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TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

HERE IS THE NEWS IN SHORT ORDER.

Tidings from all Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Arranged for Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

Mr. A. M. Williamson, Town Clerk of Kincardine, is dead.

Mrs. Dense, wife of the proprietor of The Kingston Whig, is dead.

Mr. John McMurtrie, a Kippen farmer, was crushed to death by a falling tree.

Sheriff Shirreff, of the County of Northumberland, N.B., died Friday at Chatham, N. B.

The present population of Canada is estimated by the Department of Agriculture to be 5,125,436.

Mr. John W. Martin, a prominent farmer of Waterloo Township, aged about 70, died very suddenly in Galt.

Mr. V. C. Macdonald, of Montreal, has made another gift to McGill University amounting to over $600,000.

Mr. Gibson, a school teacher at Donaldson's Mills, was chased by a wolf. He recurred a club and killed the animal.

Mr. A. M. Williamson, collector of Customs and town clerk of Kincardine, Ont., died Thursday, in his 66th year.

Mr. R. M. Chester, a Winnipeg seed merchant, has been missing since Wednesday last. He formerly lived in Toronto.

In a fight at Dalhousie Mills Mr. J. Dewar was hit on the head with a stake. He died from his injuries a few days later.

Mr. David Winter, formerly of Sarnia, died at the Bernard House, London, from the effects of an overdose of tincture of opium.

Major E. L. Bond, of Montreal, has consented to accept the position of chairman of the Quebec provincial plebiscite executive.

Mr. Thomas Newbigging, J. P. and Clerk of the Division Court, Welland County, for 34 years, died at Bridgeburg, aged 87 years.

Bro. H. Gummer, of Guelph, was elected H. C. R. of the Canadian Order of Foresters. The High Court meets next year at Peterboro'.

Michael McCarthy, was accidentally shot through the left breast and instantly killed in Malden, near Amherstburg, while rabbit shooting.

The Methodist ministers of London have passed a resolution expressing disapproval of the proposed amendments to the Ontario license act.

The German tank steamer Diamant, which had been given up for lost, arrived Friday off Halifax in tow of the steamer British Empire.

The Hamilton Board of Trade Council passed a resolution in favor of the Government building and operating the Crow's Nest Pass Railway.

A private despatch in Montreal announces the death in Chicago of the oldest medical graduate of McGill University, Dr. Robert Todd Reybolds.

Mr. Hugh John Macdonald Monday formally announced his intention of accepting the leadership of the Opposition in the Manitoba Legislature.

At a meeting of the Mutual Fire Underwriters of Ontario, held in Toronto, Mr. John Robertson, of Mosboro', was elected president for the current year.

The creditors of this, Carrick financial institution met at Midmay on Saturday and heard a statement of affairs, which showed that the assets will probably pay fair dividend.

According to a blue book just issued the mineral production of Canada for the year was $21,000,000. Since 1886 the total value of Canada's mineral production has nearly doubled.

A Ridgetown young man named Patrick Mannix was shot through the shoulder by Joseph Hall, who runs a billiard parlor in the town. The wound is a very serious one.

There are still some parties who desire to be heard by the Tariff Commission, but as the committee has completed taking evidence, their representations must be sent in writing.

At a meeting of the Toronto Humane Society a form of petition was approved of to be presented to the Dominion Government in favor of enacting legislation against the docking of horses.

Mayor Bingham, of Ottawa, entertained at luncheon five hundred ladies at the Russell house in that city, he being the only gentleman present. There was only one toast, "The Queen."

Mr. John Fahey, proprietor of the Imperial Hotel, Hamilton, died from erysipelas said to be due to a wound received in his head a week ago. Coroner Mackelcan will holdan inquest.

Mr. Lawrence E. Vogler, an old and respected resident, and for many years reeve of the township of Zone, Ont., was drowned Friday by falling through an airhole whilst crossing the River Thames.

Hon. Geo. E. Foster, discussing the Crow's Nest Pass Railway at Winnipeg, said that the Government would not be wise in building it, as a company could do it cheaper and with better results to the country.

Mr. Gustave Drolet, who has just returned to Montreal from Rome, has given an authorized statement, in which he denies that he was the representative of the Dominion Government, but declares that he was requested by prominent politicians to place their grievances before the Papal authorities.

