

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Wesley McDonald and two other men, attracted by a woman's cries, went to the house of a farmer named Kyne, near Port Huron, yesterday morning and found the man beating his wife. They stopped him and then Kyne got his shot gun and killed McDonald. The murderer escaped.

A yield of 45 bushels of wheat to the acre is assured in Prince Albert district.

The monument to Louis Riel, which consists of an obelisk of red granite standing on a base of grey granite, was placed in position in Winnipeg on Saturday.

The township clerk of Sydenham, Ont., denies the story recently sent out that a number of women, in an excess of religious fervour, removed their corsets and burned them in public.

Kingston grain dealers say a large quantity of grain in the surrounding section of country has been softened and greatly depreciated by the wet harvest weather.

News was received in Kingston on Monday of the death of Dean Lyster, which took place at his brother's house in Wales on the 2nd inst. The deceased was dean of the Ontario Diocese and rector of St. George's cathedral. The rectory fund of \$3,000 a year will be divided between all the Anglican churches in Kingston.

A Grand Trunk freight train was derailed on Saturday morning near Fergus and the fireman, James Laing, killed.

The latest estimate places the surplus wheat in the Northwest at 20,000,000 bushels.

Senator Lacoste has been appointed Chief Justice of Quebec.

The first Royal Humane Society's medal ever given in Manitoba has been awarded to Willie McDougall of Birtle.

James L. Kelsby, a young Englishman, committed suicide in the immigration sheds at Calgary the other day.

The anthracite mines near Banff are to be operated this season, and coal will be sent from them to Winnipeg this winter.

The Anglo-Canadian trade for the month of August shows a decrease as compared with the returns for August last year.

It is announced that the Government has decided not to permit the importation of United States cattle for slaughter in Canada.

At a banquet to the electrical delegates in Montreal on Friday evening, Lord Stanley made a speech which aroused great enthusiasm.

It is believed in Winnipeg that the Grand Trunk will enter the Canadian North-west via Duluth and Winnipeg.

The fishing smack Georgiana of Yarmouth, N. S., has been towed into Halifax harbor. She was capsized in Sunday's gale and the crew of sixteen hands all lost.

A laborer named Bouchard has been found dead in his room in Sherbrooke, Que., and his wife is under arrest on a charge of having murdered him.

Work has been begun on the Brandon and South-western railway, which will run from Brandon south to the boundary and into the Turtle Mountain coal mines.

The Great North-West Central Railway Company has caused a writ to be issued at Osgoode hall, Toronto, claiming \$500,000 damages from Mr. A. Charlebois, contractor, for non-completion of fifty miles of the company's line from Brandon north-westward.

The Dominion Government has decided that the Jewish refugees who arrive in Canada must be cared for by their co-religionists, or failing this, the steamship lines which bring them over will be compelled to take them back again.

The difficulty in connection with the Russian refugees who were brought to Montreal by the ss. Oregon was settled by a citizen of that city subscribing \$500 towards their relief. It was decided to use the money in paying the railway fare of the refugees to Winnipeg, Western Ontario, and the States.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Arthur Sullivan, the composer, is seriously ill.

Alexander Esson & Co., corn brokers of London, have failed. Liabilities, \$1,870,908.

The Free Education Act in Britain is said to be inducing an improved attendance at the schools.

The Jewish Colonization Association has been registered in London; capital, £2,000,000 in £100 shares.

A steam launch carrying non-union labourers from Dublin to London was sunk on Friday by the steamer Albatross in Lough Foyle, and fifteen persons were drowned.

The weather in England has suddenly changed for the better, and the farmers are said to confess that after all the damage has not been so very serious.

The inhabitants of several towns in Galway have joined in an address to Chief Secretary Balfour expressing their gratitude to him for the timely measures of relief which he inaugurated.

A serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia is reported in Cumberland, and it is feared the valuable pedigree Shorthorns belonging to Sir Wilfred Lawson, M. P., are infected. The cattle already slaughtered are valued at \$32,500.

Lord E. E. Stewart Gordon, brother of the Marquis of Huntly, and heir to the marquise, has been declared a bankrupt. He has unsecured debts of \$81,900, and assets of \$7,630.

