

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

The St. Jean Baptiste Association of Montreal is arranging for a grand celebration of the anniversary of their patron saint on June 24th.

The Franciscan fathers, who arrived in Montreal in 1890, have already commenced the construction of a building to cost about forty thousand dollars.

The Dominion Government is taking steps to place the Doki timber limit, in the French River Indian reserve, probably the most valuable in Canada, upon the market.

Early Sunday morning Col. Sergeant Alex. Kay, an old British veteran, familiarly known as "The Hero of Jellalaabad," died at his residence in Toronto.

The Montreal export trade continues fairly active. Over four thousand eight hundred head of cattle were shipped last week, and the shipment of a similar number this week is expected.

Frankie Cook, between two and three years of age, son of Mr. Samuel Cook, of Waterford, Ont., fell into a cistern while playing in a neighbour's yard on Saturday afternoon and was drowned.

On Sunday night last fire destroyed the residence of Mrs. Frank McCabe, at Banff, Alberta. Two children, aged two and seven years, perished in the flames; and Mrs. McCabe was seriously burned.

The union of the whole island of Montreal under one municipal government will be held in Montreal, on June 6th, to consider the project.

The dead body of an Englishman named Wm. Bird, head waiter in Clow's restaurant, Toronto, was found in a grove near the city on Saturday. From writings on his person it was evident he had committed suicide a day or two before the body was found.

The employees in the Hamilton works of the Canadian General Electric Company quit work Monday morning in acknowledgment of the announcement that in future they would be paid by piece instead of by the day, and according to a scale of wages which was also submitted to them. It is probable that a settlement between the employees and the company will be speedily reached.

The steamer Victoria left Tacoma, Washington, on Wednesday for Hong Kong with two hundred and ninety Chinese actors and merchants who were ordered to be deported by the Collector of Customs.

The new method of assessment adopted in Montreal, by which buildings are being valued separately from land, is expected to increase the city's revenue this year by about two hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. J. K. Booth's large mill at the Chaudiere began the season's sawing with a gang of over nine hundred men.

The country to the north of Ottawa is deeply flooded in the flat lands, and it will take fully two weeks of hot, dry weather to make it ready for seeding.

A despatch from Windsor states that Anderson Veeney, convicted of the murder of his wife, displayed no emotion when informed that his sentence had been commuted and that he was saved from the gallows. He manifested no interest at all in the announcement.

BRITISH.

The Bank of England has advanced its rate of discount from three to three and a half per cent.

The marriage of the Duke of York and Princess May of Teck will take place probably about the middle of July, that being the date preferred by the Queen.

Home Secretary Asquith has decided that the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, who is in Holloway goal for contempt of court, must serve out her term of six weeks.

Cornelius Herz threatens that unless the French Government withdraws its demand for his extradition from Great Britain he will publish his documents compromising public men.

Prof. Tyndall, Mr. Gladstone's historic antagonist, still pursues him. In an open letter he denounces Mr. John Morley as an English Robespierre, and calls Mr. Gladstone a "traitor to his country, sacrificing everything sacred to his overwhelming lust of power."

The Board of Agriculture has refused to grant a license for the slaughter of cattle at the port of Aberdeen but the Lord Provost was led to believe by the chief officers of the board in London that "the prospect was that possibly within one month the present restrictions on Canadian cattle would be removed."

UNITED STATES.

The grand jury has returned twenty-five indictments against citizens of Chattanooga, Tenn., who are alleged to have been concerned in the lynching of a negro.

The Treasury Department at Washington is at present engaged in considering the question whether a natural gas brought into the United States by pipe lines from Canada is taxable.

The United States Supreme Court has declared in favour of the constitutionality of the Geary Exclusion of Chinese Act, with Justices Brewer and Field and Chief Justice Fuller dissenting.

There are over fifteen hundred immigrants suspected of smallpox contagion on the isolation islands of New York, where they will have to spend fourteen days under observation.

The local directors of the Columbian Fair has decided, in deference to the wishes of the people, to open the Fair in all departments on Sundays.

