THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

The opening of navigation is expected to be very late in Montreal this season.

It is likely that Mr. Laurier will shortly take up his permanent residence in Montreal.

The City Council of Kingston, Ont., has decided to petition the Ontario Legislature for a prohibition plebiscite.

Of the 13,533,414 passengers carried by Canadian railways last year only fourteen were killed, or one out of every 966,673.

There is a case of typhus fever in the Montreal civic hospital; but as it has been carefully isolated it is hoped that the disease will not spread.

The Manitoba Government is co-operating with the Canadian Pacific railway, and a very superior class of immigrants is arriving for the Prairie Province.

The Canadian Pacific Telegraph Company are extending their lines eastward from Truro, N. S., to the Cape Breton coal centres. They will lay a cable across the strait of Canso.

Dr. McGuire, a popular physician of Guelph, has become insane. His chief delusion is that he is to be married to a young lady of Guelph, for whom he had not previously professed any attachment.

The Patrons of Industry are extending their operations to the Province of Quebec, and Mr. Lockie Wilson, Grand Trustee, who is at present in Montreal, says he hopes the order will be as strong in Quebec as in Ontario.

Much indignation is felt in Montreal at the light sentence imposed upon the Shepards, father and son, who ran the swindling employment agency. The one hundred dollars fine imposed was at once paid, and the Shepards immediately left the city.

On Saturday last Miss Lizzie Mills, of Kingston, Ont., was compelled to yawn while preparing breakfast. She has not since been able to close her mouth. The doctors are astonished, but state that the young lady's distressing predicament is due to paralysis of one of the jaws.

From the blue book of annual railway statistics, it appears that the total number of miles of track completed to the end of June last year was 14,870; the total earnings were $51,685,768; working expenses, $36,488,228: net earnings, $15,197,540; freight carried, 22,189,923 tons; and the number of passengers, 13,533,414.

Before the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal on Saturday, Mr. Quinn, Crown prosecutor in the recent trial of the Shepards, made a strong protest against the sharp criticism by the Montreal press of the court and Crown prosecutors in the case. Judge Taschereau, in reply, was also vigorous in censure of the conduct of the news papers.

A lad named Thomas Peterson was in an iceboat on Hay bay, Ont., on Saturday, when the craft struck an obstacle and the occupants received a severe shaking. Peterson was thrown out, and, alighting on his head on the ice, was rendered unconscious. He remained in an unconscious state until his death, which took place a few hours afterwards.

Mrs. Sifton, who resided with her son, Mr. Orme, at Port Stanley, Ont., was burned to death the other morning in a fire which had attacked the family residence. A coroner's inquest was held in the evening to investigate the circumstances attending the unfortunate lady's death as it is apparently suspected due efforts were not made by the members of the family to save her life.

The House of Commons neglected to present to Lord Stanley the address which it is customary to tender to the Governor-General at the close of the last sitting of Parliament, and the people of Ottawa are commenting upon the omission. The busy session and the fact that only a score of members remained for the closing ceremonies are the explanations self-provided.

On Thursday last the engine of a C. P. R. train jumped the track while on one of the heights overlooking Fraser river, a few miles east of Harrison, B. C. The engineer and fireman jumped from their cab into a deep gorge beside the rails, and have not been heard from or seen since. The engine went down a perpendicular embankment. Two men were killed, one of them being Mr. Stephen Whyte, brother-in-law of Justice Killem, of Winnipeg.

BRITISH.

The Belfast News says that it understands that the police are aware of the secret drilling of Orangemen nightly in premises near the centre of the city.

It is announced that the Commercial Bank of Australia has failed. It had a capital of three million pounds, of which one million two hundred thousand pounds were paid up.

The cases and counter-cases of Great Britain in regard to Behring sea were sent to the United States Senate simultaneously and were also transmitted to the British Parliament.

It is authoritatively announced that the British warships to take part in the great naval review in New York bay will be the flagship Blake, the Magicienne, Partridge and Tartar of the North American squadron, and the Australia, of the Mediterranean fleet.

