

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

A fire in Halifax Monday morning did damage estimated at \$150,000.

A Prohibition Convention will be held in Toronto on October 3rd and 4th.

The grape crop in Essex county, Ont., will be the largest known for years.

Windsor banks are supplying large amounts of Canadian currency to American firms.

A young man named William Kavanagh was drowned at Danchurch on Saturday while boating.

"A" Troop, Canadian Dragoons, from Quebec, have reached Toronto, taking up their quarters in the old barracks.

The Dominion Government's guarantee of three per cent. dividends on Canadian Pacific railway stock expired on Thursday last.

An unknown man, under the influence of liquor, fell under the Woodstock excursion train at Princeton on Monday, and was fatally injured.

In Ottawa electric mail cars are being constructed to carry the mails from and to the city post-offices and the railway stations and steamboat landings.

The navigation returns of the port of Montreal show that up to Monday 494 vessels had arrived in the harbour this year, as against 446 for the same period last year.

A woman named Charron, supposed to be demented, threw herself into the Ottawa river on the Hull side of the stream Tuesday morning. She was rescued by a man named Osborne.

The efforts of the friends of John R. Arnoldi, imprisoned in goal since the 15th March last for malfeasance in office, have at last prevailed, and Mr. Arnoldi was set at liberty Tuesday afternoon.

The amount of deposits in the Post Office Savings Bank, Ottawa, for the year ending 30th June last, was \$24,153,193, an increase of \$1,854,792 during the year, an average to each depositor of \$211.

The Grand Trunk Railway Company has decided to build a new bridge across the St. Lawrence at Montreal. It will be built alongside the old bridge and on the old piers, which will be extended. It will be a double track, open bridge.

A terrific gale struck Nova Scotia on Monday night. At Halifax the electric light, telephone, telegraph, and fire-alarm wires were blown down; while in the harbour a number of small craft were wrecked. Several schooners went aground on the Dartmouth shore.

Dr. George M. Dawson, who visited the Behring Sea seal fisheries as one of the British commissioners, and who has just returned to Canada from Paris, has given his views to a Montreal interviewer on the award of the arbitrators. He thinks that the result is as favourable as could be expected under the terms of the treaty, and in view of the questions submitted for arbitration. As to the regulations, he considers they will be difficult to enforce, but the first result will be a blow to pelagic sealing.

BRITISH.

Two cases of Asiatic cholera have, it is said, occurred in London, England.

The Lincoln monument at Edinburgh, Scotland, was unveiled with appropriate ceremony.

A special cable despatch from London states that the coal strike in Wales is assuming a grave aspect, as the strikers are forcibly preventing other miners from working.

A despatch from Bombay states that there was no renewal of the rioting on Wednesday. Confidence, however, has not been restored, and families are leaving the city in large numbers.

The English Home Secretary has denied the statement that Dr. Gallagher, the notorious dynamiter, has been released, and has stated that the Government has no intention of freeing him.

What is believed to be the first open air experiment for a statue in aluminium has lately been made in London. It is the figure of an angel placed on the monument recently unveiled in memory of the Earl of Shaftesbury.

Only two American ships passed through the Suez canal in 1892. There were 2,581 English and 292 German ships registered during the year. France, whose enterprise and genius constructed the canal, reported only 171 vessels.

Serious riots are reported from the colliery districts in South Wales. The strikers on Friday made repeated attacks on the collieries, and a large number of men were injured. The military and police have been called out in force to repress the disturbances.

UNITED STATES.

An international conference of Anarchists has been called from Chicago for September 16th.

Eight attempts at suicide in Chicago on Saturday, six of them successful indicate that the epidemic of self-destruction reported from Europe has spread to the United States.

Dr. von Helmholtz, the distinguished scientist, of the University of Berlin, has been sent as a delegate by the German Government to the electrical congress in Chicago.

Great Britain's day was successfully celebrated at the World's Fair on Saturday. There was a large attendance, and the demonstration and ceremonies are described as having been very imposing.

