

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

One of the smallpox patients in quarantine near Winnipeg has died.

Algernon Stanley, son of the Governor-General, who has been spending a few months in Canada, left Halifax on the Vancouver, Sunday, for Liverpool.

Sir William Dawson, principal of McGill University, is expected to return to Montreal shortly. His health is completely restored.

The Manitoba Government intends sending a team of large oxen to Chicago for the World's Fair. The oxen will be hitched to a farm wagon, and the outfit, gaily decorated, will travel the streets of the city every day, by way of advertising the Manitoba exhibit.

In the Nova Scotia House of Assembly Friday, on the Bill to prevent the sale of goods by guessing competition, the committee reported, recommending the three months' hoist, chiefly on the ground that it would be ultra vires of the Local Legislature. The report was adopted.

What is likely to prove a cause celebre has been commenced by the Canada Revue Publishing Company, which has entered an action for \$50,000 damages against Archbishop Fabre for having excommunicated the publishers and prohibited Catholics from reading the Revue.

A boy named Walter Jenkins was found dead in his bed at Kingston, Ont., on Wednesday, by his father, with whom he had been sleeping. He was apparently in good health previously. Heart disease was the cause of death.

The death of Mr. Alex. Walker, formerly a well-known dry goods merchant of Montreal, is announced as having taken place at Paisley, Scotland. He was 67 years of age.

One of a number of French-Canadians who have returned to Quebec from the New England States says that there are fifty thousand Canadians preparing to return to Canada.

The two immigrants suffering from smallpox at Winnipeg are progressing favorably and no other cases are in prospect.

Three pictures painted by Miss Emma Clarke, teacher in Albert College, Belleville, have been selected for exhibition at the World's Fair.

H. M. S. Pelican has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda, and will be followed shortly by the Buzzard and Cleopatra. They will go to the west coast of Newfoundland on fishery protection service.

In an interview Mr. Seargeant, general manager of the Grand Trunk, said he expected a very greatly increased passenger traffic this year as a result of the Chicago World's Fair.

The steamer Newall Eddy foundered in Lake Huron on Wednesday night, and all on board were lost. Among those who perished was Mr. Albert Payne, son of Mr. John Payne, G.T.R., residing at St. Thomas.

Mr. Quimet, acting Minister of Justice said that no exception would be made in the treatment of the petition for John R. Anoldi's release. Probably the matter will be submitted to Sir John Thompson for a decision.

BRITISH.

An infernal machine designed apparently to be operated by electricity, was found on Sunday in the garden of a house in Tottenham Court road, London.

The new Duchess of Sutherland, one of the youngest women to wear the ducal coronet, is a member of the Writers' Club, and a contributor to literature.

In addressing the Primrose League in London on Wednesday the Marquis of Salisbury referred to the Home Rule bill, and said that the financial proposals would almost bankrupt Ireland and would heavily burden Great Britain.

The Orangemen employe in the Queen's Island shipyards, Belfast, refused to allow one thousand of their fellow-workmen, who are Roman Catholics, to resume work at the yards, and chased them away from the place.

In the British House of Commons Gen. Sir George Chesney, Conservative member for Oxford, gave notice of an amendment to the Home Rule bill that the Government should withdraw the military forces from Ireland before the proposed Irish Parliament is established in Dublin.

AMERICAN.

One hundred and sixty guards at the Columbian Exposition have struck for an advance of wages.

Clement Scott, dramatic critic of the London Times, was married at San Francisco on Tuesday to Constance Margaret Brandon, also of London.

The Metropolitan Opera house at New York has been mortgaged for \$1,000,000 to raise the money needed by the new company.

It is reported that a case of genuine Asiatic leprosy has made its appearance in Fort Wayne, Ind. It was brought there by a Syrian woman who recently arrived from the Pacific coast.

The New York World says it is absolutely certain that the late George Alexander Baird, known to the sporting world as "Squire Abbington," did not bequeath any money to Mrs. Langtry.

A ten-year-old Chicago boy who, armed with a revolver, held up a street car and shot a policeman, has been sentenced to the Reform school at Pontiac during his minority.

