THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

Charles Kelland, aged 13, was drowned while bathing at the Cove, London, on Saturday.

John Bowles, aged 20, was drowned while bathing in a pond at Cedarville on Monday.

The free public library of St. John, N.B., issued over 20,000 books last year, and only lost two.

Col. Walker Powell, the Adjutant-General, is lying seriously ill at his residence in Ottawa.

Two mining experts from the United States are now investigating the gold mines at Marmora, Ont.

A high school student named John Mackenzie was drowned while bathing at Kincardine on Monday.

This season's clip of wool in Frontenac county is the finest in five years

Rev. Ephraim Evans, D. D. (Methodist), died in London on Monday night, aged 89 years.

On Sunday last a son of Mr. R. Lancaster, reeve of Faraday township, was killed by a runaway horse.

John Chater, aged 60, in trying to stop a runaway horse on Tuesday in Galt, was run over and instantly killed.

The Toronto Methodist Conference, at its closing session on Tuesday, approved the establishment of an order of deaconesses.

At the General sessions in Sarnia on Tuesday Andrew Crawford, first deputy reeve, was indicted by the grand jury for aggravated assault on Miss Frances Johnston.

Dr. Fife Fowler, Kingtson, was on Tuesday, at the meeting of the Ontario Medical Council in Toronto, elected president of that body.

The Government revenue SS. Constance sailed from Quebec Monday under sealed orders. She is gone to make a little trouble among the whiskey smugglers in their well known haunts on the lower St. Lawrence.

A C. P. R. switchman named Alex. Craig, while coupling cars at Winnipeg, had his right hand crushed.

Peat resembling very much the Irish article has been found in the vicinity of Berlin, Ont., in large quantities.

Mrs. Daniel Moore, aged 42, was found drowned in a well at St. Thomas on Monday. She was married but had no family.

Thomas Norquay, M.P.P. for Kildonan, Man., was run over and fatally injured by a C.P.R. locomotive in Winnipeg on the 9th inst.

Frederick Wing, aged twenty, and Eva Berkinshaw, aged eighteen, were drowned while boating on Toronto bay Saturday.

The Mackenzie memorial fund for Toronto alone amounts to upward of $10,000. Several Conservatives are among the subscribers.

Joseph Anderson, aged twenty, was instantly killed by falling on a circular saw at Edgar Station, Essex County the other day.

Dominion Police Inspector O'Leary has arrived at Ottawa from San Francisco with Paquin, the absconding postmaster of Hull.

During the thunderstorm at Russell, Man., on Wednesday night, Mrs. Butcher, living five miles south of the town, was struck by lightning and instantly killed.

A few nights ago a Mrs. Corkey, of Barrie-field, near Kingston, hid $30 in the stove, fearing burglars. In the morning the $30 helped to light the fire for breakfast.

A Hamilton woman is suing the Hamilton Electric Light Company for $2,000 damages. One of the company's line repairers dropped a pair of pincers on her head.

The consecration of Mgr. Emard, the new Roman Catholic Bishop of Valleyfield, took place at Valleyfield last week. There was a large attendance of Bishops, clergy, and the general public.

A farmer named David Bell was killed by lightning in Brant township, county of Bruce, the other day. His horses, which he was driving, were also killed. He leaves a widow and eight children.

Henry Page, who was found guilty in the Montreal Court of Queen's Bench of swindling horse dealers, was sentenced last week by Chief Justice Lacoste to three years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The Beaver line Lake Superior, which has arrived in Montreal on her way from Liverpool, ran into Halifax to land drafts from English stations for the regiments there and in Bermuda.

Mrs. Hart, 85 years of age, a resident of South London, Ont., fell under the wheels of her carriage on Wednesday evening, and received injuries from which, it is feared, she will not recover.

The Montreal True Witness, referring to the recent Orange meeting held in Montreal, praises the Orangemen for their conduct, and says that while they continue to act in such a way they will never be molested.

The shipping interests of Montreal have presented a memorial to the Board of Trade asking that they will endeavour to bring about the abrogation of maintaining the lighthouse service of Great Britain.

While Thomas Flowers was sawing down a tree in South Gosfield township the other day the tree split and one part sprung back, striking the man on the head and back, killing him. Flowers formerly lived near Dunnville.

