THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

A Sunday car and boat service was commenced in Hamilton, Ont., last Sunday.

The jurors at Three Rivers have found J. R. Hooper guilty of attempting to drown his wife.

A new post-office has been opened at Port Whitby, South Ontario, and another at Dudley, in East Simcoe.

Robert Loaney, aged 21, was drowned while bathing in the mill pond at Elora on Friday evening. His home was at Riverview.

The Bench and Bar of Quebec entertained Sir Louis Napoleon Casault, Chief Justice, to a dinner in the Chateau Frontenac, Quebec.

A 10-year-old boy named Larocque, of Lachute, Que., bought some tobacco a few days ago and began to chew it. He swallowed some juice and it killed him.

Miss M. D. Allen, graduate and medallist of Queen's University, has been appointed to the position of science teacher in the Ladies' Presbyterian College, Halifax, N.S.

The City Council of Toronto, at its meeting Monday, voted five thousand dollars towards the expenses of the British Association, which is expected to visit the city in 1897.

A large deputation waited upon the Government in Ottawa to urge that a grant of a quater of a million dollars be made for the proposed interprovincial bridge between Ottawa and Hull.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, of Montreal, received a telegram from his Winnipeg office stating that the crops are now looking well, being in advance of this time last year. The wheat is better than in any previous season.

Latest advice from different points state that the Fraser river has receded fully six feet from the high water mark at all points between Popcum and Langley, and the ploughing and seeding of lands covered by water a short time ago has commenced.

John Reginald Hooper was sentenced on Monday at Three Rivers, Que., to twenty-five years in the penitentiary for attempting to murder his wife at Louiseville. Before sentence was passed on him Hooper spoke for three hours, claiming that the witnesses and jury were prejudiced against him.

A large deputation waited upon Sir John Thompson, Sir Frank Smith, and Mr. Angers in Ottawa, and requested a Government grant of not less than five thousand dollars towards the Toronto Industrial Exhibition for 1895, which it is proposed to hold as a Dominion Fair. The request was very favorably received.

The convocation of Toronto University yesterday conferred the honorary degree of LL. D. on his Excellency Lord Aberdeen, his Honor Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Hon. G. W. Ross, Minister of Education, Vice-Chancellor Mulock, Q. C., M. P., President Loudon, of the University, and Rev. Dr. F. L. Patton, president of Princeton University, N. J.

In addition to the $500 voted by the City Council, the citizens of London have contributed $879,90 for the Fraser River flood sufferers. Finance Minister Turner, of British Columbia, has wired the Government's thanks, but says the reports sent out have been greatly exaggerated. Hon. Mr. Turner fears the effects will be worse felt towards fall.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Bullion continues to flow into the Bank of England.

Mr. Gladstone has declined an invitation to visit the United States owing to his advanced age.

The Countess of Aberdeen is making a tour of Ulster, in behalf of Irish home industries.

The Anglo-American Lodge of Freemasons at its meeting in London on Tuesday night, installed Mr. Reynolds master.

Mr. James G. Huddart, the steamship promoter, arrived in New York on Saturday from England on his way to Ottawa.

The University of Cambridge will shortly confer upon Capt. Mahan, of the United States cruiser Chicago, the degree of L.L.D.

It is announced that Sir William Harcourt will retire from the Commons at the close of the present session, and then be elevated to the House of Lords.

In the Imperial House of Commons on Tuesday Mr. John Morley, the Irish Secretary, stated that the feeling in Ireland is healthier now than it has been for a generation past.

In the House of Commons on Friday the Secretary to the Admiralty said that the reason certain supplies had been purchased abroad was because they could be obtained cheaper than at home.

Lord Chief Justice Coleridge died on Thursday. He was educated at Eton and Baliol College, Oxford. He was appointed Lord Chief Justice of England in 1880. He was seventy-three years of age.

