THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

Mrs. McLean, thirty-five years of age, and wife of Mr. Kenneth McLean of Woodstock, Ont., committed suicide on Thursday night.

Chief Justice Johnston, of the Montreal Superior Court, is seriously ill from an attack of inflammation of the lungs.

Thirteen thousand people have to be provided for in Montreal in connection with the great Christian Endeavor Convention in July.

It is again reported in Ottawa Official circles that the Mounted Police and Indian Departments will be amalgamated, with Mr. Fred White, the present Controller of Mounted Police, as Deputy Minister.

The St. Andrew's Society of Ottawa has appointed a committee to take steps towards forming a kilted company in connection with the 43rd Battalion Carleton Rifles.

A young woman named Mary Baptist was found dead the other morning in Toronto under suspicious circumstances. The authorities are reticent, but the facts of the case so far as known will be ventilated at a coroner's inquest to be held.

There has been another death in the small pox hospital at Winnipeg, Man., the victim of the disease being a woman named Eva Adams.

Mr. William Sullivan, a resident of Hamilton, and agent for an English carpet warehouse, was suddenly and completely deprived of his eyesight Tuesday. Some years ago he lost the sight of one eye while suffering from an attack of typhoid fever, and the other eye was injuriously affected. While returning from a visit to an oculist he suddenly became completely blind.

Courtland Freeman Bridgman deliberately shot his wife three times while they were in a hallway on Beaver Hall hill, Montreal, Tuesday. He then gave himself up to the police. The first bullet struck the woman in the shoulder, the second in the forehead, and the third in the hand. The husband and wife had been separated for some time, and the woman had declined Bridgman's request to return to him. Mrs. Bridgman's wounds are of a serious character.

Mr. David McLean was loading glass into a waggon at Hamilton Monday morning, when the horse became frightened and ran away. Mr. McLean jumped from the waggon and rushed into the nearest surgery. Blood was pouring from a cut in his leg, and before it could be staunched the unfortunate man was so weakened that death resulted in a short time. The manner of the accident is unknown.

Mr. J. H. Turner, Minister of Agriculture in the British Columbia Government, who is at present in Ottawa, says that the Redistribution bill was not passed last session as, had it been based upon the census returns, which were notoriously incorrect, it would have been unfair and unsatisfactory.

Mr. Frank McLeod, employed in Sicklesteel's stave mill at McGregor, Ont., met with a terrible death the other morning. While endeavoring to shift a belt from a stave-cutting machine his left arm was drawn in between the pully and the belt, and he was dragged under the shaft. The arm and shoulder were pulled from his body and his face was horribly crushed. He lived for an hour after the accident.

The Managing Committee of the Montreal General hospital has refused to grant the petition of a majority of the Governors requesting the Committee of Management to issue to two women students of Bishops' College permission to walk the hospital, basing their objection on the ground that there exists no facility for the separate education of women in the hospital, and that the co-education of the sexes has already been disapproved by the Governors.

BRITISH.

The strike of the dock labourers at Bristol, England, has ended and the men have returned to work unconditionally.

The trustees of Shakespeare's birthplace report that six thousand Americans visited Stratford-on-Avon last year.

Mr. Gladstone has offered the position of poet laureate, made vacant by the death of Lord Tennyson, to Mr. John Ruskin, the art critic.

The first shipment of Canadian cattle for the season arrived in Liverpool yesterday morning. The commissioners appointed by the British Board of Agriculture are keeping the animals apart from all others for inspection.

Mr. Michael Davitt, anti-Parnellite member of North-East Cork, who was recently declared a bankrupt, being unable to pay the costs connected with the election contest in North Meath, has applied for the Chiltern Hundreds.

William Townsend, the man supposed to have had intentions of murdering Mr. Gladstone, was again before a London police magistrate and was remanded, as the medical officer was not prepared to pronounce upon the question of his sanity.

Late on Saturday night a dynamite bomb was exploded in the quadrangle of the Four Courts, Dublin. The walls of the court buildings were not injured, and no person was hurt. It is not believed, says a special despatch, that the purpose of the persons throwing the bomb was to sacrifice human life, as at night the vicinity of the courts is deserted.

UNITED STATES.

Large numbers of sailors have deserted from the British warships in New York harbour, likely attracted by the higher pay in the United States navy.

The exhibitors in Machinery hall at the World's Fair complain that they are being over-charged for power, and some of them threaten to withdraw their exhibits.

