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TEMPERATURE

as observed by Hearn & Harrison, Thermometer and Barometer Makers, Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

THE WEEK ENDING			Corresponding week, 1882.		
Max.	Min.	Mean.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Mon. 37°	27°	32°	Mon. 38°	16°	27°
Tues. 38°	27°	32°	Tues. 42°	24°	33°
Wed. 41°	33°	37°	Wed. 43°	24°	33°
Thur. 46°	34°	40°	Thur. 46°	23°	34°
Fri. 46°	34°	40°	Fri. 47°	23°	34°
Sat. 33°	25°	29°	Sat. 34°	23°	28°
Sun. 44°	28°	36°	Sun. 23°	5°	15°

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS,  
Montreal, Saturday, April 14, 1883.

THE WEEK.

The Huron Chief, Picard, whose portrait we publish on the last page of this issue, was a worthy representative of his tribe. He lived a long life devoted to the good of his brethren. A successor was appointed immediately after the funeral.

The dynamite conspiracy is developing into one of the most stupendous and hideous plots of modern times. The revelations that have so far been made are positively alarming. A feeling of extreme bitterness is spreading in London and the Provinces.

The alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy against France is unnatural and untimely. If it is a movement against Republicanism; the effect may be a reaction in Italy, where the throne is none too secure. The despotism of Central Europe has bad grace rising against the general feeling in favor of democracy.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. George Stewart, Jr., F.R.S.C., has been entrusted with the important task of writing for the "Encyclopedia Britannica" the articles relating to Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. Mr. Stewart is an indefatigable worker. We have to thank him for a copy of the very interesting and discriminating lecture on Longfellow, lately delivered by him before the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec.

The attempted representation of the Passion Play at New York has led to effective legislation on the part of the Albany members. A bill has been introduced in the State Senate prohibiting the personation of the Saviour in any theatrical performance whatever, whether with admission fee or otherwise. The bill makes the punishment for violating this law a fine of \$500 to \$2,000, or imprisonment for six to twelve months.

The tide of immigration is already beginning to set in, and the arrangements of the Department of Agriculture are such as to meet the most urgent wants. Naturally enough, both the Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are working toward drawing the bulk of this immigration into the North-West, but it is to be hoped that sufficient will be left to benefit the old Provinces. Quebec, especially, stands in need of help in this respect.

In the death of Peter Cooper, our age has lost one of the most generous and enlightened of philanthropists. A child of the people, he sprang from nothing, was nurtured in poverty, and struggled up into wealth. When he had acquired a fortune, instead of scattering it in frivolous living, he provided largely for his family, and devoted an enormous balance to the education of the people. The Cooper Institute will ever stand one of the noblest monuments of a noble man.

ALTHOUGH Louis Veuillot had retired from active journalism, his death will none the less occasion a great void. He was, without cavil, the first French prose writer of the day, and as a polemist he possessed qualities of the highest eminence. Extreme in his views, and unrelenting in his hostilities, he created many enemies, but his sincerity was unquestioned, and he conquered the respect even of those who dreaded and hated him most. He was one of the chief literary figures of the generation.

THE truth is often hard to tell, but we are constrained to declare that the performances of Mrs. Langtry in Montreal were a general and palpable disappointment. As an actress, she hardly rises above the level of the amateur, and as to her beauty, it was not such as to make amends for her professional deficiencies. A deep lesson for Canadians lies in this—that even in the highest and most refined London circles, mediocrity, under the glamor of fashion, can find its way into public favor, and almost oblige people to call it genuine superiority.

We deeply regret to learn the almost sudden demise at Ottawa, of Mr. Vicars, Secretary of the Dominion Kennel Club. It is feared his death was brought on by his excessive labors in connection with the late Bench Show. The event deprives us of sketches and drawings of the Dog Exhibition, which had been promised us by the zealous and intelligent Secretary. It is also our painful duty to record the death, at Ottawa, of Mr. C. D. Theriault, formerly foreman of the printing department of this office. He was highly popular, both professionally and socially.

IMMIGRATION PROSPECTS.

To the Editor of the CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.—Sir, Believing that a large number of your readers are interested in the question of immigration I have taken the liberty of addressing my opinion to you, as regards the present season. From what I have gleaned from an extended intercourse (by letter and personally) with persons enquiring as to the new world, I believe that Canada will this year receive a better class of emigrants than usual. The tenant farmers of England are realizing how immeasurably greater are the chances of success in a new country as compared with an old one such as England with its semi-feudal laws and heavy rents and taxation, and also that they can (as you are probably aware) purchase good farms in the Province of Ontario for the price they would pay for a three or four years' rental of a similar acreage in England; whilst at the same time they would get increased social, religious, political and educational advantages over those now experienced. They no longer believe that Canada is that ice-bound country which some limited States agents have endeavoured to show and hence the Canadians are indebted to the intelligent and energetic agents of the Dominion and Ontario Governments this side of the Atlantic for dissipating such ideas and also for the kind and generous treatment accorded the immigrants on their arrival in your country.