Tuesday was observed in Belfast as a holiday, when the Orangemen, the Odd fellows, the students of Trinity College, and the members of Unionist clubs, accompanied by bands and headed by Mr. Balfour, the Marquis and Marchioness of Londonderry, the Duke of Abercorn, the Mayor of Belfast, and other leading Unionists, marched through the city and proceeded to the Botanic gardens, where a meeting was held to protest against Home Rule. The enthusiasm was intense.

UNITED STATES.

Measles, scarlet fever and mumps are prevalent in Harvard.

A fire broke out in a coal mine at Shamokin, Pa., on Saturday morning, and ten men were suffocated by the dense smoke arising from the explosion of gases.

W. C. Rippey, the old man who shot John W. Mackay and then shot himself, has been indicted by the grand jury for an assault to commit murder. His bail was fixed at $5,000.

A desperate battle is reported in the Choctaw nation between Indian militia and leaders of the National party, in which four of the latter and five of the militia men were wounded.

The clothing cutters's strike in New York is assuming a very serious phase. It is expected that the cloakmakers will join the the cutters, throwing from twenty to thirty thousand persons out of employment.

As a reward for giving a tramp a meal and helping him on his way, Mr. J. Krissing, of the Home Dressed Beef Company, Pittsburg, Pa., has been bequeathed twelve thousand dollars to which the tramp fell heir shortly after his death.

Collector J. J. Low, of Suspension Bridge, acting under instructions from the United States Treasury Department, decides that a contract made within the United States, although made with a foreigner, is not prohibited by any existing law.

A big strike of carpenters is imminent at the Chicago Fair. The union demands, not only an increase of wages, but that all non-union carpenters be discharged. This strike would play havoc with the World's Fair plans, and the demand will probably be garnted.

The Denver and Rio Grande railroad has been impeded by snow between Durango and Silverton, Col. While a gang of section men were shovelling it away a snow slide was started which buried two of the men and thousands of tons of snow in the gulch below.

James W. Hamilton, the coloured ex-preacher who murdered his wife in last May by cutting her throat, paid the last penalty in the Sing-Sing electrical chair Monday morning. He was given one shock lasting sixty seconds, and it is believed that death was instantaneous.

GENERAL.

Despite police edicts Prince Bismarck's seventy-eighth birthday was generally celebrated throughout Germany on Saturday.

The British warship Howe, which on November 2 last ran on the Pereiro bank, the entrance to Ferrol harbor, Spain, has been floated.

The Russian Orthodox church at Gudrai was blown down on Sunday during a terrific storm. More than one hundred persons were killed.

It is hoped in Berlin that by a compromise the Army bill will be passed by the Reichstag without the necessity of resorting to a dissolution of that body.

A terrible fire has nearly destroyed Braila, the principal port of Roumania, on the Lower Danube. The loss is estimated at nearly two hundred thousand dollars.

Cholera has again been reported in the suburbs of St. Petersburg, and news has been received there of the appearance of the disease in several western provinces.

The Crown Prince of Germany will soon commence his studies in the Gymnasium at Cassell, where his father was educated, and where "the rod still holds an honoured sway."

During the year ended March 31 the receipts of the Monte Carlo Casino were twenty-four million francs, warranting a dividend of two hundred and five francs on the five-hundred-franc shares.

A special cable despatch from Vienna states that Emperor Francis Joseph observed Maunday Thursday by washing the feet of twelve old men. The ceremony was carried out with much solemnity and many formalities.

The Order of Benedictine Monks, while digging the foundation of their new monastery on the Aventine hill, Rome, found an earthen pot containing four hundred gold medals of the second century, and struck by the Senate and people of Rome in honour of the conquest of Armenia by Lucius Verus.

The Clothes Moth.

