

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN

Very serious bush fires are raging in Manitoba.

Three young men attached to the Grand Trunk shops at Stratford have been arrested for stealing registered letters.

Mr. P. Imrie, of Halifax, wishes the Dominion Government to place an export duty of about \$500 a ton on nickel to prevent it being taken from Canada.

The Montreal Parnell Committee has forwarded a cheque for over \$1,000 to Mr. Parnell, as a result of the collection at the reception recently given to the Parnellite delegates.

The tax rate was finally fixed by Toronto Council Monday evening at 16 3/4 mills.

Hon. Edward Blake was on Monday elected president of the Benchers of the Ontario Law Society.

The landing of the loyalists 108 years ago was celebrated in St. John, N. B. Monday.

William Murray, the defaulting clerk of the Hamilton Water Works, was on Monday sentenced by Judge Sinclair to six months imprisonment in the Central Prison, Toronto.

Mr. Harrison, armourer at the Royal Military College, Kingston, has sold the half right in a patent nut-lock for railways for \$20,000.

The Dominion estimates, which were brought down Monday ask for an expenditure of \$43,157,000, or five millions less than last year.

A man named Deroche was on Monday arrested in Cornwall, charged with having assisted in the robbery of Patrick Purcell's body from its grave.

The Dominion Government proposes to give three years' grace to the Chignecto Ship railway, which should have been completed under heavy penalties by July 1, 1890.

An epidemic of typhoid fever is reported at Kingston.

It is rumored that Sir Henry Tyler will be in Canada next week.

Sir Edward Kenny died at Halifax on Saturday, aged 91 years.

P. Hemond & Son, boot and shoe manufacturers, Montreal, have assigned, with liabilities of \$160,000.

F. X. St. Charles, a French Canadian living in St. Charles, near Montreal, celebrated last week the one hundred and tenth anniversary of his birthday.

The reports regarding a pending sale of the Northern Pacific property in Manitoba to the Canadian Pacific are denied at the office of the Northern Pacific in New York.

Arrangements were closed on Thursday by which the Bisley rifle team will sail from Montreal on the Sarnia on June 25th.

Mrs. McLaren, a resident of London, Ont., celebrated her 101st birthday anniversary on Tuesday. The old lady is in good health.

The Hamilton veterans who took part in the Fenian raid expedition held a meeting on Tuesday night to take steps to bring their claims before the Government.

An influential deputation of members waited upon the Postmaster-General on Friday to ask that the wages of letter-carriers be increased. Mr. Haggart said he would give the matter early attention.

The Dakotas who have settled in Manitoba have issued a card saying that they find matters even better than the Canadian agents represented, and expressing their complete satisfaction with their new home at Yorkton.

At a meeting of furniture manufacturers held in Stratford on Tuesday, arrangements were made to divide the different classes of manufacturing, each manufacturer to make a specialty of the work allotted by the committee of manufacturers.

The Bank of Montreal statement, showing the result of its business for the year ended April 30, 1891, was issued Friday and created a decided sensation in financial circles, as it exhibits a startling falling off in its profits.

An important session of the Provincial Board of Health of Ontario Friday discussed the question of the contagious character of consumption, and dealt with the whole question of municipal sanitation, including drainage, sewerage, public water works, etc.

Mr. Adam Brown, the Canadian High Commissioner to the Jamaica Exhibition, gave an address before the Montreal Board of Trade on Friday in which he said that Canada could find a profitable market in the West Indies for flour, cheese, butter, agricultural implements, musical instruments, and seed potatoes.

AMERICAN.

The entire strawberry crop of Racine Co., Wis., was ruined by last Friday night's frost.

Grain is withering and turning yellow in the district west of Williamsport, Pa., owing to lack of rain and forest fires.

A despatch from Muskegon, Mich., says that losses by the forest fires in that district will reach \$500,000, and the insurance is \$250,000. Two hundred people are homeless, and steps are being taken to secure relief.

A movement is on foot among the Italians of Boston to present the city with a \$10,000 statue of Christopher Columbus.

The switchmen of the Chicago and North western railway in Chicago have decided to apply for reinstatement.

