THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

The French Government has ordered the transfer of the French Consulate-General from Quebec to Montreal.

Mr. Edward Adams, of Kingston, Ont., has been appointed chairman of the Canadian Board of Steamboat Inspectors.

It is rumored in Montreal that Mr. Auge, M.P.P., will be appointed a judge to fill the place of the late Judge Johnson.

The City Council of London, Ont., has voted $500 for the immediate relief of the sufferers from the floods in British Columbia.

Dr. Porter, who was until recently medical superintendent of the Winnipeg General Hospital, died in that institution the other day of typhoid fever.

The restrictions on all classes of traffic on the Grand Trunk railway over the entire system are removed and everything is now being moved freely.

A young Englishman, named Ericket, was another victim in the railway accident on the Canadian Pacific railway, west of Fort William, last Saturday.

The Columbia river has become a sea from fifteen to twenty miles wide, and is full of the debris of towns and ranches which have been destroyed by the floods.

There is considerable alarm among owners of horses in Montreal at the prevalence of influenza among these animals, a state of affairs very unusual at this time of the year.

James Corkery, an ex-priest and anti-Romanist lecturer, was sentenced at Hamilton, Ont., to one year's imprisonment for committing an assault in St. Mary's cathedral, Hamilton.

At a meeting of farmers living along the Rideau canal, who suffer from overflooding, it was decided to ask the Dominion Government to appoint a commission to consider canal matters, and to seek damages.

The Winnipeg printers have resolved that all news compositors in regular employment should work only five days in the week, and give the sixth to less fortunate members of the craft. The order went into effect yesterday.

The St. Mary's Jesuit College cadets, of Montreal, won the banner on Friday which was presented by the Duke of Connaught for the best cadet regiment. The competition, which took place in Montreal, was witnessed by thousands of spectators.

Mr. Anthony Malone, of Garden island, Ont., while on a steamer going down the Gallops rapids, sent a telegraph despatch a few days ago to Garden island by using the Morse telegraphic alphabet with the steamer's whistle, with which he called up the operator at Cardinal.

The incident growing out of the tearing down of the United States flag from the United States Consulate at St. Thomas, Ont., has been satisfactorily closed by an explanation to the Department of State in Washington that the perpetrators of the outrage were drunk, and will be properly dealt with.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge has suffered another relapse.

The Scottish Miners' Federation has decided in favor of a strike.

The Mayor of Limerick on Saturday conferred the freedom of the city upon Lady Aberdeen.

Five women, including a member of the Salvation Army, were suffocated in Glasgow on Sunday night by an escape of gas while hey were in bed.

The Right Rev. Lord Arthur Charles Hervey, D. D., Bishop of Bath and Wells, died on Saturday at Basingstoke, Hants, England, aged 86 years.

Mr. James H. Huddart, the chief promotor of the Canadian Pacific mail line to Australia, has sailed for the United States from Southampton.

The new British torpedo boat destroyer, the Hornet, at a trial of speed on the Thames on Saturday attained a speed of 27 knots an hour, equal to over 31 land miles.

The opposition manifested by the colonies to the real estate tax proposed in the Imperial budget scheme is likely to cause either its modification or withdrawal.

At the annual meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce, Sir William Hart said that the volume of the trade of the country was undiminished, and it was a marvel that the country had so safely emerged from the depression of last year.

[illegible] John Wanamaker, ex-Postmaster-G[illegible] of the United States, says that the delegates to the Young Men's Christian Association Jubilee in London were everywhere received with the utmost courtesy, and their meetings were most successful and delightful to remember.

[illegible] special wire to White Lodge, Richm[illegible]rk, Surrey, the seat of the Duke a[illegible]an of Teck, which has been erected i[illegible] approaching accouchement of t[illegible] of York at White Lodge, has b[illegible]ree times since Saturday by [illegible]ersons.

In the House of Commons on Wednesday Mr. W. Woodall, in reply to questions as to the purchase of quantities of Canadian grain and forage for use in the army, said that the draught of last year compelled the War Office to purchase forage abroad, and he added that the forage from Canada proved to be of excellent quality.

