

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.
John Gibb was burned in his house near McGregor, Man., on Sunday night.

Two-thirds of the wheat in the Province of Manitoba has been marketed.

It is said that the School of Mounted Infantry at Winnipeg will be closed.

Nomination will take place in Algoma on April 18th and polling on May 10th.

A new hardware factory has been opened in Quebec, giving employment to some 50 hands.

Four dozen new doctors have received their degrees from McGill Medical College in Montreal.

Two hunters who returned to Winnipeg the other day reported that they had been treed for two days by 16 wolves.

Manitoba is likely to draw many settlers from the Dakotas this season, owing to the hard times in the latter States.

It is understood that the Minister of Justice is preparing bills providing for increasing the salaries of the Dominion judges, Dominion Cabinet Ministers, and their deputies.

The Winnipeg and Duluth railway will apply to the Dominion Parliament for a charter to construct a road from Winnipeg to the international boundary in a south-easterly direction.

According to the C. P. Railway Land Department statistics, the volume of immigration to Manitoba during last month showed an increase of seventy-five per cent. over that for February last year.

During the past quarter there were 566 failures in Canada against 542 for the corresponding quarter last year, and 269 in Ontario against 316.

Traffic Manager Olds, of the Canadian Pacific railway, calculates the North-West crop of wheat moved for export at sixteen million bushels.

The annual report of Sir Charles Tupper, as High Commissioner, shows that the emigration from Great Britain to Canada during 1890 was 31,930, as against 38,056 in 1889.

The first ice shove of the season took place in the St. Lawrence at Montreal on Monday night, and the ice has commenced to move off. An early opening of navigation is expected.

A special train over the Canadian Pacific railway recently brought into Montreal 480 immigrants, the greater number of whom are bound for Western Ontario, Canadian North-West, and British Columbia.

A new society, entitled the "Association of Canadian Inventors," was organized at St. Thomas on Monday night. It is the intention to form branches in the various towns and cities, and to have an annual exhibition at the Toronto Industrial Fair.

GREAT BRITAIN.
Bradford, Eng., wool combers are forming a "corner" in wool.

The Queen has arrived safely at Grasse, where she was given a very hearty welcome. She is in excellent health.

The British Government has accepted President Harrison's invitation to take part in the World's Fair in Chicago.

Mr. Sexton announced at Sligo the other day that Michael Davitt was likely to be a member of the proposed Labor Commission.

Earl Granville died yesterday afternoon. He was 70 years of age.

Lord Rosebery succeeds Earl Granville, deceased, as Liberal leader in the House of Lords.

The Canadian Pacific steamer Empress of Japan yesterday steamed a mile on the Clyde at the rate of 19 knots an hour. She then proceeded on her trial trip of 500 miles.

Heavy snowstorms were experienced the other day in the northern portion of Great Britain and in the North East Department of France.

The New York Sun is making arrangements to publish a Sunday paper in London, Eng. Mr. Thomas P. O'Connor, the Home Rule member of Parliament, will be editor and general manager.

The opinion prevails in neutral grounds in London that Mr. Parnell is losing ground in Ireland, and that in his struggle for political ascendancy the priests will prove too strong for him.

A London despatch says: The Prince of Wales will probably be made chairman and the Marquis of Lorne vice-president of the royal commission having in charge England's interest at the Chicago fair.

Negotiations are now in progress by which it is hoped to form a company, of which the Naval Constructors and Armament Company, of Barrow-in-Furness presided over by the Marquis of Hartington, and the Allen Line Company, will be the chief promoters, the object being to place three or four very fast steamers on the Atlantic service, by which it is hoped to secure the traffic between England and Chicago and the North-West.

UNITED STATES.
Dr. Howard Crosby died in New York on Monday.

A heavy fall of snow took place in Virginia on Thursday night.

Dr. W. D. Gentry, of Chicago, claims to have discovered the gripe microbe.

Snow has in the past few days fallen very heavily in Nebraska, Colorado and New Mexico.

Strikers in the Pennsylvania coke region destroyed several coke ovens and other property recently.

Miss Zoe Gayton, an actress, has completed a walk from San Francisco to New York and wins \$12,000 in bets.