A hailstorm has destroyed almost the entire wheat crop in the neighborhood of Salina, Kansas.

The district of Terra Alta, West Virginia, has been devastated by forest fires, and a number of farm houses have been burned.

Sam Rowe, a well known Brooklyn handicapper, was robbed by a pickpocket of \$2,000 in the betting ring at the race track at Louisville, on Monday.

Nearly two acres of buildings were burned at Linsville, Pa., on Saturday.

Crops in New York state are retarded by want of rain. Fruit prospects are good.

The gold exports from New York last week amounted to \$7,836,036.

Walter Clark, aged 13, has died in Belvidere, N. J., from excessive smoking of cigars.

Sugar prices have again dropped in the United States.

The general conference of 1892 of the Methodist Episcopal church will meet in Omaha.

Ameer Ben Ali, the supposed Jack the Ripper in New York, has been held for the grand jury.

William Worcester was released from goal in Dover, N.H., on Wednesday night after six years' incarceration for debt.

It is reported that the United States fishing boats which are receiving free bait in Newfoundland are selling their supplies to French vessels at St. Pierre.

The U. S. Treasury regulations relating to the withdrawal of the consular sealing system from Canadian railways are expected to issue next week.

Prof. W. J. Alexander has been expelled from the faculty of the State University of South Carolina in consequence of his Unitarian views.

Secretary Blaine is suffering from gout, and will not be able to leave New York for Washington for some days.

The employing carpenters of Milwaukee have decided to give no more employment to union men, and 2,000 carpenters are locked out.

At Benton, Ark., Tom Page, aged 12, struck his mother on the head with a hoe, killing her instantly. Mrs. Page was attempting to chastise the boy.

The N. Y. Herald says ex-Assemblyman Charles A. Bender has fled from the city, being short of trust funds to the extent of \$20,000. Dissipation and gambling are given as the cause.

The forestry commissioners at New York are fighting against the building of any railway through the Adirondack forest preserves. They have applied for an injunction to stop the building of the Adirondack and St. Lawrence railroad.

The Solicitor of the United States Treasury has decided that David F. Miller, who was born in Milwaukee, Wis., but who had lived in St. John, N. B., during his infancy and for many years after he became of age, is not a citizen of the United States.

The Oregon Improvement Company have imported negroes to take the place of the white miners at Franklin, Washington, owing to trouble with the whites, and there are prospects of a serious outbreak.

A plank was fastened to the track on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul railroad near Columbus on Friday night and the Minneapolis express was partially derailed. The only damage was a delay of four hours.

A piece of granite 25 feet wide, 20 feet thick, and 70 feet long has been started in one blast in the Quincy, Mass., quarry.

The Minneapolis mill combination, with a capital of \$3,000,000, has been completed and began operations on Tuesday.

The Indians on the Okanagan reservation, Wash., are in a state of consternation over the ravages of la grippe. More than 100 have died and the others are fleeing to Idaho and other places.

Notwithstanding repeated warnings, the number of dupes found by agents in the United States who are persuaded that they are heirs to great wealth held by the Bank of England, is increasing. The United States legation in London is continually pestered by applicants asking assistance in establishing claims which have no foundation.

The American Bible Society celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary in New York on Wednesday. Many clergymen were present, among them some from Great Britain and Canada. There was a service of song and prayer at the night's meeting. Addresses were made by Rev. Dr. Brooks, of Boston; Rev. John Burton, of Toronto, and others.

GRAND BRITAIN.

The news of the death of Lord Edward Cavendish had a very depressing effect upon Mr. Gladstone, whose recovery is not as rapid as his friends would wish.

This season's first consignment of Canadian cattle was put on the market at Birkenhead yesterday, where they brought sixpence halfpenny a pound, as compared with sevenpence, at which figure the market opened last year.

Ninety members of the British House of Commons are now suffering from influenza, including Sir Richard Webster, the Attorney-General.

The report of the Aborigines Protection Society, to be read at the meeting of that organization in London on Wednesday accuses Henry M. Stanley in severe terms for cruelty to the natives of Africa with whom he came in contact during his travels in the Dark Continent.

Sharp frosts and storms of sleet and snow have occurred in England.

