

# The Dominion Illustrated.

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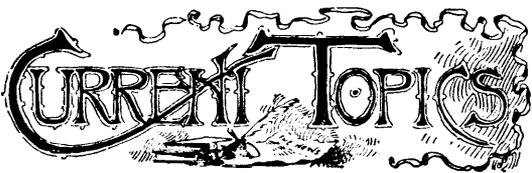
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## NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

The business and editorial offices of "The Dominion Illustrated" have been removed from 73 St. James Street to the general offices of the Sabiston Lithographic and Publishing Co., Gazette Building, Montreal.



So far the prospects presented by the operation of the McKinley tariff—the most thorough application of protective principles that the present generation has witnessed—have not proved so alarming as many persons seemed to expect. The first result of the legalization of the bill was to give an almost unprecedented impulse to the shipment of goods from Ontario to the States. All the available facilities for transport were brought into service in the carriage of the hitherto staple commodities of the export trade—barley, eggs, pease, fruit, etc.—so as to make the most of the few days of grace before the 6th inst. They were fortunate who were able to take time by the forelock in this way, as the tariff will stop the purchase of these goods on this side of the line, save in cases of actual necessity. The barley crop was not heavy, the knowledge that the prohibitive measure was virtually sure to be passed inducing many growers, who had previously studied United States needs, to turn their attention to the English market. It is thought that more than half of the surplus is already disposed of. The rush of eggs across the frontier was intense, and it will probably be many years before so many dozens are dispatched in the same direction again. Sarnia, Goderich, Cobourg, Port Hope, Belleville, Picton were all in a state of unwonted bustle during the whole of last week. Besides farm produce, large quantities of canned goods were shipped. The centre of interest, however, in this race to anticipate the new tariff was the export of barley. Like Mark Tapley, some of the shippers thought that now, if ever, was the time to be jolly, and on one train from Galt every car bore a label with this device: "Barley. Rush me through; McKinley is after me." It was estimated that by Saturday night (the 4th inst.) from 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 bushels had, by seasonable shipment, evaded the new duties. Prices ran up to seventy cents, whereas last year the average was only fifty. All sorts of conjectures are afloat as to consequence of the change on Canadian trade; but, though it must produce a very sensible effect, it will be some time before the exact nature and extent of the result will be known. It is well to know that, in the main, our people continue fairly happy, and that none of them are plunged in despair.

If, as has been confidently asserted, it be true that there is not a single English-speaking official connected with the Legislative Library of this Province, the matter calls for explanation and reform. Many persons, who may not understand French, are likely to consult the works on its shelves, and it is not only advisable but absolutely necessary that such inquirers should have the privilege of being addressed in their own tongue by persons well acquainted with English bibliography. The

National Library at Ottawa has two associate librarians, one of whom is French, and in the Archives Department there is also a qualified officer of French origin. Several of the inferior officers are also French. The exclusive policy that prevails at Quebec has no precedent, therefore, in the Dominion Capital, and it is to be hoped that the complaints which have been made on the subject will have the effect of bringing about the desired and needed change in the service of the Library.

The order, decorum and despatch that characterized the proceedings in the Birchall trial have elicited many commendations of our Canadian judicial system in the American press. The *Buffalo News*, a paper read by a community which, from its nearness to the scene of the crime, naturally took a special interest in the trial, after commenting on the general usage in United States courts, makes the following comparison: "They do these things differently in Canada from what we are accustomed to on this side. A small state prison case would take longer in our courts after the testimony was in. \* \* \* It has been quietly and decently handled by the Canadian authorities, and the general belief will be that substantial justice has been reached."

It is satisfactory to know that the finances of the Dominion are in a healthy condition. According to returns received at the Department of Finance, the revenue for the month of September was as follows: Customs, \$2,211,746; excise, \$529,495; post office, \$160,000; public works, \$328,048; miscellaneous, \$73,213; total, \$3,302,502. Expenditure for the month, \$1,697,662, leaving a surplus for the month of \$1,604,840. The total revenue for the three months ending 30th of September was \$9,828,139, and the total expenditure \$5,972,096, leaving a surplus of \$3,856,097, which is about half a million greater than for the same period last year, when it was \$3,300,000 in round figures. The net debt on the 30th of September was \$234,689,826, a decrease for the month of \$1,870,603. The expenditure on capital account was \$1,061,536.

