

# THE WEEKS' NEWS.

CANADIAN

The rate of taxation will be 1 1/2 mills on the dollar in Winnipeg this year.

It is thought that Winnipeg's population will amount to 30,000 under the new census.

A new labor movement to be known as the Industrial Brotherhood of America has been partly organized at Woodstock.

Bush fires are reported to be doing great damage in the Rocky Mountain districts.

It is suspected that a good deal of opium is being smuggled from Kingston into the United States.

The council of the Toronto Board of Trade has protested against the imposition of a tax on outside commercial travellers by the municipal authorities of Victoria, B. C.

Mr. William Stewart, a blind law student, heads the list in the results of the final examination in connection with the Law School of Ontario.

Sir Antoine Aime Dorion, Chief Justice of Quebec, died at his residence in Montreal Sunday morning at half-past seven o'clock.

Teemer has challenged Gaudin to row three races at two, three, and four miles, for \$1,000 or \$2,500 a side, on any course in Canada or the United States.

Port Arthur is complaining because the C. P. R. steamers pass them by the dock at Fort William.

The hop growers of Prince Edward and East Northumberland have petitioned the Government to increase the duty on imported hops to 15 cents per pound to protect the native industry.

It is reported that the directors of the Grand Trunk Railway Company have ordered a general reduction of salaries—five per cent. upon those between \$500 and \$750, and ten per cent. upon those above \$750.

A petition has been unanimously signed in Regina to have every Wednesday afternoon in June, July and August proclaimed a civic holiday. The Board of Trade and Town Council favor the scheme.

Notice of motion was given Monday by Senator Boulton to the effect that no reciprocity treaty be made between the Dominion and the United States involving discrimination against Great Britain or any other country.

Senator Melnyk, of British Columbia, gave notice of motion for the appointment of a committee to report on the advisability of establishing a mint in the Dominion capable of coining all the gold, silver, and copper currency needed in Canada.

One of the cattle on board the Lake Huron, from Montreal, suspected of being affected with pleuro-pneumonia was slaughtered by the inspector at Liverpool. The lungs were sent to the Government analyst in London, who telegraphed that there was not the slightest trace of the disease, so the cargo of the Lake Huron was released.

UNITED STATES.

A theatre for coloured actors will probably soon be erected in Philadelphia. It will be the only play-house of the kind in America.

Judge Breckenridge, of St. Louis, while speaking at the Presbyterian General Assembly in Detroit fell dead from heart disease.

R. Moffat Neale, deposed some time ago from the pulpit of the First Congregational Church of London, Ont., has been ejected from the pastorate of the Universalist church of Athens, Pa.

The boycott of the lumber firms in New York by the labor unions continues, and building operations in New York and Brooklyn are paralyzed.

Miss Mary Elizabeth Mann, of Washington, has given \$80,000 in trust as an endowment for a cathedral in that city.

President Francis W. Kennedy, of the suspended Spring Garden National Bank of Philadelphia, has been taken to the county prison in default of bail.

A monument to the memory of the Fenian "patriot" Edward O'Kelly was unveiled at Newark, N. J., on Saturday.

Green Wells, colored, shot and killed John Fly at Columbia, Tenn., on Tuesday, and was captured and lynched a few hours later.

Russel Harrison, son of the president, says his father will not be a candidate for the presidency in 1892 unless the Republican leaders insist on it.

Proceedings to dissolve the New York Mutual Live Stock Insurance Company, on the ground that it has been doing a fraudulent business, have been brought by the attorney-general.

The Indian Plenty-Horses has been acquitted of the murder of Lieut. Casey during the late outbreak in Dakota, the judge charging the jury to that effect.

The United States authorities are making arrangements for breeding reindeer on St. Lawrence Island, Behring Sea, for the purpose of supplying them to the natives of Alaska, to be used instead of dogs for sledding.

Henry Phillips, of Taylorstown, W. Va., is believed to have upset a lamp while intoxicated on Saturday night and set fire to his house. Phillips, his wife and children were burned to death.

The American consul at Halifax has notified Secretary Blaine that a French warship had refused to allow Americans to take or buy bait at St. George's Bay, Nfld., a right which they claim under the treaty of 1818.

John Crerar's will, leaving large sums of money to charities and religious institutions, is being disputed in the Chicago Circuit Court by residents of Ontario and Manitoba, who claim to be cousins of the deceased.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England's reserve now amounts to £19,000,000.

There were 319 deaths from influenza in London last week.

Mr. Gladstone is obliged to stay at Hawarden for another fortnight. His recent illness left traces in his lungs and a bad cough.