At San Leandro, Cal., J. Anderson while temporarily insane cut his left leg and his left hand off with a broadaxe.

The United States consul at St. John's, Nfld., reports that American fishing vessels will get their bait free this season.

Baron de Fava, Italian minister at Washington, has presented letters of recall, owing to the New Orleans affair.

Gen. Charles A. Johnson, a retired United States army officer, who served in the Mexican and civil wars, suicided by shooting on Monday at New Haven, Conn. He was 65 years old, and a descendant of John Quincy Adams.

David Jefferson Williams, of Saratoga, N. Y., is 101 years old. His

father lived 113 years and his grandfather 126 years.

Orders have been issued to begin the enlistment of Indians in the regular army. They will be paid the same as the whites and negroes.

George Washington Moss was hanged at Wilkesbarre, Pa., on Monday, for the murder of his wife. Moss walked to the gallows with a smile.

Negotiations are on foot between the United States authorities and the Mexican Government for a commercial treaty between the two countries.

At Grand Rapids, Mich., Miss Julia Goddard sued Dexter Westcott for \$10,000 for breach of promise. The jury awarded the plaintiff six cents.

Miss Mary Christman, of Lima, Ohio, was attacked with gripe on Monday, began to sneeze, and has continued ever since. The girl is now dying.

It is estimated that 20,000 bushels of spring wheat will be required to supply those with seed who most urgently need it in Kansas, where great distress prevails.

Rev. Father Craft says there will be another outbreak among the Indians at Pine Ridge if the management is not transferred to the War Department.

It is reported that Mr. Van Horne and the Vanderbilts have reached an agreement which gives the C. P. R. a direct connection with New York city.

The total number of deaths in New York State during February was 8,704, an increase of 1,214 over the average for the same month for the past six years.

A bill has been passed by the Delaware legislature providing that tramps and vagabonds shall be compelled to work on public works, eight hours a day for 60 days.

The Allan Steamship Company has purchased four of the Atlantic liners of the State Steamship Company, and it is expected will put them on the St. Lawrence route this year.

The Department of Justice at Washington has received the return of the Alaska District Court to the writ issued by the Supreme Court in the case of the schooner Seward.

Henry M. Stanley has abandoned his lecturing tour in Texas on account of hostile criticism. His alleged desertion from the Confederate army is given as the reason of the hostility.

IN GENERAL.
Signor Crispi, the Italian ex-Premier, predicts that there will be a European war during the current year.

The winter wheat crop in the south of Russia is very unpromising, and small farmers are in a hopeless condition.

The Russian press thinks that the recent Bulgarian murder shows the necessity for the interference of the powers to enforce the Berlin treaty.

Commissioner Adam Brown writes from Jamaica, that if Canada follows up the advantages secured at the exhibition the West India trade is hers.

Great distress prevails among live stock in New Mexico. Representative Frank Hubbell has, the past few months, lost 30,000 sheep from starvation and freezing.

Eveline Neal, a handsome Englishwoman, has been arrested in Paris charged with inveigling forty-three men into marrying her by advertising herself as a wealthy widow.

The Paris *Estafette*, M. Jules Ferry's paper, scouts the idea of compensation of either a pecuniary or territorial nature for France's rights in Newfoundland.

A despatch from Nice says that a regular press bureau is maintained at Monte Carlo by and in the interest of the gambling establishments at that place, and that most of the stories of large winnings and people breaking the bank are sent out by this bureau for the purpose of attracting wealthy tourists from Europe and America.

The movement of Russian troops on the German and Austrian frontier and the alliance between Russia and France are causing much alarm to the members of the Dreikund, and while the official press of Germany has been warned not to take any notice of the war rumours, the feeling of uneasiness in the European capitals is very intense.

The Paris *Figaro* publishes a story to the effect that in 1866 Prince Bismarck commissioned Prince Napoleon to lay before Emperor Louis Napoleon a scheme for the alliance of Prussia and France, which was to drive the Slaves back to their Steppes, humiliate Great Britain and strip her of her colonies, and make Italy, Spain, and the Scandinavian countries generally mere satellites of the alliance.

