THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

H. M. S. Nymph has been ordered to proceed from Victoria, B. C., to Behring sea, and H. M. S. Porpoise is expected also to be ordered thither.

Mayor McShane, of Montreal, who is a devoted Roman Catholic, will lay the corner-stone of the new Methodist church at Point St. Charles.

The Anglican synod of the Diocese of Montreal has passed a resolution allowing women to vote at vestry meetings.

It is announced that the Empire Loan and Investment Company, of London, Ont., has transferred its business to the Dominion Savings and Loan Company.

It is reported that the wholesale millinery firm of John McLean & Co., of Montreal, has decided to go into liquidation. It is expected that the firm will pay dollar for dollar. The stock is valued at $200,000.

The Toronto Methodist Conference appointed a committee to consider the proposition of Rev. Hugh Johnston, B. D., to establish an Order of Deaconesses in connection with the Church.

Mr. Michael Davitt, who was interviewed in Victoria, B. C., expressed the opinion that Lord Mountstephen will be the next Governor-General of Canada.

The lady students and ex-students of the University of Toronto have petitioned the senate and trustees of that institution as well as the Governor in Council asking for an increase in the rights allowed them.

Major McShane presided on Saturday at the opening of the new Baron de Hirsch Institute in Montreal. The institute arose out of a gift of 20,000 made by the famous Hebrew philanthropist to the Young Men's Hebrew Society of the city.

The Gloucester, Mass., mackerel fishermen have had a light catch this season, even bigger than last year. They say there are plenty of fish off Nova Scotia, but they keep close to shore.

The City Clerk of Hamilton has received word from the Ontario Government that the petition of the corporation to annex Barton has be n granted. Hamilton will in consequence have to create an eighth ward.

Notwithstanding the care of the Dominion police entrusted with the watch over the grave of the late Premier, relic-hunters have already stolen most of the flowers and floral designs and committed other acts of vandalism.

Rev. S. H. Kellogg, D.D., in a lecture the other night in Toronto on "Thoughts suggested by the Present Persecution of the Jews in Russia," said that no matter into what country the Jews might go they would be persecuted until they repented.

There are rumours afloat to the effect that Lady Macdonald will be raised to the peerage as a recognition of Sir John Macdonald's services to the empire, and that Mr. Hugh John, who he goes to England at the close of the session to return his father's insignia of the Bath, will be knighted.

Albern J. Brown, a sleeping car conductor on the Canadian Pacific railway running between Montreal and Boston, has been arrested by the United States authorities on a charge of smuggling. It is stated that during the past two years Brown has defrauded the United States Treasury to the amount of one hundred thousand dollars.

The Sir John Macdonald national memorial committee met at Kingston on Friday and decided to invite contributions to the fund from Canadians throughout the British Empire and in the United States. Committees will be formed in the large cities in Europe and America to undertake the work of receiving subscriptions.

At the general assembly meeting of the Presbyterian Church, the question of establishing a common collective course for the benefit of workers in the mission field was warmly debated, the assembly being about evenly divided as to the feasibility of the scheme. By a close vote the question was referred to the different presbyteries for an opinion. The report of the Sabbath Schools of the church was of a very encouraging nature. A resolution in favour of prohibition was carried. Rev. Ephraim Scott of New Glasgow was appointed editor of the The Presbyterian Record, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of Mr. A. Croil. Montreal was decided upon as the next place of meeting.

UNITED STATES.

Lightning followed a line of gilt down the organ in a Methodist church at Belpre, Ohio, and burned out only the flashy figures.

Mr. Samuel Mather of Cleveland, O., has given $75,000 to the Western Reserve University for its college for women.

Contracts have been awarded for the erection of the World's Fair horticultural building in Chicago at a cost of $201,299.

An electric car in St. Paul, Minn., while passing the end of a bridge in a heavy gale recently, was struck by lightning. The car was set on fire and the machinery rendered useless. Not one of the passengers was injured.

The international postal congress will meet next month in Washington in 1897.

The heaviest rainfalls in 30 years are being experienced in Nebraska.

The wheat harvest in Oklahoma is all in and is considered good.

The estimated damage by the late storm in Kansas is $500,000.

There is a clergyman in New Mexico who goes by the name of Rev. Innocent Wolf.

The College of New Jersey has received in gifts during the year more than $400,000.

Cholera has broken out with great severity in the neighborhood of Waterloo, Iowa.

Peter Most, the anarchist, has been taken to penitentiary, where he will serve one year for unlawful talk.

The Republican Convention at Columbus, Ohio, nominated McKinsey for Governor by acclamation.

Every business house in Seabright, N.J., has been destroyed by fire and 150 families are homeless.

