

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.

All remittances and business communications to be addressed to G. B. BURLAND, General Manager.

TEMPERATURE

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

THE WEEK ENDING

July 8th, 1883.				Corresponding week, 1882.			
Mon.	Max.	Min.	Mean.	Mon.	Max.	Min.	Mean.
Tues.	78	63	71	Tues.	78	68	71
Wed.	80	65	72	Wed.	79	68	71
Thur.	84	70	77	Thur.	76	65	70
Fri.	86	72	79	Fri.	80	68	74
Sat.	81	61	71	Sat.	84	61	72
Sun.	74	54	64	Sun.	84	66	75

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

THE WEEK.

AMONG our losses for the week is that of Sir Albert Smith, who departed this life, at Dorchester, N.B., after a lingering illness. The deceased was not a great man, but a good one. He served his Province and country faithfully in several positions of importance, enjoyed many of the honors of public life, and leaves to his only son the inheritance of a spotless name.

IT is disheartening to see that the issues of creed and nationality are still kept alive in the Montreal City Council, and that in the distribution of public offices throughout the Province there is a persistent disposition to shut out "les Anglais," as a class not deserving of recognition. And yet without "les Anglais" where would the Province of Quebec and the City of Montreal be?

THE Quebec Government are acting wisely in withholding as many as possible of their business tax suits against public companies.

CANADIAN example is bearing fruit. Victoria has decided to open negotiations with the other Australian Colonies with a view to Confederation. Our experience is sufficient to encourage them to hasten the establishment of a new form of government that will give them, as it has done us, the rank and privilege of a distinct nationality.

OUR Canadian fisheries are on the "boom." Seventeen million dollars' worth of fish were caught by Canadian fishermen last year. During the present year, larger fleets are engaged in the business, and the prospects of a still greater yield are good.

IN the Province of Quebec school teachers are agitating for an increase of stipend. And well they may. Considering the work done, and the splendid results achieved, the pay of our teachers, especially the females, is wretchedly inadequate.

IN the reconstruction of the Quebec Cabinet, which is going on, spite of officious denial, care should be taken to restore the original number of two representatives of the English-speaking minority. We wish we could do away altogether with these invidious distinctions, but it seems impossible to do so at present, and we are sorry to add that the course of a certain section of the majority makes the chance of such a consummation more and more remote.

LOUIS RIEL is on a visit to Winnipeg, and, of course, had to pass through the ordeal of an "interview." Among other things, he does not exactly believe in the future of the North-West, limiting its increase to the next twelve years. Our surprise at this vaticination is somewhat tempered by the reflection that Riel is now a permanent resident and land owner in the United States.

THE recent gunpowder catastrophe at Winnipeg, attended by such lamentable results, is drawing attention to a very serious source of danger to all our large cities, where the storage of this explosive is made in larger quantities than the law allows, and altogether the handling is too loose.

JAMES CAREY is coming to settle in Canada. Here is an emigrant at least whose advent is not at all desirable. The wretched man could not have chosen a more ill-suited home, for while Canadians have a horror of murder and murderers, they have an equal aversion for infamers.

A NUMBER of assisted pauper immigrants were shipped back to Ireland last week, by the New York authorities. We expressed our opinion on this question in the last issue of the News, and need only add that some of these same "assisted" families having reached our city, within the past few days, the Provincial Agent here sees no difference between them and other classes of immigrants.

THE Count de Chambord still lingers at death's door. While his demise will have no disturbing effect on the Republic of France, it will strengthen, by solidifying the ranks of the Dynastic opposition.

THE latest advices from the East are to the effect that the cholera in Egypt is subsiding, and that, in any case, it will not leap the barrier of the Nile. The apprehensions first felt in the different States of Europe has almost entirely disappeared.

MARRIAGE with a deceased wife's sister will doubtless be legalized next year in England. On its third reading, the other day, notwithstanding the most strenuous exertions of the Opposition, the bill was defeated by the narrow majority of five.

