

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

A fire in a building on William street, Montreal, is estimated to have done damage to the extent of fifty thousand dollars.

A petition was presented to the Senate from the Belleville Board of Trade praying that the Insolvency bill be not made law.

The Hon. Peter Mitchell, who was taken ill in Montreal on Saturday, rallied quickly. He was much better and is expected to be all right again in a few days.

Dr. Joseph Charles Tache, last Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Canada, died at Ottawa on Sunday night. He was a brother of Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface.

Ald. Morris has accepted the nomination of the Central Temperance Executive, and will be the temperance candidate at the coming provincial elections for East Hamilton.

Secretary Pratt, of the Hamilton Young Men's Christian Association, has resigned his position. On the first of June he will assume his duties as secretary of the Toronto association.

Mr. David Nicol, of Kingston, Ont., an eminent agriculturist, and widely known as an essayist on farm topics, died suddenly in his house on Tuesday. He had served for twenty years as superintendent of Catorqui cemetery.

Mr. William Wylie, second son of Mr. David Wylie, of North Plantagenet, was drowned at Bear Brook, Ont., on Monday, while crossing the river on a log, from which he slipped off. The deceased was thirty-three years of age.

At the request of a deputation of leading seafarers, Collector Milne, of Victoria, B. C., yesterday telegraphed to Sir Charles H. Tupper, urging that a warship be sent immediately to warn sealers to stop on April 30, and thereby avoid trouble.

Some unpleasant revelations are coming to light in connection with the proposed monument to Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal. There is an unaccounted difference of five thousand dollars between the subscriptions received and the amount expended.

Two children in a Public school in Point St. Charles, Montreal, were slightly injured by the fall of debris through the ceiling of one of the school-rooms. Exaggerated rumours of the accident caused a scene of great excitement for a time in the neighborhood.

A meeting of Presbyterian missionary workers was held in Ottawa. The treasurer's statement showed that the total contributions from all auxiliaries during the past year were \$41,822.31. The total amount expended on missions during the year was 43,339.43.

Sir John Thompson stated in the House of Commons that an agent had been sent to Washington to approach the United States Government on the subject of reciprocal trade relations; and that he had been curtly received, and the information given that any negotiations on the subject must be conducted formally through the Ambassadors of the United States and Great Britain.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has decided to give up the royal stud at Hampton Court, and the whole stock will be sold during the coming summer.

Sir Charles Russell, the Attorney-General has accepted the Lord Justiceship of Appeal, made vacant by the death of Baron Bowen.

The anti-Parnellite members of Parliament have decided to support the budget, provided that the Government will agree that the increased tax on spirits be limited to the present year.

The Duke of Portland has leased the minerals under an area of seven thousand acres in his Notts estate to the Hucknall Colliery Company. A plant is being put down to raise three thousand tons a day.

It is stated that the reason Emperor William did not attend the gala performance at the Vienna Opera house on Sunday week was not due to the fact that he does not go to the theatre on Sunday, but because the police had received information that an Anarchist outrage was intended if he visited the theatre.

UNITED STATES.

A Baltimore despatch says Ernest J. Knabe, the well-known piano manufacturer, is dead.

Smallpox has broken out anew in Sing Sing prison. Three cases developed on Sunday.

Ex-State Senator A. B. Woods, aged seventy-six, committed suicide at Saginaw, Mich., by hanging himself.

Mr. Chauncey M. Depew says he has no idea of becoming a candidate for the Presidency of the United States.

Ten cases of smallpox were found in the County hospital in Chicago, and the institution has been quarantined.

The motion for a new trial by Col. Breckinridge in the Pollard-Breckinridge case was filed in Washington Wednesday afternoon.

A despatch from Washington says it is proposed to surround Coxe and his army as soon as they come within the district limits, and treat them as tramps.

In the United States Senate Mr Lodge offered a proposed amendment to the pending Tariff bill, providing for the imposition of retaliatory rates of duty against Great Britain.

Louis Plante, wanted in Toronto for robbery, has been held in Denver, Col., for extradition, despite his confession of arson, made for the purpose of being detained in the United States for trial.

The suit of Joseph Hoffman, the first of thirty-one suits brought against the World's Fair by Chicago musicians for violation of contract, has been decided in favor of the Exposition by Judge Brentano.

It is proposed to pit a lion against a grizzly bear in a specially prepared arena at the Midwinter Fair, in San Francisco, next Saturday. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is taking active steps to prevent the contest.

GENERAL.

The French budget for 1895 shows a deficit of eighty-three million francs.

The cholera epidemic in Portugal is increasing and causing much anxiety.

## TERRIFIC VOLCANIC FORCE.

Cotopaxi's Blazing Rockets and the Well-Directed Efforts of Smoky Vesuvius.