UNITED STATES.

A fire in Dubuque, Iowa, on Saturday night destroyed about ten million feet of lumber, causing a loss of over $500,000.

The United States cutter Grant recently captured two sealing schooners off Cape Flattery with a quantity of sealskins on board.

The Catholic Foresters finished their convention at St. Paul on Saturday, and decided to hold their next meeting at Ottawa, Ont.

Dr. Meyers was sentenced in New York on Friday to imprisonment for life in Sing Sing for the murder of Ludwig Brand to obtain the insurance on his life.

The Canadian cruiser Vigilant was a few days ago compelled to fire upon a United States fishing schooner, the captain of which openly defied the Customs regulations. The schooner, however, managed to escape. The occurrence took place at Port Hawkesbury, Cape Breton.

GENERAL.

Turkey has protested to England against the Congo treaty.

Three thousand sulphur miners in Sicily have struck for an increase of wages, and trouble is feared.

The Khedive of Egypt has abandoned his proposed European tour, it is said, owing to an expression of the Sultan's will.

Rear-Admiral Erben, of the United States cruiser Chicago, gave a reception on board his vessel at Gravesend on Monday.

There was an earthquake shock in Andalusia, Spain, on Monday, which destroyed many houses and killed several persons.

The French Chamber of Deputies have voted the credit of 1,800,000f. asked by the Government to enable them to send troops to protect the French frontiers in Africa.

The new hospital for accidents at Popar, in the east end of London, to which Sir Donald Smith subscribed fifteen hundred pounds, was opened by the Prince of Wales on Monday.

In view of the Socialist boycott of the Berlin breweries, the North German Gazette urges the passage of a bill by the Reichstag to punish boycotting by fines and imprisonment.

Nine British soldiers were attacked by the plague in Hong Kong on Tuesday, and the military authorities are taking extraordinary precautions to prevent its further spread among the troops.

The eastbound fast freight train on the Vandalia line was wrecked at Pocahontas, Ill., Saturday by a car jumping the track. The fireman S. A. Paulsen of Terre Haute, was killed, and twelve passengers were slightly injured.

The Marquis of Dufferin, the British Ambassador to France, in an interview with M. Hanoteaux, the French Foreign Minister, informed him that England desired to act in complete accord with France in regard to Morocco.

Sultan Muley Hassan, of Morocco, died suddenly in the interior on the 7th inst., and there are strong suspicions of poison. The dead potentate was seventy-three years of age. His son Muley Abdul Aziz has been proclaimed Sultan.

A despatch from Berlin states that there is little hope of any understanding being arrived at between the different European States upon the question of bi-metallism. The Silver Commission, after giving the matter twenty-one days' discussion, have been unable to report any tangible result.

The French Senate has adopted the credit of three hundred and sixty thousand dollars asked for by the Government in order to protect the frontiers of the French possessions near Oubanghi, Africa, which is an outcome of the recent protest against the Anglo-Congo treaty.

The news of the despatch of a French fleet to Morocco and of the other preparations being made to reinforce it is attracting much attention in London. It is pointed out that the danger to European peace is due to the fact that M. Dupuy is Premier of France; and that he may take this opportunity of striking a blow at English prestige.

A Warning to Tradesmen.

In the early part of the present century a very amusing case was heard in one of the London police courts.

Patrick O'Shaughnessey, an Irishman, was brought up in the custody of a constable, charged by a linen-draper in St. John street with assaulting him, and creating a riot in his shop, thereby causing an immense crowd to assemble before his door.

It appeared that O'Shaughnessey was passing by the complainant's shop, and seeing a bill on the window with the words "Blankets at half price" written on it, he went in, and after looking over some blankets, he pitched on one. On asking the price of it, he was informed it was five shillings; whereupon he ordered it to be cut off, which was done. Having been wrapped up, Pat took it up, and laying down a half-crown, was walking off with his bargain when he was stopped by the shopman, who demanded the remaining half-crown.