Sir Oliver Mowat delivered a lecture the other day at Woodstock on "Christianity and Its Fruits." The County Council took advantage of his visit to present him with an address congratulating him upon the honour recently conferred upon him by her Majesty.

Nelson Sears, of Aylmer, Ont., bruised his knee on the frozen ground in Dakota last winter. He returned home about Christmas. The injury grew worse, and amputation was found necessary in order to save the young man's life, the bone having become diseased.

An Indian has been received at Stony Mountain (Man.) penitentiary, who is under sentence of death for killing a medicine man of his tribe, because the latter failed to prevent the demise of the prisoner's children when called in to treat them for an illness from which they were suffering.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Five persons were killed and eight injured by a collision that took place early Tuesday morning at the Bishopsgate station of the Great Eastern railway, in London.

The Irish leaders in the Imperial House of Commons have invited Hon. Edward Blake to become a candidate for an Irish constituency at the approaching general elections.

Paderewski, the pianist, gave a recital in St. James' hall, London, on Tuesday, before a six thousand dollar house. He scored an immense success.

Excitement has been caused in British financial circles by the suspension of the New Oriental Bank, with liabilities of £1,250,000.

The St. James' Gazette, of London, say it is a matter of indifference to Englishmen which party is in power in America, since both cater for the Irish vote by occasional rudeness to Great Britain.

The International Miners' Conference was opened in London on Tuesday. Foreign delegates representing 377,000 miners met the English delegates. An international federation of miners desirous of joining the eight-hour movement was formed.

Since 1851 3,467,516 people have emigrated from Ireland, and last year the United States absorbed 87 per cent. of the emigrants, only 6 per cent. going to England.

The Earldom of Berkeley, having been in abeyance for eighty-two years, has now been re-established by the success of the claimant to it and his taking his seat as a peer of the realm.

The outbreak of Pleuro-pneumonia in the Lisburn district of County Antrim has turned out a serious matter. About 70 head of cattle have been slaughtered by order of the Government Inspector, and a number of others are marked for similar treatment. The disease has manifested itself on several grazing farms. The prompt steps taken to stamp out the scourge have given great satisfaction to local farmers.

It is said that the Duke of York will enter into his residence at St. James' Palace in the autumn. The apartments which are being prepared for him are those that were intended to be placed at the disposal of the late Duke of Clarence, and which for thirty years were in the possession of the late Duchess of Cambridge.

Lord Sackville, who owns property at Stratford-on-Avon, recently built a barrier across the Avon to exclude the public. On Friday night a party of students from Balliol College broke down the barrier, and they will be prosecuted. The action of the students is regarded favorably by the people of Stratford, and a public subscription is being raised for their defence when the case comes before the courts.

London has a new sensation. The police report that they have in custody a sort of Jack-the Ripper, with the difference that he uses poison instead of a knife. His plan of operation was to visit a girl of the unfortunate class, and in the course of his visit to playfully offer her a poisoned globule, which she swallowed with fatal results. Two girls upon whom the poison did not act instantaneously made a statement which led to the wretch's arrest.

UNITED STATES.

President Polk of the Farmers' Alliance is dead.

The Osage Indians in Oklahoma are again causing trouble.

A heavy shock of earthquake was felt in various parts of California on Tuesday.

Monday night's storm at Chicago caused the loss of eight lives and injury to 15 persons.

The town of Garva, in Seney county, Ill., has been wrecked by a cyclone, and several lives have been lost.

A million dollar's damage by fire was done to the waterfront at Baltimore on Tuesday.

Fifty-three Japanese laborers were reported at San Francisco during the month of May.

Jack Bliss, leader of the Wyoming cattle thieves, has been killed by the posse near Arland, in that state.

A Washington despatch intimates that Mr. Chauncey M. Depew may succeed Mr. Blaine as Secretary of State.

President Harrison was renominated at the Republican Convention in Minneapolis last Thursday on the first ballot.

An electric car was struck by a railroad engine near Wheeling, W. Va., causing the death of three people.

Fourteen men were killed by an explosion in the United States navy yard at Mare Island, California, the other morning.

King's powder mill, 20 miles from Cincinnati, was struck by lightning on Tuesday and totally wrecked. One man was killed and several injured.

