

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

President Cleveland has appointed Mr. John H. Copping, of Illinois, Consul at Toronto.

The crops of Manitoba are farther advanced at the present time than they were at the same stage of the season last year.

The Sir John A. Macdonald Monument Committee at Montreal has decided to postpone its selection of a model till next month.

Cadet de Boucherville, son of ex-Premier de Boucherville, of Quebec, has won the gold medal at the Royal Military College, Kingston, Ont.

Mr. C. H. Mackintosh, M. P. for Ottawa, has been appointed, it is stated, to succeed Mr. Royal, as Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Territories.

The Grand Trunk railway, having acquired the right of way over the Lehigh Valley railway, will hereafter be able to offer a new route for fast freight to New York.

James Dean, aged 55 years, a farmer of Ashfield, Ont., has died from the result of drinking a quantity of carbolic acid, which he mistook for whiskey.

Mr. Toussaint Trudeau, late Deputy Minister of Railways and Chief Engineer of Canada, died on Tuesday morning of heart failure. He was 67 years of age.

In a collision between the Atlantic and Pacific express trains at Fort Erie, Man., a man named Howel, who was stealing a ride on the end of the express car, was instantly killed.

The eighth annual meeting of the Association of Executive Health Officers was opened at Guelph on Tuesday morning, and during the sessions papers on various sanitary matters were read.

The clothes belonging to two young men named Clarkson and MacIver were found on the banks of the Assiniboine river on Sunday, and it is believed that the missing owners have been drowned.

The ocean service between Montreal and Bristol is to be increased by the addition of a fourth steamer, the Dominion line finding the extra necessary to meet the growth of the business.

Dr. Thomas R. Dupuis, professor of anatomy and clinical surgery in the medical department of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., died on Sunday night after two weeks' illness.

A large number of saloon-keepers in Montreal kept their bars open last Sunday, in defiance of the law. The Citizens' League are very indignant over the matter, and it is said that the offenders will be prosecuted.

A Toronto plasterer, named Henry Clarke, walked out the other morning to Swansea, and there shot himself twice, after which he threw himself in front of an approaching train, and was instantly killed.

A despatch from Port Arthur states that the American steam barge Sitka ran on the Canoe Rocks, near Isle Royal. She had on board 45,000 bushels of wheat for Buffalo, a large quantity of which was damaged.

The body of a man, whose skull had been knocked in, was found near Grenfell, Assa., the other day. A coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to his death at the hands of some party or parties unknown.

It is said that the Dominion Government has decided to withdraw the restrictions governing the sale of the Canadian islands of the St. Lawrence and to offer them at auction without any condition as to building houses.

Chief Justice Taylor, while stepping from an electric car in Winnipeg on Saturday night, slipped and fell on the rail. He received a bad cut on the back of his head, and was unconscious for some time.

Two Italians, travelling musicians, have been arrested at Winnipeg in response to a request from Moosomin. They are suspected of the murder of the man whose body was found near Grenfell, Assa., last Thursday morning.

The fortieth annual session of the Grand Lodge of Canada, I. O. G. T., was opened at Hamilton, Ont., on Tuesday. There is a large attendance of delegates, and the reports of the grand officers were of a satisfactory and encouraging character.

At the inquest held at Hamilton on the body of Geo. Whitney, who was killed on Saturday at the Bay street bridge by a Grand Trunk train, the jury returned a verdict to the effect that deceased came to his death by being crushed between two cars, but that no blame attached to anybody but himself.

BRITISH.

It is denied in well-informed English political circles that Mr. Edward Blake has any desire to resign his seat.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, who next to Baron Reinach was the central figure in the Panama scandals, died at Bournemouth, an English watering place, on Monday.

The Parnellite section of the Irish Parliamentary party has issued a manifesto to the American people appealing for further financial aid in this, as they term it, their dire necessity.

Dr. Cornelius Herz, whose name was prominently connected with the Panama canal scandal, is dying at Bournemouth, to which place he went from London because of ill-health shortly after France demanded his extradition.

The London Times of the 15th inst. reports that the old wooden line of battleship Victoria left Portsmouth the previous day for Kiel, to be broken up. The wreck of her namesake off Tripoli followed very closely after.

