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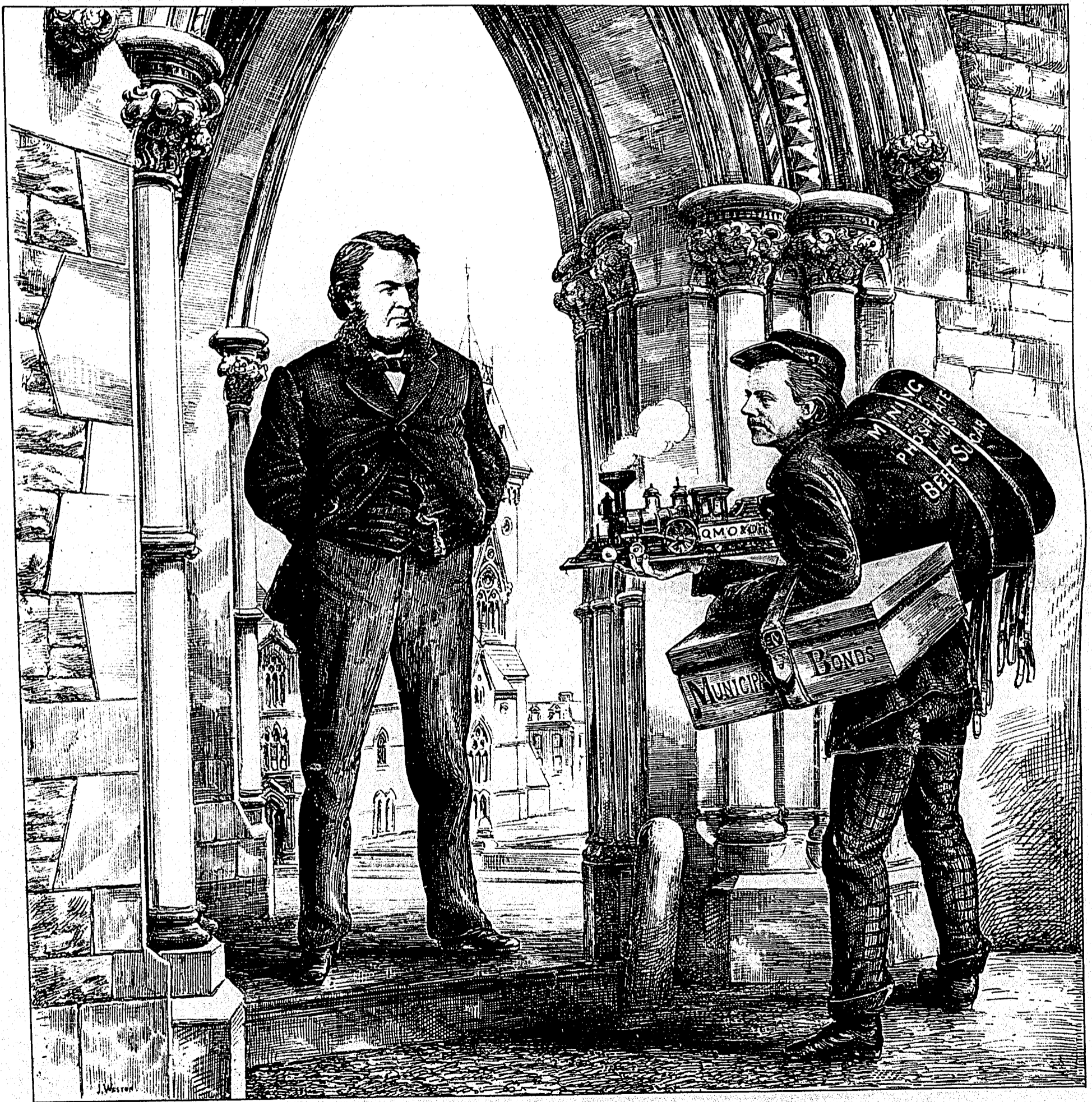
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# Illustrated News

VOL. XX.—No. 21.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1879.

{ SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.  
} \$4 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE.



RAILWAY FOR SALE.

SIR CHARLES :—"Rather an expensive toy that, Sonny."

PREMIER C :—"Deed it isn't, sir. Wouldn't think of selling it, only I'm rather hard up just now, and will let you have it cheap."

SIR C. :—"Well, I'll think about it. Call again in a few days."

## PUBLIC NOTICE

is hereby given that under the Canada Joint Stock Companies' Act, 1877, letters patent have been issued under the Great Seal of the Dominion of Canada bearing date the first day of October, 1879, whereby the shareholders of the Burland-Desbarats Lithographic Company, being a subsisting and valid corporation duly incorporated by letters patent bearing date the fourth day of November, 1874, under the authority of the Joint Stock Companies' Letters Patent Act of 1869, and carrying on the business of

Engraving, Lithographing, Printing and Publishing,

in the City of Montreal, and all or every such person or persons as shall or may at any time hereafter become a shareholder or shareholders in the Company have been incorporated as a body corporate, and politic with perpetual succession and a common seal by the name of

## The Burland Lithographic Company (limited)

with all the rights and powers given by the said first mentioned Act and subject to all the terms and provisions thereof, and for the purpose of carrying on the business of

Engraving, Lithographing, Printing and Publishing,

throughout the Dominion of Canada, with a total capital stock of

## TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS

divided into two thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

Dated at the Office of the Secretary of State of Canada this third day of November, 1879.

J. C. AIKINS,  
Secretary of State.

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

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

All literary correspondence, contributions, &c., to be addressed to the Editor.

When an answer is required, stamp for return postage must be enclosed.

City subscribers are requested to report at once to this office, either personally or by postal card, any irregularity in the delivery of their papers.

