

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

The lumber mills on the Chaudiere are very busy, and will run until stopped by ice.

Mr. Edgar Dawdney has left Ottawa for British Columbia to assume the Lieutenant-Governorship.

Sir Charles Tupper is of the opinion that a new fast line of steamers to Canada will soon be an accomplished fact.

As a result of a dispute in the congregation of St. Andrew's church, Winnipeg, it is likely that another Presbyterian church will shortly be erected in that city.

The Dominion Government will give financial aid to the Canadian Kennel Club in making their arrangements for a good exhibition at the bench show to be held in connection with the World's Fair.

Sang Kee, a Chinaman of some note, is at present in Ottawa to make an investigation into the character and scope of the Dominion law about China.

Rev. John Gray, for some years past treasurer of the Superannuation fund of the Methodist Church, died suddenly of heart disease on Saturday at his office in Toronto.

The Behring Sea arbitrators will meet in Paris next February, and as Sir John Thompson will have to be present the Dominion Parliament will meet early in January.

At a golden wedding celebration held in Kingston, Ont., the lady and gentleman who had been the bridesmaid and groomsmen, respectively, fifty years before were among the guests.

There was a marked falling off last month in the export of Canadian cattle to Great Britain. The total shipments are now 11,546 cattle and 15,231 sheep below the same date last year.

The question of the financial agency of the Dominion of Canada in London is still under consideration, but the friends of the Bank of Montreal are still hopeful of getting the Dominion account.

Mrs. Hartley, the wife of a fireman at London, Ont., committed suicide on Monday night by hanging herself from a beam supporting a fan-light in the roof of her dwelling. To despondency is attributed the deed.

In response to a request from Hamilton for local officers the Grand Trunk Railway Company has appointed Mr. Joseph Wallace general agent at Hamilton, Mr. M. C. Dickson district passenger agent, and Mr. J. Earls district freight agent.

There is a great excitement among cattle shippers in Montreal over the news received from London that the English Board of Agriculture has ordered twelve hundred Canadian cattle to be slaughtered. Mr. Robert Bickerdike, the prominent shipper, still maintains that there is no pleuro-pneumonia in Canada.

The Canadian Pacific railway's steamer Empress of Japan arrived at Victoria, B. C., on Sunday night from the Orient, having on board the captains and crews of the Canadian sealers Carmelite and Maria, which were seized by the Russians off Copper Island.

Some of the papers interested in the British cattle trade are calling loudly for the scheduling of Canadian cattle on account of the recent suspected cases of pleuro-pneumonia. A despatch from London says it is feared that despite the Government's desire to treat Canada kindly its hands may be forced.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has settled the claim on behalf of the estate of Frank A. Nims, a resident of Minneapolis, who was killed on the railway near Hamilton, Ont., in an accident on April 29th, 1889, for four thousand dollars.

It is said that the superannuation of Mr. VanKoughnet, Deputy Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, will take place soon, and that Mr. Frederick White, commissioner of Mounted Police, will succeed him, still retaining the commissioner'ship.

Mr. C. H. Tupper, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, has left for London to lay before the Foreign Office the counter case for Canada in rebuttal of the case submitted for the United States in the Behring Sea arbitration.

It is reported that Senator McInnes will sell Dundurn park, Hamilton, Ont., and that it is proposed to cut up the property into building lots. The reason for this decision, it is surmised, is the probability that the Canadian Pacific railway will enter Hamilton.

Mr. J. W. Longley, Attorney-General for Nova Scotia, who has been in Ottawa for some days, had for his mission the presentation of a claim for the refund to the province of some two million dollars which was expended in building railway connections now making part of the Intercolonial railway system.

BRITISH.

The London Times regrets that Mr. Balfour has committed himself to bi-metalism.

Rev. O. J. Schoolcraft, of London, has been granted a divorce from his wife, a dissolute woman whom he married to reform.

The poet Morris denies that he has been offered the poet laureateship.

The Imperial Government has ordered that all the evidence on the eight-hour question taken by the Royal Commission be printed.

The British Consul at Guatemala, in his annual report to the British Government, calls attention to the excellent field open to the dairy farmer in that Republic.