In the House of Commons, Mr. T. Cochrane, member for North Ayrshire, on behalf of Lord Randolph Churchill, moved an amendment to the Home Rule bill, specially framed to protect the Freemasons and other societies from Irish legislation. The amendment was lost by thirty-five votes.

A cable despatch from London states that the new financial scheme of the Home Rule Bill carries with it the retention of the Irish members in their full strength at Westminster for six years, without any restriction upon their voting powers. The bill, it is said, is simplified, and provides also for the retention of the revenue in Imperial hands for a certain time.

UNITED STATES.

Destructive forest fires are raging in Colorado.

That a book agent is hard to kill was proven in Georgia one day lately, when a lightning bolt killed two persons and left uninjured a book agent who was sitting between them.

The American line steamship Chester was damaged on Saturday soon after leaving New York harbour by coming into collision with some coal barge. She had to return to port for repairs.

A careful estimate of the late Senator Stanford's property indicates that its value is somewhere in the neighbourhood of thirty-five million dollars, on which there is an annual income of perhaps three million dollars.

Governor Altgeld on Monday pardoned Michael Schwab, Samuel Fielden, and Oscar Neebe, the Chicago Anarchists, who were serving life sentences at Joliet for participation in the Haymarket riots of May 4, 1886.

In 1863 measurements of many thousands of men in the United States army showed that the average height of men born in the United States was 67.8 inches; of Englishmen, 66.7; of Irishmen 67; of Frenchmen, 66.5; of Germans, 66.7.

The hazing affair at Ohio Wesleyan University has been revived by the ill-suits for damages and costs against the hazers. The case had been dismissed as the result of an agreement between the two parties, the hazers promising to pay all costs involved. This promise has not been fulfilled.

GENERAL.

Cholera is increasing rapidly throughout Russia.

China has four hundred million people and only ten daily newspapers.

There were four hundred and fifty-five deaths from cholera in Mecca on Sunday.

An epidemic of suicides has broken out in Buda Pesth and other Hungarian towns.

There were nine hundred and ninety-nine deaths from cholera in Mecca on Monday.

The British steamer Wilderington has put into Malta with five cases of cholera on board.

Over 26 per cent. of reading men in every country are short-sighted or otherwise of defective vision.

A decree abolishing corporal punishment in the case of women condemned to transportation was officially promulgated in St. Petersburg two weeks ago.

The reports sent from Nicaragua that a revolution had been started in San Salvador are denied, and everything is said to be perfectly quiet in the republic.

It is forty years since the railway was introduced in Victoria. By 1872 only 313 miles of line were open, where to-day well on to 3,000 miles are available.

A Spaniard who arrived at Monte Carlo from New York last week committed suicide on Monday, having lost one hundred and sixty thousand pounds in gambling.

Owing to the action of the Indian Government in regard to chasing minting silver coins, silver has depreciated to thirty pence an ounce, and at that price an American silver dollar is worth only a fraction over fifty-eight cents.

The rabbit is steadily advancing in New South Wales, and the lessees of Crown lands in the eastern and central divisions have been beseeching the Minister of Lands to assist them in the erection of rabbit-proof barrier fences, but he has no money.

There is a possibility of a tariff war between Germany and Russia. The new maximum of tariff established by Russia is considered a menace to Germany, and the Cologne Gazette openly advocates the increase of duties on Russian agricultural products by fifty per cent.

Aluminum is to be used wherever practicable in the accoutrements, arms, and equipments of the German army. By its use the weight carried by infantry soldiers will be a trifle over fifty-seven pounds, where now it is slightly more than 68½ pounds.

A cable despatch states that it is the intention of the India Government to introduce the gold standard, but that in the meantime gold will not be the sole legal tender. The Indian Council has passed an Act for the immediate closing of the mints to the free coinage of silver.

The Paris newspapers agree that the scene in the French Chamber on Thursday was a most disgraceful one. Many members attended the session provided with revolvers, and the epithets of liar and traitor were most freely exchanged. The result has been, says special despatch, to strengthen M. Clemenceau rather than to weaken him.

The German Elections.