## TEMPERATURE.

As observed by HEARN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

## THE WEEK ENDING

Nov. 16th, 1879.			Corresponding week, 1878.		
Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.
Max. 50	48	46	Max. 40	39	38
Min. 48	46	44	Min. 41	33	31
Mean 49	47	45	Mean 42	36	34
Max. 46	34	40	Max. 47	35	41
Min. 44	34	39	Min. 43	37	39
Mean 45	34	39	Mean 45	36	40
Max. 34	40	37	Max. 39	28	32
Min. 37	49	52	Min. 29	27	31
Mean 35	49	52	Mean 34	29	36

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LETTER PRESS.—Editorial Paragraphs—Canadian Salmon in England—Price of Wheat in Manitoba—The Great Wheat Fields of the North-West—General Utility—The Silver Lining—By Grosvenor—continued—French Poets—Sonnet, a Translation from De Musset—Dolly, a Picture—Varieties—The Late Nicholas Conroy—Metapedia Station—Humorous—Literary—Brelouques—Four Dames—A Week of Opera—Musical and Dramatic—Our Guess Column.

## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

Montreal, Saturday, November 22, 1879.

It is estimated that there are between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 of men under arms in continental Europe. It is not surprising that there is a scarcity of bread-stuff there even were the weather favorable to growing crops. With that number of men bearing arms on this continent—all consumers instead of producers—we should have very little surplus to exchange for the gold of the old world.

THE Quebec Government is to be memorialized to amend the School Act so as to provide that the taxes collected from joint stock companies shall in future be divided among the Catholic and Protestant School Boards in proportion to the amount of stock held by Catholic and Protestant stockholders in the school district instead of on the basis of the population of each as heretofore.

THE Liberal papers—and notably the *Globe*—dared the Conservatives to contest West Durham against Mr. BLAKE. The Conservatives wisely declined the challenge. In the first place, West Durham is a thick and thin Grit constituency, having held its own even in the deluge of September 17th. In the second place, the personal strength of Mr. Blake would have carried it against any opposition. After the Cape Breton election the Liberals had better rest awhile before testing the issues on the National Policy pure and simple.

ON the other hand, the Conservatives are twitting the Liberals for not having opposed Mr. CHAPLEAU in Terrebonne. In our opinion, Mr. PREVOST showed his good sense in refusing to be victimized. Terrebonne is at present a stronghold of Conservatives, whatever it may have been in years past. Mr. MASSON, the Minister of Militia, practically controls it, and Mr. CHAPLEAU had, in addition to his personal popularity, the prestige of being Prime Minister of his native Province. The Conservatives, as a body, have no right to make capital out of this exceptional victory at Terrebonne.

THE truth is out finally. We hinted in our last issue, from reliable private information, that the deficit in the finances of the Province of Quebec was nearly \$700,000. This fact has now been made public from a certified report of the Provincial auditor. It is a very, very grave revelation. It is too late to inquire who is responsible for this miserable result, but one thing is very certain—that remedial measures must be applied without delay. We have had enough political wrangling. The time has come for downright honest work.

ALMOST every one of our illustrations this week has a description under a separate head, and with regard to the three cartoons our readers will readily seize their meaning. We specially call attention to the front page giving a humorous view of the contemplated negotiations between Sir CHARLES TEPPEL, Minister of Railways, and Hon. Mr. CHAPLEAU, for the purchase of the North Shore Railway. We present the portrait of the late Gen. HOOKER, of the U. S. army, well known as "fighting Joe," and for his disastrous defeat by LEE at the battle of Chancellorsville.

THERE has been a rather sharp, though courteous, passage at arms between Hon. PETER MITCHELL and Mr. THOMAS WHITE about the St. Paul and Pembina branch of the Pacific Railway. The former advocates the lease of the road to a well-known private corporation. The latter wants the Government to control the road. Of course, both gentlemen are inspired by the most disinterested and patriotic motives for the public weal. We shall not intervene in the contest, except to say this—that there is more in the controversy than appears on the surface, and that the Government will be strictly watched in the management of this most delicate affair.

WITH reference to our illustration of a ceremonial country wedding in Saxen-Altenburg, which appeared in our issue of the 15th inst., we know personally that, about 20 years ago, there was quite a little agitation in that part of Germany for the purpose of abolishing the then called Altenburg costume. The Duke, very much displeased at his subjects for trying to change a costume which his forefathers looked upon with much pride, resolved to give a grand ball, invited the leading farmers, and appeared with the Duchess and prominent citizens in the Altenburg costume. Since that time the peasants have not shown much inclination to lay aside the costume as illustrated in the *News*, though the present younger generation endeavours to adopt the style of the city well.

## U. S. CATTLE PROHIBITION.

IT is at length definitely announced by the publication of an U. S. Consular circular letter that the importation of Canadian neat cattle will be prohibited in the United States after the first of December next. No reason is given; and none can be. There is no contagious cattle disease in Canada, and therefore the United States would run no risk in importing cattle from Canada. But there is contagious disease in the United States, and, therefore, Canada has had to prohibit the importation of U. S. cattle, as well for its own protection as to save itself from being scheduled in Great Britain in the same way that the United States are. The U. S. order is, therefore, very plainly an act of very petty retaliation without cause. But was this worth while? Was it worthy of the Government of a great people? And what earthly good will it do them? It is perfectly well known that Canada does not export cattle to the United States, except, indeed, a few prize animals for breeding purposes from such stock farms as that of Senator COCHRANE or Bow Park. They may deprive themselves of this means of improving their own stock, and, if they are satisfied, we are. But an unworthy act of this kind on the part of a great government can only have the effect of making unpleasant feeling.