O'Shaughnessey refused to pay any more, saying that, from the statement on the bill in the window, the draper had no right to demand more than half price for it, and he insisted on taking away the blanket. A scuffle ensued, and a number of persons collected round the shop door; at length a constable was sent for, and Mr. O'Shaughnessey was given in charge.

Mr. O'Shaughnessey complained, in return, of the ill-treatment he received from the complainant, for he considered five shillings to be the full price of the blanket, which, on inquiring the price, he was told it was, and the bill in the window stated that they were sold at half price, which he paid without any demur.

The complainant stated that, in fact, what he demanded was no more than the half price.

A long argument took place, which was highly entertaining to all present. At length the magistrate interfered, and advised both parties, as neither had suffered loss, to rest satisfied, and each to take his own.

Both consented; Mr. O'Shaughnessey took back his half-crown, and the linen-draper took back his blanket, and so the case ended, after causing considerable merriment.

A Brother Professional.

A gentleman went the other night with a friend to the theatre, and arrived before the doors were open.

While waiting in the crowd, and standing behind his friend, just for a lark, he amused himself by picking the pocket of his friend, abstracting therefrom a handkerchief.

Hardly had he done so than he was tapped on the shoulder by a gentlemanly individual who handed him his own watch and chain, remarking, "Honesty among thieves," observing that he never knowingly, operated on a brother professional.

Ten thousand tons of salmon, 30,000,000 cans, were pickled this season, in the canneries on the Fraser River, B. C.

A farmer near Cornwall estimates that the loss to the farmers of the united counties by the use of narrow waggon tires, through wear and tear of horse flesh, loss of time, etc., amounts to $10,000 per year.

BOAS IN DEADLY CONFLICT

EXCITING DUEL FOR A MATE IN A BRAZILIAN FOREST.

Enormous Snakes Fight to the Death, and the Trees in the Neighborhood Are Filled with Chattering and Screeching Monkeys—Clever Sparring for an Opening.

"Brazil is the home of the most gigantic boa constrictors in the world," said Harry Closer of Necropolis, O., the professional snake hunter and dealer, known to circus and museum managers throughout the country as "Big Doc" and "Old Dollar a Foot," that being his market price for ordinary snakes. "On my last trip to Brazil after snakes I didn't meet with the success I expected to, but I brought back one of the best snake stories, I think that ever came from that land of serpents.

"Boas both male and female, often fight fiercely over prey that one snake has captured and which another one covets, and at certain seasons of the year deadly combats between male boas are frequent, the fight being over the possession of a female for a mate. It was a sight such as this that I witnessed one day in the depths of a Brazilian forest. I wasn't out after snakes that day, either. If I had gone prepared to capture boas on that occasion I should have bagged

TWO OF THE BIGGEST SNAKES

that ever came from Brazil or any other land of snakes.

"I was out taking a business look around after some rare specimens of monkeys. I chased a long-tailed fellow up a tree and was trying my wiles on him when I was startled by a loud hissing sound that came from another part of the forest like a gust of wind escaping from some narrow space. I looked in the direction of the sound, and, to my surprise, saw two enormous boas on he ground, locked together, and writhing and twisting in such a desperate struggle that big bunches of leaves were sent flying about in the air as if they had been disturbed and lifted by a whirlwind.

"Then it was that I groaned aloud and metaphorically kicked myself because I had not gone forth loaded for snake, for I could have corralled both of these gigantic serpents before they knew it.

"There are many varieties of monkeys in the Brazilian forests, and every one of them is a toothsome morsel to the boa. Usually a person may know that one of these great reptiles has come to hunt in the woods by the wild scampering of all kinds of monkeys through the trees, flying from possible capture by the boa. At the same time, there must be a peculiar fascination to these monkeys in a fight between boas, for this particular battle had not been going on three minutes before the trees all around the spot were

FILLED WITH MONKEYS

chattering and screaming enough to make a steam calliope player jealous.

"With the snake fight off of the bills, this aggregation of monkeys would have been the greatest show on earth to me, but it wasn't anywhere near in it with the fight.