A Sinking Mountain.
HIWASSEE, Ga., April 3.—Two or three miles west of Hiwassee on the mountain dividing Hiwassee and Brasstown, on lot of land No. 87, in the seventeenth district and first section, and on the west side of the mountain, Mr. Hamilton of Athens, Ga., is mining for corundum. Yesterday he found that his supply of water, with which he used to wash his corundum, had ceased to flow. One of his workmen was despatched to find out the cause. He quickly returned and said that the mountain was sinking. Soon the alarm spread, and parties started to solve the mystery.

They soon found that a very large fissure was opening in the earth in the shape of a semicircle, and large trees were falling in every direction. The amount of land encompassed was about forty acres. By examining closely, they found that other fissures were opening on the southwest and northwest, crossing the mountain. The opening in some places is as much as six feet wide and the depth is unknown.

Killed by Snakes and Wild Beasts.
The most recent official report upon the subject of mortality from snakes and wild beasts in India contains the grave information that in spite of the large and increasing sums spent in rewards for the animals killed fatalities increase at an alarming rate. There is reason, in fact, to believe that the offer of these rewards has in some cases stimulated the breeding of snakes. Taken as a whole, therefore, this report would seem to indicate that the reward system has failed to accomplish its purpose. It is now suggested that the cover round about the villages, which affords lodging for snakes, should be destroyed, and district officers are to be instructed to see that this is done. In the year 1888 23,000 persons, as well as 76,000 cattle, met their death through snakes and wild beasts of various kinds in India.

HEALTH.

Simple Health Exercises.

At a recent meeting of a woman's club, where a paper on "Exercises and Gymnastics" had been read and discussed, one of the members gave her fellow members the benefit of an experience of her own. It was her habit, she said, when walking, to take as few inhalations as possible and to keep the mouth closed. "I draw a deep breath, walking very rapidly when I have filled my lungs, and I do not take another until I have reached a certain point in the block. By practice I am able to get on with perhaps three inhalations through a long block. The result is exactly as if I had been running hard. My blood tingles all over me, and I seem to have brought every nerve and muscle into active play. In this way a short walk, if only to the elevated station or to catch a car a block away gives me a great deal of condensed exercise."

A second member of the club supplemented this with the case of a well known physician, who told her that he made a practice invariably to hold his breath when crossing a street. He had become so addicted to the habit now that he did it instinctively, filling his lungs involuntarily as he stepped on a crosswalk. Some months of this practice had noticeably expanded his chest measure.

Thinkers' Bill of Fare.

The intellectual worker needs plenty of light, digestible food, such as fish, poultry, eggs, game, fruit and the succulent vegetables.

A cup of some warm drink should be taken just before rising, or as soon as it can be prepared, and positively no work should be done until after breakfast.

As the digestive organs are most active early in the day, a second hearty but digestible meal can be eaten at noon, if an hour's rest intervenes before continued labor or exercise.

The afternoon work should be light, and part of the time passed out of doors. A light, digestible dinner may follow about nightfall, and the evening be devoted to recreation or social relaxation.

When any night work is contemplated food should be taken about midnight and again at dawn, when the vital forces fail—That sad, still hour before the dawn.

When old men die and babes are born. Special care should be taken to insure plenty of pure air and light; strong meats and drinks should be avoided, and abundance of milk used, with eggs, fruit and fresh vegetables and salads.

A Possible Cause of Indigestion.

It is a mistake to eat quickly. Mastication performed in haste must be imperfect even with the best of teeth, and due admixture of the salivary secretion with the food cannot take place. When a crude mass of inadequately crushed muscular fiber, or undivided solid material of any description, is thrown into the stomach, it acts as a mechanical irritant, and sets up a condition in the mucous membrane lining of that organ, which greatly impedes, if it does not altogether prevent, the process of digestion.

When the practice of eating quickly and filling the stomach with unprepared food is habitual the digestive organ is rendered incapable of performing its proper functions. Either a much larger quantity of food than would be necessary under natural conditions is required, or the system suffers from lack of nourishment. The matter may seem a small one, but it is not so. Just as a man may go on for years with defective teeth, imperfectly masticating his food and wondering why he suffers from indigestion, so a man may habitually live under an affliction of hurried dinners and endure the consequent loss of health without knowing why he is not well or how easily the cause of his illness might be remedied.—[Medical Classics.]

Mechanism of the Heart.

