

The CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS is printed and published every Saturday by THE BURLAND LITHOGRAPHIC COMPANY (Limited,) at their offices, 5 and 7 Bleury Street, Montreal, on the following conditions: \$4.00 per annum, in advance; \$4.50 if not paid strictly in advance.

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TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Dec. 4th, 1881.			Corresponding week, 1880		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon.. 14°	0°	7°	Mon.. 35°	15°	24°
Tues.. 50°	3°	41°	Tues.. 39°	25°	31°
Wed.. 45°	35°	40°	Wed.. 29°	10°	19°
Thur.. 42°	30°	36°	Thur.. 23°	11°	17°
Fri.. 35°	23°	29°	Fri.. 21°	10°	15°
Sat.. 35°	30°	32°	Sat.. 24°	8°	16°
Sun.. 33°	19°	25°	Sun.. 29°	11°	20°

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

There is a prevalent idea in certain quarters that a newspaper is run entirely for pleasure, and that such sublimary questions as money never enter into the proprietor's consideration. It does not probably require a very elaborate argument to prove the falsity of this notion. A newspaper, like every other business, is run upon business principles. Moreover, it requires a large sum of money to support the daily and weekly expenses of a paper, an illustrated paper especially, and unless the money is regularly forthcoming in the way of promptly-paid subscriptions, the proprietors are compelled to provide for heavy outlay without corresponding returns.

The moral of which is, that a newspaper is dependent not only upon the number of its subscribers, but upon the regularity with which their subscriptions are paid. We need large sums of money to meet our weekly expenditure, and we naturally look to those who are in our debt to supply them.

We ask, then, all those who are indebted to us to send us the amount of their subscriptions without delay. Do not say "Four Dollars is a small sum; it can't make much difference to the ILLUSTRATED NEWS if they have to wait a little for it." Four Dollars is little enough, to be sure, but a thousand times four dollars is a respectable figure, and there are nine hundred and ninety-nine others in the same position as yourself. Moreover, if you are in arrears, there is an additional reason why you should settle them without delay. The subscription to the News, which is only four dollars, when promptly paid, becomes four dollars and a half when neglected, and those who leave their subscription unpaid have only themselves to blame if they have to pay the additional sum for expenses of collection and interest.

Save us, then, the annoyance and trouble of collecting the money; remember that the future of this paper, like all others, is in your hands. It is your money that must support it; it is your help that must improve it; it is your fault (if you don't pay) if it is not all you would like it to be; it will be your doing if it is good enough to satisfy you and the public generally.

In conclusion, we beg earnestly to request of all those who owe us for subscriptions that they will remit the amount due up to the first of January next without fail, ASSURING THEM THAT UPON THEIR PROMPT ATTENTION TO THIS REQUEST DEPENDS, IN A GREAT MEASURE, THE FUTURE OF THE PAPER, AND IT MAY BE ITS VERY EXISTENCE.

CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Dec. 10, 1881.

THE WEEK.

PATTI's career in New York has given a remarkable proof of the power of humbug, which, as erst in London, so to-day in New York "has the snuggest of monopolies." The most remarkable if not the greatest singer of the age comes to pay a long promised visit to her native country, and—sings to empty benches. What is to be done? Humbug must be called in to reinforce talent, or the *diva* will have to go home without the triumph on which she counted. So a *deus ex machina* is found in Mr. Abbey and the usual stories are set afloat, the usual lies cooked up for the press, in a word the whole paraphernalia of humbug unrolled before the eyes of the public. They will not come to hear Madame PATTI for herself alone, but Madame PATTI, edited by Abbey, and bound in newspaper notices and advertising puffs, is a treat which no sane New Yorker should miss. So it all comes right after all, and if the public are satisfied we have no right to complain. But Madame PATTI has had one would think a somewhat new experience, and will perhaps in future take the accounts of American love of art with a grain of salt. It is a good world after all—for the humbug monopolists and the manufacturers of large posters.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH and his company, now on a provincial tour, had a singular experience in Connecticut last week. They were to play *Richelieu* at Woodbury, but a delay in the arrival of a baggage train deprived them of their wardrobe and so *Hamlet* was substituted and the characters appeared in their ordinary walking costumes. The difficulty in the case of the Ghost was overcome by the simple arrangement of transposing the outer and inner garments. Some novel points incident to the unusual style of dressing the play were introduced. When *Hamlet*, in the scene on the platform, asked Horatio "What hour now?" the latter referred to his watch while delivering the reply, "I think it lacks of twelve." In the same scene, *Hamlet* made an excellent hit when he says: "The air bites shrewdly; it is very cold," by turning up the collar of his ulster and drawing on a pair of warm gloves. In his private interview with the Ghost, the Prince of Denmark had an opportunity to show his good breeding by lifting his new silk hat politely when his father took leave of him with the words, "Adieu, adieu, Hamlet, remember me."