Miss Frances Willard, the temperance advocate, has entirely collapsed as a result of her years of hard work. She has been ordered to Switzerland for the entire summer.

The paid admissions to the Chicago Fair on Saturday did not total fifteen thousand. The Board of Lady Managers have put themselves on record as favouring the opening of the fair on Sundays.

About five hundred business places in Milwaukee were closed on Wednesday in observance of Revivalist Mill's mid-week Sabbath. Over five thousand conversions are reported.

The President of the World's Fair has decided that any body of men, no matter how large, will be permitted to march inside the Fair grounds, provided they have paid their entrance fee.

Willoughby and Florence Thompson, brother and sister, 21 and 19 years of age respectively, were rowing upon the river at Detroit on Sunday afternoon when their boat was upset by the swell from a passing steam barge, and both were drowned.

It is stated that Mr. E. A. Macdonald, of Toronto, has formed a syndicate in New York, to build an aqueduct and canal from Georgian bay to Toronto. The plan calls for the expenditure of fifty million dollars.

Carlyle W. Harris, a medical student, of New York, in February, 1891, poisoned his wife, then a girl of 19, whom he had secretly married, by giving her a capsule containing an overdose of morphine, which he told her was quinine for the cold from which she was suffering. He was brought to trial, found guilty, and was electrocuted at Sing Sing on Monday.

GENERAL.

There has been a serious uprising in Nicaragua, and three important cities have been captured by the insurgents.

Russian cotton spinners boast that they will soon be in a position to dispense with American cotton altogether, drawing their supplies from the trans-Caspian region.

The report received in Madrid that the chief Cuban rebels had surrendered is not credited at Key West.

The cholera, which appeared some time ago in the workhouse in Quimper, Department of Finisterre, France, has now spread through the town.

It is stated in Paris that the Siamese have resumed the offensive against France and it is charged that England is supporting the action of the Government of Siam.

The French Chamber of Deputies has rejected the proposition to tax foreigners resident in France, but has adopted a resolution requiring foreigners living in the country to register.

The St. Petersburg Church Messenger says that out of the one thousand pilgrims journeying to Nazareth the majority perished from exposure during the terrible weather encountered on the way.

The destruction by fire is reported of the British steamer Khiva off the Arabian coast, with a heavy loss of life of Mohammedan pilgrims.

Benjamin Guerra, secretary of the old American League of Cuban Patriots in New York, says that the Revolutionary party will be supplied with abundance of money from America; but that care will be observed not to violate international law.

From authentic information, it would appear that the Pope is preparing an encyclical to the European powers setting forth the inevitable crisis to which the crushing military charges condemn them.

A Key West special says preparations are being made for what looks like an armed expedition from that place to aid the Cuban insurrectionists.

A special despatch states that it is alleged that the police authoritits of Rome have been subsidized by the proprietors of the gambling houses to leave them unmolested.

A school teacher of Pilsen, Austria, died of starvation. Upon his falling ill he had been suspended, and as his salary had amounted to only $130 a year he had been unable to save anything to pay either for food or medical attendance.

It is rumoured that Grand Duke George, second son of the Czar, has fallen in love with a telegraph clerk in the Caucasus, where he is staying for his health, and as he is not expected to live and is determined on marrying her, his parents will not oppose the match.

The German Army Bill was rejected on Saturday in the Reichstag by a vote of 210 to 162. The Emperor immediately dissolved Parliament, and the new elections are ordered for June 15th. There is great excitement in Berlin over the result.

Sir Francis Jeune, president of the English Court of Probate, has declined to interfere in the case of the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, whom he committed to Holloway gaol, holding that the matter should be referred to the Home Secretary for action.

A New York Times special is authority for the statement that there will be a great uprising of the Cubans against Spanish rule in the first week of June, and that there are half a million of Cubans in the United States who have enlisted in the movement to free their native country.

A ST. JOHN'S MIRACLE.

Eight Hundred and Twenty-Five Dollars Spent in Vain Efforts to Regain Health.

An Engineer's Painful Existence and Wonderful Rejuvenation—Hospitals and Doctors Failed to Cure him—Health Restored by a Remedy Almost Forced Upon Him—A Story Worthy of a Careful Perusal.

The News, St. John's, Que.