The body of Pallister, the murderer, who escaped a month ago from Sing Sing, was found yesterday in the Hudson river with a bullet hole in the head.

The Rev. Father Thomas E. Sherman, Jesuit, preached a sermon in St. Louis, Mo., on Sunday evening in which he denounced the Orangemen of Canada and Ireland, the junior Order of American Workmen, and all secret societies.

Charles D. Bingham, a printer from Toronto, fired a revolver at his head while in Elmira, N.Y., because a young lady in that city, with whom he was acquainted, would not say that she loved him. His aim was bad, and only his hair was singed. He is now in the custody of the police.

Mr. Claus Spreckels, referring to the situation in the Hawaiian islands, says the

system of contract labour is essential to the profitable production of sugar, and as such labour would be inconsistent with the American constitution he thinks annexation would be a great mistake.

The Rev. Dr. Baldwin, of New York, for 22 years a Methodist missionary in China, says that if the Geary Act is carried into effect and Chinese are deported from the United States, the Chinese authorities will without doubt deport the Americans at present in China back to the United States.

George H. Abbott, alias Frank C. Almy, condemned to death for the murder of Christie Warden, was executed yesterday morning at Concord, N.H., in the presence of an immense concourse of people. The sheriff, who personally performed the hanging, badly bungled the affair. The rope was too long, and when Almy fell through the trap his feet touched the floor.

Charles Wilworth, nineteen years of age, from Canada, who was in charge of the elevator at the Hotel Vincent, Saginaw, Mich., met with a fatal accident on Saturday morning. The governing cable in the elevator broke, and the cage ascended rapidly to the roof of the building. Young Wilworth tried to escape at the second landing, but was caught between the floor of the cage and the side of the shaft. In this position he was dragged to the sixth floor. When extricated he was dead and nearly every bone in his body was broken.

GENERAL.

The citizens of Tirnova have given to Prince Ferdinand a golden sceptre.

Prince Bismarck and Herr Ludwig Bamberger have declined to be candidates in the coming German elections owing to their advanced age.

It is said that Berlin bankers and traders generally are subscribing liberally to the fund for the campaign in favour of the Army bill.

Consternation was produced in Valencia by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge at the door of the Collegio Loreto, where the daughters of the most select families of the city receive their education.

Sir Augustus Paget, the retiring British Ambassador to Austro-Hungary, created some little excitement in diplomatic ranks by declaring that Austria-Hungary is the natural ally of Great Britain.

A Havana special throws doubts upon the existence of a revolution in Cuba, and says sensational reports of an uprising were spread at the instigation of the Spanish Government to ensure the passage of the budget.

Emperor William's address to his officers on the Army bill was delivered without the knowledge of the Chancellor, who consequently cannot be held responsible for the very remarkable utterances of his Imperial master.

A special cablegram says the French Government has decided to oppose the appointment by the Pope of coadjutor bishops with the right of succession.

The death of a laborer from Asiatic cholera is reported at Schifflick, near Hamburg.

The Italian Ministry of Justice is preparing a bill which will prevent priests meddling with politics at elections.

Further details of the battle at Hornkranz, a fortified village of Witbooi, the Hottentot chief, have been received in Berlin. Seventy native women, ten native men and boys, and a few babies were killed by the German troops.

The cold spring and late rains in Egypt have compelled the cotton planters to sow their cotton over again. The crop will be a month late.

The wife of Prof. Koch, the German bacteriologist, recently procured a divorce from her husband, and the professor has now been ordered by the court to pay her one-fourth of his income. It is announced that Prof. Koch will shortly marry a young actress.

Reports from the prefects of the various districts throughout Italy show that the drought has caused much damage to the grain crop, and the Italy will be compelled to import this year one hundred and thirteen million bushels of grain in excess of the ordinary amount imported.

It is asserted in Berlin on semi-official authority that the French troops on the eastern frontier of France are being rapidly reinforced. The Radicals believe the reports are being propagated for the purpose of assisting at the coming elections the candidates who support the Army bill.

