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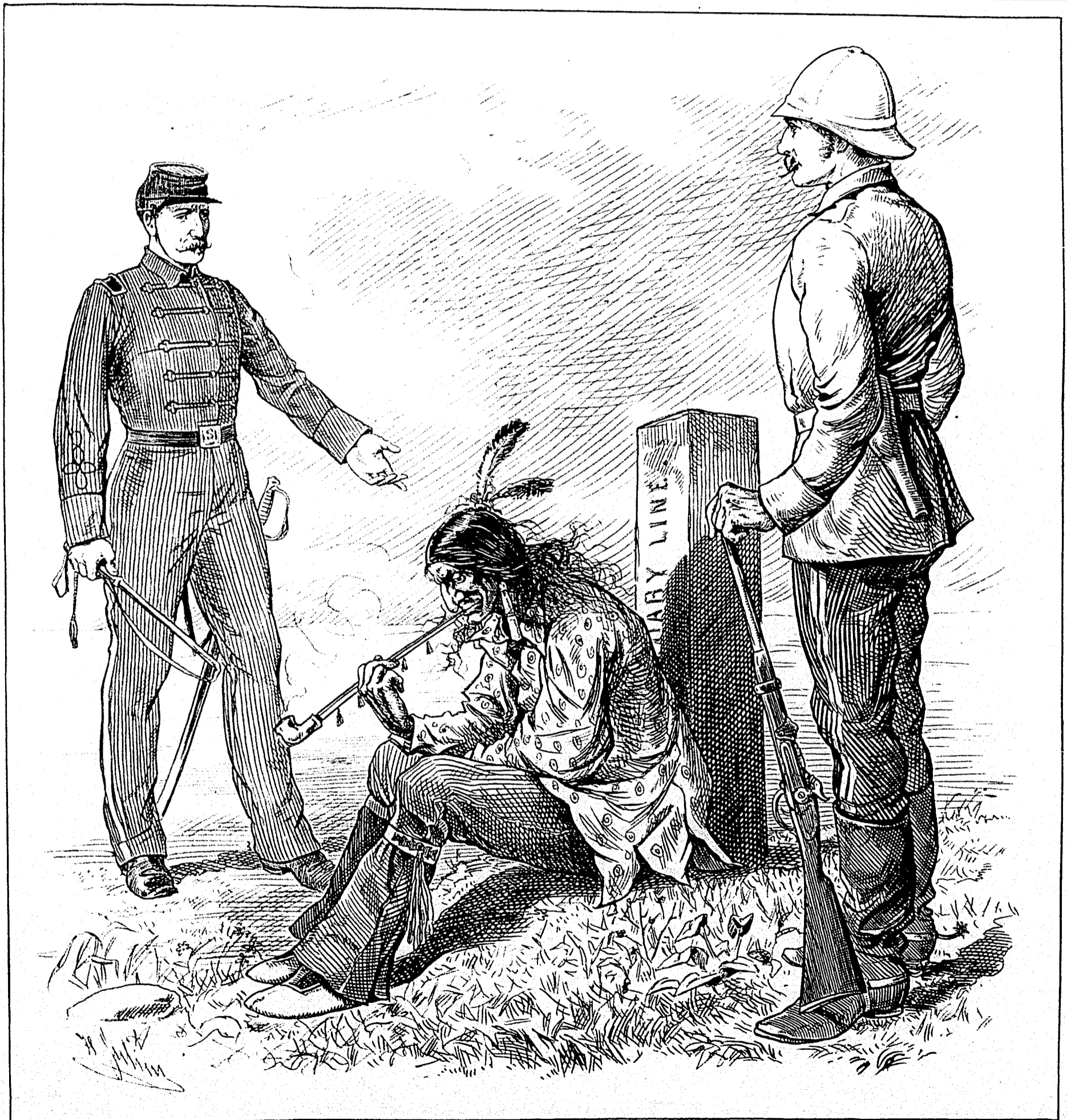
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# AND THE Illustrated News

Vol. XVI.—No. 12.

MONTREAL, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1877.

{ SINGLE COPIES, TEN CENTS.  
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SITTING BULL ON DOMINION TERRITORY.

U. S. SOLDIER :—Send him over to our side of the line and we'll take care of him.

N. W. MOUNTED POLICE OFFICER :—So long as he behaves himself, the British right of asylum is as sacred for this poor Indian as for any royal refugee.

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 22nd, 1877.

#### THE FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Our Halifax exchanges bring us detailed information concerning a decision of the highest importance purporting to have just been given by the Fisheries Commission sitting there.

