

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.

## NOTICE.

In order to prevent any delay in the delivery of the NEWS, or loss of numbers, those of our subscribers who change their place of residence will kindly advise us of the fact.

### TEMPERATURE,

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

### THE WEEK ENDING

May 2nd, 1880.			Corresponding week, 1879.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 50°	42°	46°	Mon.. 53°	45°	51°
Tues. 50°	40°	45°	Tues. 57°	43°	50°
Wed.. 53°	31°	42°	Wed.. 64°	48°	56°
Thur. 53°	37°	45°	Thur.. 61°	43°	52°
Fri.. 50°	37°	43°	Fri.. 62°	42°	52°
Sat... 48°	25°	36°	Sat... 57°	42°	49°
Sun... 55°	37°	46°	Sun... 48°	38°	43°

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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, May 8th, 1880.

THE absurd and mendacious telegrams concerning the Queen and Mr. GLADSTONE, which appeared in our Canadian papers, from hostile American sources, and upon which we animadverted last week—an animadversion which has pleased many of our readers—seem to justify another call for a Canadian Associated Press, upon which we might rely for proper European and especially English news. Surely if the leading dailies of Toronto, Montreal, Ottawa, Quebec, St. John and Halifax, came to an understanding, in the present competition of telegraph lines, they could easily establish such an association upon reasonable terms. This would render us in a great measure independent of the American press and give enhanced value to our own papers.

### THE TONNAGE DOES.

We have observed with much satisfaction that Mr. MACKENZIE has, in a letter to Mr. CRAMP, given it as his opinion that it is only justice to Montreal that it should be relieved of the burden of defraying the interest on the expenditure on the channel of the St. Lawrence, which is obviously as much a Dominion work as the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals. Our various commercial bodies deserve the thanks of the community for their persistent and energetic efforts to obtain justice for Montreal. Up to this time the utterances of the members of the Government have been of the description generally known as non-committal, but we do not allow ourselves to doubt that the reasonable demands of Montreal, which are largely supported in the Province of Ontario, must be conceded. We venture to remind the Government of the old adage, "Bis dat qui cito dat."

### THE IMPERIAL CABINET.

For the convenience of reference, we publish the following list:

First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer—Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone.

Lord High Chancellor—Right Hon. Lord Selborne.

Lord President of the Council—Right Hon. Earl Spencer.

Lord Privy Seal—Right Hon. Duke of Argyll.

Secretary of State for Home Department—Right Hon. Sir W. Vernon Harcourt.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Right Hon. Earl Granville.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Right Hon. Earl of Kimberley.

Secretary of State for India—Right Hon. the Marquis of Hartington.

Secretary of State for War—Right Hon. Hugh C. Childers.

First Lord of the Admiralty—Right Hon. Earl of Northbrook.

President of the Board of Trade—Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain.

Postmaster-General—Right Hon. Henry Fawcett.

President of the Local Government Board—Right Hon. J. B. Dodson.

Chief Secretary for Ireland—Right Hon. W. E. Forster.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Right Hon. Jno. Bright.

Attorney-General—Sir Henry James, Q.C.

Solicitor-General—Mr. Ben. T. Williams, Q.C.

Viceroy of India—Marquis of Ripon.

### THE GENEVA AWARD.

What is popularly known as the Geneva Award Bill came up before the United States Senate last week, and, after a rather desultory debate, was quietly shelved. This proceeding is so very singular that it deserves a few words of explanation. It will be remembered that the United States received from England, at the Geneva Conference, the sum of \$15,000,000 in payment for damages occasioned by Confederate cruisers, fitted out in British ports. The American agents claimed that this was rather under than over the estimate, and England, notwithstanding the recusation of its chief commissioner, Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, cheerfully paid the money. After a great deal of delay, \$6,000,000 were distributed, and the Government then announced that the list of lawful claimants was exhausted. The surplus of \$9,000,000 was reserved for future contingencies, and it is precisely these contingencies which the Senate lately undertook to inquire into. Nothing came of the inquiry. Neither the insurance companies nor the representatives of war premiums could prove their legitimate claims. One would think that the natural result of these facts would be the return of the surplus to the British exchequer; but there appears no intention of doing this. And what complicates the matter still more is a revelation made by Senator EATON, of Connecticut, before the final vote in the Senate. He stated that there is really no fund from which to pay any more claims, the bonds in which the surplus was invested having been covered in the United States Treasury two and half years ago—so that a special appropriation will be necessary should any further disbursement have to be made hereafter. This action, very singular in itself, was apparently never sanctioned by Congress, and has been kept a secret until now. Considering the manner in which our American friends have treated the Halifax Award, their conduct in this Geneva Award gives rise to curious reflections. In place of any animadversions of our own, however, we shall quote the following passages from one of the greatest American dailies:

"To sum up the matter briefly, England owed the United States only \$6,000,000, but believing our statements and trusting to our honesty, was induced to give us \$15,000,000. We, therefore, received from her \$9,000,000 more than belonged to us, and have kept it—and intend to keep it. Such a transaction between individuals would be considered and dealt with as an impudent and outrageous swindle. We fail to see that the fact of its being an international transaction improves it any. England, of course, will not attempt to

make us refund the \$9,000,000. She will accept the swindle with the best grace possible, and have her own opinion of the swindlers. The United States has played a sharp game and won a heavy stake thereby, but will be largely the loser in the end. The smell of the Geneva Award will stick to us forever."

