

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

William McAulay, a well-known business man of Hamilton, has hanged himself. Mr. Duncan Darroch, one of the oldest residents of Collingwood, is dead.

The Montreal City and District Savings Bank distributed on Christmas ten thousand dollars among the various charitable institutions in Montreal.

At Hamilton on Friday Mr. Justice Falconbridge, in the case of Collins v. the Hamilton Street Car Company, awarded the plaintiff, Mrs. Collins, five thousand dollars for the loss of her husband, who was killed by a trolley car last spring.

The trade returns for Canada for 1892 show a commerce of \$241,000,000, as against \$218,000,000 the previous year.

The Rev. William Perrin, of St. Luke's church, Hants, has been appointed Bishop of British Columbia.

A despatch from Regina, N.W.T., intimates that the relations between Lieutenant-Governor Royal and Premier Haultain are of an unpleasant character.

County Crown Attorney Hutchinson, of London, Ont., sustained a stroke of paralysis on Monday, and although he has since improved his medical attendants regard his condition as serious.

It is stated that the Niagara Railway Suspension Bridge Company is contemplating the construction of a new double track suspension bridge across the gorge near the Falls.

BRITISH.

A laundry in England owned by women, and employing only women, earned \$25,000 last year.

The Globe, the oldest evening newspaper in London, was completely burned out on Saturday afternoon.

Mr. Gladstone and party have arrived at Biarritz, France, but at Mr. Gladstone's request no official reception was tendered him.

The latest trades union development in London is the formation of a domestic servants union. Seven hundred servants have already joined, and the number of possible members in London is estimated at 240,000.

A chair in Egyptology at University College, Oxford, was founded by Dr. Amelia B. Edwards by a provision in her will, and it will be filled by Prof. W. M. Flinders Petrie, who will enter upon his duties after the holidays.

A special cable despatch says the official portion of the city of London is in the grip of a dynamite alarm. The Parliament buildings, Mr. Gladstone's official residence, the British museum, banks, and other city institutions are being strictly guarded by detectives.

The excitement over the dynamite explosion in Dublin is very intense. A special cable says the Nationalist leaders and papers are claiming that the intention of the men who fired the infernal machine was to injure the Irish cause by cultivating the impression that only under a strong Tory Government could order be preserved in Ireland.

UNITED STATES.

The big auditorium building in Chicago is said to be sinking, and the edifice is being braced up.

A large number of destitute colored people have arrived at Denison, Texas, from Oklahoma. They were starved out.

A large powder mill opposed to the Trust has been started in St. Louis.

Five white prisoners escaped from jail at Clarksville, Tenn., the other day.

Theodore Folsom, a cousin of Mrs. Grover Cleveland, was struck and killed by a train at Rahway, N.J., on Wednesday night.

A jury at Huntington, W. Va., has found Thomas Collins guilty of killing a man while attempting to hold up a train.

Edward W. Hallinger, colored, was hanged at Jersey City yesterday for the murder of his so-called wife. Death was slow by strangulation.

The Supreme Court of the United States was adjourned until Tuesday, June 3, 1893. The Court of Claims has also adjourned for a like period.

Gen. Frederick T. Dent, the distinguished soldier, and brother-in-law of U. S. Grant, died on Friday in Denver, Col., at the age of 72 years.

President Harrison has called upon the departments to furnish him with information relative to the amount of freight arriving in the United States over the Canadian Pacific railway.

Mr. John D. Rockefeller has made another donation of \$1,000,000 to the University of Chicago.

A life-saving station is to be erected at Fort Niagara, on the American side of the river. The contract has been awarded, and the building is to be completed by February 1st, 1893.

It is reported that a short railway line, chiefly for the tourist traffic, will be constructed at an early date along the Niagara river. It will extend from the Maid of the Mist landing on the American side of the Falls to Lewiston, N. Y.

President Harrison has issued a proclamation reserving for timber and fish culture purposes the island of Afognak, Alaska, and its adjacent rocks and territorial waters, including the Sea Lion rocks and Sea Otter island.

