

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

Mr. E. E. Danbec, a St. Eustache parish lawyer, was drowned recently.

Kingston is going to name a park after the late Premier, and may possibly erect a monument to him in it.

An Icelandic named Halidson was swept over the gunwale of a steamer in Lake Winnipeg on Wednesday, and was drowned.

The murder of a woman at a farm near Woodlands, Man., by a young Englishman, the *protege* of the victim's brother-in-law, is announced in a despatch from Marquette. The body was found in a well.

John MacMahon fell into a mine at Anthracite, Western Territories of Canada, on Wednesday, falling 250 feet. He was taken to Calgary, and the doctors think he will live, although he has several bones broken.

At a meeting of the committee of the Western Football Association, held in Toronto on Saturday, it was decided not to send a Canadian team to England and Scotland this fall, fixtures for which had already been made.

The latest crop reports state that the recent rains have in many districts been of inestimable value. Hay was too far injured to be saved, but the cereal crops show much improvement.

A Niagara Falls despatch says that a boss Chinaman at Toronto takes contracts to land Chinese in New York and has been doing a large smuggling business. The method is to bring them in via Vancouver, and get them ticketed on through sleepers from Toronto to New York, via the Erie flyer, which crosses the bridge at 3 a.m. The Celestials tucked away in their berths, escape detection at the frontier. Two Chinamen were nabbed yesterday and that's how the cat escaped.

The Dominion Messenger Pigeon Association reports that lofts are fast becoming established all over the Dominion, and that an entire chain of lofts connecting Sable Isle, on the Atlantic, with Sarnia, Ont., is now almost completed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach believes that the passing of a law to exclude Jews from England would be harmful to Great Britain.

The Primitive Methodist Conference at Northampton has passed a resolution censuring the Prince of Wales for his connection with the baccarat scandal.

The Irish Land bill was read a third time in the English House of Commons, Mr. La-bouchere's amendment for its rejection being lost by 225 to 96 votes.

The Princess of Wales has started a subscription among the wives of army officers for the benefit of Mrs. Grimwood in recognition of her heroic conduct during the recent trouble in Manipur.

Sir Edward Stanhope, English Secretary of State for War, said in the House of Commons that, in regard to the baccarat scandal, he had been authorized to say that the Prince of Wales, on reviewing his action, admitted that he had committed an error of judgment.

There has been an outbreak of pleuropneumonia among cattle at York, Eng. The authorities have ordered 200 head to be killed.

The operation of the Crimes Act has ceased in the counties in Ireland promised by Secretary Balfour.

The Marquis of Londonderry has offered his tenants the option of acquiring their holdings upon reasonable terms.

Owing to the dullness in trade 26,000 Welsh tin plate workers have been locked out for the month of July.

London bus strikers resolved on Friday to accept the employers' offer of twelve hours' work per day and a slight increase in wages. Traffic will be resumed to-day.

In reply to a Jewish petition Lord Salisbury promises to consult the Turkish ambassador to ascertain whether British influence would induce the Sultan to consent to Jews settling in Palestine.

The name of Sir William Gordon Cumming, under the date of June 10, was removed from the list of officers in the army, as her Majesty has no further occasion for his services.

The British steamer Lake Huron, from Liverpool for Montreal, has been sighted in latitude 53 north, longitude 34 west, proceeding under sail, her engines being out of order.

It is said the Prince of Wales owes \$1,000,000 borrowed money to Mr. Arthur Wilson, at whose house the celebrated games of baccarat were played.

Mr. Gladstone is confined to his bed by an indisposition, which is said to be of such a trivial nature that his physicians have not been called to attend him.

Sir William Gordon Cumming and his bride received a most cordial welcome upon their arrival at Forres, Scotland, near which burgh Altyre, the baronet's estate, is situated.

The Irish bishops, finding that the cost of maintaining members of Parliament is a heavy parochial drain, are working to secure the return of wealthier candidates at the next general election, who will form the nucleus of a new Catholic party.

The strike of the London carpenters has been in progress for six weeks. The employers are importing men from Germany to take the places of the strikers, and are likely to obtain a full working force.

UNITED STATES.

Four persons were drowned at Rockford, Ill., Sunday, by the capsizing of a boat.

The Oddfellows of Chicago propose to erect a sixteen-story temple at a cost of \$1,000,000.

The agreement for a closed season in the Behring Sea has been signed in Washington by the representatives of the British and United States Governments.

Reports from Southeastern Kansas say that the wheat, corn and oat crops will be destroyed throughout a large section owing to an overflow from the Red River and its tributaries.

