

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Numerous burglaries are reported from the western part of Ontario.

Mr. Nicholas Flood Davin has joined the Royal Templar at Regina.

The disease known as "black rot" is carrying off pigs in Frontenac.

At Walkerton the other day Donald McLeod of Kincardine Township was sentenced to fourteen years for barn-burning.

Rev. Wm. Morton, a well-known Methodist minister, died the other day at his residence in Hamilton, at the age of seventy-four years.

Mr. Chapleau is still confined to his house in Ottawa, suffering from bronchitis in addition to which his heart is a source of uneasiness to his physicians.

Wheat in Manitoba now sells at 96 cents a bushel, and oats at 40 cents on the track.

There will be 68 Roman Catholic members in the new Canadian House of Commons.

Mrs. Bone, aged 79, was killed by a Grand Trunk express at Dorchester, Ont., last week.

The admirers of Mr. Parnell in Montreal are making preparations to give his delegates a hearty reception when they visit that city.

The Toronto City Council on Monday voted down by 17 to 13 the proposition to extend the municipal franchise to married women.

Ald. J. D. Thompson, of Kingston, has been appointed to the registrarship of Frontenac county. He opposed Mr. Metcalfe, M. P. P., in the Provincial election.

Archbishop Cleary, who has been spending the severe weather in the Southern States, arrived back in Kingston on Tuesday.

Senator McInnes has been awarded \$10,000 for the grounds at Dundurn required for the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo railway.

An investigation was begun on Saturday into Welland postoffice irregularities, and the assistant postmaster, Robert Bowes, has disappeared.

The Montreal Italians have passed a resolution expressing their disapproval of the New Orleans massacre and sympathy with the families of the victims.

Mr. Foster, Dominion Finance Minister, said the other day that he had every reason to feel sanguine closer trade relations would be established with the West Indies.

Near London, on Saturday evening, Wesley R. Warner, a London Township farmer, and his two daughters were killed by a Canadian Pacific train.

The £243,900 of Toronto local improvement bonds have been fully subscribed for in London at 101. For these the city realized only 96 net.

Eight families of German-speaking Russians have arrived in Winnipeg. They say a large number of their fellow-countrymen are preparing to follow them.

The Frontenac Loan and Investment Society and the Ontario Building and Loan Society complain of the depressed state of farm lands in Ontario.

Amongst a party of English immigrants who arrived in Montreal last week were a number of gypsies, who are on their way to the North-West and British Columbia.

The promoters of a scheme to connect Owen Sound with the Stratford & Lake Huron Railway by rail asked the Provincial Government for aid last week.

A very strong committee has been formed in Winnipeg to promote immigration from Europe and the United States to Manitoba and the North-West during the coming season.

Over 50 carloads of potatoes have been shipped from Winnipeg to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago this month. The price in Winnipeg was 50 cents a bushel, which is higher than before the McKinley tariff.

The Dominion Marine Department is drafting the proposed bill for the humane transportation of cattle across the Atlantic, and as soon as the measure is prepared it will be submitted to those interested for their opinion before it is introduced in Parliament.

Word has been received in Winnipeg that the Northern Pacific railway will establish a line of steamers to China and Japan, instead of acting with the Canadian Pacific railway and using their boats.

The doctors of the Montreal General Hospital declare that Koch's celebrated lymph, with which they have been experimenting for the last three months, is a failure. It failed to cure in any case and its use has been discontinued.

F. M. Lepailleur, one of the few survivors of the rebellion of 1837-8, died in Montreal last week at the age of 84 years. After the rebellion he was sentenced to death, but the sentence was subsequently changed to exile.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company intend shortly to erect rolling mills at Point St. Charles for the purpose of manufacturing their own bar iron and utilizing their scrap, which they now sell at loss. By this enterprise they expect to save \$30,000 a year.

A political club has been formed in Kingston, the membership being limited at 50, the object of which is announced to be to discuss particularly the relation of the provinces to the Federal Parliament, and of the Dominion to the Empire and the United States.

