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TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Oct. 2nd, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 78°	60°	69°	Mon.. 70°	50°	60°
Tues.. 74°	57°	65°	Tues.. 72°	54°	63°
Wed.. 76°	68°	72°	Wed.. 55°	46°	50°
Thur.. 69°	47°	58°	Thur.. 60°	47°	53°
Fri... 78°	60°	69°	Fri... 59°	45°	52°
Sat.... 66°	64°	65°	Sat... 60°	41°	50°
Sun.... 68°	52°	60°	Sun.. 62°	44°	53°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Oct. 8th, 1881.

THE WEEK.

No king has ever gone to his last resting place with the train which accompanied General GARFIELD thither last week. There have been no doubt grander pageants, finer dresses, more sumptuous trappings, but the late President had more than all these in the honours of the heart paid to his obsequies by the people for whom he died. If we say that the nation followed him to his grave, we use only a metaphor which can give but a poor idea of the way in which all classes throughout the States, not to say throughout the world, vied to send with honour to the grave the remains of him whom many loved, and all respected and honoured. The difficulties attending the arrangement of the procession were enormous. Those having it in charge expected of course that its length would be very great. It was given out a day or two ago that it might be six or seven miles long, and preparations were made accordingly. No one had the remotest idea that military and civic organizations, city governments, trade societies, political organizations, college organizations and all manner of organizations, would find their way there from all parts of America and ask to be assigned places in the procession. But such was the case. There were enough applications of this character received from people who wanted to join the procession in carriages to have strung out the procession for fifty miles. This demand—the pressure of all these bodies kept together in a crowd, and joined by their love for the departed, came upon the managers of the procession with the almost irresistible force of a mighty torrent. It disarranged the plans so carefully prepared, and made it impossible to follow the programme either in order or time. Garfield clubs with banners and badges of mourning came from many Western Reserve towns, labour organizations and trades unions of all kinds, poured in like a flood, but could not be accommodated. Such companies could be seen in all parts of the city, hoping against hope, for the privilege of following the remains. Moreover, the grief is sincere and heart-felt. It is not alone in funeral processions and mourning habiliments that the American people mourn their loss to-day. They have in truth

"That within that passes show These but the trappings and the suits of woe."

THE day of bogus companies is not yet of the past, and credulous investors are still to be found as easy to persuade as ever they were in the days of the South Sea Bubble, or the Railroad mania. Mr. LEDRU ROLLIN REYNOLDS, who has recently figured before an English Court, may bear comparison with the most deliberate of "bubble" projectors, and his dupes with the most open-handed and empty-headed of men of whatever period. Contrary to precedent, it has been found possible, in the case of this gentleman, to bring him under the operation of the law, although the sentence passed upon him by the Recorder by no means erred on the side of severity. Two years' hard labour is no doubt a severe punishment, but the fraud of which REYNOLDS was guilty was as deliberate and as impudent as could well be conceived. The form which the crime took was the fashionable one of floating a company, called in this case the Silver Valley Mining Company. This precious property was represented as worth more than a hundred thousand pounds, the real value being about ten pounds. A fictitious conveyance was drawn up by Mr. REYNOLDS which purported to convey the land from one non-existent person to another. It is scarcely credible that shareholders should have been found to place their money in this man's keeping. So it was, however, and the company came in due course under the notice of the Master of the Rolls, who at once pronounced it to be the merest swindle. Some of the persons defrauded accordingly prosecuted, with the result which we have already indicated. It is satisfactory to find that a rogue has occasionally to pay in person rather than in purse; but schemes of plunder so coolly planned and systematically carried out deserve the severest punishment of which the law authorizes the infliction. REYNOLDS pleaded guilty to some of the minor counts against him, and as he had disgorged some of his gains, the heavier charges were not proceeded with. Counsel for the prosecution denied that there had been any compromise; but in such cases it is dangerous for the Bench to countenance the doctrine that restitution is any mitigation of the original crime. How much would REYNOLDS, who was about to take up his residence in Spain, have restored if he had not been detected?