Up to the 16th inst. $33,596.50 had been subscribed to the fund for a monument to the late Gen. Sherman.

The next meeting of the Grand Division of Railway Telegraphers will be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., in June, 1892.

The famous Anaconda mine, Cal., has been sold to an English syndicate for $25,000,000.

Twenty-five deaths occurred in New York and thirteen in Boston, from sunstroke, last week.

The United States Government is said to be endeavoring to secure Samana Bay, West Indies, as a naval coaling station.

A cyclone in the neighborhood of Kansas City did terrible damage on Friday and many lives were lost.

Large settlements in Minnesota are reported to be doing a thriving business in smuggling farm products from Canada.

Such serious charges have been made against the management of the New York Life Insurance Company that an investigation by the State authorities is considered inevitable.

Last week in New York Miss Elaine Goodale, the well-known authoress, was married to Dr. Charles Alexander Eastman, a Sioux Indian.

The United States Treasurer's statement shows that the cash balance is $41,445,000. The net cash balance is $1,235,000, which is the lowest figure yet reached.

H. Victor Newcombe, a New York millionaire, noted for his boldness in Wall street speculations, has been committed to a lunatic asylum.

There is immense suffering amongst the misguided people who flocked in crowds to Father Mollinger's chapel in Pittsburg, Pa., in the hope of being miraculously cured.

A New York despatch says the board of walking delegates and the Lumber Trade Association have effected, it is hoped, a lasting peace, and all "scab" lumber will be handled by union men.

Henry C. Fanning, the engineer who was found guilty of the murder of his mistress Emily Taylor, by cutting her throat in the streets of New York, has been sentenced to be electrocuted during the week of July 27.

It has been decided by the railway companies in the United States to charge full freight rates on goods for the Chicago World Fair, but the property will be returned free after the exposition.

As the result of a sermon preached by Rev. Dr. Orradine, of the Centenary Methodist Episcopal church in St. Louis, Mo., against the wearing of jewellery his congregation, a very wealthy one, surrendered trinkets to the value of one thousand dollars.

OUR INDIAN POPULATION.

Some Interesting Particulars About Their Numbers and Their Nature it.

The confederation of the provinces in 1867 and the subsequent absorption of British Columbia and intervening Hudson's Bay country into the Dominion brought under one central management the affairs of a large Indian population in various stages of savagery and civilization. Many of the Indians of the older provinces were rapidly reaching the point where the line divided them from other citizens becomes indistinct and gradually vanishes; while in the newly acquired territory were tribes as ignorant of our ways as the natives whom Cartier found in the lodges of Hochelaga. In the older settlement parts of the country there had been considerable intermingling of the exotic and indigenous races, and heredity was helping environment in the work of assimilation. Indeed, the great difference between the Indians of the provinces and the other dwellers therein may be said to consist in that a greater proportion of the former act on the principle of letting the morrow always care for itself. The report of the Indian Department for 1890 describes them as "being, as a rule, self-supporting." The policy of the department, we are told, is based on the theory that "if a man will not work neither shall he eat." What a pity the rule could not be made absolute and general!

These Indians have at their credit in the hands of the Government funds derived from the sale of surplus land, timber, &c., and rent of land leased, amounting to very nearly three millions and half. The millions belong to the Ontario bands. Few of those in question had much land or valuables to dispose of, and in the provinces further east care was taken not to unduly burden the native estates. The interest on the trust fund, which is at four, five, and six per cent., amounted last year to $262,257.70 and the collections on the same account to $115,710.44. No appropriations are made from the capital sum except for works of a permanent character. The interest is charged with the cost of management, medical attendance, works of a temporary nature, and a share of the educational expenses; but it is supplemented by an annual vote from the public chest of upward of $50,000, about $24,000 of which goes to education, $16,000 to pay annuities under treaty in Ontario, and over $4,000 in the relief of Indians without funds in Quebec. Only $800 of it is required for a similar purpose in Ontario. This parliamentary appropriation, with their share of the cost of running the Indian bureau at Ottawa, marks the extent to which the same thirty thousand Indians in Ontario and Quebec are a drain on the Federal exchequer. The interest money remaining after certain proportions have been set aside for the fixed charges just specified is equally divided among the members of the different bands in the ratio in which the bands share in the capital.

The Indian population of Ontario is returned at 17,779. But they are not all the descendants of native Indians, for Canada had an influx of red as well as white loyalists. The famous Six Nations of the Mohawk valley, who fought on the side of King George, thought it best to go north with the flag of Britain and under the great seal they were given a tract of excellent land, six miles in depth on each side of the Grand River, extending from the head of that stream to its entrance into Lake Erie, we are told, comprising 674,928 acres. They have increased and multiplied, and are now a prosperous community of 3,523 souls, owing about one-third of the total trust fund. But though they have lived for generations in the centre of a Christian community that appears to be constantly moved by a great desire to rend the veil of pagan darkness which shrouds Quebec, 631 of these Indians are officially classed as pagans. They have still their harvest festivals and their fantastic rites; and will the schools and churches stand the "Long House," where once a year is offered the sacrifice of a snow-white dog.