In arguing the value of the fisheries to the Americans, the British agents have laid much stress upon the great advantages the Americans enjoy in obtaining bait and provisions at Canadian ports and in transshipping their fish, their vessels being thus able to take much larger quantities of fish in a given time than they could if they were compelled to return to the United States whenever they were short of supplies or had a full fare. The Americans met this by the extraordinary plea that these valuable privileges could not be considered by the Commissioners, as the Washington Treaty only provided for the payment of compensation for the right to catch fish in British waters. The British agents assumed that the privileges referred to were included in the right to catch, and showed that these privileges were actually enjoyed. The Americans replied that if they enjoyed those privileges, they did so entirely irrespective of the Treaty of Washington, and as the Commissioners' duties were defined by the treaty, no outside matter could be introduced. After a protracted argument, the Commission unanimously decided that it was bound by the strictest construction of the treaty, and that as (according to the U. S. argument) the privileges of obtaining bait, ice, and provisions, and of transshipping fish, were not specifically granted by the Treaty, the Commission could not take them into consideration in fixing the compensation to be paid by the United States for the privileges accorded by the Treaty.

This decision narrows the question before the Commission, and no doubt will largely diminish the prospect of obtaining just compensation for the privileges now enjoyed by the Americans. In one respect, however, the decision is favourable to Canada. It establishes the fact that the Americans only possess the right to catch fish within the three-mile limit. The other privileges they are receiving through the favour of the Canadian people, and the Canadian Parliament may by an Act at its next session debar American vessels from purchasing bait, ice, or provisions, and from transshipping fish at Canadian ports—if, indeed, existing laws do not already debar them. Stripped of these privileges, the right of the Ameri-

cans would be reduced to small dimensions. Their own construction of the treaty places it in the power of Canada to practically defeat the treaty's apparent intention for the remainder of the period, as without the privileges mentioned the right to catch fish is of little value. The Americans, of course, have not lost sight of this. Their shrewd agents at the Commission fully realize the effect of the decision they have procured. They do not believe, however, that Canada will take the extreme step that they admit is within her power. Their idea is that the purchasing of supplies and the handling of the fish are sources of profit to the Canadian people near the fishing grounds, and that those who are interested in this trade will be able to bring sufficient influence to bear upon Parliament to prevent the passage of any Act interfering with the business. There is some ground for this view, but probably not so much as the Americans think. A few years ago, when the fishery question was troubling the country, and the Canadian Government sent out a fleet of vessels to protect the grounds, a great many people thought that, pending the settlement of the difficulty, it would not be wise to enforce the extreme construction of the laws then existing, but rather to allow the Americans to purchase bait, &c. This, however, was a mere temporary feeling, arising from a hope that a Reciprocity Treaty would be made. Comparatively few people—and these directly interested in trading with the American vessels—will probably still be anxious to have the present arrangement continued. But the mass of the people, when they understand that the American Government counts on this feeling as a means of obtaining privileges that do not belong to them, will justify the Government in enforcing the rule that the Americans have now laid down.

#### THE GREAT INDIAN FAMINE.

The successive accounts of the Indian Famine are more terrible in the future they foreshadow than in the already fearful records of starvation and loss of life. It is all as a great Thunder Cloud settling over the Empire, in its helpless dependents of the Indian Presidencies. The English race has now a tremendous occasion to prove itself Imperial in its instincts and habits of thought, and the late assumption of a dignified addition to the titles of the Sovereign is of itself insufficient for this. The ideas that have formed the British public opinion were evolved out of long contests for public freedom and do not at once embody the notion of control. Admitting that any race of people existing on the globe, whatever the breadth of its Christianity and right feeling, would be staggered by such a task as is now set before the statesmen and people of Britain, we may nevertheless begin in the midst of calamity to study the essential principle of Empire, and to get more enlarged views of the forethought and the self-sacrifice the relation demands. If the British people cannot be said to have thus far done the best conceivable in being so taken by surprise as they now find themselves, it cannot, we say, be asserted that any other race would have done better. But this unfortunately will not be sufficient to altogether remove the imputation of un wisdom, nor to undo the mischiefs which the economic philosophy, when allowed to supplant and displace the human, will always be the occasion of. The trouble has come on too rapidly to be effectually grappled with, but it needs something in the nature of a shock to arouse the energies of a Government already overtaken with home affairs and local contentions. The statesman who makes the human constitution his postulate, and who would never think of setting men to work without enabling them to maintain the physical strength requisite for the work, must take the place of the economist who still persists in resolving all human relations into a conflict of divergent wills, and for the enormous material provisions needed the Empire has to do what it can and all that

it can. As a mere saving of Imperial interests that will be found now to be the only policy. The House of Commons is not sitting, but we should apprehend there can be no reason why there might not be an autumn session for India in an emergency the greatest probably that has ever overtaken an immense agricultural region in the history of mankind.