A meeting of ladies was held in London on Monday with the Duke of Westminster presiding, and a committee was formed to conduct a campaign against the disestablishment of the Church of Wales.

At the conclusion on Thursday of a sham-fight at Aldershot, the Duke of Cambridge sharply criticised the blunders made by the artillery and the cavalry, declaring he had never seen such idiotic tactics.

The Senate and House of Cambridge University on Tuesday performed the ceremony of conferring the degree of LL. D. on Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, commander of the United States cruiser Chicago.

It is reported that the reply of the people of Ireland to the appeal for funds to support the Irish parliamentary party has exceeded all expectations. It is believed the subscribed amount will reach ninety thousand dollars.

The Pall Mall Gazette, in an article of Friday on the proposed federation of the Australian colonies, points out that a difficulty exists in the protective tendencies of Victoria and the free trade principles which dominate New South Wales.

In Leeds Wednesday two thousand delegates were present to consider the resolutions against the House of Lords. There was a decided feeling in favor of curtailing or abolishing the veto power at present possessed by the Upper House.

At a congress of labor electoral associations held at Brantford Wednesday, it was announced that the labor associations expected to add thirty representatives of labor to the membership of the House of Commons at the coming elections.

At a meeting of the directors of the Manchester ship canal, held on Friday, it was resolved to make an application to the Manchester Council for the sum of five hundred thousand pounds to assist in the completion of the final work on the canal

Sir George Grey, ex-Governor of New Zealand, speaking at the National Liberal Club, advocated a large extension of the system of local government in every portion of the Empire. Sir George said he believed that very little would be required to make the United States and Great Britain absolutely one people for common objects.

Dr. Percival, master of Rugby, preached in Westminster on Sunday night, and, referring to Lord Rosebery's horse-racing predilections, said that when an English nobleman patronized the turf, with its weedy growth of dishonesty and degradation, simply to gratify a feeling for excitement, and did not make an effort to reform it, he was to be condemned.

Mr. G. E. Wade, an eminent sculptor of London, Eng., has been awarded the contract for a monument in memory of Sir John A. Macdonald. It will consist of a figure of the late statesman, twelve feet high, in his robes of office, on a pedestal twelve or fifteen feet high. It will be unveiled with military honors on the first of October.

UNITED STATES.

The Indiana miners, in convention at Terre Haute, decided to reject the terms of the compromise and remain out until they can work for 70 cents a ton.

The House Committee on Labor in Washington is making an effort to compile statistics regarding convict labor and the effect of labor-saving machinery on the workingman.

Rev. James Johnson and a quartette choir went to the Tombs prison in New York on Sunday and conducted service for the benefit of Mr. Wiman, who was deeply affected by their presence.

Mr. William Walter Phelps, ex-Minister of the United States to Austria, and later to Germany, died at his home at Tea Neck, N.J., Saturday morning at 2 o'clock. His ailment originated from typhoid fever.

Under pressure of the Buffalo City Council, who refused an application for a right-of-way, President Wilson, of the Street Railway Company, has announced that hereafter no Canadians will be employed by the company.

Two prominent representatives of Boston commercial bodies appeared on Thursday before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to oppose the Retaliation bill, which will make it the duty of the President to suspend the transportation of goods across the United States in bond in case of discrimination against American shipping on the Canadian border canals.

GENERAL.

The Czar has appointed a Court of Honor to regulate duelling in the army.

The political situation in Peru is complicated and a revolutionary outbreak is feared at Lima.

Fifty-one additional deaths from the plague, including that of a British soldier were reported at Hong Kong on Saturday

Premier Crispi has received eighteen thousand messages congratulating him upon his escape on Saturday from assassination.

It is stated that King Leopold of Belgium is perfectly willing to submit the dispute over the Anglo-Belgian agreement to an international conference.

Sir George R. Dibbs, the Premier and Colonial Secretary of New South Wales, has submitted to the Premier of Victoria a scheme for Australian unity.