In 1738 Cotopaxi ejected its blazing rockets more than 3,000 feet above its crater, while nineteen years later the roar of the flaming mass, as it made its exit, was heard 600 miles. In 1797 Tungurahua, one of the great peaks of the Andes, discharged such torrents of mud and lavas as to dam the adjoining river, opened new lakes, and made a deposit 600 feet deep and twenty miles long in a valley averaging over 1,000 feet wide.

In 1737 Vesuvius emitted a molten stream that passed through Terre del Greco containing 33,000,000 cubic yards of solid matter. The town was a second time destroyed in 1763, when this volcano belched out 45,000,000 cubic yards. In 1760 Etna evolved a hoarse rumble and spat out a blazing river that covered eighty-four square miles with boiling lava from ten to forty feet deep. Mount Rosini was formed on this occasion of sand, ashes, and scoria—a cone-shaped structure near Nicholas, two miles in circumference and over 4,000 feet high.

Vesuvius in A. D. 79 vomited forth an amount of matter whose bulk far exceeded the mountain itself. In 1700 Etna disgorged more than twenty times its own mass. Syria, Egypt, and Turkey have received contributions of ashes from Vesuvius. From this crater stones weighing 800 pounds were thrown to Pompeii, distant six miles, in the memorable eruption of A. D. 79. Cotopaxi has cast a rock containing 100 cubic yards a distance of nine miles, and which, calculating the angle of ascension, must have reached an altitude of sixteen miles. On several occasions this volcano has shot up a solid stream to a height of 6,000 feet. In 1815 a volcanic outpour in Java covered 400 square miles with ashes and lava and of a population of 15,000 only twenty escaped. During the terrible earthquake of the autumn of 1883 twenty large and small Javanese volcanoes were vomiting at the same time. Fifty square miles of land, including two villages, wholly disappeared, and a section of mountain chains 65 miles long and 20 miles wide was swallowed up, leaving a lake instead. It was the vapor from this terrific eruption that covered four-fifths of the globe and caused the remarkable after sunset glows of October and November of the year mentioned, and which were visible all over the United States. The noise of this eruption was heard at a point in Australia 1,900 miles distant, exceeding all known records, ancient or modern. The primary cause of volcanic outpourings is undoubtedly the pressure of the cooled shell of the earth settling on the gaseous and molten interior. As the molten and gaseous matter come forth the shell gradually settles towards a common center, and the cooled crust, having to accommodate itself to a slowly decreasing interior, wrinkles are formed, which we denominate mountains. Preferably, these mountains take the "chain" formation, paralleling coast lines where these are not too short and curving. But when these lines are too abrupt and also in cases of great continental width, they display themselves capriciously.

## ENGLISH SHEEP BREEDING.

The Way in Which They Care For and Manage Their Flocks.

Sheep farmers in England do not all follow the same methods of care and management of their flocks, says John Jackson, of Ontario. In some sections where they have shaded permanent pastures the sheep are allowed to roam at large for a portion of the season. In other parts of the country they are folded in hurdles Summer and Winter.

In some cases they are folded on grass land, and moved every day; in others they are kept in folds, the grass being cut and fed in racks—in this case they are moved at regular intervals, so that in either case by this system the land is regularly and evenly manured. And again, in other cases, the land is sown with vetches; the sheep are then folded on this land, the vetches being cut forward of the fold, and also fed in the racks. Another thing the flock masters are very particular about is to use nothing but a first-class ram, even in the flocks that are only kept for wool and mutton. They attend the ram sales and buy the best they can get. I know of a breeder that sold last year at the Cirencester ram sale forty rams that brought enough money to pay the rent on a good farm of 800 acres, and the most of these rams would be bought for crossing.

But to determine just how far we can follow the English practice of management in our flocks we must first consider the different circumstances in which we are placed—our hotter climate in Summer, the more intense cold in Winter, the smallness of our flocks, cost of labor, value of the product, etc. Yet in many ways, to a certain extent at least, we would do well to follow their example in the care and management of their flocks. And, while the hot sun and severe frost may be against us to some extent our climate as a whole is ahead of the English climate for the health and growth of sheep.

## A CONDEMNED WARSHIP.

The French Ironclad Magenta Declared Worthless.

The French sea-going ironclad Magenta which, according to a cable despatch has been declared virtually worthless by naval experts, was built at Toulon after the designs of M. Huin. She was completed only a few months ago, and is the last of the four ships constructed under the 1880 programme. She is built of iron and steel. Her length is 323 feet 6 inches, breadth 66 feet, and depth 26 feet 4 inches. Her displacement is 10,318 tons. Motive power is supplied by four sets of compound engines of 11,000 horse power. Her armament comprises four 34 cm. guns, seventeen 14 cm. guns, fourteen quick-firing guns, nine machine guns, and three torpedo tubes.