The case of Mr. R. W. O'Brien, of Montreal, who was charged with libelling Prince George of Wales, which has been dragging from term to term in the Court of Queen's Bench, was again postponed on Saturday until the June term, owing to the illness of Mr. McGibbon, the private prosecutor.

M. Basso, the leader of the Italian colony in Toronto, has received communications from various points in the United States inquiring as to the number of men Canada could furnish to avenge the killing of the Mafians in New Orleans, in case the Italian Government should fail to secure satisfaction.

The town of St. Hyacinthe, Que., is to have established within its precincts large iron works. Belgian capitalists are behind the concern, and though the project was set on foot some time ago a halt was called pending the late elections.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen left Windsor Castle last week en route for Grasse, in the south of France.

The Welsh local option bill has passed the second reading in the British House of Commons.

The census of the United Kingdom, according to the estimate of the Registrar-General, gives a population of 39,000,000.

The Newfoundland Legislature will send a delegation to England to protest against the proposed Imperial coercive legislation.

Sir Patrick Colquhoun, Bart, LL. D., who was born in 1815, and filled several important offices in English diplomacy, died last week.

It is rumored that Mr. Michael Davitt will be a candidate against Mr. Parnell at the next elections in the divisions of Cork at present represented by Mr. Parnell.

Parnell travelled from Dublin to Sligo the other day, and, although his approach to the latter city was heralded broadcast, no crowd gathered at the station to greet him.

The betting clubs of London were raided last week by the police and the crowds who filled them awaiting the news of the races were arrested. They included many well-known men.

While the Conservative victory at Aston Manor was a foregone conclusion, their immense majority of nearly 3000 surprised even the Conservatives themselves.

The judicial Committee of the English Privy Council, on the appeal of the colony of Victoria, Australia, has confirmed the right of the Colonial Government to prevent the landing of Chinese immigrants in Victoria.

In its final report the English Parliamentary Committee on Colonization does not advise a general extension of the system of State-aided emigration, except in the case of the congested districts of Ireland and Scotland.

In view of the effect on English commerce of the treaty between Brazil and the United States, Lord Salisbury promises to renew his efforts to obtain the Brazilian assent to the most favored nation treatment for British merchandise.

A stormy scene occurred in the London County Council on Monday night, arising out of a protest from some of the members against inviting the Prince of Wales to open Waterloo park until he has cleared himself of the baccarat scandal.

An appeal against the proposed Coercion Act was read in the English House of Commons last week from Newfoundland, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* says if the Colonial Office is not careful the Newfoundland kettle of fish may go the way of the Boston packets of tea.

In the case of Baird v. Walker, an action taken by James Baird, a merchant, of St. John's, Nfld., against Sir Baldwin Walker, commander of H. M. S. Emerald, for damages sustained by the closing of Baird's lobster factory on the French shore, judgment has been given in favour of the plaintiff.

The London *Times*, referring to the lynching of the Mafia in New Orleans, says it is all very well to deprecate a resort to violence but under such circumstances what way is there for emancipating the community from intolerable tyranny excepting to resort to violence?

UNITED STATES.

Montana had an earthquake shock on Friday.

There is another epidemic of la grippe in New York city.

Charles N. Felton has been elected U. S. Senator for California.

Mr. Solomon Davis, of Niagara Falls, has just celebrated his 99th birthday.

Ex-Governor Robinson, New York State, died the other day at Elmira.

Large quantities of gold are being taken at New York for export to Europe.

Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, died in New York last week of heart failure.

Thirteen ice houses near Oswego, Ill., were burned last week; loss, \$62,000.

A mortgage for \$350,000.00 is said to have been placed on the Union Pacific railway system.

St. Paul's Episcopal church at New Orleans was burned the other day. Loss, \$45,000.

Ninety of the 106 counties of Kansas report the outlook for the wheat crop as very encouraging.

In New York City during 1890 there were 40,103 deaths, 39,250 births and 14,992 marriages.

La grippe is so prevalent in Chicago as to seriously interfere with public and private business.

Joseph E. Johnston, the celebrated Confederate general, died at Washington on Saturday night.

A well dressed Frenchman jumped over Niagara Falls at Prospect point, American side.