At the Templars' congress in Edinburgh a proposal was made for a grand international congress at Chicago during the world's fair.

It is reported that telegrams containing the substance of Mr. Gladstone's letter on the Jewish question have been stopped on the Russian frontier.

Lord Salisbury recently lost a favorite servant by diphtheria at Hatfield house, and the next day he had the whole castle

drainage overhauled at an expense of several hundred pounds.

The Earl of Clancarty died suddenly last week and Viscount Clunlo, the husband of Belle Bilton, the music hall singer, becomes Earl of Clancarty and Belle becomes the Countess.

IN GENERAL.

Thirty thousand Jews have been given notice to quit Warsaw.

Another battle is said to have taken place between British and Portuguese in South Africa, in which the British were victorious.

There has been another marked advance in the price of gold in Buenos Ayres, the premium metal going up to 32 1/2 per cent. premium on Friday. Failures are expected.

Baron Rothschild, who recently lost \$10,000,000 in speculation, told a friend that his opinion of himself could not be put into words.

It is reported anarchy prevails in the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific, and that numerous conflicts have occurred, in which 600 natives were killed.

The discovery of four large boxes of dynamite in the Custom's Department of the French Exhibition in Moscow was partly the reason for the delay of the Czar's visit to that city.

Evelyn Leal, who was arrested for engaging in a swindling marriage scheme in Paris, marrying a host of men for the valuable presents she received, has been sentenced to six months imprisonment.

The French have seized St. George's Bay, Nfld., and assumed territorial possession of the waters, refusing permission to the Newfoundlanders to either fish or sell bait.

Germany's squadron of evolution will be sent out in two divisions of three battle ships, a dispatch boat, and seven torpedo boats each. They will be manned by 250 officers and 5,600 seamen.

The Latourial, the new steamer of the Compagnie Generale Transatlantique, had a trial trip on Thursday, when she attained the high speed of twenty knots an hour. She will sail for New York on June 20.

The British ship Neptune was recently driven ashore off the coast of Natal and all were drowned except five persons. The crew were captured by Zulus, who subjected them to horrible tortures under which three of them died. The other two were rescued by Boer hunters.

## "ONE KISS BEFORE PARTING."

The Request With Which a Marchioness Astonished a Young Shopman.

A lady of fashion had been loitering for nearly an hour in a fashionable music shop recently. She had purchased a copy of nearly every piece of music that had a sentimental title, and had sent out to her carriage a whole portmanteau full of "Nove"—going through every mood of the feeling, past, present, or future—and was following, their example when she paused upon the step as if meditating whether she should take it or some other step that was evidently turning itself over in her mind.

The shopman, who had been somewhat moved by the tender tone of voice in which she had asked him, "Wilt thou love me then as now?" watched her with an anxiety that betrayed itself too plainly in the adjustment of his hair. Suddenly the lady seemed resolved, as with one bound she cleared the pavement, and breathless, pale, her auburn ringlets fluttering in the wind, stood once more before the admiring shopman.

"I had nearly forgotten," she said, in a voice that seemed to veil her blushing words: "dear! dear! I cannot tell where my head is to-day! I came back to ask you if by chance"—here she paused, as if to take new courage; whilst the trembling shopman posted his two thumbs elegantly on the mahogany counter, and leant his body inquiringly forward—"to ask you to be kind enough to give me one kiss before parting."

"M-a-a-a-d-a-m!" exclaimed the astonished shopman.

"I want you," repeated the marchioness, "to let me have one kiss before parting—one will do, if you please."

She raised her beautiful blue eyes full upon his, and met them boldly and unblushingly. She then, without betraying any emotion, repeated her question, adding, as calmly as possible, "If you cannot give it me now, I will call some other time."

He could doubt no longer! Springing over the counter, he seized hold of the lady's fair form, and then and there gave the kiss she so earnestly begged for previous to departure. To his great astonishment, the only return the lady gave was a box on the ears. This was followed by a volley of blows dealt by her parasol over his head, which was accompanied with an equal number of shrieks, that never terminated till the police came into the shop.

The affair was carried to the nearest police court but was soon dismissed upon its being explained that "One Kiss Before Parting" was the name of a song which the unsophisticated shopman, blissfully green from his native fields, had never heard of before. It is a favourite joke afterward to ask the lady whenever she was at the piano, if she would mind giving just "One kiss before parting."

