THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

The total amount of unpaid taxes of all kinds in Hamilton, Ont., is $111,253,66.

The deaths from scarlet fever in Montreal increased last week, numbering twenty-five.

Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, a prominent citizen and architect of Woodstock, is dead.

The Canadian catch in Behring Sea during the years from 1885 to 1891 inclusive was 115,775 seals, valued an $1,256,497.

Mr. Nantel, Quebec Commissioner of Public Works, has taken an action for $10,000 damages against Mr. J. G. Gingras, proprietor of the Union Liberal, on the ground of libel.

The weavers employed by the Montreal woollen mills have gone out on strike owing to a proposed reduction in wages.

The water in the River Ottawa is steadily rising, and the spring flood is expected two or three weeks earlier thanusual this year.

The Earl of Aberdeen will have the degree of LL.D. conferred on him at the Convocation of Queen's University, Kingston.

A serious mistake has been discovered in connection with the recent civic elections in Montreal. The voters' lists were not properly certified, and as a result the elections may be declared void.

Mrs. Kirkpatrick has received a letter from the Duke and Duchess of York, in which their Royal Highnesses cordially thank the women of Canada for the wedding present and address.

Sealers in Victoria, B.C,. are excited over the prospect of the early going into operation of the Behring Sea regulations.

The Dominion Cabinet has decided to submit the French treaty to Parliament for ratification.

The returns of the plebiscite on prohibition in Nova Scotia show a very large majority in favour of prohibition. Of the 52,878 votes cast, 41,459 were in favour of prohibition. Inverness is the only county that has not yet sent in returns.

Two men were arrested at Neepawa, Man., and charged with keeping and working an illicit still. This is the second case of the kind in the North-West in ten years.

Mr. Scott Barlow, one of the oldest members of the staff of the Geological Survey Department, died in Ottawa on Thursday night of blood-poisoning. He was sixty years of age.

Mr. Mulock has introduced a bill in the House of Commons to prohibit members of Parliament and Senators from taking rail way passes and at the same time charging mileage to and from Ottawa.

A serious riot happened the other night at the new drill shed, Toronto, between a rough crowd and the Queen's Own Rifles. Two members of the regiment were badly cut about the head with bricks thrown by the mob.

At a meeting of the City Council of Hamilton on Monday night it was resolved that no street cars should be allowed to run on Sunday until a vote of the people be taken on the question.

The marriage of M. Patenotre, the French Ambassador at Washington, to an American woman, has led French Ministers to seriously consider the question of prohibiting those engaged in the diplomatic service from marrying aliens.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company was held the other day at Montreal, when the old Board of Directors was re-elected. In the report for 1893 it was stated that the gross earnings were $20,962,317; expenses, $13,220,901; net earnings, $7,741,416. There was a decrease in profits including interest earned, of $672,672. Resolutions were passed authorizing the expenditure of $1,612,345 for various works.

BRITISH.

Lord Leigh, who lives almost entirely on his estate in Warwickshire, has refused an Earldom.

The Bishop of Rochester is seriously ill. He was unable to accompany the Queen to Florence to act as domestic chaplain.

Lord Salisbury has written a long private letter to Mr. Gladstone, expressing his sympathy with him in his retirement.

The bill for the disestablishment of the Church in Wales has been drafted, and some of its provisions are certain to be strongly opposed by the Conservatives, mainly its disendowment clauses.

Arthur Wilkinson, a comedian playing at the Prince of Wales theatre in Liverpool, died on Saturday from a fracture of the skull sustained by being thrown from a stage coach.

The election in the Wisbech division of Cambridgeshire on Tuesday resulted in the return of Mr. Brand, Liberal, over Mr. Stopford Sackville, Conservative, by one hundred and thirty six votes.

Lord Hannen, who was judge of the Probate and Divorce Courts, president of the Parnell Enquiry Commission, and a member of the Behring Sea tribunal, is dead. He was seventy-three years of age.

Mr. Huddart is sanguine of the success of the fast Atlantic line between Great Britain and Canada, and a number of financial syndicates have made overtures to the promotors of the company, and there are encouraging prospects for successfully floating the scheme.

It is stated that it has been suggested by the Government that the Duke of Cambridge resign his position as commander-in-chief of the army, and that his Grace has replied that he will not resign unless he is assured that the Duke of Connaught will be appointed his successor.

A bill has been introduced in the British House of Commons providing that any person elevated to the peerage shall have the option of remaining in the House of Commons, or of offering himself as a candidate for the House of Commons, in preference to taking a seat in the Upper Chamber.

