THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

The American Public Health Association will meet in Montreal at an early date, and the indications are that the meeting will be a very important one.

Prof. Stockley, who recently joined the Roman Catholic Church, according to a Montreal French-Canadian paper, will shortly resume his duties as professor of literature in the University of New Brunswick.

Mr. Hall's decision to retain his position as Provincial Treasurer in the Quebec Government has caused general satisfaction among Montreal business men and among the members of the party in the Montreal district.

An unknown man was found on Wednesday night on the rocks below the Cantilever bridge, Niagara Falls, on the Canadian side. He was alive, but died shortly after being carried up the bank. He is supposed to have fallen asleep and rolled over the bank to the rocks, one hundred feet below.

Mr. Hugh A. Allan, in an interview in Montreal, said that if a fast Atlantic service could profitably have been maintained his company would have established it long ago. The natural difficulties a twenty-knot service would have to contend with would render such a service impracticable.

A committee has been appointed by the Young Conservatives of Winnipeg to protest to the Dominion Government against the employment of Americans by the Northern Pacific railway on the line in Manitoba. The facts of the case will be brought to the notice of Sir Charles H. Tupper and the other Ministers, who are expected to visit Manitoba this fall.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has returned to Balmoral castle.

Sir Charles Tupper's health is much improved.

The commercial treaty between Great Britain and Japan was ratified on Saturday.

Major-General Sir John C. Cowell, Master of the Queen's Household, died suddenly on Wednesday at Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Westminster Gazette, referring yesterday to the demonstration on Sunday against the House of Lords, said it proved to be a damp political squib.

As the United States cruiser Chicago is short of officers, Rear-Admiral Erben has been compelled to decline the banquet tendered by the municipal authorities of Southampton.

The total amount subscribed to the Irish Evicted Tenants' fund is thirteen thousand pounds, and of this the United States and Canada contributed only three hundred and eighty-four pounds.

The Queen's yacht Elfin, with the Princess Louise and suite on board, ran ashore on a sand-bank at the mouth of Portsmouth harbor on Tuesday morning. The party was landed in the yacht's boats.

UNITED STATES.

Chairman Wilson says that the outlook for genuine tariff reform in the United States is very bright.

Mrs. Celia Thaxter, the poetess, died suddenly on Monday night at her home at Isle of Shoals, N. H. She was fifty-nine years of age.

The bill appropriating nine thousand dollars to carry into effect the provisions of the income tax clauses of the Tariff bill was passed by the United States Senate on Friday.

Citizens of Sacramento, Cal., have subscribed $100,000 for the erection of a monument over the graves of the three soldiers who lost their lives by the bridge disaster during the recent strike.

Chancellor Blackwell, in his address before the Knights of Pythias in Washington, stated that the time had come to declare that no saloon-keeper, bar-tender, or professional gambler should be eligible for membership.

It is stated in New York that Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt is about to begin separation or divorce proceedings against her husband. The conduct of Mr. Vanderbilt recently in Paris in connection with a notorious woman is said to have been outrageously scandalous.

An outbound freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Paul railway was held up on Saturday morning at a small station between Cook and Lake counties. The watch of the conductor was taken and a detective who came to the conductor's aid was shot dead, and the bandits, two in number, then disappeared.

O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish "patriot," having failed to create the excitement or evoke the enthusiasm that he anticipated in Ireland, and having been defeated for the deputy shrievalty of Dublin, returned to New York on Saturday, and will continue his dynamite crusade at a safe distance from the bastiles of the British Government.

GENERAL.

Three children were killed on Sunday at Kovno, Poland, by hailstorms.

President Peixoto, of Brazil has officially confirmed the news of the rebel General Saraiva's death.

Emperor William has decided to present a trophy of the value of five thousand marks, to be competed for by the crews of the different German universities.

The cruiser Latsuta, which recently left the Tyne, England, presumably to join the Japanese fleet in the East, has been detained at Aden by the British authorities.