The ultimate effect of the German elections on European politics is hard to estimate, owing to the uncertainties that yet surround the electoral choice. One important fact is, however, clearly established. It is that the German people do not want war. There is not, even in Prussia proper, any such dominance of Teutonic sentiment as there was before the conflict of 1870. A new generation has grown up since then, and the Germans of to-day are not haters of the French or of any other foreign people. They do not believe in the reality of the occasion for war. If they did they would vote to increase their armaments in spite of disagreement with the authorities about details of policy. It is perfectly clear that the German masses do not think a conflict inevitable or even likely, and regard the war scare of their rulers as a mere trick and device to excite an increase of imperial power. To that augmentation of warlike resources they are radically opposed, because it means not only heavier taxation, upon an already overburdened country, but also the putting of a larger number of men into the service, by the withholding of the enlistment period and the withdrawal of additional hundreds of thousands annually from industrial pursuits at the time of life when the most money is earned by handicrafts or greatest instruction received. There will be balloting for some time to come before the requisite majorities are obtained in disputed districts. It may be said that the government will not be able to drag on a majority of the Reichstag into its support. But even should that improbable event occur, it still will be plain to the world that at heart Germany is intent upon peace and does not believe that there is any excuse for war preparations.

LEARN TO SWIM.

An Accomplishment all Should Possess.

A Valuable and Delightful Pastime—A Few Lessons in the Art.

Bathing with all its stimulating benefits is after all but a sorry enjoyment for one who does not know how to swim. Of course for a person whose ocean or lake is limited to a bath tub there is no great cause for regret, but if at the seashore it is another thing. More than half of the pleasure when at the shore is that of bathing and to really enjoy a bath a knowledge of swimming is indispensable. If you cannot swim the sooner you learn the accomplishment the better.

It is remarkable that almost every animal except man knows how to swim when it finds itself in the water for the first time. The reason for this is that the animal in the water is relatively in the same position as it is while on land, and that its body, as a rule, is in proportion to its legs and head, serves to buoy it up. A man, on the other hand, when he falls in the water must assume a totally different position to keep himself afloat from that to which he is accustomed in walking.

SWIMMING EASY TO LEARN.

Still the art of swimming is not hard to learn and when once mastered is never forgotten. Other accomplishments may be forgotten "but to memory dear," but if you once have mastered swimming you will never forget it. The peculiarity of this art is that compared with all others of the exercise of enjoyment. The body and the limbs are freed from all restraint, all conventionalities, all formality and all stiffness disappears. The mind is so light hearted that he feels himself almost capable of soaring through the air. The thrilling pleasure one feels when slowly or swiftly gliding through the deliciously cool water is indescribable. The skilled swimmer feels so secure and free as he floats or moves along without the slightest restraint.



A LEAP AND A DIVE.

or pushed downward. The arms in finishing a stroke must not come farther round than a point where back, shoulders, arms and hands are in one straight line across.

The returning of the hands to the front of the chest must be done with as little friction as possible. This is accomplished by bending the wrists and drooping the hands until the fingers point to the bottom of the water; the backs of the hands are to the front, the thumbs inward.

Much misapprehension, says a high authority, prevails relative to the movement of the legs in swimming. It is generally supposed that the sudden and powerful kicking, so as to let the soles strike the water, is the most effective. This is not the case. The wider the feet are stretched from each other the better, and it is done by pointing the toes sideways outward, the toes cleaving a passage for the rest of the foot.

LEARNING THE MOVEMENTS.

If there should be anybody who has not sufficient courage to attempt to learn swimming in its proper element he can do so on terra firma. First-class gymnasia are now fitted up with a contrivance consisting of various pulleys and straps, by the means of which anybody can be taught all the necessary movements in swimming. In this way the prospective swimmer may become familiar with breast stroke, side stroke, floating and a number of other things that go to finish an expert in the art of swimming.

In the way of novelty may be mentioned that a foreign gentleman has patented a kind of plates or paddles to be used in swimming. Waxed gloves and air gloves have been tried some years ago, but did not prove as successful as the inventor had expected. These paddles, or flaps, as many call them, are said to be far superior to anything yet invented in this line. The claims made on behalf of the plates are that they make swimming easier, pleasanter and more effective; "changing what is sometimes an exhausting labor into a delightful recreation," and that they "make a powerful swimmer of a weak one." The plates

are made of different kinds of extremely light wood. They are furnished in three sizes for learners, and experts. Those for the hands have leather straps which pass through slits in the wood; into these straps the hands are put and no more fixing is required. The foot plates have a somewhat similar arrangement. Although these plates may be very efficient it is not probable that they will become popular.