Several hundred coal miners at Trout Run, Cambria county, Pa., are out on strike because the operators have ordered a 25 per cent. reduction in wages, and abolished the semi-monthly pay-day.

On Saturday at the World's Fair the British residents of Chicago presented Corporal John Henry Evans, of the First Life Guards, with a gold medal in recognition of his bravery in saving life at the fire of July 10.

A Washington despatch states that the U.S. Senate Financial Committee will probably report favourably on unconditional repeal of the Sherman law this morning.

Eight thousand unemployed workmen gathered on the lake front at Chicago on Tuesday, and adopted a resolution to march to the City hall next Monday and demand work.

No information whatever has been received at either the United States Treasury or State Department concerning the reported attack on the Pribyloff islands by mysterious sealers.

United States journals state that on the occasion of several recent meetings in New York of the professedly "unemployed" to "demand work" the saloons in the neighbourhood did such a thriving trade that additional bartenders had to be taken on.

A Buffalo dispatch states that at Tona wanda Tuesday 25 Canadians engaged in unloading a barge were attacked by a horde of unionists and severely maltreated. A few of the Canadians, who had revolvers, opened fire on their assailants, and wounded three of them. No arrests were made by the police.

A despatch from Port Townsend, Wash., says that news has been received of a daring raid on the St. Paul and St. George islands in Behring Sea on the night of July 4. Two unknown sealing schooners landed crews on the island after dark and slaughtered several hundred seals. The watchmen on the islands were overpowered by the raiders, who broke into the salting-house and carried away an immense number of skins belonging to the lessee of the islands. The vessels escaped before Government cutters could be informed of the occurrence.

GENERAL.

Slight earthquake shocks were felt in Southern Russia on Saturday.

The cholera epidemic in Europe is reported to be again assuming alarming proportions.

Despatches from Berlin state that Russia is feeling severely the disastrous effects of the tariff war with Germany.

Fifty men were killed and one hundred and fifty wounded in the labour riot on Thursday at Aigues-Mortes, France.

An explosion occurred on Saturday in a coal mine at Herve, Westphalia, and seven were killed and six seriously injured.

Germany is talking of spending 40,000,000 marks on new warships, in order to keep on a level with France and Russia in naval strength.

A despatch from Berlin states that Germany will grant a subsidy to the new company that proposes to lay a cable between Australia and California.

More than 40,000,000 young trees, it is officially reported, have been planted in Switzerland in the last seven years in the effort to "re-forest" the country.

The vineyards in the most important champagne districts in France have been ravaged by phylloxera, and it is feared the wine crop will be a failure for the next three or four years.

The money value of the alcoholic drinks consumed by the Belgians in the year 1891 amounted to nearly 450,000,000 francs, which is about a third part of the whole average wages of the workers.

The Italian Minister of France has called upon Premier Dupuy and expressed regret for the bitter anti-French manifestoes issued in Italy, and also for the attack upon the French Consulate in Messina.

Cholera has made its appearance in Brazil. The death rate from the disease in Russia is high, and in consequence the embarkation of Russia emigrants for America at Bremen has been prohibited.

Thus far this season the catch of seal in Japan waters has been as follows:—By the American fleet of eighteen vessels, 19,460; by the British fleet of nineteen vessels, 24,010. The catch is considered a large one.

A despatch from Buenos Ayres says that the rebels in the Province of Corrientes have defeated the Government troops, and are marching on Corrientes city. Late advices from La Plata are that the rebels are at present inactive.

"The Old Folks at Home."

