

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

Dr. Hector McDonald, of Kingston, was accidentally drowned Sunday in Cataragui bay.

Nearly two hundred German immigrants arrived in Montreal recently en route for the North-West.

The steamship Avalona has brought into port at Quebec the shipwrecked crew of the barque Magnificent.

The Dominion line steamer Vancouver, which arrived at Montreal Sunday from Liverpool, was delayed two days in the Gulf by dense fog.

A farmer named Derias Mianer, living three miles south of Lynden, Ont., committed suicide by hanging on Saturday last. It is said that he was insane.

Reports from Manitoba state that the conditions have been superb for seeding operations, and that the outlook for an abundant harvest could not be more promising.

Mr. A. M. Burgess, Deputy Minister of the Interior, who has returned from a trip to the United States, does not think that Canada is behind in the handling of immigrants.

The Quebec Telegraph is authority for the statement that Sir Adolphe Caron will not return to Canada as a Cabinet Minister, and will be asked to exchange places with Mr. Chapeau.

A movement has been started in Ottawa to raise subscriptions from the women in Canada to purchase a sleigh with complete appointments as a wedding present to the Princess Victoria Mary of Teck.

Lient. Peary, who is at present at St. John's, Nfld., says that the sealing steamer Falcon will be ready to sail in the middle of next month with his Arctic expedition. The same route will be taken as in 1891.

Mr. George Johnston, Dominion Statistician, is now correcting the proofs of the forthcoming census bulletin, which will be devoted to statistics relating to the defective classes of the population, the blind, deaf, dumb and insane.

The water of the St. Lawrence is exceptionally high, and considerable alarm is experienced at Montreal at the prospect of serious floods. On Saturday the water had reached the level of the wharves, and a large number of teams were busily occupied in removing goods to safer quarters.

The recent decision of the Montreal district of Oddfellows, Manchester Unity, to amalgamate with the Canadian Order of Oddfellows has caused trouble, and Loyal Lansdowne Lodge and Loyal Concordia Lodge will go over in a body to the Independent Order of Oddfellows, better known as the American order.

BRITISH.

LeCaron, once a British spy among the Irish in America, is dying.

The Bank of England has advanced its rate of interest from three and a half to four per cent.

The English Government will shortly issue an order-in-Council prohibiting sealing in Behring Sea until next May.

The propellers of the Cunard steamer Campania have been re-adjusted and the blades fixed at another pitch, and the changes are expected to increase her speed.

All the cattle by the Allan steamer Numidian have been slaughtered at Liverpool. The lungs of the animals were examined by the veterinary experts appointed for that purpose, and no trace of pleuro-pneumonia or other disease was found.

There was a demonstration in Hyde park on Sunday afternoon by the Irish National League of Great Britain, which is said to have been attended by a quarter of a million of people. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill.

While Mr. Gladstone was travelling on Thursday from London to Chester a heavy missile was thrown at the compartment as the train approached Wilsden. It missed, but broke the window of the next compartment, which was occupied by the Dean of Chester.

Home Secretary Asquith has refused to grant the petition for the pardon of James Gilbert, alias Cunningham, who was sentenced in May, 1885, to penal servitude for life for his connection with the dynamite explosion in the Houses of Parliament the previous January.

UNITED STATES.

Four thousand miners in the Pittsburg district are out on strike.

The United States Government will pay all bills presented for entertaining the Duke of Veragua.

About 5,000,000 logs have been swept down the Kennebec river in Maine by the late freshet.

Joseph T. Green, a Ganancque tailor, has been arrested at Clayton, N. Y., on a charge of smuggling clothes into the United States.

The Presbyterian General Assembly, which is in session in Washington, passed a resolution against the opening of the World's Fair on Sunday.

The negroes of South Carolina are making a concerted movement to secure a cessation of lynchings. They appeal to the governor and the humane people of the state.

The officers of the Brooklyn Tabernacle have arranged the financial difficulty with the creditors of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Talmage has withdrawn his resignation.

Prof. Pickering, of Harvard, says that the newly-completed Bruce photographic telescope, which is to be sent to Araguina, Peru, is the most powerful star-finder in the world.

