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TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

July 3rd, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 80°	55°	67°	Mon.. 89°	68°	78°
Tues.. 80°	58°	69°	Tues.. 82°	68°	75°
Wed.. 80°	60°	70°	Wed.. 86°	74°	80°
Thur.. 74°	58°	66°	Thur.. 80°	64°	72°
Fri... 80°	56°	68°	Fri... 80°	71°	75°
Sat... 84°	60°	72°	Sat... 78°	64°	71°
Sun... 88°	60°	74°	Sun... 79°	60°	69°

NOTICE.

The forthcoming number of the

Canadian Illustrated News

(July 16)

will contain the first chapters of a romantic novel from the French of

MM. ERCKMANN-CHATRIAN,

ENTITLED:

THE BELLS.

Arrangements are being made for other new and interesting stories to follow.

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS.—On the Comet—Sketches near Leadville, Colorado—President Garfield—The Electric Railway in Berlin—An Emigrant Train in the Transvaal—The Fleet Sports at Malta—The Victoria Rifles' Camp on St. Helen's Island—Silhouettes by Specht—Cattle Herding in Texas—Under Niagara.

THE WEEK.—Dominion Day—The President of the United States—Bi-metallic Currency—Domestic Economy and Cookery—Garfield, Conkling and Grant.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Ottawa Correspondence—Review and Criticism—The Victoria Rifles on St. Helen's Island—News of the Week—Light and Shade—A Golden Lining—The Emigrant Lassie—My Lady's Diamonds—Lines to the Young—The Old Corner Book Store—Her Terrible Adventure—Severs on the Idiots—An Emperor in Prison—Echoes from London—Echoes from Paris—Miscellany—Railway in China—Cats on Board—Varieties—Humorous—Our Chess Column.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, July 9th, 1881.

THE WEEK.

DOMINION DAY has come and gone with the usual accompaniment of holiday making, so often described and so perseveringly repeated. Excursions in all directions, regattas, reviews, games, all had their share of happy pleasure seekers, while our predictions as to the weather could not have been surpassed by HENRY himself. No accident occurred, so far as the excursionists themselves were concerned, to mar the pleasure of the day, but the curious may find a striking coincidence of event in the news which met us on our return and that which clouded the brightness of the Queen's Birthday. As we came back from our last holiday trip to hear of a dreadful accident which had plunged our neighbours into the deepest of mourning, or we returned from our trip on Saturday with the news of the assassination of the President of the United States ringing in our ears. Truly if we enjoyed our 1st of July, loyal Americans will take little pleasure out of their 4th.

In the face of the comments *pro* and *contra* annexation, the attack on GARFIELD's life will prove a grave warning.

Whatever the result of the act, which as we write, bids fair to prove fatal to the President's life, its political import must needs be very grave. Whether or no the Stalwarts can be in any way connected with the attempt, the immediate result of the President's death will be to place them in power, and to reverse completely the result of the last election. Already annexationists are being asked whether they are prepared to join hands with a country which has for the second time in twenty years sacrificed her chief magistrate's life to political ends.

As we predicted from the first, the adoption by the Monetary Conference of a bi-metallic basis is as far off as ever, and the spirits of the bi-metallists are correspondingly depressed. Already England has found herself compelled to disavow the expressions of her Indian delegate, and it seems more certain than ever that she at least will never lend herself to the scheme, which, as has been all along obvious, must fall to the ground without her co-operation. Meanwhile the last effort of the bi-metallists has been the attempt to prove that the fluctuation of value as between gold and silver is not due to the depreciation of the latter in purchasing power, as has been generally supposed, but to the undue appreciation of gold. The Indian returns are cited in proof that silver has not lost its purchasing power at all, in spite of the premium to which gold has risen. The inapplicability of this argument, even if fully sustained by the facts, to the case in point is not hard to show. As regards India herself the almost common use of silver in purchasing throughout the country gives it a standard of commercial value which is little affected by its actual value as bullion, while the case of no other country is quoted to support an argument which would, if sound, find better evidence for its facts in the United States. But apart from this the appreciation of gold, if it be an accepted fact, is of itself an equally strong argument for the retention of a unique standard. The real argument against the bi-metallists lies in the fluctuations which such a coinage would introduce, and which depend upon the actual difference in value not the causes of that difference.