It is now some fourteen months since The News commenced publishing reports of the wonderful results produced by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and every one must admit that many of the cures effected seemed little short of the miraculous. The names of the remedies which claim to cure all the ills flesh is heir to are to-day legion, and whatever the merits and demerits of these preparations may be, there is no question as to the great reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Some people no doubt laugh at these stories and believe them to be advertising dodges to catch the unwary and rope in some of their shekels. We have now printed and published The News for nearly half a century; it enjoys the reputation of being a high-toned weekly with a large circulation, and we naturally do business with the advertising men of the day, and from the reputation of the Dr. Williams' Medine Company, we have never had any reason to doubt the perfect accuracy of the cures related; but it is only now that we are placed in a position to testify personally as to the wonderful curative powers of Pink Pills. The story we are about to relate though no less remarkable than others regarding the same medicine naturally impresses itself more upon our mind and upon the minds of others in the community because the party chiefly concerned is known to us, and we are enabled to bear personal testimony as to the correctness of his declarations.

The gentleman who was a short time ago so greatly afflicted is now almost as well as he ever was and cheerfully related his story to the representative of The News, in the hope that those who read it might be benefited thereby.

Mr. Camille Dubuque is a man of fifty-three years of age and has been a mechanical engineer for twenty-five years, working on the steamer Reindeer which runs on Lake Champlain, and occasionally on the River Richelieu. "Four years ago," said Mr. Dubuque, "while our steamer had an excursion party on board for an evening run, I was rather tired after a long day's work, and went up on the upper deck to enjoy a smoke before retiring. At that time I felt myself to be in perfect health but, when I went to my room I was taken with chills and was unable to keep myself warm. Although that night I had but little sleep I felt comparatively well the next day. About a fortnight after I was taken with frightful pains in my back near my spine, and in my side. I went to the hospital in Burlington, Vt., and was treated there for three weeks and then feeling but little better I came to my home in Iberville county, five and a half miles from St. John's. I was then doctored by a medical man from Iberville. His treatment seemed to relieve me very little and I determined to visit Montreal and see another physician. This I did in March, (three years ago) and put myself in an eminent physician's care who treated me from March until July, and certainly did all he could for me. I did not stay in Montreal all the time but went backwards and forwards to see him. In July I got tired of this and was beginning to feel down-hearted. I then called in a medical man from Henryville, a village a few miles from where I live, and he prescribed for me over and over again, but by this time I was almost powerless to help myself and no one knows what frightful agony I suffered. For seven long months I sat in a chair with my feet on a lounge. I was unable to lie down day or night and often thought that death would be a happy relief. Last spring my wife read an account of a Saratoga miracle in The News and determined to get a box of Pink Pills for me. I remonstrated with her, telling her that it was useless spending more money, but she persisted and wrote to Wight & Co., druggists, of St. John's, and had a box sent by mail. I took them to please her, never thinking they would do me any good, but much to my surprise, after taking the box I felt slightly better. We then bought another box and by the time that was gone I felt that they were certainly helping me. I could now lie down, something I had been unable to do for seven long months previously. So I kept on taking the Pink Pills and am now on my tenth box, and to-day I am practically a new man. Last winter I had an attack of la grippe. I took Pink Pills and they cured me. We figured up to see the amount of money I had expended in trying to be cured before resorting to Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and the figures reached $825. I willingly tell you my story and my wife corroborates every word I say, in the hope that any one who is as I have been attain relief by employing the same remedy. Put it in The News, some of my fellow-workmen will see it and it may benefit them as it has done me."

When The News representative drove up to Mr. Dubuque's pretty little farm house he beheld that gentleman chopping wood, and looking a strong robust man. A year ago his neighbors thought him a doomed man—to-day they consider his cure as little short of miraculous.

Messrs. Wight & Co., old and reliable druggists of this town, assure us that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have an enormous sale which is additional proof that they really are what the manufacturers claim for them.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a perfect blood builder and nerve resterer, curing such diseases as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' Dance, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, 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, overwork, or excesses of any nature.

These Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N.Y., and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark (printed in red ink) and wrapper, at 50 cents 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 all 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 of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

Each salmon, it is estimated, produces about 20,000,000 eggs.

According to the Montreal Witness there is a brisk quarrel in the United States over the question who originated the World's Fair as a celebration of the discovery of America. It did not originate at all in the United States, but in Canada. Montreal, whose 250th birthday also comes upon this year, was the first to propose it, and then New York greedily snatched at the idea. Montreal did not struggle very hard for her own, for she was conscious of some misgiving as to whether she was big enough and rich enough to carry it through. However, when Chicago, in turn, grabbed the Fair from under the very nose of New York, Montreal felt avenged against the the thief, and when Chicago asked for Montreal's recommendation of it to Congress as the proper site for the World's Fair, she had Montreal's support. This is the history of the origin of the Fair and how Chicago came to get it—all through Montreal. If the origin were as flimsy as the story then it would have been better had the Fair had no origin at all.

