the Albani concerts, thus depriving hundreds of the pleasure of hearing our great artist. Speculating on one's own countrywoman has a very ugly look.

La Mano Negra, or the Black Hand secret society in Spain turns out to be the outcome of poverty and starvation in Andalusia. If such is the case, it is plainly the duty of the Government to devise a remedy before the mischief grows political, when it will be harder to suppress.

THE Russians have curious ways of doing things. The Governor of Poland has issued an edict ordering a physical examination of young women, making special allusion to those employed in factories, workshops and cafés. No wonder this ordinance has created tremendous excitement.

Sir LEONARD TILLEY'S new measure relating to banks and banking contains some very important features. After October next advances upon bank shares will be treated as serious offences, and private individuals will be debarred from doing business as bankers, or under the name of banking houses.

THE unexpected return of a Conservative for Muskoka still further reduces Mr. Mowat's majority, which is now not more than eight. The *Gazette* still insists that the Government are in a distinct minority of the popular vote. We should like to see this point settled authoritatively, as we regard it to be of the greatest moment.

THE St. Lawrence is still rising opposite Montreal and fears of a flood are increasing. Should a rapid thaw set in, accompanied by heavy rains, the disaster cannot be avoided. The earth is frozen firm, five and six feet deep and cannot readily absorb the water. It will be well to take timely precautions.

THE statute labor tax in Montreal is about to be abolished. In one sense there can be no objection to this, but it will throw the municipal elections still more in the hands of irresponsible parties, and will result in lowering the standard of representation. Capital will be at a further discount and tax-payers will be outnumbered.

IT is a matter of extreme regret that nothing will be done this year toward reducing the expenditure of Spencer Wood. As we said last week, the drain which this residence makes upon the Provincial Exchequer is inexcusable. Why not give the Lieutenant-Governor the large house, which is Government property, opposite the Esplanade?

BAD news from Ireland this week. The dynamite explosion in London is a diabolical act of vengeance which must alienate much sympathy from the Irish cause. Well-thinking Irishmen cannot do otherwise than deprecate this desperate species of warfare. What makes matters worse is the fear that other attempts of the kind will be made.

THE past week will be memorable for the death of Prince Gortschakoff. The illustrious Russian Chancellor was the last survivor of the old school of diplomatists which exercised so much influence on the destinies of Europe during the beginning and first half of the century. The chiefs of that school were Castlereagh, Canning, Hardenberg, Nesselrode and Talleyrand. Gortschakoff was not the least among them.

THE STORY OF ACADIA.

The Valley of Grand Pré is the most beautiful in British America. The story of the fate of its early settlers is one of the most pathetic in American history. Longfellow's poem of *Evangeline* had made it forever memorable. The patient industry of the Acadians had reclaimed the land from the marsh and sea, and turned it into fertile meadows. They led a simple, pastoral and patriarchal life, with no desire for wealth and no ambitious aspirations; their lovely vales were covered with flocks of sheep and herds of cattle.

"They dwelt together in love, these simple Acadian farmers,
Dwelt in the love of God and man.
Neither locks had they to their doors, nor bars to their windows;
But their dwellings were open as day and the hearts of their own owners;
There the richest was poor, and the poorest lived in abundance."

By the Treaty of Utrecht, in 1713, the Acadians became subjects of the English Crown; but it was expressly stipulated that they should not be compelled to fight against their French countrymen, that they should retain possession of their lands, and be permitted the free exercise of their religion. From that time they were called the "neutral French." At first, they were treated with consideration; for the English wanted their valuable services in the con-

struction of roads, dikes, forts, and in the cultivation of the soil. But in a few years the conquerors had established themselves securely in Nova Scotia, and were not long in showing that they not only had the strength, but intended to use it. The Acadians were excluded from holding office, deprived of the right of representation, and not allowed to appeal to the courts for the redress of wrongs. They were obliged to cut wood for the building of English forts, failing to do which they were told that their houses would be pulled down for the purpose. They were ordered to furnish provisions, and threatened with the destruction of their crops and cattle if they refused. All these injustices were endured with unflinching patience.