Socialists made a demonstration against Henry M. Stanley at Sheffield, Eng.

The Anglo-Portuguese African agreement has been signed in London.

Edwin Long, the English artist, is dead from pneumonia, following a grippé.

Many destitute Russian Jews are arriving in England.

The Duchess of Fife gave birth to a daughter on Sunday.

The London Times expects the Russian Government to withdraw \$15,000,000 in gold from London during the next month or two.

H. Sampson, proprietor of The Referee, the noted London sporting journal, died on Saturday from influenza.

Quarrymen in conference on Saturday at Festinago, Wales, decided to support the movement for a working day of eight hours.

The Prince of Wales is suffering from muscular rheumatism in the legs, which prevents him from standing for any length of time.

The London corporation has voted £3,000 for a banquet to Emperor William and £500 for decorating the streets on the occasion of his approaching visit to England.

The early delivery in London of the mails carried from China and Japan by the Empress of India has attracted attention in London, but it has also served to emphasize the failure of the Canadian Atlantic mail service.

At a meeting of the Fair Trade Club in London on Thursday night, Sir Charles Tupper advocated commercial union between Great Britain and her colonies.

The National Press, published in Dublin, says since Lord Wolseley's arrival in Ireland as commander-in-chief of the military forces

he has become a Home Ruler, and says he does not see danger from a military point of view in granting Home Rule to Ireland.

IN GENERAL.

The Viceroy of India wires that the Senapati of Manipur has been arrested.

Swarms of young locusts are appearing in Upper Egypt, and the maize and cotton crops are threatened.

The Czarewitch has so far recovered from his wounds that he has been able to leave Japan for Vladivostok.

Ex-Empress Eugenie has paid a visit to the Ghetto quarter of Corfu to enquire into the outrages on the Jews.

There was a heavy fall of snow on Whit Sunday throughout central and south-western Germany. In many places the snow was a foot deep.

Bullion to the amount of £1,500,000 has been shipped by the Portuguese government to London to pay coupons and maintain the country's credit abroad.

The negotiations between the Provinces of Victoria, New South Wales, and South Australia in the direction of federation have failed to produce the desired result.

During the anti-Jewish riots in Corfu 15 Jews were killed and 25 died from privation.

It is reported that the Czarewitch is to be married to the Princess Helen, daughter of the Prince of Montenegro.

Russia has secured control of a French arms factory, and has ordered the construction of 3,000,000 new rifles.

The state of Secretary Blaine's health excites lively interest among British newspapers.

Algeria is again devastated by locusts.

Nineteen workmen were drowned in the Dnieper River, Russia, on Friday.

Crowds of Jews are being expelled daily from Moscow.

England and France have sent gunboats to Corfu to protect their subjects.

The Czar and Czarina have telegraphed their heartfelt thanks to Prince George of Greece for saving the life of their son.

The Belgian Government has threatened to expel Gen. Boulanger from the country unless he is silent on political matters.

During a fierce storm in Massowah on Tuesday an Italian barracks was blown down, and six soldiers were killed.

The Rome Reforma reports that the Emir of Dongola has given his consent to the re-occupation of that province by England.

The influenza epidemic is seriously increasing in the south of Russia. In Russian Poland the disease has decimated the population of many villages.

It is said that Emperor William's recent boast that he alone is master in Germany has given serious offence to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

The Austrian government has despatched an ironclad to Corfu to protect the rights of Austrian subjects residing on the island.

A pamphlet has appeared in Berlin attacking the Emperor's absolutism, which is supposed to be from the pen of Prince Bismarck.

The misery of the defeated strikers in Westphalia is extreme. Over 20,000 who have applied for work in the Bochum district have been refused employment and threatened with expulsion from their homes.

There are rumours of Republican uprisings in Portugal, and it is stated King Charles has announced to the Council of Ministers his willingness to abdicate the throne if they think it advisable.

The British Warship Undaunted, under command of Lord Charles Beresford, succeeded, after infinite toil, in rescuing the French man-of-war Seignelay, which was ashore at Jaffa, on the Mediterranean, and was about to be abandoned.