Mrs. Margaret Walker, aged fifty-three, was hanged at Liverpool yesterday for the murder of her husband, whom she kept chained up for four months, administering a whipping every day, and finally brained with a steel chain.

Mr. Herbert Gardner, president of the British Board of Agriculture, the other day told a deputation from the Chambers of Agriculture and the Royal Society that the House of Commons would not sanction so drastic a proposal as the closing of British ports against the importation of live cattle in a healthy condition.

UNITED STATES.

The printers' stride in Brooklyn, N. Y., has ended in the defeat of the printers.

Word has been received in Boston that the United States man-of-war Kearsarge has been blown up and burned by the natives.

Smallpox is increasing alarmingly in Chicago. Eighteen persons suffering from the disease were taken on Tuesday to the pest-house.

Representative Tracey, of New York, does not think Mr. Bland can muster sufficient strength to pass the Seigniorage bill over the Presidential veto.

The propeller Minneapolis, one of the grain fleet which left Chicago on Sunday, has been wrecked by a gale in the Straits of Mackinac. The vessel and grain are a complete loss. The crew were rescued.

All the girls attending the Scott Institute at Atlanta, Ga., were recently vaccinated under compulsion. Erysipelas developed in the case of Irene Adams, one of the pupils, and she died on Tuesday.

The Salford Iron Works has tried the experiment of giving its employes an eight-hours' day, instead of nine hours, without any reduction of wages, and at the end of a year it is found that the output of the works has been greater than ever before, without any increase of expense, despite the reduction of hours.

Mrs. Louis Vanderhoef, at a convention of the King's County Women's Christian Temperance Union held in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Wednesday, said that the injection of morphine into the arms of store girls to give them temporary strength is a new and rapidly-growing evil.

A stranger in Bozeman, Mont., calling himself Robert Dalton, has made an affidavit that he murdered the Williamses, at Port Credit, Ont., and that MacWherrell, who is now under sentence of death, has no connection with the crime.

Fritz Kloetzler, of Dolgeville, N. Y., who has been out of work for some time, and whose family were in great distress, on Friday night killed his wife and four children, and then committed suicide.

Prof. J. Calloway, president of Douglassville, Ga., college, committed suicide on Saturday morning by shooting himself.

All trains are tied up on the Burke branch of the Union Pacific railway in Idaho, on account of heavy snow slides.

It is calculated that the United States expenditures for March will exceed the receipts by six million dollars, making the net deficit for the year to date fifty-five million dollars.

Massachusetts has an insect pest for which Congress is asked to appropriate one hundred thousand dollars to enable the Department of Agriculture to exterminate it. The pest is known as the ocneria despar or gypsy moth.

GENERAL.

Eighteen students in the army medical school in St. Petersburg have been arrested on account of their connection with Nihilism.

President Peixoto's fleet of warships sailed from Rio on Sunday for the South to establish a blockade of Santa Catharina ports.

It is openly stated in Rio Janeiro that if Portugal surrenders Admiral de Gama and his fellow-insurgents they will be immediately shot.

The Brazil Goverment still insists upon the surrender of Admiral de Gama and his fellow-insurgents on board a Portuguese man-of-war. This is resisted by the British and Italian Ministers at Rio Janeiro.

The King and Queen of Italy have invited Queen Victoria to pay them a visi next week at the royal palace at San Rossore, near Pisa.

The Brazil Cabinet is discussing a proposal to confiscate the property of all citizens of the republic who aided or abetted the insurgents.

A Brazil correspondent of the London Times says the insurgents in the South are so strong that the Government forces dare not try conclusions with them.

Admiral de Gama, in the engagement at Niotheroy, had his left arm broken and was shot through the neck. He is very anxious to get to Europe for medical treatment.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says the Czar is suffering from a liver affection consequent on his recent illness.

Admiral Mello has succeeded in raising a loan of two million francs for his insurgent provisional Government.

All the Austrian stations on the railway over which the Kossuth funeral passed were occupied by police and gendarmes. The public, and even the Hungarians, were not allowed on the platforms.

A Berlin despatch says an exchange of notes with various countries on the subject of international action against dynamiters has elicited a general approval of the principle of making the manufacture of dynamite a State monopoly.

The steamer Angola, commanded by Capt. Andrade, of the Portuguese navy, has sailed from Lisbon for Buenos Ayres to take on board Admiral de Gama and the other insurgents and convey them to Portugal.

There is serious trouble in Samoa. Supreme Judge Ide recently sentenced some disorderly native chiefs to pay a fine, and, failing to do so, they were set to work on the public roads. Their followers rose in rebellion against this indignity, serious fighting ensued, and a very bitter feeling against the foreign element has been engendered.