Dr. Stuhlmann, the companion of Emin Pasha during the latter's last expedition to Lake Victoria, discredits the report that he was murdered. A special cable despatch says Dr. Stuhlmann believes Emin is penetrating the countries around Lake Tchad and will probably appear somewhere in the Upper Cameroons.

The Russian War Office is taking steps for the distribution of the improved rifles to the troops of the Western Army Corps who would bear the immediate brunt of a conflict in the event of a foreign war.

The Earth's Orbit.

A discussion in the columns of Science brings out rather more clearly than before the effect which a change in the shape of the earth's orbit produces in the slow change of mean temperature which has long since been associated with the occurrence of glacial epochs. The deduction is that the total quantity of heat received from the sun in a year is inversely proportional to the minor axis of the orbit, if the major axis remain constant (which is nearly the case). The superior limit of eccentricity is given by Leverrier at 0.0774, and the present value is about 0.01675. From this it follows that when the orbit was most eccentric the annual warming of the earth by the solar rays was about 0.003 less than at present. This difference may seem too small to bring about glaciation, if one considers that the mean annual temperature of the earth's surface does not much exceed 50°. But the difficulty vanishes when one remembers that the actual zero of heat lies some 400° below the artificial zero, making the true mean temperature to exceed 540°. The named proportion of that is 1/2°, and such a lessening of the heat each year through a course of many centuries may well be conceived sufficient to account for the total lowering of temperature usually supposed to be necessary to the glacial phenomena which were once observable to a distance of 40° of latitude from the equator had any human being existed at that time to witness them.

ANOTHER OCEAN MONSTER.

The White Star Line Will Try to Beat the Record.

The White Star line has given an order to Harland & Wolff, the shipbuilders, for the construction of a steamer 800 feet long, which the firm is confident will beat anything afloat. The only difficulty for such a gigantic vessel will be the shallow water at the Mersey bar, but the White Star Company is arranging to have larger tenders meet the great steamer farther out. The firm is at present hurrying the completion of the Gothic, 500 feet long and of 8,000 tons. The Gothic is being built on a new principle as to the engines and steering gear and it is expected to equal the speed of the Campania and her sister steamer, as yet unlaunched, the Lucania. The Gothic will be launched about the end of June.

Women and the World's Fair.

The fact must be acknowledged, lamentable and mortifying as it is, that the women officially engaged in the laudable work of helping to make the World's Fair a success are not vindicating the capacity of their sex for that sort of service. They are women of intelligence and patriotism, but they seem to lack the faculty of doing practical things in a practical way. When they encounter a difficulty they do not rise superior to it, but bring their pretty hands over it and water it copiously with unavailing tears. In other words, they are rattled by every inter-vening test of their ability to compete with men in the management of public affairs. The country had a right to expect that they would at least labor together in harmony; but the ugly truth is that they do not agree among themselves about anything. They wrangle incessantly, and wander from the business in hand to annoy another with spiteful criticism on the slightest provocation. When their vocabulary of invective is exhausted a nervous collapse ensues, and they weep their way back to the original point of contention only to find that it is not to be settled according to feminine methods. The energy that they expend in superfluous exertions is sufficient to propel the entire Fair if it were only applied in a proper manner; but the pitiful lack of definiteness thwarts their best efforts, and throws them back upon their emotions, which is to say that they are left at the mercy of the defects of their qualities, as the philosophers express it.

It was only the other day, our readers will recollect, that the President of the Board of Lady Managers took occasion to declare in loud and indignant tones that quarrelling must cease and a reasonable degree of propriety be maintained or she would resign in despair and humiliation. She could not consent, she exclaimed with pale lips and a trembling tongue, to stand any more of their angry and ill-bred pulling at cross purposes. This was a signal for an outbreak of the wildest confusion, each member having risen to her feet in anxious attention. One cried, "Oh, this is a shame!" Another sighed, "Our poor President!" and others expressed their feelings in similar terms, while tears rolled down their cheeks and choked their voices and filled the room with fluttering handkerchiefs. It was a picturesque and touching demonstration in its way, but it was not business. There was too much hysteria mingled with the beauty and enthusiasm of the spectacle. The men who looked on from the background were dry-eyed and smiling, in spite of the sympathy that they must have felt for the more or less attractive participants. A resolution of apology, confidence and flattery was finally evolved from the moist excitement of the scene for the consolation of the unhappy President, and then there was a general kissing and making up, to be succeeded by another storm with the first attempt to adjust a pending question and prove the fitness of the sex for masculine tasks.