Of the outflowings of private beneficence either at home or in the Dependency, all that need be said is that excellent as are the dispositions they manifest, they cannot be looked upon as anything more than an adjunct to the chief resource which we understand to be the monetary and sumptuary action of the Imperial powers. For the mischief arising out of the delusions of caste, the Christian masters of these poor people cannot be deemed responsible. For physical impossibilities in supply and transport present blame will not accrue, whatever neglects in the past in transit communications, and the storage of water may have led up to them—but the human constitution in its depressed Indian aspects—and the material needs as the scientist and engineer can set them forth—are the true studies of the hour—and we make the broad assertion that in view of this dreadful isolated era and abyss of misery, deriving its destructive force from centuries of native error and governmental omission, the Imperial means should be permitted to flow as if for a great war. Such will actually be safest and most economically protective for the future of the Empire. The novelties in requirement and in method might well daunt the subjects of this great responsibility, but great things have already been accomplished in the same line, and we may all be brought to admit that the huge adversary has to be met in full panoply, and the corpse-strewn field made at least to show a mitigated carnage. This Dominion, a sort of Empire in itself, though certainly not too imperial in its ideas, or too sensible, as yet, of its relations with the other portions of the vast and comprehensive British Regime, may one day become an important defence for India against famine in the supplies of human food, in grain and cattle that its prairie lands will furnish from year to year, and the means that will be provided for transporting those supplies even to the ends of the earth. We may add that since the above was written, the *London Times* of the 1st September has come to hand, and that its leading article embodies a not very different view of the public duty from the one above presented.

#### THE DESTRUCTION OF THE GRASSHOPPER.

We lately devoted an article to the mechanical modes of destroying this pestilence of the North-West. To-day we supplement the information by giving a number of practical hints, devised by Professor C. V. Riley, the renowned entomologist of St. Louis, who has just returned from an official visit to Winnipeg:

1. Encourage game birds and locust-feeding species.
2. Let inducements be offered to the Indians to collect and destroy the eggs and young along the west side of the plains.
3. Some system is wanted for preventing the extensive prairie fires in the fall that are common in the country where the insects naturally breeds, and then subsequently firing the country after the young hatch, and before the new grass gets too rank.
4. Locusts are particularly fond of tansy, cocklebar, amarantus, and timothy—these might be sprinkled with Paris green water or powder. A strip of poisoned timothy around a wheat field might save it.
5. Irrigation is the best preventive: inundate the land and drown the young locusts out after hatching, or use kerosene in the ditches.
6. Hogs and poultry delight to feed on

the young hoppers and will grow fat on them.

7. When, in the spring, the young locusts hatch out in threatening numbers, delay the planting of everything that cannot be protected by ditching until the very last moment. The idea is to let the locusts devour all they can find and then to let them starve before any crops grow for them to feed on.

8. Grain should be sown in "lands" or strips 50 to 100 feet wide, to permit of ditching between them, and those who have fall wheat up and doing well, where the eggs are laid thickly, should make ditches at intervals through the fields, to facilitate the saving of the grain in the spring.

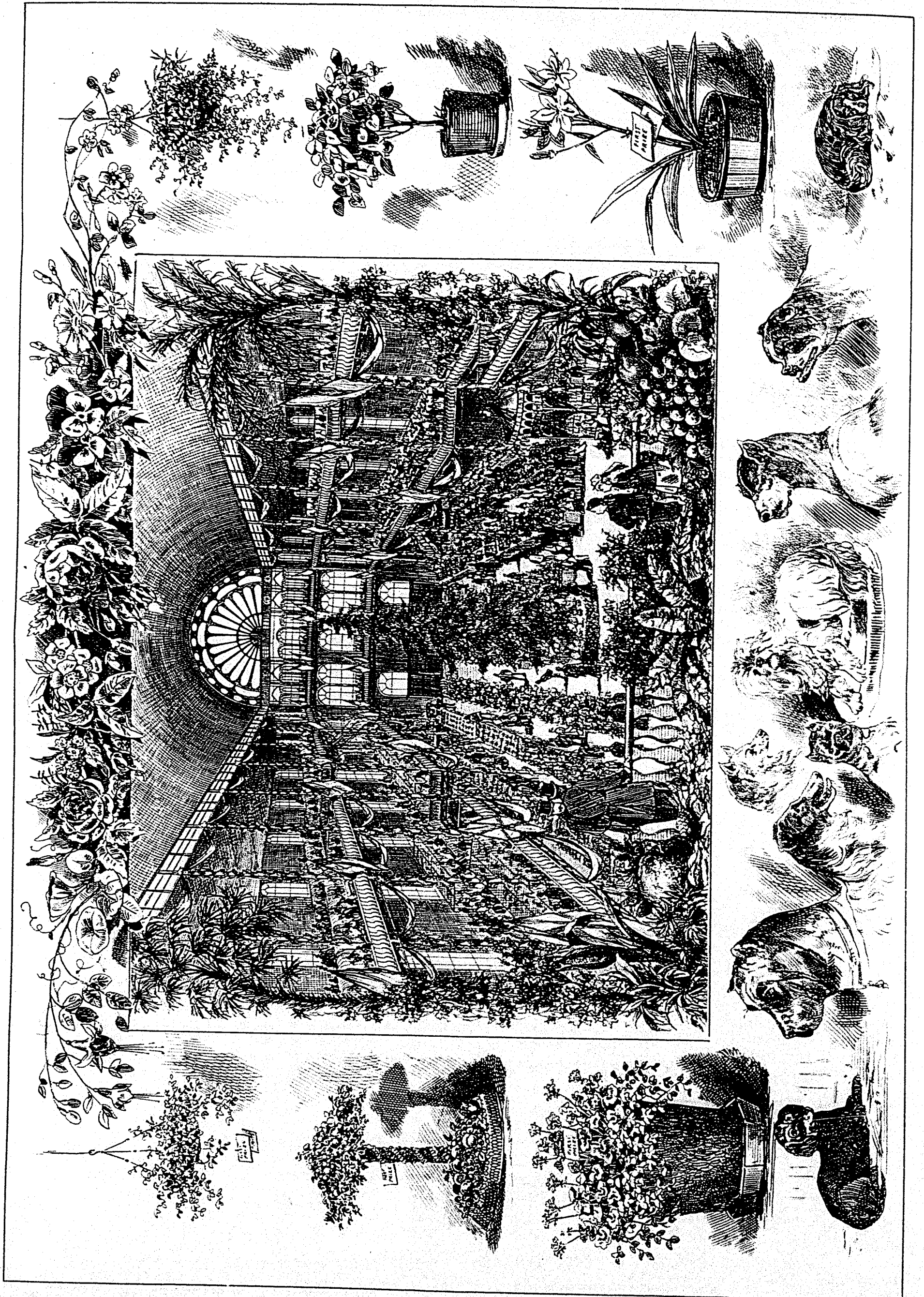
9. As the disastrous swarms which reach the south-eastern country come from the extreme north-west, it is proposed that the number of signal stations be increased in that region. The movements of swarms might thus be daily recorded, and the farmers of the east and south-east be apprised of their probable coming for weeks in advance.