"The fierce struggle on the ground lasted five minutes, and then the boas suddenly separated. One serpent glided to a large tree near by and went up its trunk like a spiral flash of lightning. The other snake flashed in the same way up into another tree fifteen feet distant from the first one. I feared that the fight had come to an end, because one of the snakes seemed to be afraid and the other one daresn't.

"But I soon saw that I was mistaken. The snakes had hardly settled among the branches of their respective trees, when the foliage of both trees began to shake and quiver as if a wind were passing through and agitating them.

"Suddenly each boa, coiling its tail around a branch high up in its tree, dropped like a plummet toward the ground and hung at full length, its head raised but a few inches above the ground. For a moment their great bodies swayed to and fro like slowly moving pendulums. Their eyes glittered like fire. Then each serpent drew itself quickly half its length above the ground. Like an arrow each head shot forward, and instantly the two enormous reptiles were locked in each other's coils like immense cables twisted together.

"Up and down, to and fro, the writhing mass moved in quick undulation, each serpent struggling for an opening that would place the other at a disadvantage. Their forked tongues darted in and out of their mouths like jets of flame, and their hissing was incessant.

"The troops of chattering monkey spectators had been joined by hundreds of harsh-voiced but brilliantly plumed birds, which flew frantically about, and added their excited cries to the deafening monkey chorus.

THE DESPERATE MID-AIR STRUGGLE

between the boas continued for several minutes, when they separated again as suddenly as they had rushed together, and each drew itself back among the branches of its tree. For two or three minutes the snakes lay quietly, each glaring at the other.

"Suddenly in one of the trees a hiss like escaping steam was heard, and the boa in that tree shot his great length toward the ground again. The challenging hiss was answered by one still louder from the other boa, and it flashed down to its former position and confronted its foe. The boas did not rush together at once. One would strike at the other with the rapidity of lightning.

"With equal quickness that one would avoid the rush by dodging to one side or the other, and instantly make a counter attack. This interesting sparring match lasted for at least five minutes, when one of the snakes drew itself two or three feet above the other and made a quick downward feint. Its antagonist ducked its head lower to avoid the stroke, and that movement was fatal. The upper boa darted on down, and so quickly was its deadly intention carried out that I was not aware it had been done until I saw the upper snake with three of its coils around the lower one.

"There was a dreadful crunching of bones and in the twinkling of an eye the victorious snake had drawn the vanquished one three folds further within its fearful embrance. There was more crunching of bones, and by degrees the tail of the defeated serpent uncoiled from its hold on the branch of the tree, and at last the great reptile dropped heavily to the ground,

A CRUSHED AND LIFELESS MASS.

For a moment the victor held the vanquished in its coils and then released it. The victorious serpent glided from its tree, moved rapidly several times around the crushed body of its lifeless foe with loud and angry hisses, shooting its red tongue in and out like a weaver's shuttle. Then it moved a few feet and stopped.

"Much to my surprise a third boa now appeared on the scene, a magnificent female specimen. She joined the conqueror in the late terrific battle. I then knew it was for her that the deadly duel had been fought, and she had been a witness of the combat from the seclusion of her boudoir in the tropical thicket. Her actions showed that she was pleased with the result, and she glided away with the massive winner of her favor and disappeared with him in the forest, their departure being followed by a deafening din of monkey chatterings and loud, discordant shrieks and screams of that assembly of many-hued Brazilian birds.

"I straightened the dead boa on the ground and measured him. From his nose to the tip of his tail he covered 34½ feet."

TWO WAYS.

The Different Methods of the Arabs and the Thrifty Dutch and English Farmers in the Treatment of the Ostrich.

Mankind is almost invariably wasteful with natural resources, and is especially destructive of wild animals which yield valuable commercial products. The skin of the buffalo was so extremely useful that in the space of fifty years the millions upon millions of Buffaloes which roamed the Western plains were exterminated. What we have done with our buffaloes the inhabitants of French Algeria, and the wilder races to the southward of them, have done with their ostriches. In taking them for their plumes they have either exterminated them, or else driven them completely away to the southward out of their reach. Thus they have deprived themselves, as the hunters of the Western prairies did, of a considerable source of income.