Music is the only sensual gratification which mankind may indulge in to excess without injury to their moral or religious feelings.—Addison.

Under the influence of music we are all deluded in some way. We imagine that the performers must dwell in the regions to which they lift their hearers. We are reluctant to admit that a man may blow the most soul-animating strains from his trumpet and yet be a coward; or melt an audience to tears with his violin, and yet be a heartless profligate.—Hillard.

KING OF THE AFRICAN JUNGLE.

HE IS THE GORILLA, THE GREAT APE.

Observing His Manners and Customs in His Native Haunts.

In giving an account of the gorilla as I have seen him in his native jungle, says R. L. Garner, in Harper's Weekly, I must controvert some of the stories that have been told of him. I do so with reluctance, however, because I am aware that most men are loath to resign opinions which have long been held as orthodox, and hence I shall do as little violence as possible to the faith of those who have their fixed ideals; but I shall not evade the duty which devolves upon me to supply in part a new version of the life and habits of this wonderful creature.

I do not mean to undervalue what other persons have observed concerning him, nor to impugn the veracity of any one; but I must claim the right of being heard, because my evidence is direct, and acquired from the best source from which it is possible to obtain it.

It is well known to most of my readers that I went into the heart of the wildest bush in West Africa, and there erected a steel cage, in which I lived day and night for more than three months, much of this time quite alone. It is only in such deep solitudes that this giant ape resides; but there he reigns sole monarch, and no denizen of that wild domain disputes his royal sway. It was there that I saw him in a state of nature. Being unaware of my presence, he was free to act without restraint, necessity, or fear. To study him under such conditions one must take up his abode amid the dangers that infest the haunts of the ferocious brute, and to do so it is wise to seek some shelter from his fierce attack, for even a Nimrod could not stand unawed and calmly gaze on one of those huge beasts approaching him. I have never known a man who would not feel a tremor of fear at meeting such a foe; but my cage lessened in a degree

THE DANGERS THAT LURKED

around me, and made it possible for me to study nature as it was; though in that frail fortress the close approach of one of those grim monsters might well chill the blood of any man and make a demon shudder.

Many people have thought it foolhardy of me to take the desperate chance of such a life, and many sought to dissuade me from my purpose; but I have proved my plan to be a success, for I believe, without being vain, that in this way, during three months, I acquired more actual knowledge of the gorilla than any man has ever acquired by other means in three years, and I feel a just pride in saying that my reward is equal to the efforts I have made, since by this method I have been able to see more living gorillas in their native wilds that any other white man has ever seen. I know of men in that part of Africa who have lived there for years, and yet never saw a live gorilla; and if a man would learn the secret habits of these apes he must adopt similar means to those which I used.

My cage has been so often and amply described that I shall omit any details here. From my retreat I could view the wildest spots of nature, and hear her many voices, chief among which was that of the gorilla king himself. I have read and heard descriptions of the sounds made by the gorilla but nothing ever conveyed to my mind a just and adequate idea of their true nature until I heard them with my own ears in the dead of night and within a few yards of my lonely abode. By some it has been called roaring, by others howling, but to my ears they neither roar nor howl; they utter a peculiar combination of sounds, beginning with a low and not unmusical note which gradually increases in volume and frequency until at its climax it reaches the pitch of a most piercing scream. The first part of this series of sounds is quite within the scope of and easily imitated by the human vocal organs; but as it rises in loudness and pitch it passes far beyond the reach of the most powerful efforts of the human lungs. The first sound of the series appears to be made in the natural way, by expiration; the second by inspiration; and thus they alternate throughout the entire series, the first part of which somewhat resembles the human voice, but the latter part has a strong resemblance to the braying of an ass, except that it is louder. A gorilla does not make this sound every night, but when he does he usually makes it between two and four o'clock in the morning, and it is repeated from ten to twenty times, at intervals of one or two minutes each. The only meaning that I could attribute to the sound was that it was intended to rouse and collect the family, preparatory to an early march, or that it was made to alarm some intruder that might be heard approaching too closely. From my own experience I can say that I know of nothing in the way of sounds that can inspire one with