New "Temperance" drinks, so called, are the growing fashion in England, and, it would appear, differ so little in the methods of their preparation from the fluids which they profess to replace as to cause a suspicion that their manufacture is prompted as much by a desire to elude the duties imposed upon fermented liquors, as by a large-hearted ambition to wean their fellow man from the use of intoxicants. The numerous substitutes for beer which have of late come into fashion under such names as "non"-pale ale, hopetta, non-intoxicating stout, &c., are beginning to be regarded by the Board of Inland Revenue with a jealous and a watchful eye. They disclaim any desire to interfere with ginger beer, treacle beer, and such harmless drinks, although these notoriously contain a small quantity of alcohol, but they have determined that in every case in which liquor flavoured with hops, or containing more than three per cent. of spirit generated by fermentation, is put forward under any of the names usually applied to beer, such liquor is liable to be taxed as beer according to its gravity when brewed. The beer commonly used by reapers in harvest-time is stated to contain no more than three per cent. of spirit, while some of the so-called harmless drinks which escape taxation are said to contain six per cent. We trust, however, that in its laudable efforts to bring such drinks under the operation of the Excise laws, the distinction will be drawn upon some estimate of their intoxicating properties, so far as it may be feasible. Horehound beer and nettle beer, which are specially threatened, because it has become a custom to flavour them with hops and ginger, seem more doubtful cases; and it is to be

hoped that the Board are not about to discourage by taxation any drinks that are really sober drinks, whatever may be the name which the vendors choose to give to them.

THE Stock Exchange in London is becoming intensely aristocratic. The *Court Journal* enumerates no less than eight sons of peers (amongst them Lord Walter Campbell, the brother of the Marquis of Lorne) who are members of that august body. In future, Sir Georgius Midas, whom *Punch* represents as entering his boy's name at both Eton and Harrow in order to send him eventually to the one at which there should be "most dooks," will do well to endeavour to secure for his offspring a seat on "Change, which, if at present it lacks a real live "dook," can, at all events, boast the membership of a "dook's" son.

THE serious ill-feeling which has lately arisen between China and Japan is attributed by our Eastern contemporary, *The Japan Weekly Mail* to jealousy of the rapid progress of the latter country in the arts and appliances of modern civilization. China, according to this generally well-informed authority, is angry "because the versatile little islands have provided themselves with railways and telegraphs, have adopted Western customs and Western costumes, have exchanged the philosophy of the divine sages for the commercial calculus of the barbarian; angry because the faithful imperturbability of the Celestial country has become a by-word and a reproach by contrast with her neighbour's flippant inconstancy; and a love all angry because she feels that she has given Japan cause to despise her, and because she sees that Japan is at little pains to conceal her contempt. Such feelings (continues our contemporary) as these are not sufficiently superficial to be easily effaced."

ENGLISH AND FOREIGN ROYALTIES.

Last month was full of the doings of European Royalties. The Kaiser and the Czar met to discuss a variety of questions, social and political, public and private, domestic and foreign. The Prince and Princess of Wales were fêted at Liverpool. The Duke of Edinburgh was busy with the performance of a series of official duties that brought him in a marked degree before the public. Liverpool is not the only place which was enlivened by the appearance of the Heir Apparent and his consort. On their journey to and on their return from the north they sent a transient thrill of gladness and brightness through the gloom and desolation of London, by showing themselves in the streets and by visiting the theatre. The progress of the two great Emperors was attended by no such cheering signs. The movements of the Czar were carefully wrapped in a veil of mysterious and melancholy secrecy, and at the different stages of his journey he was welcomed by no popular acclamations. When it was completed, and he found that he was still in the land of the living without having forfeited a limb or received any physical injury, he can scarcely fail to have felt a grateful surprise. Could there be any more striking commentary on the insecurity amid which both the Czar and the Kaiser live from day to day than the circumstance that the place selected for their rendez-vous should have been a yacht? Here are two monarchs, ruling between them over more than nine millions of square miles, numbering something like one hundred and fifty million human souls as their subjects, and yet unable to find in all the vast expanse of territory, amid these teeming multitudes of men and women subject to their sway, any piece of ground on which they could boast that their Royal persons were safe. The states and dominions whose sovereignties have become merged by force of conquest into the German Empire amount in area to 210,493 English square miles. The superficial expanse of the Russian Empire is 8,362,970 square miles. The palaces and strongholds possessed by the respective sovereigns of these immense kingdoms are built upon a colossal scale, and are protected in every manner which human skill can devise against attacks of every sort. But it is as impossible to exclude the risk of assassination from Royal chambers and strong places as it is the air of heaven itself. Deadly danger surrounds the monarch on every side. The floor on which he treads may be undermined by dynamite, and in a moment he may perish by a death more painful and miserable than even Damocles ever conjured up before his terrified imagination. Nor can it be said that even at sea the Imperial person is guaranteed immunity from lethal peril. The yacht may be blown into atoms by torpedoes; and it is significant that, before the

Hohenzollern was anchored, the most diligent precautions were taken to see that no snares had been laid for the ship which, during the space of an hour and a half, on Saturday, September 10, held the two most puissant monarchs of the world.