Lieut.-Col. Herchmer, Commissioner of the Northwest Mounted Police, who is at present in Ottawa, received a telegram Friday, stating that Poverdot, the one world renowned Indian runner, died on Thursday at Calgary, in the police barracks, where he was confined for an assault on another Indian and his wife.

Mr. Whitney, leader of the Provincial Opposition, called the attention of the Legislature to the high-handed proceedings of Matthew Frankish, a fishery inspector, at Uxbridge, who unwarrantably seized a lot of fish belonging to a poor woman, and kept the proceeds of the sale. The Government stated that the matter was being investigated.

Mr. Sydney Fisher, Minister of Agriculture, addressed the members of the Dominion Alliance in Montreal. Referring to the coming plebiscite, he said if the temperance people won a prohibitory law would follow, and the liquor traffic would be killed in this country. It was his emphatic belief that the temperance people would win.

UNITED STATES.

David Wright, a prominent Cayuga, N. Y., lawyer, is dead, aged 91.

It is proposed to spend $25,728,234 on the United States navy this year.

The United States Senate held a regular business session on Sunday afternoon.

Five persons were probably fatally injured in a railway wreck at Shelbourne Falls, Mass.

The Manhattan Elevated Railroad, New York City, has constructed a compressed air locomotive.

The American Senate passed the bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Lawrence River from Hogansburg to Cornwall.

President Cleveland has not yet vetoed the obnoxious immigration bill, and unless he does so before to-morrow the measure will become law.

On Saturday four special agents of the United States Treasury seized opium at San Francisco valued at $400,000, for violation of the Customs law.

Resolutions favoring the adoption of the arbitration treaty between the United States and England were adopted at a meeting of the Reform Club in New York

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble. Try it, and see what an amount of pain is saved.

Gov. Holcomb, in a message to the Nebraska Legislature, stated that over half a million dollars yet remain to be accounted for by ex-State Treasurer Bartley, and he asked for an investigation.

FOREIGN.

Bolivia has increased her customs tariff 25 per cent.

Mlle. Maria Falcon, a former noted French singer, is dead at Paris, aged 88.

The boundary dispute between France and Brazil is to be referred to arbitration.

The bill placing the High Court of the Transvaal under control of the Volksraad has been passed.

Atlantic steamers arriving in the Clyde report extremely tempestuous weather the last few days.

Anarchy is said to prevail once more in Armenia. New cruelties to the Armenians are reported.

A report from Brisbane, Queensland, says that Paquans have massacred Mr. Green, a British resident at Mombare, and several gold miners.

It is believed that if the powers insist upon the Greek troops evacuating the Island of Crete King George will abdicate in favor of the Crown Prince.

Russia, through the Russian Minister at Athens, has called upon Greece to withdraw all of her troops and her fleet from Crete within three days.

The left wing of the monastery of St. Bernard has been destroyed by an avalanche, and the monks had to tunnel through the snow to make their exit.

It is stated that Captain General Weyler has forwarded his resignation to the Spanish Government at Madrid because of the release of Julio Sanguilly.

Fire broke out in a mine at Zacatecas, Mexico, in which 175 miners were at work. Every effort is being made to save them, but it is feared they are all dead.

England has prohibited the pilgrimages to Mecca, on account of the plague. Austria and Russia have taken similar action, Italy and France have concurred.

Further details from New Guinea of the massacre by natives of Mamabare, in which the British Government Resident, Mr. Greene, was killed, say that in addition six miners and forty natives were murdered.

The syndicate appointed by Cambridge University to consider the question of granting degrees to women, recommends that the degree of B. A. be conferred by diploma upon those who have already passed or hereafter passing the final tripos.

The Secretary of State for the Colonies has told the House of Commons that the Boer Government claims for material damage for the Jameson raid, £667,938, and for moral and intellectual damage £1,000,000. The statement provoked laughter.

Speaking in the British House of Commons concerning William Waldorf Astor, John Burns, the Socialist, said he could stand a decent duke or a millionaire marquis, but he could not endure the miserable and ungentlemanly conduct of a new millionaire.

The Gaulois, published in Paris, says that the brutalities and vexations practised by the Boer Government against French citizens and French industries are engaging the attention of members of the Chamber of Deputies, and the French Government may take action.