## Pain in a Cut-off Foot.

The theory that a man can feel pain in an amputated limb is still a subject of controversy. A physician who believes it says:—"Many of the nerves that furnish communication between the brain are not injured in their activity by the amputation of their lower portion, and convey sensation as readily as ever. The brain fails to recognize the fact that function of the nerve has changed, and that the part in which it formerly terminated exists no longer. Therefore, when a sensation is felt conveyed by a nerve that in the unamputated body led to the foot, the feeling is the same as if the foot were still in place. If certain nerves in an amputated leg be touched the feeling is exactly the same as if the foot were touched, and the sensation of pain is felt not where it is applied, but where the mind has been in the habit of receiving communications from the nerve in question."

The calendar of the English Court of Divorce contains no fewer than 189 cases for hearing during the approaching term. The principals in the suits are drawn from all classes and conditions of society, and range all the way from an earl and a countess down to a pair of ill-mated and dissatisfied ballet-dancers.

## A NEW EXPEDITION TO AFRICA.

The French Sent It Out So Quietly That Nobody Heard of It for Weeks.

The French very quietly have sent a new expedition to Africa, and no one outside the promoters of the enterprise heard anything about it until it was far under way. In December last the Committee in French Africa was formed in Paris for the purpose of promoting exploration and French trade in the interior of Africa. In a month after its organization it had perfected its plans and the leaders of the expedition were on their way to Africa to carry out the projects of the committee. We have already reported the fact that Mr. Paul Crampel, nearly a year ago, ascended the Mobangi tributary of the Congo, with a large expedition, for the purpose of reaching the most northern part of its course, and then pushing northwest over 700 miles through the unexplored territory between the Mobangi and Lake Tchad. In the opinion of the Committee on French Africa, the work of Crampel would be "gobbed" of half its value unless a second large expedition was sent to establish posts among the tribes with whom he may now be making treaties, and to provide for the establishment of French enterprise in the countries he is traversing. His expedition, from which nothing has been heard for months, is supposed to be far on its way to the lake, and if he has been favored by fortune, he has placed many tribes in the unknown country in the basin of the Shari, and on the outskirts of Kagirmi, under the protection of France. The new expedition, which the committee planned, was organized to take out a larger quantity of trade goods and other material than Crampel carried on his journey, and to make permanent establishments along his route.

The expedition was placed under charge of Mr. Jean Dybowski, with whom four other white men were associated. The party went directly to Senegal, where 42 Laptots or soldiers in France's native army in Senegambia, were enlisted. They are armed with repeating rifles. The party, with a great quantity of supplies they sailed south, and they should have arrived at Lougo, a little north of the Congo, about ten days ago. At that point they expected to hire a large number of carriers, and make the journey overland to Stanley Pool, where they will embark on French vessels, and steam up the Congo and the Mobangi to Crampel's furthest camping place on that river.

The expedition has been instructed in no case to use firearms against the natives except as a last resort, to take nothing forcibly from them, and to pay them a just price in merchandise for everything received. Unlike most of the expeditions to which the natives of interior Africa have thus far been accustomed, the commercial element will be a very prominent feature of this enterprise, and the presence of merchants in the party, who will buy whatever can profitably be shipped down the Mobangi, will accentuate the pacific character of the enterprise. It is expected also that the scientific men connected with the party will render considerable service to science in the great unknown region. In this way the Committee on French Africa hope to extend the influence of France from the Congo to Lake Tchad.

It is particularly noteworthy that at this time the French have two expeditions now pushing eastward to Lake Tchad from the upper and the lower Niger, and that they hope soon to send expeditions across the Sahara to the same goal. Before many years elapse fully expect that Algeria will be connected with Lake Tchad by rail. This famous fresh water sea is, therefore, the point toward which French enterprises in Algeria and Tunis, the Sudan and the Congo are converging, and it is the policy of France to extend its interests from these various points on three sides of the lake, until they form a junction upon the banks of Lake Tchad. They have entered upon this great scheme with much enthusiasm, and they believe they will thus link together all the great territories they control in north, northwest, and central Africa.

## In Prison 35 Years

Two gray-haired men arrived in Chicago from New York last Tuesday night. They were very feeble and a glance told that they were foreigners. They were George and Lloyd Beatty, twin brothers, 71 years of age, from Birmingham, England. Both men have spent the last 35 years of their lives in Millbank prison. They are now on their way to a son and nephew who lives in Pueblo, Col.