The other principal tribes in this province are the Ojibbewas, Ottawas, Oneidas, Algonquins, Mohawks, Mississagis, and Delawares. The Oneidas and Mohawks are akin to the Six Nations, and the Delawares are the descendants of a colony of Indian converts to Moravianism, who migrated from the United States near the close of the eighteenth century and took up their abode on lands set apart for them by the Canadian Government. A few hundreds of the Ontario Indians are still nomadic. The some 17,000 who enjoy 18,681 habitations had about 65,000 acres of land under cultivation in 1889. In that year, though the harvest was light, they raise 277,935 bushels of grain, 39,561 bushels of potatoes, and 7,628 tons of hay. Their other industries were valued at $182,521. Comfortable houses, substantial out-buildings, improved machinery, and well-conditioned stock are no longer unusual with the Indians of Ontario; and they have their quota of prudent husbandmen, the fruits of whose labors have won prizes at provincial fairs. The nomadic Indians are mainly Ojibbewas living north of Lakes Huron and Superior, in a country which is still largely a primeval wild. Here they lead their old time life, finding in forest and stream sufficient for the day. Over 9,000 of the Ontario Indians are Protestants, about 6,500 are Catholics, 800 are classed as pagans, and the religion of upward of 1,300 is marked "unknown." There are seventy-four schools in operation last year, with 1,824 children on the rolls and an average attendance of 1,004. Twenty of these schools are Catholic, thirty-two Protestant, and twenty-two undenominational. Several of the teachers are Indians. There are four industrial schools—three Protestant and one Catholic—with an average attendance of 390.

In the Province of Quebec there are 13,600 Indians, nearly one-half of whom still live the life of nomads in the almost uncharacted-ed country to the north of the settled line along the Ottawa and St. Lawrence. The patrimony of the Quebec Indians is not nearly so extensive as is that of their Ontario kinsmen, and much of the land is far from being as fertile; but from the 9,000 acres which those who had permanent dwelling places cultivated in 1889 they garnered 50,655 bushels of grain, 21,657 bushels of potatoes, and 2,750 tons of hay. Their other industries were valued at $183,165—a sum proportionately much in excess of that derived from similar sources by the Indians of Ontario. Many of the Indians permanently located depend largely on hunting and trapping for a livelihood, and farm on a very small scale. That they are not, however, intrinsically infirm for full labor is proved by the fact that the Algonquins of the county of Ottawa, who still give a deal of time to the chase, did much work last year at road and bridge making on their reserve. Contracts were given to certain of the Indians, who undertook to employ only Indian labor. The work was done quite satisfactorily and paid for from the funds of the band held in trust by the Government. The Iroquois of Caughnawaga and St. Regis—somewhat calliciez remnants of the old Six Nation confederacy, dubbed Iroquois by the French—the Hurons of Lorette, and the Abenakis of Becancour and St. Francois du Lac are the most advanced of the Indians of Quebec. Very faint indeed is the line dividing them from other citizens. Many of them evince a decided bent for handicrafts, and their evenings from the manufacture and sale of useful and fancy wares are considerable. It is absurd to expect every Indian to become a sod tiller. They have their peculiar bents just like other peoples. The small band of Quebec Armalecites, who disposed of their land some years ago and live partly as hunters and partly as artificers, have, probably, no more aptitude for agriculture than those of our own race who prefer the factory to the farm. Nothing has been done toward the training of the Quebec Indians in manual arts, though the question of establishing industrial schools in their midst has been frequently broached. There are, according to the official returns, only nineteen Indian day schools in Quebec, five Protestant and fourteen Catholic. They have 516 pupils enrolled and an average attendance of 291. Four hundred and thirty-seven is given as the number of Protestants, and over 6,000 are placed under the heading "religion unknown," but it may be safely said that, with the exception of very few more than the 437, the Indians of Quebec cling to the faith delivered to their ancestors by the Catholic missionaries of France.