It is popularly reported in Berlin that the position of Dr. Miquel, the Prussian Minister of Finance, is shaken in consequence of difference of opinion between him and Chancellor von Caprivi.

Reports from Senegall, West Africa, state that the French garrison at Timbuctoo, after three days' fighting with the Tauregs and other hostile trades made a sortie, and were cut to pieces by the Arabs.

Fire started in a building near the Hotel Victoria, at St. Moritz, Switzerland, on Monday morning, and there was a panic among the guests of the hotel, which included the Duchess of York, the Duchess of Teck, and the Duke of Aosta.

Sir Robert Duff, Governor of New South Wales, upon the assembling of Parliament, said that, in accordance with the mandate of the electors, the protective duties would be repealed, and replaced by income and land taxes.

The defeat of the Dutch troops sent to punish the Rajah of the Island of Lambok, not far from Java, seems to have been more serious than at first supposed. One hundred and sixty-four Dutch soldiers and fourteen officers were killed by the natives.

There is a panic in the Island of Cyprus among the Christian population, owing to the partial withdrawal of the British garrison, and the reported intention of the Imperial Goverment to evacuate the place. Such intention is denied at the English Foreign Office.

TOOK 4,500 VOLTS AND REVIVED.

Remarkable Success of Artificial Respiration in a Man Picked Up for Dead.

Electrocution as a means of executing murderers is not yet accepted by foreign experimentalists as necessarily a sure method. Recently Prof. d'Arsouval reported to the French Academy of Science an electric-wire accident witnessed by Picou and Maurice Leblanc, which became noteworthy from the fact of the successful employment of artificial respiration to resuscitate the victim.

A sudden sparkling on one of the dynamos of the electric-light station of St. Denis, near Paris, indicated a short circuit on the line. The dynamo was quickly cut out and stopped. The voltmeter reading was 4,500 volts between two wires, and the ammeter read 750 mille-amperes on the wire.

The accident occurred at a place where the three wires were supported eighteen feet above ground on a bracket fastened to a stone wall. The bracket carried several cross-pieces, and on the lowest one sat the laborer who had received the shock, holding the conductor with one hand. He had been sent up to fasten a telegraph wire, had touched the live wire with the wire he held, and thus short-circuited the current through his hand and back to earth. The man had therefore received a 4,500-volt currant of fifty-five alternations per second perhaps for several minutes, and when he was found fully a quarter of an hour had elapsed since he received the shock. He gave no sign of life, and it took another half hour to remove him from his perilous position and stretch him on the ground.

The attempt was at once made to cause the lungs to act by moving the arms alternately up and down, but without avail. The mouth was then forcibly opened and the tongue was pulled out and allowed to recede. This being the best method of producing respiration artificially, the lungs actually began their functions almost immediately. Two hours later the man was able to speak. He had burns on his hand and back, but otherwise not injured.

Commenting upon these facts, Prof. d'Arsouval considers electrocution objectionable and of doubtful effect.

Another field of experiment in which most interesting results have been attained is that instituted by Dr. J. Kratter, of Graz, Austria. His researches extend to the physiological and pathological effects on the animal organism of currents of 2,000 volts or less. He experimented on white mice, rabbits, guinea pigs, cats and dogs, and in his just published paper, read before the International Medical Congress, at Rome, his conclusions are thus stated:

The death of the animals resulted mostly from the sudden stoppage or primary cessation of the respiration. The functional disturbance lasted in some cases a sufficient length of time after the end of the irritation to produce death by suffocation. During the asphyxia the heart action still continued, but if the respiration is allowed to stop for about two minutes secondary cessation of the heart action ensues, the same as in cases of mechanical suffocation. Not infrequently, however, an animal would spontaneously begin to breathe again and would fully recover after awhile.

Dr. Kratter believes that danger of an electric shock for the animal organism appears to increase in degree with the higher development of the brain and the central nerve system. In this way he explains the death of man by currents which do not effect rabbits or guinea pigs, though both electrodes be fastened to the head.