Returns show an immense decrease in crime in Great Britain in the last quarter of a century. In 1864 there were 2,800 convicts in the various penal institutions. In 1890 there were but 729. Since 1882 eight persons have been converted into other uses.

At the Trades' Union Congress in Newcastle on Wednesday a resolution was adopted declaring that the eight-hour law should be enforced in all trades and occupations, except where a majority of the organized members in any trade or occupation proposes by a ballot vote against the proposal.

The physicians in attendance upon Cardinal Manning have advised him to cease work, and it is expected the Pope will shortly appoint a coadjutor. Cardinal Manning is now 83 years of age.

UNITED STATES.

Fred. Willy, aged fifteen, shot and killed

his half-brother, John Packer, in Platt, Kan., on Saturday.

William Wetzel, of St. Louis, Mo., has become imbecile from cigarette smoking.

Forty head of diseased cattle were found in a consignment which arrived at New York on Friday from England.

William Lampstrump, aged 69, fatally shot his wife in Chicago on Saturday, and then killed himself.

George White, an agronomist of Chicago, fell with his balloon into the Hudson River the other day and was drowned.

One of the Jewish refugees which landed in New York last week was discovered to have \$10,000 in his possession.

M. T. O'Brien, Supreme Treasurer of the Catholic Knights of America, is missing, and it is reported he is \$25,000 short in his accounts.

The New York Central railway has run a train from New York to Buffalo, maintaining a mile a minute the whole distance. The fastest mile was made in 48 seconds.

John M. S. Peebles, son of a wealthy London banker, went swimming at Portland, Ore., on Sunday evening and in diving in six feet of water broke his neck.

Li Hung and a negro named George Massler had a prize fight at Peoria, Ill., on Sunday, and the Chinaman whipped his opponent to a standstill.

The marine inspectors at Detroit have just issued their first license to a woman as master of a steamer. It was to Mrs. Celia Person, of the small passenger steamer Florence C., of Alpena.

The death rate from cholera among the pilgrims to Mecca has been unprecedented. The authorities estimate that 11,000 pilgrims died during the season.

Edward Doyle, aged 20, was shot with slugs by Rev. Father Bartholomew, of St. Joseph's theological seminary, in New York, on Monday. Doyle and some others made a raid on the vineyard of the seminary and refused to leave when ordered to do so. The priest was arrested.

M. B. Curtiss, the actors, better known as "Samuel of Posen," shot and killed Police Officer Grant in San Francisco on Thursday night while the latter was trying to arrest him. Curtiss was arrested.

John F. Cox, said to have been formerly a professor in a Canadian college, threw himself out of a third-storey window at Lynn, Mass., on Wednesday night and broke his neck.

William S. Hollingsworth, who is known in Brooklyn as a quiet citizen and a regular church attendant, and who passes his nights in New York as treasurer of John Daly's gambling resort, is accused of embezzling over \$60,000 from his employer.

The U. S. minister to China has reported another riot at Ichang, on the Yang-tse-Kiang river, and that an establishment of American missionaries has been destroyed. The U. S. warships Charleston and Petrel have been ordered to Chinese waters, and the situation is considered grave.

IN GENERAL.

Fitzsimmons, who was in jail at Pittsburg Pa., awaiting trial for the murder of Detective Gilkinson some time ago, has escaped from the prison. Fitzsimmons was said to belong to Brockville, Ont.

Over 2,000 persons are reported to have perished in the floods now devastating Toledo in Spain.

Enormous sacks have been placed in the Kazan cathedral for the receipt of scraps of food for distribution in the famine districts of Russia.

M. Jules Grevy, formerly President of France, is dead. He was born in 1807.

Hundreds of lives are reported to have been lost in Wednesday's earthquake in San Salvador. Further shocks are expected.

Three hundred and fifty-four houses have been destroyed and 600 persons killed and injured in the recent floods in China.

The destitute Russian peasantry are committing all kinds of excesses, preferring imprisonment to starvation.

The oyster beds on the Atlantic coast are becoming depleted owing to the reckless fishing of recent seasons.

It has been found that 200 Mormon missionaries are working in Great Britain and Scandinavia.

Russian mothers expose their children to diphtheria, preferring to see them die of disease rather than starvation.