THE long expected contribution of the Princess BEATRICE to illustrated literature has appeared in due season. The Princess has employed her leisure in designing a "Birthday Book" of peculiar magnificence, and this is just the kind of volume that the generous like to give away at Christmas time. The Princess BEATRICE is not so often seen by the public as several of her kinsfolk, but she is not less popular. Her "Birthday Book" proves that she possesses a share of the talent for design which is common in her House, and that her taste in poetry is simple and unaffected. The book consists, in the first place, of twelve coloured pictures of flowers. January has her snowdrops, February her yellow crocuses, March his primroses, and October his coral-coloured berries. The flowers are very nicely drawn, and the reproductions in colour highly successful. Within each garland of flowers is framed a scrap of verse from the Rev. Dr. BONAR, Mr. MONGELL, Miss F. R. HAVERGAL, or even from comparatively worldly bards, such as WORDSWORTH, and Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, and Miss ELIZA COOK. The rest of the volume, like "MARK TWAIN'S BOOK," consists of empty pages. In these the friends of the fortunate possessor are expected to write

their names under the date of their birth, and perhaps they may add some "sentiment" appropriate to the occasion. Birthday books are by no means rare. Their name indeed is legion. All poets, and some poetasters, have been drawn upon for sentiments. There is a George Eliot "Birthday Book," and we believe a "Carlyle Birthday Book." The latest birthday book is the "Festus Birthday Book," with extracts from the poem of "Festus." If FESTUS, why not FELIX? Next year we may have a sportive birthday book, with extracts from "Felix on the Bat." This work of course is not a companion to "Mivart on the Cat," and is only "scientific" in a cricketer's sense. But among all birthday books, from the "Tupper" to the "Rabelais," we are sure that none will be prettier or more popular than the floral volume of the Princess BEATRICE's "fair false flowers, but the summer's flowers are false."

MARRIAGE WITH A DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER.

The question of legalizing the marriage with a deceased wife's sister is likely to be pressed upon the notice of the country during the coming session. When Mr. GIROUARD's bill was defeated in the Senate last year after having triumphantly passed in the Lower House, the opinion held by many of the majority was that the movement was premature, and it was generally understood that the rejection of the bill was in fact merely the referring of the matter to the larger tribunal of public opinion.

Without for a moment insisting upon the advantages of such marriages, it is impossible to deny that the objections which have been urged against them will not for an instant hold water. What are these objections? To take the religious ground first. The position that the Bible itself forbids such marriages must be abandoned at the start. The Mosaic law provides merely against the marriage of two sisters simultaneously, while the parallel case of the marriage of a brother's widow was in certainly cases absolutely enjoined. Neither did our Lord, while reviewing the questions of marriage and divorce, in any way object to this latter form of marriage, though the subject was brought before Him in so many words.

It may well be conceded that the sentiment of the early Christian Church was against such marriages. But this Church, be it remembered, in its reaction against polygamy, condemned in no measured terms all second marriages, and did not in any way place special stress upon the particular case.

It is impossible in the space of a short article like the present to enter fully into origin of the restriction. The point to be remembered is that it originated amidst a host of other restrictions, amongst others the celibacy of the clergy, which have been abandoned by modern Christianity.

On physical grounds there is of course no tenable objection, and the argument founded upon this fact is one of the strongest in favour of the removal of the restriction. It is not hard to prove that the physical objections to the marriage of blood relations were really at the bottom of their original prohibition. Nature as well as the law forbids the intermarrying of such descendants of the common stock, and the debated question of the marriage of first cousins has been argued almost entirely on this text.

