

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE VISIT OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL TO TORONTO.

The reception accorded to His Excellency on the occasion of his visit to Toronto offered a strange contrast to the somewhat tame and inadequate reception given him by the corporation of Hamilton. While in the latter city the civic fathers refused to spend any money for the purpose of decorations, etc., the corporation of Toronto was most lavish in its efforts to secure a fitting reception for the representative of Her Majesty, and the whole people, imbued with the same spirit, left nothing undone to express their hearty satisfaction at the visit of the Governor who has endeared himself to all Canadians. Those who were present at the reception of H. R. H. Prince Arthur in Toronto will be able, even without the aid of our illustration, to picture to themselves the scene on the line of march on the 27th ult.

The train bearing His Excellency and suite arrived at about three o'clock in the afternoon at the Yonge Street station, the neighbourhood of which was filled with an enthusiastic crowd. A perfect canopy of scarlet, white, and blue cloth hung from side to side of the street, while the prancing of the horses in the procession which was in waiting, the gay uniforms of the York cavalry, who were drawn up in line at the foot of the street, and the glimpse of the magnificent corporation arch in the distance, made up a picture of rare occurrence and singular beauty. The train entered the station amid deafening cheers, and His Excellency, on leaving the car, was received by his Worship the Mayor and the Reception Committee of the city council; while a detachment of the Grand Trunk Artillery presented arms, and the band of the brigade played "The Lass of Kildare." The Governor-General, conducted by the Mayor, and accompanied by Lady Dufferin, Sir Hastings Doyle, Mr. Howland, Col. Fletcher, and the staff, then inspected the Volunteers. He complimented the guard of honour, and especially the members of the Grand Trunk Brigade, on their neat, soldierlike aspect. He was then conducted to his seat in the carriage provided for him, in which were also Lady Dufferin, the Mayor and Col. Fletcher. The Grand Trunk Brigade band took up a position at the head of the procession. Next came a detachment of the firemen of the city, followed by their four engines and eight horse-carts. A string of 35 carriages came next, containing the Lieutenant-Governor, Mrs. Howland and Capt. Curtis, A. D. C., Sir C. Hastings Doyle and the Hon. W. McMaster, and the members of the City Council, Board of Trade, St. George's, St. Andrew's, Caledonia, and Irish Protestant Benevolent Society, and other prominent citizens, in order. The procession was closed by the carriage containing the Earl and Countess of Dufferin, the Mayor and Col. Fletcher; a portion of the cavalry riding before, and a portion after it, in the capacity of a body-guard. Along Yonge street, King street, Church street and Front street, the cortege slowly wended its way to the City Hall, the thoroughfares being crowded, and the windows along the line of route filled with gaily dressed ladies, who waved their handkerchiefs with fully as much enthusiasm as the sterner sex whirled their hats about and shouted themselves hoarse. The flags were innumerable, the drapery unending, and the whole scene one of the gayest that Toronto has witnessed for many years.

Up Yonge street, under the arch shown in the illustration, the procession made its way amid the vehement cheering of the immense multitude. Along the whole route it was one display of bunting, red, white and blue festoons, and gay devices. At the corner of King and Yonge streets was the Corporation arch alluded to—eight arches covered with evergreens and so erected as to form but one structure. To King street west were three arches, one being across the carriage way, and one over each of the foot walks. Above the central arch were the Royal Arms, and the words, "God save the Queen" in red letters, on a white ground, the whole being surmounted by the British ensign, Union Jack, and Canadian ensign. Considerable artistic taste was shown in disposing of shields representing a variety of heraldry, and at intervals little Royal standards and Union Jacks fluttered amongst the green branches covering the wooden frame-work of the structure. The centre arch facing South Yonge street was surmounted by the Dufferin arms and the words "Welcome to Ontario," while the other arches had flags upon which were the words, "Industry" and "Integrity." Shields with monograms, and bannerets were here and there displayed with good effect. The North Yonge street side was evidently intended to represent the Irish portion of the inhabitants. Over the centre arch the Royal Arms were displayed, with the motto "Defence not Defiance," and above was a green flag with the Union Jack in the corner. Over one of the side arches were the words "Erin go Bragh," in green letters on a white ground, and over the other the words "Lord Dufferin." There were also shields, flags with harps, and other decorations. The arch facing East King street was surmounted by the City Arms, with the motto "Industry, Integrity, Intelligence," with a display of British ensigns, Union Jacks, tricolours, shields, small flags, etc., as in the other sides, while in the immediate centre of the whole, a quantity of red, white, and blue bunting hung suspended by lines of evergreens depending from the corners of the respective arches, forming a remarkably pleasing and artistic *coup d'œil*.