At the trial trip of the vessel a speed of 16.25 knots was obtained, the contract calling for 16 knots. The Magenta's cost was in round numbers \$3,800,000. She was launched in 1890. On successfully completing her gun trials early in the year she was passed into the Mediterranean squadron. It was first deemed that her accession to the ranks would add decided strength to the French navy, but Admiral Vallon is represented as saying that she belongs to an obsolete type and that the first severe impact, either above or below the water line, would cause her to keel over.

## THE BRITISH BUDGET.

The Deficit Not as Large as Experienced—How It Will be Met—Increase in the Income Tax and Added Duty to Spirits and Beer.

A despatch from London says:—The budget was introduced in the House of Commons on Monday by Sir William Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer. Sir William stated that the total revenue for the last year was only \$507,000 under the estimates, and proved the solidity of the national finances in view of the depression of trade. It was estimated that the expenditures for the coming year would be \$95,458,000, which will have a deficit of \$4,502,000. This deficit, he said, would not be met either by borrowing—(cheers) or by abandoning the fixed provisions for the liquidation of the national debt. It was proposed to cover the deficit by appropriating \$2,359,000 from the sum engaged in the Naval Defence Act, an increase of the death duties, and the increase of a penny in the pound in the income tax, sixpence per gallon on spirits, and sixpence per barrel on beer.

Sir William Harcourt spoke for two hours and three-quarters. His monotonous style of delivery added greatly to the necessary dullness in explaining in detail the Government's complex scheme of reorganizing the death duties by consolidating the existing five classes, the probate, account, estate, legacy, and succession duties, in one which is to be called the estate duty. This imposes a graduated taxation beginning with one per cent. on sums from £100 to £500 and ascending to eight per cent. on amounts of over £100,000. A graduated scale is also applied in the income tax. Incomes of £150 are now exempt from taxation. The bill provides that incomes of £160 a year shall be exempt, while an abatement of £140 is allowed on incomes under £400, and an abatement of £100 on all incomes between £400 and £500. The effect of this readjustment will be that incomes of £500 will pay no more under the proposed tax of eight pence in the pound than they do under the existing tax of seven pence in the pound. Sir William contended that the addition duty on spirits and beer would fall upon the producer and not affect the consumer. Reviewing the past year, he showed that the loss in revenue from beer, had exceeded the record by £80,000. The Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested that the increase had been due to the mild weather. The savings bank returns has increased by a million pounds, which was proof that the resources of the wage-earning classes had been enhanced.

## The Behring Sea Bill.

Sir Charles Russell has explained the position of the Imperial Government as to those provisions of the Behring Sea bill which have been hostilely criticised in the United States. In regard to this it is to be remembered that the two governments concerned in the arbitration approached the subject matter from different standpoints. The United States claimed dominion over and the right to legislate against foreigners in the Behring sea, and a right of property in the seals which resorted there. The British Government retorted that the sea in question was free for the benefit of the world, and that the United States had no right of property in anything found therein outside of the three-mile limit. The United States had enacted laws forbidding its citizens to take seals in the prescribed area, and sought to enforce them against British subjects. In doing this certain British vessels were seized, whereupon Great Britain protested, and the arbitration resulted. The tribunal decided that the United States had no rights in Behring sea beyond the three-mile limit, and no right of protection or property in the fur seals outside of this limit. The arbitrators, however, further decided that, for the preservation of the seal herd and in the general interest of the world's commerce, regulations should be made, on lines laid down in the award, calculated to secure this object. It has been asserted in the United States that these regulations came into force on the rendering of the award. The very text of that document is against such an idea. The words are that "the Governments of the United States and Great Britain shall forbid," etc., and provision is further made for a revision of the regulations at stated periods as experience may show such to be necessary.

Clearly, in the case of Great Britain, which had no law to protect seal life, and which had protested against the application of the United States law to her subjects, until such a law was enacted she could not prevent her subjects from pursuing a lawful vocation on the high seas. This is what Sir Charles Russell holds, with the addition that British vessels engaged in the occupation of pelagic sealing shall not be liable to any penalty until they have had the opportunity of informing themselves of the changed conditions. This is just and reasonable, and in keeping with sound legal principles. It does not disregard the award of the arbitrators, and does not imperil the success of the regulations for the preservation of the seal herd. The law will be passed and proclaimed before the 1st of May, the beginning of the close season, and any vessel that may be innocently pursuing seals after that date will become liable to it on being warned by the cruisers of either nation to the compact. The British Government, while protecting its own subjects, is acting according to the spirit as well as the letter of the award, and giving no occasion for the somewhat wild talk United States statesmen have been indulging in.