## CANADA SALMON IN ENGLAND.

WE learn from the *Liverpool Post* that an experimental shipment of fresh salmon from Canada has just been made with every assurance of success in opening a new trade in food supplies. The salmon was caught in Canadian waters, packed in ice, transported across the Atlantic in the refrigerators of the Allan steamers, and landed in Liverpool in perfect condition. The fish are of large size, splendid symmetry, and equal in weight and soundness to the best produce of the Norwegian rivers. That they can be placed in the English market in excellent condition has now been proved by the receipt of several consignments, the principal of which reached Liverpool this week. No doubt the trade just opened will become an important one. Large quantities of "canned" or preserved salmon have been imported from California and Canada, but hitherto there has been no attempt to import fresh fish. The present experiments have shown that there is no practical difficulty in doing so, and we hear of immense quantities being already prepared for the English and continental markets. The fame of the Canadian rivers for salmon is known to anglers, and the supply is practically unlimited in quantity as it is excellent in quality. The extent of the yield may be inferred from the fact that during 1878 no less than 2,893,468 pounds of fresh salmon and 3,327,400 pounds of "canned" salmon were exported from Canada. The fresh salmon went exclusively to the United States, owing to the proximity of those markets, but now that it can be carried safely across the Atlantic no doubt an equally large demand will arise in England. The fish-mongers do not look with favour upon an experiment that threatens to flood the market with cheap, good food, and, perhaps, also to ruin their "rings" and fishery speculations. But the public will, no doubt, encourage a trade that promises to augment the food supplies of the people at a cheap price, as the fish can be landed at Liverpool at the cost of a few pence per pound.

## PRICE OF WHEAT IN MANITOBA.

THE *Toronto Globe* recently contained a short but very important letter on this subject. Its statement was to the effect that wheat is now selling at Emerson at only a trifle under the prices in Minnesota, the reason being that notwithstanding the U. S. duty of 20 cents per bushel, the drawback of 67½ cents per barrel of flour, manufactured from wheat wholly imported into the United States, and afterwards exported in flour, enables the Min-

neapolis miller to pay this duty on Manitoba wheat. The consequence is that there is now only the difference of freight, which is very trifling, between wheat at Emerson and wheat at St. Paul. It is stated that the hard, flinty nature of the Manitoba wheat, especially the Scotch Fife variety, will leave so small a residuum when closely milled, that four bushels will easily make a barrel of flour. In other words, the U. S. miller will get a drawback of about 17 cents a bushel and have 44 pounds of offal with each barrel of flour, or the difference between 240 pounds of wheat and 196 pounds of flour. This renders trade possible, and, in fact, gives to it active vitality in view of the very great demand for Minneapolis flour, not only on the Atlantic seaboard of the United States, but in Liverpool. The market is, of course, very valuable for Manitoba, pending the completion of the Thunder Bay Branch Railway; and after the completion of the work it will be valuable as an alternative market. There is another fact of interest which may be stated—namely, that the Minneapolis millers are very anxious to prevent the exportation of the North-West wheat, in the form of wheat, from a desire to maintain a monopoly of their brand of flour in Liverpool and New York. It has special excellence, and commands ten per cent. more than any other brand. It has also created a large trade, and built up within a few years the large and handsome city of Minneapolis—a city already as large as St. Paul. One further fact we may mention in this connection. We learn from a correspondent that Sir WILLIAM HOWLAND, who is largely interested in Ontario milling, informed the English Farmer Delegates a few days ago in Toronto, that Manitoba wheat was worth from 10 to 15 per cent. more than other wheat for the purpose of milling for flour. Here is alone a special value which will go far to pay the cost of freight. These facts are of great importance, as bearing on the prosperity of our new North-West.

## THE GREAT WHEAT FIELDS OF THE NORTH-WEST.

WE have frequently of late called attention to the immense resources of our North-Western wheat fields, and the more we learn about them the more we are impressed with the treasures which they have in store for the development of the Dominion. Evidence is every day accumulating from independent sources that the productiveness of the soil along the Red River, the Assiniboine and Little Saskatchewan valleys, is greater than in Minnesota or Dakota, and the yield of wheat is considerably larger. This is also the case throughout the whole Province of Manitoba. In a speech made by the Consul-General of the United States for Manitoba, as lately as the 3rd October, 1879, we have the following remarkable statement in regard to the plan of emigration westward:

He said that one of the great tides of emigration now was to the Northern Zone, "specially adapted to wheat growing and cattle raising. That included Canada, Wisconsin, Michigan, partially, and Minnesota, but three-fourths of the great wheat producing belt of the continent lay north of the boundary. There the future bread supply of America, and of the old world too, would be raised." He went on to say "that he wished to allude to that which was also of very great moment, the meat supply. In his opinion the beef raised in this northern district to which he had referred, would be found to be superior in quality and superior in quantity to any that could be raised even on the plains of Texas and the adjoining States."