C. S. Rogers, president of the North-western Cordage Company, one of the largest concerns of St. Paul, yesterday afternoon jumped from the high bridge into the river, 125 feet below.

During the 10 months ended April 30 453,958 immigrants arrived at the ports of the United States. The number arriving during the corresponding period of the preceding year was 334,825.

Reports from various parts of the Northern States of the Union show that the recent heavy rains have covered a wide extent of territory. The damage inflicted upon property has been widespread, and the loss entailed serious.

A section of the flooring of Washington hall, one of the buildings in connection with the World's Fair, gave way on Saturday, carrying with it seventy-five women who were attending the Women's congress. About eight of the women were seriously but none of them fatally injured.

After a long Cabinet conference in Washington on the Chinese question, Secretary Gresham said that when Congress passed a law and failed to appropriate sufficient money to carry out its provisions that law became a dead letter. The Chinese Exclusion Act therefore will not be enforced.

GENERAL.

It is rumoured at St. Petersburg that the Czar is suffering from a cancer.

Baron Bleichroder, the famous German banker, says Germany will not adopt bi-metalism.

The revolutionists in Nicaragua are said to be in possession of Greytown, and practically the whole country.

Advices from Japan say the volcano Bandaisan has become active and that widespread disaster has been caused by its eruption.

Anton von Schmerling, one of the founders of the Austrian constitution, and some time Minister of the Interior and President of the Court of Cassation, is dying.

The Russian Imperial Council has under consideration a proposal to make the Russian peasantry direct owners of the land which they now till for the commune.

A landslide at Vaerdalen, just north of Troughem, Norway, converted twelve large farms into a lake of slime, in which it is feared many farmers' families are buried.

Copies of the report of Mr. Henry W. Elliott, United States Treasury agent in 1890, concerning the seal rookeries on the Pribiloff islands, have been distributed by the British consul among the members of the Behring Sea Tribunal.

According to a special cable despatch from Berlin the Vorwarts, the organ of the Social Democrats says that thousands of men are preparing to vote in favour of the Government and the Army bill, simply because they fear that the second defeat of the bill would cause the Emperor to recall Prince Bismarck to power.

The Mother Superior of the convent in Tapaleza, Hungary, has been arrested for cruelty to the pupils in the young ladies' seminary and elementary school in connection with the convent. A special cablegram says the young children were punished by being tied down to a table, their mouths held open by blocks of wood, and their tongues burned with red hot wires; while the elder girls were stripped, bound face downwards, and burned on the thighs and back with hot iron plates.

Affairs in Africa.

Africa is fast being subdivided into "National lots." Only a few, comparatively, are left. Of its 12,000,000 square miles of area 11,590,000 have been partitioned off among the European Nations. France has the largest share, 3,000,000 square miles; but about two-thirds of it is desert. It includes Algeria, Tunisia, a large portion of Senegambia, a portion of the Congo territory, and nearly all of the great desert. France also claims a protectorate over Madagascar and Dahomey. England claims 2,500,000 square miles of the best territory of Africa. It embraces the country at the headwaters of the Nile and the Valley of the Niger on the west, and everything below the Congo Free State valuable for colonization, and a strip of land reaching from the Red Sea to Senegambia. Germany owns the tract from Zanzibar to the Congo Free State, another in West Africa and a large piece along the gulf of Guinea. The Congo Free State belongs to Belgium; Abyssinia to Italy, and Spain and Portugal have slices here and there in various parts of the continent. A high grade and intelligent class of Europeans are colonizing the Dark Continent, and civilization promises to spread with marvellous rapidity. Modern facilities for exterminating natives and developing natural resources are such that the making of a new continent requires less time than it did at the time of the discovery and colonization of the New World. A widespread and vigorous Ethiopian boom will transform the home of the "pronounced brunette" of the human family into the home of industry, commerce and education, and accomplish it all as by magic.

Sir Chas. Dilke.