## What He Got by Monkeying.

With a sweet smile she took his hat and cane. "Dearest," she cooed, when they were seated in the gloaming, "I have something to tell you." Summoning all his fortitude he bade her speak. "Dearest," she proceeded, a delicate flush overspreading her cheek, "papa has at last consented to our marriage." He was too deeply moved to express himself for about forty-five minutes. When at last he found voice the latter thrilled with emotion. "That—" A gentle pressure of the hand told him she was listening. "—is what I get by monkeying with an opal ring." His eyes rested upon the fateful jewel with a fascination of horror.

## ANOTHER BRITISH VICTORY.

KING KABAREGA OF UNYORO PUT TO ROUT.

Major Owen Commanding the British East Africa Company's Forces Defeated the King After a Fight Lasting Three Hours.

A London despatch says:—The Government is in receipt of information from Uganda, dated Dec. 7, that the forces of King Kabarega of Unyoro had been attacked by the forces of the British East Africa Company, commanded by Major Owen, and defeated after three hours' fight. Kabarega's forces were routed and left 50 dead behind.

Kabarega is the most powerful ruler in the African lake regions. His country, Unyoro, is north of Uganda, and extends west to Albert Nyanza, on whose shores Kabarega has important salt mines and other interests. There are at least 500,000 people, and perhaps more under his absolute control. Sir Samuel Baker was the first to introduce Kabarega, then a young man, to notice. Baker thought Kabarega was a nice sort of a fellow, but later travellers formed a very different opinion. In fact, after a number of white men had visited his country, Kabarega began to be suspicious of them. He feared that they intended to rob him of his throne. His white visitors found that they could not depend on what he said. He was particularly mistrustful of Emin Pasha, whose equatorial province adjoined his country. It was a long time, however, before the King showed any open hostility.

Unyoro is the only region anywhere near Uganda which the kings of that once powerful country were never able to subdue. Long and bloody wars have been the wars between Uganda and Unyoro. When the Arab traders were driven out of Uganda a few years ago they took refuge with Kabarega, and his forces have supplemented the Arabs several times since then in giving battle to Mwanga. Kabarega has also been very active in recent years in raiding far and wide for slaves. He has sent his slave-catching parties far south-west into the region between Victoria Nyanza and Lake Albert Edward, which he has almost depopulated. It was to put an end to this nefarious business, and also to protect the northern frontier of Uganda, that Captain Lugard over two years ago established a chain of forts to prevent Kabarega from raiding south of his own territory. These forts were manned chiefly with Emin Pasha's old soldiers, who after Stanley took their chief away spent several years quarreling with one another, and were very glad when Lugard went to Albert Nyanza, enlisted them all and took them, including their wives and children, about 10,000 in number, down into Uganda, distributing them at the various strongholds the British established in that country.

These are the forts that have excited the well-grounded fears of Kabarega. The Nubian soldiers referred to in the above despatch are these old soldiers of Emin Pasha. Kabarega has many hundreds of firearms, but the weapons of the British troops are of far better quality, and the British will probably make short work of the famous King of Unyoro.

## Cork Pavements.

A new material for paving is being introduced into London. It is composed of granulated cork and bitumen pressed into blocks, which are laid like bricks or wood paving. The special advantage of the material lies in its elasticity. In roadways it furnishes a splendid foothold for horses, and at the same time almost abolishes the noise which is such an unpleasant feature of city traffic. It is used in Australia with good results.

## The Sign Was Wrong.

Mr. Silverstein—"Now, Moses, I dinks dot ve vill get some of dot high toned trade; der dudes vill come in ven dey see dose new signs I hof ordered." Moses—"Vhat signs are dose, fader?" Mr. Silverstein—"Vhy, dey reads, 'De finest quality and a perfect fit guaranteed.'" Moses—"Vhy, dot vill drive trade avay. Dem dudes dont veer close dot fits now."



Mr. F. V. Warmoll, Toronto, Ontario.

## A Narrow Escape

Took Poison by Mistake

Bad Effects Entirely Eliminated by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.: 'Gentlemen—In April last, through the effects of a dose of strychnine taken in mistake for another drug, I was laid up in St. John, N. B., for ten days. After this I never seemed to regain my former health, and continually suffered from indigestion and heart palpitation, for which I could get no relief. I thought I would try Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking one bottle, I felt a little better, so continued using the remedy until I had consumed six bottles. I found myself gaining strength and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison.' F. V. WARMOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario."

## Hood's Sarsaparilla Cures

and flesh every day, and am now as healthy as I was before taking the poison." F. V. WARMOLL, representing the Seely Perfumes, 30 Melbourne Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

Hood's Pills cure liver ills, constipation, jaundice, biliousness, sick headache, indigestion