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THE NEXT NUMBER OF THE CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS

WILL CONTAIN

A spirited and seasonable cartoon.
Views of Yarmouth, N. S.
Races of the Toronto Yacht Club.
Silver wedding of the King and Queen of the Belgians.
Assassination of General Menstsew, at St. Petersburg.
With other illustrations, stories, poetry, miscellanea, and interesting letter-press.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 21, 1878.

THE GREAT AMERICAN ISSUE.

Any vital question agitating the United States must needs be a matter of interest to us. The American adherence to Protection, for instance, has been thoroughly understood in Canada, and formed one of the main elements of discussion in the electoral campaign just concluded. But more important than even this point, because less generally appreciated in its ultimate bearings, is that of American finance. The recent elections in Maine show that New England, which, with New York, was regarded as the bulwark of Hard Money and entirely committed to the resumption of specie payments, has now palpably weakened, being very extensively leavened with the Greenback heresy. This strange and unexpected change of sentiment has been attributed to the wild raving mission of DENNIS KEARNEY and the machinations of General BUTLER. If this is true, it only proves that the evil is greater and more dangerous than was expected. This controversy between Hard Money and Soft Money has so absorbed all other issues as to have practically changed the complexion of parties. The Republicans are hopelessly divided on it, and the Democrats are trying the suicidal game of making it a lever to hoist them into place and power. The Democratic platform of the great State of Ohio has fully accepted the doctrine, and, what is more remarkable, Mr. THURMAN, U. S. Senator from that State, one of the few really great Americans of the day, and a prominent candidate for the next Presidency, has come forward to defend the platform in its entirety. This Ohio platform demands the repeal of the Resumption Act—that is, the Act providing for a return to specie. It requires also the unlimited remonetisation of silver, that is, all that the former Bland Bill embodied, but could not carry at the last session of Congress, as we fully explained in these columns at the time. It pleads for the issue of irredeemable greenbacks in such amounts as Congress may determine. It stipulates that these greenbacks shall be a legal tender equally with coin. In a word, it condemns the contraction of the currency, and leaves the field open for an unbounded expansion. The probabilities now are, in face of the news from Maine and elsewhere, that the Democrats, instead of losing ground in the next Congress, will control it by an increased majority, and if such an event should happen, we may look out for a tumult in regard to the finances of the country which may lead to the gravest consequences. It is true, and indeed explicable, that the Bland Silver Bill did not result disastrously as its opponents, President HAYES included, pre-

dicted, its influence on the late Monetary Conference at Paris having been remarkable, but it must be remembered that the Senate had shorn the measure of its worst feature, the unlimited minting of bullion. This clause is precisely what the Democrats are determined to restore, and by a natural consequence, thereby retarding indefinitely the resumption of specie payments. On the other hand, the Republicans intend to call upon the National Banks—that is, the present depositories and circulators of greenbacks—for funds to carry on the campaign of resistance. If they do so, they will simply doom these banks to a speedier destruction, affording their adversaries an additional pretext for their hostility. Altogether, this American financial problem is full of interest to the political economist, as it is fraught with the weightiest results for the Republic.

DAVID LAZZARETTI.

The age of fanaticism is not gone. Superstition is still rampant in the full blaze of the nineteenth century. The latest example, furnished by imaginative and passionate Italy, is worthy of a brief mention. DAVID LAZZARETTI is a Tuscan waggoner who fought the battles of the Independence of the Peninsula, went on a patriotic mission to France, settled in Monte Amiata, in the Province of Siena, where he underwent several trials as a swindler and a tramp, but was always acquitted by the Courts. Later, LAZZARETTI took a "new departure," became an adept of asceticism, branded his forehead with freigned stigmata, preached a certain wild freedom of religion and republicanism, took on the designation of "Saint," gathered together a few knaves or madmen like himself, and established himself in a lofty tower, built by his votaries, whence he continued to make quite a noise in the little world around him. Up to this point he was comparatively harmless, and the authorities took only slight notice of him. But he must needs go further, and he did so. On the 17th of last August, the people of Arcidosso were informed that DAVID LAZZARETTI, at the head of a considerable procession, with the red flag of the revolution unfurled, was going to march into the town to the cry of "Viva la Republica," and proceed to the summary division of property, in accordance with a scheme communicated to him in a vision. Accordingly, on the very next day, he appeared thus escorted, his following consisting of no less than 3,000 persons. To prevent an outburst, the Chief Magistrate of Arcidosso went forward with a brigadier of carabinieri, six carabinieri and two Communal guards, and summoned LAZZARETTI to withdraw. This the Prophet contemptuously declined to do, and, turning to his men, exclaimed, "Disarm them! I am King! Long live the Republic! Defend me!" A shower of stones at the handful of troops was the response to this appeal. The Magistrate gave three warnings, according to law, but, seeing that they were laughed at, ordered the arrest of David and his chief followers. A general tumult ensued, during which the troops fired a volley in the air. The showers of stones thickened, and the cries in favour of the Republic grew louder and more threatening. Then the troops fired into the crowd, killing and wounding several. The Magistrate, two carabinieri and one of the Communal guards were wounded. As to LAZZARETTI, the first despatch stated that he had been killed, but later information is to the effect that he was only severely wounded, and that his disciples are preparing amid appropriate ceremonies to announce his resurrection. The incident has its grotesque phase, which is the first that one will naturally look at; but it has its graver aspects as well, and the principal journals of Rome very properly point out the latent element of revolutionism still existing in the rural parts, and the strange apathy of the Government which allowed the growth of this fanaticism till it broke out into what might have become a very sanguinary revolt.