Sir Charles Dilke is coming to the front again in British politics as the leader of the unofficial Radicals—a position for which his abilities and experience admirably qualify him. His motion to deprive the Lords Lieutenants of the counties of the right to recommend—which has been in effect the right to appoint—Justice of the Peace was timely and necessary. Under its terms the Lord Chancellor, who is a member of the ministry, will make the appointments of Justices of the Peace in future. He probably had the power to do so before the resolution was adopted, but refused to exercise it. The privilege enjoyed by the county Lords Lieutenants—as a rule gouty old Tory peers and half-educated land-owners—has been the outgrowth of custom. They have shamefully abused it by appointing persons inferior to themselves in capacity to administer justice. They have taken their appointees from the squires and the parsons with a sprinkling from the town plutocrats. Lord Hershell, the present Lord Chancellor, who is a weak-kneed person with Whig leanings, doubtless now will proceed to name as Justices men who have some sympathy with the masses of the people. The House of Commons, the representative body of the people, by a vote of 293 to 210 has directed him to proceed in the matter.

The British Postoffice has given notice that hereafter the following articles, even if samples only, if sent by mail to Great Britain, will not be delivered on arrival, but will be turned over to the customs authorities to be disposed of as may be deemed proper: Cocoa, coffee, chicory, currants, figs, figcakes, dried plums, raisins and apricots, peas tobacco (manufactured or not, including cigars, cigarettes and snuff), hydrate of chloral, playing cards and transparent soap, in the manufacture of which alcohol is used. The public is therefore cautioned against posting any of these articles addressed to Great Britain or Ireland, as they will not be forwarded by mail from this country. Articles of glass and liquids, oil and fatty substances are also excluded from British mails.

BRIEF AND INTERESTING.

Japan has 550 newspapers.

Paris makes false teeth for horses.

Great heat seems to cause melancholia.

The world consumes 4,000,000 steel pens daily.

The speed of a wild duck is ninety miles an hour.

Parrots cost but sixpence each to the dealers in South America.

Japanese children are taught to write with both hands.

Men on an average weigh 20lb. more than women.

Belgium is declared to be the most temperate country in Europe.

In his jocular moods the Prince of Wales is fond of punning.

South Australia has had forty administrators in thirty-six years.

Clergymen come next in number to mechanics under the head of inventors.

Thirty-seven thousand women telegraphists are employed in the United States.

The Sultan of Turkey has the richest collection of gems and regalia in the world.

More than a third of Great Britain is owned by members of the House of Lords.

The first king to whom the title of "Majesty" was applied was Louis XI., in France, in 1463.

A man in Bavaria only needs to see a play twice in order to be able to repeat it scene for scene.

There are now 3,538 journals and magazines printed in Germany yearly, while in 1891 there were only 3,443.

French florists are cultivating a plant which bears a flower that is white in the morning, red at noon, and blue at night.

Germany makes an excellent brand of "Scotch" whisky which finds a ready sale in India.

Since 1840, thirty-seven vessels, of which a part of the name was the "City of," have been wrecked or lost.

Two hundred dogs are annually doomed to death in the University of Buffalo for physiological experiments.

The fourth verse of the twentieth chapter of Revelations contains more words than any other verse in the New Testament.

The Moors of Arabia and Spain were the first to display coloured globes in drug-store windows.

It is claimed that the longest floating dock in the world is at Bermuda. It is 381 feet long and 123 feet wide.

Only citizens who are able to read and write have the power to vote in Bolivia and several other South American republics.

Completed census returns for the United States indicate that in that country there are 3,000,000 unmarried persons over thirty years of age.

The nearest approach yet to perpetual motion is the discovery of a European clockmaker who has invented a clock that will run for ten years without winding.

The Chinese value an old pair of boots which have been worn by an upright magistrate, and the custom of wishing a "happy foot" is still observed all through Europe.

The editor of "El-Ahram," an Egyptian journal, is a favourite with the Khedive, who has, as his latest means of showing his approval, conferred the order of the Chefa-kat upon the editor's wife.

What is called the "vegetable boa constrictor," a species of climber which, it is said by romancers, twines about great trees so tightly as to strangle them to death, is claimed to have been discovered in India.