Mr. James Fletcher, entomologist of the Ottawa experimental farm, has done a real service to Canadian housekeepers by his article on the clothesmoth. Although this insect is a very destructive pest in the household, it is remarkable how little is known of its habits. Mr. Fletcher says: "There are few indeed who have not felt irritation at finding that some irretrievable damage had been committed in the family supply of winter clothing, particularly of woollen underclothes, socks, mits and furs, which it was thought had been 'peppered and put safely away last spring before the moths appeared,' to say nothing of the stripped patches of carpet under the piano and sofas, or even of the little holes which had appeared suddenly in the dress suit of pater-familias that had only been left out 'for a few days after he came back from his summer holidays.'" Mr. Fletcher alludes thus humorously to what is not at all humorous in its realization. He mentions three varieties of the pest, that which is most common in this latitude bearing the scientific name tineola biselliella. It appears that clothing put away in a soiled condition is likely to attract the attention of the moth as suitable material on which to bring up a young and growing family. The advice in this respect then is to put nothing away until it has been well shaken and brushed. Carpets are often attacked, particularly in darkened rooms and under heavy pieces of furniture which cannot easily be moved, and where therefore frequent sweeping is not convenient. Dust in the cracks of floors and under baseboards provides a constant supply of food for the insect, and it penetrates drawers and boxes through very small fissures. Mr. Fletcher, however, does not content himself with merely treating of the subject in a scientific way, but goes into the practical question of how the ravages of the caterpillar may be provided against. With respect to this, he says that there is nothing better than to give the clothes, furs, etc., a thorough beating and brushing, and then pack them away in spring, if possible before the moths appear. They should be folded neatly in strong paper; of course, if the edges are pasted, so much the safer. In the United States large paper sacks are prepared specially to keep out moths, in which dresses can be hung up without folding. As many have found to their sorrow, camphor, pepper, cedar chips and that abominable malodorant, naphthaline, do not kill the insects and are only partially successful in keeping them away. When carpets are found to be attacked, the furniture should be removed, the carpet thoroughly swept and the edges of the room freely sprinkled with benzine or gasoline. But, as both of these liquids are extremely inflammable, great care must be taken not to take a light into the room until some hours afterwards or until the room has been thoroughly aired.

A MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

To be Made By Canada at the World's Fair.

The Dominion Will be Represented in Agriculture, Manufactures, Mineral and Fish—The Monster Cheese Will Beat the World—The Display in the Educational Department—The C. P. R's Grand Show—Canada's Headquarters.

A Chicago, despatch says:—Out of 500,000 square feet of space awarded to Great Britain for her exhibit at the fair the parent country reserved 300,000 square feet for herself and gave 200,000 to her colonies. Canada, the premier colony, received just one half the space. Impressed by the generosity of the gift, it is little wonder that the Dominion has laid plans for a magnificent exhibit, which is now taking visible shape under the direction of an able and enthusiastic body of commissioners. In every department Canada will be well represented, the greatest display being in agriculture, manufactures, mines and mining, and fisheries.

The general Dominion exhibit will be supplemented by special exhibits from the provinces. Committees representing the provinces have worked with a will, and as a result the varied, interesting, and almost unlimited resources of a country that stretches for 3,400 miles, from Nova Scotia on the east to British Columbia on the west, will be represented in almost every department.

IN AGRICULTURE.

In the 15,000 feet awarded to Canada in the agriculture department there will be an exhibit of almost every product that a rich agricultural country can produce. From cold storage warehouses will be brought farm and garden produce, representing last season's crops. Food supplies of all kinds will also be exhibited, canned goods of every variety, and Canadian whisky, ale and beer.

England has promised a big cheese for the Fair, but Canada will outdo her and all other competitors by sending a perfect monster—9 feet in diameter, 6 feet in height and 11 tons in weight. A professor supervised the making of the cheese—the Dominion Dairy Commissioner, Mr. J. W. Robertson. He guaranteed for it the perfect flavor of the finest cheese his country can produce. It contains the milk of 10,000 cows for one day. It is now at Perth, Ont., and in about a fortnight will be forwarded to Chicago. Canadians intend to have a gala day when they instal it on a space specially prepared on the floor of the agricultural building. Many offers have been made to the Canadian Government to purchase the cheese at the close of the exposition, but all have been refused. One big firm of cheese dealers has offered to buy it at a reasonable figure and spend $10,000 in taking it from fair to fair in England. It is possible that this may be accepted, the Government believing that the advertisement would be beneficial to the dairy interests of Canada and might be a perceptible aid to emigration.