The native race is thinly scattered over the eastern maritime provinces. There are 2,428 Micmacs in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island, and 1,569 Micmacs and Amalecites in New Brunswick. These tribes are branches of the Algonquin family. The French brought them Christianity, and they have kept the faith. After the final cession of the country to England settlement went on without any attention being given to the straggling Indians; but in time small quantities of land were here and there set apart for them. They have about 4,000 acres under cultivation and in 1889 they raised 5,714 bushels of grain, 18,889 bushels of potatoes, and 2,091 tons of hay. Their other industries were valued at $32,250. Like other people down by the sea, some of the Indians prefer fishing to farming, while others roam about in gypsy fashion, earning their bread by the cunning of their hands. The Micmac seems to be by nature an expert cooper and basket maker. They have twelve day schools—all Catholic—at which 241 pupils were entered last year. The average attendance was 119. The establishment of an industrial school has been suggested but no step has as yet been taken in that direction. These Indians are an unobtrusive people, and they are as industrious as can be expected in view of the circumstances to which they have been subjected. They cost the country in 1889-90 $15,225.34.

The entry of British Columbia into the Dominion added to Canada's population some 35,500 Indians, ranging as to social advancement all the way from the "superior race" of Shuswhaps to the Ahts, whom Dr. Powell, in his report of 1873, describes as "a nation of savages." Catholic, Methodist, and Church of England missionaries were working among them, and churches and missions and convents and schools had been established long before the civil authorities gave thought to the natives. Dr. Powell spoke very highly of the character and general condition of the Indians of the interior, but those of the coast he describes as having been corrupted and depraved by "the lower grades of the white race" with whom they came in contact. None of them, however, seem to have been, even when left to themselves, very high-toned moralists. They developed a more elastic system of changing spouses than is afforded by the Chicago courts; and they have as decided a penchant for gambling as the members of a select baccarat club. But they appear to have been always very good workers, not afraid of labor in any form, and able to take a hand at whatever offered. Twenty years ago they were spoken of as "large consumers of the general revenue," and the exports of furs and fish oils were credited "nearly, if not all," to the Indians. The departmental report for 1890 tells us that their course is still marked by "manly independence, intelligent enterprise, and unflagging industry." They engage in farming and fruit culture, fishing and fish canning, hunting and trappings, and general work. They are producers and consumers on a large scale, and their personal property is valued at nearly a million dollars. The houses of those of them who live on the northwest coast are described as "superior to the habitations of fairly well-to-do white people," and "flower gardens, house plants, and in some cases luxurious and ornamental articles of furniture make their homes very attractive." Good work has been done by the missionaries in elevating the moral tone of the natives, and the labors of the Catholic priests have been especially fruitful in beneficial results. Speaking of a most impressive religious celebration held by Bishop Durieu, "At which over a thousand Indians of different tribes were assembled," the Indian Superintendent for British Columbia, in his report for 1890, states that "It would have been impossible to find any such concourse of people more orderly and devotional than were these Indians, gathered together from distant places, who doubtless years ago came in contact but to war with one another, and who, not so long since, were imbued with the most cruel and heathenish superstitions." Of the nearly 24,000 Indians who live within the nine agencies of British Columbia, 5,242 are Protestants, 6,264 are heathen, and the remainder are Catholics. The others inhabit regions which have not yet been trespassed upon by census enumerators.

The Government has established and maintains four industrial boarding schools in this province, three of which are under the auspices of the Catholic Church. There are twelve ordinary schools—eight of which are Protestant—supported by the Indian Department. The total cost to the Federal exchequer of the British Columbia Indians was $102,954.44 last year, $31,943.21 of which was expended in the construction and maintenance of industrial schools. Previous to the purchase of its monopoly and the accession of the country to Canada, the Hudson's Bay Company were the actual rulers of the territory stretching from Lake Superior to the Rocky Mountains. Whatever tricks of trade were indulged by individuals at the expense of the unsophisticated natives, tradition says they were many and very fraudulent—the company succeeded in securing the good will of the Indians. But with the passing away of the dominion of the traders many events occurred to disturb the mind of the red man. Louis Riel made his first attempt at rebellion by leading an armed resistance to the establishment of a provisional government on the banks of the Red River; the small white population was suddenly augmented from the east; from the south came a flow of fire water, which in the words of old Crowfoot, was killing his people fast; and on the plains the buffalo was disappearing with a rapidity which pointed to speedy extinction. The Government lost no time in grappling with the Indian problem thus thrust upon it. The labors of the missionaries did much to smooth the way for the coming in of the civil power. No difficulties worth speaking of were met with in negotiating with the Indians, and between 1870 and 1877 seven treaties were made with the Saulteaux Indians of the Ojibbewas of old Canada), the Piegans, the Crees, the Bloods, and the Blackfeet. A corps of mounted police was formed, Indian agents were appointed, and a branch Indian office was established in the centre of the new country. By the treaties the Indians relinquished their right and title to the territory in consideration of the perpetual payment of $5 a head to every man, woman, and child; the payment of $25 a year to each chief and $15 a year to each deputy or councillor, together with official clothing, flags, medals, &c.; the allotment of reservations of land in the proportion generally of one square mile to a family of five; and the supplying of the requisite implements, cattle, seed, &c., to enable the Indians to make a beginning of farming. The Government, at the earnest request of the Indians, covenanted to prevent the sale of intoxicants on reservations and to establish and maintain schools. The Indians selected their lands, and reservations were made for the different bands in the localities in which they had been in the habit of living. Most of them seemed to understand that the pressure of events made a change in their mode of life a necessity. Some of them, in what is now the province of Manitoba, had made beginnings, lived in houses and planted garden plots; but as you went west the attempts at agriculture grew ruder and rarer, though there was evidence everywhere that the red man was becoming gradually seized of the conviction that he would have to look more and more to his mother earth for subsistence. In 1878 the Hon. David Laird, then at the head of the Territorial Indian Office, reported that "if it were possible to employ a few good, practical men to aid and instruct the Indians at seed time," he was "of the opinion that most of the bands on the Saskatchewan would soon be able to raise sufficient crops to meet their most pressing wants." In the following year agriculturists were sent into the country to conduct farms which would serve as models for the Indians; but this system was not productive of very beneficial results, and, instead of conducting model farms, the farming instructors now devote their time to superintending and directing the work of the Indians. The latter has proved to be the better system. A religious system of education was adopted and has been adhered to with good results.