Thirty-three buildings were wrecked and two persons killed by a cyclone at Osage City, Kan., on Tuesday night. Twenty or more persons were hurt and at least fifty rendered homeless.

It is claimed that Henry Goebel, of New York, invented the incandescent lamp, and not Thomas A. Edison.

Giles Bros., one of the largest wholesale and retail jewellery firms in Chicago, are financially embarrassed.

Iron moulders to the number of 1,200 have struck in Chicago because of the refusal of the employers to grant an advance in wages.

From all portions of Mississippi come reports that cotton has either been killed or greatly injured by the recent cold spell and frost.

Charles McNairn, living near Rockford, Ill., on Monday night put all his cattle and

other stock into his barn and set it on fire. Then he locked himself in his house and blew his brains out with a shotgun. Thirty-eight head of cattle and six horses were burned.

GENERAL.

It is regarded as significant in Royalist Honolulu circles that an official despatch, signed by Queen Victoria and countersigned by Earl Rosebery, is addressed to "Queen" Liliuokalani.

On Easter morning the Czar found on his breakfast table an exquisitely painted egg, which contained a small silver dagger, two ivory-like hands and a slip of paper bearing the words:—"Christ has risen; we also shall rise again."

The Franco-Siamese difficulty is regarded at Singapore serious. Siamese traders, as they fear there will be fighting, have ceased importing rice, and dealers are hoarding it.

The Rome correspondent of the Chronicle and Morning Post agree in the statement that the Pope and Emperor William avoided the political matters in their conversation at the Vatican.

The Radical majority in the Norwegian Storting will postpone the vote on the civil list as a mark of defiance to King Oscar for having refused to approve the demand for a separate consular representation for Norway.

There was a fatal panic in church in Naples on Sunday evening, caused by the altar-drapery catching fire. In the rush that ensued eight women and five children were killed, while hundreds of others were more or less seriously injured.

The latest despatches from Honolulu state that, owing to the prevailing uncertainty as to what action Commissioner Blount will take on behalf of the United States, the financial strain is very severe, and it is feared several houses will be forced to the wall.

Owing to the illness of Lord James Hannen, one of the British members of the Behring sea tribunal of arbitration, the tribunal has adjourned for one week.

Reports from many parts of Europe are decidedly unfavourable to the crop prospects. In Southern Russia heavy losses have resulted from severe frosts, and in France and Italy the long continued drought is causing much damage.

Dr. Haafkine, the bacteriologist, who recently went to India to make experiments on the prevention of cholera by the inoculation of cholera virus, has inoculated four hundred persons at Agra, and no evil results are reported.

## Interesting Experiments.

A German philosopher has made public the results of some experiments by himself in feeding flies with cholera bacilli, and afterwards dosing them with sterilized broth for the purpose of washing out the bacilli if possible. It was found that after this double treatment the alimentary tracts of the flies contained numerous bacilli which retained their death-causing powers, as proved by the fact that guinea pigs inoculated with cultivations of these cholera germs died as readily as those subjected to ordinary cholera inoculation. The investigator concludes that under certain conditions of temperature and nourishment these pests may multiply in the bodies of flies to such an extent that the latter must not only be regarded as dangerous carriers of infection but as hotbeds for the preservation and further multiplication of cholera bacilli. This is simply an extension of our previous knowledge in regard to the influence of flies on the human economy. Long since it was noted that their numbers are few, in a sickly summer season, and from this they came to be looked on as useful scavengers, absorbing and rendering innocuous material which would otherwise cause disease in human beings. But also it has been suspected, if not proved, that flies may carry with them the seeds of infection from one place to another, and thus do harm which counterbalances at least a portion of the good they do in removing filth. Their action in this respect is believed by many to constitute one source of danger to those who reside in the vicinity of matter that is decomposing in the open air. Hence the latest scientific news from Germany emphasizes the necessity of cleanliness in our surroundings. The common house fly can, and occasionally does, carry with it the germs of consumption, diphtheria, and several other kinds of fever, to which list must be added cholera. We cannot exterminate the flies, and perhaps it would not be wise to do so. But we can reduce to a minimum the danger of infection by their agency if we remove as soon and completely as possible the virus-bearing material which is a product of these diseases. The necessity for these precautionary measures would be more than doubled in the event of a cholera visitation, but it is ever present with us.

