

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

## CANADIAN.

An unusually large catch of seals, numbering about twenty thousand, has been made on the coast of Newfoundland.

Dr. Dawson, Queen's printer, states that the damage done by Thursday's fire in the Government Printing Bureau at Ottawa was very trifling, and that work will be resumed at once.

The rumour that has obtained circulation in St. Catharines that Mr. W. Ellis, superintendent of the Welland canal, has been deposed from his position is without foundation.

From forty to fifty men, who were fishing on the ice at St. John's, Nfld., on Saturday evening, were blown out to sea by the high wind, and it is feared many of them have perished.

At the annual meeting of the Canadian Wheelmen's Association in Toronto it was decided to leave the amateur definition unchanged. Montreal was selected as the location of the next race meet, and A. T. Lane, of that city, was elected the association's president.

P. C. Denzels, of Chatham, discovered the body of a dead infant wrapped in an old bag and buried under a pile of wood in the house of a coloured family in Chatham. A charge of concealment of birth has been made which may be changed to infanticide.

A novel race took place the other day between two companies of the Thirteenth Battalion, Hamilton. "D" Company accepted the challenge of "E" Company to march to Dundas and return in squads, on time. The race was won by "D" Company.

Mr. John Haggart, Minister of Railways and Canals, has announced that any vessel wishing to reach any point on the old Welland canal between Port Dalhousie and Thorold would have full freedom to do so. Enough of the staff will be retained to take care of the water and waste weirs. This statement has given much satisfaction to those interested.

## BRITISH.

Mr. Gladstone attended worship at Brighton on Friday, and remained throughout a service of three hours' duration.

It is believed in London political circles that it is the intention of the Government to bring about a dissolution of Parliament next autumn.

If the operation on Mr. Gladstone's eyes is successful it is understood that he will return to public life and head the election campaign.

The London Times says Prof. Goldwin Smith's theory that Canada's only future is annexation is crumbling away before Canadian enterprise.

Mr. Herbert Gardner, President of the British Board of Agriculture, wants a further report in reference to the free-tom of Canada from pleuro-pneumonia before removing the embargo on Canadian cattle.

The English writer who has been furnishing the London Times with letters on Canada said yesterday that the time is practically past when either inferior goods or inferior men can find a dumping-ground in Canada.

Mr. James L. Huddart, who is at present in London in connection with the fast Atlantic service, is most hopeful of forming a company with a capital of ten million dollars as soon as the subsidy bill is passed by the Canadian Parliament.

## UNITED STATES.

John L. Labreque, of Montreal, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, in Boston, on a charge of forgery.

Tu Shan, the Chinaman who was arrested on the suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Susie Martin, whose mutilated remains were found in a cellar in New York, was discharged, there being no evidence against him.

Cardinal Gibbons was presented on Saturday morning with a jewel box made from the wood of the historic mulberry tree under which the first mass in Maryland is said to have been celebrated.

The action of the Canadian Government in seizing and refusing to deliver copies of the Congressional Record, containing extracts from the publications on the single tax theory, is provoking the wrath of the United States authorities.

There is still trouble in Washington diplomatic circles over the Behring Sea fisheries, and it is stated that a new modus vivendi will be agreed upon, covering the present season, in a few days between Great Britain and the United States.

England's delay in passing legislation putting into effect the regulations of the Paris Behring Sea tribunal is causing much anxiety in Washington political circles, and some officials do not hesitate to say that England is delaying action for the benefit of Canadian seal poachers.

Representative Chickering, of Oswego, N. Y., has introduced a bill into Congress providing that whenever the President shall become satisfied that Canadians are discriminating in the use of the Welland or other canal against the United States, he shall suspend by proclamation the transportation across the United States, in bond and without the payment of duty, of all merchandise imported or exported from any foreign country into Canada.

Abraham Walker, a Y. M. C. A. delegate, was arrested in Atlanta on Saturday morning, handcuffed in the public street, and taken to prison charged with winking at a well-known society lady. After a while it was discovered that the wrong man had been arrested.

In the event of England not complying with the request of the United States for an immediate modus vivendi, it is stated in Washington that the Administration is determined upon a vigorous policy, not only with reference to the protection of seals, but to all other matters.

Captain John Good, commanding the National Guard of Hawaii, says if the British land men from their gunboats to aid the Queen, for whose restoration a movement is shortly expected, the National Guard will "stampede to the earth, no matter what the after-consequences may be."

## GENERAL.

Kossuth's two sons made an appeal to the students of Tufts Peabody to abstain from disorderly conduct, and quiet has now been restored.