There are said to be more than 3,000 prehistoric buildings in Sardinia. They are almost all in the fertile districts, and are built in groups, which are separated from one another by wide and generally barren places.

The wealth of the Russian State Church is almost incalculable. It could pay the national debt, amounting to nearly two hundred million pounds, and still be enormously wealthy.

The first coins made in America were in Mexico, in the mint established there in 1525. The coin was called the real. They are now worth from six shillings to two pounds apiece.

Lobsters often travel in regiments seeking new feeding grounds. Their migrating armies are always led by the biggest and strongest ones, while the maimed and weakly struggle along behind.

Rats in tens of thousands infested the Mercantile Club building in St. Louis. All the efforts to rid the house of the rodents proved unsatisfactory, so the building had to be torn down. A rat-proof structure will take its place.

Tobacco consumption is increasing in Great Britain. For the last year it averaged one and six-tenths of a pound per head of the population. In France it averages nearly two pounds. In England the consumption of tea is rapidly increasing and coffee diminishing. Cocoa has increased 34 per cent. in five years.

About 250,000 canary birds are raised in Germany every year, and of these about 100,000 go to the United States and 50,000 to England.

There is an old Mexican law which prohibits a ninth marriage. A much-married American, in ignorance of the law, violated it, and is now in goal in Colima.

The price of mourning is likely to advance when the Emperor of Morocco shuffles off this mortal coil. He has 5,000 wives, and suitable mourning attire will be in demand for the bereaved widows.

Suspected persons, as they stand at the paying teller's window in the Bank of France are instantaneously photographed. A camera is always in position, and is operated upon a signal from the teller.

About four millions and a half sterling are spent on hunting in Great Britain and Ireland, independent of the expenses of carriage-horses, covered hacks, and traveling expenses. There are 330 packs of hounds, and about 100,000 horses are required to follow them.

A novel way of illuminating a tunnel has been devised in Paris. Reflectors throw the light from many electric lamps 16 feet above the rails to the sides of the tunnel, where it is again reflected by burnished tin, a soft and agreeable light. The trains automatically turn the current on and off in entering and leaving the tunnel.

The density of population in the British Metropolis shows some remarkable variations. While last year it averaged fifty-seven per acre in the whole of the Metropolis, and did not exceed thirty in Lewisham, Wandsworth, and Hampstead, it was no less than 184 in Whitechapel, 187 in St. George-in-the-East, and 191 in Shoreditch.

A complete suit of knightly armour of historic periods contained the helmet, the cuirass for breast, epaulieres for shoulders, brassards, upper arms; coudieres, elbows; avant-bras, lower arms; gauntlets, gloves; fanda for flanks; haubergeon, a quilted surcoat; cuissarts, thigh pieces; genouillieres, knee guards; greviers, leg pieces; solerets, shoes and spurs.

Baron Nathaniel Rothschild of Vienna, has given his castle at Reichenau, at the foot of the Semmering, with the extensive grounds belonging to it, to a society which is founding a hospital for consumptives. The castle has been built within the last ten years, and is roomy enough to contain 400 patients, is in a beautifully sheltered spot close to Archduke Charles Louis's castle of Wartholz, and the gardens are filled with the finest roses in the whole neighborhood. The castle which Baron Rothschild so generously gives away is worth several million florins.

The manner in which trials are conducted in Chinese courts would be a startling surprise to all who have not personally attended a court scene. Torture is always resorted to in order to compel the accused to declare himself guilty of the charge against him, and to such an extent it is carried that it often results in either causing the death of the accused or else maiming him for life.

It is estimated that there are to-day in the United States and Canada about 600 young men in every 1,000 having reached the age of thirty, who are single. The conjugal condition of the people in other countries is vastly different. In Russia 373 men and 573 women in every 1,000 who marry are married under twenty years of age, while in England 766 men and 829 women in every 1,000 are married between twenty and thirty. In all countries, but particularly in Russia and France, the marrying ages of women are much below those of men.