While playing with matches, two children at Fostoria, O., set fire to a barn and were burned to death.

The Colorado Methodist conference has decided to admit women as lay delegates.

Mrs. Harriet Smith of Deep Creek Valley, Pa., committed suicide by starvation as a result of the death of her daughter.

In counting \$70,000,000 in the treasury vault at Washington a discrepancy of but one dollar was discovered.

The venerable Col. Whitney, of Dixon, Ill., who celebrated his hundredth birthday last January, and who was a Mason since 1817, died on Friday.

The drought in the neighborhood of Neenah Wis., is the worst ever experienced. Hardly anything will be raised this year.

A wealthy but eccentric citizen of Oyster Bay, L. I., named John Van Cott; spent several days building a platform from which to hang himself.

The United States authorities complain of the very extensive smuggling operations of the Canadians along the north-west boundary line.

James L. Edwards, a New York actor, was found dead in his bed at Chicago yesterday morning. He had taken an overdose of morphine.

In a duel with knives at Pickens' Mills, Ala., on Wednesday, Robert Stockton, an extensive planter, had his jugular cut by William Martin, a prominent mill owner. Martin was wounded.

It is rumored that President Harrison has decided to appoint ex-Governor Gilbert A. Pierce, of North Dakota, as United States representative to China.

The expert accountants engaged in investigating the affairs of ex-City Treasurer Bardsley, of Philadelphia, have found that he has misappropriated \$445,000, and the end is not yet.

A despatch from Denver says the name of Rev. Samuel Small has been dropped from the membership roll of the M. E. church, because of alleged shortage in his accounts as president of the Methodist University at Ogden, Utah.

It is stated that the defalcation of Julius Merzbacher, the Spanish American agent of the New York Life Insurance Company, amounts to nearly \$1,000,000. Merzbacher led a very fast life. Besides indulging in stock speculation he squandered a great deal of money on wine, women and horses.

President Harrison has caused to be presented a gold watch and medal to the captain and gold watches and chains to the first and third officers of the British steamer Allen Shaw for rescuing the crew of the schooner Electric Light.

IN GENERAL.

The gripe is still epidemic in the Magdalen Islands. There is no fishing, and the factories have been closed.

In response to the protests of the foreign diplomatic representatives at Peking the Emperor of China has ordered the Chinese authorities to protect all foreigners and to punish the natives who took part in the recent riots.

An innocent pamphlet on the Jewish question has been ordered to be burned by the entire committee of the Czar's orthodox Ministers, and many persons think if the present policy is continued human beings will soon meet a similar fate.

The eruption of Mount Vesuvius continues and the flowing lava now threatens to reach the observatory.

There is considerable agitation among the natives of some of the Samoan Islands with a view to unseating Malietoa and putting Matafa on the throne.

The balance sheet of the liquidators of the Barings shows that houses to be liable for £7,000,000 with assets of £8,875,000.

A bill for the sale of Portuguese colonies has been presented to the Chamber of Deputies.

Arnold White, Baron Hirsch's agent, has wired the Rothschilds from Kieff that the reports of the wholesale emigration of Russian Jews to England are unfounded.

Earth tremors, sometimes of terrifying violence, continue in the Verona (Italy) District, threatening the complete destruction of the town.

Karl Richter has been arrested on a New York steamer in Hamburg, being wanted for robbing the Anglo-German Bank of a quarter of a million marks.

M. Eiffel, the daring civil engineer who conceived the tower in Paris which bears his name, has just obtained permission to build a railroad up the Jungfrau to his dwelling.

Two brokers on the Berlin Boerse were fined on Wednesday for starting false rumours in regard to the health of the Emperor with the object of depressing the funds.

At Buenos Ayres on Wednesday gold closed at 301 per cent. premium. The Senate has passed a bill suspending gold payments for six weeks.

The Brigands who, on June 1, captured several passengers on a train near Tchereskoj and carried them to the mountains, where they were kept till a heavy ransom was paid, are retreating toward the Black Sea.

A terrible accident occurred on a Swiss railway on Friday. An excursion train broke through a bridge and sixty persons were killed outright, while hundreds were badly injured.

The decision to persecute M. de Lesseps and the directors of the Panama Canal Company is regarded in Paris as a weak measure, and it is thought will complete the ruin of the enterprise.

The Czar of Russia will celebrate his silver wedding next November, in a moderate fashion, near Copenhagen. Immediately thereafter, if he visited, he will visit Emperor William in Berlin or Potsdam.

It is asserted that the French Government's demand that the Czar make a definite declaration as to the attitude he would assume in the event of a Franco-German war has only obtained the vaguest response, committing Russia to nothing.

