

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.

TEMPERATURE

as observed by HERN & HARRISON, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING

Oct. 9th, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 70°	58°	64°	Mon.. 70°	50°	60°
Tues.. 54°	50°	52°	Tues.. 72°	54°	63°
Wed.. 45°	38°	36°	Wed.. 55°	46°	50°
Thur.. 61°	38°	49°	Thur.. 60°	47°	53°
Fri.. 64°	46°	55°	Fri.. 50°	45°	52°
Sat.. 65°	54°	60°	Sat.. 60°	41°	50°
Sun.. 70°	50°	59°	Sun.. 62°	44°	53°

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—Post Haste—The Funeral of President Garfield—An Incident with the Devon and Somerset Staghounds—The new Scotch Church at Singapore—Illumination of the Harbour at Halifax—A Mendicant—An Election Speech of M. Gambetta—Harvest in the States—The Emperor Francis Joseph at Bregenz.

THE WEEK.—International Copyright—The Harvest in Canada—Spelling Reform—A Mixed Language—The Latest Heretic—M. Gambetta in Action.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Foreign Art—News of the Week—In the Shadow—Our Illustrations—President Garfield's Funeral—Scotch Presbyterian Church at Singapore—Review and Criticism—Rondeau—Némorosa—Cuisine Gossip—Echoes from London—Musical and Dramatic—The Stage Driver's Story—A Forced Marriage—Echoes from Paris—Some Savage Fancies—A Sunset View—Chiffon Gossip—A Female Base Ball Club—Humorous—Literary and Artistic—Nigger Camo Meetings—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 15th, 1881.

THE WEEK.

THE various rumours which had been in the air relative to the result of this year's harvest have been abundantly disproved by the authentic reports of its general condition now received, and which have probably never been more satisfactory. Prepared as many of us have been for bad news the real state of things is doubly gratifying. The crop of 1881 has seldom if ever been surpassed in quality or quantity. The harvest has been most abundant throughout the whole Dominion. Oats are most extensively sown, and for the third year in succession the crop of this cereal has given the greatest yield. Barley is also much sown; indeed in the Bay of Quinte district it is the staple product. This year the yield of barley has been much larger than for some years. In 1880 the crop of Spring wheat was a failure, and on that account there was not so much sown this year. What there is of it, however, is of good quality, and has been well got in. Fall wheat has been found to be more profitable for the farmer than Spring wheat, and has been much substituted for it during the last two years. Out of 86 reports regarding Winter wheat only 11 report under the average, while fully a half report above it. Maize is not much grown in the Dominion, so that a failure of that cereal is not of much moment. Neither the crop of maize nor of peas have quite come up to the average this year. Hay too has been light, owing to the drought, and excessive rain following each other at such unfortunate periods. Maize, peas and hay, along with fruit (which has been a great failure) form the entire drawback in the Canadian harvest of this year.

THE international copyright question is now under serious consideration, not only in the United States, but in almost every civilized country. It will form the most pressing topic at the Printers' Congress in Vienna of the International Literary Association, and at the second Congress at Milan of the Italian Printers and Publishers Association, both taking place this month. The King of Portugal, who took a personal interest in the Congress, has conferred marks of distinction upon several of the leading members, amongst whom is Mr. BLANCHARD JERROLD, an honorary vice-president, who has just

received the Cross of a Knight of the Order of Christ. We have before called attention to this interesting subject as likely to be definitely dealt with in the next few years. Authors are beginning to realize that the denial of copyright protection to foreigners is a greater injury even to home productions than to the foreigners themselves. If English writers suffer a small loss by the reproduction of their works here in cheap form and without any benefit to themselves, it is their American brothers who have the most reason to complain of a system which cheapens their own work and encourages a competition at starvation prices. Once this is realized, as to-day it probably is in the States, and the solution of the question is near at hand. If America will not protect foreign interests on broad principles, she has at least the reputation of looking after her own, and the hearty cooperation of the States is all that is needed to bring about a fair and impartial settlement of the question.

A WRITER in the *St. James Gazette* talks in a liberal strain of spelling reform. He is by no means sure that uniformity of spelling under our present conditions is an inestimable boon. He would approve a pupil or candidate who wrote *iland, rime, soverin*; and he would not pluck him if he chose to write *complection*. The best chance of improving our spelling appears to him to lie in increased freedom of competition, and he would let people use any spelling for which they could produce either respectable authority, say, within the century, or a rational motive. As a matter of fact, we can hardly go on indefinitely in our present state. The American divergence is already becoming inconvenient; and the number of proposals for systematic change, some of which come from persons who have made as thorough a historical study of the English language as any of those who protest against change on historical grounds, proves, at any rate, that grave dissatisfaction exists. The Spaniards and the Dutch have reformed their spelling within pretty recent times (though they suffered more from superfluity than from positive anomalies), and the Germans are doing the same.