This is what the Arabs and other tribe of Western Asia had already done. Ostriches were once abundant in Asia, but now are found only in small numbers in some almost inaccessible spots in Arabia and Persia.

A different policy has been pursued by the thrifty Dutch and English farmers of South Africa. They, too, hunted the ostrich until he ceased to be found in a wild state within the limits of Cape Colony, and then they set at work to domesticate him. In this they succeeded as admirably as the keepers of the Yellowstone National Park have succeeded in domesticating the buffalo. Ostrich-farming is now a lucrative business in South Africa. Eggs are procured and artificially or naturally hatched, and are worth twenty-five dollars apiece. Young birds are worth one hundred and fifty dollars apiece—more than a good horse in many parts of the United States—and a fine mature male ostrich is worth three hundred and fifty dollars. Yet not many years ago birds of this sort were pursued and killed merely to get three or four feathers out of their tails.

To some extent the negroes of Senegal shame their French neighbors, who have permitted the extermination of the ostrich farther to the northward and eastward. They have domesticated many of the birds without difficulty. They are, however, curiously afraid of them. All ostriches are exceedingly fond of picking up bright articles of every kind,—jewels, trinkets, bracelets and the like; and the Senegal ostriches include among such articles the glistening eyes of the Senegal babies. It is necessary to keep the children rigidly guarded from the gigantic birds; for the Senegal natives have yet to learn to construct pens or yards for the ostriches.

At the last advices, there were in Cape Colony eighty thousand ostriches kept for their plumes; and the market for feathers has not become seriously overstocked. Ostriches have been profitably kept in the southern countries of South America and in California, although as yet on no such scale as in South Africa.

The time is evidently near when all manner of wild creatures; which have heretofore yielded valuable products—except those which live in the sea—must be kept in some sort of captivity or domestication in order to keep up the supply of their products. Not all wild creatures will yield their products once a year, as the ostrich and the angora and Cashmere goat, the llama, alpaca or guanaco, which have all been domesticated, do. But it has been found profitable to raise certain animals for the value of the skin, which they can yield but once, and that upon their death.

The skunk, which yields the really valuable "black martin" fur of commerce, is being maintained on several "skunk farms" in the United States for the sake of his skin; and it is believed by many that in certain parts of the West buffalo-raising, for the fur, beef and other products from the carcass, could be made profitable.

A Smart Resort.

A hotel-keeper, when giving Christmas-boxes to his servants, told one of his porters (a smart Irishman) that he was the best man round the house, and therefore, he should give him the most costly present.

"Sure," said Pat, "I always mane to do my duty."

"I believe you," replied his employer, "and, therefore, I shall make you a present of all you have stolen from me during the past year.

"Thank yer honour," replied Pat, "and may all yer friends and acquaintances treat you the same."

Last month 600 immigrants have arrived in Manitoba as compared with 1,277 for the same month of last year.

SENT TO SIBERIAN MINES.

A CITIZEN OF BUFFALO ARRESTED IN RUSSIA.

He Returned to Poland From Buffalo for His Wife, Whom he had not Seen for Twenty-eight Years, and was Arrested and Sent to Siberia.

The Poles of Buffalo are determined to secure the release of a fellow citizen, a former resident of Buffalo, who was arrested on revisiting Russia after an absence of twenty-eight years, and the United States Government will be asked to demand his discharge from the salt mines in Siberia to which he has been transported.

Stanislaus Frank Korzwinski, the exiled American citizen, is 65 years old. About twenty-eight years ago he left Russian Poland and came to the United States, with two sons and two daughters. His wife remained behind. About twenty-one years ago Korzwinski lived in New York city, where he was naturalized five years after his arrival in the metropolis. Seven years ago Korzwinski removed to Buffalo. He has lived there since that time, with the exception of about two years spent in Pennsylvania. Korzwinski had sent money and many letters to his wife, and had urged her for years to join him. She did not come to the United States, probably fearing that if she attempted to leave Russian Poland she would be arrested and exiled, for it is a violation of the Russian law for a native to leave the Czar's dominions without permission of the Government.