Despatches from Mozambique announce that great excitement prevails there owing to the fact that Chief Gonveia, with 4,000 followers, has revolted against Portuguese authority in favor of a British protectorate.

Numerous meetings of the Socialists are being held throughout Prussia to protest against the retention of the corn duties, but they persist in disturbing Liberal meetings having the same object.

The Senaputti who took an active part in the recent Manipur outbreak has been found guilty of rebelling against the Empress of India and of abetting the massacre of Chief Commissioner Quinton, has been condemned to be hanged.

The Jewish persecution is extending to all foreigners in Russia, especially to German, Polish and Tartar.

Notwithstanding the fact that the whiskey trust has secured control of the Schufeldt and Calumet distilleries, its troubles have not ceased. A syndicate with \$250,000 capital has perfected plans for the construction of a mammoth anti-trust distillery at Peking.

In a special cable interview with a Bulgarian statesman, he says that Russia, when she makes a big coup, will not be satisfied with Constantinople, but will demand the Dardanelles as well. He does not think she will be ready for fighting for another year.

The Germans recently captured by the Turkish brigands, and released a few days ago, have arrived at Dresden. Banker Pafa has died in consequence of wounds inflicted by the brigands.

KING MENELEK'S LETTER.

He informs the King of Italy That He Will Not be Imposed Upon.

The fact is well known that serious trouble exists between the King of Italy and Menelek, the new King of Abyssinia, over an article in the treaty concluded some time ago between the two countries. The green book, which has just been published in Rome, contains an interesting letter written by the King of Abyssinia to King Humbert in which he gives his side of the case. It was agreed that the Italian translation of the treaty written in Abyssinian should be an exact equivalent of the original. The Abyssinian text of article 17 of this said:

"His Majesty, the King of Abyssinia, may, if he wishes, avail himself of the good offices of the Italian Government in regulating his relationship with other powers."

The Italian translation, however, has it: "His Majesty, the King of Abyssinia, consents to avail himself of the good offices of the Italian Government, &c."

The Italian version was the treaty as it was signed in Rome by King Humbert and the envoys of King Menelek. When Menelek became aware of this falsification he wrote the letter to King Humbert which appears in the green book. Here are some extracts:

"I wish to call your attention to article 19 of the treaty of Ucciali, in which it is stipulated that the texts of the treaty in our two languages shall exactly agree. But article 17 says that I consent to avail myself of the good offices of Italy, &c. But I have not consented to surrender to Italy my power to treat independently with European governments in the affairs I have with those nations. When Count Antonelli drew up this treaty with me I told him that the treaty must be plainly expressed in this matter. He replied: 'If you desire it, you may avail yourself of our assistance; if not, you are free to dispense with our services in your relations with other powers.' I replied: 'On that basis I make a treaty with Italy.'"

"I have not accepted up to this time any obligation, and I tell you to-day that I am not the man to accept such a proposal, and should not be the man to ask me to accept it. I hope now that for the honor of your friend, you will have the error which appears in article 17, corrected, and that you will point out this error to the friendly powers to whom you have communicated the treaty."

Whatever degree of civilization the King of Abyssinia may have attained, it will probably be admitted that this is a manly letter. Menelek does not propose to sacrifice his self-respect and rights as a ruler and become the mere tool of Italy. There is no prospect now that Italy will succeed in enforcing her interpretation of the treaty. When Count Antonelli returned to Shoa to coax the King to submit to the treaty as it was signed at Rome he met with a very cold reception. The King refused to see him at all for some days, and finally granted him an interview only to upbraid him in bitter language and to command him never again to set foot in his territory. He believes Antonelli betrayed him, and it is evident that the Count's usefulness as Italy's ambassador in Abyssinia is at an end.

Not the Girl.

An unpleasant surprise was that which *Parkson's Weekly* describes in an article on Eskimo life. A young seal-hunter, it appears, had become engaged to the daughter of a rich neighbor, but was unable to obtain the consent of her parents to a speedy marriage.

Between the cake of ice on which the young sealer had erected his hut, and the larger floe which was pre-empted by the parents of his sweet-heart, the cold had broken an impassable crevasse some hundred feet or more in depth, and twenty in width. Save for a single jutting fragment, just thick enough to bear little more than his own weight, his home was completely cut off from the world about him. This practical isolation inspired him.

He began storing up in his humble quarters oil, blubber, and other delicacies sufficient for the support of two persons for at least six months. He had resolved to steal his bride, and knew that if he gained his ice floe with her and broke down the bridge, they were safe from trouble or pursuit for the winter season, or until the warmer weather of the summer moved the icebergs to closer contact. By that time, he hoped the opposition of the parents would give way to pardon and reconciliation.

