

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Canadian hackney horses recently sold in London brought 60 to 70 guineas each.

Recent rains have brightened lumbering prospects on the Ottawa River and its branches.

Samuel Allan, gaoler at Sarina, died the other day. He was appointed to the position in 1865.

The total catch of seals by the Newfoundland fleet this year was 348,642.

Driver Turcotte, of B battery, Quebec, was kicked by his horse on Monday and died from the effects the following day.

Because his parents refused a request Joseph Badjoro, 12 years old, committed suicide by hanging himself in his father's stable at Orillia on Monday.

Referring to the Canadian fishermen, Sir George Baden-Powell enigmatically says "plucky, hard-working, and deserving."

Mrs. James McLaren, of London township, has just celebrated her 102nd birthday and is still hale and hearty.

Over 300 German and Austrian immigrants arrived at Winnipeg the other day to take up land in Manitoba.

Pierre Langlais died at Windsor, Ont., recently, aged 77. He was born and spent his whole life on the farm on which he died.

Miss Hattie M. Baker, B.A., of Kingston, has been appointed on the teaching staff of the public schools in Duluth at \$600 per year.

The Sunday school of Bridge street Methodist church in Belleville has 795 names on the roll and claims to be the largest school in Canada.

Mr. Thomas Jones, of Mitchell, has paid about \$11,000 to farmers in that district lately for cattle and hogs destined for the British market.

A despatch from Chicago states that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is negotiating for the purchase of the Duluth and Winnipeg road.

Many bands of French-Canadians, each in charge of a priest, are leaving the Province of Quebec for the North-West, where they intend to settle.

The mangled body of Victor Chaine was discovered near the railway track at Stoney Point on Saturday. He had evidently been killed by a M. C. R. train.

Henry O'Neil, of Preston, was arrested in Galt on a charge of drunkenness. While in goal he took an overdose of medicine and died from the effects.

Mr. John Coulter, of Tormore, Ont., who went to Americus, Georgia, after a legacy and was supposed to have been lost, has returned to his home.

A young son of Mr. Samuel Barber, of Lucknow, Ont., made a misstep in the furniture factory of Cliff & Foster, the other day, was caught by a belt and had one leg torn off.

From January 1 up to date 19,223 immigrants have gone into Manitoba and the North-west territories. For the same period last year the number was less than 8,000.

A man who was creating a disturbance at the Salvation Army barracks in Winnipeg on Sunday has his jawbone broken by the fist of one of the soldiers named William Brundel.

An old man named Charles Haney was struck by an engine at Lancaster, Ont., Monday and killed. He was walking on the track and being 87 years old and lame, could not get off in time.

Madame Bedard, of Boucherville, Que., who has been deranged for some time past, threw her baby into the St. Lawrence recently, and before succor could be had the little thing was drowned.

The London Graphic calls upon Imperial Parliament to give Newfoundland a wholesome lesson, and says any further irresolution on the part of the English Government will be regarded as weakness.

A despatch from London says the Imperial Colonial Office has no desire to drive Newfoundland, but is more than ever convinced that the best interests of the colony lie in a cordial association with Canada.

The body of W. H. Barlow, a farmer, was found in his shanty near Calgary, Alberta, recently. It is supposed he committed suicide, as part of his head was blown away, and an empty gun was lying beside him.

The Salvation Army sent a detachment to Waterloo on Monday and the soldiers were pelted with stale eggs, the big drum and other instruments were smashed, and the army presented a sorry appearance after the melee.

The Sir John Macdonald Montreal Committee has raised over \$20,000 to erect a monument to the deceased Premier, and will in a few days ask permission from the City Council to erect the monument in Dominion square.

Shakespeare, of Mr. Joseph Dedrich, Shakespeare, Ont., six and eight years respectively, were playing with an old-fashioned pistol on Saturday afternoon when the weapon, which had been loaded a long time previously, was discharged into the abdomen of the younger boy. The child died on the following morning.

At a meeting recently of the Agricultural and Colonization Committee in Ottawa, Prof. Robertson, the Dairy Commissioner, stated that by feeding cattle with frozen wheat farmers could obtain as large a return for their money as if they had sold the grain in good condition.