The neglected people now-a-days in almost every community of our country are "the old folks at home"; not that we, as a people, are disrespectful as a rule to the aged, who linger, in many instances, as our welcome guests in the homes they have reared through self denial and rigid frugality and, perhaps, are not denied any material food or clothing they may need. We perform the negative duty to them; that is, we do not love to meet and associate with them on terms of social equality and courteous deportment, but rather to avoid them when it is possible to do so and not give offense. We do not perform our duty in the spirit of true civility, or assiduously see that these grand old men and women in our ancestral race of families occupy, always and only, the places of honor and prominence. Nor, more particularly, do we study to contrive, untriflingly, and affectionately, how to cheer, comfort, strengthen and refresh them with bright, heartfelt and pleasant words from our lips and gentle acts which the hand and heart can alone perform. "The old man" may have his chair in "the corner," possibly in the drawing room, and his place at the table, and be sometimes listened to when he speaks, especially if there are guests present, and obeyed, if not too venturesome, when he commands. But in another house he will have his chair cushioned and pillowed by loving fingers, and his "armed chair" at the table—a throne of gold—and the cook, under the supervision of the young wife or dutiful daughter, will be busy to provide some savory dish for each meal that will please his delicate appetite; while all listen, first to his words and address conversation to him in respectful language, and eagerly recognize his commands as authority.

Swam on its Back.

"Dennis, I'll give you a shilling if you'll take my dog to the pond and give him a swim," said a farmer to a native of Erin who was in search of work. Dennis agreed, took the shilling and the dog, and started off. He entered the first public-house he came to, spent the shilling, asked the landlord for a pail of water, which he threw over the dog, and then went back. The farmer however, noticed that the underpart of the dog's body was quite dry, and on taxing Dennis with the fraud got the reply: "Faith, sorr, that dog can only swim on its back."

Mamma—"If you eat any more of that pudding, Tommy, you will see the logician to right." Tommy (after a moment's thought)—"Well, give me some more. I might as well settle my mind about the truth of the story once for all."

THE DAMAGES.

Will the United States Have to Pay a Demnity for Behring Sea Seizures.

There is a rumour current at Washington that the United States will be called upon to pay damages to the tune of two millions of dollars for the seizures made in the Behring Sea; also that a payment will be necessary on account of the exclusion of British vessels from the same sea during the pendency of the negotiations. The question of damages resolves itself into two branches, each one of which was treated of in a separate convention. Of course the more important issue is that arising out of the actual seizures. These captures were confessedly made outside of the three-mile limits. The Onward, the Thornton, and the Sayward were all four or five hundred miles from land when taken. In the diplomatic correspondence touching these vessels the United States Government avoids any defence of the action of the cruisers with reference to them. But the decisions of the courts of Alaska condemning them and

FINING AND IMPRISONING

their officers and crew are explicit. There it is stated that the Behring Sea is territorial water, and that for that reason the penalties were inflicted. That the ships were illegally seized, that fines were improperly imposed, and that the incarceration of the men was unjust, there can now be no doubt. The Canadian Government would have established these points before the Supreme Court of the United States long ago had objection not been taken by the Administration at Washington to a review of the decision of the Alaskan tribunal at that time. It will be remembered that while our neighbours were dallying over the proposition to arbitrate, the Minister of Justice entered an appeal in the Supreme Court against the condemnation of the Sayward. The Cabinet at Washington was somewhat surprised by this sudden and unexpected move, and interpreted it as a palpable attempt to elicit from one department in the United States a condemnation of the action of another department. The Supreme Court might well have gone on with the case. Had it done so, there is every reason to believe, in view of the vote which Mr. Justice Harlan, one of its members, gave at Paris the other day, in opposition to the pretensions of the United States, that Washington would have been self-condemned. But the court accepted the plea that it would be injudicious to settle before that tribunal a question already in diplomatic channels; and thus the Canadian attempt to corner Uncle Sam was defeated. But meanwhile the treaty referring the issue to arbitration was in course of preparation. Lord Salisbury during the negotiations proposed that the arbitrators should be asked to assess damages in

RESPECT OF THE SEIZURES.

To this Mr. Blaine replied that if Great Britain insisted upon its point the United States would claim damages for seals illegally taken by the British sealers from American waters. Thus, if Great Britain should win on the question of jurisdiction the United States would have to pay; whereas if the United States should win Great Britain would have to pay. This rather clever parry on the part of Mr. Blaine was successful. There was, therefore, inserted in the treaty of reference a clause which declared that the high contracting parties having found themselves unable to agree on the question of the liability of each for injuries inflicted, and being solicitous that this subordinate question should not delay the arbitration, "do agree that either may submit to the arbitrators any question of fact involved in said claims, the question of the liability of either Government upon the facts found to be the subject of further negotiation." From this it is plain that while the arbitrators were entitled to indicate which side had been injured they were not authorized to say how much should be paid. It is rather to be regretted that such was the situation; but there it is, and it is clear that the question as to the amount to be paid will become the subject of further

DIPLOMATIC ACTION.