Now the American idea of treating the heart when it is diseased from overwork is to stop the bad food and give good food. Nature will then remove from the bloodstream the physical causes of obstruction, and the heart will come down in size and be restored, simply because it has no more than its normal work to do. This is a principle of surgery, to wit, to remove a foreign body from the eye, and the eye gets well of itself; nature will always cure if she has a chance. This is repetition, but there is need of it.

Few have any idea how far the blood has to travel in the human body. If the capillaries, which are 1-3,000th of an inch in diameter, of the human body could be removed and put into one straight line, it is estimated that this line would reach round the globe; call it 1,000 miles, it is clear that it will take force to project water through such a tube, and that it would take more force to project molasses. Now, if the heart projects normal blood through this tube, it is also clear that it would have to work harder to project abnormally thick blood, and so doing would grow bigger. The nerves of the heart are automatic, and do their work in their way as the nerves of the head do theirs. They appear to know when there is obstruction to the circulation, and they make the heart beat harder.

When I was a medical student a snake was brought to be killed. It was in a deep glass jar, and a stream of carbonic acid gas was turned on. In a few minutes it was dead. All the gas was not used, but was turned on to the back of my hand; soon the skin was a livid lead color, was devoid of feeling, and paralyzed. Now this gas largely formed in the stomach becomes absorbed through the heart sac, and paralyzes the heart. Probably this was so with Secretary Windom. He had eaten and then he spoke. The force used in speaking was taken from the work of digestion so that the blood fermented, or he may have been drinking carbonic acid water, and the stomach was full of carbonic acid gas. Thence it exsposed into the heart sac and death followed. I knew a doctor (who knew better) to die from eating food which he knew would ferment, simply because he preferred the taste of his viands to their pathological effects. He is not alone; so long as mankind lives to eat and does eat to live, just so long will sudden death from weak hearts occur.

Secretary Windom had treatment, but it was neutralized by a too close attention to business and possibly by the late financial, world-wide panic, in which people looked to government for relief for the evils brought on by speculation. People forgot that it is work to live—that each person has a limited amount of dynamic energy to expend in doing life work. Ten hours of brain work

a day is enough. Longer work than this steals from some other organ. If it is the heart, it will give out. If it is the stomach, it will not digest the food. If one has a broken bone and works too hard, the bone will not unite. So when people overeat or eat food that is hard to digest, they put a like strain on their system.

PRINCE NAPOLEON.

Claimed to be the Last of the Bonapartes.—Pion-Pion not the Head of the House.

There died in Rome the other day the man who, since the death of Louis Napoleon, the Prince Imperial, in an African jungle, has been regarded as the head of the family founded by the great Napoleon. This man was not really entitled by seniority to the distinguished place which was accorded to him. In reality the place belonged to an American citizen, the grandson of Prince Jerome Bonaparte and his Baltimore wife, Miss Pattison. Prince Jerome, one time King of Westphalia, was in America when a young man, and married an American lady. There were children of the marriage, and at this time there lives in Washington an amiable and accomplished gentleman who really is the head of the house of Bonaparte. He, however, is content to be a plain American citizen, and does not bother himself to contest the claims of others to a dethroned dynasty. When Prince Jerome deserted his American wife at the command of his elder brother, who then seemed to hold all of the affairs of Europe in the hollow of his hand, he married Princess Frederica Catherine, of Wurtemberg, and was made King of Westphalia. The son of this marriage, Napoleon Joseph Charles Paul Bonaparte, the man who has just died, was borne in Trieste in 1822. During the time of the third Napoleon he was known as Prince Jerome, but since the fall of the Empire and the death of Louis Napoleon's son he had been known as Prince Napoleon.

He was a man of marked ability, but so devoid of consistent principle, that notwithstanding his theatrical appearances at various times of public turmoil, he never succeeded in holding the respect and admiration of the section of Frenchmen who believed in the rule of the Bonapartes. He changed his political creed as readily as he changed his clothes, and no one ever knew exactly what dependence could be placed upon him. In personal appearance he very much resembled the first Napoleon, but he was fat, and Bonaparte described him as a genuine Napoleon medal dipped in German grease.

