

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Petroleum claims a population of 5,000. Kingston cotton mills report plenty of orders ahead.

A big provincial prohibition convention is to be held in Toronto shortly.

Hamilton Board of Trade will endeavor to have the R. and O. boats call there this season.

The Toronto Salvation Army has opened in Toronto a refuge, founded on the principle of Gen. Booth's Darkest England scheme.

H. P. Davies' sporting goods store on Yonge street, Toronto, was entered on Thursday night and \$1,300 worth of goods carried off.

The Salvation Army of Canada intend holding a grand anniversary meeting in Montreal, extending from the 8th to the 12th of April.

Mr. James Kilgour, aged eighty-one years and well known in Guelph, died suddenly in that city on Monday night from heart disease.

Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau has started for France. He denies that he has any other object in view by his trip than the benefit of his health.

Toronto and Montreal capitalists have purchased the "huckleberry marsh" in Welland county, and propose to develop the peat beds said to exist there.

The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, whose residence at Ste. Anne, Ill., was recently destroyed by fire, has returned to Montreal, and has decided to spend the rest of his days in Canada.

George, the son of Rev. M. W. MacLean, of St. Andrew's church, Belleville, has just died at Riverside, California, of consumption. He went out there last September, hoping to be benefited.

The funeral of W. C. Minderloh, Imperial German Consul in Montreal took place recently and was very largely attended. The consular corps and the members of the German Society attended in a body.

A single firm in the North-west has ordered from the Eddy Co., of Hull, Quebec, 36,000 butter tubs for this year. In 1889 the same firm sold only 20,244 tubs. This shows that the dairying interest is developing satisfactorily in the North-west.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society is making arrangements for a grand celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Montreal in June next. The celebration will extend over four days, commencing on June 24.

Dr. Pelletier, secretary of the Quebec Board of Health, who was recently in Victoria, B.C., referring to the cases of small-pox on the steamer from China, says the quarantine station is badly equipped and most primitive and inefficient in every respect.

A few days ago a young man named Eugene Blandin fell through an ice hole on the Ottawa river, at Ottawa, and lost his life. It was supposed by some people that he had committed suicide, but his friends have determined to take action against the ice-cutters who left the hole unguarded by a fence.

Mr. Van Horne has written to the Mayor of Hamilton, Ont., declining the proposal of the city that the Canadian Pacific railway should operate a junction railway to Campbellville to connect Hamilton with Guelph. He thinks that a line between Cooksville and Hamilton would better serve the interests of the Ambitious City and of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Manitoba Government, after carefully considering the offer of the syndicate which proposes to construct a railway line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur if assisted by a grant of \$440,000, promising a reduction in the rates for the transport of grain, decided to refuse the required aid. It is said the company will renew negotiations, reducing in fuel and lumber rates to be included in its offer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Salisbury is rapidly recovering from the influenza.

By the fall of a cage in a coal pit near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, the other morning, eight miners going to work were instantly killed.

A special General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, convened in Belfast, has passed unanimously resolutions condemning Home Rule.

The Federation of Lancashire Cotton Spinners have refused to accept the compromise of the operatives, and a settlement appears as far off as ever.

DeCobain, ex-M. P., who was placed on trial in Belfast the other day for an unnatural crime, was found guilty and sentenced to one year at hard labour.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of Doctor of Science on Prof. Virchow, the celebrated German pathologist and anthropologist.

Lord Mountstephen, Canada's only lord, has got into hot water by taking part in the Banffshire election, which is contrary to the etiquette prevailing among English peers.

At the thirty-third annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, held in London recently, a resolution in favour of preferential duties between England and Canada was rejected.

The London Russo-Jewish Committee has sent an appeal to every Jew banker in Europe asking them to combine in boycotting Russian loans until the Jews in Russia are given better treatment.

Mr. Edward Blake in an interview said that he hoped when the battle for Home Rule was over and won he would return to his own Canadian fireside, which was still kept alight for him in his absence.

On Wednesday three hundred Trinity College students carried the British flag through the streets of Dublin, and, notwithstanding frequent assaults from the mob that surrounded them, succeeded in bearing it back within the college walls.

In answer to questions in the English House of Commons Mr. Herbert Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, said the embargo upon Canadian cattle must be maintained until conclusive proofs of the absence of disease in the Canadian herds were obtained.

Mr. John Dyke, the Dominion Government agent at Liverpool, in giving evidence before the House of Lords on the Manches-

ter ship canal, said the canal would be of the greatest service to Canada's trade, as it would give a more direct access than via Liverpool to the vast masses of the consumers living in the manufacturing districts.