It will not do then to be too sure of the reported two millions. The second branch of the damage question arises out of the modus vivendi. Great Britain agreed to keep sealers out of the Behring Sea until the end of October, 1893, by which time it was expected the whole dispute would be settled. But it was determined that the sealers were entitled to compensation in consequence of loss of business. The compensation, \$100,000, has already been paid by England; but the treaty declares that if the claims of the United States should fail, our neighbours must foot the bill. Sir Charles Russell, however, asserted in his speech that Great Britain was ready to waive any claim under this head. Altogether, then, the outlook for damages is not very brilliant. We have won in principle, but have yet to fight for the money.

BRANDING OF CHEESE.

Inspector Berney Says the Regulations Are Now Thoroughly Effective.

A Brockville special says:—James Berney, who was specially appointed by the Dominion Government to see that no American cheese passed through the port of Montreal without being branded as United States produce, is in town. He was at Gananoque on Saturday and made his inspection here to-day. In both places he found everything very satisfactory. Asked as to how it was in Montreal, Mr. Berney said that when he went there the business was carried on in a very irregular way, but when the matter was fully explained he found the leading dealers ready to acquiesce in the regulations. It took a little while to make them understand exactly what his position was, but once they recognized it they at once acquiesced. Mr. Berney states that in July there were 6,000 boxes of cheese, American product, that came to Montreal. All this passed inspection and has been properly branded as American product. Without those rigid inspections there was plenty of opportunity for changing brands, and whether it was done or not there was a good opportunity. Now American cheese taken from boat or rail goes direct to the bonded warehouse, and during its course from the point where it is unloaded to where it is loaded on the steamer for Europe it is never out of sight of an officer. Mr. Berney's efforts have been very effective in bringing about this excellent arrangement of affairs, and one which affords the best protection to Canadian farmers ever had against the competition of American goods of this class whether adulterated or not.

FACTS IN FEW WORDS.

Birds which fly highest and fastest have the most air cells. The air from the lung, which is much warmer, and therefore lighter than the outside air, passes into and out of these cells at the will of the bird, some being able to fill even the quills of their feathers.

Someone seems to have told the sultan that chlorate of potash is a dangerous explosive. Consequently, no druggist or pharmacist in Constantinople is allowed to possess or sell it. The grand master of artillery alone is allowed to have it in keeping.

In the manufactures of Great Britain alone the power which steam exerts is estimated to be equal to the manual labor of 4,000,000,000 of men, or more than double the number of males supposed to inhabit the globe.

The Shah of Persia does not possess a railway train of any kind. He goes about Persia in carriages or on horseback, and, although 64 years of age is still one of the best horsemen in the country.

There is an extensive alligator industry at Jacksonville, Fla., as may be inferred from the fact that in 1890 8,400 alligators were sold there to tourists as relics of Florida life.

It is estimated that of the 5,000,000 inhabitants in London over 1,000,000 are poor—living on less than £1 a week for each family—while over 300,000 are in chronic poverty.

A frog weighing two pounds and ten ounces was killed in the Missouri River, near Sugar Lake, Mo., recently. It holds the record in that vicinity for size.

A nugget of gold ore containing twenty-one ounces of gold, and worth about \$400, was picked up in a creek near Grant's Pass, Or., a few days since.

Nail-driving contests for women competitors are a leading feature at county fairs and social gatherings in Missouri just now.

It is estimated that the coal mines already developed contain enough coal to supply the world a thousand years to come.

Pennsylvania ranks first in the cigar output of this country. New York, Ohio, and Florida follow in the order named.

Siam, it is said, can boast of tailless cats with purple eyes.