I find that many of the persons I am now sending out week by week are friends and acquaintances of those I took and sent out in 1881 and 1882. I find also that the enquiries concerning the great North-West are very considerable and these amongst men seeking investments in land and manufacturing interests; therefore the advantages Canada now offers to such people are likely to be productive of good results. I have already a large number who will join my party leaving Liverpool on May 3rd next, many of them having decided to settle in the Provinces of Ontario and Quebec whilst a goodly number express an intention of going straight through to the North-West.

I am afraid however that domestic servants will not come over in large numbers this season and this by reason of the Australian Colonies offering free passages and promising higher wages than those to be obtained on the American Continent but, as regards farmers, agricultural and other labourers, mechanics, etc., I expect to have a larger number than heretofore.

I have already arranged for a larger number of personally-conducted parties (a lady accom-

panying the females) and if your readers desire any further information on the subject I shall be happy to supply it.

I am, sir,  
Yours obediently,  
JOHN JAMES JONES.

98 High Street, Homerton, }  
London E. England. }  
March 22nd, 1883.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Queen Victoria it is said, always insists on taking off her bonnet when she eats. The other day she was at Netley Hospital, when Sir C. Pearson entertained her. John Brown, the faithful attendant, followed with what he called "the Queen's luggage." This "luggage" consisted of a small basket box, containing the royal cap, which was duly assumed before sitting down to luncheon. Sir Charles Pearson was greatly exercised in his mind when he knew the Queen was to be his guest for luncheon as to what dish she specially preferred, and accordingly he consulted Sir John Cowie, who replied, "If you want to please Her Majesty, you will have a dish of good baked apples handed to her; she dotes on them." Accordingly the finest apples were procured, and carefully cooked. The Queen partook of them readily, and, looking much pleased, she inquired of her host how he came to guess her favorite dish? Doubtless he allowed Her Majesty to think it was some inner consciousness that suggested so happy an inspiration. The days are probably over when such a lucky attention to a royal whim might make a man's fortune, or Sir Charles might now be sure of a dukedom. By the way, the Queen is very fond of walnuts too in their season, and always has a dish of them carefully prepared, with the shells removed and every bit of brown skin taken off, leaving the nut white and whole. This is rather a difficult process, but it is done in the still-room at Osborne by putting the shelled nut into a little hot water to make the skin peel off more easily. On this occasion, as on most visits of this sort, three distinct luncheons had to be provided—one for the royal party, one for the household, and one especially for Mr. John Brown himself, who objects to sitting down with the servants, but is hardly equal to the royal table. His position is somewhat like that of the poor governess as it used to be, before education was recognized as a claim to social attention. I have known such an unfortunate lady who, between the kitchen, where she could not go, and the dining-room, where she was not invited, run great risk of being starved to death, for the meals prepared for her by the ruling powers of the household, the servants themselves, were often as meagre and unsatisfactory as their own were plentiful and excellent. All this is changed now, and the certificated governess holds a professional diploma, which gives a definite and proper social standing to its owner. The absurd practice of walking backward before the Queen must be dreadfully embarrassing to all ladies who have to entertain her. Lady Pearson says that it cost her hours of difficult rehearsal to accomplish the feat of conducting Her Majesty up stairs to put on her cap, and down stairs afterward to luncheon.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TREATING FECAL MATTER.

At a recent meeting of the Society of Engineers, London, a paper was read by Mr. Harry Olrick on the above subject, of which the following is an extract:

The almost universal system of water home sewage adopted when a city is near a river has given rise to a very grave inquiry as to whether this should not give place to some other method of disposal and utilization, which will not pollute the rivers. The pail system, apart from a sentimental view of the case, seems to work well in such towns as Manchester, Birmingham, Warrington, Rochdale, and others, the board of health of Manchester claiming that since the adoption of this system the cases of zymotic diseases have greatly decreased. They, like numerous other towns, are making manure out of fecal matter, besides treating and utilizing the other large amount of refuse, and although doing a considerable amount of work which does not produce revenue, they are not only self-sustaining, but work at a profit. The new system which the author calls particular attention to has been worked out by Baron de Podewils, of Munchen, and is claimed to be an improvement on other systems, from the facts that the operations of the factory are comparatively automatic, that no unpleasant odor can arise, since the operations are all performed in closed vessels, that by a system of quadruple evaporation the fuel necessary is reduced to a minimum, and the resultant manure is of high quality, and is sold at from £9 to £10 per ton.

