THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

The Quebec Government has begun the collection of the commercial tax through the courts.

It is a rather significant fact that the Municipal Council of St. Henri, Que., has altered into French the names of all the streets in the municipality.

The Montreal Orangemen have received an invitation from the Prescott Orangemen to attend a celebration there on July 12, and it is probable they will accept.

The suit in the Exchequer Court against Larkin, Connolly & Co. for five hundred thousand dollars in connection with the Quebec harbor contract was postponed until September next.

Mr. John Watts, 65 years of age, and employed in the Michigan Central railway yard at Victoria, Ont., was run over by several cars and received horrible injuries, which were speedily fatal.

The Kingston General Hospital Board will probably ask legislation declaring that only hospitals having a hundred beds or more and a varied system of treatment shall issue trained nurses' certificates.

The committee having charge of the coming Christian Endeavor Convention in Montreal announces that they have secured over twenty thousand lodgings, and that five thousand more could be easily obtained.

Mr. Swanson, Government Immigration Agent, operating in the New England States, says he is meeting with great success. This year already he has sent five parties to the North-west, and he will have another party about the middle of July.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the unfortunate Great North-West Central railway was called in Ottawa Tuesday. But it having been pointed out that the meeting was improperly called in the Canada Gazette, it was postponed until the 14th of July.

Mr. Twohey, United States Customs agent in Montreal, has just been informed that the Customs officers on the Vermont border have succeeded in obtaining sufficient evidence to break up a most extensive gang engaged in smuggling Chinamen into the United States.

An elderly man named Frank Heslop, employed as a street railway labourer, was knocked down by a trolley car in Hamilton and it is feared that he will not recover from the injuries received. His breast bone was broken and he was seriously cut about the head and body.

BRITISH.

Sir William Harcourt stated the other day in the Commons that Attorney-General Sir Charles Russell received two thousand pounds for six weeks' services in the Behring Sea case.

Extensive alterations are being made in the Chapel Royal, St. James' Palace, to increase the sitting accommodation for the approaching marriage of the Duke of York and the Princess May.

William Townsend, who was arrested on a charge of firing a pistol in Downing street and sending a threatening letter to Mr. Gladstone, was found guilty and committed as a lunatic, to be held during her Majesty's pleasure.

The London Daily News, in an article on the Behring Sea fishery question, says even if England and the United States agree to protect the seals, it fails to see how the two powers can do more than prevent the seizure of seals by their own subjects.

In the English House of Commons in Committee on the Home Rule bill, Mr. Gladstone accepted the amendment proposed by Sir Henry James, Liberal Unionist, that the Dublin Legislature be forbidden to interfere in proceedings for the extradition of criminals.

In the British House of Commons on Monday Sir John Leng, in the interest of the Scotch farmers, asked when the embargo would be removed from Canadian cattle. Mr. Gardner said he would be glad when he found himself in a position to remove the restrictions. He must, however, await the result of the examination of the lungs of the animals arriving.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Gladstone has sent one of his little hatchets with which he used to cut trees in Hawarden to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair.

Saponi Martella was executed by electricity at Dannemora, N. Y., Tuesday morning. A second contact was necessary to cause death.

Mr. Larke, Canadian Executive Commissioner for the World's Fair, is making arrangements to celebrate the First of July in Chicago in fitting style.

An earring worn by Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the late Charles S. Parnell, has been sent to Troy, N. Y., to be cast into the Columbian liberty bell.

GENERAL.

The Spanish Government has declared a five days' quarantine against all vessels arriving from Hamburg.

The Government of the Netherlands has sent out a denial of the report that Queen Wilhelmina's health is failing.

Reports from several cities in Asiatic Turkey say that cholera has appeared in many districts, and is spreading rapidly.

A National Bismarckian party is being formed in Germany to support at the polls the iron character and policy of Prince Bismarck.

Eleven Italian students have been arrested in Trieste for having made a demonstration in favour of reuniting the Austrian province to Italy.