There is little or no reason to believe that this feature of the Fair will improve as time passes. It represents a fundamental weakness, apparently, and not merely a superficial or temporary drawback. The women mean well, and are doing their best to accomplish a shining result for their sex; but the facts go to show with sad emphasis that nature will not allow them to live up to the opportunity which the Government has generously provided for them. They are organized to win social triumphs easily, but it seems to be otherwise with regard to their adaptability to the duties and responsibilities of other forms of activity and conquest. This does not imply an unconditional denial of either their right or their ability to share with men in the distribution of public functions and rewards. It is only presumptive evidence, strictly speaking, but unfortunately, it is corroborated from time to time by the results of practical experiments, and the indications are that one of the lessons of the World's Fair is going to be an example of failure in that respect which it will be very hard for the woman movement to survive.

The report of the Canadian Fisheries for 1892 reveals the extent of the relentless war which is waged against salmon. The Indians of the Northwest provinces, who consume and waste enormously of this fish, are the principal offenders. The Canadian Government does not appear to be able to place any restraint upon them other than the occasional visit of a Fisheries inspector done. The Indians catch the baby salmon on their way from inland waters to the sea. Those they do not consume they allow to rot upon the ground. This refers particularly to the blue back salmon, the most valuable kind found in the Fraser River. On the Atlantic coast salmon receive far greater protection. In the Nova Scotia district these fishes have been more numerous than for many years past. The same is true of New Brunswick, while the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence was particularly favored with a quite unprecedented run of salmon.

THE COWBOY RACE TO CHICAGO.

Indians, Halfbreeds, Frontiersmen, and a Noted Woman Vaquero Who Will Ride.

A Chadron, Neb., special says—It is a settled fact now that the great cowboy race from here to the World's Fair will be a go. Although there is yet nine days left before the time expires to enter the great race there are already a great number of entries.

Doc Middleton of Chadron, Neb., who was at one time the terror of northern Nebraska, and any one acquainted with the history of this section needs no introduction to him, will ride. He is 45 years of age and weighs 180 pounds. His famous ride along in the '60s, from Crow Buttes to Long Pine Barracks, was a ride for his life. He was pursued by several hundred blood-thirsty and hungry Sioux. It was a phenomenal ride, and has never yet been surpassed. He will ride a beautiful black horse called Geronimo, which is a descendant of the noble horse that saved his life by carrying him through this mountainous and uncivilized country.

Another noted character who has entered the race is Jack Flagg of Big Horn Basin. Flagg is the man who, by his courage and bravery and gallant riding, saved his life by escaping from the cattlemen in Wyoming at the place where Ray and Chaupion were murdered.

Possibly the most interesting rider will be Miss Emma Hutchinson of Denver, Col. Every one in Colorado knows of Miss Hutchinson. She is a daring horsewoman of long experience, and can stand any amount of exposure. She is only 21 years of age, and is a brunette and very handsome. She weighs only eighty-two pounds, and, of course, this will give her great advantage over the other contestants in this particular. Her friends will soon arrive here, and they say she will surely win.

Among the noted riders are Emil Albright and Sam Bell of Deadwood, Peter Shangraw and Nick James (half-breed), Pine Ridge; Jim Murray, Eagle Pass, Texas; Sam Tyler of Kingshire, O. T.; Dynamite Jack, Crawford, Neb.; Snake Creek Tom, Snake Creek, Wyo.; Rattle-snake Pete, Creede, Col.; Cockeyed Bill, Mansville, Wyo., and He Dog and Spotted Wolf, Sioux from Rosebud agency.