The Berlin *Tagblatt* says an increase of the German army estimates for the coming year is a certainty.

The elections in Chili to take place on Oct. 18th for the Presidency and members of Congress will be held upon the plan of universal suffrage.

Owing to the impoverished condition of the Russian nobles, 374 of their estates will be sold by auction in October under foreclosure by the State bank.

In West Borneo the Dyaks and Malays have been engaged in serious fights. Famine prevails and this is believed to have caused the trouble.

A despatch from Batoum says eleven shipments of war stores have traversed the Dardanelles this year, including heavy guns for the fortification of Vladivostok.

It is reported that Emin Pasha's supplies have been cut off in East Africa by slave traders, and that his command is in a perilous position.

The Czar, who is at present in Copenhagen, has presented Prince George of Greece with a gold medal in recognition of the Prince's bravery in protecting the Czarewitch.

Human Discontent.

A rich man of Boston has one son. He led him about, he instructed him, he kept him as the apple of his eye. The son became of age this summer. The father has no other occupation save that of nursing his income, and as he is a man of sense and liberal views he told his son that he must not stand idle, yet let him to the choice of business or profession. At the same time he wrote privately to twenty-four friends and acquaintances, asking their advice in the matter. The twenty-four were prominent, each in his own calling. And each replied in turn, complaining of his own business, and advising the father to seek elsewhere for the future prosperity of the young man. The law was crowded, journalism brought but little money, banking was an uncertain prop, and so on throughout the catalogue. The father is still undecided; the boy is idle. And all because no one of the twenty-four is contented with his lot, while he admires the fortunes of other men.

SHE LIVED ALONE AMID SKELETONS.

The Only Inhabitant of an Island Where 3,000 Indians Had Been Buried.

Two prospectors recently visited the Island of San Nicholas, off the Ventura coast, with the purpose of taking up land. They found the land on the island, which is four miles wide by twelve long, utterly barren. On the western side sand is about the only thing seen, and this has been blown from the beach clear to the top of the island, 700 or 800 feet high.

On the other side of the island they found human bones for a distance of five miles along the beach. They were very thick, and it looked as if it had been a graveyard. They also discovered the remains of human bodies on the ridge, which runs lengthwise through the island. In some places two skeletons were seen close together, as if they had been buried in the same grave. The wind had blown off what covering of soil had been thrown over them. Bones were thickly strewn along this ridge for upward of three miles. From appearances upward of 4,000 Indians must have been buried there.

A shanty which had been built on the west side was found buried clear to the roof in sand. There are now about 2,000 sheep on the island, and from a sort of rough grass they seem to keep fat. The party went into a cave which afforded an Indian woman, the sole occupant of the island, a home for seven years. It seems that when her party was leaving the island she jumped overboard and swam ashore in the night. Years went by before she was taken off.

The Garden of Eden.

The true site of the Garden of Eden has been the subject of almost endless conjecture. The three continents of the Old World have gone over by theologians in a vain search for its most probable location. From China to the Canary Islands, from the Mountains of the moon to the coast of the Baltic, each country has been the subject of search, and no spot supposed to correspond in the slightest degree to the scriptural description of the first abode of the human race has been left unexamined. The most ancient opinion, which is given by Josephus, is that it was in the country which lies between the Ganges and the Nile. This view imagines Eden as being a very widely extended territory, embracing all of the country from the Indus on the east to the Nile on the west. As the "Garden" is said to have been "to the eastward in Eden," it is placed definitely in the valley of the Euphrates. Von Hammer, the famous Oriental scholar, places Eden in Bactria; others locate it in Babylonia, at the confluence of the Euphrates and the Tigris. Captain Wilford, a profound student of Hindoo antiquities, has labored to locate Eden in Bannian, south of the Kooch range of mountains. Buttman puts it down in India; Heider, in his "History of Mankind," identifies it with the Vale of Cashmere; the Orientals (many sects of them) believe that it was on the Isle of Ceylon, while the Greeks place it at Beth-Eden on Lebanon. Lastly, many regard the whole story as given in Genesis as a myth.

Lying on the Gallows.