THE question of spelling reform is no doubt an exceedingly grave one, and as such is provoking constant discussion, but so far the majority of debaters on the subject are carried away by the feelings of the moment, and in many instances do not stop to consider the logical reasons for much of our present spelling. The English language owes its present vocabulary to a multitude of sources, which may however in the main be divided into the two great streams which flow the one from the language of our Saxon forefathers, the other from the embellishments which modern or comparatively modern scholarship has drawn from the inspiration of the so-called "classics." With regard to the Saxon derivatives they are in a sense our own, and we have no doubt the right immemorial with Englishmen of doing what we like with our own property. But it is otherwise with those words which we owe in common with many other modern languages to the literatures of Greece and Rome. It seems to us absolutely desirable to preserve in these cases such a mode of spelling as shall leave no doubt as to their origin, and shall at the same time preserve a uniformity with those languages which have borrowed the same words. The derivation for example of "philosopher" is patent, and the word readily understood by a Greek scholar of whatever nationality. Spell it "filosofor" and we are plunged in doubt. A "thread-carrier" would by all accounts be the nearest which any logical process of derivation would bring us to the probable meaning of the word, unless we came reluctantly to the conclusion with which 'Arry concluded his study of the French language, that "foreigners always spell better than they pronounce."

THE last recalcitrant in the religious world is a Mrs. COOPER, a bible class teacher, and late mistress of the Kindergarten Schools in Philadelphia. The lady has been holding her own in the paper controversy which has been carried upon the discovery of her somewhat pronounced opinions, being indeed as pugnacious as she is pious, and evidently seeing a real meaning in the term "Church militant." As to the question of the absence of any religious teaching in her Kindergarten schools, the value of a theological course for children under five is perhaps slightly problematical, and as the schools have been since the commencement of the trouble relegated to the city authorities, whose influence we may suppose to be on the secular side, the principle supported by Mrs. COOPER has so far been endorsed. But the point of the difficulty is contained in the following extract from an interview between Mrs. COOPER and a reporter:

"What have you to say in reference to the preference you expressed to live in hell with such men as Col. Ingersoll rather than in heaven with such men as James H. Roberts?" "I did tell him this. There is no doubt of it. He sat where you are now sitting, and after reproaching me for my great fondness of rank infidels, he cast a scornful look of contempt upon that portrait yonder (pointing to a life-size portrait of Colonel Ingersoll.) I was very angry at this, and said: 'That man is as superior to you as Hyperion to a satyr, and if hell is made up of such men as he, and heaven is made up of such men as you, which I do not believe, I will go to hell every time.' And then I added, 'That man will yet be reaching over the parapets of heaven to pull you in. He is grand and good enough to do it, and it would take a very good man to do that. I meant just what I said.'

Yet this warm admirer of a pronounced atheist still teaches a bible class in a Christian Church. Surely there is no better instance to show the religious chaos of our time.

A GREAT orator must needs be specially gifted. Amongst masters of the art of public speaking, M. GAMBETTA is by no means the least favoured by nature. Risen himself from the ranks, he has, by the sole power of his talents, raised himself to the position which he now occupies. Thus for the study of corpulence in all its phases and characters, M. GAMBETTA is a "precious subject." The principal characteristic of M. GAMBETTA's style is his *action*. He has a powerful physiognomy, a massive person, a voice of profound depth suited to his influence. His motions though not without a certain *finesse*,—a souvenir of his Italian blood—are rough and even a little coarse. Correctness is not his aim or object, he cares little for it. He wishes to be a "torrent," and he is. Action, in a speech, is powerful as it is as intangible. The voice, the tone, the accent, the fire, cannot be written down. One must "*entendre rugir le monstre*" to have an idea of it. It is to give one some idea of what can be expressed, the motions that accompany the changes in the discourse, to endeavour to transcribe on paper the spirit as it were of the speech itself that M. RENOARD, the Parisian artist, has placed upon record the clever sketches which we reproduce in another place. These curious studies were made at Neuburg and Honfleur and bear on their face the impress of reality.

FOREIGN ART.