The Norwegian explorer Astruff will shortly join Lieut. Peary, and they will proceed north together early in July in search of the North Pole.

Excavators at Delphi have unearthed a colossal marble statue of Apollo. It is of the best antique school, and is in excellent condition, except that the nose is broken.

The speech of M. Constans, the French statesman, gives general satisfaction. A special cable despatch to the Mail says his utterances at Toulouse are evidently a bid for the Premiership if not for the Presidency.

It is learned that the Governor of Angora, Asiatic Turkey, has advised the Turkish Government to adjourn indefinitely the trial of the Armenians accused of treasonable conspiracy to prevent scandalous revelations.

While the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. was undergoing repairs at Genoa a valve-seat in the circulating pump broke and the sea water rushed in sinking the vessel. She was subsequently pumped out and raised.

A special cable despatch from Paris says that the monk Dom Sauton, who has a high reputation in the medical world, is about to visit the leprosy hospitals throughout the world in order to secure the general adoption of the most efficacious treatment.

M. P. Levasseur, a prominent economist member of the French Institute, has arrived in the United States, commissioned by the French Government to enquire into the condition of the labouring classes and the relations existing between employer and employed.

While the Czar was in Moscow recently the church of the Chudor monastery, within the Kremlin, was entered by burglars, and the plate which had just been used in the ceremonies attendant upon the reception of the Czar was stolen. The loss will not fall far short of three hundred thousand roubles.

An inspired article in the General Gazette, published in Munich, referring to the proposed reconciliation of Prince Bismarck and Emperor William, says it is utterly impossible that the ex-Chancellor should take the first step, seeing that it was the Emperor who dismissed him from office and withdrew his favour.

A MINISTERIAL GHOST.

It Haunts the House of a Brother Minister in an Uncanny Way.

To look at No. 27 St. George's road, Kilburn, London, one would not suspect it of being haunted. It is a solid, substantial, comfortable-looking house, standing in about the middle of a rather imposing terrace, with a small garden, containing a few bushes, in the front, and a larger grass plot at the back. It is not by any means a new house, but it has so few marks of age about it that a self-respecting ghost would hardly have been expected to regard it as an eligible residence. Yet there are three people dwelling in the house who assert confidently that they have each on separate occasions been the eye-witnesses of a remarkable apparition in the house. The Rev. G. S. Tyler, the minister at present attached to the Quex Road Wesleyan Chapel, and his family, who are the eye witnesses of the ghost, have told a Pall Mall Budget reporter about it. The house has for many years now been the dwelling-place of the various ministers who have succeeded each other every three years at the Quex road chapel. Mr. Tyler and his family have lived there now for eighteen months. "I have never seen the apparition myself," said Mr. Tyler, "and have always been a confirmed unbeliever in spirit manifestations, and so on. But the fact remains, explain it how you will, that my wife and my daughters Ada and Julie, aged respectively twenty and nineteen years, have distinctly seen a mysterious something, which, in the absence of any better way describing it, we have called an apparition. They agree closely in their several descriptions of the figure.

"It is that of a person attired as a Wesleyan minister might be, in black clothes of a clerical cut. It is a figure of average stature with a long gray beard and keen peculiar eyes. It was my younger daughter who first met with the apparition. She will tell you in her own way." Miss Julie Tyler then took up the story. "I was standing at the corner of the stairs," she said, "and I saw what I took to be pa. I had gone to call him to tea, and when I called him he neither answered nor moved. I thought he was playing with me and giving me the trouble to go up to him, and I ran up to push him. I pushed right through the figure and fell against the wall. I was dreadfully frightened, but when I told the others they laughed at me. But then Ada, later on, saw the same figure, and then mother herself. It was before Christmas that I saw it. No, I had not been reading any ghost stories at all then. But I have since. So have we all." Miss Ada then related her first experience of the uncanny visitor. She was alone in the house with a child one Sunday evening and saw the figure in the doorway. She thought a man had broken into the house at first, until she observed the clerical cut of the figure's garb, and then recalled her sister's experience. Mrs. Tyler's statement was that while passing by the small room at the end of the passage one evening she saw Mr. Tyler standing in there, as she thought. She ran upstairs to the study and there found the actual Mr. Tyler in the flesh. It is in this room at the end of the passage, indeed, where the apparition has been most frequently seen, and the ladies of the household do not care to venture near it alone. It is a small room looking out on the back garden, but with wooden shutters, which are fastened over the glass in the evening. "It was in that room," said Miss Julie, "that I met the figure face to face. I shall never forget his eyes—grayish-blue in color, and they seemed to look right through me quite hungrily."