The weight of wheat per bushel grown in Manitoba is considerably heavier than in any portion of the United States, and the yield per acre is also very much more. The average yield in the whole of the United States is less than 13 bushels to the acre, whilst in Manitoba the average



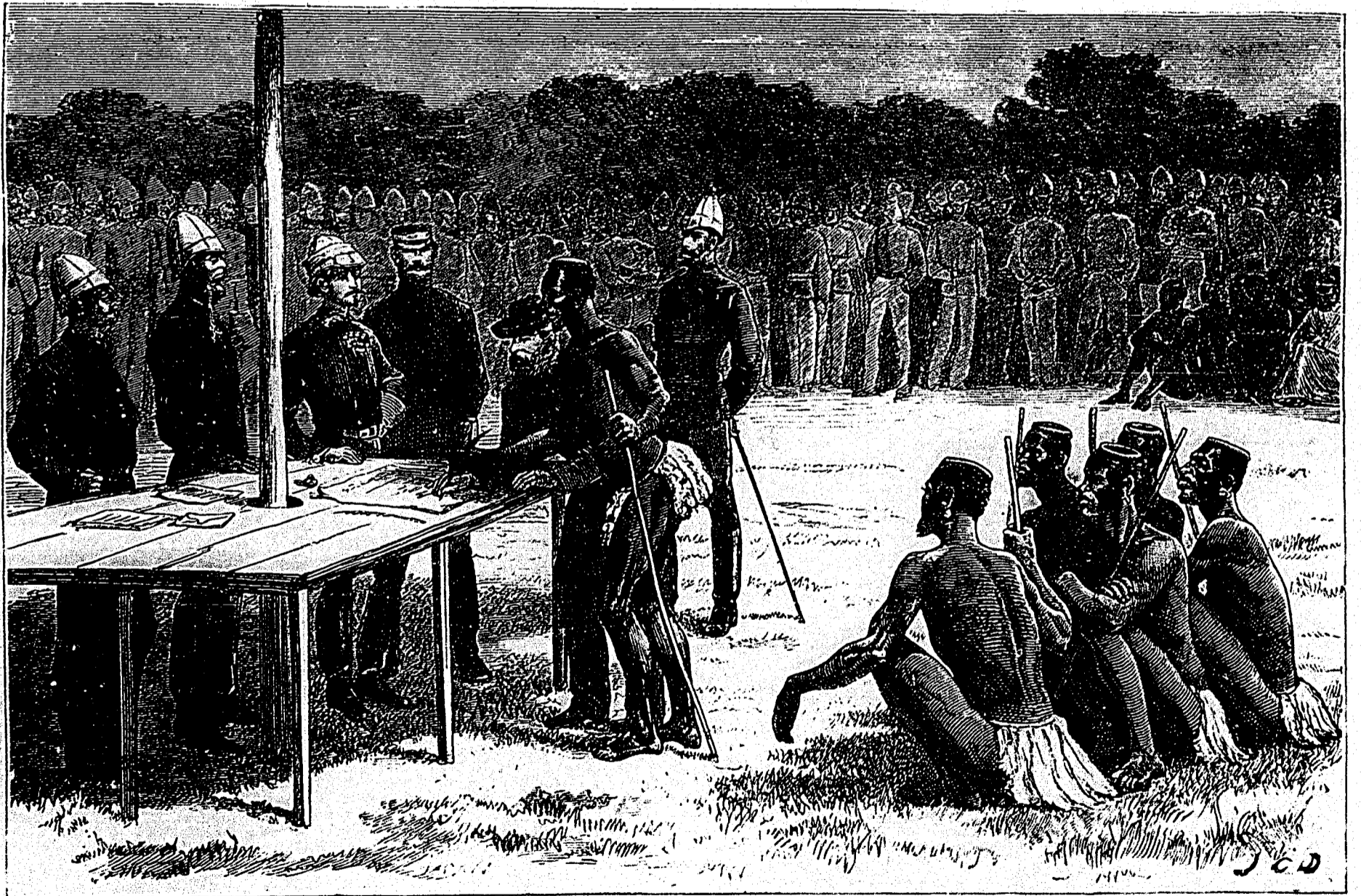
TWO FAMOUS JOURNALISTS.



ARCHIBALD FORBES.



WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL, M. D.



Mr. Herbert    Gen. Colley    Sir G. Wolsley    Col. Drackenbury    Mr. T. Shepstone    Gazi

THE ZULU WAR.—ZULU CHIEFS SIGNING ARTICLES OF PEACE.



THE LATE GENERAL HOOKER.



THE LATE U. S. SENATOR CHANDLER.