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

We are in receipt of a pamphlet entitled "Mental and Moral Science; With Some Remarks on Hysterical Mania," by Dr. Henry Howard, Medical Attendant to the Longue Pointe Lunatic Asylum. We have read the work with interest, both on account of the subject itself, and of the high authority of the writer in all matters relating to the pathology of mental disease, and, while we cannot always agree with its argument from the purely metaphysical standpoint, we think a brief analysis of it will be agreeable to our readers. Dr. Howard begins by discussing the apparent irreconcilability between the natural and the moral laws, and very properly insists that the knowledge of the latter is as much a science as the knowledge of the former, and that no man is capable of teaching either of these laws without a knowledge of both. Their harmonies and intimate correlation are not only necessary in the general scheme of Providence, but the more one fathoms them, the more their beautiful connection and mutual dependence becomes apparent. This is nicely illustrated by the writer in dealing with the natural laws of belief in the supernatural, self-preservation and procreation. This latter point leads him to some wholesome thoughts concerning hysterical mania, about which mere naturalists hold such erroneous and disgusting views, totally mistaking the effect for the cause. He holds that hysterical mania is produced by a disordered state of certain organs, causing irritation of some part of the ganglionic system, followed by irritation of the cerebellum. This is no place to enter more explicitly into this delicate subject, but we repeat that Dr. Howard's teachings are sound in that respect. He further reiterates his views, published on former occasions and reviewed by us, concerning a criminal hereditary neurosis, a very sad and disquieting doctrine, which we are naturally incapable of discussing, but which we shall have to see further confirmed before we can fully admit its ethical correctness. So convinced, however, is Dr. Howard of the truth of his theory, that we should like to hear from him more amply thereon.

A very interesting and useful work is "Chamber's Index to Next of Kin," a fourth edition of which has just appeared. This index contains the names of some 50,000 persons who have been advertised for in the *London Gazette*, the *Times* and numerous other London and country newspapers, as heirs at law, next of kin, legatees, or in some other capacity, to prove their claims to money and property of incalculable value. Since the last edition of this work was issued the compiler has gone carefully through the advertisements and information to which the names relate, and has taken out of the index a large number of notices apparently only of value to solicitors and genealogists. In lieu of the names omitted, there have been added about 10,000 names of persons advertised for since 1871, the date of the third edition. To show the value of such an index as this, it is only necessary to mention one or two facts. From a Parliamentary return recently issued, it appears that the funds in the Court of Chancery amounted in 1876 to the prodigious sum of upwards of 70,000,000*l.* A large proportion of these funds consists of unclaimed money. In 1865 an Act was passed giving power to apply 1,000,000*l.* from the surplus interest of these very funds towards the building of the new Law Courts. Very large sums of money in the shape of unclaimed dividends of the Bank of England and army and navy prize money, also await claimants. That these funds can be easily recovered by the parties entitled thereto, on properly authenticated proofs of identity being adduced, is evidenced by the following extract from a Report of the Commissioners on Chancery Funds. Speaking of the publication in 1855 of a list of cases wherein funds had been standing unclaimed for fifteen years and upwards, the Commissioners said: "Many persons came forward and preferred their claims, and about one-half of the stock supposed to be unclaimed was transferred out of Court to successful claimants." It also appears from a Parliamentary Return relating to army prize money that successful claims to the amount of 1,122,040*l.* have been paid. All communications should be addressed to the Compiler, E. Preston, 1 Great College Street, Westminster, S. W.