Major R. White, who was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment for participation in the Jameson raid into the Transvaal, was released from the Holloway gaol. Major Willoughby, who was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment, is the only one of the raiders now in gaol.

Mr. Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, is now exchanging communications with President Kruger regarding the bill recently passed by the Volksraad placing the High Court of the Republic under the Volksraad, and has informed the President of the Transvaal that it constitutes a breach of the London convention.

At the enquiry of the Parliamentary Committee into the Jameson raid Col. Rhodes gave evidence showing that President Kruger favored Germany against Great Britain. He absolutely acquitted Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, of all knowledge of the revolutionary movement.

The statement that a state of tension exists between Great Britain and Belgium regarding the indemnity claimed for the arrest of Ben Tillett, the English labor agitator, at Antwerp last year, is denied at the Foreign Office, which declares that the negotiations on the subject are proceeding amicably.

The Government was Monday asked by residents of Ottawa and portions of Russell and Carleton counties to expend about $35,000 in lowering the bottom of the Rideau river near the outlet, where it is shallow, and to let off the water from the Rideau lakes early in the spring by means of the Rideau canal, to prevent the spring floods.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury announced that a telegram had been sent on Wednesday to the British Ambassadors to the courts of the great powers informing them of the British Government's policy on the situation in Crete. They propose to establish an administrative autonomy in Crete, which, however, is to remain a portion of the Turkish Empire.

WOMAN OUTLIVES MAN.

Has Greater Vital Tenacity, but Cannot Stand Drink So Well.

Of the 14 reputed centenarians who died during the past year no fewer than 11 were women, says The Illustrated London News. Out of the 188 persons who were declared as over 90 years of age at death 108 were women. The superior longevity of the female sex is a well established fact. To some extent it depends, of course, on their more sheltered method of living, but by no means exclusively, as the women of the laboring classes show a great vital tenacity as well as those who have an easy time of it in the world. The vital power of girls is displayed in babyhood, for though about 104 boys are born to every 100 girls the females have more than overtaken the deficiency before the end of the first year. In other words, the belief of the old nurses that "boys are harder to rear than girls" is a true one.

For the first time another point in vital statistics as between the sexes has recently been investigated. This is the relative periods of sickness in life. It is only lately that there have been any female friendly societies, and hence the statistics as to the days of illness among women have been largely conjectural. But if these figures are to be received as reliable women have more days of non-fatal sickness in the year on an average than men at all periods of life, except between 50. and 60.

Apropos a very curious fact has been unearthed by a private committee appointed by the leading life assurance societies. The subject of their inquiries was the mortality of persons engaged in the liquor trades. It is well established that the publicans are at the lowest point in the list of dangerous trades. This, you understand, is not teetotal talk, but fact, and it is curious, because publicans cannot be drunkards. A man who is not sober, as that term in generally received, soon loses his license. But the new fact revealed by the assurance societies' committee is yet more inexplicable. It is that the women who are engaged on their own account in the sale of drink are not nearly so injuriously affected by it as the men. As any excess of indulgence in alcohol is undoubtedly far more injurious to the female organization than to the male, it can only be concluded that the women who take the responsibility of a license on themselves are endowed with greater self control and moral strength than their compeers of the other sex.

Women submitted to the temptation of the trade in their capacity of wives, however, do not come out so well. Barmaids also are affected unfavorably by their occupation.

The superiority of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is shown by its good effects on the children. Purchase a bottle and give it a trial.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

STILL TROUBLE IN THE CABINET OVER THE CROW'S NEST PASS.

Imperial Federation—Liberal Workmen Have a Pull—The Embassy to Rome—Tariff Revision—A New Leader in Manitoba—The Spoils System.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Ottawa, March 2.—Since the day in July last, when he took the oath as President of the Privy Council, Wilfrid Laurier has not had so anxious a week as that which he has just passed. The gentlemen who sit around the Council board have been members of two cabinets, in so far as the Crow's Nest Pass railway is concerned. Powerful adherents of the Canadian Pacific interest have put in their days lobbying for the railway company. As I said last week, the anti-C.P.R. men are not organized, but they are none the less strong on that account. Messrs. Blair and Mulock are still recalcitrant. They believe that the Government should build the line, and that the country should incorporate it in the national railway system. The most curious phase of the whole case is the action of Joe Martin, who has become one of the C.P.R.'s attorneys and now is hand in glove with the men whom he fought in 1887 and upon whom he has been engaged in fighting ever since. Martin was here for three days this week and has had several interviews with the First Minister. He sought the office of Postmaster-General Mulock, was received with courtesy and was informed that the Postmaster-general did not propose to discuss the railway question with any lobbyist. Once upon a time Martin and Mulock were close friends. But now Martin has given up politics for law, while Mulock believes that he can make a popular and politic move by fighting the great railway corporation that seeks to obtain control of the Crow's Nest Pass.

