

The Dominion Illustrated.

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PUBLISHERS' NOTICES.

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Correspondents sending manuscripts which they wish returned, if not accepted, are requested to enclose stamps for return postage.

Next issue will contain a fine Cartoon on the Welland Canal question; views of the Toronto University Buildings, the Glacier Range in the Rockies, &c.; portraits of the Hon. Mr. Mercier, Premier of Quebec, J. J. Curran, M. P., for Montreal Center, etc., etc.



A wild story comes from the Eastern Townships. A man, named Morrison, killed another, called Warner, and fled to the woods. A reward of \$400 is offered for his capture, but he braves his pursuers and they dare not go near him. He roams over the whole country side, spreading terror on his path. He stalked into Richmond town the other day, with loaded rifle, walked up to a public bar, gulped down a drink, and strode back, hurling defiance right and left of him, and tauntingly asking about the "detectives" watching his tracks.

Newspapers have made us familiar with such scenes and we do not mind them. But what we should mind is that this lawlessness is invading our own country and our own homes. There is no comfort in seeing our peaceful provinces become as unsafe for human life as the American Wild West, or the Land of the Abruzzi. It is to be hoped that Morrison will be hunted down and caught by some brave man or men, and that Canadian bushmen will get rid of the would-be Canadian Werners, Monreales and Fra Diavolos.

There seems to be a clear case against the sparrow. For years past complaints have been made of him, and when, for a time, the story went forth that the birds were dying out, congratulation be-

came general. But the pest is now worse than ever. They have not only driven away our native birds, but they live almost wholly on grain and fruit. They appear to be especially fond of grapes. In England there are periodical raids against the bird, fifty of which go to the making of a pie, but they soon swarm again over all the hedges and garths.

A proof of the revival of interest among Canadians in their history is the celebration of anniversaries of national events as they come around. The festivities held at the village of Drummondville, near Niagara Falls, to commemorate the seventy-fourth anniversary of the battle of Lundy's Lane, is a case in point. The trenches where the gallant dead were buried, in the village graveyard, were strewn with flags, and the tomb of Laura Secord, whose name Mrs. Curzon and Charles Mair have embalmed in verse, was the goal of patriotic pilgrimage.

More striking than any similar event, because of the pleasant personal aspect of the case, is the return of Lord and Lady Dufferin, from India to England, by the Canadian Pacific steamer and railway. It was just like Lord Dufferin's thoughtfulness and fancy for agreeable coincidences to take in Canada on his way home, passing with a rush of steam over those prairies, and through that Fertile Belt, which he was one of the first to make known to the world.

All the respectable press of Canada should combine to have an eye on the Ishmaelites who manufacture stories meant to stain the fair name of their country, impair its credit abroad, and give the croakers, within its borders, an opportunity of venting their spleen on institutions which they hate in their hearts and would exchange for a foreign sway, if they could. The American press has many features which we do not fancy, but there is one which we should follow. Every American paper always speaks well of the country, and never allows one word to appear against it in its columns.

There seems to be a great deal of idle talk, founded on ignorance and irresponsible rumour, about the withdrawal of the Pope from Rome to Elba, or some other island of the Mediterranean. Whoso understands the Papal system, philosophically and historically, should know that Rome and the Pope are one and the same thing. The eighty years of Avignon have proved that forevermore. The Pope will not leave the Eternal City unless he is driven from it *vi et armis*, and that is a contingency which cannot easily be foreseen.

Of the four candidates for Presidential and Vice-presidential honours in the United States, whose likenesses were published last week in the DOMINION ILLUSTRATED, only one—Allan G. Thurman—is a truly great man, while the others are but "available mediocrities." Indeed, of the twenty-one Presidents, only half a dozen may be ranked in greatness, as Washington, Adams, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson and Lincoln. Whatever his grade as a soldier, General Grant was not a great President, and neither is Mr. Cleveland, in spite of his sturdy common sense and high honour. Mr. Thurman is cast in another mould altogether, being a genuine statesman, who will leave a lasting name behind him.

New Jersey is making an innovation, or, rather, a reformation, which is so simple that we may well wonder that it was never undertaken before. Hereafter the two sexes will not be allowed to

bathe promiscuously in the great tank lately constructed on the beach at Ashbury Park, although ladies may still meet their friends in the surf. Coming nearer home, it has always looked odd to us that the bathers of the Montreal Swimming Club, at St. Helen's Island, should be exposed to the view of women and girls sitting on the rocks above.

After New Jersey, its neighbour, New York, introduces what it pleases to call another reform. The pain of death by hanging is to be abolished and replaced by the electric shock, and the gallows must give way to the galvanic battery. If the object be to make death instantaneous, it is to be hoped that electricity will prove more effectual with man than it does with cattle, where it was sought to supersede therewith the butcher's cleaver, club or knife, without much success. Strangling and beheading—as in the modern guillotine—have hitherto been practised with great expedition, and it is doubtful whether electricity will invariably work as well.

THE PROGRESS OF CANADA.

We briefly stated, last week, the shrewd appreciation expressed by the London *Standard* of the geographical situation of Canada, and of the prosperity thence arising. The full text of the article confirms the favourable view which we entertained, and the reader will doubtless be pleased to learn how sensible men regard our prospects and our standing. Canada is set down as at once the oldest and the youngest daughter of the Imperial House of which Great Britain is the head. Canada alone among the British colonies has a history of respectable antiquity. She alone has an European population which has been settled in the country so long that it may be considered native to the soil. And this is a point which some people in the Province of Quebec should remember when balancing the relative rights and merits of the different populations—that the people of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Cape Breton, New Brunswick have race and territorial claims, dating back over a hundred years, and grounded on services to the State, both political and military. Ontario, which is comparatively the youngest of the old provinces, has also completed her century, and taken a lead which has made her the ruling spirit of the Dominion.

Pursuing its summary of events, the metropolitan journal next properly says that, while the Canada of the provinces is old, the Canada of the Dominion is young, having celebrated its majority only on the 1st of last July. In 1867 the provinces of Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were isolated governments, ruled by parish politics, and incapable of more than a narrow local expansion. Now these provinces have joined hands and grown into a nation, which, within the short space of one and twenty years, has taken its place among the peoples of the earth, and displayed possibilities of development that the most sanguine would not have dreamed of when the British North America Act was draughted. Then follows a glowing description of the resources of this new land; the progress of the elder provinces; the marvellous opening of Manitoba and the Northwest; the birth and spread of our industries and manufactures; the extent and usefulness of our great public works; the exploitation of our mines, forests and fisheries; the facilities of our ocean and inland navigation; the