

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## CANADA.

Navigation has opened on the Lake of the Woods.

The New Brunswick Legislature was prorogued last week.

Business failures in Canada this week were 38, against 29 last week.

A supply of two-rowed barley has reached Winnipeg for distribution.

There is a great demand for railroad laborers in Manitoba and the North-west.

Weavers in the cotton mills at Hamilton struck last week against a reduction in wages.

The nine-hour day has been adopted by the Winnipeg city council for corporation employees.

The Montreal City Council has decided to extend an invitation to the Duke of Connaught to visit the city.

Three Chinamen, who hailed from Toronto, were arrested in Buffalo the other day on a charge of smuggling opium.

The Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers of America will hold their annual meeting this year at Winnipeg on July 22nd.

Col. Rhodes, Minister of Agriculture in the Quebec Cabinet, has resigned his portfolio and will retire from political life.

According to the electoral lists the total number of voters in Montreal is 41,989, of whom 23,731 are French and 18,258 are English.

Crowfoot, Chief of the Blackfoot Indians in the North-West Territories, was buried at Gleichen last week. About 800 Indians attended his funeral.

The Newfoundlanders are enforcing the bait regulations rigorously against all vessels, charging a license fee of \$1 per ton at each time of taking bait.

Half the business portion of the town of Treherne, on the Manitoba South-Western railway, was destroyed by an incendiary fire on Monday morning.

It is rumored in Quebec and Montreal that Mr. Chapeau will give up his seat in the Dominion Cabinet and assume the leadership of the Quebec Opposition.

La Minerve, the French Conservative organ of Montreal, thinks that Gen. Middleton should be made reimburse Bremner for the furs he confiscated during the North-West rebellion.

Father Angiers, Provincial Superior of the Order of Oblats in Canada, has been promoted to the position of assistant general of his order, and will leave Montreal shortly for Rome.

The Gloucester, Mass., fishing schooner Abbie M. Deering, was seized by the customs collector at Canso, N. S., for alleged illegal sale of fish, and a fine of \$800 was imposed and paid.

Live stock reports show that the farmers are getting high prices for their cattle and that an active local trade is doing. The export trade opens next week, and promises to be a lively one.

Reports from all parts of Manitoba and the Territories show that fully two-thirds of the season's seeding has been done. The acreage sown is about twenty per cent. greater than last year.

The Canada Settlers' Loan Trust Company, which has for its object the lending of money on land security to settlers in Manitoba and the Northwest, has issued its prospectus in London.

Thomas Kimber, a young Englishman from Topsham, Devonshire, who arrived in Montreal on the 5th inst., has mysteriously disappeared under circumstances which give suspicion of foul play.

Mr. McMillan, the Manitoba Government agent, speaking near Elora on Friday night, said that fewer Ontario farmers are now leaving for the Western States while the number going to Manitoba is largely increasing.

It is likely that an action will be taken against the Canadian Pacific railway in connection with the destruction of 1,500 sheep at Gull Lake, caused by a prairie fire said to have been started by a spark from a passing engine.

Senator Girard has given notice of a resolution to the effect that the time has arrived for the organization of the great Mackenzie basin and the protection of the people and resources of that important part of the Dominion.

At Monday night's meeting of the Senate of the University of Toronto, plans for the reconstruction of the University buildings at a cost of \$226,000 were approved. It was decided that a separate building for the library should be built at a cost of \$50,000.

Sir Sidney Waterlow, a gentleman distinguished for his interest in philanthropic and educational objects in England, visited Toronto last week. He was a member of the House of Commons for many years, and among important positions filled by him was that of Lord Mayor of London.

The delegates from Newfoundland to Great Britain and Canada arrived in Halifax, N. S., on Monday. They say their mission is not confined to the *modus vivendi*, but they hope to secure the co-operation of the Dominion in their dispute regarding coast fishing privileges with France.

A good deal of excitement was caused in Toronto on Monday by the rash deed of a young woman who shot her lover and then attempted to poison herself. The girl, it appears, alleges that she had been betrayed by a machinist employed at Burke's factory, Richmond street west, and failing to get any satisfaction from him she visited the factory and shot her lover in the head, following the act up by swallowing an ounce of laudanum. With the assistance of the doctors, it is thought both parties may recover.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Glasgow is dead, aged 65.

Mr. Michael Davitt is about to start a journal in the interest of labor.

The quarry men in Holywell, Wales, have struck for an advance of wages.

Sir Charles Russell says the keynote to all future reform is the one man, one vote, principle.

Mr. Handel Cossham, Liberal member of the Imperial Commons for East Bristol, died suddenly last week of heart disease.

Sir Francis de Winton will start for Mombassa in May to assume the direction of the affairs of the British East African Company.

The Irish Nationalists in England are decidedly opposed to the idea of holding a convention at present of the Irish League in the States.

A Buenos Ayres despatch says it is announced that an English syndicate has purchased the Western railway for \$41,000,000 gold. This leaves Buenos Ayres a surplus of \$16,000,000.

It is understood that M. Waddington, the French Ambassador in London, has been instructed to urge a speedy solution of the Newfoundland fishery dispute. The French Government is not disposed to submit the question to arbitration.