Imperial Federation.

The story that Sir Richard Cartwright and Hon. L. H. Davies gave the reporters on their return from Washington does not seem to have had any other effect than to amuse the big politicians of the States. The leading newspapers published in the border states have treated with ridicule Sir Richard's assertion that the commissioners met with a favorable reception at the United States Capital. The truth is, these editors say, that they were given a hearing, and that they were informed that nothing could be done for them in the present situation of affairs. When the new Administration at Washington shall have taken hold of the tiller there will be another embassy from Ottawa, and doubtless it, like its predecessors, will be resulteless. If the men now in power at Ottawa would give their attention to the business of getting people into the country it would be much better than their present plan of currying favor with the representatives of a people whose boast is that they don't know anything about Canada and don't want to. The Ottawa Government might ask Sir Charles Tupper to coach its members on the Imperial Federation scheme. When they were in Opposition most of the present Ministers were disposed to belittle the plan. They cannot but see now that the Imperial idea is growing, and that what was once a theory is now a well defined plan of increased commercial intercourse. In the Imperial House of Commons the scheme many times advocates. When Mr. Laurier is in England he might well give the subject, to use the expression of one of his most eminent Ministers, "his serious consideration."

Liberal Workmen Have a Pull.

The Ministers have been considerably worried over the Crow's Nest Pass and other matters, wherefore some of them, after the manner of eastern potentates, have made themselves easier in mind by making other people uncomfortable. A number of new dismissals have been announced and the faithful but unwarded Liberal worker once more casts a longing eye in the direction of this city. Mr. Tarte has a gang of nearly two hundred men at work clearing up the debris at the scene of the fire in the western block. There is not one of these men who is not a good Liberal. When the laborers were hired, Liberal workers inspected every man's credentials. No one who was not a member of the Liberal association of the ward in which he lives was given a job. The Liberal heelers who had the work of this easy weeding out the applicants have now become greatly impressed with their own dignity and are certain to make more demands on their friends the Ministers.

The Embassy to Rome.