SO MUCH TERROR

as the voice of a big gorilla near at hand in the lone and silent hours of the night. I have often heard it at a great distance, and I do not think there is any doubt that it can be heard three or four miles off. Sometimes this terrific yell is accompanied by a peculiar beating, which travellers have described, and it is currently believed that it is made by the animal beating upon his breast with his hands, but I do not think so. I have heard it many times at some distance from me, but on one occasion I was stopping overnight at a house in a native town, when I was aroused from sleep by a gorilla screaming and beating only a few hundred yards away. I instantly slipped out of bed, put on my boots and helmet, seized my rifle, and started through a plantation in the direction of the sound. I stealthily approached to the edge of the bush, which brought me within less than two hundred yards of the animal. The moon was shining but faintly, and I had no desire to approach nearer at such a time; but I heard distinctly every stroke, and my belief is that he was beating upon a log or a piece of dead wood. He was evidently beating with his hands alternately, and with great rapidity, and not unlike the manner in which the natives beat a drum, except that each hand made the same number of strokes, and the strokes were in a constant series, rising and falling from very soft to very loud, and *vice versa*; and a number of these runs followed one another during the whole time that the voice continued. Between the first and second strokes the interval was slightly longer than between the second and third, and so on. As the beating increased in loudness the interval shortened in a corresponding degree, whereas in the *diminuendo* the interval lengthened as the beating softened, and the author of the sounds seemed conscious of this fact. I could not trace any relation, however, in time or harmony between the music and the beating, except that they usually began at the same time and ended at the same time; but the voice suddenly stopped at the very climax of the sounds, whereas the beating was stopped at any part of the scale. I have no doubt that the gorilla sometimes beats his breast, and he has been seen to do so in captivity; but I do not think it follows that he is confined to that. I have great doubt if any man has ever seen him make the sounds which I have just described, as they seem to do so only at night. It has frequently been declared that he beats upon his breast and screams when

HE ATTACKS A MAN

This may be true; but I sought in vain through seven tribes to find one man that had actually seen a gorilla in the act of assaulting a man. Many of the stories told by the natives are like ghost stories—the author never saw the thing himself, but he knows a man that has seen a fellow that does know it to be true. Travellers are too ready to repeat the native fairy tales and vouch for them as known facts.

I had with me in the bush a young gorilla, which I studied with great care, and I suppose that his habits were the same as those of his parents; and from a study of this specimen I was forced to modify many opinions which I had imbibed from reading and from pictures and specimens which I had seen, many of which represent the gorilla in absurd and sometimes impossible attitudes. Most artists and taxidermists avail themselves of all means which the subject will admit of to develop and intensify his terrifying look, just as a clever artist brings into use the strong features of a familiar face in the most absurd caricature, and yet preserves the likeness to his subject. And in a similar manner the gorilla is transformed in a degree by being shown in nearly an upright position, with one arm raised like a lancer, and the mouth wide open, which imparts to him an aspect of great ferocity; but I do not think it faithfully represents the gorilla. I have seen many of them wild, but I have never yet seen one go stalking through the bush with his mouth open like a fly-trap, nor with extended arms and straight legs. They have strictly the motion of a quadruped, and, I think, a marked aversion to standing erect.

Habits of The Seal.

An unusual number of Alaskan fur seals are visiting the Pacific coast of Canada this spring. One writer is encouraged to believe that these useful animals are studying the coasts of British Columbia and southern Alaska with a view to selecting new breeding grounds. The New York Sun thinks it is far more likely that they are testing the efficiency of the Coast and Geodetic Survey by comparing its charts with the actual coast line. That part of North America's shores has a very large amount of rainfall in the course of the year. Now, if there is anything the fur seal dreads more than sunshine it is a down-pour of rain. He has a nervous terror of getting wet, which may seem to some people a very strange characteristic of a creature that lives chiefly in the sea. It is a fact however, and is one of the most noteworthy idiosynracsies of this interesting animal. As a matter of fact, the seal does not get wet in all the months he is disporting himself in the ocean. His long hair lies as sleek and shiny as a coat of polish, over the thick fur that commerce prizes. Clad in waterproof, the seal is warm and dry in his accustomed element. It is very different, however, when the creature clambers up on the land and big raindrops come pelting down. His armor is not proof against this sort of bombardment, and he is soon drenched to the skin, unless he does what sensible Alaskan seals usually do when threatened with this moist unpleasantness. They simply shuffle down into the sea to keep out of the wet. It is safe to say that no part of the coast of northwest Canada or southern Alaska conforms to the fur seal's idea of what a summer resort should be.

Cause of Financial Panic.