This country has 9,144,590 men available for military duty.

The value of Canada's fisheries yield last year is announced as \$13,941,171.

The first Latin Bible with a date was finished at Menby by Faust in 1462.

The State of North Carolina has mined nearly \$10,000,000 worth of gold since 1874.

Pet dogs are now eyed to harmonize with the prevailing tint of their mistress' boudoir.

In all the wars in which England has taken part she has won 82 per cent. of the battles.

The average weight of men in England is 155 pounds, and that of women 123 pounds.

Boston has a Portuguese colony numbering about 3000. They are for the most part sailors.

Denver people claim that during last year the clear sun shone on that city 320 days of the 365.

The Siamese, in saluting, kiss each other's noses, and then, sniffing, remark: "Very fragrant, very fragrant."

THE ELECTROPHONE.

By its Aid You May Sit at Home and Hear the Opera.

When the idea of the "theaterphone" was first mooted in Paris its feasibility was much questioned, but a Parisian syndicate took up the project with such energy that the city has now effective service which supplies entertainment to a list of subscribers numbering over 1,500, and the installation is connected with all the principal theaters.

London now seeks to emulate Paris in this successful development, and an "electrophone" company has been organized with a very ambitious programme.

The electrophone is practically the telephone modified in such a manner as to serve the purpose of transmitting sound from public buildings such as concert halls, theaters, churches and lecture rooms, to certain centers for redistribution, thence to receiving points by conductors radiating from these centers of exchanges.

Thus the public by the payment of a small fee, can hear a portion of the entertainment proceeding at one or the other of the London theaters.

Specially constructed transmitters are placed on the stage of the theater, just in front of the footlights, whence the sound is conveyed over the wires of the local telephone company to the electrophone exchanges for redistribution to private subscribers and to a system of automatic boxes fitted up in clubs, restaurants, railway stations, hotels and similar places of public resort.

If a man is disposed to go out in search of amusement, he can turn on the electrophone service in his club or hotel, or even in his private house, and have immediately at his command practically the whole range of entertainment going on in the city. In addition to connection with theaters and other places of amusement, it is proposed to connect the system with churches and the law courts.

It is even hoped that it will be possible to obtain the same privilege in the House of Commons, and several members of parliament are said to be strongly in favor of the idea.

A commendable feature of the service will be its connection with the principal London hospitals free of charge, so that it will be a source of pleasure and comfort to the thousands of sufferers who, during each year, are treated in those admirable institutions.

In addition to the sound service the electrophone company proposes to attach an intelligence bureau to its central exchange for the convenience of subscribers where commissions of any kind will be carried out for a small fee.

The bureau will be provided with a stenographer and typewriter and every requisite for saving time and trouble. A subscriber will be able to have commissions attended to in any part of the city by simply telephoning his wishes to the central exchange.

IT WAS A GRAND DAY.

British Day Celebrated at the World's Fair.

The Union Jack floated from a thousand masts high above the beautiful and magnificent World's Fair buildings at Jackson park Saturday. It was the British Empire day and the Britons in Chicago captured Jackson park after having first taken Chicago, not with shot and shell, but with music, a military and civic parade, speeches and cheers for the Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India. It was announced several weeks ago that August 19 should be known as British Empire day in the White City, but no one anticipated such an overwhelming movement of people as the day brought forth. It was a jubilee, a royal fete, a patriotic demonstration, that quickened the pulse of everyone who proudly owns British kinship. From Scotland, from England, Canada, India, British Guiana, Africa, from every sun and clime, from every mountain and valley, from

EVERY CONTINENT AND EVERY ISLE

in Britain's possession, came some wanderer to join in the celebration. Over every building in the park, save two, floated the English Jack. Structures built by the hands of the subjects of Victoria were literally swathed in British flags and colors. All save two, these were the two Irish villages in Midway Plaisance.