Entering the City Hall, the front of which was decorated in the gayest manner with flags and streamers, His Excellency was conducted to the Council Room, and provided with a seat at the right of the Mayor, Lady Dufferin taking her place on the left of the dais. His Worship receiving the address from the City Clerk, descended to the foot of the dais and read it. His Excellency replied, expressing his deep sense of the hospitality and loyalty he everywhere met with, thanking them for their kind wishes, and assuring them of his sympathy with the noble aspirations of the country. The Mayor then presented the Aldermen present, and the City Clerk, Chamberlain, and Engineer, to the Governor-General. An address was then presented by the members of the Board of Trade, to which a suitable answer was returned.

In the evening the city was illuminated in honour of the distinguished visitor. The devices were many and beautiful; the list would be too long for our columns, but we cannot resist to quote the *Globe's* description of the illumination of the Lieut.-Governor's residence—a really fairy sight—which forms the subject of one of our artist's illustrations. The first object that attracts attention is a beautifully brilliant star, representing, we should say, the star of the order of Knighthood to which His Excellency belongs. The three arches of the main

entrance are surrounded with single rows of white lights, and in each of the arches was a word, the whole forming the appropriate sentences, "Welcome, Lord Dufferin." Round the base of the second storey was a serried row of gas jets, over the centre of which "V. R." with the star to which we have already referred, was placed. On the third basement another row of lights, covered with glass globes, was surmounted by a star of gas jets, and the arched windows were also filled with white lights. Over the eastern entrance, and around the entire front, was a continuance of the lights displayed on the south side, but variegated in colour. The verandah was surmounted by a crown in white light, with the word "Welcome" displayed from the sides and looking north and south, also in white jets. Round the basement of the third storey, on this side, there were also coloured lights, with a maple leaf in the centre, encircled with a variegated border. On the tower were the rose, the thistle, and the shamrock, surmounted by a crown and "V. R." in colours. The grounds surrounding the residence were thrown open to the public during the evening.

THE MANITOBA RIOTS.

The following extract from an extra issued at the *Manitoba* office, and dated the 21st ult., will give the best idea of the riots which took place on the occasion of the recent elections in that part of the Dominion, which terminated in the wrecking of the *Manitoba* and *Metis* offices:—

"The violent proceedings which culminated in the sacking of our office and that of the *Metis* newspaper and printing establishment, commenced on Thursday afternoon, 19th inst., when a number of persons, most of whom claimed to be recently arrived from Ontario, crossed the Red River armed with waggon-load of spikes, and went to the house of Mr. Roger Golet, where the electors of St. Boniface, East and West, were voting.

"At the time some eighty-five votes had been polled by the French half-breeds for the Hon. Donald A. Smith, and only one for the other candidate, Mr. Wilson, and the proceedings were being conducted in the most orderly, regular manner.

"Soon after the arrival of these armed men at the poll, they provoked a fight by one of the party attempting to seize the poll books, and then a general engagement commenced in which the French people and the invaders joined. Not anticipating a disturbance, the French were unarmed, save with some pieces of wood which they snatched up when attacked in this wanton and unprovoked manner, and were unable finally to repel the rioters, who took possession of the polling book, seized and tore the books and decamped.

