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TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Sept. 18th, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 74°	56°	65°	Mon.. 75°	55°	65°
Tues.. 68°	78°	63°	Tues.. 65°	55°	60°
Wed.. 70°	55°	62°	Wed.. 66°	53°	59°
Thur.. 74°	56°	65°	Thur.. 65°	55°	60°
Fri.. 73°	57°	65°	Fri.. 67°	53°	60°
Sat.. 75°	58°	66°	Sat.. 73°	58°	65°
Sun.. 82°	58°	70°	Sun.. 70°	59°	64°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 24th, 1881.

THE WEEK.

We take up our pen at the last moment before going to press to share in the universal feeling of sorrow at the news of the death of General GARFIELD. After eighty days of a determined and bravely sustained struggle against terrible odds, the President has sunk quietly to his rest, and the world over men shudder to think of the blow that has fallen, their hearts overflowing with sympathy for the bereaved ones who are left, and the nation that sits bowed in grief at the catastrophe. No words of ours can add to the mournful interest of the occasion. All that we can do is to throw our mite into the general treasury of tears.

Of course, everybody is talking exhibition. Saturday was a gala day at the grounds, and as most of the exhibits are now in place, a fair idea could be formed of the whole. Financially, the comparative success appears assured, and the receipts on Saturday were larger than the entire take of the first week last year. Moreover, be it said, each of the numerous visitors brought his or her lunch, wrapped in newspaper. Yet once again said visitors, after consuming the enclosed provision, distributed the paper wrappings over the ground with a liberality worthy of a better cause. Altogether there was too much excursionist, too much lunch, occasionally too much lager beer, over and above all, too much newspaper.

Is it too much to ask that these things should not be so? In England or on the Continent a simple *affiche*, aided, perhaps, by an occasional reminder from an observant official, suffices to prevent such a disfiguring of the grounds. It is such a small thing to roll up the paper wrappings of one's lunch and consign them to the depths of that basket from whence they originally came. At the Crystal Palace at Sydenham there are daily visitors the year round exceeding in number those of Saturday, people, too, who come from a distance to spend the day, and who necessarily bring their provisions with them, but a loose scrap of paper is a thing unknown, and the fate of the miscreant who should wilfully fling the relics of his mid-day meal on the grass, would be too fearful to contemplate.

A far more serious evil, however, is the scene outside the gates. From the entrance to the grounds to the car terminus at Mile End, the road is literally lined with roulette tables and gambling devices of all descriptions. Are we really so far behind all other civilized countries as to tolerate a state of things so universally condemned elsewhere. Roulette has been banished from Germany. England is doing her best to enforce the severest laws against gambling of all descriptions. The United States have had reproaches heaped upon them, and again for their tolerance of gambling halls and kindred institutions, but such a scene as that at the Exhibition grounds in our city would not be tolerated for an instant in New York or Boston. Where are the police? we ask; and echo answers "Where?" It is bad enough that our houses should be broken into and our citizens assaulted in the street while the guardian of the public peace is engaged in conversation in a distant part of his beat. It is bad enough that a proposal to license vice should be accompanied by a confession of the entire inadequacy of the police to check the growth of the social evil in our midst. But these things at least are done under cover of darkness, and we may presume that if one of our Montreal policemen actually saw a robbery committed on St. James street at mid-day, he would, if his attention were particularly called to the matter, and he had no personal business of a particularly engrossing character to attend to, at least remonstrate with the thief, and exhort him to amend his ways. But the roulette tables flourish openly, undisguisedly, triumphantly, and one of the most demoralizing influences that can be brought to bear upon our young men is actually permitted without any attempt to so much as notice it. Take care, gentlemen, take care; a little more of this, and Montreal will become a second Alsatia, where thieves and vagabonds will congregate from all parts, secure from molestation at the hands of a paternal municipality. Take care, lest the bitter sarcasm which was launched at our neighbours some years since be not levelled at us to day. Lest we be pointed at as the country where

"The persecuted burglar
And the man of many wives,
And he, whose quick ingenious wit
With legal maxims doth not fit,
Still seeks that land—and thrives!