A delegation of Mormons has arrived in Degolado district, Mexico, to establish another colony of several thousand polygamous Mormons.

The Emperor and Empress of Germany have accepted an invitation to a State banquet to be given in their honour by King Humbert, in the royal palace at Monza.

While the Austrian novelist Zeigel was sitting in a restaurant in Vienna on Sunday evening a lieutenant in the army attacked him with his sword, cutting him frightfully about the head.

At the meeting of the International Sanitary Conference in Paris all the resolutions of the various commissions, including the preventive measures against cholera and other contagious diseases to be adopted at the Oriental ports, were approved.

The Governments of Great Britain, Italy and the United States have unitedly recommended to the Government of Brazil that a humane course be adopted in regard to the insurgent refugees who have sought shelter on board the Portuguese ships.

King Leopold has returned to Brussels, and asked the Premier to withdraw his resignation, or at least to remain in office until after the elections. M. Beernaert firmly refused to do either, declaring that the resignation of himself and his associates in the Ministry was final.

Count von Caprivi has reported Emperor William as saying that he not only regards the treaty with Russia as a new guarantee of peace, but he also has in view the possibility that the coming century may demand a coalition of the nations of Europe, some of which may not be able to meet unaided the eventualities of the times.

## About King Solomon's Mines.

The first thing that is obvious about the ruins at Zimbabwe and elsewhere in Mashonaland is that they were built to form a protection for a foreign population who visited this country in search of gold; every means of fortification is employed, every line of attack is protected with a redundancy of strategical skill perfectly marvellous to behold; and in the centre of this system, close to the temple on Zimbabwe hill, was the ancient gold-smelting furnace.

Here we found crucibles with gold adhering to them in quantities, a gilt spear-head, tools for working gold, and a soapstone ingot mould of exactly the same shape as those used by the Egyptians and Phoenicians, a specimen of which in tin was found in Falmouth Harbour, and is now in Truro Museum.

The country is full of ancient workings—shafts sunk one hundred feet deep into the quartz reefs, both vertical and horizontal; also crushing stones, water-worn stones which had been used as burnishers, and rejected quartz from which the gold had been extracted by fire, are all found in quantities over the country. Hence there can be no shadow of doubt that the motive for the erection of these buildings was the search for gold in remote antiquity.

From the mass of objects which we found during our excavations I will name a few only which bear on this point. First, there is the large number of fragments of soapstone bowls with elaborate patterns thereon; one fragment giving us a portion of a religious procession, another a procession of bulls, and another a hunting scene. Then there is a curious cylindrical object with knobs, the only parallel to which is found at the Temple of Paphos in Cyprus.

Excellent pottery with geometrical patterns and numerous objects representing nature worship, which, taken in conjunction with the large, solid, conical tower in the lower temple, point to the cult which was practised by these primitive explorers. The birds on tall soapstone pedestals formed perhaps the most interesting objects among our finds—curious conventional birds decorated with archaic patterns, which from the position in which we found them clearly at one time decorated the outer wall of the temple on the hill, and from certain signs thereon we decided that they had to do with sun and nature worship.

Again, from the accurate measurements which we took of the buildings themselves, we came to the conclusion that they had been constructed on an elaborate system of curves. The diameter of the great tower at its base is seventeen and seventeen hundredths feet, and is exactly equal to the circumference of the little tower; and all the curves of which the various buildings are constructed had radii of various multiples of this diameter. Hence, from the mass of evidence before us, we were safely able to assert that the original builders had an accurate knowledge of mathematics, and the power of constructing on absolute levels.

## A Western Heroine.

The age of heroic women is by no means past. A plucky Yankee girl, now residing in Kansas, has proved her right to be enrolled in the lists with those men and women whose intrepid actions have won the admiration of the world. The lady in question, Miss Zella Mason, was teaching in her little school house when the last great blizzard arrived. Terrible clouds of snow and wind came suddenly down. It was impossible to send the children home, so with prudent forethought she prepared to stand a siege of the elements. The children's lunches were taken and portioned out at intervals. The small supply of coal in the shed was brought in and every available piece of wood from desks, chairs or blackboards was prepared for the stove. The next morning she ventured out for further supplies and succeeded in coaxing a pail of milk from the cows at a deserted rancho. For two days and nights she sustained the siege and had the joy of handing over her group of children safe and sound to the hands of rescuers who came at last, in fear and trembling. In our opinion Miss Mason showed all the essential characteristics of a courageous general. She realized at once the danger of her position, she laid her plans carefully and well, she maintained discipline to the last, and proved her right to be considered one of the bravest women on the continent.