He visited France for the first time in 1845, and afterward lived there with his father. In 1848 he first came prominently before the French people as an advocate and instigator of the revolution which dethroned Louis Philippe. This being accomplished, he was elected a Deputy from Corsica to the Constituent Assembly. Next year he was elected from the Department of the Sarthe to the Legislative Assembly. From Louis Napoleon he accepted the position of Minister to Madrid. He had hardly reached his post before he quit it to take part in some legislation pending in the body of which he was a member. For leaving his post without permission he was dismissed. He now became the leader of the extreme Republican party, and was bitter in his opposition to the clericals. At this time began a quarrel between him and Louis Napoleon's wife. It never ended. When Louis Napoleon established himself as Emperor, Prince Jerome took a seat in the Senate and Council of State as an Imperial Prince, with the right of succession in case the Emperor should not have a son.

In the Crimean war he had a command, but he did not come up in time at either Inkerman or Alma. At his request he was relieved. His enemies accused him of cowardice, and he was given the nickname of "Pion-Pion," which stuck to him through life. Kinglake acquits him of the charge of personal cowardice. But, at any rate, he was not fond of fighting, for in 1861 the Duc d'Anjal challenged him to a duel, but Pion-Pion declined the invitation.

In 1859 he married Princess Clothilde, a daughter of King Victor Emanuel. He was not an exemplary husband, and he and his wife lived separately for many years before his death. There were three children—Prince Victor, Prince Louis, and Princess Letitia, who who a few years ago married her mother's own brother, the late ex-King Anadeus. By the will of the Prince Imperial, Prince Victor was named as the head of the family, and at one time he acquiesced in this, but for several years he asserted his right to the succession, and every now and again has printed manifestoes as the Bonaparte policy.

His best service probably was as President of the Exposition in 1857. He showed great executive ability. He visited this country during the civil war. He met Mr. Lincoln in Washington, and then, with the French Minister, went through the lines to the Confederate capital. In 1865, at the unveiling of a statue of Napoleon I. at Ajaccio, he made a sensational speech, and professed the most radical republican ideas. He was rebuked by his cousin the Emperor, and threw up his public employments, including the Presidency of the Exposition of 1867. After the establishment of the present republic in France, Prince Napoleon accepted it apparently without reserve, but his numerous manifestoes made the world suspect that he was quietly waiting an opportunity to re-establish the empire. In 1886 the resolution of the Chambers of Deputies banishing the heads of families which have reigned compelled him to seek an asylum elsewhere. He never returned to France, but it has been suggested that his visit to Rome was of a semi-diplomatic nature, and in the interest of France. Princess Clothilde was with him when he died, and at the last he accepted the ministrations of the Church.

The abandonment of farms in New England has become so important that Vermont and Hampshire have undertaken to colonize their abandoned land, and prosperous Massachusetts has made the matter the subject of a special investigation by its Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Massachusetts report, just submitted, aims to show that the evil has not assumed such proportions as is generally assumed. An abandoned farm is defined as one which has not only been abandoned by its owner, but has absolutely gone out of cultivation. Even land which was formerly tilled and is now used as woodland is not included in the area which has been abandoned. Nevertheless, taking the State as a whole, there are 1,461 absolutely deserted farms, of which 772 are supplied with buildings. The assessed value of these farms is a little over one million dollars.

PERSONALS.

The Baroness Burdett-Countts has just refurbished a gymnasium that she established seventeen years ago for the night schools in Shorehiteh.

The recent marriage of Mlle. Jeanne Hugo to the son of Alphonse Daudet was simply a civil ceremony, unaccompanied by any religious rites. This omission was by the bride's wish, in obedience to the injunctions of her grandfather to refuse ever to suffer priestly intervention in any important act of her life.

A bell that formed a part of the loot which Napoleon I. carried from Switzerland and now hangs in a school-house at Paterson, New Jersey. It is made of silver and copper, and is supposed to be several hundred years old.

The legal adviser of the Mikado of Japan is Henry W. Denison, who formerly lived in New Hampshire, but has been a resident of Japan for twenty-three years.

The late Lord Albenarle was known as the father of the British House of Lords, for he was its oldest member. He was an intimate friend of the Duke of Wellington, and was the last of a group who always attended the Duke's annual Waterloo banquet.