When Charles Edward, in 1745, attempted to regain the throne of his ancestors, George II. insisted upon the Acadians taking an oath by which they were required to become loyal subjects of Great Britain, to bear arms against their countrymen and the Indians, to whom they were bound by many ties of gratitude and affection. The consciences of the Acadians rebelled at a requisition "so repugnant to the feelings of human nature." Three hundred of the younger and more repulsive of their number resolved to fight rather than submit to such terms, and were found in arms at the taking of Fort Beau Séjour. This offered the occasion which was wanted. The whole of the twenty thousand "neutral French" were made to suffer for the act of the three hundred. In vain was their protest that this resistance was contrary to their wishes, their habits, and beyond their control. Their entire destruction and dispersion was decreed. Col. John Winslow planned and carried out this wicked work. He was a soldier, trained to make war upon armed men; but he engaged with brutal zeal in an enterprise against helpless women and children. He wore the uniform of His Majesty King George II., but his actions disgraced the service which had once been honored by the peerless Sydney.

It is a melancholy story, so let us tell it as briefly as possible. The destruction of the Acadians having been decreed, Colonel Winslow, with five transports and a force of New England troops proceeded to the Basin of Mines. A proclamation was issued, requiring the attendance of all the adult male inhabitants at the respective posts of the different districts on the same day; the object for which they were to assemble was not distinctly stated, but it was so peremptory as to require implicit obedience. In response to this summons, four hundred and eighteen men assembled at the Church of Grand Pré. The doors were closed and barricaded, and Colonel Winslow, surrounded by his officers and guarded by his men, informed the unfortunate Acadians that the King of England had ordered "that their land and tenements, cattle of all kinds, and live stock, and all fruits and grain, were forfeited to the crown, and they were to be removed from the province." The wretched people, unconscious of any cause for such brutality, received this sentence with fortitude and resignation; but, when the fatal moment arrived in which they were to part from their friends and relatives without a hope of seeing them again in this world, and to be dispersed among strangers whose language, religion and customs were opposed to their own, they were crushed by a full realization of their misery. The young men were first ordered to go on board of one of the vessels; this they peremptorily refused to do, unless their families were allowed to accompany them. This very natural request was refused, and the troops were ordered to advance upon them with fixed bayonets, which had the effect of making them commence their march. The road from the chapel to the shore was lined with women and children, who greeted the miserable procession with tears and blessings as the prisoners walked slowly along, praying, and weeping, and singing hymns. The old men next followed through the same scene of sorrow, and thus the whole male portion of Grand Pré was forced on board the transports which were to convey them away from their homes forever. The men having been thus secured, the women and children were distributed indiscriminately among the vessels; husbands were separated from their wives, and children from their parents, whom, in many cases, they never met again. As these wretched people sailed away from the land where they had lived so happily and innocently, the sight of their burning homes was the last that met their eyes. Altogether, seven thousand of these poor exiles were thus dragged from their homes and scattered along the Atlantic coast, from Maine to Georgia. Five hundred landed in Philadelphia, one-half of whom died in a short time, owing to the hardships they had endured. Seven hundred reached Maryland so destitute that they must have died of starvation, had not some humane persons provided for their immediate necessities. The largest portion of the exiles were taken to Massachusetts, where, claiming to be prisoners of war, they refused to work, and were distributed as paupers among the cities and towns of the colony.

A pathetic appeal was made to George II, in behalf of these unhappy people, but without effect; they were left in their exile and misery, their enemies hoping that, in the course of time, their language, customs, etc., would be lost in the midst of the English colonists among whom they were scattered. The removal of the Acadians recalls the tender lines of Virgil which express the lament of the Mantuan shepherd when driven from his home by the victorious soldiers of Augustus, commencing:—

"O Lydia, vivi pervenimus," etc.