The first break in the smooth flow of Indian affairs in the Canadian Northwest was occasioned by Riel's second, and to him fatal, rebellion. It was not, it must be borne in mind, strictly speaking an Indian uprising. The half breeds and their leaders tried to rouse the whole Indian population of the Territories to arms; but though the two peoples are bound by many ties, they were only in part successful. Several of the bands preferred quiet to war, and others were kept in the paths of peace by the missionaries, two of whom—Father Lacombe and Scollen—were specially mentioned in this regard in the report of the Indian Department for 1885. Without passing in review the details of departmental management, it is clear that the participation of the Indians in the rebellion was caused by influences working from without rather than from within the lands. The trouble was but of short duration, and all traces of it were quickly wiped out. The leaders in the perpetration of savage murders were executed, and others of the Indians whose blood-guiltiness was less in degree were punished. Affairs took again their normal course.

In Manitoba and the Territories there are about 52,000 Indians. Nearly half of them live in the far north; no treaties have yet been made with them, and they are outside the jurisdiction of the department. The official report deals only with the other half, and it divides them, as to religion thus: 3,459 Catholics, 8,086 Protestants, 11,666 pagans, and 2,632 of unknown faith. A careful enumeration would probably somewhat change these figures, but they are sufficiently accurate to convey a general idea of the religious condition of the Indians. There were ninety-nine day schools in operation last year, seventy-two of which were Protestant and twenty-seven Catholic. The Government paid the salaries of the teachers, in whole or in part, and contributed per capita allowances to six Catholic and ten Protestant boarding schools. Two industrial schools have been established and are wholly maintained by the Government, under the direction of a Catholic and a Protestant clergyman respectively. Two Catholic and one Protestant school outside treaty limits receive aid from the Government. There were 2,000 children enrolled at the different schools last year, and the average attendance was 1,162. The day schools cost the Government last year $59,031.75, and the industrial and boarding schools $126,347.30. The total expenditure in connection with the Indians of Manitoba and the Territories in 1889-90 was $940,261.72. Of this amount $356,361.71 went for rations and clothing, $129,627 to pay annuities, $79,143.19 for agricultural implements, seed, cattle, and the running of farms, $6,716.23 for grist mills, $3,059.08 to the Sioux—about 1,000 who came across the border some years ago—and $187,975.55 to pay expenses of management, &c. These Indians had 11,959 acres of land under cultivation, and broke up 1,174 acres of new land in 1889. They raised, though the year was not a fat one, 43,051 bushels of grain, 63,628 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables, and 17,887 tons of hay. Their individual earnings from other sources aggregated nearly a quarter of a million dollars. The Indian Superintendent for Manitoba, in his report for last year, felt called upon "to congratulate the department upon the general prosperity and contentment prevailing among the different bands," and, in referring to Indian affairs in the Territories, the Superintendent-General tells us in his report for 1889-90 that the eventual transforming of the wanderers of the plains into self-supporting members of the commonwealth has been "removed from the path of uncertainty." The large country in question is effectually guarded by corps of 1,000 mounted police and the Commissioner of that force states in his report for 1887 that, with the exception of the Bloods, the Indians behave "remarkably well."

The Indians of Canada are not dying out. If statistics can be relied upon they are increasing. Their number is now put at 122,585. In 1889-90 they cost this country $1,178,446.16, upward of $70,000 of which was required to meet the expenses of the general management of their affairs at Ottawa. In addition to the Parliamentary appropriation $131,174.31 of the trust fund was expended.