In September last, when Abbe Proulx visited Rome to use his good offices on behalf of his friend and parishioner, the Prime Minister, the Liberal press in Ontario furiously raged for that the Conservatives dubbed the Abbe Mr. Laurier's agent. At the same time, in the province of Quebec the papers supporting the Government extolled the piety of the Premier who, they said, was seeking the sanction of His Holiness the Pope to the Manitoba school case settlement. We know that the Abbe returned to Canada without having met with any signal success, and that Chevalier Drolet, of Montreal, arrived in Rome soon after the departure of the Abbe for Canada. Mr. Drolet was one of the Papal Zouaves recruited in Canada to fight for the maintenance of the Pope's temporal power. He is in high favor at the Vatican and is one of Mr. Laurier's personal friends. He was instructed to essay the task at which Abbe Proulx had failed. He has returned to the Dominion and the other day handed out an statement concerning the negotiations. The ingenuous Chevalier commences his account of his embassy by the statement that he was not the representative of the Government. Of course, everybody knows that the gentlemen now in power here did not pass an Order-in-Council appointing Mr. Drolet their plenipotentiary to the Vatican! That would have been impossible as well as impolitic. But, as we all know, there are times when an understanding need not be formulated in terms. Mr. Drolet assures us that he went to Rome at the request of a number of prominent politicians to place their grievances before the Papal authorities. And, though the Chevalier does not nominate these politicians by name, well believe that Mr. Laurier, the tireless Tarte and the other French and Catholic members of the Government were of the number. Mr. Drolet then goes on to tell his readers that he made some amazing discoveries in Rome. One of them—and the most important, in his opinion, was that some unknown miscreant — a Conservative presumably — had persuaded Cardinal Ledochowski, the Prefect of the Propaganda, that Mr. Laurier was a Freemason. This statement Mr. Drolet indignantly denied, and produced a letter from Mr. Laurier in which the Premier expressed the greatest piety. One of the Cardinals was so much impressed by Mr. Laurier's letter that, we are assured, he expressed the belief that the Premier seemed to be "the only man in Canada now engaged in preaching the gospel." No doubt the awful story about Mr. Laurier's connection with the Freemasons was considered to be effectually disproved by this confession of faith. Mr. Drolet went on to state that certain bishops in Quebec had used undue influence in the past election, and he sought the Pope to interfere. The concluding paragraph of the statement expresses the opinion that a Papal envoy will be sent out to Canada to bring the bishops to time. None of us will be sorry to see politics in Quebec entirely divested of their religious complications, but none of us will desire to see an ambassador from a foreign court brought to Canada, at the instance of the Canadian Government to settle a domestic affair. The Liberals have protested for years that the Roman Catholic bishops in Quebec should not interfere in politics—against the Liberals of course. Mr. Laurier has said that he will take his religion from the priests, but not his politics. If he felt brave enough to make that announcement, why did he not feel brave enough to fight the bishops in their own field, without appealing to Rome? When he was in Opposition he was "full of pictures of great deeds" as to what any Government should do in respect of clerical interference. One of his trustiest lieutenants from Quebec—of course, it was Tarte—made a tremendous onslaught on the bishops of Chicoutimi just before the election. But now, when he is in a position to come out strongly against what he has often described as an abuse, he prefers to send a trio of agents to Rome to beseech the Pope to assist him and at the same time to make it unnecessary for the French Catholic Premier to scandalize the people of Quebec by fighting the French Catholic bishops. The plan was well enough conceived. With the Premier's troubles with the hierarchy we in Ontario have small concern. But the people of this and the other English-speaking sections of Canada will think not highly of the methods which Mr Laurier has taken to gain his end.

Tariff Revision.

From Montreal I hear that the members of the Administration will shortly be asked by the gentlemen of the French Chamber of Commerce to make no delay in bringing down the revised tariff or, at least, in giving the people of the Dominion some indication of what they are to expect. From the west the same request has already come. The phlaimsmen, as we saw when the commissioners were in Manitoba, have diversified opinions on the tariff question, but they unite in asking that they be kept no longer in suspense. The Customs returns for the past year, which have just been issued, show how successful were the efforts of the Ottawa Government to encourage trade with England. During the last fiscal year we sold to Great Britain fifty per cent more than we sold to what Sir Richard Cartwright calls "our natural market, the United States." For years the American Congress has enacted hostile legislation. The Conservatives when in power, instead of bemoaning our lot, saw that the volume of trade with the Mother Country could very easily be much increased. Only seven years ago the Americans were our best patrons. Now we sell sixty-six millions worth of goods to Great Britain while we send but forty-four millions worth to the States. We have no cause to rejoice, of course, at the falling off in the proportionate volume of the United States, but neither is there any good in regretting our inability to secure the unobtainable. Congress has plainly showed us that we need expect no consideration from it. Year by year the wall against us has grown higher and higher until now it bids fair to reach the clouds when McKinley, Dingley & Co. get to work at it. Sir Richard Cartwright used to taunt the Conservatives with their lack of success in dealing with the Americans. The truth was that the members of the late Government saw that the Americans were quite impossible so far as treating fairly with them went. The Thompson commissioners did exactly what was right when they returned home without doing any cringing before the Americans. Sir Richard, when he was in Opposition, was regarded by the Americans—as he may be now—as being an annexationist. Consequently he was treated with consideration whenever he and Charlton or any other of his friends visited the States. Sir Richard, in the language of the day, was jollied along by his Yankee friends until he became convinced that, if he ever should attain the treasury benches, he would find it an easy thing to negotiate a reciprocity treaty. The old gentleman came home and told Laurier so, and Laurier, who is gloriously ignorant of fiscal questions, went out through the land and repeated Sir Richard's assurance to him. We have seen in the past few months what Sir Richard's political foresight was worth. While he was being feasted by the Yankees; while his face was wreathed with smiles when a New England Senator referred to him, the descendant of a U. E. loyalist, as the coming Senator from Ontario, he had not enough perception to see that he was being used as a tool. Right well would the manufacturers of the New England states like to have their market increased by the addition of five million Canadians. And Sir Richard sat and drank it all in. Now he finds that, he must yield up the Canadian market, if he wants a treaty, in return for less than half a market in the United States.