There remains then only the sentimental outcry against the dissensions in families, the jealousy of the wife and sister in law, and the imaginary tragedies founded by the sensational writers upon a somewhat slender basis of even reasonable supposition. Such is human nature unfortunately that we question whether a wife's jealousy of her husband's and sister intimacy would be at all assuaged by the consoling thought that their marriage would be impossible, or at least illegal, when she was dead and gone. Nor on the other hand would the flirting propen-

sities of the amorous pair be much diminished by the same knowledge. Such a supposition as that argues a faith in the law abiding instincts of humanity which is hardly justified by actual experience.

A word then as to the advantages of the permission sought to be accorded. The natural guardian of children unhappily deprived of a mother's care would seem to be the sister of that mother, especially in those cases, by no means an inconsiderable number, in which that sister has formed part of the household, and enjoys the affection of both father and children. The position which is assured her by marriage with the father is that which can alone place her relations with the family on a perfectly satisfactory footing, and establish her right at once to the care of the household, and the respect of the world. Surely no better stepmother can be found than one already related by ties of blood, and swayed by natural affection. And this view of the case is emphasized by the experience of those of the United States which have permitted such marriages. The evidence certainly in the majority of cases goes to prove the satisfactory working of the new relations established between mother and children, and unless popular prejudice has been universally in error, the same cannot be said of second marriages in general.

It seems necessary to insist that the passing of this bill places no obligation whatever upon any one to make this new essay in matrimony. It simply seeks to permit what certainly seems to us as a natural arrangement under the circumstances, provided that the question of second marriages at all is satisfactorily disposed of, as it is admitted to be. No law of Nature forbids the union; the restrictions of the Christian Church are identical with those which forbid second marriages *in toto*; the social advantages seem at least supported by experience. Why continue an unmeaning prohibition unsupported alike by nature or true religious feeling? The social question will be best solved by experience, the restriction once removed, in a few years will be forgotten, and our children will class it with the laws against whistling on Sunday, and other forgotten and meaningless prohibitions.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE WEDDING OF THE BISHOP OF NEW FOUNDLAND AND MISS ARCHIBALD.—The social event of the season—indeed of many seasons—took place at St. Luke's Cathedral, when the Right Reverend Llewellyn Jones, D.D., Bishop of Newfoundland, was united in marriage to Elizabeth Alice, second daughter of His Honor Lieutenant-Governor Archibald. Notwithstanding the cold and disagreeable state of the weather, the church was crowded with spectators, comprising the youth, beauty, wealth and fashion of the city. Admission was by ticket. Bishop Jones arrived at half-past eleven o'clock, attended by Rev. Ambrose Heygate, as best man. The bride entered the Cathedral leaning on the arm of her father and attended by her bridesmaids—Miss Mary Archibald, sister of the bride; Miss F. Binney, daughter of His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia; Miss Lena Henry, daughter of Mr. Justice Henry, of the Supreme Court of Canada. The bride wore an ivory white satin train over a Spanish lace petticoat; Orange blossoms at neck and sleeves; wreath of Orange blossoms and myrtle, and a tulle veil completely covering the dress; pearl necklace, and brooch and ear-rings, gifts of the bridegroom's sister. The dress was a most beautiful one, and the bride looked simply charming. The bridesmaids wore dresses of ivory white gauze, trimmed with Spanish lace and water lilies; hats of Spanish lace, turned up with dark green and trimmed with water lilies. Each carried a basket of lilies and wore gold bracelets—the gift of the bridegroom. The ceremony was performed by His Lordship the Bishop of Nova Scotia, assisted by Rev. Dr. Hill, Rector of St. Paul's. After the ceremony the newly-wedded couple and the guests were driven to Government House, where a sumptuous *dejeuner* was enjoyed. The usual toasts were proposed and honoured, and some very happy speeches were made. The presents were very numerous and valuable. Besides these there were several gifts of money from the relations of the bridegroom, ranging in amounts from five thousand dollars downwards.

THE incidents and scenes of Guiteau's trial will serve to give an idea of the scene in Court, with portraits of the principal actors in the trial.

OUR artist's sketch of autumn leaves, which occupies the centre of the paper this week, gives