It is reported that the Arnauts are rising in Serbia, and that they are abducting and outraging Christian girls, committing robberies and tortures, and indulging in various atrocities.

An anti-European riot has taken place in Woo Hoo, China, where the natives attacked and burned the Catholic mission and a number of European dwelling-houses.

It is semi-officially announced at Rome that no proposals have been made by either side to refer to arbitration and dispute between the United States and Italy resulting from the New Orleans lynching.

A collision occurred on Wednesday night off Gibraltar, near the scene of the wreck of the Utopia, between a British steamer and an Italian emigrant vessel. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the ships were so badly damaged that they have to lie up for repairs.

It is stated France, the United States, and Brazil will renew their efforts to arbitrate between President Balmaceda and the Congressional party of Chili.

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

In his recent speech from the throne the Emperor of Austria expressed perfect confidence in the continuation of the general peace of Europe, and declared that that confidence was based upon assurances received by him from all the Great Powers. That this confidence really exists in the Emperor's mind is evident from the long programme of reforms which the Government has introduced, including among other things a scheme for the compulsory insurance of houses against fire and for the resumption of specie payments in connection with Hungary. The Emperor expressed great satisfaction with the compromise of two years ago between the Germans and the Czechs in Bohemia. The latter have made a formal demand for the reconstruction of the Bohemian kingdom, and are giving evidence of their intention to conduct their agitation with vigor and persistency; they promise to give no small perplexity to the Government.

The New York Tribune continues to advocate the need of Congress giving a thorough overhauling to the whole question of foreign immigration. Though under the present law, as amended, certain classes of objectionable immigrants are excluded, nevertheless it is constantly violated, and, besides, it permits many foreigners to land who are, to all intents and purposes, quite as undesirable as those who are excluded. What is wanted, it is urged, is a law that will exclude all incoming aliens who, for any reason whatever, are not likely to make useful citizens, even though they may not be criminals, paupers, or insane persons.

THE MANIPUR MASSACRE.

You have probably heard the chief facts by cable—Reuter gets most unpleasantly noised around the world as they happen—but I will risk telling them again. The Government of India for some occult political reason—being a law unto itself, the Raj keeps its designs within its own bosom, neither do the newspapers get a chance of discussing them until they are practically in action—wanted the person of the Sanapati, or head of the Manipuri army—a troublesome person, largely concerned in the raiding. The Commissioner of Assam, therefore, being his nearest influential British neighbor, went upon an expedition to Manipur, the chief city of the Manipuris, to arrest him. Mr. Quentin took with him 475 Gurkhas, under Col. Skene, and a personal staff. Arriving at Manipur the whole British contingent marched to the residency where Mr. Grimwood, the English resident, lived; and from there, so far as can be learned, attacked the palace enclosure. Within the palace enclosure were 6,000 Manipuris, the Sanapati, the Rajah and four guns. The guns were a present from the Government of India, by the way, in a moment of trustful encouragement of finer feelings in the Manipuris. We have received practical demonstration of the value of the gift. The Manipuris, of course, returned fire, largely utilizing these precious pieces of ammunition, and the charge and repulse went on for several hours. Finally, after serious losses, our side sounded the "cease firing." The Manipuris immediately did the same, and shortly afterwards sent out a flag of truce and asked the chief commissioner and his party to come to the palace to a conference. They went, Mr. Quentin, Col. Skene, the resident, Mr. Grimwood and three others. The palace gates were closed upon them and they were surrounded. All that we know absolutely now is that, refusing the Rajah's sole terms of unconditional surrender, they were massacred upon the spot, though there is a report that high words passed between the resident and the Rajah, and that the thing was done in the heat of warfare and not in cold blood. However that may be, it was undoubtedly an act of the blackest treachery and should open the eyes of the Government rather wider to the savage instincts of the tribes toward whom "moderate measures" are commended, with gifts of fine pieces of modern ammunition to snow our magnanimity and preserve their loyalty. The people who were left in the residency, including Mrs. Grimwood, escaped and were met after terrible barefoot marches. The servants and followers of the commissioner's party were allowed to go. The achievement, unparalleled in late years, of capturing and killing a chief commissioner and his party seemed to have satisfied the ambition of the tribe. In an engagement a day or two later, in which Lieut. Grant, with 80 Gurkhas and two guns, won his spurs by holding a small fort against 2,000 Manipuris, the Sanapati was killed, and since that the Rajah has written in apologetic terms to Lord Lansdowne disowning connection with the massacre, deeply concerned, doubtless, for his own neck. A large number of troops are marching to Kohima, a station near Manipur, upon the business of discipline. It is considered most unlikely, however, that they will meet with the slightest resistance. Where a fortnight ago an excited and fanatical army of 6,000 men occupied a strong position of defence, they will probably find a peaceful city whose quondam warriors have dispersed each to his hut and his crops and the recital of his valorous deeds. The annexation of the State of Manipur is a very likely result of the affair—and States have been annexed on slighter pretences. Then more troops from England to keep the place, more collectors to gather in the revenue, more young subalterns to be picked off by casual bullets—a three-line chronicle in the Englishman—a shallow grave where the soil is softest, and room for another Sadhurst cadet. The Rajah will probably not be hanged after all. Hanging princes has been an awkward business in India since Nuneomar's time. He will be brought to Calcutta and put comfortably away in a much finer house than he lived in before, with beautiful stucco pillars and many bathrooms. He will be given all his wives, and an allowance large enough to cover unlimited "Simpkin," and he will drive about in a gorgeous vehicle with two knock-kneed white horses through the fashionable haunts of Calcutta until he dies of unaccustomed luxury or at the hands of a secret enemy working arsenically through his cook.