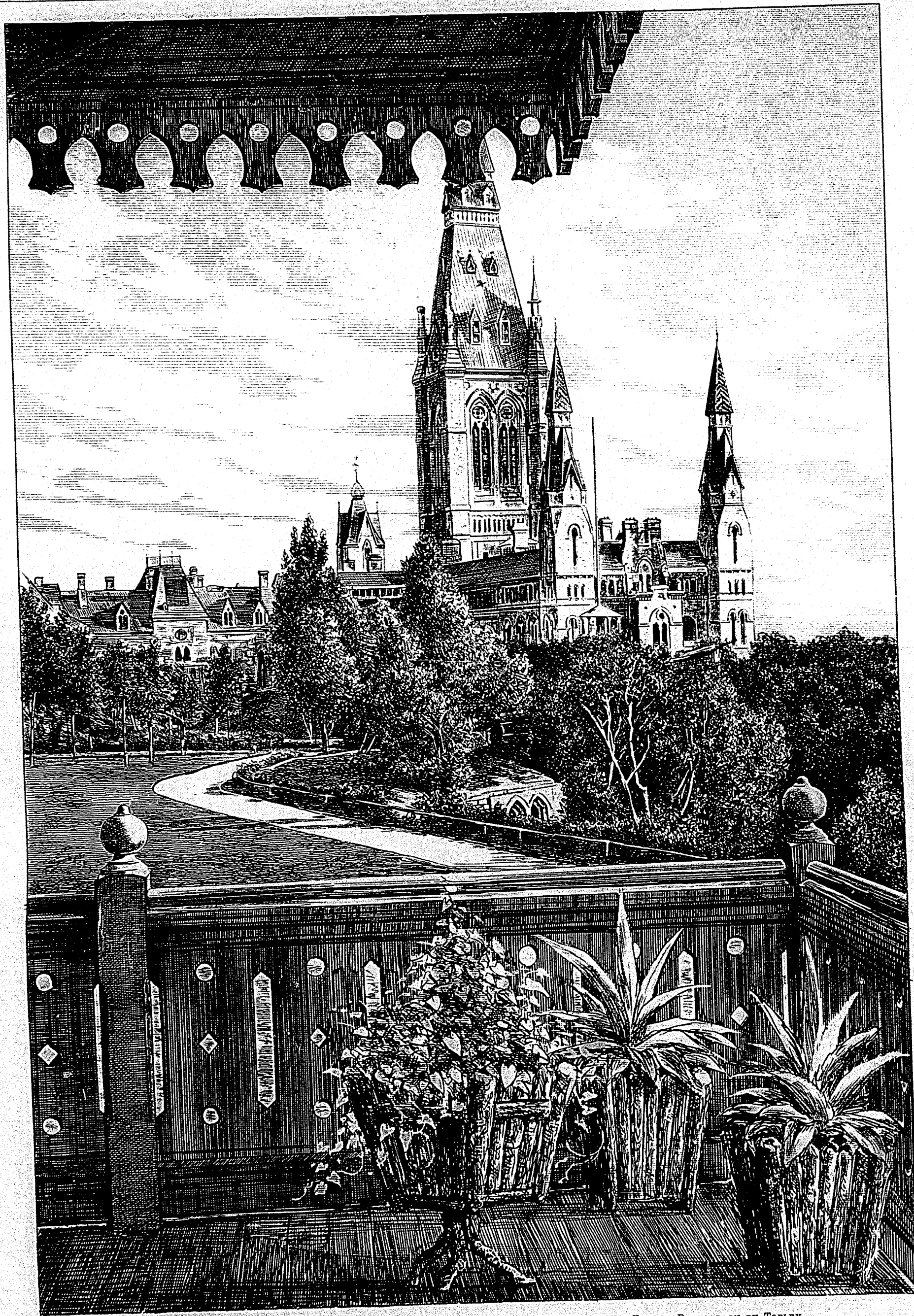


KING CETEWAYO RECEIVING VISITS AT THE CASTLE, CAPE TOWN.





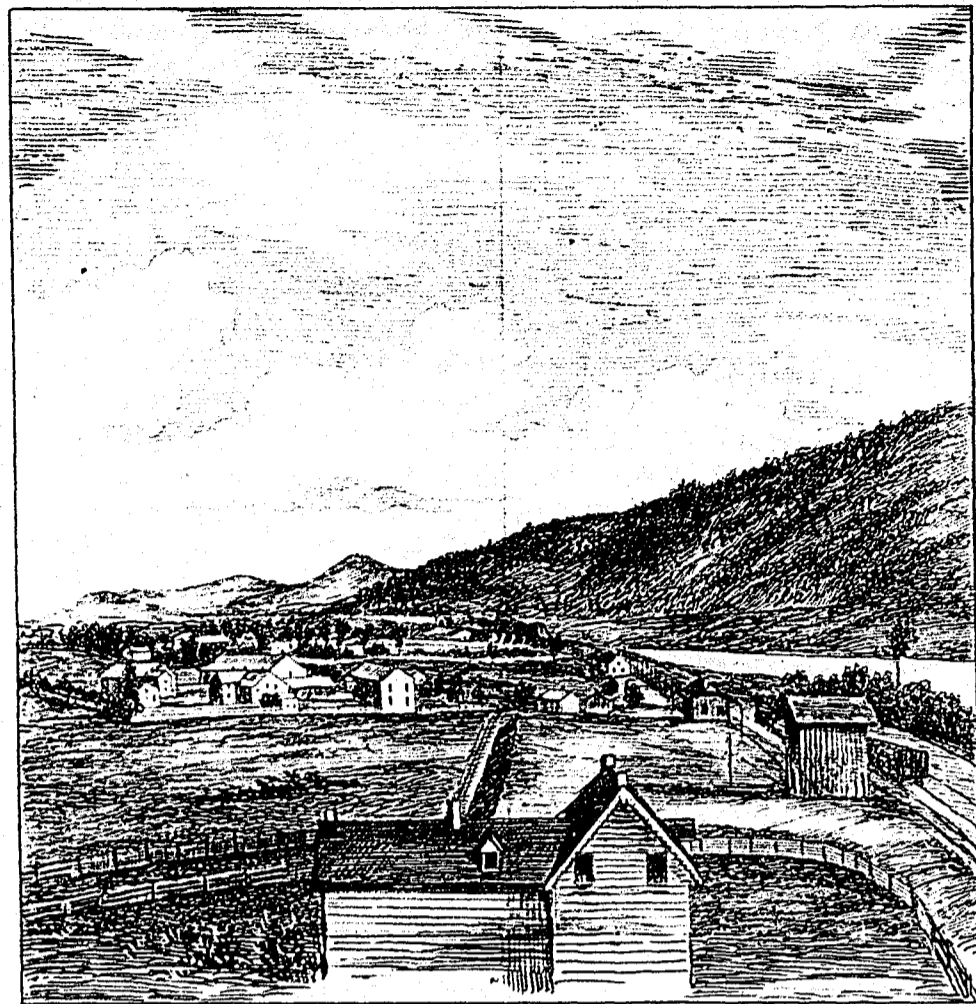




OTTAWA.—THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, VIEWED FROM THE TERRACE.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY TOFLEY.

MATAPEDIA STATION.