## Popular Proverbs.

Courtesy on one side never lasts long.  
Covet not that which belongs to others.  
Craft brings nothing home.  
Custom is a second nature.  
Cut and come again.  
Cut your coat according to your cloth.  
Daub yourself with honey and you will have plenty of flies.  
Death is deaf and hears no denial.  
Death keeps no calendar.  
Debt is the worst kind of poverty.

London has 1,000 ships and 9,000 sailors in its port every day. It has on an average upwards of 75,000 persons annually taken into custody by the police, 27,000 persons living in its common lodging houses, 25,000 persons annually arrested as drunk and disorderly, and more than one-third of all the crime of the country is committed within its radius.

Some curious causes for litigation are already developing in connection with the World's Fair. The holders of the concession for the Esquimaux village have a serious embarrassment on hand in the fact that the Esquimaux are not inclined to wear their fur clothing during the hot spring days, preferring in their place suits of blue jeans. As this is not a typical Esquimaux costume it detracts somewhat from the interest in the concession. The matter has been taken into the courts and the Esquimaux have won their case.

# JOHN BULL IN EGYPT.

## The "Army Occupation" Being Strengthened.

A Bitter Feeling Against, but a Wholesome Fear of the Foreigners—The Eligible State of the English Contends Benefit, Without Wincing Gratitude—But the Red Coats in Egypt to Stay.

An American traveller writing from Cairo says that the air of the Egyptian capital is surcharged with electricity, and no man knows what the morrow will bring forth. The feeling against the British is bitter, but is accompanied by a wholesome fear. The pashas who have seen their revenues curtailed and their powers abrogated by the British would many of them gladly welcome an uprising of the people. The Mahometan portion of the people have got themselves into a state of religious frenzy against the red-coats, or rather have been incited to such a state by those who desire that Egypt should not pass wholly under the control of the English without a struggle. Recently there came near being a rising in the street of Cairo, and for two days the British troops were kept in their barracks under arms. The trouble was fomented by Europeans, who found, however, that in case of an uprising all Christians would be killed on sight without regard to nationality, and that they themselves were marked for slaughter. They therefore worked hard to undo their work, and the threatened storm blew harmlessly over.

The feeling against the English is found principally among the people of the cities. The fellahs, the farmers who scratch with their wooden ploughs the rich soil of the Nile Delta, are as well satisfied with British rule as with any other; in fact better, for their taxes have been lightened and their condition much improved. They are the remnants of the subjects of Rameses and Sesi-Persian, Grecian, Roman and Arabic conquests have swept over them and oppressed them. That the British do not oppress them, but, on the contrary protect them from the rapacity of the pashas is a matter of mild surprise to them, nothing more, unless as is probable, they regard it as a sign of weakness.

A class of people fiercely inimical to the English are the Bedouins, whose trains of camels can be seen constantly coming and going in and out of Cairo. Their hearts are with the Mahdi, fighting up in the Soudan, and the way these villainous old pirates glare at a European or an American, for all white men are the same to them, is enough to make one chilly even in the torrid heat of Cairo.

The person who gives the British the most trouble is not Abbas, the young Khedive, not any disgruntled pasha, not any leader of the people, but a woman, the widow of Tewfik and mother of Abbas. Tewfik had only one wife, but she has caused the English more trouble than if he had left a whole harem. She is a woman of extraordinary diplomatic and strategic ability, and inordinately ambitious. She aspires to make Lord Cromer and her son the vassals of her will and does not hesitate to play one off against the other.