In none of the animals was it possible to produce experimentally the protracted and gradual diminution of the functions of the heart which was observed in the case of the laborer. Nor was it possible to detect anatomical changes which might have been the cause of death. The doctor supposes that molecular, perhaps chemical changes, takes place in the ganglion cells of the lungs and heart, and is now following up this clue with experiments.

It is characteristic of European justice that the manager and the superintendent of the electric company whose wires caused the accident to the laborer, were held for contributory negligence and were sent to jail.

Evolution of the Folding Bed.

Mrs. De Flat—"Have you anything new in folding beds?"

Dealer—Only this, madame, and it really is quite a success. On arising in the morning you touch a spring, and it turns into a wash-stand and bath-tub. After your bath, you touch another spring, and it becomes a dressing-case, with a French plate mirror. If you breakfast in your room, a slight pressure will transform it into an extension table. After breakfast, you press these three buttons at once, and you have an upright piano. That's all it will do, except that when you die it can be changed into a rosewood coffin.

The Maiden's Wish.

"I'd like to be a fine, large bank check," remarked the girl who was very pretty but poor.

"Why?" inquired her companion.

"Because its face makes it valuable."

WHAT UNCLE SAM IS AT.

ITEMS OF INTEREST ABOUT THE BUSY YANKEE.

Neighborly Interest in His Doings—Matters of Moment and Mirth Gathered From His Daily Record.

Astor women own $3,000,000 in jewels.

The officers in the parks at Boston are to use bicycles.

Mississippi is the greatest tomato shipping state of the South.

California almond crop of this year is the largest ever grown.

Over 1,000,000 kangaroo skins are annually manufactured in the United States for bootmaking.

A Chicago man who cheered at a woman who was riding a bicycle in bloomers was fined $25.

The amount of wire in the underground conduits of New York city is estimated at 34,000 miles.

It is estimated that the recent strike of coal miners cost those directly concerned in it $13,000,000.

Mrs. Spencer, of Bourbon, Ind., now sixty years of age, has had eleven husbands and seven sets of children.

Two hundred scrub horses were killed by owners in a California city lately on account of the scarcity of feed.

Dr. Bridgham of Sullivan Harbor, Me., has captured a turtle 100 years old that can carry a man on its back.

The Australian lady bird, an insect which makes war on fruit pests, has been admitted to the United States mails.

A monument over the grave of Henry C. Work, who wrote "Marching through Georgia," has been proposed.

Martin E. Yates, of Goshen, Ind., died from the effects of opium poison in the Windsor Hotel in New York.

Governor Hogg, of Texas, while in New York was offered a law partnership worth from $20,000 to $25,000 a year.

Charles Winne, of Kingston, N. Y., was arrested, charged with cutting out his balky horse's tongue with a slip noose.

The largest farm in the United States is situated in Louisiana, it being 100 miles one way and 25 the other. The fencing alone for it cost $50,000.

Russia and Italy are the two European countries from which have come the majority of immigrants who landed at New York during the first half of the year.

There are 280 iron and steel manufacturing establishments in Pennsylvania, with an invested capital of over $2,000,000.

As a fuel for vessels oil is about one-quarter cheaper than coal, according to experiments recently made at Chicago.

William Waite, aged 46, of Chesterfield Ind., was found leaning against a tree dead He had been there fully thirty-six hours.

Dr. Judson B. Andrews, superintendent of the New York State Hospital in Buffalo, is dead. He was a great student of mental diseases.

Under a decision of the Supreme Court of Connecticut boys and their trunks cannot be held for board. Yale youngsters gave rise to the decision.

After being a mute for two years a seven-year-old girl of Vineland, N.J., has suddenly recovered her speech through seeing the blood flowing from a cut on her finger.