The accident of having mislaid our copy has prevented us from giving an earlier notice of the September number of the *Rosc-Belford Monthly*. It is perhaps the best number which has appeared under the new management, inaugurated in July, and it is a pleasure to be able to chronicle this progress in a periodical which is one of our national institutions. The *Monthly* is the only purely literary magazine in the country, and as such deserves the unanimous encouragement of Canadian readers. It is put forth by two firms of publishers, now united, who have had experience in this species of literature, and is under the direction of one who, though still young in years, may be deemed a pioneer in the field of Canadian periodical work. Besides being a polished writer, as his published works, "The St. John Fire," and "Evenings in the Library," abundantly testify, Mr. George Stewart, jr., has special aptitudes for the conduct of such a publication as the *Monthly*. His reviews and criticisms in the department of Current Literature became a feature from the first, and if they have any failing it is the pardonable one of generosity and leniency. The serials continued in the present number are "The Haunted Hotel," of Wilkie Collins, and the "Monks of Thelema," both

having a success of curiosity outside of any other merit. Mr. Martin J. Griffin has a second instalment of "A Quarrel With the Nineteenth Century," rather more serious and didactic than was the first. Our friend is just a little provoking, and we expect some of the illuminati to "go for him" yet. We are glad to find our foremost poet coming forward again after a long silence. We publish Mr. Reade's poem—"One of Canada's Heroines"—in another column of the present issue. We also call attention to Mr. Mercer Adam's paper on "New Aspects of the Copyright Question." He declares that the recommendation of the Commission to substitute rights of publishing, or a licensing system, for that of Copyright, strikes him favourably. It is the only measure he can think of that will be likely to meet with approval in the United States, "and considering the common circumstances of our position and wants, it is just the one that commends itself as fair and helpful to the colonies."

F. P. CUNLIFFE OWEN, C. B.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers this week a portrait of Mr. P. Cunliffe-Owen, C. B., the indefatigable secretary of the Royal British Commission to whose exertions Canada is largely indebted for the success of our exhibits at the Paris Exposition. Many of our Canadians have been benefited by his advice and counsel, and invariably leave his office pleased and gratified with the warm and frank reception they have received there. We know several instances, too, where Mr. Owen has evinced great interest in our exhibitors, giving personal introductions to leading manufacturers, etc., and throughout the whole exhibition he has distinguished himself by his courtesy, urbanity, and kindness to Canadians. His interest in our commercial advancement, opening of new avenues of trade too, has been very great, so that we do not hesitate to say that whenever the name of Cunliffe-Owen is mentioned in the presence of Canadian visitors to the Paris Exhibition, it will strike a chord in our memories that will vibrate with great pleasure.

The Canadian Commission too are indebted to Mr. Owen and the British Commission for their beautiful offices in Cubitt's Building, which through the exertions of Mr. Owen were also furnished by English exhibitors, free of expense to the Canadians.

It may be interesting to our readers to know the opinions of the press in England respecting this gentleman, and we give an extract from the *Hornet*, of 7th, August, 1878:

"A man close on fifty years of age. In build and bulk essentially British; in appearance, Gallic, with closely-cropped hair and beard, and moustache after the latest Parisian fashion. His character, too, mental and physical, seems to have been derived from both nations. He is frank, resolute, and self-contained; has that dogged perseverance which Englishmen complacently believe belongs only to themselves; and at the same time possesses the ready tact, the power of organisation, and the personal politeness usually credited to our neighbours across the channel. When a thing has to be carried through, he is not disheartened by obvious difficulties but applies himself to the work as if he were sure of its accomplishment. He has that two-o'clock-in-the-morning carriage Napoleon was proud of, and which enables its possessor to confront any sudden or unexpected disaster. These are the qualities required in a British Commissioner to the Great International Exhibition at Paris, and these Mr. Cunliffe-Owen has in abundance."

It is not too much to say that Mr. Cunliffe-Owen is a benefactor to the country. It would, indeed, be difficult to over estimate his services. Not only as Director of the South Kensington Museum and its branch establishments, has he furthered the interests of art among the million at home, but as representative of England abroad he has helped to establish or intensify friendly relations between ourselves and other countries.

No one can doubt that the success of the British Section of the Paris Exhibition is due, next, perhaps, to the personal interest taken in the matter by the Prince of Wales, to the exertions of Mr. Cunliffe-Owen. When there was a difficulty, Mr. Cunliffe-Owen had to remove it. If a piece of red tape of more than ordinary strength had to be cut, it was he who applied the knife. When official routine, often frivolous and always vexatious, had to be appeased, Mr. Cunliffe-Owen became the mediator. On every side he has been looked upon as the one of all others able and willing to facilitate the working of an undertaking which, at one time, appeared to be in danger of being wrecked almost before it was launched.

Mr. Cunliffe-Owen, who, by-the-by, was for five years a midshipman in the Royal Navy, as may be imagined, has earned the respect and confidence of all who come within his personal influence. Most foreign nations, too, have recognised his services. He is Companion of the Bath, Commander of the Legion of Honour, Commander of the First Class of the Vasa of Sweden, Commander of the Iron Crown of Austria and of Francis Joseph of Austria, Commander of the Order of St. Michael of Bavaria, Lion of Zachringer of Baden, Jesus-Christ of Portugal and of Charles III. of Spain, Knight of St. Olaf of Norway, and of Leopold of Belgium.

We are indebted for this sketch and for the photograph of Mr. Owen to Mr. J. Waterman, of London, Ont., who is one of our chief exhibitors at the Paris Exhibition.