10. Professor Riley thinks that the army might "be utilized to destroy locusts instead of Indians. A few regiments," he says, "armed with no more deadly weapon than the common spade, sent out to sections of country that are suffering from locust ravages, might in a few weeks measurably rout the pigmean army, and materially assist the farmer in his ditching operations."

#### ANOTHER FORM OF FIRE ESCAPE.

We have said already something about Safety Towers, and have perhaps hardly done sufficient justice to the admittedly inferior class of permanent fire-escapes the germs of which have presented themselves in the columns of the press. The most important of these were the iron ladders from balcony to balcony, and the reason these have proved hitherto unacceptable is that, while they would in many cases provide an efficient escape through the window from a raging fire within, they would also, if always extended down, form an equally efficient means of invading the premises by burglars or other evil-disposed persons in the night season. Now this defect at least may very easily be obviated. Let a certain number of windows in a large manufactory or hotel be provided with iron balconies and, attached to the flooring of each of these balconies, let there be an iron ladder folded up in several joints. There must also be a small trap in the floor of the balcony, and when a fire occurs, the ladder will be let down through this trap on to the balcony immediately below. A simple apparatus in the balustrade of the lower balcony will catch the foot of the ladder as it falls and hold it fast. There will then be a perfectly firm means of descent from the one floor to the next, and so on down to terra firma. The plan seems complete as a fire-escape in every respect but one, namely, the contingency of a body of flame pouring out of one or more of the series of windows between the highest floor and the ground. The only way to obviate this danger would be by increasing the number of windows in series so furnished with balconies and folding ladders. The sole advantage the plan presents over the permanent Safety Tower with iron doors, and complete exclusion of the flames, is in the lessened expense which would be necessary to furnish a building in this way. That expense is small indeed compared with the appalling risks to human life which so many of our great buildings are now presenting, in fact, and observation, to the thoughtful students of the public safety. Our St. John friends, who have just been legislating in earnest on these questions, have their interest continued in solving problems in connection with them, and we respectfully claim their attention to the suggestions offered for a purpose engaging so much of the thought of their citizens.





MONTREAL. HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

**EXPENSIVE SPORT**—The amount of rent paid for shootings and pleasure fishings in Scotland has been estimated at about £250,000 or £300,000 per annum, but this sum does not include rent paid for such lowland game as pheasants and partridges on ground in the occupation of lairds or tenants otherwise assessed, say as agricultural land, or on ground pertaining to a residential estate. The game rents of Scotland vary considerably, some of them being very small, and a few apparently nominal, such as a fishing at Delgaty leased to an honourable baronet at one pound. The value of the lowest shooting in Argyleshire is put down at £20, there being three entries of that amount; the highest valuation in the name of a sporting rental in Scotland is that of Blackmount Deer Forest, rented from the Earl of Breadalbane by Lord Dudley at a sum of £4,470. The next is that of Gleneshie, Lochalsh, Inverness, which is put down at £4,000. There are two at £3,000 each, viz., Invernask, Forfarshire, and Ben Alder, Inverness-shire. Among the lessors are Her Majesty the Queen, who is tenant of Ballochbuie Forest, Braemar, at an annual rental of £1,500. The total game rental of Ayrshire may be set down at £5,000; Lanarkshire, £2,250; and Renfrewshire, £500. In Ayrshire there are seventeen shootings let at £100 or over that sum, the highest being Alton Albany and Donlurg at £380 per annum. Scotland, it is said, supplies two-thirds of the total grouse consumed in the United Kingdom—probably 250,000 brace of these birds.