A telegram has been received in Montreal from St. John's, Nfld., stating that the Newfoundland Government will admit the Canadians to free bait, accepting Canada's terms, their products duty free. The withdrawal of the restrictions will have very little effect on Canadian trade with the colony this year.

Sir George Baden-Powell says Great Britain was at one time close upon war with the United States over the Behring Sea question, but they have now agreed to settle the matter in dispute by means of arbitration.

The University of Toronto has decided to confer the honorary degree of LL.D. on Sir Baden-Powell, M. P., England; A. Staveley H.M. M. P., England, and John Landauer of Brunswick, Germany, in recognition of their assistance in procuring volunteers for the new university library.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales, accompanied by his

son, Prince George, arrived at Marlborough house from Sandringham last week. Both are enjoying perfect health.

A despatch from London says the imports from Canada showed the great expansion last month of £91,836, or over 4 per cent. as compared with last year.

Major Edwards, late of the Royal Military College, Kingston, is running for the Imperial Parliament as a Socialist, in Dover, England.

Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to his Midlothian election agents stating that he will be in a position to ask the electors for a vote of confidence at the polls at the end of June.

The English Court of Appeals has confirmed the compromise arrangement arrived at between Mrs. Parnell, as the sole heir of her aunt, Anna Maria Wood, and the other claimants. Property amounting to over £140,000 was involved.

Hon. Patrick Greville Nugent, charged with criminally assaulting Miss Price in a compartment of a railway carriage on the London and Brighton railway on April 19th, pleaded guilty the other day to common assault and was sentenced to six months at hard labour.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, announced last week that England would accept the invitation of the United States to take part in an International conference to discuss the silver question, but in accepting the invitation the Government would not commit itself in any way to the principle.

UNITED STATES.

Two more deputy marshals have been killed by cattle thieves near Buffalo, Wyo.

The territorial capital of Santa Fe, N.M., was totally destroyed by fire on Thursday night. Loss, \$250,000.

A Presbyterian pastor at Greenville, Ill., has a pulpit made of olive wood from the Mount of Olives.

An immense steel bridge across the Mississippi at Memphis, Tenn., was formally opened last week.

Peter McKeever, a restaurant keeper in Chicago, through excessive indulgence in coffee, has become violently insane.

About 100 Cheyenne Indians are off their reservation in Oklahoma Territory and are driving white settlers off their claims.

In the country around Kingfisher, O. T., there are over five hundred negro families with starvation staring them in the face.

Henry James, a mulatto, aged 22, was lynched by a mob at Little Rock, Ark., for assaulting a five-year-old girl.

It is believed that 48 miners were killed in the Roslyn, Wash., mine explosion of Tuesday. Fourteen bodies have been recovered.

W. F. Harris, a Baltimore machinist, has invented a machine to propel waggons and street cars by means of a gasoline engine.

At Portsmouth N. H., the other morning, Capt. George F. Calder of the schooner Pain, while asleep, walked off the deck and was drowned.

For the murder of City Marshal Musett, John T. Parker has been sentenced at Corpus Christi, Texas, to 99 years' imprisonment.

Paymaster Fox, of the Solway Process Works in Syracuse, N.Y., was waylaid last week while driving out to pay the men and robbed of \$2,300.

The robber who was shot in the attempted robbery of the Redding and Shasta stage on Saturday night was captured in Middle Canon Sunday afternoon.

A cage in which three miners were riding dropped 75 feet in a mine near Helena, Mont., killing two of the men and fatally injuring the other.

Miss Delia Winters, fifteen years of age, residing at Lowell, Mich., shot herself through the heart the other day because of continued suffering through prolonged illness.

The returns of maple sugar producers in Vermont under the Bounty Act show a crop approximating 1,750,000 pounds, on which it is estimated \$30,000 will be paid in bounties.

Marshal Carter, of Toccoa, Georgia, discovered four negroes drilling in the vault of the National Bank there on Tuesday night. He entered the building and was beaten to death by the rascals.

John D. Rockefeller has donated \$50,000 to the endowment fund of Tabernacle Baptist church on Second avenue, New York, in fulfilment of a promise made last Thanksgiving to the Rev. Daniel C. Potter, the pastor.