J. A. J. McKENNA.

Telegraph Wires and Drought.

To the objections that telephone wires disfigure the streets and constitute a serious obstruction in case of fire, thereby endangering property and life, this further fault must be added that they tend to produce drought. At least so says Prof. Wiggins. In a recent letter to the Ottawa *Journal* this high authority charges "telegraph wires, telephone wires, and wire fences" with being the cause of the unusual drought which this province has experienced this spring and summer. He argues that thunderstorms being caused by electricity isolated in a cloud, and the wires in question being conductors of the subtle fluid the clouds cannot pass over them without being robbed of their electricity which means that they shall either collapse or disperse. Says he, "So long as the cloud is permitted to remain its electric energy, so long will it run on the air current over the dry country, and water the parched ground beneath. Two agents only will deplete it of its force lightning which serves the electricity to escape, and, the conductor. The former will act only when it is up to power; but the cloud passes over a single electric wire and in five minutes it will either collapse or disperse it." Prof. Wiggins does not explain however, how it happened that about forty years ago, before the country was netted over with "telegraph wires, telephone wires, and wire fences," the month of May was quite as dry as the one just brought which we have just passed; nor does he explain why it is that thunderstorms coming from the east, and passing over the city of Toronto with its thousands of wires, should be less heavy in the city than several miles to the west. If "a single electric wire could do the mischief he claims how is it possible the storm succeeded in getting beyond the limits of the city at all? Until a few facts of this kind are satisfactorily accounted for Prof. Wiggins will have to excuse common people if they refuse to accept his novel theory for the existence of droughts.

Members of a hesitating club should always be true to its scullers.

The effort being made in certain quarters to have all vessels interdicted from engaging in the cattle export trade which are not properly provided with the latest approved means for the comfort and safety of the animals while on board ship, is one that deserves the hearty support of every Canadian who desires to see our cattle trade placed upon a secure basis. Only the other day some nine head, one report says four, succumbed to the heat while on the lower lake between Montreal and Quebec. Certainly the day was warm and the cattle very fat, being "distillers," but had the ship been provided with steam fans which are found on all vessels engaging in the regular trade, and which are now regarded as essential to a properequipment, the loss would no doubt have been greatly reduced if not altogether avoided. Meantime until government action shall have been taken much could be accomplished by the underwriters if they would agree together to refuse insurance to all cattle shipped on vessels not properly fitted up for the trade.

How any person claiming to possess an average amount of the human sentiment could oppose a bill to prohibit children under eleven years of age from working in factories, is difficult to conceive. And yet it would appear that of 388 members of the British house of parliament who were present and voted on Mr. Buxton's amendment to the factory bill 186 opposed the measure to limit the age to eleven years. It is a satisfaction to know that they were outvoted and that by the operation of the law 150,000 to 200,000 children in the kingdom now employed in the manufacturing districts as half-timers will be freed from their youthful bondage. This reform, as Sir J. E. Gorst explains, only brings England into harmony with other European nations on this point, the only point, by the way, in which she is behind the other nations. The Government having opposed the amendment were again defeated, an experience to which they must be getting somewhat familiar this session.

An incident that may lead to unpleasant consequences so far as the chief actor is concerned is reported from Port au Prince, Hayti. President Hippolyte who has recently instituted a perfect reign of terror having been remonstrated with by the English, French and German consuls for forcibly entering the Mexican consulate and dragging therefrom certain political enemies whom he executed, angrily demanded, "Is this the way you talk to me, the President of the country?" and then turning on his heel left the room. This disrespectful conduct the consuls have interpreted as an insult to their governments and though the President has apologized the foreign and English representatives declare their intention to report the affair to their respective masters. It may be urged in extenuation of Hippolyte's offence that his mind is at present slightly unbalanced, a doubtful plea and one that makes it none the less necessary that he should be looked after. To allow a madman to continue such wholesale slaughter as Hippolyte has been carrying on—scores of men being daily executed in the squares and streets of the city—would be a disgrace to the whole family of civilized nations.

An enterprise in which our neighbors are deeply interested has just been started in Russia. According to the Washington correspondent of the New *York Tribune* the authorities at the capital have been officially informed from Berlin that an organization known as the Russian Bacon Company has acquired a valuable concession from the Russian government whereby it is enabled to operate on particularly advantageous terms the slaughter house and curing factory at Grinza. The factory which was erected by the Russian government is capable of handling 3,000 hogs a week. By providing the Company with a quick transit from Grinza to the Baltic sea the bacon can be delivered at English and Scotch ports in ten days from the factory and at an expense less than the cost of transit from Chicago to Liverpool. The feature which gives the Russian company their advantage over the American curers is that owing to the time of transit being so much shorter the bacon can be mild cured which it is said secures for it in the British market a much higher value. It will thus be seen that our cousins have reason to feel alarmed over the prospect, especially they of Cincinnati and Chicago.