A cable message to Montreal states that the Thomson line steamship Gerona is on the rocks off Caithness, on the north shore of Scotland. She was bound to Montreal, and it is supposed will be a total loss.

There appears to be very little chance of settling the dispute between the Lancashire cotton masters and their operatives, and a long strike is almost inevitable.

The silver question at present is calling for a good deal of attention in English commercial centres. A special cable despatch says the Saturday Review in referring to the subject, thinks that the time has come for a reconsideration of bi-metalism in the light of present emergencies as well as of past experience.

The London police have learned of the existence of a plot for the release of Francois, the dangerous French Anarchist, who is being held by the English authorities to

await extradition to Paris. A special cablegram says the Scotland Yard detectives are taking every precaution to prevent the prisoner's escape.

The English Board of Agriculture has ordered all cattle landed at Dundee from Canada off the steamers Hurona and Monk-seaton, twelve hundred in number, to be slaughtered.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt is opposed to the release of Dr. Gallagher, Curtin, and the other dynamiters convicted of offences in Great Britain, and is said to have the support of the majority of the Cabinet.

The Central Chamber of Commerce in London has decided to hold a national conference on the agricultural depression.

The unemployed Hebrew workmen of London have decided that they will march barefooted through the city streets on three different days.

Archbishop Vaughan will accompany the pilgrimage of British Catholics to Rome. This pilgrimage, which is headed by the Duke of Norfolk, is in point of wealth and numbers the greatest that has left Great Britain in three centuries.

Mr. Waters, solicitor for Thomas Neill, now under sentence of death for poisoning Matilda Clover, has received a despatch from Canada stating that affidavits showing that Neill is insane have been mailed to him.

Referring to the Liberal Cabinet Council held on Thursday, the London Times believes that Mr. Gladstone is keeping the Home Rule measure up his sleeve, and thinks it will not differ much from that presented in 1886.

The collapse of the Liberator Building Society simultaneously with the downfall of the London and General Bank is likely to prove one of the most gigantic financial sensations of the generation. A special cable despatch from London says the official figures presented yesterday by the receiver show that there are absolutely no assets, while the liabilities are very heavy. The directors in both establishments are accused of lining their own pockets at the expense of the shareholders, and threats of criminal prosecutions are freely made.

UNITED STATES.

Mahoney City, Pa., is suffering from a water famine.

About two thousand five hundred persons were left homeless by the Milwaukee fire.

Mrs. Bertha Tius, of Kalamazoo, Mich., whose husband died about a year ago, committed suicide by shooting herself in the head upon her return from the theatre on Saturday night. It is said that despondency prompted the deed.

An accurate account shows that there were 465 buildings burned in Milwaukee.

The Chinese Freemasons now have a temple in Boston, the only one in the United States belonging to the Celestials.

Owing to the continuance of disturbances and the frequent attack upon non-union workers, it is believed that the troops will have to return to Homestead, Pa.

Bishop Phillips Brooks, of Boston, thinks that the exit out of the Christian ministry ought to be made easier, so that men need not leave in disgrace when in the best light that God has given them they feel that work lies there no longer.

The United States Secretary of State has instructed the U. S. Legation in London to take steps to obtain from the Gladstonian Government the release of Dr. Gallagher, John Curtin, and other Irish-American Fenians now serving life sentences in English prisons.

There has been an enforced marketing of many thousands of bushels of wheat in the United States this week, which have been held for an advance, to make room for that which has just been harvested. Open weather has much interfered with the demand for seasonable goods. In the Eastern States the shoe factories are reported busy. There is activity in wool, cotton, and rubber. Petroleum, paints, and big iron have advanced. Trade in the South is very active, and collections are improving as the crops are marketed. The feeling generally among business men is better and the outlook is improving.

GENERAL.

Emperor William will open the Reichstag in person on November 22.

A serious riot took place in Madrid on Monday night because the municipal authorities failed in properly celebrating the Columbus fetes.

A special cable despatch from Brussels says the Queen of the Belgians attended a performance of "Lohengrin" last week, and afterwards went behind the scenes and talked with all the actors and actresses, including the ballet girls.