Up to date 59 victims of the fire and flood disaster at Titusville, Pa., have been buried. The loss to property is placed at $1,000,000.

The excessive heat is adding much to the deaths rate in New York. There were 160 death on Monday, and prostrations are numerous.

At Bay City, Mich., on Monday, Mrs. George Beaudry took her little boy and girl in her arms and jumped into the river. All three were drowned.

At Imperial, Pa., Mrs. Jules Leroy, wife of a coal miner, tried to hasten the breakfast on Tuesday by pouring kerosene on the fire. Mrs. Leroy and her two children were fatally injured.

A great Republican ratification meeting was held at the Auditorium, in Chicago, Monday evening. The attendance and enthusiasm were "immense." "Living Regards" were voted to Mr. Blain.

Nathan John, a farmer, while ploughing in his field at Canton, Miss., on Tuesday, was killed by hailstones. Fruit and other crops suffered seriously.

It is said martial law is to be proclaimed in Wyoming. The rustlers say they will hide in the mountains and pick off Uncle Sam's soldiers at leisure.

Mortimer R. Reynolds, the first child of white parentage born on the original site of Rochester, N. Y., died there last week. He was born in 1814, and lived there all his life.

The ship St. Leo sailed from Brooklyn on Saturday with a cargo for the starving Russian peasants. The vessel was gaily decorated with emblems by the King's Daughters.

At Rochester the other day Fred Withey, a drunken character who had abused his wife most cruelly, was taken by a company of neighbors, ducked in a creek, whipped soundly and ordered to leave town within 24 hours.

At Genoa, Ark., on the Cotton Belt R. R., Saturday night, burglars entered the office of the Bodcaw Lumber Company, opened the safe, and carried away $40,000 worth of the company's stock, $12,000 worth of notes and $100 cash. No clue.

A man giving his name as Sam Johnston, and who said his father lives in Toronto, went crazy on a railroad train in Michigan the other day, and terrorized the trainmen and passengers, firing a number of shots with a revolver. No one was hurt.

Albion W. Tourgee is reported to have said at St. Paul, Minn., that "if there is not a marked change in the attitude of the country toward the colored race we shall have within the next 10 years a massacre such as has not been paralleled since the French revolution."

John Golson, of the Judson Manufacturing Company at San Francisco, was robbed of $17,000 on Saturday by two men, who compelled him at the point of revolvers to disgorge. He was on his way to Emoryville station to pay off the company's employees. The robbers escaped.

On Saturday morning three hundred union men marched down to the several lumber yards at Tonawanda, New York, and attacked with clubs and stones the workmen employed there. The police force, consisting of eight men, arrived on the scene, and their threatening volley in the air from revolvers was replied to in earnest by the rioters, and two of the officers were seriously wounded.

Two Great Projects.

The New York *Sun* is considerably alarmed over two projects now contemplated by the Canadian people. Either of these great works, should they be carried forward, will divert trade from New York and it is this which creates the apprehension the *Sun* does not attempt to conceal in the following article:—"It is certainly not necessary to create two new routes for the transportation of American grain to Europe by way of Canada. We referred on Monday to the project for the construction of a mammoth ship railway between Lake Ontario and Georgian Bay, by which the distance from the headwaters of the Western lakes to the St. Lawrence would be shortened, and by which the Montreal company hopes to divert the grain trade from the Erie Canal to the Canadian line of transportation. This project seems to be practicable if they can get money enough, and its execution would not be advantageous to the commercial interests of the city of New York. We now learn of yet another project for a new grain route still further north that shall be serviceable both to American and to Canadian shippers, and the line of which is to be from Winnipeg by land to a point on the western border of Hudson Bay, thence by water across the bay and through Hudson Strait to the Atlantic. It is hard to believe the report which we have received from London that the capital needed for the carrying out of this extraordinary project has been raised in the English market. It is hard to believe that the projectors can think that the crops of Minnesota, Dakota, and other Northwestern States, as well as of the Canadian provinces between the Rocky Mountains and Hudson Bay, will [illegible] shipped to European countries by this [illegible]e. For nearly three-quarters of the year Hudson Strait is not navigable, on account of the masses of ice with which it is blockaded, and it is hard to see how the shipment of grain through the strait for three months of the year could be made a profitable business, while it would certainly not suit the convenience of our Minnesota farmers. Hudson Bay itself is a sheet of water 1,000 miles long by 500 broad, and the tempests by which it is often disquieted render it dangerous to navigators. Then, again, the railroad from Winnipeg, in Manitoba, to Churchill, on the bay, would have to be constructed through a wilderness over a distance of 700 miles, and could have no appreciable local traffic to cover any part of its expenses. In truth, the project seems to us to be wholly impracticable, and we shall require confirmation of the report that the funds for its execution have been supplied by London capitalists. The other project, the project for shortening the lake and St. Lawrence route by means of a ship railway from Georgian Bay to Lake Ontario, is not only feasible, but is certain to be carried out within a short time, and must be very favorable to the commercial interests of England and Canada. The far-sighted capitalists and statesmen here who are concerned in maintaining the commercial supremacy of New York will have to give heed to the changes which are impending, and through which much trade may be diverted from our city and port."