In the agricultural annex Canada is preparing a fine display, the Massey-Harris Company, of Toronto, being the largest exhibitors, with a varied line of machinery in motion, which will incidentally place the manufacturing interests of the Dominion in a favorable light.

Every province of Canada has added its quota of mineral wealth to the display in the mining building and the whole will be highly creditable, and not a little surprising to American proprietors, who have never looked for wealth beyond the boundaries of the United States.

On the floor of the manufacturers' building 10,000 feet of space is in the hands of Canada. Cottons, woollens, tweeds, cordage, musical instruments, iron work, copper and brass, leather and wood will all be represented.

Indian children will be found at work in the educational section, showing the result of education and Government supervision among the tribes of the north and west.

From day to day the stock of fresh fruits shown by Canada in the horticultural building will be renewed and the possibility of a big export trade in these will be amply demonstrated. Almost an unlimited number of choice shrubs and plants have been placed at the disposal of Mr. Awrey, commissioner from Ontario, by private persons, in addition to the exhibit made by growers.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC.

Already the Canadian Pacific railway train in part shows what the Dominion will do in the transportation building. A still more interesting exhibit will be made by the company, which has constructed at a fabulous cost a ship railroad across the neck of land dividing Bay Vert, in Nova Scotia from the Bay of Fundy. This road will be 13 miles long, and is so far the only one of its kind projected. The working model will show how the cradle runs into the sea, lifts the vessel and its cargo complete, carries it across the land and deposits it in its natural element, without disturbing a spar or a bale of merchandise. The importance of this railroad, when it is completed, to American trade with the St. Lawrence and with great Britain will be simply inestimable.

In machinery, electricity, fine arts and forestry Canada will show to good advantage. The school exhibit in the liberal arts section promises exceptionally well.

In live stock the Dominion has entered cows for the dairy test and will have besides an exhibit of 100 horses, 150 cattle, 300 pigs, 500 sheep, 200 dogs and poultry and pigeons to any number.

THE HEADQUARTERS.

To accommodate the large staff of officers required to supervise this large exhibit a neat little house has been built on the lake front. It has a good ground area of 68 by 40 feet, with a wide verandah. On the first floor is a reception hall and two rooms for Ontario, two for Quebec and two for the Dominion commissioners. On the second floor are two rooms for the North-west Territories, two for Manitoba, one for British Columbia and one for Nova Scotia. Above the second storey rises a tower, which will be a smoking room and a caretaker's room. The provincial apartments are finished with woods peculiar to the provinces. Those chiefly used are cherry, walnut, cedar, bird's-eye maple, oak, ash, butternut and Douglas fir.

It is expected that the Canadian house will be used as a rendezvous for all Canadian visitors to the fair. To provide connecting links with friends who remain at home, the editors of 600 papers published across the border have agreed to send copies of their publications to Jackson park during the progress of the fair.

Canadian and American Legislation.

The candid acknowledgment of the Philadelphia press that some of our methods of considering and passing legislation are greatly superior to those of the United States, has led the Montreal Star to refer to a number of the weak points in the American mode of doing legislative business. The Star points out that in the United States the Government has no official status in the Legislative body at all, and can only affect legislation through the avenues of party control. This would not be very satisfactory anywhere, and is especially abortive where there are hostile factions within each political party which acknowledge no common leadership. Thus there is no responsible group of men in the House to watch public and private legislation, and nothing but a loose party cohesion and such patriotic common sense as jostling politicians may contrive to possess, to keep the caldron of Congress from stewing up all sorts of poisonous odds and ends. Here the Government governs. The responsible Ministers are responsible. "Methods of legislation in Canada," says the Press, "are as much superior to those in the United State as it is possible at the present time, probably, to make them. They are distinguished just as much by care, deliberation and watchfulness over the public interests as the legislative methods in the United States are marked by haste, carelessness and disregard of the general welfare." In demonstration of this vigorously expressed statement of fact, a description is given of the legislative programme in Canada, familiar enough to us. The careful preparation of Government bills by our Cabinet is dwelt upon, and the full and deliberate manner in which they are discussed. "The utmost publicity and deliberateness are encouraged," says the *Press*, "and at all stages the bills are printed and reprinted and scattered broadcast that every one can become acquainted with their contents. In this way legislation by artifice is prevented and public sentiment has ample opportunity to make itself felt favorably or adversely." Nor is less admiration expressed at our private bill system in which two months' notice is required, and the fullest opportunity given for opposition and criticism at the meeting of the select committee to which the bill is referred. Under such circumstances, our docile pupil, for the nonce, is not surprised that "few obnoxious bills become law." In contrast with this, the helter-skelter American method appears in a bad light. It seems that at the close of the last session of Congress so many appropriation bills were hurriedly rushed through that it was impossible to watch particular items or for the enrolling clerks to perform their duties properly; and, as a consequence, errors are now found on every page of these laws, some of which will nullify necessary appropriations. "Vicious and poorly digested laws are the crying sin of American legislation," is the verdict of this American journal. "Besides the harm they do directly to the public," it continues, "the courts are compelled to give up much time to passing on their constitutionality. The opportunity these slipshod methods offer for corrupt legislation is also the chief cause for the existence of the lobby."