A miner at Sabe Creek, Iowa, missing rich amalgam from his sluice box, kept watch, and having noticed a small calf drinking from the box about the same hour every night he at last fired at the supposed animal, and found it was a girl dressed as a boy and disguised as a calf who was the thief. The shot was fatal.

IN GENERAL.

The Czar has signed a ukase permitting the exportation of oats and corn.

The sum of \$102,000 was realized in the two days' sale of the Dumas art collection in Paris.

The report that the Sultan of Turkey was suffering from severe nervous illness is officially denied.

Schultz, the auditor of the Reichsbank at Berlin, who was arrested for embezzling, has hanged himself.

The Roumanian crown is made of metal from the cannon captured from the Turks at Plevna in 1877.

At Buenos Ayres on Wednesday a large skating rink in course of construction collapsed, killing 30 persons.

The French Cabinet has voted 300,000 francs to pay indemnities for losses resulting from the recent dynamite outrages in Paris.

The Pope has again sent a message to the Catholics of France enjoining obedience to the constituted Government.

A Hungarian brigand named Simic, after a long career of murder and robbery in Slavonia, has been shot dead.

The French forces operating against the King of Dahomey have occupied the Duhomeyan town of Godomy, 18 miles west of Kolonou.

Five hundred unemployed workmen in Sezenotz, Bohemia, sacked a number of shops on Thursday. The riot was quelled by gendarmes.

Forty of the leading rioters in Lodz, Poland, including a number of Socialist agitators, have been sentenced to long terms in prison.

At Neusatz, Hungary, on Thursday, a number of women were placed on trial charged with poisoning their husbands and lovers with arsenic.

Gen. Gresser, prefect of police of St. Petersburg, died last week as the result of an injection of vitoline, a quack medicine, which caused blood poisoning.

Madame Verard, the widow of a former prefect of Isere, France, has been murdered by a coachman because she dismissed him from her service.

Deeming the wife murderer, he bequeathed all his property to his lawyer except one-tenth, which goes to Miss Rosewell, to whom he was engaged when arrested.

At a review of the troops at Spandau on Friday, the Emperor gave a sudden order to the Mayor to close the schools and let the children attend the review, and within fifteen minutes 5,000 children were on the drill ground.

Dynamite fiends are at work in Caracas, Venezuela, where a bomb was exploded with terrific effect the other evening when the streets were full of people. The explosion took place at the residence of Finance Minister Mattos, which was considerably damaged, but no one was hurt. The police have raided a den where they found bombs, vitriol, etc.

Blood Thicker Than Water.

Notwithstanding the ravings of certain fire-eating Yankees, there is really a growing feeling of sympathy between England and the great Republic on this continent, which owes all that it has of greatness to the principles of law and government received from the sturdy Anglo-Saxons who founded the nation. The following from an article in the last number of the *Chautauquan* is the testimony of a thinking American on the good feeling and cordial relations which even now obtain between the two great English speaking countries:—"It is difficult to-day to believe that Americans and Englishmen were engaged in actual hostilities within the memory of men still living and that there was talk of war between them less than thirty years ago. The financial and commercial hearts of the two countries have long been beating with a common pulse and distance has been so annihilated by electricity that the merchants of Liverpool and London, New York and San Francisco may be said to meet daily in one common Exchange. The old saying that blood is thicker than water is acquiring a new significance almost hourly. Every year the social intercourse between the two peoples is becoming more intimate. Americans flock in ever increasing numbers to the mother country and the English tourist is a common object in every corner of the United States. Representatives of the art, the literature, and the science of the Old World and the New give an international color to the best society on both sides of the Atlantic, while in the greater worlds of leisure and fashion the communion is constantly growing closer. Internarrations are becoming more and more frequent, each country is quick to adopt the fashions, the habits, the entertainments, the heroes of the other, and every indication points to the final establishment of the brotherhood that ought to prevail among men of the same race, religion, characteristics, and instincts. The English in the United States and the Americans in England are mutual pledges of reconciliation and hostages for the preservation of peace and friendship."

Mineral Wealth of Canada.