Extortion at the World's Fair.

In order to remove the somewhat prevalent impression that everything is too dear just now in Chicago the managers of the World's Fair have adopted a method which reflects more credit on their ingenuity than upon their ingenuousness. They have shown themselves exceedingly liberal to the Press Congress which has recently concluded its sessions, and in return the visiting journalists have unanimously resolved that the charges of extortion in the city of Chicago are unfounded. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that the Congress arrived at that conclusion, and it is to be hoped that the general public will not have reason to challenge its accuracy. The press men were, however, in not quite as good a position to judge as some others who have formed a different opinion. They were entertained as guests of the public, every place was open to them, and they were under little or no expense. Several of the Chicago papers still declare that prices are extortionate. Visitors have to pay $4 a day for a very poor room, and $1.50 for an indifferent meal. If this is not an overcharge in the opinion of the members of the Press Congress they must have large ideas of prices.

Wiggs—"What measure of success did he attain?" Waggs—"Small. He was into the strawberry business, you know."

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

Taking Photographs, Magnetizing Iron and Playing Other Pranks.

The Etruscans of old believed in three kinds of lightning—one incapable of doing any injury, another more mischievous in its character and consequently only to be issued with the consent of a quorum of twelve gods, and a third carrying mischief in its train and for which a regular decree was required from the highest divinities in the Etruscan skies. Curiously enough, modern scientists, following the lead taken by Arago, have also decreed that varieties of lightning are threefold. The first comprehends that in which the discharge appears like a long, luminous line, bent into angles and zigzags and varying in complexion from white to blue, purple or red. This kind is known as forked lightning, because it sometimes divides into two or more branches before reaching the earth. The second differs from the first in the range of surface over which the flash is diffused. From this circumstance the discharge is designated sheet-lightning. The third class differ so widely from the more ordinary manifestations that many meteorologists have denied their right to be treated as legitimate lightnings. They neither assume the form of long lines on the one hand, nor sheets of flame on the other, but exhibit themselves as balls or globular lumps of fire.

A very singular story is told concerning the vagaries of one mass of globe lightning. A tailor in the Rue St. Jacques, in the neighborhood of the Val de Grace, was getting his dinner one day during a thunderstorm, when he heard a loud clap, and soon the chimney-board fell down and a globe of fire as big as a child's head came out quietly and moved slowly about the room at a small height above the floor. The spectator in conversation afterwards with M. Rabbinet, of the Academies des Sciences, said it looked like a good-sized kitten rolled up into a ball and moving without showing its paws. It was bright and shining, yet he felt no sensation of heat. The globe came near his feet, but by moving them aside he avoided the contact. After trying several excursions in different directions it rose vertically to the height of his head—which he threw back to prevent it touching him—steered towards a hole in the chimney above the mantelpiece, and made its way into the flue. Shortly afterwards—"when I supposed it had had time to reach the top," the tailor said—there was a terrible explosion, which destroyed the upper part of the chimney, and threw the fragments on to the roofs of some adjoining buildings, which they broke through. In the forest of Nemours a tree was once struck; two pieces were rent from its trunk; the smaller was tossed to a distance of fifty feet, and the larger, which eighteen men could not move, to a distance of twenty feet or so in an opposite tack. In 1838 the topgallant-mast of H. M. S. Rodney was hit by a flash and literally cut up into chips, the sea being strewn with the fragments as if the carpenters had been sweeping their shavings overboard. Shortly before the topmasts of H. M. S. Hyacinthe had suffered in a similar manner, and when the Thetis underwent a like visitation in Rio harbor Capt. Fitzroy described the foretopmast as "a mere collection of long splinters, almost like reeds."

