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TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Table with columns for dates (Aug. 28th, 1881) and corresponding week (1880), with sub-columns for Max., Min., and Mean temperatures for each day of the week.

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Sept. 3rd, 1881.

THE WEEK.

THE particulars of the victory of the Canadian artillery team in the Lorne prize have just reached us, and we are able to congratulate them not only on bringing home a beautiful trophy of their skill and discipline, but upon having won golden opinions from all who witnessed a really fine performance of artillery manoeuvring. The Volunteer Service Gazette gives a long and interesting account of the competition, the conditions of which were, to dismount a 64 pounder from a standing carriage, move it to and remount it upon a second carriage at some little distance. Twenty-one detachments competed, and the longest time occupied was 20 minutes 43 seconds. The Canadian team, proceeding on a different principle from any of the others, and winning universal admiration by their activity and skill, performed their task in 6 min. 48 seconds. They were, however followed by the 3rd Kent, who, put on their mettle by this performance, made the match a tie by accomplishing the work in exactly the same time. Much interest was naturally felt in the final contest between the two teams, when both improved remarkably upon their first effort—the Canadians winning a very close match by 2 seconds only, in 4 min. 30 sec. The team itself has been most favorably noticed by the English papers, who, moreover, applaud Lord LORNE's idea of a go-as-you-please competition like the present. "Drill according to the book," says the Gazette, "will probably, and very properly, be always the rule for the chief Repository competitions at Shoeburyness. But we shall be much surprised if the notion struck out by the Governor-General of Canada is not further developed in the course of the next year or two."

THE condition of the President has occupied all mens minds during the past week, and the end is not yet. Whatever may be the result of the struggle for life which General GARFIELD is so bravely making, aided by the prayers of his countrymen and the good-wishes of all nations, there is much for the States to be grateful for in the fact that it has been prolonged so far. That the gravest results would follow from the President's death even now, can hardly be concealed, but the crisis which would have inevitably supervened had the assassin's aim been more sure may have been staved off by the delay. All parties have had time to look the

situation calmly in the face. CONKLING is no longer in the position he occupied when the blow was struck, and though a change in the chief magistracy might return him in a manner to power, it would not of itself restore the prestige and influence which he has lost. The feeling, moreover, which has been shown on the President's account, and the sympathy which his case has called forth from all parts of the globe, cannot be without their effect on the future conduct of affairs. Party differences have been forgotten, party cries have been hushed in the universal prayer for the recovery of him, who in health had perhaps many enemies, but in sickness has found nothing but friends. Such a *bouleversement* of affairs as the Stalwarts might have contemplated had they come suddenly into power three months ago, would be out of the question now. Meanwhile, while there is life there is hope, and where such vast interests hang in the balance between recovery and death, the hope is one which every honest man will cherish to the last.

Much has been said for and against the doctors who have had charge of the President's case. But in spite of the errors which are inevitable in all human practice, there can be no do doubt that the medical profession is represented at the White House by the best skilled practitioners in traumatic surgery America could supply, and foreign authorities assert that that is to say the best in the world. Dr. HAMMOND, perhaps, has had of late years less special experience in dealing with wounds than his colleagues, and hence his prediction of the patient's early decease, which so alarmed the public at the beginning of last week, has already proved to have been founded on too hasty and imperfect a diagnosis. But, except as tending to produce a bad impression in the country, predictions of life or death matter but little. We have all learnt long ago to mistrust them in our own domestic experiences. What men are concerned to know is that all is being done that human skill can do to forward the chances of recovery. If the doctors are doing all they can to help him to live, we can afford to let them predict that he will die, and that they are so doing is undoubtedly the case.

AFTER much delay DR. BRADLEY is announced as DEAN STANLEY's successor at Westminster. Since his departure from Marlborough, the Master of University has won himself a name as a reformer, which, coupled with his reputation as a preacher, points him out as a man likely to maintain the importance of the office to which he is called. Dr. BRADLEY is, as the Dean of Westminster must necessarily have been, a leader of the Broad Church party, moreover, he is a scholar and a gentleman, as befits a successor of ARTHUR STANLEY. We have no more than space this week for this brief editorial mention; next week we shall give some account of the position and principles of the new Dean.