THE Domestic Economy Congress which has been held at the Albert Hall, London, and the National Training School for Cookery, which collected its friends and subscribers in the morning of the same day at Devonshire House, mark the alliance, not as frequent as it ought to be, of benevolence and good sense. Life is worth more, of course, than the means of living. But the means are essential to the end, and these societies deal in different ways with the instruments and agencies of our physical existence. Man has been defined as a cooking animal, and it is with this aspect of his nature that the society which met at Devonshire House deals. The Domestic Economy Congress, as its name implies, has a larger range of topics. It discussed on successive days not merely food and cooking, but needlework, clothing, and washing, the preservation of health, the management of the sick room, and the construction of dwellings. There is the truest utilitarianism in this direction of thought and labour. To make our lives more beautiful and more healthy is to make them more happy. To practise and to teach the rules of healthy living seems one of the most obvious, plain, matter-of-fact duties which "every-day" young men and women can engage in; so that satisfaction flows above tide-mark at finding it is also one of the most fashionable. There is no harder-worked word just now than sanitation, and ladies and gentlemen meet in fashionable drawing-rooms to discuss topics which only a few years ago no one cared anything about except architects and plumbers, and they did not care much.

GARFIELD, CONKLING AND GRANT.

Senator CONKLING is dead. Killed by a bullet fired through the body of JAMES A. GARFIELD by CHAS. J. GUITEAU, at the Baltimore and Potomac Depot in Washington. If GARFIELD lives then CONKLING must retire into private life, for without any accession of power, but with more or less stigma attaching to his reputation from this act of GUITEAU's, his already waning influence will be gone altogether. Suspicion, or at least doubt there will be associated with the name of Senator CONKLING in connection with this matter. For be he as innocent as a child of all complicity, or knowledge of the design of the assassin, still the fact, that he has been holding so hostile a position to the President, and had so much to gain by his removal, will cause many people to look upon him with sufficient doubt to withhold their countenance from him. But suppose GARFIELD dies as he probably will—what then? CONKLING becomes President—or which is the same thing, his tool becomes President. Dare he assume the new power which has fallen to him? Certainly not. Unless indeed he is prepared for revolution. Perhaps he is prepared for revolution. This may be the first step which he and the ambitious General GRANT are making to produce terrorism, and grasp imperial power. If GARFIELD dies, and ARTHUR becomes President, CONKLING and his clan must give him a wide berth, and keep their hands spotlessly clean of all spoils. If they do not do this then the killing of ARTHUR or CONKLING may follow the killing of GARFIELD. And when the people of the United States Republic once enter on the business of assassination then civil war will quickly follow—with empire as its object.

GRANT has been lying *perdu* for some time watching events and awaiting his opportunity. He is the figure head of the capitalist class, which look to him to secure their interests. They will support him. But we are inclined to think they are greatly mistaken in their calculations if they hope for success in their imperial designs. GRANT will hesitate at nothing, but neither he nor his associates are half familiar with the temper of the great mass of the people, nor of the hostility with which their movements are watched.

The assassination of GARFIELD will put the machinery of the Republican Government to a greater strain than any event in the previous history of the United States not excepting the civil war, or the murder of LINCOLN. We in common with every one in the civilized world are looking anxiously to see what will give way first

OTTAWA.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

A visit to Ottawa the capital of the Dominion of Canada, well repays the tourist or transient traveller; a city that within a comparatively short period has emerged from a primitive forest to one of considerable commercial and political influence. The several routes now leading into the city either by railway or river conveyance, afford an interesting variety of scenery, very attractive and pleasing to the tourist.

The approaches to Ottawa indicate the great staple commodity of this region, namely, the lumber trade, derived from the vast forests once situated near at hand, but now far distant on the upper portions of the river Ottawa and its tributary streams. Among the most prominent objects that attract attention are the Parliament buildings, their massive structure, towers and turrets looming up in the distance, and on nearer approach the lofty church steeples and public edifices, altogether evincing what has rapidly grown into a large and populous city of wide and extensive area; the streets being judiciously laid out of convenient width, some of which are as broad as those in Montreal. The gigantic water works afford an abundant supply of pure water with excellent drainage, and the sanitary condition of the city is in every respect all that could be desired. A most efficient fire brigade is organized, more especially necessary where so much combustible material abounds.

That part between the city and Hull (opposite) is termed the Flats, and is chiefly occupied with extensive mills for the manufacture of sawn lumber, enormous quantities of which containing several million feet are piled on the piers ready for shipment. The Suspension Bridge

crosses the river at this point, from whence a fine view is obtained of the Chaudiere Falls, over which an immense body of water comes rushing an foaming, casting a dense spray in all directions over the huge rocks, terminating in a rapid current. Here also may be seen the "Slides" for passing cribs of square timber to be formed into large rafts for descending the Ottawa and St. Lawrence rivers. A short distance above the Falls the substantial bridges of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway cross the river.