The constables on duty are probably not so much to blame, except in failing to report the matter to head-quarters. The right of arrest which the municipal by-laws give them in such cases would not entitle them to take any summary action outside the city limits, unless the case is covered, which we do not know, by the recent Act passed in relation to the power of the city constable on the Exhibition grounds. But the evils of which we speak are offences against the statute, which requires the Chief Constable, or his deputy, to report their existence in writing to the Mayor or Police Magistrate, and empowers the latter to issue a warrant for the arrest of the offending parties. Where, then, is the Chief Constable? we invite him to do his duty. It is never too late to mend.

It would be well for spectators to remember that they are guilty of an offence against the statute for even looking on at these unlawful games. The Act alluded to was specially amended a few years after passing so as to include by-standers and lookers on, who are liable to a fine of not less than twenty nor more than a hundred dollars, with imprisonment for two years. There at least is the law. It remains to be seen whether the authorities have sufficient courage to enforce it.

A NOTICEABLE point is the entire failure of the fine arts exhibit. This department was poor last year, for the same reason in the main, but this year it is a perfect farce. The few good pictures which have by accident or inadvertence found their way in, look ashamed to be caught in

such company as was provided for them. In fact, scarcely any of our artists have cared to exhibit, while those who did venture to send are complaining of having done so. The reason for this is not very far to seek. It lies in the main in the entire absence of any decent room in which to display the pictures. If Art is to be encouraged at the Exhibition, a proper room should be provided with a light suitable for hanging paintings in. The defects of the room allotted to this department are emphasized by the presence in the city of so good an Art gallery as that one in Phillips square, of which Montrealers are justly proud. In the Toronto Exhibition building a fine room is devoted to this purpose, with the result of securing a very fair exhibit, and a like effort on our part would secure a like result. Artists are willing enough, nay, anxious to exhibit their works, but naturally they are unwilling to show them under unfavourable circumstances, hung in a bad light, and generally consigned to a very secondary position. If the Committee desire to continue the Exhibition in this department in future years, it would be well for them to consult the artists themselves and to endeavour to meet their views in the matter. With their co-operation the department should be one of the most attractive in the Exhibition. Without it, it would be far better to give up the idea altogether.

Poor Captain Marryat! The *Boston Journal of Education* refuses to endorse your books, and henceforth, no doubt, they will be eternally tabooed by all right thinking people. Speaking of their baneful influence upon General Garfield's early life, that excellent and moral sheet gravely assures us that "It took two years of a tender mother's care, and the grace of God in addition, to counteract the influence of those bad books." It might be an interesting sum in proportion for an averagely intelligent school-boy to determine from the above data how long it would take to counteract the influence of the *Boston Journal of Education*, leaving the grace of God out of consideration in that case, as an item which would not necessarily enter into the calculation. It has taken, shall we confess, pretty nearly twenty years to counteract the influence of those bad books on ourselves, to judge at least from the pleasure which we experienced on lighting the other day on a copy of the long-forgotten "King's Own," and the reluctance with which we laid it down again. But then perhaps we are wanting in those other special advantages which are only vouchsafed to Presidents of the United States and the editor of the *Journal of Education*. Never mind, Captain Marryat, the boys are on your side, and so are we for that matter.

THE LATE PRESIDENT GARFIELD.

On Monday evening, General Garfield, President of the United States, succumbed at last to the lingering illness which supervened upon his wound. All our readers will long remember Dominion Day, 1881, and the news which met the holiday makers on their return, of the shooting of the President. The actual blow, and it has come, will be softened, no doubt, by the expectation which has prepared men for the worst, but the importance of his death cannot be over estimated, and the loss to the country will be as deeply felt as the personal grief of his friends.

James A. Garfield, was the descendant of a New England family, who originally came to this country from the northern borders of Wales. There is some obscurity about the origin of the race, but the President was the ninth in descent from the first of the family who came to New England. His father, Adam Garfield, was an humble farmer at Grange, Cuyahoga County, Western Ohio, and was married to a descendant of the Ballous, who in their days had played no inconsiderable part in the religious struggles of France. On the 19th of November, 1831, General Garfield first saw the light, being the youngest of four children. His father, however, only lived for two years after his birth, so that like many other celebrated men he owed much of what he was and what he did to the watchful care and gentle wise counsels of his mother, who had the pride of seeing him installed in the highest office in the gift of the American people. The circumstances of the mother were such that even with the exercise of much self-denial she was able to give to the boy but little education before