Heedless of the risk of arrest, and believing that the American citizenship would protect him from Russian tyranny, Korzwinski determined to see his wife and other relatives in Russian Poland. Armed with a passport and the necessary papers he sailed from New York on the Diana, on March 8, 1884. He reached Wlocawek and saw his wife and relatives. Then he started out to spend three or four months traveling through Russian Poland, intending to return to the United States and to bring his wife with him. At Lutomiesk he was arrested. Before his relatives could do anything he was on his way as an exile to the salt mines in Siberia. The American Consul in Warsaw attempted to to delay Korwinski's transportation to Siberia, but was informed that nothing could be done. The Russian officers demanded a "boud" for Korzwinski's appearance when wanted before a local tribunal. He had 600 rubles, or about $300, but the money was confiscated by the officers.

The news of Korzwinski's exile reached Buffalo last Saturday. It came in the form of a letter written by his brother-in-law, Mr. Jankowski of Wlocawek, to A. E. Sielski of New York an intimate friend of Korzwinski. Fearing detection by the alert Russian officials, Jankowski, travelled many miles, crossed the frontier into Germany, and mailed it in Thorn.

A petition has been prepared which will be presented to Secretary Gresham, asking that the Government demand that Korzwinski be released from the mines in Siberia and permitted to return to Buffalo. Mr. Sielski says that the petition will be signed by 1,500 or 2,000 Polish citizens of Buffalo.

Korzwinski had been at Hazelton, Pa., for nearly two years as agent for the United States Industrial Life Insurance Company, of Newark, N. J. He has two sons in Buffalo, S. C. Frank and Ignatz, of 901 Broadway, and a daughter who lives in Perry N.J.

THE POWER OF BOROUGH TOWNS.

A System of Home Rule—Controlled Their Trades, Manufactures and Professional Occupations.

Borough towns in England had formerly extraordinary powers. Each had its system of home rule, and was a little impeirum in imperio. It controlled its trades, manufactures, and professional occupations, the numbers to be employed, and fixed the price of wages and commodities. It determined what were offences against the order, morals, and well-being of the borough, and its [illegible] assigned the punishments. Its by-laws were a tyranny, and its Mayor was frequently a little despot, as real as any Cadi of the East.

In the Court of Hustings book were recorded the presentments of the jury, and we know from these what were the offences and modes of punishment. The magistrates [illegible] did as much for county ma[illegible] and fixed the prices of all labor. No o[illegible]ld trade from one country to anoth[illegible]hout their license, just as no strange[illegible]ld follow an occupation or reside in a borough without the Mayor's permit. The tumbrel, stocks, pillory, branks, and the skimmington were the usual instruments of punishment for slight offences, but the chucking stool was the favorite for scolds and cheating bakers.

Whipping was constantly resorted to, and was thought especially good for women and boys. Any one willing might be employed to perform it, and sometimes a woman undertook it for the sake of the fee, which varied from four pence to a shilling. To witness it formed a part of public amusements, as in the case of hanging, and men visited the jails on whipping days, to see the women whipped. Forestalling—buying out of market to sell again above market price—was a very grave offence, and was severely punished.

A Mr. Rusby, an eminent corn factor, was indicted in the Court of King's Bench on July 4, 1800, for having purchased by sample eight months before, in Mark Lane Corn market, ninety quarters of oats at 41s. per quarter, and sold thirty of them again in the same market, on the same day, at 44s. The jury instantly found him guilty, and Lord Kenyon, the Judge, said to them: "You have conferred by your verdict, almost the greatest benefit on your country that was ever conferred by any jury." A quiet stroll on Sunday during the summer evening was visited by a heavy fine or the stocks. A boy for riding on a gate on a Sunday afternoon was ordered to be whipped.