UNITED STATES.

President Cleveland was 50 years old on Saturday.

The Honeybrook coal mine in Pennsylvania is again on fire.

The Clothing Cutters' Union in New York has started a series of strikes for more pay.

Howard J. Schneider was hanged at Washington the other day for the murder of his wife and brother-in-law.

It is reported from Chicago that the condition of the new wheat crop in the western states is far from encouraging.

Miss Mollie Neilson, of Pittsburg, has started on an attempt to fast 30 days. She will get \$1,000 if she lives through it.

The extradition treaty between the United States and Sweden has been ratified, and will come into operation a month hence.

By a vote of 31 to 19 the Minnesota Senate has passed the Senate bill, extending full suffrage at all elections in Minnesota to women.

Robert Springer, born a slave in New-castle, Del. in 1774, and consequently 119 years old, died near Morgantown, Pa., Friday night.

The total loss to 130 insurance companies by the great fire in Boston lately foots up \$2,691,450. The total insurance carried was \$4,200,000.

A successful test was made in Chicago recently of the telautograph, an instrument which transmits by wire an exact copy of handwriting.

Mrs. Frances Hiller, of Boston, said to be worth many millions, has just married her former coachman, who is much younger than his bride.

Carlyle W. Harris, the convicted wife poisoner, has been sentenced to the electric death chair in Sing Sing during the week beginning May 8.

United States Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular in regard to the importation of animals for breeding purposes, which modifies the existing regulations.

The internal revenue collections in the United States for the first eight months of the fiscal year amount to \$107,820,542, an increase over the same period last year of over \$7,000,000.

Conflicting reports come from San Francisco respecting the condition of Millionaire Mackay, one stating that he is dying of peritonitis and the other that he is declared out of danger.

The treasury department at Washington is informed that a fatal case of cholera occurred on the barque Helen, which recently sailed from Gravesend, Eng., and has arrived at Guaymas, Mexico.

Two paintings worth \$15,000 have been stolen from the residence of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in New York. An itinerant picture vendor took them. He sold one for \$25 and pawned the other.

Henderson Smith, aged 119 has just died at Quincy, Ill. He was born in Virginia in 1774 and at one time was in the employ of George Washington. He had been a slave to tobacco from the time of his youth.

The Rev. J. G. White, a Presbyterian minister of Stanford, Ill., says he has proofs that the Pope and Grand Master Workman Powderley are in conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States.

It is said the new United States cruiser Monterey is defective in several respects. The requisite horse power is said to be lacking in the engines, and the contractors will, it is said, forfeit \$30,000 to the Government.

On Sunday night an attempt was made to blow up the Grant block, a three-story brick building in Niagara Falls, N. Y., with a nitro-glycerine bomb. The bomb was found in one of the hallways with its fuse partly burned.

"Squire" Abingdon, backer of pugilists, race horse owner and gentleman jockey, and general exponent of fast living, died from pneumonia at New Orleans on Saturday, aged 31. His income was £100,000 a year.

Fourteen Austrian immigrants who arrived in New York by the French steamer La Bretagne to work in an iron mill at Joliet, Ill., have been sent back under the contract labor law. Force had to be used to get them on the steamship.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday night, Jacob K. Dundore, captain of the coal barge Allentown, shot and killed John Cross, a boatman on board of the Allentown. Dundore, is 73 years old. He surrendered to the police and informed them of the tragedy. Dundore says Cross attempted to rob him, and he killed him in self defence.

GENERAL.

Prince Bismarck suffers from fits of despondency.

Jules Ferry, the celebrated French statesman, is dead.

Two fatal cases of cholera are reported at Entrague, Piedmont, Italy.

The Newfoundland Government has decided to repeal the famous Bait Act, passed five years ago.

There is great distress in Northern Africa, due to drought and a plague of sickness. Many people have died and rich people are fleeing.

The Chinese Government has despatched fifteen thousand repeating rifles to the troops on the western frontier in the vicinity of the Pamirs.

Charles de Lesseps, accused of corrupting ex-Minister Baihaut; ex-Minister Baihaut, who confessed his guilt; and Blondin, the go-between, have been found guilty.

Owing to the severe winter the Russian Government will not be able to send ships to represent that country at the grand naval review in connection with the World's Fair.

The General Council of the labour party in Belgium have resolved unanimously to proclaim a general strike in case Parliament does not vote universal suffrage.

An armed steamer, supposed to be the Alexander, which left San Francisco early in the year, is in the forbidden waters of Behring Sea, where it is supposed she is trading off whiskey for skins.