It is only by realizing the conditions under which the daily lives of Kaiser and Czar are passed, and by contrasting with them the existence of the Queen and the Princes of England, that an adequate idea can be formed of the gulf which separates the position of Royalty in England from that of Royalty in Germany or Russia, or, for that matter, in any other country of the world. Her Majesty, not merely when she is in the Isle of Wight or at Balmoral, but both at Windsor and in London, appears in public with as little of the pomp and circumstance of Royalty as many nobles of the German, Russian and Austrian Empire habitually display, and far fewer safeguards against outrage and assault. The Prince and Princess of Wales, whether it be London or Liverpool, in any other great city of the kingdom or in country village, in the crowded thoroughfare or in the open park, move amongst those who will some day hail them as King and Queen without precaution and without fear. The only occasion on which any Englishman can have felt the slightest apprehension for the safety of the Heir Apparent was when he went to Russia, in the Spring of this year, to be present at the obsequies of the late Czar. Had any mischance befallen his Royal Highness then, its cause and motive would have been, not any animosity against himself, but a detestation of the principle of Royalty, and an insane wish to strike terror into the wearers of crowns. Throughout the whole of Ireland, the Queen and her children would have much less to dread, in the way of possible violence, than the two Emperors on Saturday last on board the Hohenzollern. That which really makes the persons of Queen and Prince and Princess inviolable and sacrosanct is not the military guard which on special occasions accompanies them, but the loyalty of a devoted people, and the impregnable strength of public opinion. This is the more remarkable because no one who is acquainted with the currents of thought which exist in this country can deny the existence of such a thing as a Republican movement. The possibility of substituting a President for the occupant of the throne of the Plantagenets, the Tudors, and the Stuarts is seriously discussed both on public platforms and in popular newspapers. There are many persons who honestly believe that such a change would be to the advantage of the English people, and yet who have not the remotest idea of attempting to give effect to it, and who, if they ever contemplate it as an accomplished reality, fix for it a period so remote that it can only have a speculatively historical interest. How is this to be explained? The first consideration to be taken into account is, that Englishmen distinguish, in a manner in which foreigners do not, between the theory and practice of government, between what is possible and expedient as an idea and what works well and evenly in experience. Thus a number of politicians in England are in favour of the abolition of a second chamber. Does it, therefore, follow that they are the enemies of the House of Lords? By no means. It is one thing to believe that it would be as well if a certain institution did not exist, and another thing to agitate for its overthrow. Mr. Matthew Arnold has denounced British Philistinism for its imperviousness to ideas; but that very intellectual effect is one of the pledges of our social and political stability. It is precisely because ideas do not acquire a tangible hold over the minds of the English masses that the wish to translate them into action does not exist, and that the continuance of the present order of things is assured.

A second reason for the satisfaction felt in the present régime by the English masses is the homogeneity which pervades the entire people, and the absence of those class antagonisms which split up the nations of the Continent into mutually hostile camps. In England the entire proletariat recognises in the State a beneficent and not a despotic power, the author of legislation, like the factory laws, which is distinctly conducive to the true interests of the working classes. The head of the State is the monarch, and because the machinery of the State works well and after a thoroughly popular method, the safety of the monarch is assured. There is something else to be said in explanation of the significant difference between the status of English and Continental Royalty as illustrated by the events of last week. Independently of the graver political circumstances that have already been glanced at, the English monarchy is powerful because it is not only a constitutional one, but because it is, in every sense of the word, a popular one. Between sovereign or prince or the will of the people, and the policy of the individual statesman in whom, for the time being, the English multitude may trust, there is never the semblance, as there is never the reality, of collision. The House of Lords may present itself to the mind of the masses in an attitude of opposition to the declared determination of the constituencies, but the Sovereign does not. Nor is what we have spoken of as the thoroughly popular character of the English monarchy less useful. Mr. Bagehot has shown how effectual are the announcements of the Court Newsman in preserving the link of union between the interest of the English people and the doings of the Sovereign. The Prince and Princess of Wales are to the great mass of Eng-