The temporary uneasiness caused to Canadian cattle exporters by the seizure of the Norse King at Dundee, Scotland, on the suspicion that pleuropneumonia was on board, has had good, instead of evil, results. In the first place, it soon transpired that, as on a previous occasion, the local veterinary authorities had been wrong in assigning pleuropneumonia as the malady from which some animals of the cargo had been suffering. This issue of what might have proved a very serious blow to the Canadian cattle trade, was due to the praiseworthy promptness of our High Commissioner, who lost not a moment in having the case submitted to the highest experts in the United Kingdom. The Imperial authorities were completely satisfied that no trace of the dreaded distemper had been found in the vessel's cargo. In Montreal like expedition was shown in taking steps to meet the situation, the gravity of which in case the Dundee judgment was confirmed was immediately recognized. On Friday, the 3rd inst., the Mayor convened a meeting in the City Hall for the purpose of concerting measures to secure enlarged accommodation for shipping cattle, in consonance with the growing requirements of the trade. The meeting was thoroughly representative—members of the Harbour Commission, the Board of Trade, the *Chambre de Commerce* (which had requested the Mayor to act), the cattle trade and the steamship and railway companies participating in the discussion. All were agreed that the harbour must be improved, but there was a diversity of opinion as to the plans that would give most effective redress until the Government's operations were carried out. Finally resolutions were passed for the appointment of committees (general and special) to take the whole question into consideration. A joint committee, composed of members of the meeting, of the City Council, the Harbour Commissioners and the Board of Trade is to urge on the Government the absolute necessity of beginning the promised improvements next spring, and a special committee,

representing the railway, shipping, cattle and labour interests, is to examine and report on the possibility of an immediate amelioration of the existing facilities. A third resolution asks for such an amendment of the by-laws as will permit cattle access to the wharves all day. It is to be hoped that these resolutions will be fruitful in bringing about the much needed improvements.

The Comte de Paris is naturally anxious to justify his share in the Boulangist plot to overturn the Republic. His friends have not improved his position by making him pose as an expert in double-dealing. They undertake to defend their avowed sympathy with the discomfited adventurer on the ground that it was not sincere, and, stranger still, that the General was quite aware of the fact. He knew that the Royalists were only making a tool of him, and that, had he proved successful, they intended to avail themselves of his triumph by throwing him overboard as soon as an opportunity occurred. It was, of course, the General's business to beware of his false allies and to defend himself against the contemplated treachery. There is something cynical in this barefaced confession which forces us to conclude that the Royalists have undergone moral deterioration since the years when the Comte de Chambord refused a crown rather than surrender his principles. Men of the world may have smiled at such tenderness of conscience and called his honesty quixotic. But he went to his grave without leaving a slur upon his name or on the cause that he represented. Had his kinsman and heir been able to turn his guile to account and ascended the throne of his ancestors at the expense of the Republic and of General Boulanger, the world at large would doubtless have condoned his lack of straightforwardness. But the movement with which he chose to identify himself having proved a *fiasco*, he has neither the satisfaction of success, nor the consolation of having maintained his integrity. It is a pity that he rejected the counsel of his honourable and clear-sighted uncle.

In no respect is the community of duties, responsibilities and interests among civilized nations more clearly established than in their relations with the peoples of Asia, Africa and the islands of the Indian and Pacific oceans. Countries like Japan and, to a less extent, China, Corea, Siam and other parts of the East that have of late come into frequent contact with Europeans are, it is true, gradually learning to discriminate between Germans and Frenchmen, Englishmen and Italians, Hollanders and Portuguese, but whatever ethnological knowledge of the western world they may possess is as yet mainly confined to the officials of the respective governments, or the towns situated on the coasts. The alarm that prevailed among the European communities of even the treaty ports during China's quarrel with France, shows, however, that when old prejudices against foreigners are awakened by real or suspected wrong inflicted by any western power, citizens or subjects of every other power share in the danger of the popular risings that may thus be provoked. In the Dark Continent the risks from indiscriminating resentment against alien perpetrators of injustice are naturally more imminent in proportion to the greater ignorance that prevails of western national distinctions. The Sultan of Zanzibar and a few of the better informed native chiefs of the interior may, indeed, have learned to know their friends from their foes among the strangers who, for any reason, have come to sojourn within their gates. But there is always peril in trusting to their discernment of national differences. This peril is greater than ever just now, when nearly all the great powers and some of the smaller powers are vying with each other in appropriating spheres of influence with or without ceremony. It must be admitted, moreover, that since the advent of the Germans some six years ago to the east coast misunderstandings with the natives have been more frequent than before, owing to the high-handed proceedings of the company officials. The recent massacre of Germans at Vitu is additional evidence of the deplorable hostility to strangers which their