Steps recently taken by the British Parliament for the purchase and preservation of Anne Hathaway's cottage and Wilmoote Cottage, the home of Shakespeare's mother, at Stratford-on-Avon, are said to have materially disarranged the plans of certain American speculators, who wanted to transfer the relics across the Atlantic.

Feeding Fowls for Eggs.

Indiscriminate feeding is one of the most frequent mistakes of beginners in poultry raising, and one that gives rise to much ill success. Hens that are too much fed take on fat, lay soft eggs or cease to lay any, get lazy, feverish, and are a ready prey to all sorts of chicken diseases. There should be fed only as much as will be eaten eagerly and no more. As soon as the least indifference to food is manifested the supply should be cut short; and after each meal all food left uneaten should be cleared away. Grown fowls should be fed only twice a day—at morning and evening. At noon, on our place, the different strains are turned out separately into their exercising ground, where there is a pile of earth thrown up and sown with grain. They scratch into this heap for the hidden food, and strengthen their muscles while doing it. The food furnished grown birds should be of a kind to make muscle without too much fat and, in my case, is particularly designed to produce eggs. The greater variety of food the better. The following mixture is found to be admirable both for producing egg material and for making healthy, strong bodies. Three sacks of wheat, two sacks of broken corn, two sacks of oats, one bushel of ground oyster shells, one bushel of broken charcoal, one gallon of sulphur, and one-half bushel of salt; all of this thoroughly well mixed. Town-raised chickens need some meat, and this, boiled and chopped fine, is given them two or three times a week. In the country, where they can pick up worms and catch insects, the meat is not necessary. For rainy days, when it is too wet to go out of doors, a good plan is to hang a solid head of cabbage in the hennery, just high enough to compel the birds to jump for it. This will afford amusement and exercise for hours at a time besides being a good addition to the diet.

Scaling Fish.

Even on the seashore not one person in a thousand knows the easy way of taking scales from a fish without breaking the skin. This is perhaps less remarkable because the idea was suggested by a young farmer. He loved to fish and, living on the shore of Lake Champlain, had plenty of fish. When they were caught they had to be cleaned. It is no fun to take the "pin feathers" from a two-pound yellow perch. They are a little worse than any salt water fish I have ever attempted to take out of their clothes. One day my young friend had made a big haul and, as there was a large party to eat, there had to be a good number of fish "picked." The knife did not work well, the spines stuck in his fingers and there were only a few of the big pile finished. An idea came into his head. How would a currycomb work? There was a new comb in the barn and in about two minutes he had it in operation. It worked. The scales came off as easily as the skin from a boiled potato. No basket full of fish was ever before cleaned so quickly. The currycomb never went back to the stable. There was better use for it among the fishing-tackle. Now everybody in that part of the country knows how to scale fish in a hurry, and every fisherman has his currycomb as handy as his fishing pole. The firm teeth seem to take hold of each individual scale leaving the skin uninjured. Not a scale escapes and the rapidity with which it can be done is something astonishing to one who has always used a knife for that purpose. Don't forget the currycomb the next time fish have to be cleaned in the house.

An Angel in Disguise.

If the wives of our employers were to take the trouble to inquire a little closer into the domestic lives of the men employed by their husbands, says Mr. Bok in *The Ladies' Home Journal*, this world would be a far brighter one for many a hard-worked woman who buries her trouble in her heart, and wipes away the only outward trace of it with her apron. I know of an employer whose wife interested herself in the lives of the people in his store so that she ascertained the birthdays of their wives, their children, and even the wedding-days. It was done so quietly and so sweetly that none suspected her purpose. But now on each festive day in those fifty odd families there comes some pleasant remembrance. It is never the same, but always something that is just needed in that family at that time. Every six-months those husbands find a little difference in their salary envelopes. At Thanksgiving a splendid bird goes to each of the houses in the employer's name: at Christmas-time the hand of the wife is visible. None of the women whose paths this one woman has so pleasantly smoothed has ever seen her! To them she is like an invisible angel of goodness, but many are the silent prayers that go up in those fifty homes for her gentle consideration for others.

The last difficulty in the way of the Austro-German treaty has been removed by Germany consenting to the desired reduction of duties on Austro-Hungarian cereals and timber.