The Michigan Central Railway Company has declared a semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent, and an extra dividend of 1 1/2 per cent. The Lake Shore railroad has declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 per cent.

For about two minutes, Friday, pandemonium reigned in the wheat pit at Chicago owing to talk of an outbreak in Paris, France, and wheat jumped up 1 1/2 cents. The closing price was 1 1/2 cents higher than on Wednesday.

The subject of war vessels on the great lakes continues to be discussed in Washington diplomatic and navy circles, but the talk is all unofficial, and there is no hint that the United States Government has complained to Great Britain of the conduct of Canada in building revenue cutters at Owen Sound.

B. J. Martin, cashier and president of the Defunct Webster Bank of Europa, Miss., has been arrested, charged with embezzling \$17,000 of the bank's funds. Martin insists that the bank will pay in full, but the de-

positors charge wholesale conspiracy between him and the guarantee company and some of the stockholders.

GENERAL.

Martial law will be declared all along the lower Rio Grande.

Col. Lucy Booth, youngest daughter of the head of the Salvation Army, is dying of fever in India.

Chancellor von Caprivi's organ reiterates that the Army bill must be passed or the Reichstag will be dissolved.

Two educated negro women at Vasten have begun the publication of the first newspaper in the Congo Free State.

Robbers are overrunning the province of Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, and the police are powerless.

The French Chamber of Deputies has ratified the commercial convention with the United States.

The sword of Hernando Cortez, the conqueror of Mexico, will be sent for exhibition to the Chicago Columbian Exposition.

Switzerland has a larger value of exports per head than the United Kingdom. Yet she is a country without a seaport.

In the race between the Etruria and the City of Paris, from New York to Queens-town, the Etruria won by three hours.

Emperor William has decided that the Crown Prince shall have a Public school education, and has selected the Royal Gynasium at Kiel as the school.

The reappearance of cholera at Hamburg has created a feeling of alarm in Germany, and strict measures are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease.

M. de Varez, a prominent South American who had spent years on the Panama canal, committed suicide by drowning himself in the big ditch.

A special cablegram from Vienna says there is a drayman in the hospital at Innsbruck who has slept for thirty-five days, having last opened his eyes on November 26th.

The Marquis De Bendena, a grandee of Spain, formerly Minister to Turkey, has been appointed Spanish Minister to the United States, to succeed Senor Guarez.

According to the statements issued by the liquidators the enormous sum of \$26,000,000 has been expended by the Panama Canal Company. Of this sum \$17,000,000 went for advertising and taxes.

It is reported that another plot has been discovered against the Czar, and that a large number of arrests have been made, including many army officers.

In the famine districts of Russia the peasants are dying by thousands of hunger and disease, and there are no signs of relief from the horrors of a hard winter.

The steamer Noorland, from New York, was Monday towed into Queenstown. She encountered terrible weather almost from the time she left Sandy Hook, and broke her shaft when 400 miles west of Queenstown.

The French Socialistic leader Guesde openly confesses that the Socialists intend to revive an international fight against capital, financial oppression, the corruption of the bourgeoisie, and other evils of the present social system.

The Mexican Government troops sent from Chihuahua to the Sierra Madre county to suppress the Yaque and Mayo Indian uprising are unable to put down the rebellion. About 8,000 Indians are raiding the whites and many settlers have been massacred.

The famine in North Finland is increasing, and there is a movement in Sweden to renew the subscriptions of last year for the aid of the starving Finlanders. As a consequence of the prevailing distress it is expected that the emigration from the impoverished country will be very large.

It is reported in Paris that the autopsy on Baron de Reinach reveals the fact that he died from poison, and that the poison was taken into his stomach eight hours before his death, and the suspicion grows that he was murdered by those who had an interest in preventing him making revelations in connection with the Panama canal corruption.

The acquirement of the Netherlands by Germany is again the subject of considerable surmise and official anxiety in St. Petersburg. According to a special cablegram this is to be brought about by the marriage of the German Crown Prince and the young Queen Wilhemina. It is likely both France and Russia would protest against the marriage as an act which would carry with it the abolition of the neutrality of the Netherlands.