Dyspepsia

Intense Suffering for 8 years—Restored to Perfect Health.

Few people have suffered more severely from dyspepsia than Mr. E. A. McMahon, a well known grocer of Staunton, Va. He says: "Before 1878 I was in excellent health, weighing over 200 pounds. In that year an ailment developed into acute dyspepsia, and soon I was reduced to 122 pounds, suffering burning sensations in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nausea, and indigestion. I could not sleep, lost all heart in my work, had fits of melancholia, and for days at a time I would have welcomed death. I became morose, sullen and irritable, and for eight years life was a burden. I tried many physicians and many remedies. One day a workman employed by me suggested that I take Hood's Sarsaparilla, as it had cured his wife of dyspepsia. I did so, and before taking the whole of a bottle I began to feel like a new man. The terrible pains to which I had been subjected, ceased, the palpitation of the heart subsided, my stomach became easier, nausea disappeared, and my entire system began to tone up. With returning strength came activity of mind and body. Before the fifth bottle was taken I had regained my former weight and natural condition. I am today well and I ascribe it to taking Hood's Sarsaparilla."

Intense Suffering 8 Years

N.B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

"August Flower"

Perhaps you do not believe these statements concerning Green's August Flower. Well, we can't make you. We can't force conviction into your head or medicine into your throat. We don't want to. The money is yours, and the misery is yours; and until you are willing to believe, and spend the one for the relief of the other, they will stay so. John H. Foster, 1122 Brown Street Philadelphia, says: "My wife is a little Scotch woman, thirty years of age and of a naturally delicate disposition. For five or six years past she has been suffering from Dyspepsia. She became so bad at last that she could not sit down to a meal but she had to vomit it as soon as she had eaten it. Two bottles of your August Flower have cured her, after many doctors failed. She can now eat anything, and enjoy it; and as for Dyspepsia, she does not know that she ever had it."

Doubting Thomas.

Vomit Every Meal.

What Teas are Made Of.

The principal element in the composition of a tear, as may readily be supposed, is water. The other elements are salt, soda, phosphate of lime, phosphate of soda and mucus, each in small proportions. A dried tear seen through a microscope of good average power represents a peculiar appearance. The water, after evaporation, leaves behind it the saline ingredients, which amalgamate and form themselves into lengthened cross lines, and look like a number of minute fish hooks. The make up is just the same whether the tears are for joy or grief. The discharge of tears from the lachrymal glands is not occasional or accidental, as is commonly supposed, but continuous. It goes on both day and night—though less abundantly at night—through the "conduits," and spreads equally over the surface of the lids. After serving its purpose the flow is carried away by two little drains, called the "lachrymal points," situated in that corner of each eye nearest the nose, into which they run.

Since 1868, the year in which freedom of worship was guaranteed to Protestants, 12,600 citizens of Spain have left the Roman Catholic church. The Spanish Protestants have 120 houses of worship, 100 schools with 160 teachers and 6,000 pupils, 60 pastors and 40 evangelists, six church papers, three orphanages, and two hospitals. A large number of Protestant periodicals, printed in Spain, are sent regularly to Mexico, Chili and Argentine.

ST. JACOBS OIL

TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT REMEDY FOR PAIN

SPRAINS, STRAINS, INJURIES.

It is an erroneous idea to suppose that great force is required to produce a strain or sprain. There are so many delicate muscles and ligaments which hold together the ankle and foot and direct the vehicle of locomotion, that a very slight thing often causes not only a very painful, but a very serious sprain, which St. Jacobs Oil will cure.

SURELY AND PERFECTLY.

Weak Spots.—A large number of cases of reported of accidents to the ankle or foot, more than to all the rest of the body. The knee is also a very delicate centre of action, and, injuries thereto very frequently result in acute pain, enlargements, stiffness and sometimes permanent stiffness, unless St. Jacobs Oil prevents, and its

BEST CURES ARE CHRONIC CASES.

Definition.—Sprain or strain is to weaken, as a joint or muscle, by sudden and excessive exertion; to stretch muscles or ligaments without dislocation, and St. Jacobs Oil cures

EASILY AND WITHOUT RECURRENCE.

Treatment.—Bathe with St. Jacobs Oil freely and thoroughly the part affected. Protect the body from cold and draft.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

BLEW GREAT GUNS.

And Shook up Great Steamships Like Cockle Shells.