As might be expected, its remedy is Annexation, Canada being invited to join the Union "to teach this lesson" of wise legislation. We would remind our neighbors, however, that it is not necessary for the pupil to marry the "school ma'am" in order to profit by her instruction. We have a much better constitution than theirs; and we have long known it. That is one of the reasons why we do not wish to join them. It is not only in passing bills that the Canadian system is vastly superior to that obtaining south of the line. We enjoy a responsible and responsive Government, which could not cling to office for years after its policy had been condemned in a general election. But, across the border, they tumbled a landslide upon the McKinley bill in 1890—three years ago—and it is in force yet. Under the British system, Home Rule for Ireland was adopted by a far less decisive vote in the summer of '92; and, though the question is one of so vast importance, the bill embodying the policy will be accepted or rejected before the summer of '93. There, in a flash of recent history, is a blackboard lesson for the Americans. Then there is our judicial system, under which our judges are crowned with honor while theirs are perpetually suspected of political bias, if not of political intrigue. They have positively no place to which they can take important national questions and feel that they have escaped wholly from the atmosphere of partyism. Our people feel secure in the Supreme Court room at Ottawa—in any of the courts, in fact—but, if they choose, the Atlantic can be crossed and a tribunal found which, in a legal sense, knows absolutely nothing of our politics. Then again our method of fighting municipal elections on municipal issues, and, pretty generally, provincial elections on provincial issues is immeasurably superior to their plan of dragging faction politics into every minor contest. As a matter of fact this country could teach them many lessons of lasting value, if they would only get over their hopeless and unrequited infatuation for the trim school mistress, and rest satisfied that Canada should continue to develop the possibilities of Cabinet Government as applied to the conditions of the new world. This is one of the most sacred missions of this country, and one that would be wholly unfulfilled if we became merged in the crude Republicanism of the Union.

The German Socialists have decided against a universal strike and processions and demonstrations on May day. They will hold only evening meetings.

The drinking water question is agitating New York as well as Toronto. It seems that the famed Croton water which the inhabitants drink there does not deserve its reputation and The Times of that city has a number of illustrations depicting the pollution to which Tonnetta Brook is subjected during its course through the Croton watershed. In one place it is seen running beneath a railway station; in another through a dirty tunnel; elsewhere factories are emptying their refuse into it, and the back yards of houses are stretching down to it. Worst of all sewer pipes are shown which empty directly into the river.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Each day is a life, fresh with reinstated power.

When a married man gambles he robs his wife.

If you must be dogmatic, try not to be bulldogmatic.

They that are wilfully blind shall be judicially blind.

Opportunity is a horse that must be mounted on the jump.

The easiest thing for a loafer to do is to find fault with busy people.

A great mind that truly respects itself does not revenge an injury.—[Seneca.

Might doesn't make right, but right goes a long way toward making might.

If a man suffers nothing for his religion he may well fear that he has none to suffer for.

Some, like Pharaoh, are made worse by the measures God takes to make them better.

Every soul of us has to do its fight with the untoward and for itself discover the unseen.