IN spite of the wise counsels of the late Philadelphia Convention, the Dynamite wing in the United States is again to the fore. At meetings held in Chicago and New York, the most outrageous sentiments of violence and destruction were uttered and applauded to the echo.

NOT only are the Mormons waging a regular legal war against the United States, within the limits of Utah, but Polygamy is steadily spreading into the adjacent States.

NEW YORK has just put an excellent restrictive law into operation. It prohibits the sale of cigarettes or tobacco in any shape to minors under sixteen years of age.

GENERAL LUARD has been properly severe in his review of our military camps. St. Johns fared badly, and Laprairie only a little better. At Levis, however, the improvement was marked, and the General pronounced that camp the best he had visited after London and Brockville. The battalions turned out strong and drilled well. This was especially true of the 89th of Fraserville, under Colonel Hudon, four of whose companies mounted the full forty-two. It has also a splendid band, under Captain Roy.

IN spite of the varying forms of the weather the chances of a good crop are excellent. Hay is unusually abundant. All kinds of fruit will be in plenty. Roots are progressing favorably. The only remaining fear is in respect of the grain, which, however promises well.

THE demand for farm labour is greater this year than ever it was, and, notwithstanding the increased immigration, it cannot be at all supplied. Farm labour is rising to the proportions of an economic problem, especially in this Province, where so many of our own people go to seek their fortunes elsewhere.

WE are pleased to see that Prince Barberini indignantly denies the accuracy of the published statement of his intention to sell his superb palace.

SANITARY PROGRESS.

The first steps towards forming a Canadian Sanitary Association were taken at Ottawa, on the 6th December last, by the Health Conference, representing some of the most influential and eminent men in the medical profession, both from the Western and Eastern Provinces, who assembled to advise with the Hon. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, in regard to the important question of Vital and Mortuary Statistics. After the Conference, a special meeting was convened for the purpose of establishing a Sanitary Association, the objects of which may be briefly stated:

I. For the promotion of sanitary education and diffusion of sanitary information throughout the whole of the Provinces—also, for endeavoring to obtain education in our public schools in the simple laws of hygiene, and the means of suppressing, and avoiding, those causes which tend to propagate and spread infectious and contagious diseases.

II. For using the influence of its members to obtain joint legislation between the Federal and Provincial Governments, so as to enable more effectual steps to be taken, when necessary, to check the spread of infectious diseases.

III. For mutual co-operation with Provincial and Municipal Boards of Health, in order to assist them, by its influence and the personal exertions of its members, in all matters relating to the public health.

IV. To publish, in its Sanitary Journal, for the use of schools, lectures on the laws of Physics, Hydrostatics, Chemistry of Sewage; Disinfectants and Deodorizers; Water pollution and Analysis; proper method of laying drains and plumbing; ventilation of dwellings and public buildings, etc., illustrated by object lessons; designs of plumbing appliances and apparatus; &c.

In order to create a continued interest in the Association, and give it an official organ, it has been further proposed to found a journal devoted to the dissemination of information on sanitary engineering, construction of sluice-drains, plumbing and ventilation. It is to be hoped that this journal will meet with success.

Sanitary Associations rank equal in importance with any associations instituted for the benefit of mankind. The members are united in self-defense to protect themselves from all the diseases that have their origin in filth. The germs of these diseases are carried about the person, borne on the wind from unclean places, contained in water contaminated with impurities, and floated by gases from drains and sewers.

Nothing but good can proceed from such an Association. The saving of a single life from premature death is often the saving of sorrow and poverty. It is also a country's gain and a benefit to a community.