Schmidt, the Belgian who smothered his mistress with charcoal fumes that he might obtain the insurance on her life, has been found guilty and sentenced to death.

Thomas Neill, now under sentence of death, has confessed that from 1874 to 1881, when he was arrested in Chicago he made a practice of poisoning dissolute girls in Canada.

It appears that the Pope has not yet given his dispensation for the marriage of Prince Ferdinand of Hohenzollern to Princess Marie, daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, but that he will do so, one of the conditions being that the children are to be brought up as Roman Catholics.

Prince Bismarck will not reappear in the Reichstag during the coming session.

## THEY SAW THREE MASTS.

The Story Told by an Indian Attached to a Franklin Search Expedition.

The Rev. E. R. Young, a Methodist missionary in the far north for many years, stated that he was sent for by an aged Indian some time ago, who confessed before his death that he accompanied one of the Sir John Franklin expeditions to the northern seas.

Supplies became very low and there was danger of starvation. Before deciding to return the commander sent this Indian and another across an island to look on the other side. They crossed and discovered in the distance three masts rising out of the ice. They were nearly exhausted, and knowing that if they told the commander of their discovery he would go to the place, they decided that it would be better not to tell him, for they feared starvation of the entire party in the event of delay.

Accordingly they returned and reported having found nothing. The next day the expedition started on its return. The Indians were certain the masts belonged to one of Franklin's vessels.

## Alfred Tennyson.

Among the honoured great who have found a last mortal resting-place within the walls of Westminster Abbey, there is none whose title is more secure from challenge than Alfred Tennyson; none who has more worthily earned the highest tribute of sad and solemn pageantry which the nation can pay. And though that tribute was not offered by order of Parliament, formally given as it has been given in honour of certain statesmen and warriors, it is none the less a national one, accepted and sanctioned not merely by those who are entrusted with the care of the Abbey, but also by the whole people of this realm. Amid the ever-present strife of parties and the incessant striving for material wealth which mark this era, perhaps more deeply than any other in our history, it is a good sign, a thing which may arouse a feeling of pride in all of us, and of hope in those who are at times tempted to look despondingly toward the future, that there is a unanimous outpouring of praise and sorrow around the grave of one who, "in divers tones," continually denounced, with all the earnestness of a strong man, and the purity of a good one, the thraldom of faction and the greed of gain. Like his own ideal poet, "dowered with the hate of hate, the scorn of scorn, the love of love," there were times and seasons when the sweet notes which ordinarily fell from his lips changed to furious tones of indignation, when his verse was, as Sidney thought poetry should be, like the sound of the trumpet: and from mortal voice has never come more fierce denunciation of the evils which he saw about him, in society or in the political life of the nation, than fell from his. Faction and its ways, the greed of gain—whether that gain were sought in the fields which ambition selects, or of the more sordid kind—against these he ever directed his sure aim, these he ever strove to raise men's minds from, whether by direct precept or by holding up before them an example of the higher choice a "truth embodied in a tale" that shall "enter at the lowly doors," with a firm faith in the highest impulses and cravings of humanity which found utterance in his "We needs must choose the highest when we see it." Yet, a preacher of morals in the completest sense, and acknowledged as such by all, there was no narrowness or sourness in his morality. One might lift a tavern catch unmet for women's ears and yet be at heart honest and true, fit companion for a Prince; such a one "though he trip and fall, he shall not bind his soul with clay." It is this breadth of vision, no matter in what direction it was turned, that marks the high level on which the poet stood, and, indeed, it is one of the qualities, apart from those of technique, that will preserve his verse from perishing. In it he stands by the side of those writers of English poetry, who to our, it may be feeble sight, loom vast among the immortals. Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Browning, Wordsworth, Shelley, Byron, and Dryden, one and all, though with differences, resembled him in this respect—a fact which shows, if need be, that though the old order changes, the spirit that animates the race is still the same; for each of these in his manner and degree was a true representative of the race, and of the thought which, modified though it may be by the fashion of each period, is yet in essentials one continuous stream. "Through the ages one increasing purpose runs," and who should note it and incorporate it, if not our poets?