A factory has been erected by the Baron of Augsburg, in Bavaria, which is designed to deal with the excrement of about 17,000 inhabitants, or about 7,000 cubic meters per annum. The fecal matters are deposited in air-tight tanks, the gases generated being drawn under the steam boiler and burned. From these tanks the matter is drawn into a mixer provided with revolving arms, where a proportion of sulphuric acid is added; the effect of this is to generate

carbonic acid and other gases which are conveyed away to be burned. From the mixer the fecal matter is forced into a fumigating pan; this pan is provided with hollow revolving arms which curve down to the bottom of the pan. Part of the products of combustion from the steam boiler are induced through the fecal matter by way of the hollow arms, and pass away, together with the gases generated, through an exhauster to the furnace of the boiler. From the fumigator a *monte-jus* forces the matter into a series of four evaporators, the vapors of one serving to evaporate the moisture from the next at a lower temperature and below atmospheric pressure, thus saving 75 per cent. of the fuel ordinarily required to produce the same result. These evaporators have a temperature varying from 140° to 248° Fahr. From the evaporators the *monte-jus* forces the, by this time, pasty mass into a tank provided with a bucket wheel. This tank is placed above the final drying machine, which accomplishes the most difficult part of the whole process, viz., evaporating the remainder of the 95 per cent. of moisture originally contained in the fecal matter, when it has reached a peculiarly tenacious and sticky stage. This machine consists of steam jacketed ring-shaped plates, on which the pulp is thinly spread by means of a rotating spout attached to a revolving hollow spindle, which conveys the pulp from the overhead tank fed by the bucket wheel.

After this layer has remained on the plate a few minutes it is scraped off by knives, also attached to the revolving spindle, and drops into a chute, whence it passes, by means of an elevator, into a disintegrator. This is the end of the process, a manure being produced in the shape of powder containing less than 2 per cent. of moisture, 8 to 10 per cent. of nitrogen, 3 to 4 per cent. of alkalies, and 3 to 4 per cent. of phosphoric acid, and consequently worth as much as imported guano. This factory has been in operation nearly three years, and although laboring under the disadvantage of having to use coal as fuel at 23s. per ton, the proprietor has been able to make 20 per cent. dividends. Another factory has been erected at Stuttgart with equally good results. At Augsburg a pail system is in use. At Stuttgart the cesspool is general. The author calculates that with a population such as England possesses, manure weighing 600,000 tons, and of a low estimated value of £4,000,000, is annually allowed to poison the air and water, instead of being permitted to return to the soil as Nature intended.

OUR PICTURES.

A PUBLIC SCHOOL FIRE-DRILL.—The recent terrible disaster in a New York school building by reason of the panic attending a fire alarm, has impressed upon the public the necessity of some system of drill in all institutions where large numbers of children are gathered together. Such a system has been for some time enforced in some of our cities, among which is Trenton, the capital of New Jersey. Our illustrations shows the method which has been devised by Professor White, principal of the Centre Street Grammar School in that city. In case of danger, three strokes are sounded upon a gong on each floor of the building, upon hearing which every scholar immediately drops book, pencil, or whatever else may be in hand, and takes his stand in the aisle with hands folded behind him. Teacher and pupils then count thirty in concert, after which the order is given to "right about into line." The gong again strikes, the order is given to march, quick time, and the pupils file out of the room, while a young lady, who has stepped to the piano at the first stroke of the gong, plays a lively march. The scholars are drilled in this routine every morning, and they have become so familiar with it that the building can be quickly emptied, and danger of a panic in case of a fire alarm is almost removed.

FLOOD IN A CHURCH AT LYNN.—The high tide on Sunday, the 11th March, when part of the town of Lynn Regis was inundated for some hours, occasioned much inconvenience to the congregation at St. Margaret's Church, assembled for Divine worship. The water began to flow round the church gradually during the service; till, at the conclusion of the sermon, it rushed in at the west door, and soon covered a large space of the floor, to the depth of two inches and a half. Some of the people at once left the church when the water appeared; of those who stayed to the end of the service, many waded though the water over their shoes; but others were enabled to reach the south door by walking upon rows of chairs, which were placed along the aisles to form a temporary bridge. The water continued to rise to the height of 1 ft. 6 in., with chairs, hassocks, and books floating about in it; and it was feared that some damage would be done to the valuable oaken litany-desk and other new fittings of the church, which had lately been restored at considerable expense. A fire engine was set at work to pump out the water, and continued working all night. The church was clear of water next morning, but cannot be used for some time for public worship. In the central part of the town, a house was washed away by the flood, and a woman fell into the water, but was rescued by the exertions of the curate of St. Margaret's. Great losses of cattle, sheep, horses, and pigs, were sustained by the neighbouring farmers, one of whom, at the North Farm, lost eight hundred ewes in lamb.