The Eskimos sleep on a raised snowbank on one side of the igloo or ice-house. Encased in their sealskin nightbags, with a huge, protecting hood over the head and face, they are as comfortable as their natures require.

The youth waited outside the girl's home until he thought that all within were asleep; then creeping through the narrow entrance, he made his way toward the young woman. He seized the long bag-like mass in which her form was encased, bore it triumphantly across the narrow bridge to his stronghold, and before pursuit was possible, with his axe cut down the ice bridge and was safe.

Not waiting to hear the objections of those on the other side of the abyss, he knelt down beside her, and dragged back the hood to catch a glimpse of her face.

He had stolen his intended father-in-law!

Great Games.

The great American game, Baseball, in the States, and the great English game, Cricket, in the Dominion, are in full career, and it is apropos to consider what a celebrated pitcher says. Mr. Louis Rush, 49 Preston St., Detroit, Mich., U. S. A., writes: "In pitching ball I sprained my arm; two applications of St. Jacobs Oil cured me." If you want to be ready for the next day, try

RUSSIA AND CENTRAL ASIA.

The Spread of The Czar's Authority Shown in the Exhibition at Moscow.

That Russia has become a great Asiatic Power is strikingly shown by the Central Asian Exhibition at Moscow, which is attracting more official and general public interest than any affair of the kind ever before held in Russia. Its object seems to be to show to Russia and the world how completely the Great White Czar has become the lord of those regions which only a generation ago were the home of a hundred various tribes. No circumstance has been omitted which would tend to this exhibition attraction and impressiveness. The edifice in which it is held is significant. No modern structure temporarily prepared for the occasion would have been fitting. Instead one of the most notable buildings in the Empire was devoted to the purpose. This is the great Historical Museum of Moscow, a building which embodies within itself the whole record of the Russian people. Beginning at the earliest times, when Muscovy was the home of a few

WANDERING HEATHEN TRIBES,

this museum tells the story of evolution to the present day; its chronologically arranged halls relating, one after another, the chapters of the nation's progress. So complete is this record that it includes even a memorial of the late Czar, Alexander II, and also various reminders of the latest phases of the revolutionary spirit in "Young Russia."

Within the limits of this display may be found a repetition, in epitome, of all that Russia has done in her eastern provinces. Here, for example, is the record of General Annenkoff's work. Here are models of his railroad building across the desert, of his successful fortifications against the inroads of the shifting sands. Here are illustrations of the manner in which he bridged the Oxus and other rivers, when bridge-building materials were at hand. Every step in the progress of Russian conquest is thus shown with marvellous exactitude in chronological order.

There is also an elaborate display of the character of the native inhabitants of those regions, the manners, customs and industries. Here are numerous life-like models of specimens of various tribes, all the way from the Urals to the Afghan frontier. A generation ago these tribes were all independent.

CONSTANTLY FIGHTING

among themselves, their principal industry confined to trading in slaves. Now they all acknowledge the supreme sovereignty of the Russian Czar; under the benign sway of the knout and the bayonet, peace prevails among them, and the industrial conditions of a settled state of society are beginning to appear. The display of their arts and manufactures comprises both ancient and modern productions. It is surprising to notice how many arts have long been known to the tribes of Turkestan, arts which civilized Europe might envy. Here, for example, the weaving of rugs and carpets is practised with a taste and skill scarcely approximated elsewhere. The dimensions of some of these excite admiration at the size of the looms that must have been required for the weaving of such fabrics, as well as at the artistic ability of the workmen that could produce such results in tint, pattern and texture. Then there are finer fabrics in wool, cotton and silk. There are cunningly wrought articles of silver, gold and copper; weapons and armor that put to shame the finest work of mediæval Europe. There is also a vast array of pottery that rivals the choicest products of Japan.

The rapid march in civilization in late years has produced some seemingly incongruous results. Who would dream, in reading Firdausi, of the wines of Shiraz being put up in glass bottles stopped with cork corks

FASTENED IN WITH WIRE,

and bearing a printed label? Yet such is now the case. So the ladies of the harems in Central Asia adorn themselves with cosmetics imported from London and Paris, bearing the names of manufacturers that are familiar to every European and American eye. How long it will be before other western notions are adopted there, and the veils will be cast aside and the fair daughters of the East will be seen of the world as are their western sisters, is a matter of conjecture. At the present pace it cannot be long.