A New Leader in Manitoba.

Word comes from Winnipeg that Hon. Hugh John Macdonald has consented to enter the Manitoba Legislature and assume the leadership of the Conservative party therein. Sir Charles Tupper was consulted by Mr. Macdonald before the step was taken and gave his consent to it. For years Hugh John Macdonald resolutely kept out of politics. Then, acting under the strong pressure brought upon him by Sir John the First, and afterwards by Sir John Abbott, he retained his seat in Parliament much against his own inclination. Finally he resigned and announced his permanent retirement from Lincoln. He consented to run in June last and defeated Joseph Martin—a feat which the Liberals thought impossible. Hugh John Macdonald is not a rich man. He is dependent on his own exertions for a livelihood and it cost him thousands of dollars to abandon his practice in order to be in attendance at Ottawa. In Winnipeg he can give his attention to his law business and at the same time deal Mr. Greenway some good hard blows. The Opposition in the provincial legislature has not been led quite so well as it might have been. The accession of Mr. Macdonald should put new life into it.

The Spoils System.

Not long ago it was stated in this correspondence that Clifford Sifton had determined to place one of his henchmen, ex-Mayor Smart, of Brandon, in the position of Deputy Minister of the Interior. Sifton has not been long in carrying out his intention. Mr. Burgess, the efficient Deputy Minister of the Interior, has been offered the choice of dismissal or accepting an inferior position. Of course, if Mr. Burgess be reluctant to accept a post under the new man, there are plenty of good Liberals who are ready to take the office. Meanwhile Sifton has rewarded Smart for his aid in October last, and the spoils system once more is shown to be an integral part of the honest government of the Liberals. Nothing much could be expected from Sifton, the gentleman who won't pay his indebtedness to the people of Winnipeg, but what of the reproachless knight Wilfrid Laurier? Where are his promises of conciliation and square dealing? Mr. Laurier must have known when he made them that he could never carry them out, or, now that he is leader, he must be in the position of the man who would like to do a certain thing but is prevented by his followers. And then the question comes in: Who leads, Mr. Laurier or certain of the seventeen gentlemen who are his colleagues?

Pleasant People.

It is a pleasure to meet people who are pleasant, affable and kind, who do not seek to extinguish you with disdain or humiliate you with indifference. People can be over-pleasant as well as overbearing, but the former is infinitely preferable. Habit has something to do with a man's behavior, although disposition is the stronger element—certainly, when men have contracted habits of pride and insolence that are almost brutal. Money enters into the life of some men and makes them haughty and overbearing, who, lacking it, would have been kind and considerate. Jesus inveighed most strongly against pride and haughtiness, and said the publican was justified rather than the proud Pharisee, for all the lengthy prayers of the latter. In view of the shortness of life and its many unavoidable cares and troubles, we think it is a wise thing to cultivate a pleasant manner toward all. "Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?" must be an inscrutable puzzle from any true and just point of view. "Pride goeth before destruction, and a haughty spirit before a fall," is as true to-day as in the long ago when it was written. Pope calls pride "the never-failing vice of fools," and wisely, too. There is in pride and haughtiness a disconnobling of men beyond computation. If pride is not vice, it can lay little pride to virtue. Why, then, be proud and haughty? Rich or poor, high or low, should shun its narrowing spirit, and learn to practice a pleasant manner, a courteous spirit of kindness toward all whom we may meet in this transitory world.—Alexander Macauley.

WHY PERSIA IS PEACEFUL.

Mohammedans Are Not as Aggressive as There as Elsewhere.

Communications from Persia explain the remarkable quietude of the people and the absence of the usual attempts at rioting and assassination, notwithstanding the violent removal of the late Sheah. For more than a generation there has been in Persia little or none of the Mohammedan fanaticism which is at present foredooming the more orthodox rule of the Sultan of Turkey, says the Edinburgh Scotsman. The Shah form of Islam, which prevails in Persia and in North India, also, is considered a dangerous heresy by all other Mohammedans. The Persian Mujtahids and Moollas are few in number and even they are not unaffected by the growing Soofi belief, which saturates Persian literature, and is really a form of Hindu pantheism.