These are a few of the examples of the mechanical effect of lightning. It works chemically as well. It has the power of developing a peculiar odor, which has been variously compared to that of phosphorous, nitrous gas, and most frequently burning sulphur. Wafer mentions a storm on the Isthmus of Darien which diffused such a sulphurous stench through the atmosphere that he and his marauding companions could scarcely draw their breath, particularly when they plunged into the wood. The magnetic effects produced are often very curious. A chest containing a large assortment of knives, forks and other cutlery was not many years ago, struck in the house of a Wakefield tradesman, and magnetism imparted to the whole of the articles. Arago, in his "Meteorological Essays," speaks of a shoe-maker in Swabia whose tools were thus treated, to his indescribable annoyance. "He had to be constantly freeing his hammer, pincers and knife from his nails, needles and awls, which were constantly getting caught by them as they lay together on the bench." The same authority knew of a Genoese ship which was wrecked near Algiers in consequence of some pranks played by lightning among the compasses, the captain innocently supposing that he was sailing towards the north, when, as a matter of fact, he was steering due south.

Subterranean thunders have occasionally been heard preparatory to an aerial eruption. The sea has cast up volumes of water, as if volcanoes were exploding below. The ground has burst open, and floods of water have gushed forth from the sides of hills or from fissures in the rocks. Taking another class of effects, cures have been performed by lightning; gouty men have been enabled to walk freely; epileptic persons have been healed; amaurosis has been removed, and rheumatism dispelled by a flash. But one dare not look too closely into the subject of medical electricity, nor venture to recommend any one to tempt lightning in the hope of experiencing its curative powers; for its action is arbitary and oftener than not hurtful. Three hundred persons were once struck in Charleston prison and clean robbed of their muscular strength.

There is another class of phenomena produced by lightning which is well worthy of attention, but of which little is yet known; we refer to lightning prints. We are all acquainted with the peculiar action of light upon papers imbued with salts of silver or other chemical preparations sensitive to its influence, by which the images of surrounding objects are permanently and elegantly fixed upon paper. Well, a lightning flash now and again produces a similar result upon the thing or person it touches. M. Poey, who has treated the subject of lightning prints very fully in the pages of the French scientific journals, mentions twenty-four cases of impressions on the bodies of men and animals. Of these, eight were impressions of trees or parts of trees; one of a bird and one of a cow, four of crosses three of circles or of impressions of coin; carried about the person; two of horseshoes; one of a nail; one of a metal comb; one of a number or numeral; one of the words of a sentence, and one of the back of an arm-chair. A horseshoe was indelibly marked on the neck of a youth of Candelaria (Cuba), who was struck dead by lightning near a house upon one of the windows of which was nailed a horseshoe. In 1853 a little girl was standing at a window near which stood a young maple tree; a flash of lightning struck either the girl or the tree or both, and an image of the tree was found printed on her body. In another instance a boy climbed a tree to steal a bird's nest: a lightning flash struck the tree: the boy fell to the ground, and on his breast the image of the tree, with the bird and nest on one of the branches, appeared most conspicuously.

A WOODVILLE MIRACLE.

The Remarkable Case of Little Georgie Veale

After Three Years of Illness His Friends Despaired of His Recovery—Restoration Came When Hope Had Almost Fled—The Little Fellow is Now as Lively as a Cricket—A Story That Will Bring Hope to Other Parents.

Woodville Independent.