Two ocean steamships which arrived the other day from Europe—the Fulda and the Fust Bismarck—encountered a severe hurricane off the Grand Banks. The seas were so high that the officers of the Fulda were compelled to make use of bags of oil, which they hung over the bows and sides of the ship. The oil served to break the roughness of the waves, which from the time the hurricane set in ran very high and swept the decks of the Fulda from stem to stern. The vessel sustained no damage.

The Furst Bismarck encountered the hurricane just east of the banks and for twenty-six hours, beginning early in the morning of the 10th, she was tossed about like an egg-shell. Her engines had to be slowed down and it was hard work to keep her head to the wind, which blew with terrific force. The Furst Bismarck did not use any oil as did the Fulda, but escaped any material damage beyond a general washing of the decks and the carrying away of all loose articles.

CAPTAIN ALBERTS, OF THE FURST BISMARCK, SAID

that on the morning of the 8th between latitude 49.17 and longitude 25.2 they encountered a storm which in some respects was unlike anything he ever saw in all his experience. He said: "To describe it would be impossible. When we first saw the storm approaching it was a grand sight. There was a spray above the water's surface that was fully fifty feet in height.

"The storm came from west northwest and continued from the same direction for two days. On the 10th and 11th it changed to west southwest. On the morning of the 11th at three a.m. we sighted two large icebergs and later on sighted a Bremen Lloyd steamship. We lost fully fifteen hours. The average distance was 17.5 miles per hour, making the voyage in seven days and five hours. There were no accidents aboard."

CAPTAIN R. RINGK OF THE FULDA

said that "on the 8th in forty-four degrees and fifty-eight north latitude at ten o'clock in the evening we had an overcast, gloomy sky with a terrible wind blowing from the east. The sea was rolling very high. In the morning there was a dead calm and the weather was delightful. Then again at eight the storm arose. This continued for four days. On the 9th, at five o'clock in the morning, there was a dead calm and then suddenly the storm sprang up from the south, going to the south west and west southwest. The wind was blowing at a terrific rate and the sea was a boiling mass of foam and spray. It was so dense that it prevented us from seeing ahead. The vessel labored very heavily and took an enormous amount of water on board. At six o'clock on the same morning

"WE USED THE OIL BAGS

with great success. At noon the storm subsided very rapidly. We had one life-boat destroyed and some of the vessel's awnings blown away. Shortly after noon we sighted a wreck, which we supposed to be a bark of about 600 tons. She was fully two miles from us, but owing to the heavy seas it was impossible to reach her. The mainmast, foremast and the mizzenmast mast were badly wrecked and the sails were flying away. Our signal flags, asking them if they wanted help, were hoisted but we received no answer. The storm lasted for four days. In all my experience with one or two exceptions, it was the roughest storm I ever encountered."

There is no doubt but the storm is the same which was encountered by the Furst Bismarck. Both vessels lost about fifteen hours on the trip.

Never ask a woman her age, unless you desire to witness her rage.

Health and a vigorous appetite regained, by using Adams' Tutti Frutti Gum. A delicious and healthful confection. Sold by all Druggists and Confectioners. 5 cents.

An enterprising New Hampshire woman has been drawing four pensions as Mrs. Smith, which was not her name at all.

CATARRH and ASTHMA were not so ready to controlled and cured before T. A. SLOCUM'S ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE PURE COD LIVER OIL came into the market. Every druggist is pleased to handle it for they all know its value. For tightness of the chest and difficult breathing it has no equal.

When a man despairs of success, the devil will be on hand with words of encouragement.

A Dangerous Counterfeit.

The man who counterfeits a coin or a bank note, or who is detected in an attempt to pass a counterfeit is speedily placed in prison as a person too dangerous to be permitted to beat large. How much more dangerous is the person who, for the sake of paltry gain, endeavors to impose upon the public a dangerous and worthless counterfeit of a popular medicine. The great popularity achieved by Pink Pills, and the wonderful results that have followed their use for the treatment of all female complaints, nervous diseases, and general debility in both males and females, has induced some unscrupulous parties to place upon the market a worthless imitation, resembling the genuine Pink Pills in appearance only. The public are cautioned against these spurious imitations, and are asked to see that every box they purchase bears the trade mark and name of The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., of Brockville, Ont. Do not permit any dealer to palm off upon you any imitations of the genuine pills, and only will they not produce the expected results, but may prove positively harmful. No other pill made can produce the results obtained by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. Sold by dealers or sent post paid, on receipt of price (50c. a box) by addressing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

It is an unblushing fact that the rosy cheeks of the modern belle are due to art.

GIBBONS TOOTHACHE GUM.

It seems odd that a flying debtor should cross the ocean to avoid the bill-dues.

The Head Surgeon

Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak an exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be roused by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension very function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto,