

# PICTORIAL TIMES

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MONTREAL, 29th JANUARY, 1887.

The Cottage Building Association of Ottawa, which has just applied for legislative incorporation, has in view the building of cottages, dwelling houses, stores, shops or warehouses for sale or rental. This is a movement which is likely to become more general, as it aims directly at the bettering of the working classes and of small tenants, who are the mainstay of every community.

There is a new and practical move toward the suppression of drunkenness which provides that drunkards in public places and publicans serving drunkards or children shall be fined and imprisoned, and that debts incurred in the purchase of intoxicants shall not be recoverable. Canada has a good record in temperance legislation, but in certain provinces the license system requires overhauling.

It is to be hoped that the Dominion Government, for the sake of the honor of the country, will actively join the British and American governments in the passage of a reformed extradition treaty. The presence of United States bootleggers, defaulters, and swindlers in our midst is a disgrace to ourselves and a source of annoyance to our neighbors.

Montreal can take glory in the spread of winter sports. Its Carnival has become the most popular amusement in America, and many of its features are being copied right and left. Three years ago the toboggan was not known in the United States—the name itself was a jaw-breaker—while now there is not a town or village without one.

There is much to be said in favor of a "Canadian" resident agent at Washington. We have one in London, and another in Paris,—and they have their uses,—but a representative in the capital of the United States would be of much more direct benefit. The fisheries question and a renewal of a commercial treaty are points of supreme importance to us.

Hamilton has taken the lead, among Canadian cities, in the matter of the Queen's Jubilee. The epoch is destined to become historical, and there are special reasons why Canada should commemorate the Victorian era. The Union of 1842 and the Confederation of 1867—whereby we have become a nation—occurred under the present glorious reign.

In olden times, pilgrimages were made with staff in hand, in cockle shell and sandal shoon. The means of modern locomotion are not now disdained, and whereas little steamboats have been used to reach our famous shrine of Ste Ann of Beauport, next summer the iron rail will be employed instead. The Quebec, Montmorency and Charlevoix railway will be in full running order by July or August.

Now that the Federal elections are coming on, care should be taken that no false or extraneous issues are raised. The contest must be simple and straightforward. The government is to be tried on its national policy, the Pacific Railway, the Northwest administration and the immigration question. If found wanting in these, let it be replaced; if the contrary, let it be maintained.

Canadian politics should be practical and based on the material interests of the country. We cannot afford to be retarded by theories. Our statesmanship consists in steamships and steamboats, railways, canals, banks, manufactories, agriculture and a progressive retail trade. Commerce is our real future and the general distribution of wealth our only hope of maintenance.

Whatever differences may have existed between Mr. Chapleau and the Cabinet seem to have been smoothed over, and the Secretary of State has entered into the electoral contest with all his wonted activity and enterprise. It is just as well that the elections should be carried out on strictly party lines, and the fate of the government decided on the square issue of its administration.

It will be curious to watch the course of the new body of voters—the young men lately vested with the franchise—in the coming elections. They are over 200,000 strong and will exert a marked influence in every constituency. A country like ours can stand universal suffrage as well as France or the United States, and certainly we should be content with nothing less than manhood suffrage.

## PERSONAL.

Hon. Peter Mitchell will stand for Northumberland.

Sir Charles Tupper has arrived and there will now be music in the air.

The late Justice Torrance left his whole fortune, some \$70,000 to McGill College.

Sir William Dawson has closed his series of botanical lectures, at Huntington Hall, Boston.

M. J. M. LeMoine, essayist and historian, of Quebec, lectures this week before the Canadian Club of New-York.

Mayor Beaugrand's new decoration of the Nichan of Tunis consists of a ribbon and cross and a breast plate of solid silver, with an Arabic inscription.

Gilbert and Sullivan have distinguished themselves once more by a new opera, "Ruddygore." We shall soon have it here.

Hon. Justice Baby, of the Superior Court, is a descendant in direct line of Mademoiselle de Verchères, one of the heroines of Canadian history.

Mr. Mowat has been the most uniformly successful public man in Canada. He has held power fifteen consecutive years and is in for four more.

The withdrawal of Mr Abbott from public life is a loss not only to the County of Argenteuil, but to the Parliament of the country.

If the mayor of Toronto could see his way to enter Parliament, it would please many outside of his constituency. The career of his father, Sir William Howland, is agreeably remembered.

Sir David McPherson and Mr Kirkpatrick were in Montreal on Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs Molson, mother of Lady McPherson and grandmother of Mr. Kirkpatrick.

## OUR PICTURES.

On the front page will be found the new residence, in Montreal, of the Governor General. It is situate on McTavish street, one of the most fashionable localities in the city, with ample room for his family, and accommodation for his equipages. We give the picture for the further reason of showing the advisability of a permanent home for his Excellency, during a few months' stay every year in the Metropolitan City. The house is rented from Mr. A. Baumgarten, for many years the popular President of the Montreal Hunt Club.

THE CROSS BY THE WAY SIDE is a characteristic picture, representative of a scene well known in the French Canadian country. The cross is not only the emblem of salvation, but in many parishes about Quebec it is a reminder of great temperance missions preached many years ago.

A WINTER ON OUR UPPER LAKES is another picture appropriate to the season and climate. Among our great lakes, Erie is the stormiest, and the most dangerous, on account of the "choppy" quality of its waves. The last grain steamers in the fall—navigation closing on the 1st November—have a special hard time, and the one in our picture is making a very ugly header.

THE WINTER HUNT IN MANITOBA is another thorough Canadian subject, from skillful pencil of Sydney P. Hall. The various adventures of the chase speak eloquently for themselves in each separate sketch.

## CANADIAN HISTORY.

110. A correspondent inquires into the origin of the name Newfoundland. Several of the early navigators touched on the coasts of this island and Terra Nova or New Land was the name they gave it.

120. The same is the case with Greenland. Cabot called it that in his own tongue, "Terra Verde," though why that iron-bound, desolate coast should be associated with verdure is a mystery.

130. In reply to a question from "student" it may be stated generally that Cartier seems to have had no idea of the watershed of the St. Lawrence, and that it was only on Champlain's second voyage up the St. Lawrence, as far as the rapids above Hochelaga—Lachine Rapids—in 1608, that its connection with the chain of the upper lakes was conjectured.

140. It is to Champlain also that we are indebted for the discovery of the

Richelieu River, and of the beautiful lake to which his own name has been attached. This was in 1609.

150. On this same expedition, Champlain likewise entered and crossed a smaller lake which the Indians called "Andiaroete." It was named "St. Sacrement" by the French and subsequently "Lake George" by the English. Fenimore Cooper, in the "Last of the Mohicans," terms it "Huron," after more modern Indians, and holds that the pretty appellation should be retained.

160. The picturesque Richelieu River was so named after the great cardinal who ruled France at the time of its discovery. The common name was Iroquois River. It was also indiscriminately styled the Sorel and the Chambly, after two French engineer officers who built forts on its banks, and the latter name is still used by the French of to-day.

170. After the St-Lawrence, the Richelieu is the most historic stream in Canada, having been the highway of the yearly incursions of the Five Nations from the Mohawk Valley, and of the different expeditions of French, English and American troops, in successive wars down to 1812. Its valley was also the main scene of the rebellion of 1837-38. St-Denis and St-Charles are on its banks.

180. "X. Y. Z." enquires whether any of the original explorers found traces of the precious metals in the valley of the St-Lawrence. Nothing to speak of. In 1542 Cartier states that he found a yellowish powder, which he called *poudre d'or*, and which he took to France. Having shown this to Roberval whom he met at Newfoundland, that navigator was induced to undertake his disastrous expedition to Tadousac.

190. Little is known of the latter days of Jacques Cartier. After his fourth voyage to Canada, he was suffered to fall into obscurity and ended his days on a small estate, near his native town, St. Malo.

20. It is worthy of note that all the fur bearing animals originally found in Canada are still in existence. These are the beaver, moose, caribou, bear, otter, marten, wolf, fox, wild cat, ermine and muskrat. Two hundred and sixty years ago, the black fox—a good skin of which is still worth the highest prices—was a great favorite in France.

## WELCOME TO THE BOYS.



THE PICTORIAL TIMES: We were happy to welcome your goodly face last Saturday, and hope you have come to stay with us. We appreciate you as you fill a long-felt want and our sincere wish is that you may have every success. As you so kindly invite communications from the young people, we shall be happy to contribute to your columns occasionally.

YOUNG ETCHER.

## THE "PICTORIAL TIMES."

The *Pictorial Times* is the name of a new Canadian illustrated weekly paper just published in Montreal. The artistic work is exceedingly well executed, and the literary department is evidently presided over by no novice in the profession. It is eight pages in size, and in printed on fine paper. There is evidently a field for the *Pictorial Times*, and *The Post* welcomes its new confrere heartily.—*Montreal Post*,