The Deutsche Bank, of Berlin, has obtained a contract to supply the Government of Roumania with silver coins to the amount of fifteen million dollars.

The Comte de Paris, the eldest son of the Duc d'Orleans, is betrothed to Princess Henrietta, daughter of the Count of Flanders brother of King Leopold of Belgium.

Owing to the floods in Austria, railway traffic is seriously impeded, and in many places the passengers are conveyed to the trains in boats. There has been some loss of life.

The foundation stone of the new Protestant cathedral which is to replace the old Dom church at Berlin was laid on Sunday with imposing ceremonies by Emperor William.

A newspaper of Brussels announces that the Danish have captured Raschid, ex-Governor of Stanley Falls, and Rumaliza, the Arab chief, who fled after the recent defeat of the Arabs.

The Pope will shortly publish his jubilee encyclical, in which he will express his desire for a union of the Christian Churches, making a strong appeal to the Protestant denominations.

The Pope on Sunday received a number of ladies belonging to the Association for the Assistance of Poor Churches, among the number being the Misses O'Connell, descendants of Daniel O'Connell.

There are suspicious craft in the Behring Sea, flying the flags of Germany and Norway, and orders have been issued to the United States fleet to arrest them if they attempt to catch seals. This may lead to international trouble.

The Spanish warship which was sent with a Treasury official to Mazagan in order to receive the first instalment of the war indemnity which Morocco agreed to pay to Spain, has returned to Tangier, having been unable to obtain any of the money promised.

It is reported that Emperor William charges the English Government with duplicity, and has informed Sir Edward Malet, the British Ambassador at Berlin, that England will have to thank herself if henceforth he should reverse the friendly policy of Germany and return to Prince Bismarck's distrust of everything English. It is said that Sir Edward Malet has tendered his resignation.

The spring and autumn maneuvers of European armies cost annually over $10,000,000.

A census just taken shows that there are 100,000 bicycle riders in Chicago. In the neighborhood of every large office building there is a stable for the silent steeds.

DUST'S PART IN NATURE.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN MOST ATMOSPHERIC PHENOMENA.

Without It There Would be No Fog, No Clouds, No Rain, No Snow, No Brilliant Sunsets, and No Cerulean Sky.

When a ray of sunlight falls through an aperture into a darkened room it is rendered visible as far as it extends. What we actually see, however, is not the ray of light, but the particles of floating dust rendered visible by it. It might appear at first glance, that the part played by dust particles in nature is of no great scientific or general interest; as a matter of fact, however, they play a very important role. Dust is an important factor in almost every phenomenon of the earth's atmosphere. In the first place it is due to the dust that the heavens are blue. When we lift our eyes to the vaulted arch above us we see sunlight reflected by every particle of dust; there is nothing but the dust between us and the sun to transmit its light to us. Light traverses all gases, no matter what their chemical composition, in straight lines, and is invisible. The dust intercepts and reflects it on all sides, and makes the whole atmosphere luminous in the same manner as it makes the track of the sun's rays visible in a darkened room.

Without dust there would be no blue firmament; the heaven would be blacker than we see it on moonless nights. On this black background the glowing sun would shine out sharply, and the same sharp contrast of intense light and deep shadow would characterize the surface of the earth. There would be nothing to subdue this sharp contrast but the moon and stars, which would remain visible by day. The illumination of the earth would be similar to that which we observe when looking at the moon through a telescope; for the moon has no atmospheric envelope and consequently no dust in suspension. It is due entirely to the dust that we enjoy our soft, uniformly diffused daylight, for which our eyes are especially adapted; and it is the dust which contributes so much to the beauty of the landscape.

But, while the foregoing explains how the dust makes the whole vault of heaven light, it does not explain why it is chiefly the blue rays of the white sunlight that are reflected, and, only to a small extent, the green, yellow, and red rays.