The Emperor Duo-Tu, of Cochin China, protects his treasures by placing them in hollow trunks of trees, which float about a huge tank situated in the centre of the Royal palace. There are twenty crocodiles in the tank as well. When he wishes to draw upon this bank, all the reptiles are killed; but this cannot take place without the joint consent of the Emperor and his Minister of Finance.

## BRIGHT AND BREEZY.

No soap was made in England until 1534.

The largest locomotive weighs 255,000 pounds.

A nightingale's song can be heard at a distance of a mile.

The unexplored area of Canada is 1,000,000 square miles.

Thirty-two thousand are made of wool.

The membership of the Primrose League has reached 1,169,561.

A good sewing machine is supposed to do the work of twelve women.

London has 271 public parks, containing 17,876 acres of ground.

The notes of the Bank of England cost exactly one halfpenny each.

Some of the large crabs found in India measure two feet in length.

The American cents of 1787 bore the motto, "Mind your business."

In China when a pupil is reciting his lesson, he turns his back to his teacher.

The greatest naval victory of modern times was won at Trafalgar in 1805.

The Singapore, after extracting the honey from the bee, chew up the insect itself.

Sir John Lubbock asserts £50,000,000 is invested in building societies in England.

In 1631 the invention of milling the edges of coins to prevent clipping was introduced.

It is computed that 950,000 dinners and lunches are served daily in London restaurants.

According to the measurements given in the Bible, the Ark was a larger vessel than the Great East ra.

The Duke of Oporto, brother of the King of Portugal, is one of the finest flute players in the world.

In addition to casual wards there are about eight free shelters in London for the homeless and homeless.

Of 1,000 men who marry, 332 marry younger women, 579 marry women of the same age, and 89 marry older women.

On an average the letters received by the German Emperor number nearly six hundred a day.

The apple has a larger proportion of phosphorus than any other fruit, and is, therefore, an excellent brain food.

A room is ventilated best by opening the upper sash of the window, because the hottest air is always near the ceiling.

By good conduct a convict in penal servitude establishments may earn a remission of one-fourth of his sentence.

Of 15,000 persons one arrives at the age of 100 years, of 500 one attains the age of ninety, and one in 100 lives to the age of 80.

Steel has been used for shipbuilding only fourteen years, yet it is estimated that 95 per cent. of the vessels built at the present day are of steel.

Young women of Germany have a superstition that if they bury a drop of their blood under a rose-bush it will ever after insure the experimenter a pair of rosy cheeks.

Herat, in Afghanistan, is the city which has been most often destroyed. Fifty-six times have its walls been laid in ruins, and the same number of times have they been erected again.

When a Japanese audience wish to express disapproval of a play, they silently turn round and sit with their backs to the stage. If this be done by a considerable number, the curtain promptly descends.

Fifty-three per cent. of the lunatics in the asylums of Bengal are there entirely as the result of using "hardish," a poisonous drug. In Egypt, Greece, and Turkey the use of the drug is forbidden by a stringent law.

A useful mustard-pot has been invented in Germany by which the untidy spoon is dispensed with, the mustard being obtained by pressure on a spring, the opening being automatically closed on release of the spring.

The negroes in the United States number 7,500,000, or about one-ninth of the whole. They furnish more than one-third of the prisoners, and more than one-third of all the murderers in the United States.

The income from the estates of the Duke of Lancaster has largely increased since the Queen's accession. In the first four years of her reign it averaged £11,000, between 1841 and 1861 the average was £16,000. Last year the amount was £48,000.

To ascertain roughly the length of the day and night at any time of the year, double the time of the sun's rising, which gives the length of the night, and double the time of setting, which gives the length of the day.

Austria is the most lenient to murderers. In the ten years ending 1879 there were 816 criminals found guilty of wilful murder in Austria, of whom only twenty-three were put to death.

The edible dogs in China are known by their bluish-black tongues. They never bark and are very tame. Four and a half millions are slaughtered annually to titillate the palates of the Celestials.

Sweden is said to be the most Protestant country in the world. Of the population of 6,000,000 there are only 2,000 Roman Catholics, the remainder of the population belonging almost entirely to the Lutheran Church.

Monte Carlo seems to have prospered this year more than ever it has done. The shares are now worth five times their original value, and plans are being made for increasing operations. There were nine suicides last year on the premises.

The number of foreign residents in Spain is small, numbering only about 25,000. The emigration from Spain has been in some years as high as 125,000. Four-fifths of the emigrants settle in Spanish America, and the remainder in the Spanish African possessions.