HAND-OVER-HEAD MOTION.

The Derby From a Coach-top.

As a rule few people are benefited by it. Instead of being invigorating it leaves behind a feeling of lassitude and weariness which generally lasts till noon and perhaps the rest of the day. Unquestionably, the best time to enjoy a swim, is between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, about an hour and a half after breakfast or half way between that meal and dinner, when the sun is at its height. If unable to take a swim at this time the evening is much to be preferred to the morning. Bathe before supper and it will insure a glorious appetite and a splendid night's rest. One rule is imperative, never enter the water after eating a hearty meal. As a rule it is safe to say that a self-taught swimmer wastes much of his strength by useless motions. He, however,

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gains one thing which is absolutely necessary, and that is confidence. When your timidity is overcome the rest is simple enough.

In swimming every movement of the limbs should be made to propel the body; a very little effort indeed, if any at all, is required to support one. While there is a forward motion the body will not sink, and when in the water the greater portion of the force used should be obtained from the leg pull the body through the water. The legs are stronger than the arms, therefore it is economical to obtain all the power possible from the lower limbs.

HINTS TO LEARNERS.

This should be borne in mind by learners and self-taught swimmers, as they are inclined to use the arms with all possible power and thus pull instead of push the body along. Another mistaken idea, is that the propelling part of the kick is obtained from the soles of the feet. These mistakes to a great extent, account for the long-continued and too often unsuccessful efforts made by those who refuse advice of experienced swimmers.

The true motions in swimming may be described as three with arms and three with

legs. The carrying of the hands outward and round in quarter circles, with the palm facing outward, is the positive or propelling part of the arm stroke. To secure its full force the hands should be kept at a level of about two inches under the surface. On no account must the hands be depressed



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MOSLEM RIOT IN RANGOON.

The Police Kill Twenty People in the Street and Wound Many More.

A despatch from Rangoon says:—For several days the Moslems have been preparing to celebrate a religious festival. This morning they were forbidden by Mr. Fleming, British magistrate, to sacrifice a cow near the Hindoo temple. Mr. Fleming had threatened yesterday to issue this order, and the Mohammedans were greatly excited before the hour of the sacrifice. When the police appeared near the temple with the announcement, the Mohammedans began stoning them. The police charged with- out firing, but the Mohammedans held their ground stubbornly, and fought back with stones and sticks.

Mr. Fleming, who had gone to the spot as soon as trouble became imminent, and several policemen, were wounded. The police withdrew, got reinforcements and charged again, but without effect. Mr. Fleming then ordered them to fire. The volley was delivered at close quarters. Twenty Mohammedans fell dead and many more were wounded severely. As the Mohammedans still refused to disperse the military were called out. Four companies charged on the double quick with fixed bayonets. The Mohammedans dispersed slowly and still fighting, although many had been wounded in the charge of the troops. They gathered again, however, in a street a short distance from the temple. They were hardly dispersed before they re-assembled in another street. A desultory fight between them and the troops has been in progress all the afternoon. All the military are occupied in clearing the streets.

Many Mohammedans and Hindoos have been killed; scores have been wounded. Nevertheless, they show no signs of yielding, but as fast as they are driven from one district they gather again in another. The regulars are regarded as unequal to the work of subduing them, and volunteers have been called upon to do duty in the streets.

The Best Way.

Japan and Corea have wisely settled their controversy over a sum of \$80,000, without going to war. They agreed to split the difference, giving Japan, as the stronger country, the larger share. Corea was in the wrong, having broken a treaty stipulation by which Japanese residents lost, as they reckoned, over \$200,000. Japan was willing to take \$140,000 as indemnity; Corea held out for \$60,000, but, under an ultimatum which hinted at war, weakened, and paid \$116,000 in full settlement. Nations, like men, are privileged to honor at the stake, but in a question of simple cash do best by acting on business principles. Corea is one of the recognized danger spots in Asia; and it is a subject of curious speculation what might have resulted had the peninsular kingdom continued obstinate and had Japan resorted to force. Russia has long cast covetous eyes on Corea, which is not only the next step in her seaboard progress southward, but would supply her with harbors open all the year around, thereby having an advantage over Vladivostok, which the ice seals up.