This is dependent on the size of the dust particles. It is only the finest of them that are borne by the air current into every stratum of air, and it is only these fine, widely diffused dust particles that are of any significance in this connection. Now let us consider the mechanism of light and the extreme shortness of the ether waves which constitute its essence. These waves, although all microscopically small, vary considerably in length. The fine atmospheric dust includes many particles large enough to reflect the short blue ether waves, fewer particles capable of reflecting green and yellow, and still fewer large enough to influence the long red ethereal waves. The red light, consequently, passes through the great majority of the dust particles comparatively unhindered; the blue rays on the contrary, are intercepted and diffused, and so become visible. This is the reason that the finest dust —and so, too, the firmament—appears blue.

So, then, the finest dust appears blue. You may observe that the wreath that curls upward from the burning end of a cigar is blue, while the smoke drawn through and exhaled is whitish. The particles in the latter case have united and become large enough to reflect white light. So, too, in the country on a clear day the sky is blue, but in the city it appears whitish, because of the greater number of coarse dust particles in the air. It is especially on mountain heights that the sky is so intensely blue, because the rarefied atmosphere supports only the finest dust particles. At great heights the sky would be almost black if there were no dust particles in suspension. We see it grow pale as we look at the lower strata of air toward the horizon.

But why is the sky in Italy and in the tropics so much deeper blue than with us? Is the dust finer there? As a fact, it really is. Not that finer dust rises there; but in our climate the dust particles are soon saturated with water vapor, which makes them coarser. In warmer regions, however, the vapor retains its watery character and does not condense on the floating dust. It is not until the aerial currents have borne it to higher and colder regions that it is condensed to clouds.

This brings us to the most important role played by dust in our atmosphere; its influence in determining rainfall, due to the fact that vapor fluidifies upon the dust particles.

It may be accepted as beyond question that, of all the water evaporated by the sun from the surface of land and sea, not one drop returns which has not condensed upon a particle of dust as a nucleus. This is easily demonstrated. We fill a large flask with air which has been filtered through cotton waddings until all the original dust is driven out and the flask is full of dustless air. Into this dustless air turn a current of steam from a kettle, and you will find it transparent, and, therefore, invisible. Not a trace of the cloudy appearance we associate with steam. The only thing noticeable is that the inner walls of the flask begin to drip; the vapor condenses here as it cools, because there is nothing else for it to condense on. But blow ordinary dust-laden air into the flask, and the vapor at once assumes the familiar cloudy appearance due to its condensation on the dust particles; and it begins to rain in the flask. The reason for this is that the vapor condenses on the dust particles and freights them until they sink as raindrops.

Without dust, then, we would have no fog, no clouds, no rain, no snow, no brilliant-hued sunsets, no cerulean sky. The surface of the earth itself, the trees, the houses, along with man and beast, would be the only objects on which the vapor could condense, and these would begin to drip whenever the air was cooled sufficiently. In winter everything would be covered with a crust of ice. Our clothes would become saturated with water condensing upon them. Umbrellas would be of no avail. The vapor-laden atmosphere, moreover, would penetrate to our rooms and condense upon the walls and furniture. In short, the world we live in would be quite another world if there were no dust.

Since scientists began to realize the important part played by dust in the economy of nature, measures have been taken to count the particles in a given space. In London and in Paris, at the surface, a cubic centimeter has been found to contain nearly a quarter of a million particles; on the top of the Eiffel Tower there are about half as many, while in the high Alps there are only about 200 particles to the centimeter. A great deal of the dust at high altitudes is cosmic dust, consisting, like the meteorites, of carbon and iron.

PICTORIAL CRAMBO.

An Amusing Modification of Crambo—Pictorial Instead of Poetical.

A very amusing pictorial modification of the old game of "crambo," in which the last word only of a line of verse is furnished by one player to his next neighbor, who thereupon has to write another line to rhyme with it, is described by an exchange. This new game is pictorial instead of poetical. In it three or more players sit around a table. Each has a pencil and a piece of paper folded twice—that is into three sections. Then each player draws a picture of the head of some creature—man, beast, bird, fish, or imaginary and monstrous object. He carries the line of the neck of his picture just over the first fold, to serve as a guide to the next player.