**GILMORE'S TRIP TO EUROPE.**—"All the arrangements for the European trip," said Mr. P. S. Gilmore, the other night, "are getting on famously, and I cannot hope for better prospects than we now have. The Vienna and Berlin papers speak in a tone of anxious expectancy of the band, and consider it a national affair. I am not afraid of competition with any of the European bands. The only one that can touch us is the Garde Républicaine, which is really made up of Conservatoire people. They have no band in Berlin that can play with us, and I have no fear of the English bands. I shall be satisfied if we start from here in May with \$50,000 as a fund. The members of the band alone can raise \$20,000 of this, and the exhibitors will also do a great deal. In a few weeks I shall come out with an appeal to the people of the United States, stating our objects and calling for a general subscription. I wouldn't go to Europe unless there were \$25,000 in a London bank when we get there. This would place us, with the worst kind of business, above the eventuality of failing."

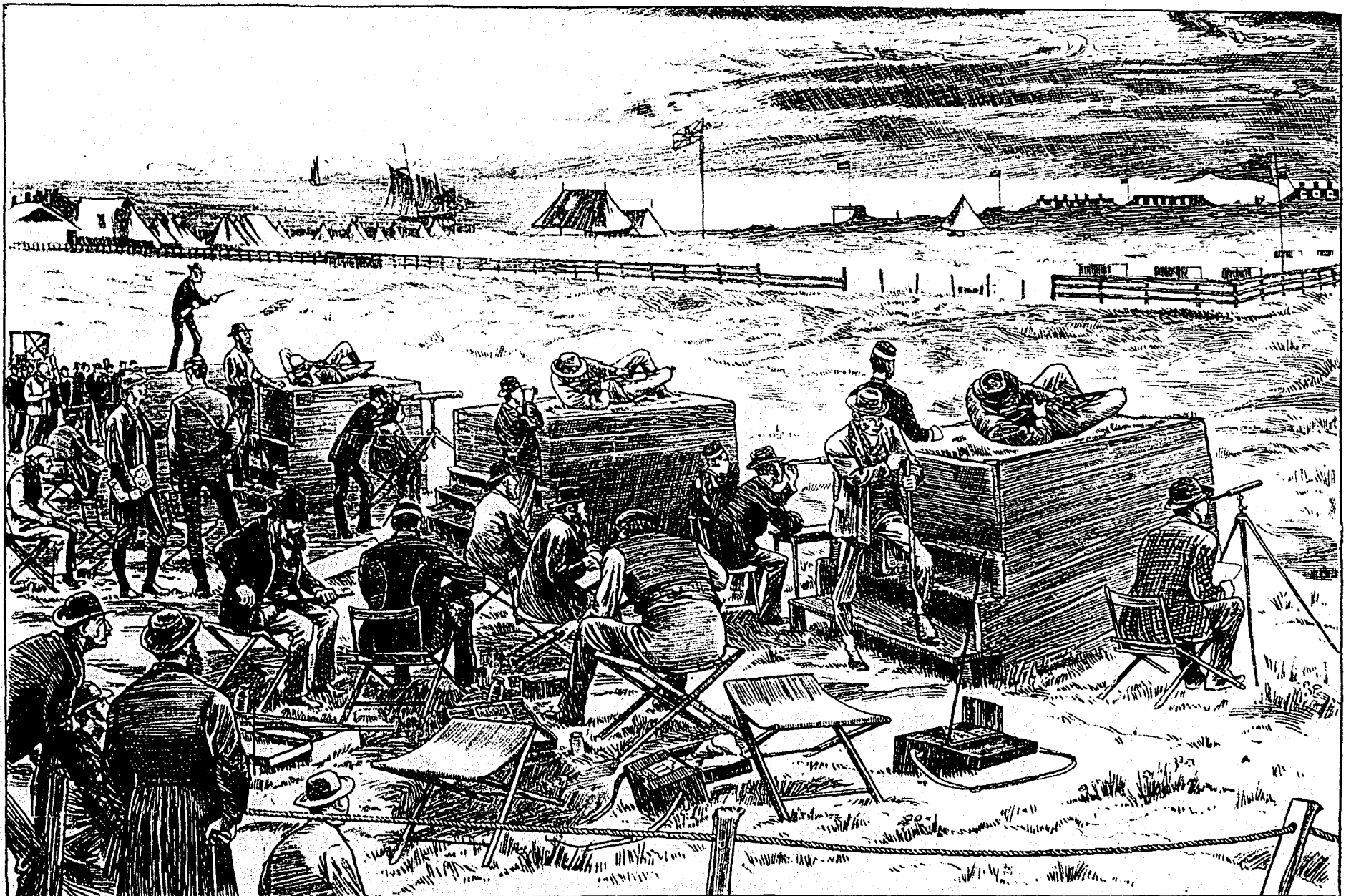
**THE LITTLE "MID" AND THE FIRST LORD.**—A midshipman on board one of H. M.'s ships at Plymouth discovered once a stout gentleman



THE HON. P. J. O. CHAUVEAU, THE NEW SHERIFF OF MONTREAL.