The murderer Conway, who was hanged at Liverpool a short time ago, and was so shockingly mutilated by the bungling of the hangman Berry, perpetrated a curious outrage in his last moments. He made a confession on the scaffold in which he stated that his real name was Owen Giblin, that he was born in Ireland, had been a soldier in the Forty-ninth foot, and his regimental number was 2,691. He gave details of his career in the army, and said he changed his name to Conway to avoid punishment for deserting from a ship. A week ago a man called at the newspaper office in Dublin and said that he was the real Owen Giblin. He showed his papers of discharge from the Forty-ninth Regiment in which he is described as "Private Owen Giblin, 2,691." Giblin is a laboring man of respectability, well known in his native county of Leitrim. His army record is the same as that given by Conway. Conway must have been an associate of Giblin's at some time and so learned his history. Giblin is intensely grieved at Conway's lying statement, and hopes the press will circulate his story of the matter.

After Saragossa.

The heroic resistance of Saragossa gave to Napoleon's soldiers an impression of dismay, new even to men who had passed through 17 years of revolutionary warfare; but it failed to retard Napoleon's armies in the conquest of Spain. No attempt was made to relieve the heroic and ferocious city. Everywhere the tide of French conquest appeared to be steadily making its advance. Soult invaded Portugal; in combination with him two armies moved from Madrid upon the southern and the south-western provinces of Spain. Oporto fell on the 28th of March; in the same week the Spanish forces covering the south were decisively beaten at Ciudad Real and at Medellin, upon the line of the Gaudiana. The hopes of Europe fell. Spain itself could expect no second Saragossa. It appeared as if the complete subjugation of the Peninsula could now only be delayed by the mistakes of the French generals themselves, and by the untimely removal of that controlling will which had hitherto made every movement a step forward in conquest.

The Baby

It waketh in the morning ere it is yet light, and pulleth its mother's nose, yelling for sustenance; and in the night time there is no rest because of it. Feeding and sleeping are its incidental occupations, and screaming is its principal line of business. It sitteth on the floor among cushions, flapping with its arms vigorously; and anon it overbalanceth like a tombola, and can by no means rise again, kick it never so energetically, whereas it plaineth loudly and the land is uncomfortably crowded with its cries. It gnaweth the juicy crust and spreadeth the paste thereof on all things. It is a delight to maidens and a terror unto bachelors. It yieldeth kisses that are damp, and seizeth the unwary whisker with exultation. It seeth the stranger afar off, and exclaimeth "Dla! dla!" whereat its mother is enraptured with its conversational powers, and laudeth them with incoherence. It causeth remorse for the trouble we must have caused our parents, and is a blessing in an impenetrable disguise.

Mrs. Strong—"The great thing is—what you are!" Her Pretty Niece—"Wrong, auntie; the great thing is what you wear."

How to Discourage Crime.

How best to discourage crime has long been a problem that has confronted and perplexed those charged with the responsibility of maintaining social order. And though it may be freely asserted that some advance has been made during the centuries towards a solution of the problem, it is evident that the perfect means has not yet been discovered. To devise improvements of existing methods, an International Congress of persons interested in the repression of crime has just been held in Christiania, Norway. One of the resolutions passed by this body recommends the imposition of fines in many cases in which offenders are now sentenced to imprisonment; also that when an offender is sentenced to imprisonment, he be allowed to reduce his term of imprisonment by the payment of a fine, which might be made payable in instalments. The fine, according to the resolution, should be proportioned to the position, which of course includes the wealth of the criminal. This is not the first time that the superior utility of fines has been advocated. Belcaria, the distinguished Italian jurist of a former generation in his celebrated treatise on crimes and punishment, argued that thefts without violence should be punished by fine, for that he who enriches himself at another's expense ought to suffer at his own. It is found also that Sir Samuel Romilly, who lived in the early part of the present century, entertained the same opinion as to the value of fines. This great lawyer wrote: "If restitution of the property stolen, and only a few weeks or even but a few days' imprisonment were the unavoidable consequences of theft, no theft would ever be committed." But Sir Samuel Romilly and Belcaria limited fines to the punishment of theft and in this way differed from the Christiania Conference which recommended them for many other crimes as well. That crime would diminish were the recommendation of the Conference carried out may well be doubted. Indeed it is almost certain that in some directions it would increase. Many a man who is now deterred by the fear of imprisonment from taking satisfaction out of his enemy by subjecting him to a good pummeling would not unwillingly pay a considerable fine for the privilege of being his own avenger. And even as to theft itself the practical carrying out of the recommendation would be attended with the twofold difficulty of extracting money from thieves with empty pockets, to which class many of the light fingered gentry belong, and of apportioning the status of the offender so as to make the value of his fine consistent with the amount of his wealth.