Then he folds the paper over so that the head shall not be seen, and passes the paper along to the next left hand player, who draws a body for the head, also carrying the lines a little below the fold.

It is then passed on as before and the next left-hand player draws the legs to finish this body.

Of course when all three papers have been passed around, each player has drawn a head, a body and legs, but each has drawn them on a different, slip, and to match other portions of a body which he has not seen. The papers are then unfolded and inspected, and the combinations are always found to be curious and laughable. The picture given above was produced in such a game.

It adds to the interest if each player has in his mind a particular sort of creature, so that the head, body and legs which he draws would, if they were all on the same paper, produce something like a coherent picture. The "mixing up" in such cases is likely to be funnier than if each player had taken a new tack with each paper.

Steam Engine Breakdowns.

According to Prof. Sweet's investigations, engineers will find the cause of steam engine breakdowns to consist—among other occasions—in the fact of water in the cylinder, and that it is the inertia of the flywheel that produces the damage. This may be prevented in the case of every engine with separate crank and flywheel, the Professor remarks, by making the connection between the wheel and the shaft a friction connection—that the flywheel fitting a taper seat on the shaft, a taper of say two or three inches to the foot, and forced on by a feathered washer nut or cross key, serving the purpose, the cost under this arrangement not being a noticeable feature, of course, compared to the entire cost of the engine. Further, Prof. Sweet remarks that the impossibility of throwing the flywheel out of true by keying would be worth the cost, and when done, it would only be necessary to adjust the friction to the legitimate work, so that in case of accidental resistance the flywheel would slide along, leaving the balance of the engine at rest.

The Shrinkage of the World.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Hopkins, commanding the British cruisers Blake and Tartar, which have been visiting Boston, on Monday evening made a statement to a number of press reporters, in which he said:—"The distance which parts England and America lessens every day. The ties which unite them grow every day stronger.

Against this silent and inevitable drift of things the spirit of narrow isolation on either side of the Atlantic struggles in vain. It is possible to read that the two branches of the English people may remain forever separate political existences. It is likely, though, that the older of them may again break in twain, and that the English in the Pacific may assert as distinct a national life as the two English peoples on either side of the Atlantic. I trust that in the near future a real and higher federation of our naval forces may occur, and that the glorious flags of your country and mine may guarantee abiding peace and protection throughout the world."

A Robin's Nest in a Church.

A few Sundays ago, on the family of Mr. W. A. Wykeham Musgrave entering their pew in Thame Park Chapel, Oxfordshire, Eng., they were surprised to see a partially built robin's nest on the book ledge against a Prayer Book and a Hymn Book. The family immediately decided to occupy another seat and leave the little redbreast unmolested in its strange abode. On the following Sunday the nest was completed and contained five eggs, and on the succeeding Sunday the bird sat on the eggs during the whole of the service. It has now been found that the bird has hatched four young ones, and the mother flew in and out of the chapel during the service last Sunday with food for her young.

That Tired Feeling

The marked benefit which people overcome by That Tired Feeling derive from Hood's Sarsaparilla, conclusively proves that this medicine "makes the weak strong." J. B. Emerton, a well known merchant of Auburn, Maine, says: "About five years ago I began to suffer with very severe **pain in my Stomach**, gradually growing worse. I took Hood's Sarsaparilla, being convinced that I was troubled with **Dyspepsia** complicated with **Liver and Kidney** troubles. I improved at once and am certainly very much better and feel more like working.

Mr. J. B. Emerton.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

always gives me relief and great comfort. It is a **God-send** to any one suffering as I did."

HOOD'S PILLS cure Habitual Constipation by restoring peristaltic action of the alimentary canal.