An epidemic resembling diphtheria is prevailing among the children of the Hechsher valley, in Pennsylvania.

The coffer dam at the Sault Ste. Marie canal gave way Wednesday night and work will be delayed six weeks.

The Soldiers' Orphans' school at Mercer Pa., is said to have been robbed by officials to the extent of \$1,000,000.

The famous Laguna de Tache ranch of 49,000 acres in Tulare Co., Cal., has been sold to an English syndicate for \$1,000,000.

The wholesale boot and shoe firm of J. & A. Simpson & Co., of Cincinnati, have assigned. Liabilities, \$400,000; assets, \$300,000.

Minister Phelps has succeeded in inducing the German government to remove the embargo on American cattle landed at Hamburg.

Three children died recently of diphtheria in Dubuque, Ia., while under the faith cure treatment of a couple of old women, who to escape lynching fled from the town.

The eleven greenhouses at Oakdale, L. I., belonging to W. K. Vanderbilt, and containing some of the rarest flowers in America, were destroyed by fire the other morning.

Statistics from Washington show that the number of cattle exported from the United States during 1890 numbered 124,905, which is about the same number Canada exported.

The official sentence upon Rev. Howard McQuery, of Canton, Ohio, for heresy, is suspension for six months; and deposition from the priesthood at the end of that time unless he recants.

Mayor Shakespeare, of New Orleans, has received a letter, purporting to come from a committee of 3,000 Italians, notifying him that Parkerson, Wickliffe, and himself must die at the hands of the committee.

The Wisconsin House has paid a bill prohibiting the sale of opium without a physician's certificate, or to sell tobacco or cigarettes to minors after notice forbidding such sale has been given by a parent or guardian.

At Chattanooga, Tenn., Judge Joseph Dobbs, of the ninth judiciary district, shot and killed his dissipated son-in-law, Budd Gossett, while he was insulting his wife, the judge's daughter. The pair had been separated.

IN GENERAL.

Smallpox is raging in the State of Vera Cruz, Mexico.

The authorities have prohibited the sale of Koch's Lymph in Munich.

The French Socialists are again agitating for a gigantic May day demonstration.

Large districts in South-eastern France are inundated owing to heavy rains.

Thirty Brazilian deputies have issued a manifesto against the policy of the government.

The striking union sheep-bearers in Queensland are resorting to desperate measures.

After severe fighting the Chilean Government troops captured 200 insurgents, whom they tied together, and shot with cannon and musketry.

The revised official count places the number of lives lost in the wreck of the Utopia at Gibraltar at 562 men, women, and children.

It is stated that Princess Elizabeth of Hesse, the wife of Grand Duke Sergius of Russia, was brutally coerced to join the Russian Church.

Honolulu advices state that on the 9th inst. Queen Liliuokalani publicly proclaimed Princess Victoria Kawekikualani heiress apparent to the throne.

The Argentine Republic Government has informed the Barings that it cannot pay the coupons of the provincial six per cent. loans of 1882 and 1886.

The Bonapartist leaders concur in a determination to disregard Prince Napoleon's will, and to recognize Prince Victor as the legitimate heir to the throne of France.

The Hawaiian Government is not pleased with the draft treaty with the United States and probably will refuse to ratify it. It is not unlikely that the Hawaiian Islands will make offers of arranging commercial treaties with Canada and Australia.

Christian Curior.

There is a curious legend regarding an altar in a little church in the Village of St. Hilary, on the Island of Anglesea. The central panel of the oak support of this altar has been lost for many years—so long, in fact, that not even the "oldest inhabitant" can give the date of its disappearance.

The opening is hardly a foot wide and the altar itself is also very diminutive, not exceeding sixteen inches in width. The belief is that any one who can get in under the altar through this opening, turn around and come out will thus gain a twelve months' lease of life. So many persons having implicit faith in this superstition have endeavored thus to lengthen their days that the under side of the altar has become highly polished by the contact of their heads and shoulders.