A historical painting of great general interest has just been placed in the City Hall of Berlin. The artist is Anton von Werner, who occupies at present the foremost rank as a historical painter among German artists and whose fame became general throughout the world of art by his great picture representing the coronation of King William of Prussia as Emperor of Germany, in Versailles, on the 18th of January, 1871. The new picture represents the statesmen who met at Berlin in 1878, after the Russo-Turkish war, to settle, as they said but nobody believed, the "Eastern Question" for all times. The painting is of very large dimensions, representing over forty figures in life-size. The artist was permitted to be present at several sittings of the Congress and witnessed also the final scene, the signing of the treaty, which is the stirring moment represented in this work. The central figure is the imposing one of Prince Bismark in the well-known, simple, un-

dress uniform of his Magdeburg Cuirassier regiment. He holds in his hand the gold-mounted eagle quill which the city of Hamburg presented to him when he signed the treaty of peace at Frankfurt at the conclusion of the war with France. To his right is Count Schuvaloff, in the uniform of a Russian General; to his left Count Andrassy, in the picturesque costume of a Hungarian Honved officer, which would create a sensation in Colville's *Michael Strogoff*. The second group is, both from an artistic and historical point of view, the most interesting. It represents the two champions of the great fight, Gortschakoff and Disraeli. The veteran Russian diplomatist is seated in a vast arm-chair. His cunning light blue eyes smile from behind his gold-rimmed spectacles at his great antagonist, the wily English statesman. Disraeli is standing, leaning with both hands on a stout walking-stick, and, though more than eight years the junior of the Russian diplomatist, seems more weighed down under the burden of age and infirmity than his antagonist. The Marquis of Salisbury, the Austrians, Karoli and Haymerle; the Italian Plenipotentiary, de Launay, and the French Minister, Waddington, with a very un-French *bourgeois* face and a most gorgeous un-republican court uniform, complete this interesting group. The centre of the third group is Lord Odo Russell, for many years English Ambassador at Berlin. He is surrounded by the Turkish Ambassador and the two special envoys of his Government, Karatheodori Pasha, a Greek, and Mehemed Ali, one of the bravest of the Turkish army in the heroic struggle against the overwhelming Russian forces. Mehemed Ali was a native of Germany. After a life of extraordinary vicissitudes and adventures, he returned to the capital city of his country as the first representative of a great foreign power, and a few weeks afterwards his strange life came to a close. He was cruelly murdered by insurgent troops in the desolate wilds of the Albanian mountains. In the left corner, Bismark's immediate staff form a striking group. Baron von Bülow, the permanent secretary of the Foreign Office, is surrounded by Lothar Bucher, who drew up the articles of the treaty of Frankfurt which caused so many tears to poor Jules Favre; Moritz Busch, author of "Prince Bismark and his People"; Count Holstein, Count Herbert Bismark, Rudolph Lindau, and other *attaches* of the department. A last group is composed of the Russian Ambassador, Oubril, who is talking with Count Radowitz, German Ambassador in Constantinople; the Italian, Corti, and the Frenchmen, St. Vallier, Count Mouy, and Desprez, First Secretary of the Foreign Office.

The picture, which is full of spirit, has a melancholy interest attached to it. Many of the leading characters of the great drama are dead; others on account of ill-health or political disgrace, have retired from public life. Not one single important article of the treaty which was completed with so much solemnity and pomp has been carried into effect.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

FULL rates will be demanded by the South-Western Railway pool.

THE Governor-Generalships of Odessa and Orenburg are to be abolished.

EIGHTEEN hostiles have surrendered to the United States troops of San Carlos.

FOURTEEN hundred persons were present at the banquet given to Mr. Gladstone at Leeds.

A PARIS despatch says the Cabinet is to resign at once and Gambetta is to take the Premiership.

BANKERS and money dealers in Paris give warning of an approaching financial crisis.

THE discovery of the headquarters of the Nihilists at St. Petersburg has led to the arrest of sixty of their number.

THE New York Republican State Committee contains twenty Half-breeds and thirteen Stalwarts.

SIR Henry Fitzhardinge Berkeley Mause, the new Governor of Newfoundland, has arrived there.

GOLD mining seems to be flourishing in the Tangier and Salmon River districts in Nova Scotia.

THE war vessels *Druid* and *Contest* have left St. John's, N.F., to look after the disturbances caused by the French high-handed proceedings.

THE English Farmers' Alliance has had under final consideration the provisions of a Land Bill for England.

TUCSON, Arizona, despatches show that the Indians are murdering right and left. A general outbreak is threatened.

THE German ship *Hugo* has been burned in the South Pacific. The captain and eight of the crew made land on the Chilean coast.

UNITED States detectives have discovered that the shippers of the infernal machines from Boston were O'Donovan Rossa, Peter Crowe, and one Foye, of Philadelphia.

It is now said that Mr. Girouard, M.P., has accepted the vacant Montreal judgeship, leaving his constituency, Jacques Cartier, without a representative.

THE train from Council Bluffs to St. Paul, with the Governor-General's car attached, was upset on Thursday night by running over some cattle. Fortunately no one was hurt.