The principal towns through which the route runs are Sioux City, where the Missouri will be crossed; Fort Dodge and then Dubuque, where the Mississippi will be crossed; from there to Syracuse, and there to the grounds occupied by Buffalo Bill's Wild West show on the World's Fair grounds. This route, however, is subject to change by committee. Mr. Cody will present the prizes to the winner, consisting of \$1,000 offered by the originators of the race, a costly and especially designed revolver offered by the Colts Firearms Company, \$500 to be divided into three purses, offered by Buffalo Bill; a celebrated cowboy saddle, offered by Collins & Morrison of Omaha. From the number of letters received by Secretary Weir daily it shows that there is much interest being taken in the race. The start will be made on June 13 from the Hotel Blaine. The Secretary has invited Gov. Crouse to be present and give the signal which will start the great aggregation of riders in one of the longest races ever entered into in the United States.

The Behring Sea Arbitration.

Speaking of the Behring sea Arbitration now in progress in Paris, the Empire says:—"Nations are very much like individuals. Great Britain has always been very punctilious regarding points of honor in its treaty relations. The typical Englishman, all the world over, looks to his personal honor as an invaluable possession. The United States, on the other hand, has never been very particular about the sacredness of treaties, as Canada, China, Mexico and Great Britain itself can bear witness, and the typical American is sharp and shrewd to a point which often shocks the old world idea of business morality. So it seems also in this Behring Sea Arbitration. Feeling probably the weakness of their case, the American counsel could not, by yesterday's report, control themselves, or copy the courteous diplomatic style of the British representatives when it was the place of the latter to listen. Sir Charles Russell, in that clear, concise way which has brought him perhaps the highest reputation at the British bar, was placing his case before the Arbitrators, when he found himself subjected to continuous and rude interruptions. Worse than that, however, Senator Morgan and Mr. Phelps went so far in their anger and annoyance, or perhaps in their fear regarding the future verdict, as to deny that the United States would pay damages if it lost the case. This wretched attempt to lay foundation for future trouble is not only dishonorable to the American Government; not only offensive to the British and Canadian Governments which entered into the Arbitration on that basis; but it is flying in the face of the Treaty itself. Under the terms of this Treaty of Arbitration, dated February 29, 1892, and made in order to provide for an amicable settlement, Article 5 reads as follows, and is quoted from page five of the official Case of the United States:—"If the result of the arbitration be to affirm the right of British sealers to take seals in Behring sea within the bounds claimed by the United States under its purchase from Russia, then compensation shall be made by the United States to Great Britain—for the use of her subjects—for abstaining from the exercise of that right during the pendency of the arbitration."

"A similar clause provided for the payment of damages by Great Britain should the case go against her. Article 5 concludes by stating that the amount awarded, if all the circumstances be just and equitable shall be promptly paid. As Lord Han-Compton now take the ground that they will pay no damages the arbitration is practically useless. But aside from that point, the discussion of questions of liability having been postponed, the whole objection is pitifully mean and paltry to emanate from a great country like the United States. England never shirked the Alabama issue and never promptly many more millions than were ever asked for by the presumably injured persons. On the other hand, the Republic did its best to get out of paying to Canada the \$5,500,000 awarded to it by the Halifax Commission of 1877. Is there always to be this difference between the two nations?"

A BUTLER WHO STOOD ON HIS DIGNITY.

His Quarrel and Duel with the Father of the Present Earl of Rosebery.

A man who helped to make a curious diplomatic episode in the days of Louis Philippe's reign, died a few days ago in Passy, a suburb of Paris. He was known among his neighbors simply as Francois, and for half a century or more he had lived at leisure on the profits accruing to him from a duel which he had fought in his youth with the father of the present Earl of Rosebery, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet.

Francois had resigned his place as a non-commissioned officer in the French cavalry to assume the more lucrative duties of butler in the house of a conspicuous French statesman. One day old Lord Rosebery came to see his master about the business of the British Government. Francois declared that he could not deliver Lord Rosebery's card to his master, who was then engaged, and advised Lord Rosebery, whom he did not recognize, to secure a letter granting an audience and return later. This was too much for the British statesman, and thrusting his card into Francois's hand he commanded him angrily to deliver it at once. Francois, after starting away with the card stopped to read the name on it. Lord Rosebery reproved him so sharply that Francois replied impudently. An exchange of angry words followed, and the master of the house came to the reception room to learn the cause of the disturbance. Francois was discharged at once. On the next day Lord Rosebery received this note:

"Sir: Yesterday I was a servant; to-day I am a free man. I no longer allow your insults to pass. As a former officer in the cavalry of the French army I demand satisfaction."