In the cemetery at Marietta, Galena, there is an infant's grave that attracts the attention of visitors to that place. There is no headstone, but resting on the top of the grave is a glass box containing the playthings the little one had amused itself with just before its death. There are dolls, rubber and china, a rubber ball, a rattle, and other toys.

One of the curiosities to be seen at the Guildhall Library is a stone dug up in 1852 during excavations for a warehouse in St. Paul's Churchyard. This stone bears the figure of a strange nondescript animal, like that of a horse, with fantastic claws, and with a horned and tusked head. A dragon coils round the forelegs and rears itself in front of the "horse's" chest. On the edge of the stone is a clearly-cut inscription in Danish runes of a far more distinct and finished character than most of the extant Anglian runes; it records that "Kona and Taki caused lay this stone." There can be no reasonable doubt that this is part of an eleventh century monument, for Tuki of this description has been identified with Tokig, who was a minister in England of King Canute.

ELKS AS ROADSTERS.

A Tennessee Man's Unique Team of Young Bucks.

A writer in Forest and Stream says: My brother had a pair of buck elks two years and a half old, the eldest of a half dozen does and fawns which he kept in a park. Those two bucks were separated from the others, and we drove them through a lane into the barnyard, thence into the horsestable, where they were kept a few days and subjected to the halter. After that a harness, which had been prepared for the purpose, was fitted on and they were taken out and hitched up to a light one-horse sleigh. All this was accomplished without much resistance on the part of elks. But it required much coaxing and some whipping to make the first start. We succeeded, however, in driving a mile or two, but they did not take kindly to the bit and could not be guided much by the reins, consequently we made zigzag courses and frequently brought up against a fence or some other obstruction. They were harnessed and driven perhaps ten times during the winter with about the same result. They did not seem to learn anything, and we came to the conclusion that the elk was of that mind, so early in the spring they were driven back into the park.

During the month of August, after they were four years old, they became ill-natured and ugly, and one had become so furious that we had to look around for somewhere to confine him. If he broke through the fence we considered him very dangerous and no man dare go into the park when the elk was in sight. I believe that I never saw an animal more aggressive or that was more full of fight. He would go for any one who stood outside of the fence as far as the fence would let him, and he would stand punching with handspikes and prodding with pitchforks until his face would be a gore of blood and never flinch nor back an inch, while if he had broken through the fence and prodders would have wished themselves anywhere else but there.

The way I secured that elk from further trouble was this: Taking twenty-five feet of cable rope and climbing on to the fence, thence into the top of a white beech that was full of limbs and stood close inside of the fence, I tied one end of the rope to a strong limb, having made a strong noose at the other end, and then worked my way down on the lower limbs, some eight or nine feet from the ground. By that time the elk had got there, even before I was ready. Just then I would as soon have walked into the grasp of a grizzly bear as to have dropped from that limb. He soon gave me as good a chance as I wanted, and I was lucky enough to drop the noose over both horns. Then I had him safely tied up, when he was fed with hay and oats for three weeks, after which he was let loose, being then as quiet as the others, which numbered at that time fifteen, does, fawns and young bucks.

A strong man in Vienna made a wager with an American that he could stand under a litre of water while it fell drop by drop, upon his head, from a height of three feet. At the 420th drop the strong man gave up, the pain being intolerable.

HOW SALMON TAKE THE FLY.

And How They Fight After They Take It—The Sulker's Tactics.

"A salmon doesn't take the fly as a trout does, and it never rises to one while it is passing up and down a stream," said an experienced angler for this king of fish. "It is only while the salmon is lying at rest in pools, the reposing water at the foot of some swift rapid, or the silent starting place of such a rapid, that it will respond to the fisherman's cast. Salmon may be moving along by the thousand in the deep stretches of a stream that extend perhaps for a mile between rapids, but the angler might drop his flies above them for a year, if it were possible, without ever being rewarded by a single rise. The pool is the place to whip, and the time early morning or late in the afternoon. If the epicurean denizen of the pool is so inclined there is sport ahead for the angler. He drops his fly lightly on the water, and the salmon in the humor will rise to it and seize it at once.

