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TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

Jan. 8th, 1882.				Corresponding week, 1881			
Max.	Min.	Mean		Max.	Min.	Mean	
Mon... 12°	3°	7° 5		Mon... 40°	20°	30°	
Tues.. 12°	0°	6°		Tues.. 38°	3°	20° 5	
Wed.. 8°	-7°	0° 5		Wed.. 39°	12°	25° 5	
Thur.. 13°	-2°	5° 5		Thur.. 38°	22°	30°	
Fri... 19°	5°	12°		Fri... 35°	1°	18°	
Sat... 29°	17°	23°		Sat... 31°	20°	27° 5	
Sun... 34°	26°	30°		Sun... 30°	19°	24°	

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CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, Jan. 14, 1882.

THE REV. CANON NORMAN has published an exhaustive treatise on the Revised Edition of the New Testament, the result, apparently, of more close study than has for the most part been bestowed upon the work by commentators in this country at all events. We say apparently, for the review of such a pamphlet demands time for its consideration proportionate to the amount of labour bestowed upon it, and we hope in a later number to be able to deal with it at greater length.

TO-MORROW (Tuesday), if all be well, the Marquis will sail for Canada to complete the term of his Governorship. In spite of the determined way in which many of the papers have endeavoured to prove that he is not coming back, we may take it for granted that his return is as certain as it will be acceptable to all but the few who object in principle to any Governor who may be sent them from England. The Marquis has done much every way since his arrival in Canada to encourage the growing taste for art and literature amongst us, that function which has been the glory of so many hereditary sovereigns, and which is, at least, one main source of usefulness in a Governor, whose spheres of action are limited in other directions. It is to be hoped that the Princess's health may so far improve that before long we may welcome her again amongst us. Whatever fault may be found with the Vice-Regal Court as an institution, there can be no two opinions as to the advantage of its being presided over by a Princess of the blood Royal, and we look forward to her return with scarcely less interest than we have watched for that of the Marquis himself.

SOCIETY Journalism, so called, is spreading its civilizing influences to the Antipodes. Japan has not only adopted the garments of Western civilization and endeavoured to improve upon our laws, but with the advance of the more external requirements of the age, she has developed that taste for scandal which seems to underlie modern fashionable society. Amongst her numerous evidences of progress none are perhaps more striking than the humble, but not altogether unsuccessful, efforts of the native papers to import into that eminently progressive country the true style and flavour of what is known as "Society" journalism. Thus in the *Osaka Nippo* we read that, "The

female hair-dresser who waits upon the lady of a certain statesman was requested by that personage to retail to him all the news she heard in other private houses. The woman," it is added, "thus acquired influence, and every month one or two of her friends received situations under Government. Now she is sought by many persons, and even men of education are paying court to her in order to secure her kindly notice." In such innuendoes does your true Society journalist delight. And a little further down we have an item more directly personal. "Several detectives," it is observed, "are said to have arrived in Kyoto, and to be watching the behaviour of those who are intimate with the Imperial Princess and nobles who reside in that city." On the other hand, the *Kobe Shimpō* seems to prefer to cultivate the valuable art of appearing to be on easy terms with the high official and official personages; for here we read that, "when Mr. OKUMA was in office the great respect with which he was treated precluded him from accurately ascertaining the feelings and wishes of the people. Now, however, that he has resigned," we learn that "he can freely mix in all public gatherings, and is only anxious to receive invitations." It is difficult to say what may not be expected of a country which, suddenly throwing off the exclusiveness and self-conceit of ages, begins to develop another sort of civilization at this tremendous pace.

THE CARRYING OF INFECTION.

A telegram from Port Jervis in to-day's (Monday) *Gazette* announces the closing of the churches there on Sunday on account of the prevalence of small-pox in the town. The lesson to be learned from the news is one which we should not be slow to take. The world over there would be much less disease, and the more virulent forms of epidemic could be far more readily stamped out, were even the most ordinary precautions at all universally adopted.

In Canada, even more than in England, where the lesson is being slowly learned, such precautions are far more honored in the breach than the observance. With the alarming prevalence of diphtheria at present in Montreal it is perfectly astonishing to an outsider to notice the recklessness with which the spread of the disease is encouraged by an entire neglect of any quarantine such as would suggest itself to any but those concerned.