The organized Government of the new Transcaucasian Province has been placed under the supreme command of General Kuropatkin. He is one of the most distinguished officers in the Asiatic service of the Czar, which he entered in 1866 at the age of eighteen, and in which he has been engaged almost ever since. He first distinguished himself at the capture of Samarkand. He was Skobelev's chief lieutenant in the Khokand war, in which he was seriously wounded. It was he who led the Russian Embassy to Kashgar and made the treaty with Yakob Beg. In the war with Turkey he was Skobelev's chief of staff, and greatly distinguished himself.

AT PLEVNA

and elsewhere. At the close of that war he was made head of the Asiatic section of the general staff. When war with China seemed imminent in Kuldja, he was sent thither to organize and command all the Russian forces. In 1880 he led a column across the desert from Khiva to aid Skobelev at Geok Tepe, and personally led the assault upon the Turkoman fortification. For his services in this campaign he was made a major-general, and has ever since been the chief Russian authority on all matters pertaining to Central Asia, both military and civil.

It must be confessed that the French exhibition at Moscow is not altogether a success. It was unfortunate that it was arranged to take place at the same time as the Central Asian exhibition. And then there was either a most serious misunderstanding or some deliberate misrepresentation on the part of the Russian Government. Frenchmen were given to understand that their exhibition would be held under Imperial patronage, and that the Government would not only officially recognize it, but that the Emperor and Empress would visit it in state. It is now confessed that there never was any thought of the Government giving it official recognition. It is believed that Russian agents promoted these delusions in France for the sake of facilitating the sale of Russian securities in the French money market.

Gripe swept over the Chinese empire in February last and hundreds of thousands of

King of Medicines

A Cure "Almost Miraculous."

"When I was 14 years of age I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and after I recovered had to go on crutches 2 1/2 years later, scrofula, in the form of white swellings, appeared on various parts of my body, and for 11 years I was an invalid, being confined to my bed 6 years. In that time ten or eleven sores appeared and broke, causing me great pain and suffering. I feared I never should get well."

"Early in 1886 I went to Chicago to visit a sister, but was confined to my bed most of the time I was there. In July I read a book, 'A Day with a Circus,' in which were statements of cures by Hood's Sarsaparilla. I was so impressed with the success of this medicine that I decided to try it. To my great gratification the sores soon decreased, and I began to feel better and in a short time I was up and out of doors. I continued to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for about a year, when, having used six bottles, I had become so fully released from the disease that I went to work for the Flint & Walling Mfg. Co., and since then

HAVE NOT LOST A SINGLE DAY

on account of sickness. I believe the disease is expelled from my system, I always feel well, am in good spirits and have a good appetite. I am now 27 years of age and can walk as well as any one, except that one limb is a little shorter than the other, owing to the loss of bone, and the sores formerly on my right leg. To my friends my recovery seems almost miraculous, and I think Hood's Sarsaparilla is the king of medicines." WILLIAM A. LEHR, 9 N. Railroad St., Kendallville, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 Doses One Dollar

Where the Fault Lay.

He was a man who put all the faults of his children on his wife; they got their bad qualities from her.

"That fellow, John," he complained one evening, "staying out every night till twelve and one o'clock. He don't take after me, that's certain."

"No, I guess not," sighed the poor woman. "It's all from me. He gets it from the habit I used to have of sitting up for you after we were married."

"German Syrup"

Here is an incident from the South—Mississippi, written in April, 1890, just after the Gripe had visited that country. "I am a farmer, one of those who have to rise early and work late. At the beginning of last Winter I was on a trip to the City of Vicksburg, Miss., where I got well drenched in a shower of rain. I went home and was soon after seized with a dry, hacking cough. This grew worse every day, until I had to seek relief. I consulted Dr. Dixon who has since died, and he told me to get a bottle of Boschee's German Syrup. Meantime my cough grew worse and worse and then the Gripe came along and I caught that also very severely. My condition then compelled me to do something. I got two bottles of German Syrup. I began using them, and before taking much of the second bottle, I was entirely clear of the Cough that had hung to me so long, the Gripe, and all its bad effects. I felt tip-top and have felt that way ever since." PETER J. BRIALS, Jr., Cayuga, Hines Co., Miss.

What Caused the DUN FEVER?

A little girl was conning her geography lesson, and poring in a puzzled way over the map of Africa.

"Dear me," said her mother, "when I was at school, all the map was white, except round the coast, and we had only a few names to learn!"

"Oh, yes," said the child, "it's all through that horrid man Stanley."

St. Jacobs

SURE CURE OIL PROMPT CURE

CURES PERMANENTLY

Rheumatism
SCIATICA
Back Aches
All Aches
NEURALGIA
IT HAS NO EQUAL.
IT IS THE BEST.