A warrant has been swore out for the arrest of Enoch Filer, who controls the majority of the coal mines in Mercer county, Pa. He is charged with importing pauper labor.

The railroads of Florida have a mileage of 2,500 miles. Compared with the population of the state, they are more extensive than the railroads of any other southern commonwealth.

On the Indianapolis Board of Health is Dr. Earp. The board passed a resolution for the compulsory uprooting of weeds on vacant lots. The doctor was among the first victims of the law.

The territory of Oklahama has 6 Episcopal, 165 Methodist, 25 Baptist, 24 Congregational, 25 Catholic and 24 Presbyterian churches, 3 Epworth leagues and 50 Christian Endeavour societies.

Dr. Cyrus Teed, the Koresh chief, has given out to his followers in Benver county, Pennsylvania, the information that he has discovered a process by which gold can be produced as cheaply as iron.

Young John Jacob Astor, in his new house facing Central Park, New York, has carved in marble on the outside his own bust, his wife's, his baby's, his father's, his grandfather's and ever so many more.

Arthur Smith, 14 years old, sank in 14 feet of water in the Mohawk River, near Rome, and he was under the surface ten minutes before he was rescued. He was restored to consciousness and will live.

William Armstrong, of Norwalk, Ohio, died recently at the age of 98 years and four months, left six daughters and one son, and grandchildren, great-grandchildren and great-great-grandchildren to the fifth generation.

An astonishing feature of a brilliant Newport, R. I., reception was the milking of a gorgeously decorated cow on the lawn in full view of the assembled guests. The milk was distributed in glasses by girls appropriately dressed.

King William, a 5-year-old Normandy horse that died in Chicago recently, was a giant of his race. He stood twenty-two hands and one inch high, weighed 3,027 pounds and had a stride of twenty-one feet and six inches.

Rev. Joshua V. Himes, aged 90 years, and said to be the oldest Episcopal clergyman in the United States, assisted the Battle Creek, Mich., church the other day in its celebration of its fiftieth anniversary. He is still in excellent health, and his voice is firm and resonant.

Governor Greenhalge has appointed a native West Indian to be a Justice of the Peace for Suffolk County, Massachusetts. He is Charles H. Kemp Sturgeon, and a naturalized resident of Boston. He is studying America and American laws and hopes to be admitted to the bar soon.

Mrs. Alice Grinnell, a wealthy widow of seventy-two, of Wichita, Kan., who a few day ago married Jerry Hoskins, a young farmer of twenty-two, has been charged with having deeded to her boy husband a large amount of land and giving him nearly $10,000 in cash before he would marry her. Her relatives have laid her case before the courts.

Country visitors to New York almost always visit Trinity churchyard, the gallery of the Stock Exchange, Brooklyn bridge and Castle Garden. Since the investigation of New York's crime infested quarters has been given such prominence in the newspapers very many strangers now go "slumming" on their account, visiting Hester street and the shady precincts in the Tenderloin district.

From statistics it appears that apples are grown in 48 states and territories of the American Union, with Ohio and Michigan on the lead; peaches are produced in 45 states and territories, with Georgia and Texas far in the lead; pears and cherries, are cultivated in 46 states, with New York and California leading; apricots in 43 states, although the great bulk of this fruit is raised in California, and prunes and plums in 47 states, with California, of course, far in the lead.

RUSSIAN FINANCES.

The Russian Budgets Show Always the Most Beautiful Equipoise.

It is rather difficult to form a correct opinion on the financial condition of an autocratically-governed empire like that of Russia, where little reliance can be placed in the official publications. It must be acknowledged that the Government hitherto has rigidly observed its obligations toward its foregin creditors, yet English capitalists have sold nearly all their property invested in Russian securities, and this for the simple reason that the finances of a country which goes on borrowing annually, even in time of profound peace, deserve no confidence. The Germans have followed, and France, having bought most of these bonds, is now the foremost creditor of Russia, the sum total of her securities in French hands being estimated at no less than 5 milliards of francs.