A CITY OF PALACES.

The World's Fair Buildings and Grounds—To the Visitor They Are a Veritable Dreamland—The Immense Cost of the Enterprise—Ontario's Part in the International Display.

"How shall I describe what is indescribable?" said Julian Hawthorne in one of his articles on the World's Fair, and the thought is echoed by your correspondent. Pages of print would not begin to do justice to the Great White City, nor suffice for even a bare catalogue of the attractions. It is, in truth, a dreamplace; marvellous as having become a City of Palaces in two short years, and equally marvellous when we realize that in two years nearly all the beautiful structures will have disappeared, leaving nothing but a memory behind. A mere enumeration of the buildings conveys no idea of the city; nor does a statistical array of figures give a conception of its vastness. What ordinary mind can realize anything more than an impression of bigness, from the fact that there are 633 acres and 200 buildings included within the walls, including the Midway Plaisaunce; that it has a lake frontage of a mile and a half; that an expenditure of $40,000,000 on the part of the World's Fair Company, foreign Governments and Concessionaires is represented, and of at least $250,000,000 on the part of exhibiters. That the exhibitions of Paris, Philadelphia and Vienna could be placed in Jackson Park and still leave a good deal of space; and that such

A STUPENDOUS AGGREGATION

of the wealth and progress of the nations has never been gathered together before and probably never will be again in the lifetime of the youngest child now living—these are true statements, but after all is said, one must see the fair for himself.

Therefore it is that I shall be compelled in these letters to confine my attention to my own country and especially to my own Province. Canada has been favored by the Directorate in having a choice place in every building, and Ontario's Commissioner, N. Awrey, M. P. P., has secured for his province the most prominent corner in each court, so that the Premier Province has in every instance the importance which is its due.

MINERALS.

Let us take a look first at the Mineral Department. The importance of Ontario's mineral resources has long been acknowledged, but the vastness of our mineral wealth is only beginning to be realized, and the extensive display made by the Bureau of Mines, and installed now under the superintendence of Mr. David Boyle of Toronto, will be the means of introducing it most thoroughly to the world at large. Canadian nickel, being at the present time a trump card, so to speak, Mr. Boyle has allotted it the place of honor, and a grand trophy of the mineral in all its stages occupies the centre of the Court. There are huge boulders of nickel ore, lumps of nickel, and a square block of the clear product weighing some 4,000 pounds; with ingots of nickel and copper-nickel alloy; gold-bearing quality, silver in the rough, and every mineral substance of value, with lithographic stone, marble and granite and other building material, many specimens most exquisitely polished, and everything labelled so that the most casual observer can pick up a good deal of information unassisted. The facade, fronting on the main aisle of the mining building and just north of the big coal pyramid, is at once artistic and forceful, the arch being flanked with ten highly polished granite columns, and the corners by huge marble pillars. On the north wall is a geological map, 12x18 feet, on which the location of the principal minerals is plainly marked, there being also a compendium of Ontario's mining laws, and statistical information, as to population, etc. These and besides several smaller maps and photographs, the entire exhibit being most unique, are already one of the chief attractions of the building.

FRUIT AND FLOWERS.

It is no small boast that Ontario is the apple orchard of the world, but no other conclusion can be come to, from an inspection of the thousands of plates of fruit that crowd the tables of the Ontario court in the western annex of the horticultural building. These were collections of Mr. A. H. Settel, of Grimsby, Superintendent of the pomological section, from all sections of the Province, and the display may be fairly considered a representative one, leading fruit growers everywhere having lent their co-operation. The fruit was kept in cool storage here during the winter, and though it was shamefully neglected by the Storage Company, enough was rescued to impress visitors most favorably, and to compel the most flattering compliments from visitors. Besides the natural fruit, there are some 1500 glass jars, containing everything in the line of fruit, from the smallest to the greatest. These have been preserved in acid solutions which retain the natural appearance, and are most artistically arranged in pyramids and on shelves. It is intended during the season to have consignments of fresh fruit forwarded to Chicago as it is ready so that the exhibit will always be fresh and novel.