The main thoroughfares of the city, namely, Wellington, Sparks, Sussex and Rideau streets, are lined with handsome buildings, consisting of stores, banks, insurance offices, hotels, &c. Very handsome dwelling houses surrounded with tastefully decorated grounds are situated in various parts of the city, and in its vicinity Rideau Hall, the vice-regal residence of the Governor-General occupies a pleasant site with appropriate surroundings, the mansion being richly furnished in every department. Beachwood Cemetery situated about two miles from the city is nicely laid out with trees, shrubbery, and winding paths throughout the grounds, several beautifully executed monuments surmounting some of the graves of the dead. The Rideau river which empties into the Ottawa at New Edinburgh over a small, but picturesque fall, is a shallow rapid stream, the waters of which are rendered navigable by the construction of the Rideau Canal leading from Ottawa to Kingston. This river is celebrated for an abundant supply of various kinds of fish, namely, maskinonge, pike, bass, &c., and is visited by many sportsmen who greatly enjoy this exciting recreation. The Gatineau, another river flowing into the Ottawa abounds in wild mountainous and lake scenery, and is also much frequented by sportsmen in the seasons for fishing, deer hunting, and other game. There are many other points of interest about Ottawa and its vicinity which must be reserved for another letter.

Victoria Avenue,
Ottawa, June 30, 1881.

G. S. P.

REVIEW AND CRITICISM.

SCRIBNER.—The subject of Art, which the public expects to find treated, in some form, in every number of *Scribner*, is represented in the July number by two papers, by Mr. W. C. Brownell. One of these is the third of the series on "The Younger Painters of America," with consideration or illustration of the work of Mr. Sargent, Mr. Bruce, Mr. Maynard, Mr. Tiffany, Mr. Volk, Miss Oakey, Mrs. Whitman, Miss Bartol, Miss Knowlton, and Miss Cassatt. The other discusses the much talked of "Decoration in the Seventh Regiment Armory," and is accompanied by numerous and detailed drawings by Mr. Brennan of the principal designs in the Veterans' Room and the Library—the work of an association of artists which is likely to have a decided influence upon interior decoration in this country. Politics is represented by a first paper on "The People's Problem," by Albert Stickney, Esq., author of "A True Republic." The writer considers the Boss system and the Machine from a historical point of view, and with vigor and originality. He does not prophesy smooth things, but shows up American politics in a very interesting and alarming way. In the departments, which have the usual amount and variety, mention may be made of a discussion of cooperation, by a reviewer who thinks America an unfavorable field for it, a sketch of old New York Bohemianism, and accounts of an improved system of ventilation, gas fuel, combined plow and harrow, etc. Some "Sonnets from the Afghanese" appear in "Bric-à-Brac."

ST. NICHOLAS for July has among its "Fourth of July" contents a frontispiece which represents the scene upon ship-board, on the night Fort McHenry was bombarded by the British, in 1814, and during which Francis Scott Key wrote, on his knee, that famous song. "The Star-spangled banner." "Captain Sarah Bates," written by Charles Barnard, strikingly illustrated. Mr. Daniel Beard tells in an interesting way, with the aid of many pictures, "How to stock and keep a Fresh-water aquarium" a short article in French is presented for the boys and girls to translate; and there is a brief account, with a fine full-length portrait of Eugenio Mauricio Dengremont, the young Brazilian violinist. The two serial stories—"Phaeton Rogers," by Rossiter Johnson, with illustrations by W. Taber; and "Saltito Boys," by William O. Stoddard, with pictures by R. B. Birch. Dr. Felix L. Oswald's series of illustrated papers describing "Adventures in the American Tropics," are continued, and the installment given this month of Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement's "Stories of Art and Artists" tells pleasantly of the early Italian painters, including Michael Angelo and Leonardo da Vinci, and it is amply illustrated with pictures of the great art-works of the period.

THE *Art Amateur* for July has a seasonable and spirited frontispiece by Adrien Marie—"The First Sea Bath"—representing a nude and chubby urchin, struggling sturdily with his nurse, who is about to dip him in the surf. Some piquant sketches by Madrazo and other Parisian artists are also full of interest. The Château d'Anet, once famous as the home of Diane de Poitiers, is described and copiously illustrated. "Arnhem Faience," a peculiar ware "marked with a blue cock under the glaze," is the subject of an interesting article. The loan