Bishop Stuart, the Edinburgh citizen who has given his later years to continuing the works of Henry Martyn and Dr. Bruce at Isphan and Julfa, as well as at Yezd and Kermah, finds the people ripe to the influence of medical missions and schools. What the Soofi mysticism begun, in sapping the tenets of Islam, has of late been continued on an even wider scale by the Babi faith, which is held intensely, though secretly, by about 1,000,000 of the people. All Babis are friendly to Christians.

Islam is rapidly losing its hold on Persia. Occasionally, when the church missionaries seem too openly active the paid Moollas try to excite the mob to terrify the converts, but they treat the bishop and his colleagues with profound respect, as their fathers treated Henry Martyn at Shiraz. Six converts from Islam have recently been baptized in Julfa alone, in spite of the legal death penalty, and they are most effective agents among their kindred and countrymen.

The large colony of Armenians in Julfa prosper and advance in culture, sending out representatives to Calcutta, Bombay and the chief trading centers of Southern Asia. Bishop Stuart finds them willing coadjutors, so that altogether Persia for the time presents a striking contrast to Turkey. The English mission in Persia gained a hold on the gratitude of the people in the famine of 1871-2, when Bruce and Gordon were the only men who saved the people, but the earlier, Sir John Malcolm and Martyn are not forgotten.

Fishing by Electric Light.

Every trout fisherman knows that the fish in certain streams are abnormally cultured in the matter of flies, and have a well-defined contempt for a hook that is badly tied, or dressed to imitate a fly that is out of season. It would seem, however, that other fish beside the speckled river favorite of the sportsman are being educated in the important matter of what to eat and what to avoid. It is said that although the fall run of the mackerel on the Rhode Island coast is unusually heavy and the fish are exceptionally large, they are so shy that the old way of taking them, the hook and line, the drift nets and the seines each of which was formerly effective, have failed. The fish simply decline to be caught, and the owners of the mackerel schooners are casting about for a new lure. The latest idea is a huge bag hung with freshly ground stosh, by means of lead sinkers. The mackerel rush for the bait, and when enough of them are within the net, the boom is raised. The old fishermen say that while this device serves well enough for the voracious bull's-eye mackerel, the true mackerel is not to be taken in bulk. The commander of one boat is convinced that this shary fish is only to be circumvented by electricity, and he has fitted up an electrical apparatus for the purpose. This apparatus is a simplification of what has been used for deep-sea fishing on both the Pacific coast and the coast of Scotland. In the boat is a dynamo, to which is attached a long wire carrying from one to six incandescent light bulbs. The bulbs are first lowered into the depths of the ocean, and the lights are turned on. It is believed that this will draw the true mackerel by night in such numbers as to make the seining of them easy and profitable.

How Do You Walk?

A shoemaker says: "As soon as a man comes into my shop and takes off his shoes I can tell whether or not he is a good walker, and it is astonishing to find how few men know the proper way to step out. If the shoes is worn down at the heel—not on the side, but straight back—and the leather of the sole shows signs of weakness at the ball of the foot, a little greater on the inside just below the base of the great toe, I know that the wearer is a good walker.

"If, however, the heel is turned on one side, or is worn unevenly throughout, and the sole is worn most near the toe, I know that I have to deal with a poor pedestrian. The reason of the difference in position of the worn spot lies in the fact that the poor walker walks from his knees, and the good one from his hip.

"Watch the passerby in the street, and you will at once see the difference. Nine men out of ten will bend the knee very considerably in walking, stepping straight out with both hips on the same line, and the toe will be the first to strike the ground. The tenth man will bend his knee very little—just enough to clear the ground—and will swing the leg from the hip, very much as the arm is swung from the shoulder, and not from the elbow.

"By so doing he calls upon the muscles which are strongest to bear the strain, and increases the length of his stride four to six inches. The heel touches the ground first, and not the toe. A slight spring is given from the ball of the foot on making another stride.

"Men who walk in this fashion cover the ground 30 per cent. faster with the same exertion than those who walk from the knee."

Mausoleum.

The mausoleum built by the Queen at Frogmore, near Windsor, was erected and completed on the 15th of March, 1862. The word mausoleum was derived from Mausolus, King of Caria, 337 B. C. He married Artemisia, who was so passionately attached to him that when he died she drank his ashes dissolved in a liquid after his body had been burned. She erected a monument to his memory which was called Mausoleum and considered to be one of the seven wonders of the world.