The place represented in our picture is every summer visited by large numbers of the disciples of Izaak Walton, on account of the excellent salmon and trout fishing found in the Ristigouche there. Among the visitors last summer was the Governor-General, who, we are sure, had more pleasure in catching members of the above named "finny tribes," than in "catching it,"—we shall not say what—as he did, especially at a certain period during the meeting of Parliament, and still does occasionally. The house in the foreground—of which only the upper part is seen—was first occupied by Mr. P. Grant, the engineer of this section during the making of the railroad. The next who occupied it was Mr. Ross, one of the superintendents of repairs in the track. We suppose that Mr. Yeo, his successor, now lives in it. To the extreme right is the tank. Between it and the house already described, is the Station. In the centre of the middle ground is the Ristigouche Bridge, 1,000 feet long, which has one end in the Province of Quebec, and the other in that of New Brunswick. This bridge, and the two over the Miramichi—all of iron and stone—are the only ones of the kind on the Intercolonial Railroad. Trains are not allowed, on any account, to cross them at a greater speed than that of 15 miles an hour. Fleming, in his work on the Intercolonial Railroad, gives a very full account of the difficulties connected with the building of the Ristigouche Bridge. To the left of it, in the background, is a snow-shed in a rock cutting. The large building above the roof of the one first described, is a hotel—the only one in the place. "Mine host" is Mr. D. Frazer, more commonly called "Dan Frazer." For the reason stated in the beginning of this article, he has, of course, "lively times" during summer. Since our sketch was taken, he has made his hotel a storey higher. The building to the left of it, at the end of the long low one, is his private house. In the immediate neighbourhood are Roman Catholic church, a Protestant one, and a school house, none of which is seen in the picture. Our sketch is taken from the top of a hill, at the bottom of which is a snow shed about 1000 feet long.



SCENES ON THE INTERCOLONIAL R. R., MATAPEDIA STATION.  
FROM A SKETCH BY REV. T. FENWICK.

NO SABBATH IN AUSTRIA.—An American traveller abroad writes: Whatever else Vienna may have she certainly has no Sabbath. Unless the traveller keeps close watch of the lapse of time, he will himself forget the recurrence of Sunday; for there is nothing here—as in most other continental cities—to remind him when the Lord's day is come. We have been in Vienna two Sabbaths, and outside of our own party and a few American and English travellers, we have not heard any suggestion of the day. Traffic, work, amusements and worldly occupations have gone on just the same on the seventh as on the sixth day. Indeed the theatres and dance-houses do a better business than on any other day. The Catholic churches (for nearly everybody here is a Roman Catholic) have services on the Sabbath, and small audiences gather, but the noise of business outside drowns the voice of prayer. Continental Europe has virtually set aside the Fourth commandment.

HEBE'S LITTLE JOKE.—"Is this the telegraph office?" inquired a damsel who had apparently just arrived from some strange land where telegraphs are not.

"It is, madam," replied the urbane operator.

"Well, what will it cost," she continued, "to send this bundle to my aunt in Brooklyn? I told her if I ever got to Camden, safe and sound, I would send her a bran new cashmere dress, and—"

"But we never send bundles by telegraph," interrupted the operator.

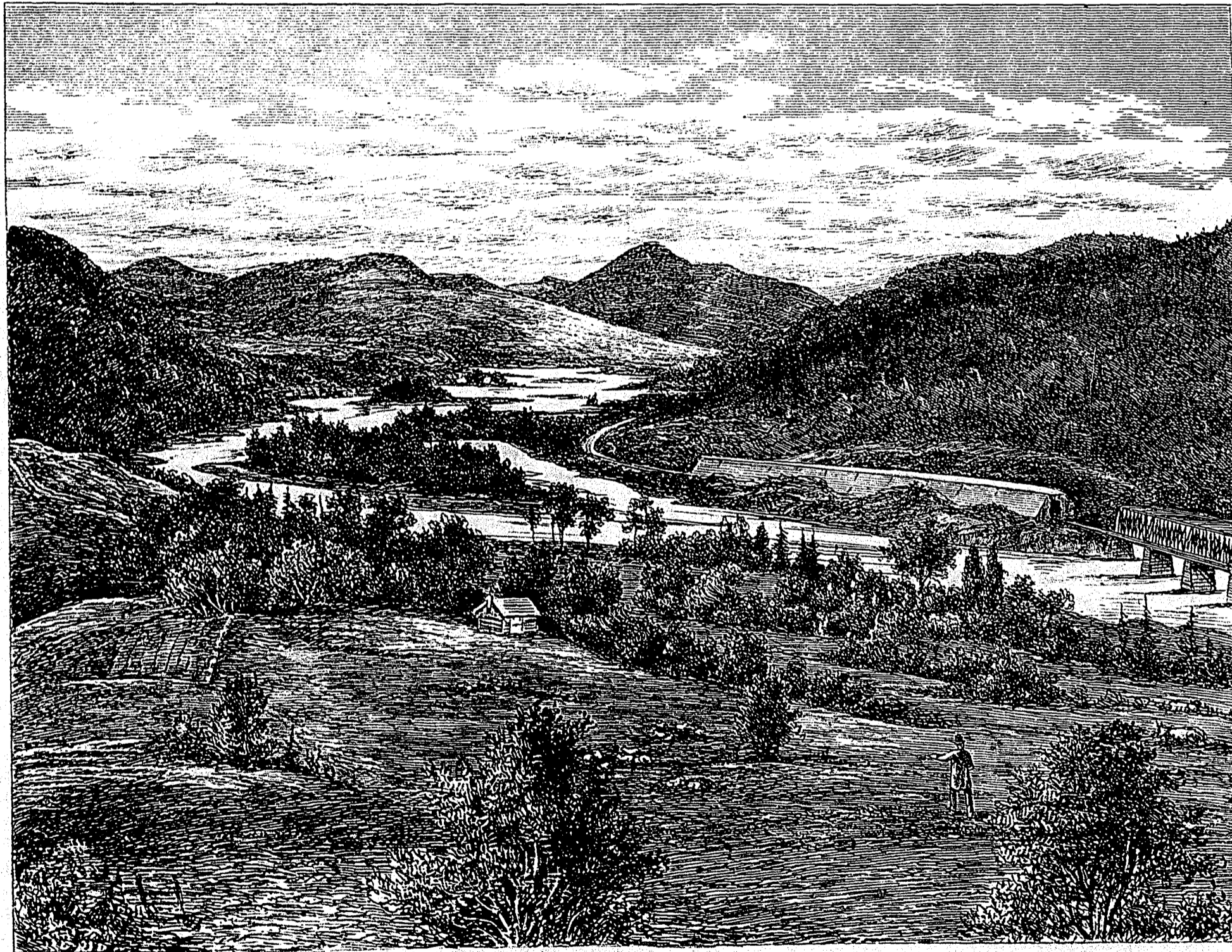
"What, never?" she replied, in great trepidation, for she had come a long distance and was a stranger in the great city.