Very little has been said recently about the discovery of Dr. Robert Koch of Berlin. His lymph, which was discovered two years ago, has not restored the consumptives to full health, as it was believed that it would, but it is now proved a failure. Other physicians, working upon the basis of what he has accomplished, have succeeded in removing the objectionable characteristics of the lymph, and have been able to bring his discovery, with certain modifications, to bear with success upon a great number of patients, who are afflicted with different forms of tuberculosis. An English physician named Hunter and a German doctor named Klebs are entitled to the credit of removing the objectionable feature from Dr. Koch's lymph, and they are not at all anxious to deprive him of the credit of having been the pioneer in a discovery which is destined to do a vast amount of good in the world.

The figures of export from Canada, Great Britain and the United States are one good criterion of comparative national prosperity. They represent the products of the farm sent from the American continent, or the products of the factory shipped from amongst the toiling millions of the Old Land. They are, in truth, product of a nation's toil, the hope of a producing people, and the source of popular comfort and prosperity. And especially is this the case when the home market is ravaged by foreign competition. Hence the value of the following significant and striking figures: Exports from Great Britain during eleven months ending November 30, 1891, \$227,000,000; 1892, \$207,000,000. Decrease, \$100,000,000. Exports from United States for five months ending November 30, 1891, \$431,000,000; 1892, \$371,000,000. Decrease, \$60,000,000. Exports from Canada for the first quarter of the fiscal year, July-September, 1891, \$24,000,000; 1892, \$39,800,000. Increase, \$5,800,000.

SANG-FROID OF A GENERAL.

He Was Probably Much Cooler Than the 200 Persons He Ranged.

A correspondent, writing of the late Lord Strathairn, says he was the most indolent, lackadaisical, languid person who ever devastated Central India, winning the splendid victories that immortalized his name, he was so lazy that he could not be got to dictate the dispatches recording his own triumphs. Months elapsed before these documents could be extracted from him, and then they were brief and meager to the last degree.

One day, when Sir Hugh Kase, he was entertaining a gallant company to dinner during the crisis of the mutiny. With the utmost sang-froid he was delighting those near him with one of his best anecdotes. In the middle of it his orderly entered, and, after saluting, exclaimed: "We have captured 200 rebels, sir."

To him the general turned and, with that elegant courtesy of manner on which he prided himself, serenely replied: "Thank you, sergeant."

But the man still remained. Again interrupting his chief, he said: "But what are we to do with them, sir?"

"Oh," replied Sir Hugh, with a soft smile, "hang them, of course," and he resumed his anecdote.

In a little while he was again interrupted in the middle of another story by the sergeant, who came in and said: "Please sir, we've hung the lot."

The general turned, bowed slightly, and in the sweetest manner replied: "Thanks, sergeant, very many thanks," and then he went on with his anecdote as if nothing had happened.

This story came to the ears of the Queen, and she was so angry that it nearly cost Sir Hugh his peerage.

MR. H. A. MASSEY'S DONATION.

Mr. H. A. Massey has placed Toronto under deep obligations for his liberal donations to several institutions in that city. The gift of \$40,000 to endow a theological chair in Victoria College was considered a very generous bequest, but it was quickly followed by an offer to devote the sum of \$100,000 towards some enterprise which shall be of the greatest benefit to the great number of the citizens of Toronto. Mr. Massey, having so decided, took a number of the leading business men into his confidence. There was a unanimity of opinion that in no way could the money be better used than in providing a Music hall under conditions which would render it of special benefit to the citizens. To this Mr. Massey agreed, and forthwith purchased a site on a central and convenient location, giving at the same time instructions to an expert architect to prepare plans. It is proposed that a building of elegant architectural design should be erected on a plan of construction, the best which modern taste and experience can suggest. It will contain a main hall with a capacity for seating from 3,000 to 3,500 people, so adapted as to combine comfort with a beautiful interior. Here there will be placed a large organ. The building will also contain a smaller hall for audiences of about 1,000 people, and there will be committee rooms, offices, etc. Such in brief is the scheme to which Mr. Massey has consented to donate the sum of \$100,000 should the maintenance of the building be guaranteed. We agree with the "Mail" that he has been wisely advised, and that it will confer a great boon on the citizens there can be no question. If Toronto needs one thing more than another it is such a public hall as is here offered. The want has been a pressing one for years, and public-spirited citizens have more than once made an effort to provide means, on the joint-stock company plan, for the erection of such a building. A few years ago a movement in the same direction almost succeeded, and a site was selected not far from the one now purchased by Mr. Massey, but a difficulty in securing the site fixed upon and an element of uncertainty as to the financial success of the undertaking killed the project. Yet scarcely a month passes that does not leave behind additional evidence of the disadvantage at which Toronto is placed by the want of comfortable accommodation for great gatherings. Toronto has become famous as a city for conventions, and is likely to become more so year by year.