How Shot is Made.

It is no argument in favor of intoxicants to state that before Watts, the discoverer of the present mode of making shot, had his notable dream, induced by overindulgence in stimulants, the manufacture in question was a slow, laborious, and consequently costly process. Great bars of lead had to be pounded into sheets of a thickness nearly equal to the diameter of the shot desired. These sheets had then to be cut into little cubes, placed in a revolving barrel, and there rolled round until, by the constant friction, the edges wore off from the little cubes, and they become spheroids. Watts had often racked his brain trying to discover some better and less costly scheme, but in vain. Finally, after spending an evening with some boon companions at an ale house, he went home, went to bed, and soon fell asleep. His slumbers, however, were disturbed by unwelcome dreams, in one of which he was out with "the boys" and as they were stumbling home it began to rain shot—beautiful globules of polished shining lead—in such numbers that he and his companions had to seek shelter. In the morning Watts remembered his curious dream, and it obtruded itself on his mind all day. He began to wonder what shape molten lead would assume in falling through the air, and finally, to set his mind at rest, he ascended to the top of the steeple of the church of St. Mary, at Redcliffe, and dropped slowly and regularly a ladleful of molten lead into the moat below. Descending, he took from the bottom of the shallow pool several handfuls of the most perfect shot he had ever seen. Watt's fortune was made, for from this exploit emanated the idea of the shot tower, which ever since has been the only means employed in the manufacture of the little missiles so important in war and sport.

New Religion in Persia.

That there is in Persia so little happines and so little protection for life and property is no doubt a reason of the interest which the people take in matters of the unseen world. It is there anticipated that the Imam Mahdi, the expected descendant of Ali, will appear and will set all things right. An account which brings home to Western eyes the strange life of far-off Persia is that which Mr. Coutts Trotter gives in the *Scottish Review* of the rise of the greatest sect in the country. The Shiah division of Mohammedans, to which the Persians belong, who reject the first three Caliphs and consider Ali the only rightful successor of the Prophet, are especially fruitful in the production of new sects and new prophets. Among these new prophets was a certain Ali Mohammed, a reputed Said, *i. e.*, a descendant of the Imam Ali, a young man who was the son of a merchant of Shiraz. This young man attained to great celebrity on account of the purity and austerity of his life. It was he who, about the middle of this century, was the founder of a sect that has become very influential. He was barely thirty years old at the time of his death, in 1850. Six years before he had gone upon a pilgrimage to Mecca, and, on his return, produced some sacred writings, which, in the estimation of his followers, bear about the same relation to the Koran that the New Testament does to the Old Testament. His views appear to be rather a rationalistic variation from accepted Mohammedan doctrine. He has dispensed with a material hell. While holding that nothing in nature is impure, he inculcated and himself practiced abstention from coffee, opium, and tobacco, although the prohibition as to the last article was rescinded by a later and pleasanter revelation. A very new doctrine is that women are equal to men. Women are relieved from pilgrimages on account of the fatigue incident to them. The prophet also decrees that when the faith shall have been established temples are to be erected on the sites of the martyrdoms of the chief teachers of the new religion and that of his own martyrdom, which in Persia it perhaps required no great prophetic gift on his part to foresee. After the prophet's return from Mecca he was proclaimed by his followers as the Bab, *i. e.*, the Gate or the "Way of Eternal Life." As a reformer he attacked the corruption of the clergy, and appealed to the Shah to be allowed to come to Teheran and argue the points of his faith with the mollahs, or orthodox doctors. The Shah did not like the clergy, and perhaps might have found some diversion in hearing the argument, and the prophet showed characteristic courage in making the proposition, for death would have been the result if he had been worsted. But the Shah ultimately declined to receive him.