The day's programme was begun by a parade through the busy streets of Chicago shortly after the sun had made its appearance above the eastern horizon. All things British characterized the parade. There were British societies of Chicago, a vast number that stretched for miles, tally ho coaches, crowded by Britain's sons, all wearing the regulation tile, soldiers of the British military tournament in the gorgeous uniform of the Coldstream Guards, the 42nd Highlanders and Royal Lancers, dusky subjects of Victoria from the jungles of India and over a score of different British societies in Chicago, not forgetting

OUR OWN CANADIAN CONTINGENT.

and the dusky Indian warriors from British Columbia. Never since the opening of the great Fair has any foreign nation made such an imposing appearance on the streets of the great city of the west. Shortly after noon this monster parade arrived at the gates of the White City, and the brilliant cavalcade crowded the beautiful avenues on the way to Victoria house. Bands there were galore, many of them in the scarlet uniform and imposing busby, so common in the English army and our own Canadian. Vast crowds gathered until from the great broad balconies of the Canadian pavilion nothing could be seen but a vast sea of humanity. Thousands there were, yes, tens of thousands, all gathered to do honor to Britain and Britain's Queen. The ceremony of trooping the color in front of Victoria house had been fixed for 2 o'clock, and precisely at that hour, with military punctuality, the soldiers of the English military tournament, escorted by the West Point cadets, marched up through the crowd and took up a position on the broad plaza in front of Victoria house, where the ceremony of

TROOPING THE COLOR

and marching past was gone through in the presence of Sir Henry Trueman Wood, secretary of the British commission, and the following officers in Her Majesty's army. Lieut.-Gen. John Walker, Brig.-Gen. T. Grovestrip, Brig.-Gen. J. Chantrey, Brig.-Gen. J. E. Doyle, Col. J. Hancock, Col. J. W. C. Sargent, Major-Gen. James Smyth, Brig.-Gen. Robert Bell, Brig.-Gen. W. B. Crowder, Surgeon-Major J. Jeffries, Col. Geo. Tucker, Capt. J. Robins. After this interesting ceremony, march was taken to Festival hall, when a speech was given and a musical programme gone through. The auditorium was prettily decorated with British and American colors, and the stage was adorned with tropical plants. In the seats, rising above the stage, sat the Columbian chorus of 500 voices.

THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

It is Making its Mark in the World at a Great Rate.

The English, Russian, German, French, Spanish, Italian, Portuguese and Scandinavian are the most powerful languages within the bounds of Christian civilization, because they are the tongues of vigorous people. With the exception of the English, these are all indigenous and die if transplanted. The United States is the youngest of powerful countries, yet it is a cemetery of many languages; for instance French, one of the sweetest of tongues, threatened to become the national language. Louisiana settled by people of the French nation, who brought their language with them and landed it upon that soil in anticipation of its growth. Instead, however, of its growing and spreading over the country, it began to weaken and will soon disappear from the memories of the inhabitants of that state.

It is only necessary to note the population, according to the several languages, to realize the unchangeable future of the English, now striding on and on over the face of the earth with wonderful impetuosity and a vigor that will not be restrained.

English is spoken by 90,000,000 of people. Russian 75,000,000 German 56,000,000, French 40,000,000, Spanish 38,000,000, Italian 29,000,000, Portuguese 14,000,000, and Scandinavian 9,000,000. Within the control of the government of these several languages, England rules over 255,000,000 of people who do not as yet speak the English language, and the other seven nations have only 76,000,000 outside of themselves—an astonishing difference.

Considering them by territorial limits, leaving out Russia, we find the English language to own 12,382,686 square miles, German 449,634, French 571,578, Spanish 4,624,811, Italian 114,466, Portuguese 4,028,311 and Scandinavian 1,308,830. The aggregate number of square miles possessed by these six languages is 11,167,620, which altogether own 2,215,066 miles square less than the English. The balance itself is more than Germany, France and Spain put together.—(New York Commercial-Advertiser.)

On the Safe Side.

Mr. Slimson: "Willie, didn't you go to the trunkmaker's yesterday and tell him to send around the trunk I ordered?" Willie: "Yes, sir." Mr. Slimson: "Well, here is the trunk but no strap?" Willie: "Yes, sir; but I told him I thought you hadn't had any strap."