This matter of going to church is an instance in point. The obligations imposed upon the members of any church to attend public worship, can never be paramount to considerations of public health, and those who go straight from an infected house to sit in the midst of a crowded congregation, where perhaps they come actually into contact with fifteen or twenty of their neighbours, should remember that their observance of supposed religious duty may inflict suffering and, perhaps, death, on many innocent persons.

It was only recently that the writer observed in one of the leading churches of the city a lady, whose daughter was recovering at home from a severe attack of scarlet fever. What, think you, should be her feelings, if one of her friends, who could not avoid touching her or sitting beside her, is stricken down by the poison which her carelessness spread around her.

The sending of children to school from infected houses is another case in which our Board of Health might be expected to interfere—especially in the case of the Public Schools. Instances could be quoted of children who have attended school while actually sickening for diseases which were rampant at their homes. In England such offences against the public health are not only punishable, but are, in fact, severely punished in the case of the Board Schools, while the larger public boarding schools make it an invariable rule to receive no pupil within three weeks after the entire recovery of any member of his family who may have been ill of infectious disease.

Another cause of the carrying of infection, we believe, may be found in the carelessness of many of our doctors in this respect. It is hardly conceivable that in the nineteenth century the superstition should so largely prevail that doctors cannot carry disease. Doctors wear the same clothes and are for the most part made of the same material themselves as other mortals, and the same precautions exactly are required in the case of a visiting physician as of any ordinary visitor. That many of them do take such precautions goes of course without saying, but it is to be feared the majority either never think of the matter at all, or at least excuse themselves on the plea of necessity. The leading doctors of London are fully awake to the importance of due precaution. One in particular, a physician of eminence, has a dressing-room close to his hall-door into which he enters immediately on his return from an infected house, and entirely changes his clothes, washes his hands, etc., before communicating in any way with his family or his other patients. This is, of course, the extreme of precautionary measures, and such a course, however desirable, may not be possible to all the members of a busy and often ill-paid profession. But the principle is one which should never be lost sight of, and doctors, we believe, might do much which they certainly do not do now, to check the spread of disease, or, at least, to alleviate the suspicions which prevail in many quarters that they do not care. As we said before, these remarks do not apply at all to those members of the profession who enjoy deservedly the confidence of their patients and the world outside.

The subject in any case is one which will bear investigation, and we recommend it to the attention of the Board of Health and of all intelligent and thinking persons. Something can be done to arrest the evil by the imposition of penalties for careless exposure, but more, far more, by the action of a healthy public opinion in the matter.

ECHOES FROM LONDON.

It is rumoured that Russia intends to ask for a new loan of £20,000,000.

An attempt is being made to bring the "Hogarth" hat into fashion. The idea is taken from a picture called "The forfeit." An arch-looking girl has put on a young officer's hat, and the young officer bends over her shoulder and takes "compensation for disturbance." The hat is three-cornered. It will be a brave woman who will dare to wear it.

It appears that an "Anti-Crinoline" League has been formed. The members take the following pledge:—We, the undersigned, believing that the artificial aid to dress known as crinoline or hoop is inconvenient and ungraceful to the last extent, hereby engage ourselves never to wear the same, whatever attempt is made on the part of milliners to impose this tyranny on the ladies of England.

THE deceased wife's sister has lost her best friend—Mr. Henry Thornton, the London banker, who died the other day, and who was the oldest banker in the city of London, and spent more than any other person to give sisters-in-law the right to marry their brothers-in-law. It was against him that those sneers against wealth seeking, after a breach of the law, to condone its offence, were directed.

Dr. Parker is preparing a fresh sensation for his congregation. He has made arrangements to have the City Temple illuminated with the electric light. This will be done in connection with the undertaking of Mr. Edison to light the Holborn Viaduct, and some house in the neighbourhood with his lamps. It is an additional attraction to Dr. Parker that this patronage of science will not cost him anything. Mr. Edison's agents, recognizing the advantage of the advertisement, will light the City Temple for nothing.

THE great bell of St. Paul's is now ready for delivery, and it is hoped that it may be hung in its place ready to ring on Easter morning. The question is, how it is to be got to London. As it now lies in the foundry at Loughborough it weighs 17½ tons. The railway company have declined to convey it; and even if they were willing to try, there would be the necessity of transshipping it to and from the railway station at either terminus. There is no wagon that would carry such a load, and the authorities are slowly coming to the determination that they will have to build one especially for this service, to convey the bell by rail from Loughborough to St. Paul's.