MANNERS IN CANADA.

According to the Montreal Witness there is no country in the world where manners are less cultivated in the young man than in this Canada of ours. The "noble savage" has usually a touch of courtesy, which seems to be lacking in the natural Anglo-Saxon. The latter takes a high polish when he gets it, but this is characteristic of articles that are very tough to polish. His native demeanor is a declaration of independence, though, under social repression, it becomes veneered with servility. If our race has any native refinement we get it from the Celtic side of our ancestry. There is, however, a tendency in democracy towards boorishness. Even the Parisian of to-day is a much less mannerly man than his father and is much behind the French-Canadian, who brought his manners over with him centuries ago and is still taught politeness, though, possibly, not as successfully as before, civil communications corrupted his good manners. When rising in the world depended on showing the manners and speaking the speech of a gentleman, people naturally cultivated those arts, but now that "the vulgar," as they used to be called, hold sway there is almost a premium on vulgarity. At all events the natural tendency towards carelessness in matters of respectfulness and refined speech meets with little or no check. Young people seem even to cultivate an air of I'm-as-good-as-you-sir.

Sir George Dibbs, the Premier of New South Wales, who recently visited America and went away disgusted with all he saw would seem to have committed himself to a somewhat radical policy. At the recent session of the Parliament of the colony he gave his support to a resolution in favour of raising of the revenue by direct taxation of land values, irrespective of improvements. The resolution was adopted. This is the single tax plan as expounded by Henry George. Protection seems not to have been the success in New South Wales that was expected and the people are apparently ready to go to the opposite extreme. The experiment of single tax mania will be tried, but if it is, New South Wales will give a valuable object-lesson to the rest of the world.

TO BECOME DEAF AT WILL.

How a Man of Nerves Kept Out All Irritating Noises.

Some years ago, owing to illness and long residence in the tropics, I became morbid, sensitive to noises of every kind, and procured complete relief in the following way: I placed some spermaceti ointment in the centre of a little square of thin, limp cotton, brought the corners together, tied them with thread, and inserted one of the little plugs well into each ear, and after a little kneading and gentle pressure found that I was absolutely deaf to all ordinary noises, such as the loud barking of dogs and the loud rumbling of heavy carriages in the street. A couple of points must be carefully attended to. The ointment must not be too soft, the quantity about the size of a small pea, and the little bag must be somewhat larger than its contents, to allow the plugs to take the shape of the auditory canal. This little experiment is easily tried, and a daily experience of over twelve months warrants me in saying that it will be found invaluable in the sick room.

UTILITY OF HYPNOTISM.

(S) One evening recently I hypnotized a boy who is slightly under fourteen years of age. Fifteen cards were then produced by a member of the company—seventeen persons in all—who had assembled for the express purpose of witnessing some experiments in occultism. So far as the eye while in the normal state could detect each card was a fac-simile of any one of the others; they were white with the exception of a printed address on one side of each while the opposite side was perfectly blank. The owner of the cards put a small private mark on one of them on the address side to enable him to tell it from the others and then passed the card to me. I held it before the psychic at the same time assuring him that it was a photo of the gentleman from whom I had just received the card. After requesting the boy to look at the gentleman and then the imaginary photo to see if he thought it a good one, I returned it to the gentleman who mixed it with the other cards and gave all the cards to the psychic who with ease readily found the right one and passed it to the gentleman with the remark "There's your picture." Immediately another member of the company mixed all the cards and passed them to the boy to find the photo again. He did it as quickly as before.