Lord GRANVILLE's Epistle to the Thessalonians, as the London Daily News terms the recent circular on Turkish brigandage, has created a not altogether pleasing sensation in the hearts of British subjects inhabiting or passing through that favored region. Truly the people of Macedonia, like the man of that country who appeared to St. PAUL, may well cry out for some one to "come over and help" them. Robbery is the rule not the exception, and he who escapes the Scylla of official extortion is indeed fortunate if he fall not into the Charybdis of professional brigandage. A correspondent of the News fears that the announcement of the British Government that they will in future decline paying the ransoms of British subjects captured by the brigands, will diminish the security for life and property, which small as it is in Macedonia, the protection of the British flag is supposed to afford to Her Majesty's subjects. The object of the circular, it need hardly be said, is dif-

ferent. HORACE's traveller was enabled to sing in the presence of the highwayman by the mere consciousness of the emptiness of his pockets, and the British tourist, Lord GRANVILLE hopes will now be enabled to travel with the same impunity. At present the B. T. is chiefly valuable as an investment, in view of his redemption at an early date, and if the policy of repudiation is adopted, the stock may be expected to fall in the market, a state of thing to which dealers in Turkish securities must be fully accustomed by this time. Meanwhile, of course, the protection of the Government will no less be extended to such British subjects as may, in spite of the circular, find themselves in the power of the brigands, and it will be "considerable happyfying" to all such to reflect that in the event of their ears and noses being cut off and posted to their friends, the Government will still be prepared to "take the matter up." Possibly, even Mr. GLADSTONE may find some means for providing them with some sort of "compensation for disturbance," should any of them be very seriously incommoded in this way. Meanwhile, it is not well, it would seem, to settle in Macedonia; at least we personally should hesitate about applying for a situation there, unless we were offered a lucrative post under "Le roi des Montagnes."

THE NEW TERROR.

(From the London World.)

THE discovery of the infernal machines at Liverpool may well suggest many serious, and even appalling reflections to persons who have no constitutional tendency towards alarmism. Some of the American papers tell us that we should regard the whole affair as a species of abominable practical joke. A few English journals admonish us that the great thing is to retain our equanimity, and not to let loose the fury of our indignation at the mistaken gentlemen, whoever they may have been, who got up the performance for our edification. Whether a humorous or a deprecatory view is taken of what occurred at Liverpool, the facts remain the same. Men who sport with dynamite are dangerous characters, and the playful exuberance of their spirits is practically indistinguishable from an organized attempt at wholesale assassination. It is very well to talk of being composed under these circumstances, and of not giving way to a strong desire of plenary vengeance. Are we, then, to remain inactive and supine, to trust to accidents which may tell in our favor, and to walk with an air of philosophic jauntiness on the verge of a volcano? The truth is that neither the gravity of the diabolical attempts which so nearly succeeded at Liverpool, nor the necessity of taking peremptory measures to punish the miscreants and to deter men who may be ripe for the perpetration of similar iniquities, can be exaggerated. Nothing is to be gained by concealing the fact that Government and civil society are engaged in a profound critical struggle, and are opposed by a peculiarly menacing combination of foes. A month ago, in commenting upon the attempted assassination of President Garfield, we said that violence was contagious, and that farther outbursts of homicidal ruffianism might be expected. England cannot reasonably hope to be exempt from the operation of this curse. Her prosperity and peace have hitherto been so uninterrupted that she has grown to regard herself as placed by some law of Nature high above the perils which convulse other societies. Her good fortune in this respect has roused the envy of her less happy neighbours, and it is not surprising that some satisfaction should be felt and expressed in foreign countries at the acquaintance which we are now making with the perils of revolutionary disturbance. There can be no reason to suppose that our experience of these is as yet complete. The discovery which has been made at Liverpool may be made elsewhere before many weeks are over. The theory that they are planned by the police, for the purpose of impressing the public with a sense of their own vigilance, must be dismissed. They are what they seem to be—the efforts of abandoned and fiendish criminals to do wanton damage to property, to terrify law-abiding people, and to upset the established order of things.