—the late Mr. Ward Hunt—making his way from the dock side on to the deck. Excepting the officer of the watch, there was hardly any one else on board but the youthful officer, for the ship had only just come in from abroad. The visitor desired to be shown over the iron-clad, and the knowing "mid" immediately went in for a lark. He informed the gentleman how the capstan was used to grind the ship's coffee; he also told him how the ward-room officers always used the eighteen-ton guns for wine-coolers to ice their champagne in, and he likewise made him acquainted with the fact that it was only the admiral in command who was allowed to dry his Sunday shirts on the main-yards. The visitor listened to this with a bland and simple smile, but on taking his leave he said, "Young gentleman, you are a very smart youth, indeed, and full of very curious information, and I hope that you will see that there is no mistake in this card of mine finding its way to your captain." The youth took the small bit of pasteboard, and reading the name "Ward Hunt," suddenly discovered the awfulness of his situation. However, the First Lord of the Admiralty only treated him to another pleasant smile, and then departed.

- FIRST THINGS.**—Envelopes were first used in 1839.  
 The first steel pen was made in 1830.  
 The first air pump was made in 1650.  
 Anesthesia was first discovered in 1844.  
 The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.  
 The first lucifer match was made in 1829.  
 The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.  
 The first iron steamship was built in 1830.  
 Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1873.  
 Coaches were first used in England in 1569.  
 The first horse-railroad was built in 1826-7.  
 Gold was first discovered in California in 1848.  
 The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807.  
 The first watches were made at Nuremberg, in 1477.  
 Omnibuses were introduced in New York in 1830.  
 The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1652.  
 The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1637.  
 Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.  
 The first telescope was probably used in England in 1608.  
 The first saw-maker's anvil was brought to America in 1819.  
 The first use of a locomotive in the United States was in 1829.  
 The first almanac was printed by George Von Purbach in 1460.  
 The first chimneys were introduced into Rome from Padua in 1368.



TORONTO.—INTERNATIONAL SMALL-BORE RIFLE MATCH.—FROM A SKETCH BY W. CRUICKSHANKS.







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CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

SIR ANTOINE AIME DORION,  
CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH FOR THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.



THE EASTERN WAR.—GENERAL GOURKO AND STAFF VIEWING THE MUTILATED REMAINS OF RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AT THE SHIPKA PASS.





THE EASTERN WAR.



MEHEMET ALI PASHA, COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMY IN EUROPE.



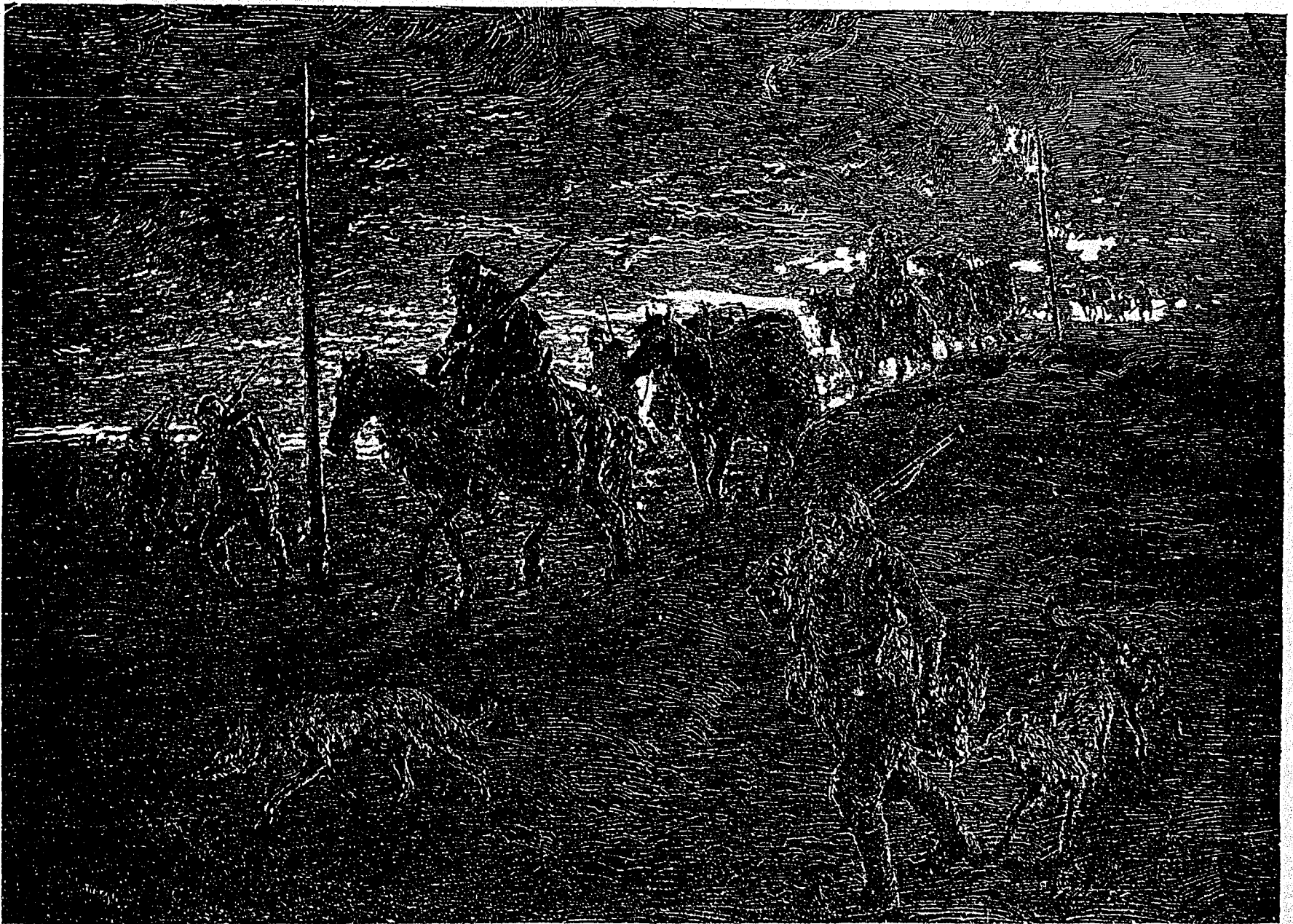
SULEIMAN PASHA, COMMANDER OF THE TURKISH ARMY OF THE BALKANS.