Where to Locate Colleges.

The question, "Where should colleges be located, in a large city or a country town?" is at present being discussed by several of the leading educationists of this continent. Though some contend for the one or the other locality without any reference to the character of the institution or the special work to be accomplished, the opinion seems to be quite general that where the work to be done is of an academical nature and the chief object is the culture of the student the quiet surroundings of a country town are most conducive to the end in view; but that where the work partakes of the nature of investigation and research, the city furnishes the best and most abundant opportunities. So far as historical precedents go there is much to be said on both sides. It would be an easy task to cite the names of flourishing and successful institutions of learning that have their home in country towns and equally easy to name respectable and influential universities that are located amid the stir and activity of metropolitan life. In vain we appeal to history to settle the question, which will probably long continue to divide the opinions of those interested therein. But whatever may be said as to those institutions designed to do academical work there can hardly be any doubt as to professional schools which aim to fit a student for immediate participation in the more active walks of life. There is no room for doubt that a medical school should be placed in a large city, where daily access to hospitals can be obtained. What is true of medical schools is also in a considerable measure true of law schools. What a hospital is to a medical student, a court room is or ought to be to the budding lawyer. As regards research, also, whether scientific, philosophical, or historical, it is obvious that a great city offers in its libraries, museums, and laboratories facilities and appliances not easily procurable in a small university town.

Care of the Flock.

The average farmer of this country never has given sheep growing the thought he has given his cattle and horses; neither has the sheep as a rule been cared for in any degree equal to that of the horse and the cow. Some years a farmer will keep sheep, and other years he will not. Consequently but poor accommodations are provided for them. Barren hills and besh lots are considered by many as good enough for a sheep pasture; and the open yard, with a shed or hovel to run under plenty good enough for winter quarters, with clover hay (if they have it) or even timothy hay, or straw, all that will be needed for winter food, with perhaps no water provided at all. Now this looks like very poor provision for sheep, and yet hundreds of farmers keep sheep with no better accommodations and food than the case mentioned. These farmers generally live in a neighborhood where there are several enterprising farmers who keep sheep as they should be kept and make money by so doing. Their neighbors soon discover this and they conclude to go into it, and commence by purchasing a flock of anything that can be bought cheap, use any kind of a ram they can find, feed and care for them accordingly, and consequently have a dark side to report.

Love's Surrender.

He told her a story, 'twas all so sweet,
Ever and ever so long ago,
And he knelt him down at her precious feet,
Ever and ever so long ago.
And he said, "I would wish my life all this
One perfect joy," and he stooped to kiss
Her finger-tips; it was oh! such bliss,
Ever and ever so long ago.
And she—she listened to all he said,
Ever and ever so long ago,
And he kissed her lips, so sweet and red,
Ever and ever so long ago.
Then he bolder grew, nor kiss would he
Her finger-tips; love's slave was she;
And men are the same as they used to be
Ever and ever so long ago.

LABRADOR'S GRAND FALLS.

The Rumors of Stupendous Waterworks that Led to the Recent Expedition.

The expedition to the Grand Falls of Labrador has been successful, and the mystery, which only two years ago was the subject of extended debate in the Royal Geographical Society of London, is at last cleared up. The expedition to the Grand Falls was suggested by articles appearing early this year in a geographical magazine, calling attention to the remarkable stories told about them, and asking for volunteers to visit Labrador and learn the truth about the Grand Falls. All the information we had concerning them was derived from two white men and the Indians of Labrador. The Indians have always declared that the falls were haunted, and they have avoided them, believing that they would die if they looked upon them. Two white men who saw them were Mr. Maclean in 1839, and Mr. Kennedy who over thirty years ago, had charge of a Hudson Bay post in inner Labrador, Maclean was stopped by the falls as he was ascending the river.