About this time the Bab's gospel received a very effective recruit in a young, beautiful, and highly accomplished woman, the daughter of a famous mollah of Kaswin. She was known as the Delight of the Eyes, or Her Excellency the Pure, which last designation, according to testimony of friends and foes alike, she deserved. She went about preaching, and was heard with delight by the multitude and by many learned doctors, her influence no doubt much assisted by her beauty, for in the ardor of speaking her veil would sometimes fall aside. Such unconventional behavior would not have been appreciated by the relatives of a clever young woman in most countries and was not approved in Persia. Her uncle, a distinguished mollah, preached against her from his pulpit, for which he was assassinated by some of her admirers. Conversions to the new religion increased rapidly in all parts of the kingdom. There was at last a collision between the Shah's Government and the sect, and some two thousands of them were surrounded in a mountain fastness by an army led by the princes of the blood and massacred. The day soon came for the Bab's own anticipated martyrdom. He and two of his followers were led through the streets of Tabriz, beaten, and tortured. One of his two followers, said Hussein, was offered his life if he would curse the Bab, which he did. Two years later, deeply repentant for his apostasy, he underwent martyrdom with great courage. The other disciple, Mirza Mohammed Ali, young, rich, and of good position, notwithstanding that his wife and little children were brought to implore him to recant, remained firm and died with his master. At the conclusion of a day of torture the two were taken out and fired upon by a platoon of soldiers, when an extraordinary incident occurred—Mirza was killed, but, to the astonishment of the crowd, the Bab remained untouched. In Persia miracles are matters of universal belief and of great importance. What might not have been the result if the Bab had now escaped? But, overcome with the day's suffering, he ran, as if from a natural impulse, to the nearest shelter, a guardhouse, where the soldiers seeing that he was mortal, cut him down.

This movement, which had been intended by its founder to be religious and social only, at last become political. The enmity of the sect to the Shah's administration led to an attempt upon his life. As a result of of this many executions took place at Teheran. Among the sufferers was the Delight of the Eyes, who, although offered her life in case she would renounce her religion, refused and foretold that she should die on the following day, which, indeed, came to pass. Among the victims were many women and children, and all showed great courage, even the children singing as they went to execution. "We come from God, and are returning to Him!" The Shah—his present Highness—and the Prime Minister, not wishing to concentrate upon themselves the vengeance which might follow, cleverly distributed the executions among the various high functionaries. A share was offered to the Shah's physician, Dr. Cloquet, but the Frenchman excused himself upon the plea that he had already killed so many people in the exercise of his professional duties that he had no wish to add to the list. Several successors have appeared to the Bab, and the sect still remains the most numerous and influential in Persia.

The Doctor Knew His Business.

Husband—"What did the doctor say, Mary?"

Wife—"Not much. He asked me to put my tongue out."

Husband—"Yes."

Wife—"And he said, 'Overworked.'"

Husband—(with a long breath of relief)—"Then you'll have to give it a rest. The doctor knows his business.

A MOHAMMEDAN EXECUTION.

The Prisoner's Careful Deliberation, in His Last Religious Rites.

A despatch from Alexandria, Egypt, says:—On the night of Dec. 18, 1890, a murder of singular atrocity for Egypt was committed in this city. A respectable Greek, M. Limperopoulo, his wife, and woman servant were all murdered, the motive apparently being robbery.

After a long hunt the murderers were captured, tried and sentenced, but, being all Muslim (for it has turned out, it was committed by Arabs), the trial took place before the native tribunals, and, under Mohammedan law, the record of all capital convictions must be transmitted to the Grand Ladi for approval before execution can follow.

The Grand Ladi annulled the sentence because of some formal error in the examination of the witnesses, certain provisions of the religious law not having been complied with; and a new trial was ordered. This resulted, as did the first, in the capital conviction and sentence of Bekkit Suleiman, one of the offenders, and in the condemnation of the others to life imprisonment.