"Then the excitement begins. It is divided between the fish and the fisherman. The more the salmon tries to get out of trouble the deeper he gets the angler in. The fish no sooner feels the hook in his jaw than he seems to realize that he has got to get it out as soon as possible or it will be bad for him. Then things begin to boil. The first thing a fisherman knows a hundred feet of line have spun from his reel, and he thinks he is in for a long chase down stream, when suddenly the salmon doubles and dashes straight back toward the boat. Then there is work for the angler if he expects to reel in the slack of the line and get it taut again in good time. No sooner is the line taut once more than the salmon feels its tension through the hook in his jaw, and the chances are that he will shoot upwards and out of the water his entire length and more. Taking his header he dashes madly down into the depths again, tearing this way and that way, darting around and around, and making lively work for the fisherman and the handler of his boat. After an exciting series of manoeuvres such as this, the mad fish may take it into his head to start down stream like a steam engine, putting the guide at his best to keep the boat along with him. The salmon may lead a chase of a mile in this way, then stop suddenly and resume its leaping and doubling tactics. The fight may last an hour or more, and if the angler is skillful and cool, and his guide, or gaffman, dexterous and watchful, the contest should have but one ending, and eventually the glittering prize will be stretched at the bottom of the canoe. If the angler is not skillful and cool, the fight will also have but one ending. The glittering prize will not be stretched on the bottom of the canoe, but in a very short time will be at the bottom of his pool, congratulating himself that his foeman was not worthy of his steel.

"The one thing in a fight with a salmon that the fisherman most fears and dreads is the liability of the fish to sulk. A sulker is always a big fish. He will not show fight at once, but will sin in the bottom and lie there. Whenever he does make up his mind to fight the fisherman knows that the fight will be a good one. But the sulking fish may lie for half a day or more, despite all the angler's efforts to start him. No salmon fisherman can with honor retreat from a fish he has once hooked, and he must possess his soul in patience, and wait until the sulker concludes to open the performance, if he has to sit all night. It is on record that in 1833, in the Marguerite River, Quebec, a fisherman hooked a salmon at about 7 o'clock in the morning. It was a sulker, and it lay in the dumps until 4 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the big fish suddenly started down stream and ran at railroad speed for a mile without stopping. Then he quit running and fought the angler, by all the salmon's known tactics, up and down and across the river, for two mortal hours without a moment's rest, before he gave up and submitted to the gaff. The fisherman was almost as nearly played out as the salmon was when the end came, and would have been compelled to hand the old war horse over to some one else to finish if the fight had held out many minutes longer. That salmon weighed forty pounds—the largest killed in that water."

Too Good an Artist.

Cholly—"Why did you—aw—send your man off?"

Algy—"He fied me foh-in-hand so smooth it looked like one of these weedy-made ones."

Suffered for Her Belief.

Maud—"She is a woman who has suffered a great deal for her belief."

Ethel—"Dear me! What is her belief?"

Maud—"She believes that she can wear a No. 3 shoe on a No. 6 foot."

Small Chance.

Willis—"That young man who plays the cornet is sick."

Wallace—"Do you think he will recover?"

"I'm afraid not. The doctor who is attending him lives next door."

Distressingly Worldly.

The Rev. Dr. Fourthly (making a pastoral call)—"It has been a long time, Mrs. Upjohn, since I have seen Miss Bella at church."

Mrs. Upjohn (shaking her head sadly)—"I fear, doctor, Bella is incorrigible. I have had several new elegant dresses made for her lately, but she doesn't seem to have any desire to go to church—to look well in them, you know. I'm afraid she's getting hopelessly worldly."

Natural Characteristics.

A German and a Frenchman sat opposite each other at a table d'hotel in a Swiss hotel.

"You are a Frenchman, I suppose?" enquired the German at the commencement of the meal.

"Yes," was the reply. "But how did you manage to eat that out?"

"Because you eat so much bread," said the German. There was a long pause. When the dinner was over the Frenchman in his turn questioned his vis-a-vis.

"You are a German, I presume?"

"To be sure; but tell me, pray, how you made that discovery?"

"Because you ate so much of everything," was the dry retort.