## IF SHE WERE A MAN

The English would probably send her to cultivate coffee with Arabia Bay in Ceylon, but being a woman the problem is more complicated. Meantime Lord Cromer rules Egypt, and rules it with a red iron. Some idea of how he is regarded by the Egyptians may be gained from the fact that the natives, who know him better as Sir Evelyn Baring, have perpetrated an English pun on his name and call him "Sir Evelyn Overbearing." As to the Khedive—here are two opinions concerning him from two opposite sources. The writer's dragoman, standing in the Khedival gardens, looked at the palace and said: "Abbas is a good Khedive, but we Egyptians have seen nothing good from him yet," and accompanied the remark with a curse upon the English. An American, for twenty-five years resident in Egypt, regarded by the English as an authority on Egyptian affairs, said: "The trouble with Abbas is that he was taken from school too young. His education was not completed. In history he had evidently not got down to the nineteenth century."

Abbas, it is said, regards himself as the successor of Rameses the Great, and dreams of an Egyptian Empire. The English regard him and treat him as they would some Indian rajah. Whatever may be said of the Khedive, he certainly does not rest upon a bed of roses. Between the English, the French, the sublime Porte, his own people, and his mother—"between the devil and the deep sea" but faintly expresses his position. He cannot please all his masters, and so far has succeeded in pleasing no one except his suzerain, the Sultan, really the last person to be considered.

The Black Watch has settled down in Cairo comfortably for a good long stay, and kilts are common in the streets of the capital. Other regiments are expected to arrive shortly. Already red coats gleam everywhere in and about Cairo and Alexandria, and in each of these cities a big stone building bears ostentatiously a large lettered sign, reading "Headquarters Army of Occupation." There is no attempt to avoid irritating the people by a display of force, but rather an apparent design to keep the British flag and the British uniform constantly in sight and in the minds of the Egyptians. Few native troops are to be seen. They are most of them up in the Soudan under British officers fighting the Mahdi. The forts of lower Egypt are mostly dismantled. The fort of Ras-el-Tim, at Alexandria, is the ruin the bombardment left it, and under its walls are three British men-of-war. The Army of Occupation is nothing numerically to the army of British tourists which has swept down on Egypt to spy out the land. They swarm everywhere, from Alexandria to the Second Cataract. They have laid out a tennis court near the base of the Pyramid of Cheops, drive dogcarts and play polo and racehorses in the suburbs of Cairo. They have taught the natives the uses of brandy and soda and Worcestershire sauce, and inculcated a respect for the Established Church.

There is a considerable permanent English colony, and Englishmen occupy all sorts of positions in the civil service of the Government. They believe that they have come to stay, and laugh at the idea of withdrawal. They regard Egypt as a piece of property, into permanent possession of which they have entered, and are proceed-

ing to improve it in every direction. They have organized the native army and police on English lines, have wonderfully improved the efficiency of the fire department and the postal service, have built roads and introduced improved methods of agriculture. They keep the streets of Cairo clean and well lighted, have done away with much oppression of the poor, and have disentangled the disordered finances of the country. Yet these benefits have been conferred on Egypt with no gentle hand. They have been given to her as a dose of medicine is sometimes given to a refractory child, by main force, and the Egyptians dislike the benefits and hate the benefactors. But England doesn't care. The herald of her civilization was the roar of the Thunderer's 80-ton gun, and she will civilize these Egyptians if she has to expend tons of shot and shell in the attempt. Any uprising of the Egyptians will be put down with severity which will recall the days when Indian sepoys were blown from the mouths of cannon and will rivet forever upon Egypt the beneficent fetters of England. The English believe that the time of this outbreak may be next week or next year. At any rate they do not propose to be taken unawares, and the troops being hurried here are coming to meet the emergency. Abbas the English have safe apparently, and when the result comes he will play no part in it. If the people had a leader like Arabi, the uprising would take place before the English barges blow to-morrow morning. As it is, they wait impatiently for some one to lead them to destruction. It is said here that Arabi's rebellion cost the Egyptians 60,000 lives and the monetary losses completed the financial destruction of the country which the extravagances of Ismail had begun. But the lesson is already forgotten by the people.