Lord Rosebery accepted the challenge, and two shots were exchanged without injury to anybody concerned. Francois was satisfied but Lord Rosebery was nettled at the thought that his antagonist might at any time lay aside the dignity of a retired officer to become a butler again, and thus expose him to the reproach of having fought with a servant. He therefore gave Francois an annuity of 9,000 francs on the condition of his abstaining from domestic service in the future, and thus preserving his personality as a retired man of honor. Francois fulfilled his part of the agreement as faithfully as did Lord Rosebery, and never worked afterward; at least, that is what is affirmed by the French newspapers which have incorporated this story in their obituary notices of the butler of honor.

ALONG THE CONGO.

The Defeat of the Arabs Will Restore Confidence in the Free State.

The despatches from the Congo Free State during the past three months have chronicled the steady progress of the State forces in their contest with the Arabs. The latest news is that Lieut. Dhanis has occupied Nyangwe, the great centre of the slave trade on the Congo and the residence of the principal Arab chiefs, who, a year ago, rebelled against the State's authority. Nyangwe has been more talked about than any other place in Central Africa, because for many years it was the greatest centre of Arab enterprises west of the lake region; and until after Stanley descended the Congo it was the most western place inhabited by Zanzibar Arabs. It stands on the right shore of, and rises forty feet above, the Congo. It was here that Livingstone witnessed the massacre of natives, a large part of them women, who had come there to trade and were shot down by the Arabs. Livingstone thought the wide river before him was the Nile. Here Cameron, who wished to follow the mysterious river to its mouth, was compelled, owing to his inability to procure canoes or aid from the Arabs, to leave the great problem unsolved, and to strike southwest across the continent. Here Stanley began his descent of the unknown river, and never left it until he reached the sea; and here a year ago the Arab chief, Munnie Moharra, organized the revolt, whose first white victims were members of the hapless Hodister expedition and officers of the Congo State.

Lieut. Dhanis, who marched east from the Tankuru River, inflicted two crushing defeats upon Moharra, killed the Arab leader in the second fight, and captured his capital. The white leader is a Belgian, thirty-one years old, who has served several years in the Congo State. Having captured Nyangwe, he was at last accounts advancing southeast to Kasongo, the best built Arab settlement in equatorial Africa, and the capital of Sefu, the son of Tippu Tib. This young man joined the rebel cause, took part in the two battles of November and January last, and when last heard from was fleeing east as fast as he could travel, leaving his big town to its fate.

The result of the war has delivered the State from the great dangers with which the Arabs threatened it. They must now submit to the laws, or cross the eastern border, retiring from the large region in which they had been supreme since 1868.

In the early days of their enterprises, the Arabs of Zanzibar were content to remain on the coast, purchasing from the natives such produce as they brought there. About forty years ago, however, they began to move inland, gradually pushing their stations far west until in 1868 they reached the Congo. In some respects, they have undoubtedly exercised a favorable influence. They have done something to show the agricultural possibilities of the country. Their large plantations of rice and bananas are scattered along hundreds of miles between Lake Tanganyika and Stanley Falls, but ivory and the slave trade have engaged most of their energies, and they have wantonly taken the lives of many thousands of natives in their quest for ivory and their raids for slaves.

The Brussels Anti-Slavery Conference of 1890-91 bound all the Powers having territorial possessions in Africa to put an end to these horrors. Thus far the cause has made splendid progress, and, although at first the difficulties seemed appalling, the work of bringing the Arabs of the interior into subjection has been well advanced. The prospects are now bright for delivering the natives of Africa, within the next ten years, from their greatest scourge.

It is stated that an effort will be made to bring about a meeting and a reconciliation of Emperor William and Prince Bismarck at the inauguration of the monument to William I. at Gortitz, in Prussian Silesia.