I then held a second card before the psychic assuring him it was the photo of a person present, at the same time showing him the person, and then handed the gentleman the card for him to put on a private mark for the same reason the other was marked. Proceeding in this way I produced six photos of parties who were present. The photos were then all collected and mixed with the other cards by a seventh person who gave them to the boy to select. Upon finding the first photo after commencing his search he looked at the gentleman who gave him the cards and remarked, "You turned this upside down." Turning it right, he took it to the man whose picture it was supposed to be. When he found the next one he again looked at the gentleman from whom he received the cards and remarked, "You turned this one." I guess you thought you would fool me." He turned this photo also and took it to the owner. Without an error he found all the photos and took them to the right parties, after which all the cards were placed on a table and the boy dehypnotized. His attention was directed to the cards and a question relative to what had just taken place asked him, and to which he replied, "I never saw them cards before." He knew nothing of what had happened. The cards remained unmoistened on the table while I again hypnotized the boy. He then readily answered all questions in a way which showed he knew everything which he did when previously hypnotized. I gave him the following suggestion—"When I wake you up you will be able to find each of those photos in the same way you did a few minutes ago." Mark you, the cards remained all the while on the table and had not been touched by any person. I again dehypnotized him and he found all the photos as readily as before and gave them to their owners without a mistake.

Every witness declared collusion to be out of the question, as the marks were put on by some of their number and not seen by either the psychic or myself. Neither of us saw other than the blank side of any one of the cards. I may add there was no collusion in the experiment; also that I have tried this card test dozens of times successfully.

After hearing a number of theories as to how the photos were found, and all parties agreeing that the psychic could not see the photos, I again hypnotized the boy and placed on a table before him a sheet of white paper, on which, I pointed out to him five figures, of course I named them as I pointed to them. He claimed to see them. Below those, I said, you see, and here named five more; and below them you see, again naming five more. While I was doing this, the figures were being put on another piece of paper where the psychic could not see them. At this stage, I asked him, the boy, to read the figures he had before him. He did it correctly. Then I proceeded with other three lines below what he already had and gave him a pencil, with instructions to add. He did it and gave his answer, or rather, placed it below the columns he added on the paper; it was 343,356. The paper on which the figures had been placed was produced and contained the following:

3	2	6	4	5
5	4	2	1	0
7	1	2	3	2
6	1	4	3	4
8	1	4	7	1
4	2	3	6	4

These numbers were read off mentally at the time and not added by any person till after the answer was given by the psychic. Will some person explain how this is done?

Jos. Hodgson.

Toronto, Dec. 22nd, 1892.

A German physician is authority for the statement that the craving for intoxicants can be cured by eating apples at every meal.

If three, or five, or more men, are asleep in a room, and one of them is drunk, the flies will gather upon the tipsy man, and avoid the others. The reason is, that the insects revel in the odor of alcohol, and sometimes get drunk on it.

GREAT FEATS OF STRENGTH.

Remarkable Stories of the Prowess of the Grand Canarians.

After the Spanish occupation of the Grand Canary a certain enormous stone was for a long time pointed out as one of the instruments of the Gamaoche athletic course. The natives had been able to lift it, set on their shoulders, and even throw it over their heads. Their degenerative posterity and the Spaniards could not raise it from the ground. Tradition has immortalized one Adargoma, of Grand Canary, who could wrestle for two consecutive hours and having been thrown undermost in a certain contest got his antagonists between his legs and arms and squeezed him so that his bones began to crack. The native was subsequently sent as a prisoner to Spain, where he astounded the people by his performances.

One day in Seville he was visited by a brawny youth of La Mancha, who was anxious to try a bout with him. "My good friend," said Adargoma, "as we are going to wrestle together it is only reasonable that we should begin by drinking something."