The deficit of the famine year (1892-3) cannot have been less than 200,000,000 rubles. The Russian budgets, as they are published, show always the most beautiful equipoise, if not a surplus; but in that of 1894 the surplus, given at 61,870,000 rubles, is in truth a deficit of 87,474,000 rubles, for the so-called surplus is obtained by treating freshly-borrowed money as clear extraodinary income without reckoning it as a debt on the opposite side amounting to an increase of 162,500,000 rubles from last year's internal loan at 4½ and the remaining bonds of the unsuccessful 3 per cent. loan in Paris. Deducting the profit of the conversion of the 6 per cent. loan the debt increased last year by 113,000,000 rubles.

In curious contrast to these facts the Russians boast of the gold hoarded by the Finance Minister at home and abroad, the former alone amounting to 620,500,000 rubles. The alleged reason that this gold is to cover the newly-issued notes is evidently a pretext, as these notes are as little convertible into cash as the old ones. The cause of this extraordinary policy can only be that the Government wishes to have a war chest for sudden emergencies. The cost of the army and navy is stated in the budget for 1893 at 282,700,000 rubles, but it is evidently larger already, because Russia has to furnish her army with rifles of small calibre, of which about one-third may have been delivered, while the rest will not be ready before the end of 1896.

THE TIGER SNAKE.

An Australian Reptile More to be Feared Than a Rattler.

"We hear a great deal about the deadly qualities of the rattlesnake, the adder and the copperhead," says a traveller, "and pretty nearly everybody has shuddered at the description of the horrible effects from the bite of the Gila monster. They have a snake in Australia, though, whose fangs are more deadly than those of all the others I have mentioned combined. I allude to the tiger snake. The reptile does not grow to large proportions, a length of three feet being a pretty good size, and its skin resembles the coat of the animal after whom it is named. The bite of the tiger snake is instantly fatal, and chemists who have analyzed its poison as far as possible are of the opinion that it possesses precisely the same qualities as prussic acid. Persons have been known to walk out of their houses on the briefest sort of an errand and to have been found dead five minutes afterwards from the effects of the tiger-snake bite.

"The Government of Australia has a standing order of $5,000, or a thousand pounds, which is nearly the same thing, to be given to any one who may discover a remedy for the bite of a tiger snake. A man named Underwood, so I have been told, once discovered the successful antidote, and proved its efficacy by allowing himself to be bit by the deadly reptile and incurring no evil effects from it. He wanted £2,000 for his secret, however, which the colonial authorities refused to pay. One day while drunk Underwood was giving an exhibition and allowed two tiger snakes to bite him. In his maudlin state he had forgotten where he had laid the bottle containing the antidote and he died in a few moments, his secret perishing with him."

Ball Lightning.

The occurrence of what is known as ball lightning is so rare that every instance of it is of some interest. The London Lancet lately described a narrow escape from death by this form of lightning, which was experienced by a distinguished surgeon of Louvain who had gone to visit a patient in a neighboring town. He was overtaken by a thunderstorm, and what he described as a ball of fire descended upon and rendered him for some time unconscious.

On coming to himself he found that the cloth of the umbrella which he had been holding was completely burned off its steel framework, the metal being twisted into every shape. He attributes his safety to the circumstance that the umbrella has a wooden handle; had it been of metal he must have been instantaneously killed.

THE FARM.

Qualifications of the Dairyman.

Much has been said and written about the best cow for the dairyman, her points shape, etc., but we do not hear often of what manner of clay the dairyman himself should be fashioned. As the dairyman no less than the dairy cow is essential to the prosecution of successful dairy business, the man himself should receive as much consideration as the cow.