The vast mineral wealth of Canada is scarcely known to our own people, much less to the world at large. A summary of the mineral production of Canada for 1891, just published gives some surprising figures but which are none the less gratifying. Comparing the figures given therein by Mr. E. D. Ingall of the Geological Survey, in his report to the Government, with the figures of 1887, we obtain the following pleasing result:

Product	1887.	1891.
Copper	\$34,245	\$1,238,780
Asbestos	229,976	1,000,000
Bricks	986,689	1,947,311
Building stone	552,267	708,702
Coal	4,788,590	7,792,175
Gold	1,178,537	925,486
Petroleum	505,838	1,964,545
Pig iron	326,192	398,501
Pyrites	171,194	126,086
Salt	163,394	161,179
Silver	349,330	407,183
Nickel	None	2,775,176

The total value for 1891 is \$20,000,000 as compared with \$15,000,000 in 1887. The *Empire* in referring to this matter says:—"The increased production of coal and petroleum, both of which we have in sufficient quantities to supply the world, is marked, while the rise of nickel affords only a faint indication of what that great mineral will yet become to us. Smelting works for Toronto, and great mining centres and cities along the shores of Lake Superior, are probabilities of the near future, and the 73,000,000 tons of coal produced in Nova Scotia and British Columbia in the last 14 years are nothing to what the time to come will bring forth. The 190,000,000 gallons of petroleum produced between 1881 and 1888 constitute the merest bagatelle compared with what our great Mackenzie Basin can supply when British capital once begins to flow in that direction. We may even look forward now to a preference in the British market over Russia for our petroleum, and then will be seen a "boom" indeed. Altogether, it is very satisfactory to feel that our progress in mineral production has been so excellent, and to feel that our future prospects are still better."

Coffee planters in Mexico make a profit of 100 to 250 per cent. on the amount of money invested.

Vancouver Island has just completed its hundredth year as a part of the British Empire. On the 30th of April, 1792, Commander Vancouver, of the British line-of-battle ship *Discovery*, planted the Union Jack on the beautiful island. Seven thousand Indians, men, women, and children, assembled on the coast to watch the proceedings. All the rights and privileges acquired by Spain were formally assigned to Great Britain, and the new possession, which was formerly known as Quadra, took the name of Vancouver. A survey of the coast was taken, which has since been verified as accurate, except that owing to a defect in the instruments everything was one degree out. Among the curious relics of the presence of the Spanish still preserved are some brass cannon, which to the present day the Indians at Nootka prize very highly. Though the recent centennial was not made the occasion of any special display it had recalled many valuable and interesting historical reminiscences.

THE AFRICAN ELEPHANT.

His Indian Cousin is Really Not Superior to the Tribe of Jumbo.

The idea is very generally held that the African elephant is not susceptible of being tamed and used as a working animal like his cousin of India. This idea, however, is erroneous. The African elephant is fully as intelligent and docile as the Indian elephant. Most of the elephants which are exhibited in menageries and circuses, many of them in a high state of training, come from Africa. The ancient historians tell us also that for more than 500 years the African elephant was captured and trained for service in the armies and for use as a beast of burden and in circuses. The period when the elephant of north Africa was most utilized for these various purposes was between about 285 B.C. and 250 A.D.

The African elephant is easily distinguishable from the Asiatic species by the convexity of his face, the great

LENGTH OF HIS TUSKS,

and particularly by the enormous size of his ears. To-day he is not found north of the desert of Sahara. When he was largely utilized by man, however, he was found in great troops not only in upper Egypt, but also in the forest of Morocco and Algeria. It was somewhere between the third and the seventh century of the Christian era that the elephant finally disappeared from north Africa.

All the early historians have something to tell us about the use of the African elephant in warfare. It was 270 years B.C., when one of the Ptolemaic rulers of Egypt used elephants in war against the Indian elephants of his enemy, and at the battle of Raphia the Indian animal showed his superiority as a fighter to his African relative. All the elephants in the army of Egypt's ruler were killed in combat with the elephants of Antiochus.