The Patrons of Industry of Ontario decided not to adopt prohibition as a plank in their platform.

He Got the Glass.

A good story is told of one of the new school of Scotch parsons, who was recently preaching in a strange church in a village. Fearing his hair was not properly parted in the middle, or that he had a smudge on his nose, he quietly and significantly said to the beadle, there being no mirror in the vestry:

"John, could ye get me a glass?"

John disappeared, and after a few minutes returned with a parcel underneath his coat, which, to the astonishment of the parson, he produced, in the form of a lemonade bottle with a gill of whisky, saying:

"Ye maunna let on about it, minister, for I got it as a great favor, and I wadna ner oil is commonly used, but in most of the rooms shaded candles.

A VICTIM OF ASTHMA

HAD NOT SLEPT IN BED FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

Seemed Doomed to Torture and Continual Misery—Father, Graddfather and Great-Grandfather Had Died From the Trouble—Release Comes in Old Age—The Cure Locked Upon as a Miracle.

From the Whitby Chronicle.

For years stories of famous cures wrought by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have appeared in the Chronicle. During this time we have been casting about for a local case of such a nature as to leave no doubt of the efficiency of these pills. We have found several, but in each case it proved to be a sensitive body who could not bear to have his or her name and disease made public. Recently, however, a most striking case came to our ears. Mr. Solomon Thompson lives on a beautiful farm on the west shore of Mud Lake in Cardon township, North Victoria. He has resided there for forty years, being the first settler around the lake. He was reeve of Cardon and Dalton townships thirty-five years ago, before the counties of Peterboro and Victoria were separated, and he used to attend the counties' council at Peterboro. Mr. Thompson has been a victim of asthma for forty years or more. However we will let him tell his own story on that head.

On October 15th, 1896, we took a trip to Mud Lake to visit the haunts long familiar to us, and made it a duty and found it a pleasure to call upon Mr. Thompson and learn from seeing him and hearing his account of it how he had been cured. For twenty-five years we had known him as a gasping, suffering asthmatic, the worst we ever knew who managed to live at all. We often wondered how he lived from day to day. On calling he met us with cheerful aspect and without displaying a trace of his old trouble. Being at once ushered into his house, we naturally made it our first business to enquire if it were all true about the benefits he had received from using Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. "Beyond doubt," said he. "How long have you used them, and how many boxes have you used?" he was asked, "I started a year ago, and took eight boxes." "I started a next asked him if he felt that the cure was permanent. "Well," said he, "I have not taken any of the pills for three or four months. Still I am not entirely satisfied yet. You see my father, grandfather and great-grandfather died of asthma. My people all take it sooner or later and it always ends their days. I have lost three brothers from the fatal thing. Knowing my family history it is hard for me to gain faith, but I can tell you for nearly thirty years I have never slept in bed until I took Pink Pills. As you must have known, I always slept sitting in the chair you now occupy. I had a sling from that hook in the ceiling and always sat with my head resting in it while I slept. I now retire to my bed when the other members of my family do." "How old are you, Mr. Thompson?" "Seventy-six," was the reply, "and I feel younger than I did thirty years ago. I was troubled a great deal with rheumatism and other miseries, probably nervous troubles arising from want of sleep, but nearly all the rheumatism is gone with the asthma."

During the conversation Mrs. Thompson, a hale old lady, the mother of thirteen children, came in and after listening to her husband's recital of these matters, she took up the theme. "I never expected that anything could cure Solomon," said she. "We were always trying to find something which would give him relief, so that he would be able to sleep nights, but nothing ever seemed to make much difference. At first he took one of the pills after each meal, but after a time he increased the dose to two. We noticed he was greatly improved after taking two boxes and began to have hopes. Later on when we saw beyond doubt that he was much better, I recommended the pills to a niece of mine, Miss Day, whose blood had apparently turned into water and who had run down in health and spirits so bad that she did not care to live. Why, she got as yellow as saffron, and looked as if she would not live a week. You would hardly believe it," said Mrs. Thompson, "but that girl was the healthiest and handsomest girl in the neighborhood before three months had passed, and all from taking Pink Pills." Mrs. Thompson was called from the room at this juncture to attend to some household duties, and Mr. Thompson resumed the subject of his marvel