stern necessity compelled him to enter upon the struggles and the trials of life. His desire for a liberal education however, was such that he determined with the concurrence of his mother to pursue the plan carried on so frequently in Scotland, of working half the year to pay the expenses of his college course. He went first to an academy at Chester, and after three years he entered himself at Hiram College. He asked to be appointed janitor of the college to pay a part of his fees, and his request was granted. This was the manner of the entrance of Garfield into the college of which he subsequently became the President. After he had been at Hiram for three years, he went to Williams College, and in two years more he carried off the metaphysical honours of his class. Upon graduating at Williams, he was appointed teacher of Latin and Greek at Hiram, and he was soon afterward married to Miss Lucretia Rudolph, an old friend and neighbour. It was not till 1856 that Mr. Garfield took any prominent part in public affairs. At the time of the Kansas-Nebraska legislation he threw himself heart and soul into the ranks of the Republican party, and soon became a popular speaker. In 1855 he was elected to the Senate of his State, and soon took high rank. When the war broke out, he was offered the command of one of the Ohio regiments, and during the rest of the war his history may be read in the events of that disastrous struggle. During his service he assisted in an essential degree in the preservation of Kentucky to the Union, and before the close of the war he was appointed Major-general.

Shortly before the close of the war Garfield was elected to Congress for the northern district of Ohio, and at once took up a position in that body. He was placed on the Military Committee, where his military knowledge enabled him to render good service. At that time Garfield who had been called to the bar began to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, and from thence his career both as a politician and a lawyer was a very bright one. He obtained a high reputation as a constitutional lawyer, and obtained and kept a high position in Congress. General Garfield was from the outset of his political career a consistent advocate both in Congress and on the platform, of "honest money," and an uncompromising opponent of the greenback heresy. In 1871 he was made Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations—a Committee which recommends and supervises all the expenditures of the Government. This important position he occupied for four years, until the Democrats came into power in the House in 1875, and during that time he largely reduced the expenses of the Government and reformed the system of estimates and appropriations.

When the Republican Convention met in Chicago in the summer of 1880 to select the candidate of the party for the office of President of the United States, the candidates were Gen. Grant, Senator Blaine and Secretary Sherman. These gentlemen so divided the vote of the delegates that the requisite majority vote could not be obtained, and after three days' fruitless balloting it became apparent that an outsider would have to be chosen. The choice of the party fell upon Mr. Garfield, who had for some years previously filled the responsible position of leader of the Republican party in the House of Representatives, and he was accordingly selected as the candidate in the Presidential election. That the choice was an eminently wise one was shown in the result of the election in November last, by which Mr. Garfield was elevated to the exalted position of President. With his subsequent administration the public is familiar. The colleagues with whom he surrounded himself were men of great ability and of recognized position in Republican ranks, and the manner in which the affairs of the nation were carried on reflected the administrative skill and broad statesmanship of the late President.

As to the influence of the unhappy quarrel with the leaders of the Stalwart party upon the assassination of the President, the least said is soonest mended. At least we are assured that whatever indirect effect that quarrel may have had in inciting Guiteau to the commission of the deed, those whom General Garfield's death will place in the ascendant, will, however much they may profit by the circumstances, join with the country at large in mourning the unhappy event which has robbed their elevation of all its glory, and embittered the triumph which under happier circumstances they might have been glad to welcome.

LITERARY AND ARTISTIC.

M. BRUNET DEBAINES has undertaken to etch for Messrs. Agnew & Co. Mr. Millais' famous landscape "Chill October."

A PORTRAIT of Dr. Holland will be published shortly by the Century Company for presentation to subscribers to the *Century Magazine*.

R. WORTHINGTON announces a new art book for children, with rhymes by Willett and illustrations by Charles Kendrick, entitled "Cat's Cradle."

The same publisher announces for immediate publication, "Chatterbox Junior," edited by Edward Willett, Joshua Kendall, Miss Pollard, and others.

THE fourth Congress of the International Literary Association will be held at Vienna, from September 20 to 29.

A SOCIETY for promoting the study of the history and antiquities of the diocese of Paris has been constituted under the auspices of Archbishop Guibert, with M. Natalis de Wailly as president. It is proposed to publish a quarterly journal.