NEWFOUNDLAND—That Bait Question.

Attorney-General Longley's recent assertion that the Nova Scotia fishermen would be ruined if deprived of the privilege of securing Newfoundland bait was made by the New York Tribune the ground of a charge that Canada had been deceiving the United States with regard to the extent of her bait supply. That paper, therefore, will scarcely be pleased to hear that the harbour of Georgetown, P. E. I., has lately been filled with Nova Scotia schooners purchasing bait. A correspondent of the Charlottetown Examiner says:—"Thousands and thousands of barrels of fish were in the waters of Georgetown harbour, and the fishermen of that town being provided with nets secured an immense haul. The vessels gave from \$1 to \$1.40 per barrel, and the fishermen had no trouble or expense saving to cast their nets into the water and load their boats. As much as ten barrels have been taken from one cast of an ordinary net. The men who were fitted out have made grand wages, from \$10 to \$15 a day being only common luck. And the work goes on yet, for not nearly all the Nova Scotia fleet have been supplied, and many of them will make a second trip. American schooners are in the harbour, and they are looking with longing eyes at bait their competitors are taking almost free, while they would have to get out a license at a cost of \$1.50 per ton before they could buy."

It is reported that the cost of President Harrison's journey to the West is \$25,000, and that the President foots the bill himself. Mr. Harrison has done more than merely refuse to charge the cost of his journey to the nation; he has declined to accept free train services from the railway companies over whose lines he has travelled.

The defection of the two Harringtons from his ranks may be accepted as conclusive evidence that the game is about up with Mr. Parnell. The two members in question, it may be mentioned, possess in high degree the instinct of political self-preservation. One of them, Mr. Timothy Harrington, controlled the entire machinery of the National League, which has now collapsed completely.

YOUNG FOLKS.

THE GOOD BOY PAUL.

BY A DAD.

Once upon a time there was a good little boy. You may not believe it but it was so, and I have heard tell of a good little girl, but I have nothing to say about that. The little boy I mean was a good boy and no mistake, and whenever there is such a thing as a little boy being good, or a good boy being little, then we should know all about him. This little boy was called Paul, and a very good name it is. You can't make nick-names out of it, nor shorten it like Ned or Bill, nor jam it round like Jack, nor put a head on it like Nanny, or make a fool of it like Peg or Dick. It's a first-rate name is Paul, though I do say that when our Paul was nicely dressed and clean and looked handsome, the bad boys shouted after him "Pretty Poll," as if he was a parrot with a green ulster on him, and one day when he was bringing in a little kitten under his arm one naughty boy said to another, "Bill," he says, "you can't tell me what is that there gone round the corner."