Another curiosity in the same church is a pair of peculiarly-shaped tongs or pincers, on which are inscribed the names of the churchwardens, together with the dates at which they served. These shows that this article of furniture was in use upwards of 200 years ago. It was employed to catch dogs who inadvertently strayed into the church during service, and as it is very large and stoutly made was capable of giving the unfortunate canines a severe pinch which they were not at all likely to forget in a hurry. It must have been a very edifying spectacle to see a pompous churchwarden capturing a dog in this manner and conveying him at arm's length down the aisle until he reached the door, where his dogship was unceremoniously tossed out to reflect on his audacity in thus disturbing the sanctity of the chapel.

Sleeping Under the Snow.

The case of Mrs. Elizabeth Woodcock, who survived long burial under snow, may be known to many readers. This woman, forty-two years of age, of Impington, a village three miles north of Cambridge, lost her way in returning home from market on Saturday evening, February 2, 1799, and was buried seven feet deep in the snow. In this state she continued eight nights and eight days, when she was dug out alive on Sunday, February 10. She retained the full possession of her senses all the while she was immured. She died July 24, 1799.

A somewhat similar case occurred in the snow storm of November, 1890. A middle-aged woman, named Alice Jane Lowe, belonging to Wigan, was admitted into Spalding work house in a very weak state, having been found by the relieving officer sleeping out in the snow in the Lincolnshire Fens, near Spalding. She was put to bed, and then stated that she had slept out for five weeks continuously, including, within the last few days, the severest weather of the year, when the snow covered the ground to the depth of nearly a foot. The poor woman's hair was in such a matted state that it had to be all cut off. She stated that she had tramped from Lancashire, where she had formerly been in domestic service, and at the time she was found in the snow she appeared to have lost her way. The work house officials consider it most remarkable that the woman survived the exposure and cold.

SWEPT BY EPIDEMICS.

Great Suffering in Pittsburg and Allegheny Pa., From Grip, Pneumonia, Typhoid and Diphtheria.

From a street joke the grip has become a very dangerous disease at Pittsburg, Pa. The death rate this month will break the record by the alarming increase of 50 per cent. Closing at noon, 723 deaths had occurred in Pittsburg and Allegheny in the 24 days of March. The causes given are grip, influenza, pneumonia, typhoid and diphtheria.

From the last-named disease one death per day has occurred within the past three weeks at the Home of the Friendless alone. In the two cities there were 51 funerals last Sunday, and there were not half enough hearses to go around. Respectable covered waggons are used, and carriages are daily at a premium. The influenza is daily growing more severe, and now numbers nearly 5,000 victims in the city and suburbs. Physicians are overworked, and some have as high as 40 to 60 cases of grip alone. It is estimated over 1,000 people are suffering with the grip in the towns along the Fort Wayne road. At Bellevue and West Bellevue over 2,000 cases are reported, some of which are very serious.

At Ellsworth and Haysville there are over 100 cases. There are also many cases in Sewickley, and it is estimated 500 people are confined to their homes. Reports from other towns show results somewhat similar.

The Monkey and the Cigar.

A correspondent of the London *Telegraph* relates the following incident: Some years ago I was bringing two monkeys home from the West Indies, which I had named "Jack" and "Jill." Jack was a brown monkey about the size of a fox terrier, while Jill was smaller, and of the sort known as "white-faced." One day Jack was indulging his curiosity in diving into my pockets, and among other things fished out a cigar. He smelled it, and before I could stop him bounded off to his cage with his prize. Jill rushed after him to see what he had got, and he considerably allowed her to smell and no more. Then he tore it up and began to chew it, and presently worked himself up into an ecstasy of delight, taking the half-chewed cigar from his mouth and smearing it over his face and body with maulin satisfaction. Jill sat the while at the other end of the cage regarding her lord and master with wondering interest, but afraid to disturb his revels, though she once or twice crept cautiously up to obtain a nearer view of the cause of all this excitement, and to make a sly attempt to get hold of it. Jack's excitement began to get too much for him, and he rolled about his straw and twisted himself into all sorts of contortions in uncontrollable delight and at last fell down in a helpless state of intoxication. Thereupon Jill carefully covered him well over with straw and mounted guard over him, energetically resisting any attempt on my part to see how he fared. She remained steadily at her post until he awoke and emerged from his covering, looking very, very seedy, sick, and sorrowful.