The story which they told shows the uncertainty of circumstantial evidence. According to their story they were arrested 35 years ago last November, charged with the murder of a neighbor with whom they were known to have had trouble. Both men protested their innocence, but as they were alone and could produce no witnesses to prove an alibi, their story was not believed. They were convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for life. Lloyd was unmarried, but George had a wife and a son 13 years of age. The wife died of a broken heart within three years after her husband's imprisonment. Albert, the son, came to America soon after his mother's death to free himself of the odium of being the son of a murderer, which clung to him as long as he remained in the neighborhood where he was known. The two brothers served in prison at hard labor, suffering not only from the loss of their freedom, but also from the knowledge of their innocence. On April 28 last a convict named Churchill, who was serving a 10 year term in the same prison with them, died with consumption. On his death bed he confessed having committed the murder for which the Beatty brothers were suffering a living death. The officials made the necessary investigation. The dying convict's story was found to be true. They were released and came to America to spend the rest of their ruined lives with the son and nephew.

## In Training.

There are a good many in active training for aquatic sports who will do well to read the opinion of Mr. William Beach, a champion oarsman, Australia, who says: "I have found St. Jacobs Oil of greatest service in training. For stiffness, cramps, muscular pains and soreness, it is invaluable. I always keep a bottle with me. It cures rheumatism." This is standard authority for athletes.

The Newfoundland Legislature on Tuesday night passed the Act to the end of 1892 giving power to enforce the French treaties, the London delegates hoping thereby to procure the withdrawal of Lord Knutsford's permanent bill.

## KING KHAMA WEDS AGAIN.

A Ruler Who Has Only One Wife, and Moves 30,000 People to New Homes.

King Khama of the Bangwato, in Bechuanaland, is one of the most noted rulers in Africa, both because he rules a fairly civilized people and has wide influence, and also because he is a Christian who is most consistent in following his adopted faith. Many a time Khama has been urged to follow the example of other native rulers, and take a large number of wives. He, however, declared that such conduct was not in accordance with Bible teaching, and he lived for many years happily with one wife, whose name was Mabesi, and who had great influence among her people. She, like her husband, was a Christian, though she grew up to womanhood surrounded by all the influences of heathenism. In talking with her country women, she always profoundly impressed them by calling their attention again and again to the fact that Christianity improves the position of the women.

About two years ago this good woman died, and on Oct. 9, last year, Khama was married again, though his 30,000 subjects, who live in his big town of Palapye, did not know of his coming marriage until the day before the ceremony was performed. A few months earlier his son, Seklioma, had been married with a great deal of ceremony, but the King's own marriage was a very simple affair. He desired to make it as private as possible, without noise and without notice. His first wife had been dead about a year when Khama's counsellors urged him to take another wife. His choice finally fell upon the widow of one of King Sechele's sons, herself the daughter of a native king. She also is a Christian. Khama did not take his people into his confidence until the lady who was to be his wife, arrived at Palapye. The next day they were married, and the day after he was attending to his usual public duties in his quiet active way.

As a statesman, there is no doubt that Khama has outstripped all other Africans. He has always valued the influence of the whites, and has encouraged white influences in his country. He does not permit strong drink to enter his domain. As an instance of his great energy may be mentioned his latest exploit in the removal of his great town of Shoshong to a new site about seventy-five miles northeast of his old abode. Shoshong had grown more and more unsuitable as the site of a city on account of the scarcity of water. Khama finally decided to remove the entire people to the fertile and well-watered lands in the northeast. He selected a beautiful tract, with plenty of timber, for the new home of his people, and in August and September, 1889, he laid out the new town. It covers about twenty square miles, and the 30,000 people who acknowledge Khama as their ruler, moved to it almost simultaneously. The old town was then burned. The name of the new town is Palapye. Although it was built so rapidly it is a substantial city. The people live in comfortable, well built, red clay, thatched cottages, in whose doorways each owner is seen sitting in the evening in peace. The immense trees give abundant shade, and under the more favorable circumstances Khama's people will certainly enjoy a greater prosperity than ever before.

## The Extraordinary Drill of the Russian Cossacks.

Gen. Kostanda, Governor of Moscow, last week permitted the representatives of some Paris journals to visit the barracks of Chadynskoi, which are occupied by a regiment of Cossacks of the Don, and here is the description which one of the writers gives of the wonderful performances of the cavalry of the Czar:

"The drill of the Cossacks is something marvellous. We came to witness it just at the moment when Col. Ilovaiski rode up at a full gallop in front of the squadrons in line. In this country the commander of a regiment never appears before his troops without saluting them and pronouncing the following words: 'Dobrovo molodtzy!' ('Good morning my fine fellows!') To this salutation the entire regiment responds, 'We wish your lordship good health!'