## A Fast Steamship.

The City of Paris broke three ocean records on its last westward voyage across the Atlantic. She beat her own record for the fastest voyage ever made previously by one hour and thirty-four minutes, making the voyage in five days, fourteen hours and twenty-four minutes. She also held the record for the fastest average speed per hour, and on this voyage increased it by twenty-two hundredths of a knot, raising the record to 20.70 knots per hour. The record for the greatest run in a single day was held by the Teutonic, which ran 528 knots in one day on her most famous voyage a few months ago. The City of Paris made 530 knots in one day. A knot, that is, a nautical mile, is 153 thousandths more than an ordinary statute mile. The best day's run of the City of Paris was accordingly equivalent to 610 statute miles; that is, to a railway run of 610 miles. Her average speed per hour, in statute miles, was 23.87. The City of Paris is a vessel of 10,500 tons and cost \$1,500,000. She is built of steel, her hull being divided into fifteen separate water-tight compartments. Three different sets of boilers, three in a set, furnish the steam for the two sets of triple-expansion engines of a combined 20,000 horse-power. The vessel has twin screws that revolve when the ship is going at full speed about eighty four times a minute. The City of Paris is 580 feet long, 63½ feet beam and 59 feet deep.

## Blunders.

The Oxford Professor who, according to irreverent undergraduates, gave out the hymn, "Kinkering clogs their kinkles tate" is being run very hard for his supremacy in this particular class of blunder. Such verbal tangles are, it is believed, growing commoner than ever. "Pardon me, sir, but I think you are occupying my pie" was long considered one of the best specimens, but now we have the case of a gentleman who in the height of his eloquence alluded to the "pittoless batt." The new Home Secretary coined a delightful phrase when he declared with emphasis there was "not one tit or jottle." An aesthetic lady recently directed the eye of her friend to some "antimal tuats," and another sympathetic lady said her husband was worked like a "bird of beater." But even these good souls must give place to the country gentleman who ordered his servant to bring him a "forking calf," and who simply horrified his wife when he suggested that she should send for the "hell-banger." It would be interesting to know the physiological cause of the blunders. They may possibly arise, like so many other errors in speaking and reading, from the fact that the mind is far in advance of the tongue—occupied, that is, with the thought that is to be uttered a second or two hence rather than with the one not yet fully expounded. Or it may be that we speak as we write, much more hastily than our fathers. Even our thoughts are now-a-days under high pressure.

"I have noticed," said the observant man, "that the woman with a mole on her neck is usually dressed up to the mark."

## Liverpool in Danger.

The decision of the Inman Line to run its steamers to Southampton instead of as previously to Liverpool, furnishes a theme for an interesting article in the *Globe*. It says that this step on the part of the Inman Line may mark the beginning of a revolution in the transatlantic passenger service. Liverpool has hitherto enjoyed almost a monopoly in this respect. It has been the transatlantic headquarters of almost every important line of steamers running between the two continents, and, with its miles of splendid docks, its prestige, and the wealth and enterprise of its citizens, it seemed to bid defiance to all rivals. The North German Lloyd Line, however, some years ago began calling at Southampton on its way to Bremen, and the experiment proved very successful, so much so that it soon secured a very large patronage from Englishmen and Americans anxious to reach London quickly. It took a fast steamer but a few hours longer to reach Southampton than Liverpool, while the southern port possessed the double advantage of being much nearer London, and of being accessible by great steamers at any time, whereas Liverpool can be reached by deep-draughted steamers only at high tide, and if the captain just misses one tide he is compelled to wait a number of hours, sometimes amounting to close on half a day, for the next. This difficulty arises from the presence of a sandbar at the mouth of the Mersey. The Liverpool Harbor Commissioners faithfully dredge the river at this point, but the sand continually accumulates, and the difficulty appears to be a permanent one. When steamers took from ten to twelve days to cross from port to port, a few additional hours at either end mattered comparatively little. Now that the voyage has been reduced to less than six days, the travelling public find it inconvenient and annoying to be subjected at the last moment to delay from such a source. Liverpool's misfortune is the opportunity of her rivals. Southampton has improved her wharves and her train service with the metropolis, and has at last succeeded in capturing one of the biggest of the transatlantic steamship fleets. Perhaps there will be more to follow. The Inman Line holds the championship at present in the great contest of speed among the ocean steamers, and the record that the City of Paris broke last week, when it reduced the time to five days fourteen hours, was its own. The influence of its action will be considerable. Southampton is only an hour and a half or so from the metropolis, and a very convenient getting-off place for that huge proportion of transatlantic travellers who want to get to the great city as soon as possible.