A Mr. J.W. Bennett seeks to elucidate in a recent issue of the Arena the cause of financial panics. His interpretation of the phenomena that the annual interest-charges on the capital employed are in excess of the annual increase of wealth. He places the interest-charges of the past decade at thirty billions, the increase of wealth for the same period at only twenty-two billions. As a necessary consequence, he says, whenever the capitalists call in the principal there is a collapse; but the fact that many persons are creditors as well as debtors puts off the final accounting. In addition, there is the interest on public debts, and the general costs of government, amounting to nearly nine billions in a decade, making in all seventeen billions of dollars as the sum which the assets of the citizens of the United States fall behind their indebtedness every ten years. What wonder then, he asks, that the business of the country has to go periodically into the hands of a receiver in order to straighten out its accounts, and begin anew? Creditors are obliged to take part of their claims, as there is not enough to pay the whole. Debts are cancelled and a new start is made. The wealth is lent out again; interest is paid again until the burden gets too large and another crash comes. This explanation of the causes of financial panics serves to point the moral that there is something radically wrong in the system of charging interest on loans. Mr. Bennett's maxim is that labor alone is productive, that wealth has within it the essential quality of decay, not of growth, and that if the borrower provides against decay, and returns the capital intact, he amply compensates the owner for the loan.

Music is the mediator between the spiritual and the sensual life. Although the spirit be not master of that which it creates through music, yet it is blessed in this creation, which, like every creation of art, is mightier than the artist.—Beethoven.

The meaning of songs goes deep. Who is there that, in logical words, can express the effect music has on us? A kind of inarticulate, unfathomable speech which leads us to the edge of the infinite, and lets us for moments gaze into that.—Carlyle.

THE CAREER OF LE CARON.

ONE OF THE CLEVEREST SPIES THAT EVER LIVED.

His Connection With the Fenian Invasions of Canada—Something About His Early Life.

The death in London on Sunday of Major Le Caron makes a short sketch of his desperate career timely:

"Twenty-five Years in the Secret Service: Recollections of a Spy," by Major Henry Le Caron, was published on October 18, 1892. The book was widely sought after, It gave in detail, and in a connected form, the remarkable story made public at the investigations of the Parnell Commission. Incidentally it explained the significance of the murder of Dr. Cronin in 1888, of which ex-Detective Dan Coughlin was acquitted a short time ago, on the second trial, and it gave the whole history of daring and adventure in which Henry Le Caron, or Thomas Beach, as he was originally named, engaged during his terrible calling from boyhood.

As a lad Le Caron worked at a trade in London, Bath and Bristol. His native town was Colchester. He travelled to Paris and lived there till the outbreak of the civd war in the United States, when he enlister in the Federal Army as a Frenchman undethe name of Henri Le Caron. There he obtained the rank of major. During the war he made the acquaintance of Fenian General John O'Neill, from whom he heard of the projected invasion of Canada, which occurred on June 1, 1866, when the Toronto militia drove back the invading mob, who, says Le Caron, were glad to escape from the wrathful Canadian citizens.

BECOMES A SPY.

In 1867 Le Caron paid a visit to England, and then accepted a proposal from the Government that he should ally himself to the Fenian organization in order to play the role of spy in the rebel ranks. In the autumn of 1868 he became acquainted with the notorious Alexander Sullivan in Chicago, whom, he said, he used for 20 years as a dupe. About this time he was denounced for his suspicious acts, and sent in his resignation as a member of the Fenian order, which, however, he has induced to withdraw. In 1869 a renewed attack upon Canada was plotted, of which Le Caron sent the Canadian Government particulars.

SECOND INVASION OF CANADA.

In 1870 the second invasion took place and Le Caron accompanied the force as adjutant-general, forwarding full particular of the movement to the Canadian authorities. He says in his work: "The miserable Fenians had advanced only a few pace on the Canadian soil when the riflemen whos lay in ambush in the woods routed them with one deadly volley. They made a single attempt to rally, and then fled precipitately back to the American territory. O'Neill was arrested by the United States marshals, and driven in a closed carriage through the ranks of his own reserves. Thus ended the second invasion."

In 1878 Le Caron met Michael Davitt on his Americon tour. In 1881 he went to Europe, bearing sealed letters to Patrick Egan, secretary of the Land League, in Paris. From that time forward to the Parnell Commission, Le Caron shared in all the counsels of the Clan-na-Gael in Chicago. During the latter years of his life he lived in London.

One of the features of his book was an impressive warning to the Government to keep an effective system of civil service as an indispensable branch of a properly equipped police.

"The Recollections of a Spy" was a study of human nature that made a great impression at the time of publication. It was really the only opportunity which Le Caron had for telling the world his real opinions of the scoundrels he had duped, used and foiled in his desperate career.

Southwestern North Carolina has a band of 1,500 Cherokee Indians. They constitute an incorporated company, live in the mountains, but follow the pursuits of white men.

A cucumber eighteen inches long and two and one-half inches circumference was grown by a Lakelma, Fla., farmer.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.