A large bowl of wine having been brought, he took this in one hand and continued to address the challenger—"If with both your arms you can overpower one of mine, so as to hinder me from drinking every drop of this wine we will try our strength together. If not, you may return to your home." The struggle took place, and Adargoma by degrees drained the bowl in the coolest manner without spilling a drop of the wine. His one hand was more than a match for the two.

It was reckoned nothing out of the common for a man to take an untethered ox by the horn with one hand and slay it with the other. A certain native born priest of Grand Canary in the seventeenth century showed that he inherited some of his ancestors' vigour, for one day, hearing that an enraged bull had broken loose and was in the street, he ran out, and grasping it by the leg, threw it down, and so held it until its owner was able to secure it. This doughty son of the Church before his death chanced to have one of his legs amputated for a cancer. It was then found that his thigh bone was solid, with no trace of marrow. It must be confessed, however, that the relics of the Canarians now found in their burying places do not bear out the inference that this was a national characteristic, though their dimensions are certainly a testimony of the strength and size of their late proprietors.—[National Review.

GOOD NIGHT.

There is a tender sweetness about some of our common phrases of affectionate greeting, simple and unobtrusive as they are, which falls like dew upon the heart. Good night! The little one lisp it as, gowned in white, with shining face and hands and prayers said, she toddles off to bed. Sisters and brothers exchange the wish; parents and children, friends and friends. Familiar use has robbed it of its significance to some of us; we repeat it automatically without much thought. But consider. We are, as voyagers, putting off from time to time upon an unexplored sea. Our barks of life set sail and go onward into the darkness; and we, asleep on our pillows, take no such care as we do when awake and journeying by daylight. Of the perils of the night, whatever they may be, we take no heed. An unsleeping vigilance watches over us, but it is the vigilance of one stronger and wiser than we, who is the Eternal Good. Good and God spring from the same root, and are the same in meaning. "Good by" is only "God with you." "Good night" is really "God night," or "God guard the night." It would be a churlish household, in which these gentle forms of speech were ignored or not exist. Alas! the happy and the sorrowful, day by day, may say "Good night."—[Harper's Bazar.

OYSTERS.

On beginning its career the oyster is so small that 2,000,000 oysters would only occupy a square inch. In six months each individual oyster is large enough to cover a nickel, and in twelve months a quarter. The oyster is its own architect, and the shell grows as the fish inside grows, being never too small. It also bears its age upon its back, for on its shell are successive layers overlapping one another, technically termed "shots," and each one making a year's growth.

By counting them the age of the oyster can be determined. Up to the time of its maturity—that is, when four years of age—the shots are regular and successive; but after that time they become irregular and are piled one upon another, so that the shell becomes bulky and thickened. Fossil oysters have been seen of which each shell was nine inches thick, whence they may be judged to be more than nine hundred years old.

One to two million oysters are produced from a single parent, and their scarcity is accounted for by the fact that man is not the only oyster-eating animal. The starfish loves the oyster, and preys upon it unceasingly. A variety of whelk is also very fond of young oysters, to get at which it bores right through the shell and sucks the fish up through the hole thus made.

Dynamite Explosion in Dublin.

Another dynamite explosion is reported from Dublin. Besides the damage to property caused, a detective has been killed. Of course the Home Rulers attribute the outrage to enemies of Ireland. They don't say so outright, but it is apparent from the comments of their papers that they would like to assert that the fiends who did this thing are hirelings of the Tories and the landlords. But the fact that at sundry meetings called to denounce the outrage ruffians shouted "Dublin Castle should be destroyed," "Down with caste government," shows that the lawless spirit is still abroad and that to spare the gallows is to create the scoundrel. It is unfortunate, but it seems true, that as soon as there is any laxity of stern rule in Ireland, crime and outrage assume sway. At the same time it is a shame to punish a whole nation for the damnable deeds of an exceedingly few. The only thing to be done is to keep closer watch and ward and give any ruffian caught the full penalty of the law with an occasional dose of that marvellous corrector, the lash, prior to execution. Why should civilization busy itself endeavoring to discover the easiest and most peaceful way cold-blooded murderers and assassins, who neither respect property nor care for the sufferings of their victims, can be given a safe exit to the after world?