England has her Sanitary Institute; the United States their Sanitary Association; France her Société D'Hygiène, and all civilized nations have associations for health. The several Provinces of Canada have already done much in the same direction, but a centralized, national movement is wanted, and that is what is expected of this new Association. A meeting will take place at Kingston in September, where it is to be hoped that the foundations of a solid organization may be laid.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE WESTERN FLOODS.—The annual June rise in the Mississippi was swollen this year into a most disastrous flood, the river reaching a higher point at St. Louis by Saturday, June 23rd, than had been known before for twenty-five years. The water continued to rise during the early part of last week, and by Tuesday the bottom lands opposite St. Louis for fifty miles were submerged, and the damage to crops throughout this extent of rich agricultural country was estimated at over \$1,000,000. In this territory were situated the hamlets of Madison, Mitchell, Brooklyn, Venice and Narecky, all of which were inundated, and between 2,000 and 3,000 families were driven from their homes. Some of these people sought refuge in St. Louis, many found shelter in East St. Louis, more went to Alton, while a large number fled to the bluffs, where they lived gypsy-fashion, waiting for the flood to subside. Venice justified its name, only a small island being left in the flood to mark its site. At one time the current swept through Brooklyn at the rate of four miles an hour. The houses were all deserted, and the colored people, with their household goods, their cattle, mules and dogs, were huddled upon the high ground in the Eastern part of the town. In the northern part of St. Louis hundreds of families were flooded out, and had to desert their homes for tents and other refuges. Day by day the situations grew worse, and the first stories of loss of property were soon followed by reports of great suffering among the victims of the flood. Our illustration depicts a scene on the Arkansas River, near New Gascony, where the farmers, being driven out by the floods, clubbed together and built a number of rafts or flat-boats, for the purpose of removing, with their effects, to more elevated ground, where they will be safe from the June inundations.

THE STATUE OF GENERAL LEE.—Mr. Valentine's recumbent statue of General Robert E. Lee was unveiled with appropriate ceremonies on the 28th of June, in the University Chapel at Lexington, Virginia. The body of General Lee rests in a mausoleum attached to the chapel. The floor of the mortuary chamber is tessellated in white veined marble and eucastic tiles, and the effect of the design is very impressive. The recumbent figure is softly lighted through a ceiling of semi-transparent glass; and the whole setting is well adapted to display to the best advantage the merits of the sculptor's admirable work.

MISCELLANY.

MRS. LANGRISH, it is said, astonished some of her later audiences in America by playing the classic rôle of Galatea in white satin slippers with high French heels, which cracked inconspicuously as the animated statue descended from its pedestal.

MR. MARTIN TUPPER is about to be presented with a testimonial by his friends. It will take the satisfactory form of a purse filled with guineas, to be presented on the great man's seventy-third birthday. We hope the purse will have held a bushel of potatoes in it before the guineas go in.

MADAME PATTI'S reception on Saturday night at Covent Garden leaves no room for doubt as to her unabated popularity. The house was crammed with an audience thoroughly representative of all department of rank and fashion, and with representatives of every branch of art and literature, and the cheering and enthusiasm were greater than they had been before in recent years. With all her difficulties and domestic troubles, the all-giance of English opera-goers has never wavered. There is indeed a suggestion that the surprising sweetness of her voice, which has always of itself taken the world by storm, is just beginning to show a falling off, though the superabundant histrionic power which she possesses somewhat distracts attention from the fact. The time must indeed come when we shall have to face the possibilities of the retirement even of Madame Adelina Patti.

It was reported at the annual meeting of the trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace, recently held at Stratford-on-Avon, that the number of visitors who had paid for admission to the poet's house and to the museum during the past year was close upon thirteen thousand. It was unanimously resolved to throw open free of charge, three days in each week, New Place, where Shakespeare lived and died. The offer of Mr. Halliwell Phillips to autotype the Shakespearean documents and records in the museum was accepted with thanks, and it was also decided to prepare a descriptive calendar of the contents of the library and museum.

The authorities of the South Kensington Museum have secured from the sale of the Blenheim collection of Limoges enamel the well-known cover painted in translucent enamel by Suzanne de Court; an oval dish painted in grizaille by Jean Courtois; and a pair of salt cellars also painted in grizaille by an artist whose name has not yet been traced from what are probably his initials, namely, S.V.V.S., which appear on each of the medallions decorating the saltcellars. These specimens are of great importance even to so well supplied a collection of examples of this branch of "art manufacture" as that already at South Kensington.