The troops then scattered, and the manoeuvring began. It was simply astounding, and the Frenchmen who witnessed it, ten in number, on the invitation of Col. Ilovaiski, will never forget it as long as they live.

"Imagine the most extravagant equestrian programme of a circus, the complete repertoire of Buffalo Bill's Indians, enriched by the most extraordinary variations—everything that is delicate, comical, magnificent, and wild in the equestrian art. All this was displayed before us for two long hours by a thousand men in a tempest of dust and movement sufficient to make the coolest head dizzy. We saw horses bounding like panthers and men jumping like monkeys. We saw cavalrymen booted, with their carbines across their backs and their sabres in their hands, charging while standing upright upon their saddles. Others would pass at full speed beside Cossacks stretched upon the ground, pick them up like pocket handkerchiefs, and carry them off across the groups of their saddles. Others again would pivot upon their saddles and play all the antics of circus clowns. One horse tripping upon some obstacle, apparently rolled completely over the rider. We thought he was killed upon the spot; but he jumped up, laughing heartily while he rearranged his damaged trousers.

"When the manoeuvre was finished the defile began. Thrice the squadrons defiled before their Colonel, first at a walk, then at a trot, and lastly at a charge. The charge was something terrific. The Cossacks are armed and equipped in such a manner that at a distance it is impossible either to see or to hear them. The uniforms are sombre, the scabbards are of leather and their weapons are darkened. There is no flashing or clashing of steel, and little or no sound. And yet the whole troop of men and horses pass noiselessly by at full speed, like a live squall. The Colonel scrutinized the appearance of each squadron, and satisfied with the performance, shouted, 'Karacho!' (Very good!) to which the double row of Cossacks replied, 'Rady starata, vashe ryelokobogorodie!' ('We will do still better yet, your lordship!') And the squall passes off.

"It would be impossible to give a full description of such an exciting and splendid spectacle.

Bridges—"They tell me you don't like the new minister very well." Brooks—"I like him well enough, but his sermons are too confoundedly short. I don't realize that I have been asleep at all."

# Purify

The importance of keeping the blood in a pure condition is universally known, and yet there are very few people who have perfectly pure blood.

The taint of scrofula, salt rheum, or other foul humor is hereditarily transmitted for generations, causing untold suffering, and we also accumulate poison and germs of disease from the air we breathe, the food we eat, or the water we drink. There is nothing more conclusively proven than the positive power of Hood's Sarsaparilla over all these evils.

# Your

blood. This when fairly expelled every serofula or removes which causes catarrh, neutralizes the acidity and cures rheumatism, drives out the germs of malaria, blood poisoning, etc. It also vitalizes and enriches the blood, thus overcoming that tired feeling, and building up the whole system. In its preparation, its medicinal merit, and the wonderful cures it accomplishes Hood's Sarsaparilla is Peculiar to itself. Thousands testify to its success, and the best advertising Hood's Sarsaparilla receives is the hearty endorsement of its army of friends. Every testimonial we publish, and every statement we make on behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla may be relied upon as strictly true in every respect.

# Blood

If you need a good blood purifier or building up medicine, be sure to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Further information and statements of cures sent free to all who address us as below.

# Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists, \$1.50 six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

## Well-Posted Cattle.

Fair Maiden (a summer boarder)—How savagely that cow looks at me.

Farmer Haysseed—It's your red parasol, mum.

Fair Maiden—Dear me! I knew it was a little out of fashion, but I didn't suppose a country cow would notice it.

# "German Syrup"

For Throat and Lungs

"I have been ill for Hemorrhage about five years, have had the best Five Years. medical advice, and I took the first

"dose in some doubt. This resulted in a few hours easy sleep. There was no further hemorrhage till next day, when I had a slight attack which stopped almost immediately. By the third day all trace of blood had disappeared and I had recovered much strength. The fourth day I sat up in bed and ate my dinner, the first solid food for two months. Since that time I have gradually gotten better and am now able to move about the house. My death was daily expected and my recovery has been a great surprise to my friends and the doctor. There can be no doubt about the effect of German Syrup, as I had an attack just previous to its use. The only relief was after the first dose." J. R. LOUGHEAD, Adelaide, Australia.

## Honours Easy.

Mrs. Wedsoon (poutingly)—"Mrs. Old-wife next door has two new dresses to my one."

Mr. Wedsoon (spouse No. 2)—"Yes, my dear, but you've had two new husbands to her one."

## No Place for Little Boys.

Mother—"Johnny, leave the room, my dear; your father has just smashed his thumb."

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