A mass meeting attended by two thousand persons was held in Buda Pesth on Sunday to celebrate the Hungarian revolution of 1848, at which resolutions were passed in favour of Hungarian independence.

AN ILLINOIS MIRACLE.

A Case of Deep Interest to all Women.

Saved Through a Casual Glance at a Newspaper.—Weak Pale and in a Deplorable Condition When Relief Came.—Another Remarkable Triumph for a Great Canadian Remedy.

Dubuque Times—

Among the peculiar conditions with which the people of the present age are endowed, is a remarkable capacity for doubting. A full belief only comes after a careful investigation, and after positive proofs have been presented. Current report said there had been a remarkable cure in the case of a lady of Savanna, Ill., but as current report is not always accurate and as the story told was one possessing deep interest for the public, The Times determined upon a thorough investigation into the matter. The result of this investigation proved that not only was the story true, but that the case was even more remarkable than the public had been given to understand.

Mr. A. R. Kenyon is the fortunate owner of a comfortable house, well kept and with pleasant surroundings, situated on Chicago avenue, Savanna, Ill., and it was there the reporter sought him to learn of the sickness of his wife, and the cure of which so much is being said. In answer to the bell a lady appeared at the door, and to an enquiry for Mr. Kenyon said, he was employed by the railroad company, worked at nights and was asleep. "Is Mrs. Kenyon well enough to see me?" the reporter then asked. With a very suggestive smile she said: "There is no doubt of it," and inviting the reporter in, informed him that she was the lady in question. Who told the reporter's mission she said: "The statement of facts as you have made it is quite true. I did not think my case was of special interest to anyone outside of my own family and friends, but if what information I can give you will be of any use to anyone else you are welcome to it. I own my present good health to a casual glance at a newspaper, and as with me some other woman may be fortunate." Mrs. Kenyon is an intelligent lady-like woman and her home bears evidence of her great capabilities as a housewife. She told her story as follows:—

"I was born in Warren county, New York, thirty-three years ago. I was married when I was 19 and came to Savanna seven years ago. With the exception of being at times subject to violent sick headache, I considered myself a healthy woman up to five years ago. At that time I was very much run down and an easy prey to the ever present malaria in and about the Mississippi bottom lands. I was taken violently ill and during the succeeding five or six months was the greater part of the time helpless. The local physician said I had been affected by malarial and intermittent fever. I continually grew weaker and finally went to see Dr. McAvoy of Clinton, Ia., who is reputed to be one of the ablest physicians in the Mississippi Valley. He treated me for a time without beneficial effects, and finally told me he thought he could help me if I would absolutely abstain from work. That was not to be thought of. If able to go about I had to look after my household duties. I then consulted Dr. Johnston of Savanna. My stomach would not retain the medicine he gave me and he came to the conclusion that my stomach was badly diseased. Occasionally I would choke down and nearly suffocate. I then went to Dr. Maloney and he pronounced it a case of heart trouble. He helped me temporarily, but like the rest I must stop all work or nothing could be done for me. At this time I had grown weaker and paler until I was in a deplorable condition. I had a continued feeling of tiredness, my muscular power was nearly gone, and I could not go up half a dozen steps without resting, and often that much exercise would cause me to have a terrible pain in the side. Seemingly the blood had left my veins. I was pale as death; my lips were blue and cold and I had given up all hope of ever being better. About the first of April last a young man boarding with us received a Fulton, Ill. paper. It was his home paper sent him by his mother. I picked it up one day and in glancing casually over its columns came across an account of a marvellous cure through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Candidly, I did not believe the story, and when my husband suggested that it would do no harm for me to try the pills I laughed at the idea. He insisted, and I submitted, but I had no faith whatever in the pills. My husband sent for two boxes and I took them. When I had used these I was somewhat improved in health. I continued their use and I felt that I was growing stronger, my sleep refreshed me and it seems as if I could feel new blood coursing through my veins. I kept on taking Pink Pills until a short time ago and I now consider myself a healthy, rugged woman. My house is full of boarders and I superintend all the work. In other words I work all the time and am happy all the time. I am positive that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People saved my life, and I believe there are thousands of women who would find great relief if they used them. The sick headaches I was subject to have disappeared, and have not had a single attack since I commenced taking Dr. Williams' Pink Pills."