We do not expect to find a perfectly ideal man, any more than an ideal cow; but perhaps the nearer perfection is reached in either case the better for dairy enterprises. The dairyman should be an exact man. He must drop all mere "guess work." Guessing too often proves very expensive. The book and pencil should be held in constant requisition. Accounts are as important and necessary to the dairyman as to the banker or merchant. Exactness should apply to every detail. Having formulated a good ration for a particular cow, let the same amount by weight or measure be fed to her regularly at each feed. Always feed and water at the same hours as far as possible. A dairyman near here boasts that if he should enter his cow stable ten minutes before time for watering, not a cow would rise from the floor, but on the arrival of the proper hour every cow would promptly jump up upon appearance of the attendant. This is certainly a good illustration of what strict adherence to method will do.

Next, the dairyman must be a neat man. It is a positive fact that good milk and butter cannot be produced except perfect cleanliness is observed from first to last, and cleanliness means that the milk must be exempt from foul odors as well as from the presence of any foreign matter whatsoever. Milk will surely be tainted unless the air of the cow barn is kept sweet and wholesome. Especially in hot weather is ventilation necessary and the liberal use of absorbents, such as plaster and dry earth, to take in impure gases that are sure to injure the milk.

The dairyman should be very watchful and quick to observe any symptoms that denote lack of thrift and health among his cows. Oftentimes a slight disability, if not noticed and checked at once, soon develops into diseases that may baffle all skill to effect a cure. In other words, "a stitch in time saves nine."

Patience and perseverance are further attributes of the ideal dairyman. A man must trample his temper beneath his feet, and never indulge in harsh measures, whether provoked or unprovoked, in the treatment of a milch cow, for severity and ebullitions of anger are sure to make their effects plainly visible in the yield of milk. Dairy cows are nervous and high strung and will not stand the same handling that might be accorded to an ox or a mule. Perseverance means to the dairyman constant pressing forward, breeding up his herd, increasing from year to year the average production of milk and butter per cow, studying details and conditions so that he is more and more a master of his business as the years roll on.

Lastly, business ability may be mentioned as by no means least of the essentials to success in dairying. A man may understand the whole process of butter manufacture; but what matters it, if he does not possess the faculty of selling same in a good market to appreciative customers? Good business principles include buying grains and feeding stuffs in quantity at wholesale when prices are low, in keeping only the most productive stock, and allowing no wastes of either manure or feed.

Why Stone Heaps Kill Trees.

The commonly observed fact that a pile of stones around a tree is sure death to it is thus explained by American Cultivator: There are a variety of causes. Stone heaps make a harbor for mice, which burrow in the loose soil under the heap, and bark the trees under shelter of the stones. Apple and pear trees are often destroyed thus—in fact, nearly all kinds of trees, when surrounded by stone heaps, are sure to be more or less denuded of their bark. But a pile of stones around an oak or a butternut is usually fatal to it if kept two or three years, though the bark of these trees is never eaten by mice. The reason in this case is that the stones make a mulch around the trees, encouraging the growth of roots in warm weather close to the surface of the ground, but in winter the stone heap is no protection against deep freezing, and the destruction of of the tender, succulent roots of the tree near the surface seriously injures it. The repetition of this process three or four years in succession usually finishes the tree.

Value of Pedigree.

A man should take the pedigree of his stock and study it well and if he finds there is good material back of it it is best to keep it, if he finds it is inferior he must weed it out and we must all be not only good dairymen but good agriculturists to understand that word "weed." It applies not only to the garden but to the stable and cattle as well as everything else on the farm. So we see there is an actual money value in pedigree. We shall find that the man who will study it and will take a pedigree bull and place that animal at the head of his herd, will in time build it up and will strengthen every animal therein. If he will take the offspring of that animal and breed them back to him fixing his type on the second generation of calves and going still further search for a pedigree rich in milk production and breed these cows on that second animal he will find he has indeed struck a mine of wealth.

The Private Dairy.

There is no issue nor can there be any between good butter made on the farm, and that made in the associative creamery. The true issue is against poor butter everywhere, poor cows, ignorance and ill considered methods, whether in the creamery or on the farm, and the consequent waste of labor and profit in either.