The churches in the United States have a seating capacity for 43,000,000 persons. There are 111,636 ministers; and if the 43,000,000 individuals were divided among them, each clergyman would have a congregation of 387 persons. The total population is computed at 68,000,000.

The French President travels free on the railways during his official tour in France, but when the return journey is completed his secretary calculates what it would have cost if paid at the regular rates, and this sum is handed over to be distributed among the poorest paid of the railway men.

Dentists are great users of costly metal. Besides gold for stoppings, two-sevenths of the world's consumption of platinum is employed by them in making the wires by which the artificial teeth are fastened to a plate. It is the only metal possessing the required properties.

Kuchen's Stoves of Paris has the largest ing-pans, each large enough to hold a hundred outlets at a time. The smallest kettle contains a hundred quarts, and the largest five hundred. Each dish for baking potatoes holds 225 lbs.

If the parents are tall the children tend to be tall, but the offspring of parents of unequal height most frequently follow the shorter. Excessive tallness is very rarely perpetuated; even if both the parents are above the average, the height of the offspring is usually only a third of the excess reached by the parents.

The German army has now trained war dogs. On the march, each dog is led by its master, and is required to carry a heavy pack on its back. Dogs of a dark color are preferred, because they are less visible to the enemy. The training is pursued on the general principle that the dog would be treated very cruelly by an enemy, so that the creature is taught to creep round the foe unnoticed, and to give distinct warning of a hostile approach without bringing itself into notice.

The crew of an Austrian barque abandoned their vessel in the Atlantic because they thought the bones which formed part of the cargo were those of human beings brought from the battle-fields of Egypt. The crew, believing that the vessel was haunted by spirits of the departed warriors, determined to desert.

## ENGLISH RULE IN EGYPT.

Young Abbas Pasha Only Plays at Running the Country

A Cairo despatch says:—The present ruler of Egypt is Abbas Pasha, a young man of 20, educated entirely by foreigners and for some time in Europe. His father and mother, a loving and sympathetic couple, far different from the ordinary conception of a Moslem pair, brought him up most carefully, and his father's sudden death found him not all unprepared for his high station. He has noble impulses and he is entirely devoted to the welfare of his country.

He has the misfortune, however, to be under two bosses, and it goes without saying that a young and high-spirited man, born to command, would sometimes kick. His first boss is his over lord, the sultan of Turkey, for it must never be forgotten that Egypt is part of the Ottoman empire and the sultan only granted certain powers to the viceroy of Egypt. An annual tribute has to be paid to Turkey. This boss, however, is not a very hard master. He is not on the spot; his sovereignty is natural and hereditary. It is the other boss, the English, under whom the young ruler sometimes squirms. There is an Arab story of a camel who asked the owner of a hut to let him put one foot inside. The man thought it a little request and he granted it. But when the camel got one foot in he soon put in his leg, and then the other foot, and then his head, and in a little while he filled the whole hut and the owner was crowded into a corner. That is the way the English have come into Egypt. Little by little they have crowded out the native authorities and now they have undoubtedly come to stay and the khedive is powerless. Of course there is no denying that the English occupation has been a great blessing to Egypt. It was impossible for England to allow a country which is the

KEY TO HER INDIAN POSSESSIONS to sink into a state of anarchy or to pass into the possessions of another power. Absolute necessity forced her to take a hand in Egyptian affairs and she set to work in right earnest to raise the country from its condition of financial ruin and barbarism. And wonderfully has she succeeded. The enormous debt is in process of liquidation. The wretched peasantry have been relieved of many of the heavy taxes which ground them to powder. The commerce has quadrupled. Good order, security, confidence everywhere prevail.

But the Egyptian rulers are different now from what they were when England went in. Egypt numbers many able men among her statesmen, who feel capable of paddling their own canoe, and although they are very careful the young khedive and his party will ask every now and then: "Is it not time for England to be moving on? She has brought us up by hand, but are we not big boys enough now to be allowed a night key?" But England does not see it in that light. Only the other day the khedive, who seems rather to like hot water, made some hasty remarks about the army of occupiers and the chief English officer immediately resigned in high indignation. Instantly the lion roared and the khedive had to eat his own words.

The khedive is quite a familiar sight in the Cairo streets. You hear the cry of the running footmen and the clattering of the dragoons' sabers and soon a troop of the body-guard is galloping past just before and behind a plain carriage and pair in which the young ruler is seated with his brother or a friend. He is a fine-looking young man, a rich brown in color, well formed and dressed always in European clothes. The English soldiers parade Cairo, and they are constantly giving tournaments and sham fights and drills so that all present may know they are there and exactly what they can do.