"At this time rumours in town came thick and fast that the rioters were coming to seize the poll books in Winnipeg also; and about three o'clock p.m. the armed crowd made their appearance, marching to the Police Station, where the polls were. All the day the voting here had been conducted in a manner the most peaceable and regular, and all of those who had votes and desired to record them seemed to have done so by two o'clock or thereabouts, when the poll stood thus:

For Hon. Mr. Smith,.....	113
For Mr. Wilson, .....	45

Majority for Mr. Smith,..... 68

"For an hour or so before the arrival of the mob, scarcely a vote was tendered, and the utmost harmony prevailed among those assembled."

Now, however, a disturbance began to brew, and the attitude of the mob became so threatening that the military were sent for, and halted at a good distance from the polls. Mr. Frank Cornish, a gentleman who is said to have gained an unenviable notoriety in Western Canada as a thorough, unprincipled demagogue, addressed the crowd in a most inflammatory speech, in which he took occasion to blackguard in a shameful manner the principal men in the Province. He was followed by Captain Mulvey, a militia officer, whose incendiary language will no doubt attract the attention of the Minister of Militia.

"Fighting was then resumed by the mob, the Chief of Police and some of his men were badly beaten, and altogether a most disgraceful scene was enacted, almost solely by men not one of whom had a vote here.

"Towards evening rumours were circulated that an attack would be made on the *Metis* office, but not credited, the supposition being that the mob would be heartily ashamed of the day's outrages.

"About half-past seven p.m., however, some fifty men who had been in front of the Davis Hotel slipped round to the *Manitoba* office, shattered the large windows in front, broke open one of the doors, scattered the type about the floor, upset the ink, and made a frightful wreck.

"Then they went to the *Metis* printing establishment, and completely destroyed the presses, type, and everything in the office, even to throwing some of the type out of the window. The outfit in this office was large and valuable, and the loss accruing to the proprietors must be very serious indeed.

"Not satisfied with what they had done, the vagabonds returned to the *Manitoba* office a second time, about 100 strong, and with picks, axes, stones, a maul, and beams, completed the entire destruction of that establishment, leaving it in a state which those who have not seen it, could scarcely credit.

"Ink and type and oil cover the floors of both offices in most inextricable confusion; and propositions are said to have been made among the gang to fire the two offices as a fitting *finale* to the night's atrocities. In the case of the *Manitoba* this appears to have been overruled; but later in the night two or three attempts were made to set fire to the *Metis* office, but the flames, fortunately, did not spread.

"The Police were powerless to interfere; but the military, under command of Major Irvine, were brought into town from the Fort with promptitude, and the rioters slunk away. When the military came in sight the mob was in front of the Land office (Mr. Micken's), and making threatening demonstrations. But the first glimpse they got of the troops sent the mob on a scamper home.

"A large body of special constables armed, patrolled the town until an early hour in the morning, and Major Irvine stationed military guards in front of the newspaper office until all appearance of further danger had vanished."

Of the completeness of the wreck made by the mob of the *Manitoba* office our readers may judge from our illustrations, which are reproduced from photographs taken on the spot.

To accompany our illustrations of the scenes connected with the Manitoba riots, we supplement an illustration of

THE PROVISIONAL BATTALION, a body of fine men who were called on duty on the night of the riots to protect the newspaper offices, and of

THE CAMP OF THE BATTALION

on the Assiniboine River near Winnipeg. To the right of the latter picture is seen the Officers' Mess; a little to the left is the guard tent; and on the extreme left stands the private residence of the Hon. James McKay. The background is filled in by the woods on the south bank of the river. The arrangements in this camp were highly praised last summer by the Adjutant-General, who said that he considered it the model camp of the Dominion.

The view of

THE RUINS OF ST. PATRICK'S HALL

needs no explanation. In our last number an account accompanied the illustration of the fire which consumed one of the noblest-looking buildings in Montreal; the present illustration gives a view of the ruins—gaunt and blackened, even on the sunniest day, and cold-looking and weird in the moonlight—which stand, even now, dangerously unsteady at the corner of the Victoria Square.

FISH SPEARING ON LAKE ST. FRANCIS.