"No, never!" he replied politely but positively.

"What, never?" she replied, and her pretty face showed plainly evidence of mingled disappointment and fear. "Now are you sure?" she continued, "that you never send bundles by telegraph—not even a wee little bundle like this?" and she held it up before him. That excellent little gentleman thought he had never seen a prettier, more innocent picture.

"Well, (a pause) hard- (a nervous twitch) ly (a scratch of the head) ev-er but I am deuced sorry I can't."

This was Hebe's little joke one day this week.



MATAPEDIA; LOOKING DOWN RIVER RISTIGOUCHE FROM A HILL BEHIND FRAZER'S.—FROM A SKETCH BY H. B. HOLLINSHEAD.





THE LATE NICHOLAS CONROY, ESQ.

Within a week of the death of the lamented Judge Pope, Prince Edward Island has lost another of her prominent public men, in the person of Nicholas Conroy, Esq., whose portrait we to-day present to our readers.

We clip from the *Daily Examiner*, of Charlottetown, of the 14th ult., the following notice of the deceased gentleman:

Again the mournful task is ours to announce the death of one greatly respected and beloved in this community—one whose name has been long intimately and honorably connected with the public affairs of this Province. We learn that Nicholas Conroy, Esq., died at his residence in Tignish at 7 o'clock last evening. The affection of the brain which developed itself a few months ago, gradually overpowered him. He retreated to his home, was seized with paralysis, accompanied by deep sleep; and so passed away to his rest.

Nicholas Conroy was the youngest son of the late Thomas Conroy. He was born at Rathdowney, in the Barony Forth, Wexford, Ireland, in the year 1816. There he passed his early years and received his education. He came to the Island in 1835 and took up his abode at Tignish at a time when the westward country was one dense forest. He applied himself diligently, and soon became well known and greatly respected. In 1851 he married Catherine, daughter of the late John McDonald, and niece of His Lordship the Bishop of Charlottetown. In 1841 he was made a Justice of the Peace; and in 1845 was elected a representative of the First District of Prince County in the Island Legislature. With some interruptions, he retained his seat, until, a few months ago, he accepted the office of Registrar of Deeds for the Province. He was twice High Sheriff for Prince County; acted as Sergeant-at-Arms in the House of Assembly during a term of the Legislature, and was, for a short time, a member of the present Government.

He was a man of large heart, warm affections and generous sentiments. Though continually engaged in political conflicts, though often called upon to exercise his magisterial authority, he had no enemies; and he died as a Christian, in the midst of his weeping family, at peace with all the world.

A QUEER HOUSE.—An eccentric Englishman has recently built a house in the Quarter Tivoli for the residence of himself, his wife, and eight children, which is the talk of all Paris. It is circular, and has neither door nor window ex-

OUR CANADIAN PORTRAIT GALLERY.