## The Longest Speech.

At a time when Mr. Carter, the United States representative before the Behring sea commission, is announced to speak for two weeks, it is interesting to note that the longest consecutive speech on record is believed to have been that made by Mr. De Cosmos, in the Legislature of British Columbia, when a measure was pending the passage of which would take from a great many settlers their lands. De Cosmos was in a hopeless minority. The job had been held back till the eve of the close of the session; unless Legislation was taken before noon of a given day, the act of confiscation would fail. The day before the expiration of the limitation De Cosmos got the floor about 10 a. m., and began a speech against the bill. His friends cared little, for they supposed that by one or two o'clock he would be through, and the bill could be put on its passage. One o'clock came, and De Cosmos was speaking still—had not more than entered upon his subject. Two o'clock—he was saying "in the second place." Three o'clock—he produced a fearful bundle of evidence and insisted on reading it. The majority began to have a suspicion of the truth—he was going to speak till next noon and kill the bill. For a while they made merry over it, but as it came on to dusk they began to get alarmed. They tried interruptions, but soon stopped them, because each one afforded him a chance to digress and gain time. They tried to shout him down, but that gave him a breathing-space, and, finally, they settled down to watch the combat between strength of will and weakness of body. They gave him no mercy—no adjournment for dinner, no chance to do more than wet his lips with water, no wandering from his subject, no sitting down. Twilight darkened; the gas was lit; members slipped out to dinner in relays, and returned to sleep in squads, but De Cosmos went on. The speaker, to whom he was addressing himself, was alternately dozing, snoring, and trying to look wide awake. Day dawned, and the majority slipped out in squads to wash and breakfast, and the speaker still held on. It cannot be said that it was a very logical, eloquent, or sustained speech. There were digressions in it, repetitions also. But still the speaker kept on; and at last noon came to a baffled majority, livid with rage and impotence, and a single man who was triumphant, though his voice had sunk to a husky whisper, his eyes were almost shut and were beared and bloodshot, his legs tottered under him, his blacked lips were cracked and smeared with blood. De Cosmos had spoken twenty-six hours, and saved the settlers their lands!

## In Nature's Realm.

Many ethnologists say that all mankind came from a central mass in Asia, and there were but three fundamental types—black, white and yellow. These three types scattered over the world and intermingled, forming in course of time seventy-two distinct races of human beings.

A man weighs less when the barometer is high, notwithstanding the fact that the atmospheric pressure on him is more than when the barometer is low. As the pressure of the air on an ordinary sized man is about fifteen tons, the rise of the mercury from twenty-nine to thirty-one inches adds about one ton to the load he has to carry.

There are certain plants which produce flowers that make not only poisonous honey but also poisonous wax. Instances often occur of people being ill after eating honey, and the cause is sometimes attributed to indigestion, but more frequently the cause is found in the honey itself, the bees having fed upon some poisonous flowers.

A knowledge of the physiology of the human larynx has made it possible to supply artificial voice to people who have been deprived of the one nature gave them, and a number of cases exist where the cavity has been opened and a larynx made of suitable material with rubber membranes has been inserted and become practically useful in speech.

"Riches may have wings," said the tight-fisted man, "but there are no flies on my money."

Lord Stanley, of Preston, Governor-General of Canada, is now the sixteenth Earl of Derby. His elder brother, under his father's, Lord Beaconsfield's and Mr. Gladstone's administration from 1882 to 1885, Secretary of State for the Colonies, died on the 21st inst. at the age of 66. He succeeded his father, the Rupert of Debate, to the title 23 years ago. His excellency the Governor-General will stay among us long enough to settle his affairs, which will probably be until the middle of June, and he will then be succeeded at Rideau Hall by the Earl of Aberdeen who, with his Countess, is now nearing New York.

## BRIEF AND INTERESTING.

Nubia has acacia groves 100 miles square. Clouds are, on an average, about 500 yards in thickness.

Every night in London over 6,000 persons sleep in the open air.

There are over ten thousand county justices of the Peace in England and Wales.

The power of an engine is equal whether in pushing or pulling.

Colour-Blindness is far more common among men than women.

The value of a ton of gold is a hundred and twenty thousand pounds.

The English ambassador in Paris is better paid than any other; he gets \$50,000 a year.

One woman can do as much with a sewing-machine as a dozen can without.

France has 422 fighting ships, and the number will be increased to 515 by 1897.