Three years ago R. F. Holme went from England to visit the Grand Falls. He organized a little party to accompany him, and ascended the Grand River within about fifty miles of the falls, when he was compelled to return on account of the failure of his provisions.

The falls were said to tumble over the edge of the lofty plateau of inner Labrador. Prof. Hart had estimated that the inner Labrador plateau was considerably over 2,000 feet high, from his deductions and from the reports of Kennedy and Maclean it was inferred that the falls were upward of 2,000 feet high. Holme placed much confidence in the accuracy of this information, though geographers were skeptical about it. They will not be surprised that the present explorers have found the falls to be of less magnitude. The final plunge of the river, where it contracts to a width of 150 feet, is only 200 feet but a series of rapids above the falls carries the water down for 500 feet, so the river has a total fall of 700 feet from the Height of Land to the canon into which it drops.

The falls are said by the present explorers to afford a magnificent spectacle, and if they were only more accessible they would be among the great natural attractions on our continent. An immense volume of water pours over the edge, and the drop of 200 feet makes a waterfall that is surpassed in few parts of the world. These falls are about 250 miles inland, not very far from the intersection of the fifty-third parallel of north latitude with the sixty-fifth meridian. The best way to get to them is to ascend Hamilton inlet, and then the rapid Grand River, which empties into the inlet. The plucky explorers solved the problem, though they had a hard time of it, being so unfortunate as to lose their boat and one cache of provisions by fire. They were therefore reduced to very short rations, but they survived their hardships, and all geographers, as well as the public generally, will be very much interested in the news they have brought home.

THE CZAR'S SHOT-PROOF CAR.

How the Emperor of Russia Travels Among His Loving Subjects.

When the Czar travels in Russia the precautions taken for his safety could not be greater were he in the enemy's country. A battalion of infantry is detailed for every two miles of distance, and allowing 500 men as the strength of each battalion, every spot of ground on both sides of the track is covered by sentinels within easy distance of each other. The Czar is suddenly whirled off to the station accompanied by the chosen twelve of his body guard, without pomp or circumstance, swiftly and silently. The Czar always travels in a train of five carriages. His carriage is built in a peculiar way.

The windows, while ample for light, are high, so that a person sitting down is invisible from the outside, and the sides of the car are fortified with plates of steel concealed in the ornamental woodwork, but amply strong to resist a bullet. There are two sentry boxes in the carriage, one at each end, and each looking out at an opposite side from the other. The guardsmen on duty in these apartments are shut in from any observation of the interior of the carriage, but at intervals of about two feet the whole length of the saloon are electric buttons communicating with the guard chambers, as well as with the two carriages one containing the suite and the other, in the rear, occupied by the guardsmen not on duty. So far as the train itself is concerned, the Czar could be no more secure in St. Petersburg.

The train speeds on to its destination without a halt, except on account of accident. At a distance of not less than five miles ahead is a pioneer train in which the Imperial Director of Railways and the chief engineer of the particular railway on which the Czar is travelling always ride. As the pilot train whizzes by the reserves along the line rush to arms and guard the sides of the railway waiting until the imperial train has passed so that the spectacle is presented of continuous lines of soldiery for hundreds of miles. Arrived at the end of his journey the Czar is escorted to the quarters intended for the imperial family.

The streets are guarded by special constables in the attire of citizens. Every property owner has been called upon to supply one or more of these men at his own expense to do duty when the sovereign makes a public appearance. The constables average one in ten of the crowd that throngs the streets, and being in ordinary dress, they can mingle with the people, note what is said, and, perhaps, do something that will obtain them regular employment among the secret police. With one tenth the population engaged as spies upon the remainder, with troops enough concentrated to stand a formidable siege, and his faithful guardsmen dogging every step, the Czar goes through the forms of a visit to the ancient capital of Russia or whatever city he may choose to honor.

Her Words of Caution.

She was at the window. I saw her. The yellow beams of the moon stole into her eyes and bathed her hair. Ah, how beautiful she was! Suddenly she saw me. She leaned partially out of the window. Then she spoke; yes, spoke to me. You know, you who have loved her and been spurned, how soft her voice is. She said (I never shall forget it): "John, if you are too drunk to find the key-hole you had better sleep in the coal-shed. The milkman may stumble over you if you stay where you are."—[Adelaland.