In the big greenhouse is Ontario's floral Exhibit, which I have the authority of one of the leading Chicago papers for saying, is the most complete in rare tropical plants of any in the building, and that is saying not a little. The utility of growing palms and ferns and such things may be disputed by cavillers of the utilitarian stamp, but there are rich people whose hobby it is to indulge in such a pastime, and the beauty and luxuriance of these specimens will have its influence in dispelling to some extent the idea that has too long prevailed that Canada is for the most of the year a land of ice and snow. The display of plants was made up by Messrs. Houston and Ewing of Toronto.

The vegetables, of which there is a large quantity, are not yet fully arrayed, owing to vexatious delays of various kinds, but it is expected will be ready for inspection next week. They are in the main horticultural building just north of the fruit annex.

CEREALS.

About a mile to the south of the horticultural building—distances are long in these quarters—is the agricultural building, the southeast corner of which is Canada's special court, Ontario occupying the south front. The design of the Ontario section is particularly attractive, the various grains and grasses being used in the straw, in ornamenting the central trophy, and the railing, together with corn of some 13 varieties. It is not pretended for a moment that Ontario can compete with Iowa, Kansas, Illinois, or other Western states as a corn growing region, or can attempt to vie with them in this extent of their exhibit in this particular line, but in every other cereal, as can be judged from the numerous samples of seed grain in glass bottles, we easily hold our own. The name of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, appears frequently on the trophy, and rightly so, for no institution in America can attract more general attention as a training school for scientific farmers. The big cheese is just opposite the cereal court, and has been mounted on its big truck, but this with the dairy cans, and many other features of interest must wait for another letter.

Just a word to intending visitors. The World's Fair is not completed yet; probably not more than half the exhibits are fully installed, and no one who can possibly avoid it should come here before the middle of June, at least, as only disappointment can result.

C. W. YOUNG.

WEAPONS OF WAR.

Some of Those Used in the Days of Our Forefathers.

The Greek pike was 24 feet long.

The mediæval lance was 18 feet.

The standard Roman sword was 22 inches.

The helmet of Richard I. weighed 25 pounds.

The rabbis say Cain killed Abel with a club.

David slew Goliath with a sling-stone B. C. 1053.

The cross-bow came into use in the twelfth century.

The pulley-drawn crossbow had a range of 40 rods.

Projecting engines were first invented by the Greeks.

Mixed chain and plate armor was used from 1300 to 1410.

Gustavus Adolphus abolished all armor but a light cuirass.

The French infantry were armed with the pike until 1640.

Damascus blades were famous all over the world B.C. 500.

Shields were not used in England after the reign of Henry VII.

Greek swords were short cut-and-thrust leaf-shaped blades.

The crossbows of the fourteenth century weighed fifteen pounds.

Insane People Cannot Cry.

One of the most curious facts connected with madness is the utter absence of tears amid the insane. Whatever the form of madness, tears are conspicuous by their absence, as much in the depression of melancholy or excitement of mania as in the utter apathy of dementia. If a patient in a lunatic asylum be discovered in tears it will be found that it is one beginning to recover, or an emotional outbreak in an epileptic who is scarcely truly insane; while actual insane persons appear to have lost the power of weeping, it is only returning reason which can once more unloose the fountain of their tears. Even when a lunatic is telling one in fervid language how she has been deprived of her children, or the outrages that have been perpetrated on herself, her eye is never even moist. The ready gush of tears which accompanies the plaint of the sane woman contrasts strangely with the dry-eyed appeal of the talkative lunatic. It would indeed seem that tears give relief to feelings which, when pent up, lead to madness. It is one of the privileges of reason to be able to weep. Amid all the misery of the insane they find no relief in tears.

Several people in Eastman, Ga., who are ambitious to achieve fame as noted liars, have combined as the "Society of the Amalgamated Prevaricators." The chief liar wears the belt until some other member outdoes him with a more absurd falsehood.

Mrs. H. D. West
of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

$200 Worth

Of Other Medicines Failed

But 4 Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla Cured.

"It is with pleasure that I tell of the great benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I have been badly afflicted with

Erysipelas

breaking out with running sores during hot summer months. I have sometimes not been able to use my limbs for two months at a time. Being induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, I got one bottle last spring, commenced using it; felt so much better, got two bottles more; took them during the summer, was able to do my housework, and

Walk Two Miles

which I had not done for six years. Think I am cured of erysipelas, and recommend any person so afflicted to use

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Four bottles has done more for me than $200 worth of other medicine. I think it the best blood purifier known." MRS. H. D. WEST, Church street, Cornwallis, N. S.

HOOD'S PILLS cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache. 25c.