To cover up the sun would be easy work compared with the covering up of sin.—[Spurgeon.

Saintship to-day is open to the man who will walk in the depths of his heart in companionship with God.

He who answers every slander will have work cut out for him which will leave little time for anything else.

English Sanitation.

The record of the mortality of England affords a criterion for judging as to what can be done toward the sanitation of large and crowded cities. It also gives an answer to those who like some of our aldermen are inclined to decry sanitary efforts. A marked improvement is shown to have taken place in England and Wales during the seventeen years between 1873 and 1889, the period which more than any other has been marked by sanitary reforms. The diminution in the death rate for that time in the whole of England and Wales was from 21.2 to 17.9 per 1,000 of the population. In the twenty largest towns the fall was from 24.4 to 19 per 1,000. Taking certain town communities, in London the death rate has fallen from 22.5 to 17.4; in Liverpool, from 25.9 to 21.6; and in Maidstone, from 22.8 to 13.7 In 1881 the mortality from all causes fell slightly below 19 per 1,000. Some interesting facts are brought to light by an examination of the returns The male mortality has not decreased so rapidly as the female since 1863. The explanation of this fact is probably that the fall in the death rate has been due mainly to sanitary reforms, and that men are more liable than women to causes of death which sanitary reform does not reach, such as violence, intemperance, vicious excess, and over-fatigue. The death rate is shown to be higher in towns than in the rural districts. In towns 20 in 1,000 die in a year, while the rate is 18 in the rural districts. The difference, however, is lessening, and the healthfulness of the towns, as shown by the death rate is improving more rapidly than that of the rural districts. In 1887 the death rate fell to 19, which is the lowest on record. In the years 1881-1887 the mean annual death rate was 19.2, or 2.2 below that of the preceding years 1871-1880. These figures become very expressive when we reflect that 400,000 persons were alive in England and Wales at the end of the first period who would have died during that period had the mortality continued as high as in the preceding period 1871-1880, which were themselves very healthful years. The death rate from zymotic, or germ diseases was 3.96, 4.15, and 3.04 per 1,000 in the three decades respectively, 1851-1860, 1861-1870, and 1871-1880; in the first seven years of the decade 1880-1890 the rate actually fell to 2.42, an extraordinary reduction. Our Canadian figures show that on the whole the conditions of life are far better here than in the Old Country. But they also show ample room for improvement. If the same attention were paid to sanitation here as is devoted to it in Britain there seems no reason why our average rate of mortality should not be very greatly reduced.

North Polar Research.

The present year will be marked by greater activity in north-polar research than any year since the circumpolar stations were planted around the Arctic regions. Lieutenant Peary will return to Greenland for the purpose of visiting again the extreme northern coasts whose limits he discovered last year, exploring the archipelago north of the mainland, completing the survey of all the unknown part of the northeast coast, and probably pushing over the frozen sea to or toward the Pole. Norway will send Dr. Nansen into the Arctic Ocean, upon the theory that the currents north of the New Siberian Islands are likely to take him into the neighborhood of the Pole and then down into the East Greenland current. Mr. Jackson will represent Great Britain, attacking the polar area, with Franz Josef Land as his base of operations and making the Pole the chief object of his quest. Denmark will continue the scientific researches in Greenland, in which she has long been engaged. A German expedition is now in South Greenland, studying glacial phenomena. Five nations, therefore, will be engaged this year in Arctic research, a spectacle that has not been witnessed for years past. The expeditions of the United States, Norway, and England will be in the field for at least two years, and two of them probably for a longer period. The most striking feature of these expeditions is that the goal at which they are all aiming is practically the same. They will all strive to reveal the secrets of the unexplored area immediately surrounding the North Pole. The question is which of them will make the most numerous and important discoveries in the unknown area.

Most persons, save those who have had in childhood the advantage of kindergarten teaching, are curiously ignorant of colors, not through color blindness, but from never having been taught to distinguish and name various shades and tints of primary colors. The name vermillion carries no distinct impression to the great mass of people, and the same is true of other names used to designate variations of primary colors. It thus happens that poetry often means nothing to such persons, since the names for colors used by the poet convey to the reader no distinct picture.