The Carthaginians, seeing that Egypt was constantly extending her territory toward the west, desired to place her army on a footing equal to that of Egypt's military establishment. They thereupon made elephants of war a prominent feature of their force. Hundreds of men were sent into the forests along the foot of the Atlas Mountains, where great hunts were organized for the capture of elephants who were destined to play an important part in the two first Punic wars. Much has been written about the role that African elephants played during the wars between the Carthaginians and the Romans. We know that Hannibal crossed the Pyrenees with forty elephants, and he had thirty-seven when he arrived on the banks of the Rhone after this terrible journey. In the Alps his heavy laden elephants had the greatest difficulty in crossing the snowy passes along the narrow paths. On one part of the route

THE ARMY HALTED

for three or four days while the soldiers were making a road for the elephants, and when the animals finally arrived in Italy they were so weakened by their hardships and privations that they could hardly stand. Hannibal, however, made conspicuous use of elephants in all the big battles he fought in Italy, in Spain, and in Africa. In the year 202 B.C., when the power of Carthage finally crumbled, the Carthaginians agreed in the treaty they made with Rome that they would never again use elephants in warfare.

Only a short time before the beginning of the Christian era African elephants figured upon Pompey's battlefields. The elephants he took back to Italy were a feature of his triumph. Forty elephants marched before the dictator to Rome, and, as they passed through the streets of the capital, each held in his trunk a flaming torch.

After the Roman conquest of Africa the elephant assumed a more pacific role, though he still figured in battles against gladiators and animals such as bulls and tigers. He played his part in festival games and on occasions of spectacles and great ceremonies. The stories that some of the latter historians tell of the feats performed in the circus by trained elephants are almost incredible. Pliny tells of seeing one day four elephants bearing another upon a litter. On another occasion a number of elephants were turned loose in a hall filled with people who were lying upon couches, and the elephants stepped over all the couches without touching the occupants.

A DOZEN ELEPHANTS

owned by Germanicus executed a charade in dramatic costume. The males were clad in togas and the females in tunics. After the parade a collation was served to the elephants in the presence of a great crowd, and the spectators were very much amused and astonished by the courtesy with which the animals passed plates from one to another, and in other ways showed their good breeding.

In the games which Nero instituted in honor of Agrippina we are told that elephants danced upon tight ropes, and a very remarkable story is told of an elephant in the reign of Galba, which, in charge of a trainer, mounted upon a rope extending from the ground to the top of the circus and descended again into the arena along the same narrow pathway. Suetonius vouches for the truth of this story. The Emperor Adrian used elephants for a more useful purpose in the famous enterprise when he showed the ability of the ancients to carry out works of great mechanical and engineering difficulty. He employed eighty elephants to move the famous Colossus of Nero and transport it to the new site he had selected for it. Upon the backs of African elephants, also, were borne in handsome palanquins the images of the gods and of the emperors upon great ceremonial occasions. The grand fetes by which the thousandth anniversary of the foundation of Rome was celebrated are believed to have been the last occasion on which the African elephant took part in great numbers in these public displays. It was about 248 A.D. that the Roman Government ceased to support the last depots of elephants it had maintained. From this time these animals appeared no longer in the amphitheatre of Rome.

Charles Green, who had been a first-class conductor on the Erie railway for 35 years, was killed by falling down stairs at the Kessler hotel in Cincinnati last week. It is suspected that he was thrown down the stairway.

An aged nurse named Meyer, residing at Backenheim, a suburb of Frankfurt, has been arrested, charged with causing the death of fifty-eight infants. It is said that several wealthy ladies of Frankfurt are to be accused of complicity in the baby farming criminal operations.

AFTER DECAPITATION.

An Extremely Interesting Question That May Never Be Answered.

The question of the duration of consciousness in the brain of criminals after execution by hanging or by the guillotine is being discussed with greater interest than ever since Anastay, the murderer of Baroness Dellar, paid his debt to society. It is said that this remarkable criminal sent to his brother a letter on the subject as follows:

The separation of my body and that which constitutes my thinking being cannot so soon be accomplished. I believe there is a survival of about an hour. Come then Leon, be present at my execution, and insist that my head be given to you. Call me with your voice and my eyes will reply to you.