AN ATTACK ON THE RUSSIAN POSITION AT SHIPKA PASS.



THE BRITISH RIFLE TEAM IN THE INTERNATIONAL LONG RANGE MATCH FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE WORLD.



A TURKISH TRAIN IN THE BALKANS DURING A STORMY NIGHT.  
THE EASTERN WAR.



OUR CHESS COLUMN.

Solutions to Problems sent in by Correspondents will be duly acknowledged.

All communications intended for this department to be addressed Chess Editor, Office of CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS, Montreal.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. W. S., Montreal.—Solution of Problem No. 137 received. Correct. Student, Montreal.—Solution of Problem No. 137 received. Correct. J. H., Montreal.—Solution of Problem for Young Players No. 135. Correct. W. B., Montreal.—The Quebec Tourney is not yet finished. The final results will be published in our Column.

Subjoined we publish in our Column to-day the Paired Teams in the International Postal Card Chess Tourney, for the list of whom we have to thank our enthusiastic correspondent, J. W. Shaw, Esq., of Montreal, who is doing a good deal to maintain friendly relations between the Chess players of this continent and those of the mother country. The list as a record of Chess history connected with the present time will be valuable, and, may also prove useful, if preserved, to aid in comprehending the results of the great contest as they may come to hand in the course of time.

(Paired Teams.)

INTERNATIONAL POSTAL CARD CHESS TOURNEY.

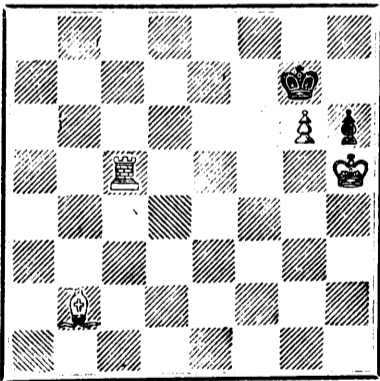
Table with columns: British, American. Lists names of chess players from both countries.

The Glasgow News of the World has a first rate Chess Column from which we have culled some choice pieces for our own use on several occasions. The Editor of this Chess Column offered prizes a short time ago for competition among Chess players, one of the conditions being that the whole of the games should be opened with the Muzio Gambit. Of the games played, the one inserted to-day was sent expressly for our Column, and we are sure it will be acceptable to our Canadian players.

PROBLEM No. 140.

By M. J. MURPHY, Quebec.

BLACK.



White to play and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN CANADA.

GAME 203RB.

Played August 31st, 1877, in the Dominion Chess Association Tourney, at Quebec, between Messrs. Holt and Shaw.

(Ginoco Piano.)

Chess game record for Game 203RB, listing moves for White (Mr. Holt) and Black (Mr. Shaw).

NOTES.

- (a) Instead of this move it would be better to check by taking off the Kt with B. (b) The beginning of Black's troubles. (c) Taking Kt with Kt, checking, would be preferred by many at this point. (d) The last few moves have been well and carefully played by Black except move 17 where it appears to us he ought to have taken the Kt. (e) The advance of this Pawn becomes dangerous and hard to resist. (f) An excellent move and decisive.

CHESS IN ENGLAND.