The Prince of Wales at Home.

Life at Sandringham is very simple. The Prince breakfasts with his sons and any male members of the royal family who may be there; the Princess breakfasts in her private apartment, while the young princesses break their fast in an old-fashioned room still known as the school-room. When this meal is over they come down to say good morning to their father and are usually accompanied by a group of pet dogs. The gentlemen go out shooting or riding, while the ladies in the house amuse themselves with books and papers and, later in the day, are joined by the Princess. Luncheon follows all together, and this informal meal is, when the season will permit, served in a tent put up in the woods near where the mighty hunters are. The Princess leads the procession going to this in a smart yellow cart drawn by the plumpest of ponies, driving herself and one of her lady guests. She is by the bye, an extremely good whip. Luncheon over, the ladies return to Sandringham House, everybody meeting again at 5 o'clock tea, and dinner being served in the dining-room at about 8.30 o'clock. The Prince and Princess dine with their guests, the Princess sitting in the centre of one side of the table, while the Prince is exactly opposite. When dessert is served a piper plays the bagpipes in the corridor outside in veritable Highland style, that is, pacing backward and forward.

Pulling Teeth by Electricity.

An electric tooth-puller is being experimented with in England, and is creating an immense commotion in the world of dentistry. By means of this new device the stubbornest and most sensitive teeth are extracted in a twinkling, and with absolutely no pain to the patient. The victim grasps the handle attached to one wire leading from the battery, and a pair of forceps is attached to the other wire. When the forceps touch the tooth a circuit is formed. The jaw being much more sensitive to a shock than the hand, the gums are so numbed by the electricity that the tooth can be pulled without the patient suffering a particle. In order that no person receives a shock too great for his system he tests the current himself before the forceps are applied to his molars. Experiments made in the Philadelphia College of dentistry prove beyond doubt that with the aid of an electric current even nerves can be removed from decaying teeth without causing pain. The method as explained, is simple.

English as She is Spelt.

I was in one of our schools the other day where I picked up the following thrilling composition written by a twelve-year-old girl, which is one of the best pieces of English as she is "spelt" that I have yet seen: "A right suite of a little buoy, the son of a kernal, with a rough around his neck, flue up the road as quick as a deer. After a thyme he stopped at a gun house and wrung the bells. His tow hurt hymn and knee wrest. He was too tired to raze his fare, pail face. A faint mown of pane rose from his lips. The made who herd the belle was about to pair a pare, but she through it down and ran with all her mite, for fear he guessed would not weight. But when she saw the little won riers stood in her eyes at the site. Ewe poor dear! Why do you lye hear? Are yew dyeing? 'Know,' he said, 'I am feint.' She boar him inn her arms, as she aught, to a room where he mite be quiet, gave him bred and meet, held a cent bottle under his knows, untid his choler, rapped him up warmly, gave him a suite drachm from a viol, till at last he went fourth as hail as a young horse."

FAMOUS MARCHES.

Great Distances That Soldiers Have Gone in Time of War.

In these days of steam and electricity war is by no means what it was in the olden times. Armies are not now kept marching night and day in order to defeat some plain of the enemy, but are taken from point to point on the railroads, and instead of being so worn out and fatigued when they come up with the enemy that they actually invite defeat they are as fresh as daisies. The men who fought in the days before steam power were a hardy set, however, and during frequent wars executed many wonderful marches.

The earliest and probably greatest march on record during ancient times was that of the Lacedonian infantry from Sparta to Marathon (490 B. C.) to take part in the great battle at the latter place. They marched 150 miles over an almost roadless country in three days, under a weight which those who have seen the helmets and breast-plates of ancient Greece can easily estimate for themselves; they came up too late, however, and more than one historian has hinted that "the accident happened on purpose." Contemporary authors have been more generous, however, and have given them credit for having honestly done their utmost to arrive on time.