Another competitor is Bristol, which is building a great new wharf, improving its existing accommodation, and generally doing everything in its power to attract a share of the traffic which Liverpool has so long enjoyed. Bristol was not so long ago the second city of England, and, though she has not exactly retrograded, her progress has been so much inferior to that of many other English cities, and she is so far behind in the race for commercial supremacy, that her merchants and citizens are making a determined effort to secure a greater share of that which has come in such abundance to her larger and richer rival, Liverpool. Then there is a third competitor, though it appears at present to be a not very powerful one. Milford Haven has put in its claims for some share of the transatlantic traffic. As a harbor the Haven is undoubtedly superior to either of the places named, and, being at the extreme western point of Wales and some hours nearer New York or any other port on this side, even for the fastest steamer, it has very decided advantages over both of them. There is at present, however, no wharfage accommodation suitable for such traffic, and neither the Town of Milford nor its sister Town of Pembroke are big enough to take the matter in hand.

## The Indians in the United States.

It is fortunate for the United States that while it has the great negro problem before it still unsolved, it has at last, after long years of shameless injustice and cruelty, entered upon what bids fair to prove a just and merciful solution of the Indian problem. The Lake Mohonk Conference, which is an annual assembling of philanthropists of all classes, to discuss the condition of the Indians and devise measures for their protection and civilization, has this year found both its duties and its perplexities very greatly lessened. The new system, which was largely of its devising, is working most hopefully. The work of allotting lands in severalty is said to be going forward rapidly on reservations where the Indian leaders were at first determined to resist at any cost the breaking up of the tribal relations. The result of the system is, as was no doubt anticipated, that the Indians who are from time to time persuaded to accept allotments in severalty, become the best agents in inducing others to follow their example and to accept the new system as the outcome of beneficence and not of enmity on the part of the white men. The expected result follows. The Indians who receive the allotments soon throw off their allegiance to their old chiefs and begin to assert their rights as citizens. For a time they will of course be in danger of being preyed upon by unscrupulous lawyers and other conscienceless whites, but the natural shrewdness of the Indian character will soon assert itself and enable them to guard against these. As a matter of fact it is said that the ease with which they are plundered, whether by lawyers or agents, is steadily reduced. The platform this year adopted by the Mohonk Conference included the establishment of more Federal courts for Indians, and "where necessary," their compulsory education in schools provided by the National Government. "The Conference," says the Christian Union, from which we quote, "was practically unanimous in commending the action of the Baptist, Methodist and Presbyterian Churches in refusing further Government bounties for denominational schools and entirely unanimous in condemning the spoils system in the Indian service as the capital crime of an infamous system." May we not hope that at no distant day some friend of the Indian may arise in the Canadian Government or Parliament, to do for the Canadian Indians what is now being done for those in the neighbouring Republic?

Peddlers unwittingly spread infectious diseases by roaming from house to house. Some years ago, in a village where diphtheria was prevalent, the inmates of the houses escaped it where the peddlers were not allowed entrance.

## BUSY DAYS FOR RAILROADS.

The Roads Preparing for the World's Fair—Railroad Notes from Maine to Mexico.

Iowa ranks fifth among the States of the Union in railway mileage.

Boston, Mass., expects to have a forty-four-mile trolley to Providence, R. I.

Married couples in Norway are privileged to ride on railroads at a fare and a-half.

Illinois has a county, Calhoun, that has no railroad, telegraph or telephone within its borders.

The annual consumption of railroad ties in the United States is estimated at about 85,250,000.

There are now thirty-one car-service associations in operation. During the past quarter the associations handled 2,687,497 cars.

A railroad 100 miles long is soon to be built across the Caucasus Mountains—"the inhospitable Caucasus" of the ancients.