The Independent has published from time to time the particulars of some very remarkable cures following the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. These cases have been so fully verified as to leave no doubt that this now universally favorite remedy is one of the greatest medical achievements of an age that has been remarkable for the wonderful discoveries of science. Possibly some of our readers may have thought that the virtues of this medicine have been exaggerated, but there are many among them who can testify to its virtues, and now The Independent is enabled to give the particulars of a cure occurring in our village quite as remarkable as any that has hitherto been published, and which may be so easily verified by any of our readers that skepticism must be silent We had heard that little George Veale had been cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and as all our people know that little boy had been ill for a long time and his recovery was thought to be hopeless. The report of his cure therefore created so much astonishment that we resolved to ascertain the facts and accordingly we called upon Mr. Veale to get the particulars. Mr. George Veale has been a resident of this village for years, is a wagon-maker by trade, and is well known to all our citizens, as well as to most of the people of the surrounding country. He has a family of young children who unfortunately lost their mother some 6 years ago. One of these children, named George, is about seven years of age, and some three years ago was taken ill and has since been practically helpless, and as a result much sympathy was felt for the family owing to the child being motherless. The case of the little fellow was considered hopeless and no one ever expected to see him able to rise from his bed again. On asking Mr. Veale about the report we had heard of the boy's recovery, he said it was quite true, and expressed his willingness to give us the particulars, declaring that he had no hesitation in saying that it was owing to the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills that the lad was now better. He said that some two and a half years ago little Georgie was taken ill with inflammation of the bowels, and received good medical treatment. After being ill for some time, the trouble seemed to take a new form and settle in his bones which became diseased. During the summer he got a little better but when winter set in he was taken down, and the disease became worse. Swelling arose over the body, and several small pieces of bone came out. He could take but very little sustenance, and for seven months could not stand on his feet. He had to remain in bed or be carried about in his sister's arms. All the medicine he got did him no good and his case was given up as hopeless, and it was thought that he would not long survive. Mr. Veale had read of the wonderful cures effected by the use of Pink Pills and decided that all things else having failed he would try what they would do for his boy. Accordingly he purchased some at Fead's drug store and began giving them to his son. After about two weeks he found that there was an improvement in his condition, which warranted the further use of the Pink Pills, and accordingly he procured another supply. "And now," said his father, "the little fellow is running about as lively and as mischievous as ever. There is no doubt about the matter," said Mr. Veale, "Pink Pills cured my boy when all other remedies had failed, and I am glad to give this information so that it may be of benefit to others."

We called upon Mr. Fead, the druggist, and asked him his opinion of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He said that the demand for them was so great as to be astonishing, and that those who once use them buy again thus proving their value. Mr. Fead said he sold more Pink Pills than any other remedy, and the demand is still increasing and he thought no better evidence could be given of their value as a medicine than this.

The Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y., a firm of unquestioned reliability. Pink Pills are not looked upon as a patent medicine, but rather as a prescription. An analysis of their properties shows that these pills are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, dizziness, loss of memory, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica, rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, correcting irregularities, suppressions and all forms of female weakness, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. 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 not a purgative medicine. They contain only life-giving properties and nothing that could injure the most delicate system. They act directly on the blood, supplying its life-giving qualities, by assisting it to absorb oxygen, that great supporter of all organic life. In this way the blood, becoming "built up" and being supplied with its lacking constituents, becomes rich and red, nourishes the various organs, stimulating them to activity in the performance of their functions and thus eliminate disease from the system.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, (printed in red ink). 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, put up in similar form intended to deceive. They are all imitations whose makers hope to reap a pecuniary advantage from the wonderful reputation achieved by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Ask your dealer for Dr. Williams Pink Pills for Pale People and refuse all imitations and substitutes

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills may be had of all druggists or direct by mail from Dr. Williams' Medicine Company from either address, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for $2,50. The price at which these pills are sold makes a course of treatment comparatively inexpensive as compared with other remedies or medical treatment.

THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

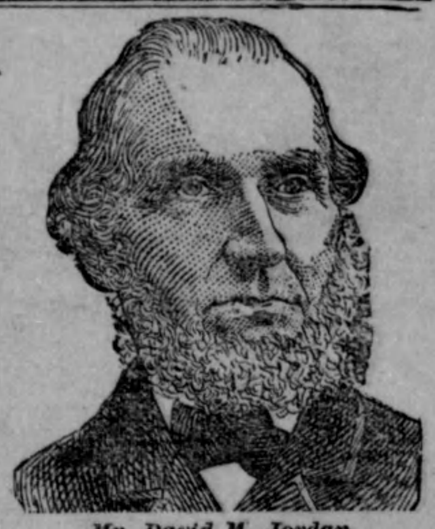
Canada Should Wake Up and Display Her Resources.

If Canadians really mean business at the Imperial Institute they cannot too soon exhibit their intentions by practical demonstration. A magnificent opportunity is afforded Canada to place its products and resources permanently before the people of the United Kingdom and incidentally to give them prominence in the eyes of visitors from all parts of the Empire and the world, as well as in the public press. The Dominion voted $100,000 towards the erection of the Institute; the High Commissioner and his staff have done all that is possible to obtain a good exhibit; the officials in charge of the Canadian department are courteous and well-informed men, thoroughly in touch with the interests of our country; the co-operation of the Provinces is absolutely necessary and has been promised. Yet only Manitoba and British Columbia—according to the Canadian Gazette—are creditably or even passably represented.

Of course the desirability of having a good showing at the Chicago Exhibition is partly to blame for this negligence, but its results may be none the less deplorable. Australia has a splendid exhibit, and as the first year in any great enterprise has an important influence on its future, there can be no doubt that the difference between the well filled and creditably equipped Australian courts and those of Canada, will have an injurious effect upon our desire for supremacy in the British market. After entering the Canadian section of the Institute through handsome porticoes from the Cape Colony Court the difference becomes marked, and but for the display made by our two Western Provinces would be disgraceful.

Prince Edward Island, that garden of the Atlantic, is hardly represented; Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have merely a few exhibits left over from the Colonial Exhibition of 1886; Ontario has an excellent mineral display the vast fishing interests of the Maritime Provinces together with their great mineral wealth, their apple growing and dairying interests are hardly visible to the most acute observer; the manufactures of Canada are not displayed at all; while the famous timber resources of Quebec and the beautiful scenery of the Dominion generally, are barely outlined to the ordinary visitor. This is all extremely regrettable. At the opening of the Institute there were at least 300,000 people present, and there were probably half a million persons in the streets discussing the building and what it contained; great numbers are visiting it every day; and at the Prince of Wales' reception there were 20,000 of the representative people of Great Britain present. Eminent men from every corner of the Empire and of Europe were there, no doubt curiously observing the variety of products from the different and distant parts of the British realm.

It was therefore very unfortunate that Canada was not well represented. The Provinces in whose hands the matter lies must awake to its importance and recognize that such an exhibition—permanent in character and appealing especially to a vast and sympathetic market—is of greater import than even the desirable display of our products at the great but transient Fair in Chicago.



Mr. David M. Jordan
of Edmeston, N. Y.

Colorless, Emaciated, Helpless

A Complete Cure by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

This is from Mr. D. M. Jordan, a retired farmer, and one of the most respected citizens of Otsego Co., N. Y.

"Fourteen years ago I had an attack of the gravel, and have since been troubled with my

Liver and Kidneys

gradually growing worse. Three years ago I got down so low that **I could scarcely walk** looked more like a corpse than a living being had no appetite and for five weeks I **ate nothing but gruel.** I was badly emaciated and had no more color than **a marble statue.** Hood's Sarsaparilla was recommended and I thought I would try it. Before I had finished the first bottle I noticed that I felt better, suffered less, the **inflammation of the bladder** had subsided, the color began to return to my face, and I **began to feel hungry.** After I had taken three bottles I could eat anything without hurting me. Why, I got so hungry that I had to eat 5 times a day. I have now fully recovered, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I feel well and am well. All who know me marvel to see me so well." D. M. JORDAN.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best after-dinner Pills, aid digestion, cure headache and biliousness.