"Yes, I can," Bill says, "it's a Polly-gone."

"No, it isn't, it's a Polly Puss." But our Paul didn't heed these naughty boys and went on being good and every one liked him especially his two brothers and two sisters. He was the youngest of five, and when he was very little he cried ever so much and his rude brother Ned said he was the little pig that cried all the way home. For Jack was the pig that went to market, Ned the pig that stopped at home, Peg the pig that got bread and butter, and Nan the pig that got none, and our good Paul was the pig that cried—and he did cry—all the way home and all the way out. Cried while he was out and while he was home again.

He cried so much when he was little that every one knew he would be good when he grew big. He was good, however, and the other pigs I mean the other children, were as mad as mad could be when his father and mother made so much over him. This was after he stopped crying, but every one remembered all about it, and they all said they were just as good as he was when they were little, and, indeed if you went to that, better.

"We never cried like he did," they all said, the next minute they disputed about this and then fought about it; and Paul only looked on as much as to say, "See what it is to be good."

One day—you know everything happens one day or another—one day they were all allowed to go out and play in the green park, where they had big trees called forests, and it was great fun to talk of bears and lions, and bad old cows, and good little grass birds and all that. The pig that went to market led the party and all the others followed,—Paul the good and Ned the naughty and Peg and Nan. The two boys and two girls joined hands around with Paul in the middle, and they told him he hadn't cried for a long time and that they would like to hear him now, and they howled and yelled around him and said they would fix him now for crying when he got big. Then he got all the toys, one said; and all the nice candies, another said; and all the nice clothes, another said; and was taken everywhere, the other said.

"I'll get the big ram to hit you in the eye," said Nan and off she went for the ram, and Paul cried of course.

"I'll get the wolf to eat you up like little Red Riding Hood," said Peg and she set off on a run for the wolf.

"I'll get the nosceris," says Ned, "and he'll take you up on his horn," and away he went.

"I'll get the big, big lion," says Jack, "and he'll gobble you in one mouthful," and he was gone for the lion.

So Paul was left standing alone and he howled just as bad as if he was a baby again. His father was two miles away in his office drawing a bill and he heard Paul's cry, and knew it of course; every one in the town knew it, so he started up town to see what was the matter. The first turn he came to the old ram was tearing round the corner making straight for the park and it surprised Paul's eye. The next street the wolf made up for the park but kept his eye on the ram; the nosceris galloped along after the wolf and the lion dashed after them all. The wolf got hold of the ram and was tearing it to pieces, when the nosceris came up and made a meal of them both and was looking around for Paul when the lion jumped on to his back and then there was such a row. The lion bit him and clawed him and whipt him with his tail and stood him on his snout and played with him and then eat him all up. By this time Paul's father came along and he shook his stick at the lion and the big lion trotted away into the forest again. He couldn't eat another bite, and Paul the good ran to meet his papa and they laughed about it all the way home. But Jack and Nan and Ned were all covered up in bed when all this happened in the park.

The almost unprecedented success of the Newfoundland seal fishery this year constitutes one ray of sunshine in the island colony's gloomy skies. The value of the seals brought in is estimated by good judges at a million dollars, and they were taken by nineteen steamers and a few sailing vessels, carrying 5,000 men, in six or seven weeks. Notwithstanding this great capture, moreover, the prices of oil and skins have not gone down, this being due, no doubt, to the comparative failure of the fisheries elsewhere.

Victoria, B. C., has many grievances against its young rival Vancouver, but the latest is, in some respects, the most distressing. It is that in an "illustrated souvenir" recently published by the Vancouver World, the capital of the province has been literally wiped off the face of the earth. On the cover of the souvenir is a picture of the western hemisphere in which Vancouver occupies a prominent place, while, as the Colonist says, "Vancouver Island is hardly seen alongside of it, and Victoria is not there at all. A slight examination of the engraving shows that Victoria was on the plate originally, its name projecting considerably into the Pacific Ocean, but that it was by some envious and very small-minded person scratched out." We see no remedy, however, for this wanton slight save the publication of another map of America, with the name of Victoria extending nearly to Japan, and a hole in the ground represented at the spot where the city of Vancouver should appear.