GAME 204TH.

Played a short time ago in the Hull Church Institute, (Eng.), between Messrs. Farrow and Dixon.

(Muzio Gambit.)

Chess game record for Game 204th, listing moves for White (Mr. G. W. Farrow) and Black (Mr. H. Dixon).

SOLUTIONS.

Solution of Problem No. 138.

Solutions for Problem No. 138, listing moves for White and Black.

Solution of Problem for Young Players, No. 136.

White plays P to K R 6 and wins; any other move gives Black the game.

PROBLEMS FOR YOUNG PLAYERS NO. 137.

Solutions for Problems for Young Players No. 137, listing moves for White and Black.

White to play and mate in four moves.

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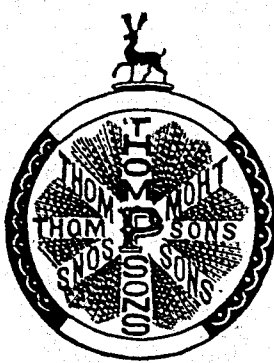
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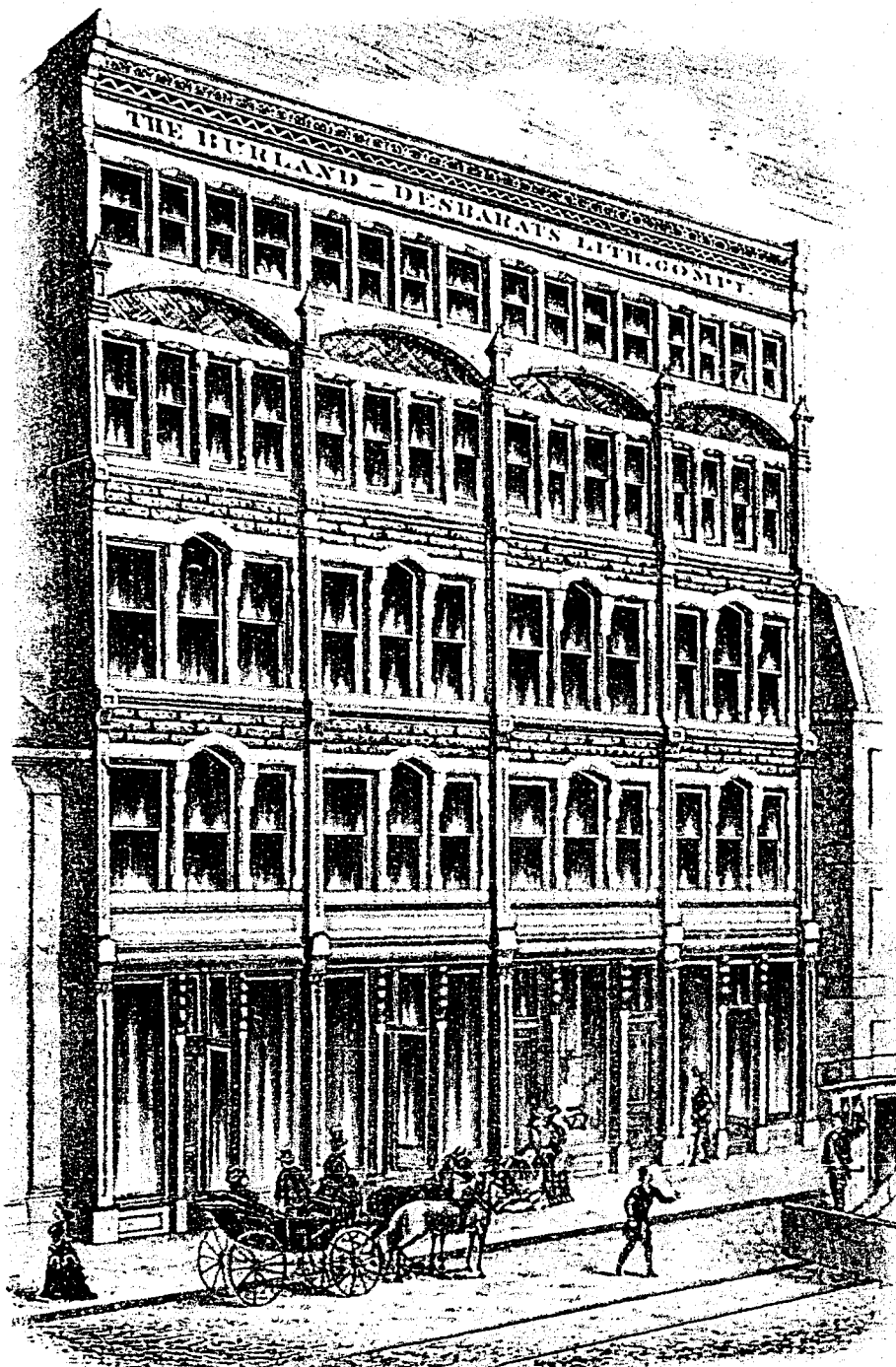


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