### THE AMERICAN BOOM.

Ever since the beginning of winter we have heard a great deal of the immense revival of business in the United States. Scarcely was the long financial and commercial crisis proclaimed to be over, than we beheld an upward rush of prosperity which was fairly bewildering. Everything went up with a "boom"—prices of stocks, grain, iron, lumber, hardware, building material, paper and clothing. Factories of all descriptions were not only working at full time, but they were unable to meet the demands upon their resources. Employment was plentiful and labour was amply remunerated. Of all these facts there could be no doubt whatever, as they were visible and palpable. If a proper use had been made of them the result would have been of general benefit; but, unfortunately, forgetful of the past, the shrewdest business men lost their heads and speculation began to be rampant as in the flush days immediately after the war. The consequence is that the inevitable reaction has set in, and much sooner than could have been expected. It was foolishly imagined that consumers would be prepared to pay any prices, no matter how advanced; that farmers, builders, railway and steamboat men were ready to pay any price for iron, and lumber and labour. In consequence, workmen recklessly struck for higher wages, and employers took advantage of that circumstance to raise their scale of prices. The strain, of course, was too great and the "boom" collapsed. Prices in New England, New York and throughout the west are steadily declining. Capitalists are postponing their projects of building and improvement till the cost of material becomes reasonable. The mills have more lumber and the furnaces more iron than there is a present call for. In view of the prospect of another good harvest this year no catastrophe need be feared, but the lesson is a profitable one and it is to be hoped that it will generally be laid to account. In that respect the "boom" will not have been without its uses, as, indeed, it has been beneficial from another point of view. It enabled the farmers of the west and the planters of the south to sell their crops in a good time, when the highest prices obtained for grain, cattle, swine, tobacco, cotton and other staples. It has filled the west and south with money and enabled thousands of farmers to pay debts which had been weighing them down for so many years. Having got out of that slough, they wisely concluded that they would endeavour to keep out of it for the future, and hence have declined to encourage the extravagance of industrial speculators. We, in Canada, are particularly interested in this matter. We have not made a sudden leap from poverty to wealth. Prosperity is returning to us much more gradually. We have been contented with a modest "hum" instead of a "boom." Some people have complained of this, but we apprehend that it is rather a subject of congratulation. Sudden changes are not a healthy symptom, as has just been proved in the United States, and it will be much better for us to improve our condition by slow degrees. But even as it is, we must beware of speculation and artificial prices. Neither must competition be carried too far, especially in certain industries for which the Dominion necessarily affords only a limited market. The working people generally will, also, need to keep their senses, as the example of the Hochelaga and Valleyfield spinners should teach them. The engines are moving along nicely, but we should not put on too much steam.

### COLONIAL PRECEDENCE.

The latest of the London *Times*' allusions to Canada is a criticism on Mr. TODD's recent work on "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies," which was deemed worthy of being specially communicated to the Toronto *Globe*. We have seldom read an article which displays more consummate ignorance on the part of the writer, and we are bound to admit that, when such ignorance exists in Printing House Square, London, it is not surprising that it should be found in the small towns in the interior of Canada, in some of which, conductors of public journals have been considerably exercised over the late regulation as to precedence in Canada.

We are informed by the *Times* that the investiture of the order of St. Michael and St. George by the Marquis of Lorne, at Montreal, was noted as an event "unprecedented in the history of our Colonies." Many citizens of Montreal witnessed a much more formal and public investiture by Lord Lisgar, about ten years ago, when His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught received the Grand Cross, the highest degree of the same order. So much for the *Times*' accuracy. As to the precedence regulations it would be imagined, from the comments of the *Times* and of the Canadian press, that there had never been any such regulations in force prior to the late order, which has been so freely criticized. In point of fact the table has been in force for many years, but, as no provision had been made for the Judges of the Supreme Court, it was deemed expedient to issue a new one. But the old table recently amended was not an innovation, as there has never been a period in the history of Canada, when a table of precedence has not been in force, although since Confederation the old table became in many respects inapplicable.

The chief complaint made is that due respect is not paid to Archbishops and Bishops, a respect which those dignitaries have it in their power to enforce, simply by avoiding the society of persons who do not choose to accord it. In every table of precedence in Her Majesty's Dominion, Archbishops and Bishops are entitled, when they take part in public ceremonies, to be treated with the respect due to their position. As to the other functionaries, although it must be obvious that it is convenient that such persons should be aware of their proper rank, yet those who chiefly benefit by tables of precedence are the unassuming men and women, who, if there were no rules, would be thrown completely in the background by rude and presuming nobodies. The *Times* has a good deal of what is termed chaff, chiefly to the relative rank of the Anglican and Roman Catholic Prelates; but it has not been found in practice that difficulties occur between those dignitaries on the subject of precedence. As to the "magnitude and frequency of controversies" and as to the "multitude of despatches on vexed questions of etiquette," we are inclined to think that the *Times* has been the victim of a hoax.

It would be imagined from the article in the *Times* that the precedence question had been a prominent subject of discussion in Mr. TODD's book, whereas it was probably the most insignificant of all that were referred to. What came specially under Mr. TODD's notice was the rather difficult question as to whether Queen's Counsel were to be appointed by the Dominion or Provincial Governments, a point which, though very interesting, and of great importance, has no bearing, whatever, on mere etiquette. That subject has not been disposed of finally, so far as we can judge. As to the general question of precedence we venture to assert that even in republics, there are conventional rules recognized in general society, under which precedence is given to Supreme Court Judges, Senators and other persons of recognized rank over the clerks and employés of the public departments. The table of precedence is specially intended for the guidance of the Queen's Representative, though, of