This is but the repetition of a popular belief that has prevailed for centuries. There is a legend of a state execution in England at an epoch when the axe and block were in use, which sets forth that after the instrument had fallen the person whose head was on the block exclaimed, "You have missed me!" to which the executioner replied with a slight kick that sent the head rolling to a distance. The story never gained much credence, but is still worthy of discussion. Its truth or falsity would depend on the possibility of the instrument's being so thin and sharp that the walls of the veins would not be displaced, in which case the circulation of the blood might continue for a few seconds, and whether consciousness might continue for a moment after the vertebrae of the neck was severed. This latter difficulty would be the greatest, since utter unconsciousness is supposed to be simultaneous with the severing of the spinal cord or the breaking of the neck. In any event, scientists who have taken the trouble to study the faces of the guillotined for a few seconds after the fatal stroke, or who have made experiments with decapitated animals, do not favor the theory.

Several French physicians, and among them Dr. Paul Loye, now deceased but once professor at the Sorbonne, have experimented with dogs, using for their hanging or decapitation, machinery like that employed in public executions. The dog was chosen for the experiments as having the most mobile face and being able to reproduce the movements which in rare cases have been observed in human subjects. Persons whom this treatment of dumb animals might revolt, are begged to remember that the suffering is much less than in vivisection, since these methods of execution are generally recognized as producing the least pain. The guillotine employed by Dr. Loye was similar to that used for the execution of ordinary criminals in France. It consisted of a triangular knife or axe, surmounted by a mass of lead weighing over twenty pounds, and falling over six feet upon the neck of the animal, which was severed at the third vertebra. The phenomena observed were similar to those remarked by other French and by foreign savants whose experiments have been less elaborate.

At the moment the head was detached from the body the mouth opened wide, as if the animal was making an extraordinary effort at inhalation. The tongue was applied to the lower part of the mouth, and underwent a brief period of agitation. The eyelids were closed with light contractions. Then the eyes were opened and rolled from side to side and top to bottom, the pupils in the mean time gradually contracting. At the same time the jaws were opened and violently closed, and the face was rapidly convulsed. This was followed by changes at the corners of the mouth, vibration of the nostrils, trembling of the lips, and erection of the ears. The ensemble of these movements constituted a series of horrible grimaces like those seen on the face of the guillotined, and seemed to express the most intense agony. If the cornea of the eye was touched the eyelids closed, but if an object, no matter of what kind, was placed before the eye there was no movement. Neither did crying nor whistling into the ears of the dog appear to cause the slightest sensation. The pinching of the tongue caused a slight shrinking of that organ. Although the pupil of the eye was contracted, the approach of a light rendered the orifice still smaller.

These phenomena occupy about ten seconds, and are followed by a period of repose continuing to the fifteenth or twentieth second, during which the mouth rests closed and the eyes open and without movement. At the end of this time the mouth opens and closes quickly, the nostrils dilate and contract. During this time, although the irritation of the cornea has caused a slight winking neither whistling in the ear nor touching the tongue or nostrils with ammonia or cologne has been able to produce any effect. The opening and closing of the mouth resemble yawning, and are reproduced a dozen times, after which the motions gradually cease. Then the cornea loses its sensibility to the touch, though, half a minute having elapsed, the yawning is still active. The pupil of the eye dilates at the approach of light, but does not contract, and the cornea loses its glistening appearance. At the end of two minutes the yawning and other phenomena have ceased, ending in mere contraction of the fibres, and the head takes a corpse-like look.

No experimenter has been able to decide whether the movements specified were involuntary or attended with some slight action of the will. No dog ever responded by special movements to these efforts to excite his senses. All perception of external objects has entirely disappeared at the moment of decapitation, as far as the observers have been able to determine, and the movements have come, or appeared to come, from the prolonged activity of the nervous centres. Dr. Loye obtained precisely the same manifestations from dogs that he had plunged into a state of complete anaesthesia. There seems, then, no reason to believe that any sort of consciousness connected with the action of the will exists in the head of the person who has been guillotined, beheaded with the axe, or effectually hanged, which will not prevent the prejudice or the superstition to continue and have its effect on certain minds for long ages to come.

How Paralysis Comes Upon One.

Watts—"I tell you it makes a man feel pretty serious to find himself threatened with paralysis."

Potts—"You don't mean to say that is your case, do you?"

Watts—"Yes, my butcher told me that if I didn't do something for him by the first of the month he would paralyze me."

There are 300,000 commercial travellers in the United States.