Yesterday the sentence of death was carried out at sunrise in a military parade ground near the front Kom-El-Dik. Up to the last the advocate and friends of the murderer hoped for a commutation, and this on two grounds—first because it was the first occasion for an execution since the installation of the new Khedive; and that fact, as well as the presumed reluctance of a lad of eighteen to enforce the death penalty, was thought to justify the hope of clemency. Still greater confidence arose from the fact that the great fasting month of Islam had just finished—the month of Ramadan—and this concludes with a feast corresponding to our Easter in nature—called Bairam—which is a time of joy, of universal exchange of visits, of ceremonial receptions, and, with sovereigns, of clemency. The late Khedive invariably signalized the return of Bairam by releasing all prisoners whose terms of punishment had nearly expired, and often by commutations.

But Suleiman did not profit by the great festival, and yesterday morning, just as the gray dawn was streaking the east, he was awakened in his prison with the news that his appeal for grace had been refused and he must immediately prepare for death.

Bound and handcuffed, but as imperturbable as the least concerned of his escort, he was taken to the place of execution, and at the foot of the gallows he maintained the same fatalistic composure.

The prosecuting officer of the tribunal which tried him asked if he had any bequest to make or desired to make any statement. He replied with perfect composure:

"I am innocent and Allah knows it. The guilty are Abou Zeit and Ahmed Sathin."

"Then you wish nothing?"

"Yes. I want to pray and to prostrate myself before Allah."

"You may."

"But can one pray who has not washed?"

A stone vessel of water was offered him—the gullah in which drinking water is always kept in Egypt. They unbound his hands, and he walked under the scaffold and performed the ablutions that every Muslim observes before prayer. He washed first his feet, then his hands and face, and then rinsed his mouth, refusing to let any one help him or wait on him.

He then unwound from his waist the shawl he used as a band, and spreading it on the ground under the scaffold, whose floor was higher than his head, he stood on it and offered up his prayer, prostrating himself four times with his forehead to the earth, praying to Allah for mercy and invoking the aid and intercession of his Prophet.

He drank from the gullah and said:

"I am ready."

He was then pinioned, and he walked up the steps to the scaffold, and lifting his voice, called out:

"Salaam aleikum ya Islam"—peace be to you, Muslim—and he added in Arabic:

"Peace be to all men, and the order of Allah. Peace to the children of Islam. We belong to Allah, and to him we return. I testify that there is no God but he alone." He turned his face to the east and bowed.

It would be impossible to exaggerate in description the majesty and dignity of this scene, notwithstanding one's assurance of the prisoner's guilt and of the justice of his fate.

Alone and hopeless of aid, he turned his face toward the glowing east and the holy cities, and, his last act a prayer, his last word a declaration of his unswerving belief, he looked out upon the thousands assembled to witness his end with the untroubled assurance of his fatalistic creed.

And so, as the scant rays of the morning illumed the rude machinery of death, he was swung into eternity, solemnly pronouncing as the cord tightened around his neck his creed's defiance to the unbeliever.

"La illaha illalah!"—there is no God but Allah—and died.

Pig Iron Manufacture in Canada.

A pamphlet recently published contains the reports of two mining engineers on the quality and extent of the Bessemer iron ores which are found in the Township of Snowdon, Haliburton County, Ontario. From these reports and other sources of information, it is believed by those who have given attention to the subject that in at least two places, both within about 110 miles of Toronto, there are found excellent iron ores, capable of producing the finest steel, and existing apparently in large quantities. In connection with this report is a petition, signed by some sixty of Toronto's best known business men and capitalists, and addressed to the Ontario Government asking substantial encouragement for the establishment of a blast furnace in Toronto, for the manufacture of pig iron from these ores. The petitioners point out the great benefit that would result to the whole country from the establishment and operation of such a furnace in the Province, but claim that, in view of "the considerable degree of uncertainty" attending such an enterprise, capitalists are unwilling to assume the whole risk of its erection. They ask, therefore, that an appropriation be made for the purpose of testing under proper conditions the extent and value of some of the most accessible iron deposits in Ontario, and that, further, a bonus of two dollars per ton on the output of a furnace of a capacity of not less than one hundred tons per day, be given for ten years from the time such furnace shall commence to produce pig iron.