This is a sketch taken on board one of the Montreal and Quebec vessels while passing through Lake St. Francis on a moonlight night. The calm sheet of water is studded with canoes—each with a bright fire of pine-knots in a cresset at the bows—manned generally by three Indians, two paddling, while at the bows the third, armed with a long spear, kept on the look-out for trout and salmon. Of the *modus operandi* in which the spearing was conducted it is unnecessary to speak. It has been described time and time again since Sir Walter Scott wrote his account of the Salmon Leistering at Dandy Dinmont's.

THE PICTURE GALLERY, HAMILTON EXHIBITION.

This is one more of the series of illustrations of the Ontario Provincial Exhibition. The exhibition of Fine Arts was one of the greatest favourites in the place, being constantly crowded though indifferently managed. The collection showed much that was good, but the *Mail* critic complains that while Sculpture could hardly be said to be represented, there was nothing whatever of the idealism and poetry of painting to be found in the picture gallery; no attempt at historical or imaginative subjects; nothing but copies, of more or less excellence, of what is; groups of flowers, fruit and sketches from nature—the best mistress if faithfully followed—but nothing of humanity. Let us hope this will be remedied next year.

THE RUN ON THE MONTREAL CITY AND DISTRICT SAVINGS BANK.

During the latter part of the week before last and the early part of last week a most absurd and unreasonable run was made upon the City and District Savings Bank of Montreal. The movement commenced on Friday the 4th ult., and finally closed on the following Wednesday, when the panic-stricken depositors became finally convinced that there was no ground for their apprehensions, and that the Bank was perfectly able to meet any and all calls that might be made. The rumours of the instability of the Bank are thought to have been raised by some interested parties who hoped to have been able to turn to account the moneys withdrawn from the bank. In this, however, their amiable intentions were completely frustrated. During the early part of last week a number of the depositors called upon the Rev. Father Dowd, and requested him to examine the affairs of the bank, and at a meeting subsequently held in the offices, the reverend gentleman succeeded in convincing his hearers that their savings were perfectly safe, and that the Bank stood upon as firm a basis as ever. His Worship the Mayor, who also addressed the meeting, stated that the Bank was prevented by law from incurring greater liabilities than it would be able to meet, and that were it called upon to meet the full amount of its liabilities, it would yet have a reserve fund of \$300,000. This statement had the desired effect, and the depositors who had drawn their funds are now rather ashamed of their over-haste. As to the Bank, though the run caused great trouble, and loss of both time and interest, its credit is now more firmly established than ever.

CANADIAN PROGRESS.

A company will probably be formed in England to work the iron mines at East River, Nova Scotia.

The townships of Bathurst and Drummond have voted bonuses—the former \$15,000 and the latter \$10,000—in aid of the Ontario and Quebec Railroad.

An effort is being made at Kent, N.B., to get such a feeling among the people as will lead to the building of a branch railway from the Intercolonial to Richibucto.

The grading upon the Muskoka Railway is now completed as far as Washago, fourteen miles from Orillia. The contractors, Messrs. J. Ginty & Co., have made a further contract with the company for the extension of the road to Gravenhurst, fifteen miles farther.

Messrs. John A. Converse & Son, of Montreal, have purchased the immense deposit of gypsum at the mouth of the Mahon River, Inverness County. They have arranged for the construction of a road for quarrying and shipping purposes, and, if the opening of the harbour proves a success, will drive a large business.

The Fredericton *Head Quarters* speaks in encouraging terms of the progress of the work on the Rivière-du-Loup Railway. It says:—"Great progress continues to be made on the wharf and station grounds of the Rivière-du-Loup Railway. The whole place is undergoing such a transformation as even now to give it a very imposing appearance. The lumber is on hand for the machine shop, engine houses, &c., and the erection of these buildings will be commenced immediately. A locomotive has been shipped from England by steamer, and when it arrives a construction train will be put in motion, and the work on the line prosecuted with all possible activity. An abundant supply of water has been found about half a mile in the rear, which will be conveyed through wooden pipes to the works. The spring rises about twenty-five feet above the level of the station ground. The Railway offices on St. John Street are neatly and conveniently arranged and fitted up. They are now occupied by the Company's staff of Engineers.