The life of a locomotive crank pin, which is almost the first thing about an engine to go, spins out to 60,000 miles, and the life of a 33-inch wheel is 66,733 miles.

There is a horse railroad fifty miles long in the Argentine Republic, connecting the capital, Buenos Ayres, with San Martin. The schedule time of a trip on this road is thirteen hours. Night passengers are furnished with narrow sleeping boxes.

A feature of the railroad exhibit at the World's Fair will be two large and splendidly built locomotives mounted on pedestals at each side of the entrance of the passenger station.

The work of laying the new 100-pound steel rails on the New York Central is advancing rapidly. A large section between the Hudson River and Poughkeepsie is already completed and the men are now at work in the yards of the Grand Central station. The new rails will replace the 80-pound rails, which, until now, were the heaviest in use. It is only a few years since the 35-pound rail was the standard.

President Ingalls has introduced on the Chesapeake & Ohio road the English methods of feeding passengers. As every important station on the line, junction points, etc., he has ordered that a well-managed lunch car be maintained and that the food be palatable and clean. He says the man with a wife and three or four children can not afford to take meals in a dining-car but they can afford to patronize a lunch counter.

The Supreme Court of Texas has decided that when a person's ticket entitles him only to a continuous passage over a railroad he has no right to take a train running only to an intermediate point and take passage therefrom on another train that could take him to his destination, even though the latter train was the one which he should have taken in the first instance, the voluntary breaking of his journey forfeiting his right to enter the second train on his original contract of passage.

Some time ago the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk made an agreement to maintain passenger rates and to discharge any agent or official who should break the agreement. So many previous agreements had been made only to be broken that agents paid little attention to it. The Grand Trunk put up a job on Canadian Pacific agents, and five of them have just been discharged on evidence furnished by the Grand Trunk. Meantime the Canadian Pacific secured evidence against four of the best Grand Trunk agents, and now they have been discharged.

## ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Parts of the Atlantic Ocean are five miles in depth.

The first public library in Rome was founded 167 B.C.

The cemeteries of London cover an area of over 2,000 acres.

A leopard recently shot in Bengal had killed, at various times, 154 persons.

At stylish banquets it is the custom to serve oysters on plates carved out of ice.

There are compulsory education laws in twenty-seven of the States and territories.

Arabella Mansfield, of Iowa, was the first woman admitted to the bar in the United States. She became a full-fledged lawyer in 1839.

Five hundred Chinese coolies have been engaged as an experiment, to work upon the coffee and cotton plantations in East Africa.

Do mosquitoes migrate by train? It is asserted that Dallas, Texas, was without mosquitoes until a railroad ran through the town.

A new toy in Paris is "the diver." When placed in water he sinks, but comes to the surface at the wish of the operator, who sends air into it from an India-rubber ball, connected with "the diver" by a tube.

An unusual experience caused a serious injury to John Darby of Sacramento. His mother sent him to the cellar for a bottle of catsup. On his way up stairs, the bottle exploded, and a piece of glass cut a painful gash in his throat.

Hartford people are having great fun at the expense of a street-car conductor in that city. While intoxicated, he saw the wooden figure of an Indian before a cigar store, apparently hailing him with uplifted hand. He halted the car, and as the noble red man did not move, the conductor threatened to thrash him.

The oldest man in the world, it is believed, died a few weeks ago, in Tiflis, Asiatic Russia. His name was Mardenoff, his age was 164 years, and he left a widow 120 years old. Authentic records show that he was born in Waldikawkes in 1728. He had eighteen sons, and one of them died in 1872 at the age of 95.

Lean women who desire to accumulate a plump covering on their bones are advised to avoid worry, to cultivate calmness, to sleep eight hours every day, to take moderate exercise, to eat fattening foods such as soup, butter, cream, fat and juicy meats, olive oil and farinaceous articles, and to take warm baths at night.

Fish-hatching in China is sometimes conducted with the aid of a hen. The spawn is collected from the water's edge, and placed in an empty egg-shell. The egg is then sealed with wax and placed under a sitting hen. After some days the egg is carefully broken, and the swarm emptied into water well warmed by the sun. There the little fish are nursed until they are strong enough to be turned into a lake or stream.