The climate of Cairo is lovely. It is often cool in the morning and evening and there is a dull sky. March is quite hot, but April is said to be a most agreeable month, and then after that there is furnace heat until October.

No one must think of Cairo as a sort of half-civilized place. The hotels are good, the shops fine; English and French are spoken everywhere. There are fine streets and drives, only as it does not rain there is a good deal of dust. The water carriers, with their goat skins full of water, are constantly wetting the streets, but in the pretty parks the trees look very grimy. These parks and gardens are all due to Ismail, who had a great taste for landscape gardening and converted a great dusty square in the heart of the city into one of the nicest parks to be found anywhere. For a very long time it had been a pyramid under a blazing sun, but now an avenue of what are popularly called acacias arch over the whole way.

## A MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

An Incident of the Treacherous Goodwin Sands.

The Rev. Thomas Treanor, whose first book, "Heroes of the Goodwin Sands," was full of thrilling incidents of actual adventure and heroism, drawn from his experience among the sailors of Deal and the Downs as Chaplain of the Missions to Seamen, has recently published a second volume, "The Log of a Sky-Pilot,"—that being the sailors' name for a clergyman,—which proves the luggers, as the boats are commonly called, gives a vivid idea of the perils encountered by these fine, staunch, open boats of from twenty to twenty-five tons, which often battle with terrific seas, trusting to the seamanship of their crews. Their escapes are marvellous. Yet tragedies sometimes occur. Oftenest, when a lugger goes down, she takes all hands with her, but it is not always so. It was not so in the case of the Deal lugger Success, which set sail in November, 1891. The weather was bad, and before long her crew was forced to anchor in the shelter of a headland, where they hoped to ride out the gale.

The boat lay straining at her two powerful long cables. One man was at the helm, endeavoring to keep her from sheering wildly and taking in too much water; another was at the pump, trying to rid her of that which leaped into her and was blown into her in spite of their efforts. The gale constantly increased in fury.

"It's raining hard with the wind," said one man.

"No, 'taint rain; it's the sea blown into dust!" cried another.

Then they observed that the water in the boat deepened. "For God's sake," shouted the helmsman, "send another man aft to pump! The water's gaining on us!"

"Nonsense!" shouted back the oldest sea-dog of the crew. "Let's have a song," and he struck up encouragingly, at the full pitch of his voice:

Come, cheer, up my lads,  
'Tis for glory we steer!

But the alarm was true. The boat had been struck by some floating wreckage, and injured beyond help. The water was gaining, and their own hope was to run for the land. They did so, the poor Success sinking under their feet as she flew shoreward. At last, among leaping breakers and a cloud of spray, she struck upon a shoal two hundred yards from the beach—two hundred desperate yards between them and safety!

The men rushed to their pump, but just as they loosed it a great wave swept it away, and one man alone reached it by a tremendous leap. He was whirled away in it, helpless.

Of the other four men, one seemed dazed, and made no further effort. The others prepared to swim for the beach. It was bitter cold. They stripped to their shirts, tearing out the sleeves to be less encumbered, and then awaited a favorable moment; bidding good-bye to their comrade, who would not answer, and shaking hands with him before they jumped. As they were almost ready, one of them said to another:

"Tom, you're a stronger man than me, and if I don't do it, tell my wife my last thought was of her."

Tom, half-sobbing, clasped his hand and promised. As he did so a glance showed the man that the third man had been washed away. His arm was thrown up for an instant, and he was gone.

They sprang overboard, and by bold and skilful swimming—now back, now forward, now tossed helpless, now in the grasp of the terrible recoil, now thrown violently forward again—they made their way at length to the beach, where they dropped on the sand, beaten, bruised, chilled, exhausted and nearly insensible, but safe.

The man in the punt soon rejoined them; it was his fifth almost miraculous escape from death by drowning.

"Ah, love I would like to listen to you all night!" he said, as he rose to go. Six months after they were married he chanced to stop out fifteen minutes after his usual hour of return, and he had his desire gratified.

FRANK LEAKE

Oshawa, Ont.

Pains in the Joints

Caused by Inflammatory Swelling

A Perfect Cure by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"It affords me much pleasure to recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla. My son was afflicted with great pain in the joints, accompanied with swelling so bad that he could not get up stairs to bed without crawling on hands and knees. He was very anxious about him, and having read Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

so much about Hood's Sarsaparilla, I determined to try it, and got a half-dozen bottles, four of which entirely cured him." Mrs. G. A. LAKE, Oshawa, Ontario.

N. B. Be sure to get Hood's Sarsaparilla. Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels.



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