The State will need all the resources at its disposal to defeat the conspiracy which now confronts it. It has to deal with men who are not only amendable to no considerations of mercy or of shame, but for whom neither the human nor the divine law possesses any coercive terrors. Criminals who, like O'Donovan Rossa, magnify the duty of destroying life and property in England for the sake of realising a revolutionary programme in Ireland, men who can contemplate, without pity or remorse, outrage and murder upon a scale which the soul of infamy has seldom conceived, must be indifferent to any prospect of punishment, either in this world or in that which is to come. But that is not the most formidable aspect of the present business. It is not merely their resolution, their audacity, their innate devilry, their systematic defiance

of public opinion, which makes the authors of such attempts as that disclosed at Liverpool last week so menacing to the community. For the first time in the history of the world, these criminals have the command of an instrument which is but too likely to enable them to escape detection, and to laugh the repressive organization of the State to scorn. Infernal machines, may be planned in such a way as to take effect at some comparatively remote date. Long before the explosion has occurred, before the building has been shattered to atoms, before hundreds—and perhaps thousands—of human beings have been hurled into eternity, the scoundrels, who have dared the deed and devised its machinery, may have disappeared. The dangers of outrage of a wholesale kind are analogous now to those of poisoning, when poisoning attained, as in the Middle Ages it did, the character of a fine art. Then the murderer acquired a new power and a fresh terror, because he gained the mastery over subtle drugs which destroyed his victim, and apparently left no trace of their operation behind. Now the assassin has become proportionately more alarming to society, because he has made a fresh stride forward in scientific knowledge. He has, in fact, as much command of the armoury of science as the Government itself. His opportunities are not likely to be diminished. He may discover new modes for terrorising humanity, and may supplement the policy of assassination and outrage with fresh methods of crime. For instance, why should he not resort to abduction? What is to prevent half a dozen determined ruffians from kidnapping any individual whose presence is valuable to the community, and for whose restoration no reward that could be offered would be considered too high? They have only to watch their opportunity, and when their victim appears on a lonely road, accompanied by three or four attendants, to overpower the retinue and to seize their quarry. Of course all this would require elaborate preparation, and the men who engage in the attempt would do so with their life in their hands. But they might succeed, and the remotest chance of success would be enough to nerve them to the most atrocious enterprise.

In the face of these perils, in a sense as novel as they are appalling, it is the imperative duty of the State to provide itself with fresh safeguards. At the present moment, the chances are at least as much in favor of the ruffians who ship infernal machines, and who talk placidly of converting Manchester, Liverpool, and other cities into a heap of ruins, as they are in favor of the Government. Unless the State can devise some way in which it will be able to strike far more swiftly, surely and severely than it now can, there is a serious danger of its being worsted in the struggle. It is of unutterably great importance that, in the earliest encounters between revolutionary ruffianism and established order, the latter should not go palpably to the wall. Public opinion in England is, on the whole, on the side of public decency and tranquillity. There is an element of Conservatism even in the most pronounced forms of English Radicalism, and the masses may, upon any emergency, be trusted to rally round the Government. They will do this the more decisively and the more certainly if the Government shows itself equal to the crisis which confronts it. It is conceivable, though it may not be likely, that if the enemies of the law were to win one or more undoubted victories, a force of a new kind, and one not unfriendly to civilization and crime, might appear in this country. The first thing for the Government to do is to show, in the most impressive manner possible, its exact appreciation of the conditions with which it has to deal. It must bring to its duties more inventiveness and more vigour, it must alternately avail itself of persuasion and of force; it must spend money with a lavish hand; and it must impress the public with the idea that it is, on the whole, quite as paying a business to be on the side of the law as on the side of the criminal. Mr. Howard Vincent's Criminal Investigation Department is only two or three years old; but it is already as obsolete as are the Brown Bess and the muzzle-loader by the side of the mitrailleuse and the whole host of modern arms of precision. The State may yet do all which is necessary for the national safety, and for the suppression of the new revolutionary movement. But it can only accomplish this if it realises the fact that it is now face to face with circumstances which have never hitherto presented themselves, that there are ranged against it enemies who have weapons never employed before, and who are animated by a comprehensive and remorseless villainy of purpose for which, in our own annals, there is probably no precedent.

HUMOROUS.

A WIFE must be like a roasted lamb—tender and nicely dressed. No sauce required.

WHAT law has been the greatest terror to evil doers since the world began?—The mother-in-law.

"Does your wife play Nap?" asked one. "No," replied the other, rubbing his head; "but she's death on poker."

DON'T judge a man by the silk umbrella that he carries. He may just have left an alpaca one in its place.

WHY does the latest fashionable bonnet resemble a snipe?—Because it is nearly all bill.

THERE was a great scarcity of water some little time back at Gibraltar. An Irish officer who was quartered in the fortress said that he was very easy about the matter, for he cared very little for water; all that he wanted was his tea in the morning and his punch at night.