"Were there any disagreeable effects from the medicine?" asked the reporter. "None whatever," replied Mrs. Kenyon. "They are pleasant to take and the conditions imposed by the directions are easily complied with. In common parlance I took Pink Pills and they did the rest." Mrs. Kenyon stated that all her neighbors knew of her former condition and her restoration, and one of them was called in, and when asked of her knowledge of the case said: "I have been intimately acquainted with Mrs. Kenyon and know of her illness. I looked upon her recovery as something marvellous. It is surely the unexpected that happened in her case. Of my own knowledge I cannot say that the nature of her ailment was, but I know that she was reduced to a mere shadow; was the palest and most ghost-like person I had ever seen. Hers was a remarkable case. She would be helpless one day and the next would be supervising the work of her house, but all the time there was a noticeable loss of strength and the natural vivaciousness of her nature had disappeared. It was generally thought she must die as none of the physicians who attended her seemed to understand her case or help her in the least. I was told of the sending for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and of course thought it the whim of a dying woman, or perhaps a sign

that her husband still insisted in hoping against hope. But you can see the result for yourself, and if miracles are not performed in these days I would be pleased to know how to describe a case of this kind.

It is a remarkable case. There is no reason to doubt the sickness of Mrs. Kenyon and in just the form she describes it. Hundreds of people in that immediate neighborhood are fully conversant with the facts of both sickness and cure, and discuss it with sympathizing earnestness. But few persons have gone so close to the dividing between life and eternity and returned; and from the facts stated there is but a single conclusion to be drawn—Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People did it.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve restorer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus dance, nervous headache, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, influenza and severe colds, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipela, etc., Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions, and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure, in all cases arising from mental worry over-work or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cts. a box, or six boxes for \$2.50. Bear in mind that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are never sold in bulk, or by the dozen or hundred, and any dealer who offers substitutes in this form is trying to defraud you and should be avoided. The public are also cautioned against the other so-called blood builders and nerve tonics, no matter what name may be given them. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, and refuse all imitations and substitutes.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold make a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

FROM PRAIRIE AND COAST.

Interesting Items From the Northwest and Pacific Provinces.

Miss Russell, of Fergus, Ontario, has arrived at Regina to teach in the Indian Industrial school there.

Mr. A. Cooper Abbs, who was arrested at the Pacific slope on a charge of embezzlement, has been acquitted at the Regina assizes.

New C. P. R. depots are to be at once constructed in Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Regina and Calgary. All these towns are developing rapidly.

Another Mormon immigration movement is in contemplation. C. O. Caird, of Lee's Creek president of the Mormon colony in Alberta, is now in Utah. He will sell out all his interests in the United States and induce others to do the same. It is said he is a man of considerable influence.

It is an extremely rare thing to find a Chinaman attempting suicide. A case which occurred in New York the other day is reported to have been the first recorded in the police reports of that city. However, when the steamship Empress of India arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the morning of the 13th, a case of attempted suicide by a Chinaman was reported and there was no evidence to show that the fellow was temporarily insane either. During the passage across he was caught in the act of opening an artery with a penknife and was promptly put in safe control.

The Icelandic immigration scheme has been entrusted by the Government of Manitoba to Capt. Jonasson, of Winnipeg. Correspondence has been held with the Island, and these advices have led Capt. Jonasson to believe that from 1,000 to 1,500 settlers will translate themselves to Manitoba from the cold little continent of the north. Times are now very much depressed in Iceland, and the people of the better class are anxious to get out of it. Capt. Jonasson will go at once from Winnipeg to Liverpool and there will make all the preparations for the transportation of the immigrants. The movement is expected to begin early in the season.

It is pretty evident that a complication of the Chinese problem and an over-supply of white labor is now felt in the city of Victoria, British Columbia. Upon the call of the mayor a public meeting was held there recently at which a long resolution was passed declaring that it is prejudicial to the interests of the country that men should be induced to sell out their homes in Ontario only to find themselves brought into competition with the Chinese labor upon their arrival in British Columbia. The resolution also petitioned the Dominion Government to increase the Chinese poll tax to \$500 and otherwise to take steps to exclude this class of labor. One of the speakers at the meeting, a Mr. John Cook, said there were Chinese gardeners, cooks, nurse girls(?) and servants in private families. From other newspaper reports an idea is to be gathered that there is wholesome fear of the Chinese springing up in the public mind in connection with the introduction of disease and the sanitary condition of the cities does not seem to be over vigilantly guarded by the municipal health authorities.

No cause whatever is assigned for the suicide of Inspector William Piercy, of the N. W. Mounted Police, at South Edmonton, the other day. His comrades say he did not appear to be quite well during the morning and went into Dr. Baldwin's bedroom in the Hotel Edmonton to lie down. He had not been long there when the report of a shot-gun was heard and the position of the dead man—for he must have expired immediately—would show that he had found the gun in the room, had put the muzzle of it into his mouth and had blown his head off. The shocking affair caused a painful sensation in the neighborhood and among the members of the force. Piercy came from Ottawa, having joined the force in 1879 as constable. As sergeant he did good work along the line of the C. P. R. during construction, and particularly at Medicine Hat at the time of the strike in 1884. He received his commission after the rebellion and has since then been stationed most of the time at Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton. He leaves a wife and family of small children.