The Emperor of China, on the other hand, has never renounced his claim of suzerainty over Corea, intractable vassal as she has sometimes proved. It is said that the reason why Corea yielded to Japan in this affair was because she could not depend on assistance from either China or Russia; but one might surmise that a stronger reason would be the fear of asking assistance from either, lest it should be purchased too dearly in comparison with the amount of money at stake. Japan is an enterprising and ambitious country. She has a strong navy, and Corea has none. She has colonies in Corea, and would probably be very glad to get a permanent foothold on the continent as territorial indemnity after success in a war with that kingdom. Hence the likelihood of trouble calling for an armed demonstration was greeted with some enthusiasm by her press. But the time is not ripe for a contest which might involve Russia, England, and China, as well as herself and which might rival in magnitude the struggle for the mastery of the Balkans. It is better to have the little pecuniary dispute settled in the way it was.

The Soldier's Feet and Arms.

There are two things which the German officer does not and cannot condone—one is non-efficiency of the soldier's rifle, the other a chafed foot. If either of these two takes place on the march or during the manoeuvres, the soldier is immediately punished with arrest, and is not allowed to offer any excuse. During the different manoeuvres of German army corps that I have attended, I cannot recall a handful of foot-sore men in the course of a day's work, and yet at all these field operations forced marches are a feature, in order to test the endurance of officers and men. The secret of this uniform excellence, as regards marching powers, lies in the training which the men receive. When they enter their company as recruits in October, the first thing that is impressed upon their minds is the importance of the shoe and the musket. No pains are spared in giving the men at the start comfortable foot-gear, and they are expected to look after this with as much interest as if it were a chronometer. In the spring following, when the snow is off the ground, marches are undertaken, and these are regulated as carefully as are the strokes and the courses of the college crew under the hands of the trainer. Each day the men march half a mile or so further than the day before; each day they carry on their back an ounce or two more; each day the speed they are able to maintain is carefully noted; in fact, the record of a company's marching from day to day, until late into the summer when they move into the open country, is kept as minutely as if it were a single competitive drill. The German soldier is educated and trained for the purpose of reaching the fire-line as looked upon as quite as much a disaster as if he had been shot and wounded by the enemy. The art of war, as practised in Germany, is very much the art of "getting there," and it is the general who posts himself most advantageously at the critical moment that may be assumed to have won the battle. [Harper's magazine.]

A man in Indiana has just died from excessive tobacco chewing. The music of his funeral should not be a dirge but an over-chewer.

AN

The jury prior to this which was all seemed from the evidence the defendant witness had heard of Sullivan had murdered the vigorous attorney to the evil ran as the familiar state of in lost his last annual share after his death he had witnesses man who had turned from day the lonely sticking it Sullivan had maintained that they blows, as his money appeared the attorney convinced his client's The judge instructed autocratic papers, an assembly to be observed people and test fact a strange stood out vacancy with The pris his hands, and were his breast, and twitching meagre, still held her in was upon country, co- cessed its blue-bottle the window sillness. Five min still the jury impatience ly the judge and whisper him depart apparently sheriff made passages inquired of yet agreed. "No, we functional hangin', but it. He was says he'll still Giles Con was causing eated rather the brown ju him a farmer any attempt caste, there insensibly of mind with t sunshine of same colour eyes, skin, brown, and squarely out- longer young in no wise d patience of felt that furt- tling himself wooden chair. "No, frie hand over a evidence as u- bit of good. "Oh, but in one of the dence that n- ago in to pro- Wilder, and log, and wor "That's all think th- a man, but sort of thing I ain't much wouldn't mi- kind I happi- the time I'm- onto to let it- to hang a yo- my life for s- didn't do. "You all- ever twenty money I cou- an' cattle. This was owned him Jim Sa- name—Who- fortune. W- first, an' p- brothers the article I've- told me he- few weeks l- little tle. She had lots tumbin' do- blue eyes, a- Jim—well, h- like Milly in- "She seen- but it wasn- it was a ch- This was course it w- finery an' p- have the mo- he worked e- best to mak- "Maybe r- right in time Jim went to farm in impl- fellow he w- nothing' wou- with Jim to- he come, an- when he set- the miscrit