FROM SUFFERING TO HEALTH.

The Experience of a Well-Known Bruce Country Farmer.

He Tells the Story of the Disease That Afflicted Him, the Sufferings he Endured and how he Found Release—Other Sufferers May Take Hope From His Release.

From The Teeswater News

Of all the ills that flesh is heir to perhaps none causes the sufferer keener anguish, and few are more persistent and more difficult to eradicate from the system than the nervous disease known as sciatica. The victim of an aggravated form of this malady suffers beyond the power of words to express and it is with the utmost reluctance that the disorder yields to any course of treatment intended for its cure. Hearing that a rather remarkable cure had been effected in the case of Mr. William Baptist, a respected resident of the township of Culross, a News reporter called upon that gentleman to ascertain facts. Mr. Baptist is an intelligent and well-to-do farmer. He is well known in the section in which he resides and is looked upon as a man of unimpeachable integrity. He is in the prime of life, and his present appearance does not indicate that he had at one time been a great sufferer. He received the News representative with the utmost cordiality, and cheerfully told the story of his restoration to health, remarking that he felt it a duty to do so in order that others afflicted as he had been might find relief.

Up to the fall of 1892 he had been a healthy man, but at that time while harvesting the turnip crop during a spell of wet, cold and disagreeable weather, he was attacked by sciatica. Only those who have passed through a similar experience can tell what he suffered. He says it was something terrible. The pain was almost unendurable and would at times cause the perspiration to ooze from every pore. Sleep forsook his eyelids. His days were days of anguish and night brought no relief. Reputable physicians were consulted without any appreciable benefit. Remedies of various kinds were resorted to and his condition was worse than before. The limb affected began to decrease in size, the flesh appeared to be parting from the bone, and the leg assumed a withered aspect. Its power of sensation grew less and less. It appeared as a dead thing and as it grew more and more helpless it is little wonder that the hope of recovery began to fade away. All through the long winter he continued to suffer, and towards spring was prevailed upon to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. He commenced using them and soon felt that they were doing him good and hope began to revive. By the time he had taken three boxes the pain was eased and the diseased limb began to assume a natural condition. He continued the use of the remedy until he had taken twelve boxes. In course of time he was able to resume work and to-day feels that he is completely cured. He has since recommended Dr. Williams' Pink Pills to others with good results.

An analysis shows that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills contain in a condensed form all the elements necessary to give new life to the blood and restore shattered nerves. They are an unfailing specific for all diseases arising from an impoverished condition of the blood, or from an impairment of the nervous system, such as loss of appetite, depression of spirits, anæmia, chlorosis or green sickness, general muscular weakness, locomotor ataxia, paralysis, sciatica rheumatism, St. Vitus' dance, the after effects of la grippe, and all diseases depending upon a vitiated condition of the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, &c. They are also a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, building anew the blood and restoring the glow of health to pale and sallow cheeks. In the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are manufactured by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company, Brockville Ont., and Schenectady, N. Y, and are sold only in boxes bearing the firm's trade mark and wrapper, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, and may be had of all dealers or direct by mail from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Company at either address. Beware of imitations and substitutes.

Suggestive Figures.

The cry of hard times is heard everywhere in the land, says the Washington Post. But are the majority of people doing anything to make times easier? They spend $600,000,000 a year for liquor, $200,000,000 a year for tobacco and during the past nine months, the worst period of our financial depression, they have imported $7,000,000 worth of foreign luxuries a month. When people spend so much money for what they do not need there is bound to be a financial stringency somewhere. About 175,000 miners are now a strike. This voluntary stoppage of work is a poor way to make times better. Then look at the money wasted on amusements. The Brooklyn handicap cost the 40,000 people who attended it about $1,000,000 in wagers, admission fees, etc. A few days ago a circus took $4,000 out of a Tennessee town and it is estimated that fully 90 per cent. of this came out of the pockets of poor people