Every penny in the income-tax represents a revenue of about two millions sterling.

Ireland annually sends to England 640,000,000 eggs.

A line of tricycles for passenger service is proposed in London.

Various parts of California, like Australia, are plagued by rabbits.

Amelia Bloomer, the inventor of the Bloomer costume, is still living in Iowa.

The power of a horse is equal, on an average to that of seven and a-half men.

Charles Dickens' salary when editor of the "Daily News" was \$10,000 a year.

There are between fifty and sixty thousand gas burners in the street lamps of London.

The note of highest value issued by the Bank of England in the ordinary course of business is for £1,000.

The places of worship in England and Wales have accommodation for between ten and eleven million of people.

There is sometimes a glow of unintentional gotism in the remark "the fools are not ill dead yet."

More tobacco is used by the Austrians in proportion to the population than by any other nation.

Union Chapel, Islington, has one of the largest Sunday-Schools in London. There are over 3,000 children, with 304 teachers.

In Italy, France and Austria only from 4 to 6 per cent. of the criminals are well educated.

Capital crimes, mainly in consequence of excessive drinking, seem to be on the increase in Russia.

Bees never store honey in the light, because honey thus closed granulates, and is thus useless to the bees.

The Cossacks and Circassians of the Russian army are mainly Mohammedans, and consequently strict teetotalers.

Several districts of Armenia are on the verge of a famine. The necessities of life are procurable only at extremely high prices.

The difference between the tallest and shortest races in the world is 1 ft. 4 in., and the average height of man is 5 ft. 5 in.

The Mikado, desirous of improving the physique of the Japanese, has recommended to them a meat diet instead of the usual fish and rice.

Experiments have proved that if fish get beyond a certain depth in the sea they die from the pressure of the water, which they are unable to support.

"Will anyone be moved to give a new pulpit to the cathedral?" pleads the Dean of Perth Cathedral. "The present one is an unseemly deal box!"

The new quick-fire six-inch gun adopted by the British Admiralty, sends 100-pound shot four miles at such short intervals that four of them are in the air at once.

The longest-lived animal are the whale and the elephant, both of which live for about 400 years under the most favourable circumstances.

There is a lighthouse to every fourteen miles of English coast, to every thirty-four miles of Irish coast, and one to every thirty-nine miles of Scottish shore line.

A man's full mental power is not reached before the age of twenty-five, and the development of talent is most marked between the ages of thirty and forty-five years.

Zante, the island that has been shaken up by the earthquake, is the ancient Zakynthos mentioned by Herodotus as producing asphalt 500 B. C., and the natives still find asphalt there.

Mohammedanism is on the increase at Sierra Leone, the followers of the prophet numbering one-tenth of the population. The Church of England receives State aid. All the other religious bodies are either self-supporting or aided by missionary societies.

Wood for tennis racquets requires at least five years in the rough timber state before cutting up for use. Wood for pianos is kept, as a rule, for forty years before it is considered sufficiently in condition to be used.

Dew is a great reflector of colours. To prove this take pieces of glass or board and paint them red, yellow, green, and black. Expose them at night and you will find that the yellow will be covered with moisture, that the green will be damp, but that the red and the black will be left perfectly dry.

Pope Leo's family is very long-lived. With the exception of his brother, the cardinal, who died a few years ago at the age of eighty-two; all his immediate relatives have lived to be more than ninety years old.

The longest single span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph wire, and is stretched over the River Kistnah, between Besorah and Sectangrum, India. It is over 6,000 feet long, and is stretched from the top of one mountain to another.

The German Emperor uses as a paper-weight on his writing-desk the summit of one of the highest mountains of Africa. Dr. Buchner, an African traveller of some fame, broke the piece of rock from the highest point of Mount Kilimandjaro, which is on German-African ground, and presented it to the Emperor.

The Chinese are inveterate gamblers. It is said that when a Chinese has lost everything else he will even stake his finger-joints. If he loses he chops a joint off with a hatchet, dips the stump in oil and resumes play. If he loses again he chops off another joint, and so on till all are gone.