It is stated that, at the earliest possible moment after Parliament meets, a full explanation will be demanded from the Government of Mr. Chamberlain's speech at Liverpool, in which he distinctly declared that the Government encouraged the Land League agitation until after the Land Bill was passed—that is for nearly six months after the Protection of Life and Property Act was declared by the Government to be absolutely necessary in order to suppress the lawlessness brought about by the League.

THE Neo-Greek costume, one of the latest æsthetic ideas, combines the classic characteristics with the requirements of modern fashion. It is composed of pale blue cashmere draped over a train of white cashmere, and trimmed with gold embroidery done in Greek key pattern. The blue bodice has transparent sleeves of white-pine-apple silk, opened in diamond spaces on the outer arm, and edged with gilt braid. The pointed Greek apron is sewn permanently to the waist, and the back has two softly draped square breadths falling on the square train of white cashmere. Pleadings of white satin are at the foot; white pine-apple silk is gathered inside the square neck. Etruscan gold necklace and bracelets, reproductions of the gold ornaments excavated by Professor Schlieman, should be worn with this costume.

THE excellent idea of the sale of good soup in the poorer streets, so general in Paris, would undoubtedly meet with well deserved popularity here. This system is wisely practised in some populous parts of Paris for the benefit of workpeople going to their several employments in the cold and discomfort of a wet winter's morning, and would be more successful in London and other large towns, where tea and coffee, too often most inferior in quality, are the only counter attractions to the "drop of something to keep the cold out" so generally indulged in by the British workman. The art of soup-making is but differently understood in England; but if some enterprising person would set up a small stall at some busy place, like Covent Garden Market, at about 6 a. m., and would sell a good article at a low price it would prove no unprofitable speculation.

HUMOUR is not dead, but sleepeth. "An Egyptian fellah" has written on the *Dun Echt* outrage. In his country—that is, in the land of the Pharaohs—such outrages, he says, are thought nothing of, simply because they are of every day occurrence. The principal resurrectionists, he proceeds to say, in a spirit of irony, are "your own countrymen, who, for the sake of money, I suppose, do not hesitate to plunder our most ancient and sacred tombs, and I have seen some of the bodies here in London among your national treasures; showing, I would presume, that the conduct of these body thieves is approved of the nation. I would, therefore, beg your countrymen, your policemen, your gentry, to let this fuss subside. It is only the body of one earl that is missing." There is a wise saying which may be appropriately quoted here—With what measure ye mete it shall be meted to you again.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

WARSAW is reported in flames.

THE Nihilists are making preparations for another movement.

A LONDON despatch announces the death of Mr. Ralph Bernal Osborne.

THE Chilean Government has annexed the Peruvian province of Tarapaca.

HERE RICHTER is to resign the leadership of the Progressist party in Germany.

THERE are 1,150 cases on the list of the Supreme Court of the United States.

JOSEPH CHARRIOL, of Bordeaux, has failed for 15,000,000 francs and absconded.

THE trial trip through the St. Gothard Tunnel on Thursday proved highly successful.

THE Cork police have dropped upon a large stock of arms imported from the United States.

THE packing firm of J. Winslow, Jones & Co., of Portland, Me., has failed, with liabilities of \$182,000.

THE reported massacre of two hundred girls by order of the King of Ashantee has received confirmation.

APACHES attacked the Gavillon mines, near Camp Sonora, Arizona, killing several persons and carrying off a girl.

A *mandamus* is to be applied for to quash the resolution conferring the freedom of Dublin city on Parnell and Dillon.

AN attempt is reported to have been made recently to steal the bodies of Napoleon III. and the Prince Imperial from the vault at Chislehurst.

THE *Daily News* says Blaine's circular to the Southern Republics amounts to an attempt to establish an American protectorate over Central and South America.

A DETACHMENT of cavalry has been sent to Perry's Landing, on the Upper Yellowstone, to protect the engineering staff and construction company of the Northern Pacific against the Crow Indians.

THE Pontifical Secretary of State has addressed a note to the several Powers enquiring what steps they would take in the event of the Pope being compelled to leave Rome.