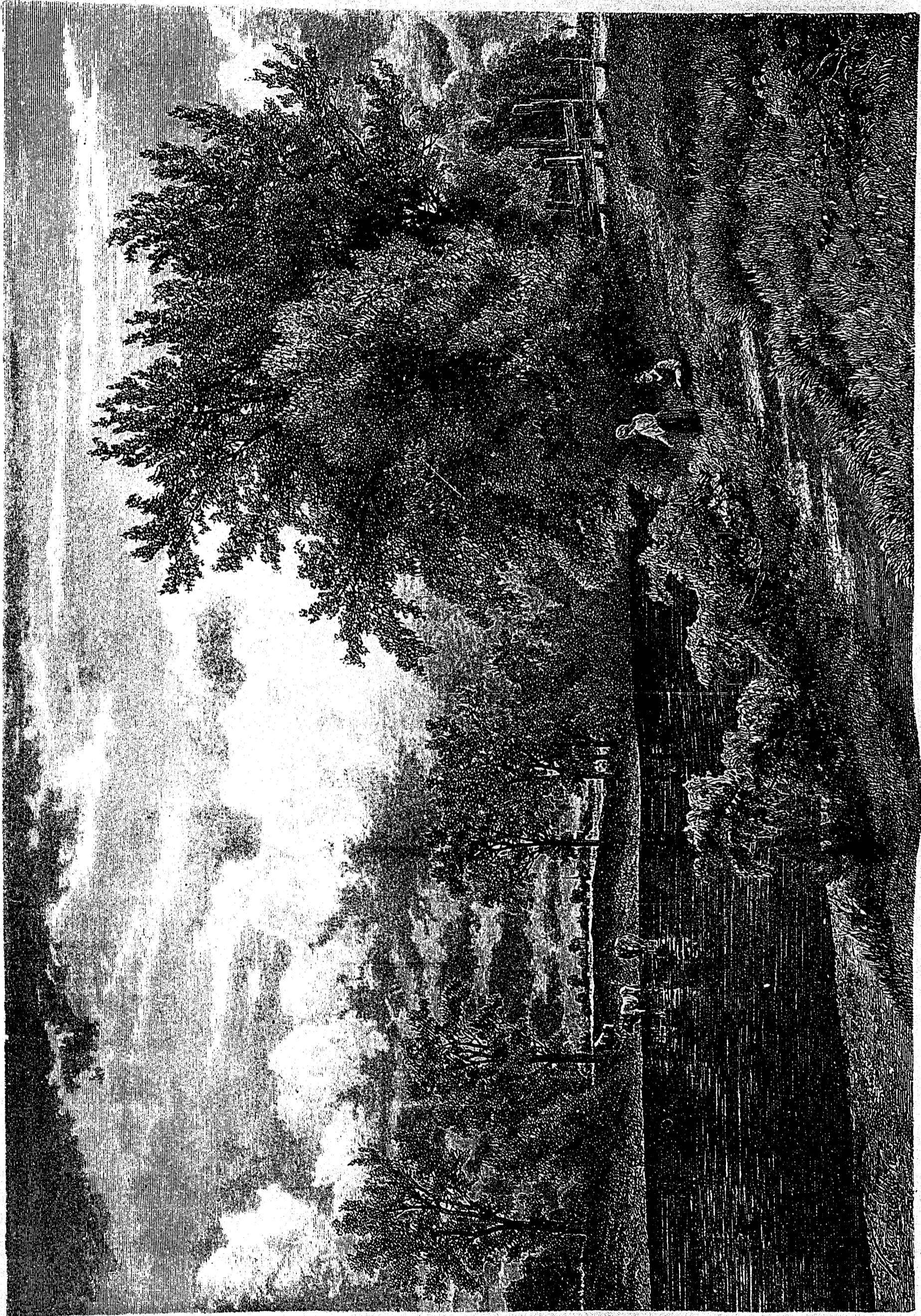
No. 326.—THE LATE NICHOLAS CONROY OF P. E. ISLAND.

ternally. The approach to it is from the ground floor on to the roof by means of a ladder, which is moved up and down by machinery similar to that of a draw-bridge. There is only one floor, and that contains eighteen apartments, more or less small in dimension, looking into the centre, which is lighted from above by glazed cupola. One stove for all these rooms is in the middle, and in the summer its place is to be occupied by an exquisite parterre of flowers. A circular balcony, open to all the apartments, surrounds this space. The motive of this oddity is, of course, only known to the author of it, but everybody can see that two points are gained by it—immunity from the taxes on doors and windows, and a perfect preventative of any attempt at burglary.

ADVICE TO PROFESSIONAL MEN.—To professional men, men of business, and indeed, all who are engaged in pursuits requiring more or less severe mental work, coupled with more or less confinement, exercise is, of course, *conditio sine qua non* of the recreation to be recommended. This fact is so obvious that I need not dwell upon it further than to make one remark. This is to warn all such persons that their feelings are no safe guide as to the amount of muscular exercise that is requisite for maintaining full and sustained health. By habitual neglect of sufficient exercise the system may, and does, accommodate itself to such neglect; so that not only may the desire for exercise cease to be a fair measure of its need, but positive exhaustion may attend a much less amount of exercise than is necessary to long continuance of sound health. However strong and well, therefore, a man may feel notwithstanding his neglect of exercise, he ought to remember that he is playing a most dangerous game, and that sooner or later his sin will find him out—either in the form of dyspepsia, liver, kidney, or other disease, which so surely creep upon the offender against nature's laws of health. According to Dr. Parkes, the amount of exercise that a healthy man ought to take without fatigue is at the least that which is required for raising 150 foot-tons per diem. This, in mere walking, would, in the case of a man of ordinary weight, be represented by a walk of between eight and nine miles along level ground, or one mile up a tolerably steep hill; but it is desirable that the requisite amount of exercise should be obtained without throwing all the work upon one set of muscles. For this reason walking ought to be varied with rowing, riding, active games, and, where practicable, hunting or shooting, which, to those who are fond of sport, constitute the most perfect form of recreative exercise.



MONTREAL.—THE OLD LIME-KILN WHICH FORMERLY STOOD ON LOGAN'S FARM.



ESOPUS CREEK NEAR HUDSON, N. Y.









SILK ROBES FOR SALE.  
Cash paid for silk robes, cast off by Provincial Q. C's.—See advt. in Montreal Gazette.

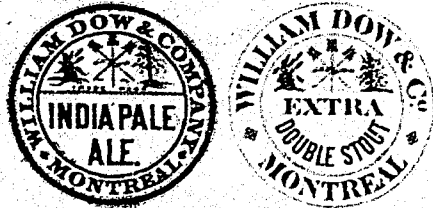


"BUSTED!"  
Five of the principal hoops of the hogshead:—Racicot, Flynn, Paquet, Fortin and Chauveau,—having parted, it falls to pieces.

**THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR.**  
Ask for it, and take no other.  
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.  
Trade Mark. | Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO.

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50 Perfumed Chromo and Lace Cards, name in gold to fancy case, 10c. Davids & Co., Northford, Ct.



**INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY.**  
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,  
Commencing 14th July, 1879.

THROUGH EXPRESS PASSENGER TRAINS run DAILY (except Sundays) as follows:—

Leave Point Levis.....	7.30 A.M.
" River du Loup.....	1.15 P.M.
(Arrive Trois Pistoles (Dinner).....	2.25 "
" Rimouski.....	3.44 "
" Campbellton (Supper).....	8.05 "
" Dalhousie.....	8.22 "
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" Newcastle.....	11.40 "
" Moncton.....	2.00 A.M.
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