Typhoid Fever and the Milk Can.

There is no room for doubt that in many instances typhoid fever is carried by the milk can. Several outbreaks of typhoid fever in schools and hospitals have been traced to the farm or dairy, where the existence of a case of this disease explained its extension to customers supplied by the dairyman. Hence, it is necessary not only that the cattle supplying the milk be free from disease, but that there be no possibility of disease germs, typhoid or scarlet fever, particularly, having access to the milk or milk pans or water with which it may be diluted. This can only be done by a close and rigid inspection of the dairy and all its surroundings. There are quite a number of cases of typhoid in this city, and it is strongly suspected that there is some connection between the milk supply and one or more of the cases. While typhoid is known to prevail where imperfect drainage exists, and sewer gases are usually considered to be the cause of it, strange to say the disease prevails where most attention has been paid to sanitary matters. It is a maxim that no trap has yet been invented that will keep sewer gas completely out of the house that is connected with a sewer; and at this season of the year it is more troublesome than at other times, by reason of the pipes being clogged with the accumulations of a long winter during which there has been no effective rainfall or other means of clearing them. Now when the melting snow and rainfall make every gully a brooklet, it is a time of danger to the household. With the flushing of the rain the sewer gas, charged with diseased germs, rushes through the open drains and rat holes into houses, the heated condition of the air in which induces this gas current with which we are all familiar when we pull the plug out of a fixed wash basin, somewhat modified and purified by the water in the trap and better still when a defective pipe or leak in the soil pipe allows it to escape free in an apartment. It is of the greatest importance that every case of typhoid fever or scarletina should be investigated to its origin, whether it is traceable to the milk can, to germ-laden sewer gas, or other cause. If the milk be found responsible, it is the strongest justification for the inspection that has been made hitherto, but the powers and duties of the inspector should be increased, and their exercise insisted upon. The duty is, no doubt, an onerous one, due to the resentment of the dealers and the apathy of the public, but too strict care cannot be taken that the milk supplied to the people is of the purest and healthiest quality.

A Government Loan Business.

A proposition has been made that the Ontario government shall pledge its credit to the extent of fifty million dollars for the purpose of entering on the loan business on a very large scale. Mr. A. G. Maclean, who is the father of the idea, says that Ontario farms are mortgaged to the extent of ninety million dollars to the loan companies. His proposition is that the Government should borrow the fifty millions referred to and lend it at a rate of interest only large enough to pay the men who subscribed the loan. Of course the idea is that the Government can borrow the money so much cheaper than the individual farmer that the latter would be greatly benefited by being released from the burdens imposed by the mortgage companies. The argument is undoubtedly correct, but there is serious objection to the government becoming a borrower and a lender for the exclusive benefit of one class of citizens. It might in a measure be considered an offset to the protection given to manufacturers, but the question is would it add materially to the benefit of the people? It would certainly not affect the price of cereals or of live stock, but it might enhance the price of land and would undoubtedly put money into the farmer's pocket. On the other hand there is the broad principle that underlies all forms of popular government, that all classes are entitled to the same treatment—that if the farmer's lot is made easier by legislative measures, or direct governmental action, the city man is entitled to the same consideration. In other words if the agriculturist is given an opportunity to borrow public money on easy terms the city man who wishes to possess a home of his own should have a similar privilege extended to him. We pin our faith to that good old principle—every tub should be able to stand on its own bottom.



Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon of Piqua, O., says the Physicians are Astonished, and look at her like one

Raised from the Dead

Long and Terrible Illness from Blood Poisoning

Completely Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Mary E. O'Fallon, a very intelligent lady of Piqua, Ohio, was poisoned while assisting physicians at an autopsy 5 years ago, and soon terrible ulcers broke out on her head, arms, tongue and throat. Her hair all came out. She weighed but 72 lbs., and saw no prospect of help. At last she began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and at once improved; could soon get out of bed and walk. She says: "I became perfectly cured by

Hood's Sarsaparilla

and am now a well woman. I weigh 128 lbs., eat well and do the work for a large family. My case seems a wonderful recovery and physicians look at me in astonishment, as almost like one raised from the dead."

HOOD'S PILLS should be in every family medicine chest. Once used, always preferred.