During the famous retreat of Xenophon and his "Ten Thousand" through Mesopotamia in 401 B. C., many forced marches were executed, which equalled, and if we take into consideration the burning heat of the great central plain and incessant attacks of a hostile force which were added to the natural difficulties of the way, even excelled the march of the Spartans.

Less romantic, equally brilliant and far greater in historical importance was the march accomplished by Claudius Nero during the second Punic war in 207 B. C., when suddenly abandoning his watch of Hannibal's army in Apulia, he hastened by forced marches into Umbria, defeated Hestral on the Metaurus, 200 miles from his starting point, and was back in Apulia before Hannibal had time to discover his absence. During the entire march of 400 miles the army did not stop once for any length of time: night and day they marched, taking their hurried meals and resting by relays in the wagons which the country people provided, and which followed in the rear of the column.

In 201 B. C. Hannibal himself accomplished an even more rapid, though far less triumphant march in his retreat upon Carthage after the fatal battle of Zama. So quickly did he march that he reached Adrumetum, sixty-three miles from the battlefield, between sunrise and sunset, while the pursuing Romans are said to have accomplished sixty miles of the journey in the same time. It is recorded that during one of the latter campaigns in Gaul Caesar's Tenth legion achieved a similar feat.

Let us now jump from ancient history to more recent times, in which we will find these exploits fully equalled, striking as they are.

In his march from York to meet William the Conqueror at Hastings, the Saxon King Harold covered 220 miles in five days—a most remarkable feat when we remember what the roads of Saxon England were like.

A few years later William himself equalled this feat, when, after defeating one body of Saxon rebels at Stafford, he crushed another near York before even the news of his coming reached them, and then shooting like a cannon ball across the whole breadth of England he overwhelmed the invading Welsh under Blethwallon, near Chester.

In 1396 Sultan Bajazet advanced with such amazing speed on the Christian confederates near Nikopolis that an old historian speaks of it not as "a march, but a leap." The distance covered was 115 miles in two days.

The celebrated march of Gustavus Adolphus through northern Germany in 1631 is familiar to every student of history, and gave rise to the saying that "the Snow King (as he was called by his enemies) had become an avalanche."

Lord Peterborough's wonderful march over the Catalan mountains for 250 miles in the depth of the severe winter of 1705-6 has been immortalized by Pope's graceful lines to him as one who

Tames the stubborn genius of the plain Almost as quickly as he conquered Spain.

In 1710 the Duc de Vendome completely eclipsed Peterborough's work by marching from Talavera, covering 160 miles in four days, swimming the flooded Henaes, and utterly routing the unprepared British at Brihuega.

Frederick the Great's marches during the seven years' war were the wonder of all Europe. At one time, in 1739, he marched his army for fifty hours with only two intervening halts of two hours each. Again, in 1760 he kept his army marching for ten hours on one of the hottest days in the year without a single halt, nearly 300 of his men dropping dead in the line of march from sheer exhaustion.

The Kalmuck Tartars, at the outset of their memorable flight from Russia to the Chinese frontier in 1771, accomplished the 315 miles between the Volga and the Ural, over a snow-covered plain, in seven days, an average of forty-five miles a day.

THEY CALLED HIM UNCLE.

And He Married Another Woman While His Wife Was Still Living.

Alexander Cooke moved from some western state and settled in Lambton county about 16 months ago. He was accompanied by a family of nine children, whom he represented belonged to his deceased brother. Soon after coming to Canada he married a Miss Brooke, the eldest boy of the imported family witnessing the marriage ceremony. After living together for a year or more Mrs. Cooke discovered something which led her to believe that the children, who had all been carefully trained to call Cooke "uncle," were not nephews and nieces but sons and daughters. She asked some of the older children if her suppositions were not correct and was informed they were and that their mother was still living and undivorced. Mrs. Cooke then left her husband and went to Detroit with her brother-in-law, A. E. Jamieson. Cooke shipped back to the United States. The oldest boy who had witnessed the ceremony was arrested as a conspirator, but since his arrest friends of all interested parties have been doing considerable corresponding with the result that all met in Windsor and settled the affair. Mrs. Cooke the second to receive \$400 per annum as long as she remains single.