## UNITED STATES.

Three slight earthquake shocks were felt at Saratoga, N. Y., on Sunday night. A heavy earthquake shock occurred at San Francisco at 3.37 Sunday morning.

The occupants of 400 homes in Dallas, Tex., and suburbs, have been driven out by the floods.

The non-union carpenters of Chicago are appealing to Secretary Blaine for protection against the intimidation of the unionists.

O'Donovan Rossa has been convicted of criminally libelling Patrick Sarsfield Cassidy, a New York journalist. A recommendation to mercy accompanied the verdict.

The Garfield memorial statue, ten feet high, of marble, without a flaw, was placed in position at Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, and will be dedicated on Decoration day.

Destructive prairie fires, set by Indians, have been ranging in the Sioux reservation in Dakota. A man named Shoun lost fifty cattle and narrowly escaped with his life.

The Boston Police Board has ordered that after May 1st the sale of intoxicating liquors over bars must be stopped. In future intoxicants can only be sold in connection with food.

Nineteen Chinamen, convicted at Port Townsend, Wash., of evading the Chinese Exclusion Act, are to be sent back to China at the expense of the United States Government.

At Georgetown, Del., on Saturday, three horse thieves were treated to an old-fashioned punishment. They were pilloried for one hour, and then given a whipping of twenty lashes each.

Telegrams to Secretary Proctor state that over 50,000 persons in the flooded districts of Louisiana, Mississippi and Arkansas are in need of assistance. The Government will send supplies to these people.

John H. Kunze, who was tried for the murder of Dr. Cronin in Chicago and granted a new trial, has been discharged from custody. Frank Woodruff, who obtained notoriety in the case as a champion liar, has also been discharged.

The representatives of ten of the seventeen nations participating in the International American Conference on Monday signed the agreement drawn up by the Conference for the settlement by arbitration of differences and disputes between them.

Judge Wallace, of Syracuse, has issued a *habeas corpus* for the production of Kemmler, the Buffalo murderer, now under sentence of death, to appear before him on June 17th. The grounds for granting the writ are that execution by electricity is unconstitutional.

Setiegeins Shevitch, socialist and editor-in-chief of the *Folks Zeitung*, of New York, who has been an exile in the United States for twenty-two years, having been banished from Russia owing to his political opposition to the czar, has been forgiven by the latter and will return to his native land.

In regard to spring wheat, reports covering fifteen counties in South Dakota say that spring wheat and oats are all in, two weeks later this year than last. Owing to inability to obtain seed, the acreage is not as large as last year. In North Dakota seeding of wheat is finished. As a whole, the opening of the seeding season is more favorable than in 1889. Southern Minnesota reports seeding practically finished, about ten days later than last year.

## IN GENERAL.

Full returns show a tremendous falling off in the Boulangist vote at the municipal elections in France.

The Berlin *National Zeitung* says that the Labor Bill fixes the maximum of woman's work at eleven hours a day.

Emin Pasha has left Zanzibar for the interior with 600 porters, five German officers and a large body of Nubian soldiers.

It is announced that the Russian Synod has refused to consent to the marriage of the Czarevitch to Emperor William's sister.

Giovanni Succi, who on March 17 began a forty days fast, at the Royal Aquarium in Paris, has successfully completed his task.

The Supreme Council of the Protestant Church of Prussia has issued a circular instructing the clergy to denounce the Socialist movement.

A gravedigger has been sentenced to one month's imprisonment in Berlin for cutting the hair from the heads of corpses and selling the same to dealers.

A number of Turkish soldiers are to be tried for abducting a Christian girl from Panase, Crete, and who was subsequently violently assaulted by a Turkish officer.

The Paris *Elysee* declares that Emperor William is preparing to submit to President Carnot proposals for a rapprochement, which would have been impossible while Bismarck was in power.

It is stated that the Duc d'Orleans has refused an offer of liberty made by the Government owing to the conditions imposed. It is expected the Duc will be married while undergoing imprisonment.

Major Serpa Pinto, who was the primary cause of the trouble between England and Portugal, has been appointed *aide-de-camp* to the King of Portugal, and a sword of honour has been presented to him in Lisbon.

## How He Came By Them.

Friend—"You have a lot of agricultural implements. Where did you get them?" Kansas man—"They fell to me." "Ah, a relative of yours died and left them to you, eh?" "No, no; a cyclone did the work."

In boiling meat for soup use cold water to extract the juices. If the meat is wanted for itself alone plunge in boiling water at once.

## A TOUGH INDIAN.

What a Red Man Full of Whiskey Went Through.

To show what an Indian can stand, when he has to, I may tell of an incident which happened during the Winter I was with them. Towards evening, on a very cold Winter day, when it was snowing just a little and drifting a great deal, an Indian came to the log house with a jug half full of whiskey and with his rifle. I imagine that the jug had been entirely full of whiskey when he started and by the time he got to the house he was in rather a jolly condition. The jug and the rifle were taken away from him and he was ordered to get to his wigwam as quick as he could before darkness came on. He left, and was supposed to have gone to the camp, but early next morning his squaw appeared at the house and said he had not come home that night, and as the night was very cold she had been anxious about him. Then the search for the lost Indian began. He was found in one of the sheds near the barn, under a heap of drifted snow, and the chances are that the snow that was above him had helped to save his life. The searchers for the Indian had gone in different directions, and it was his own squaw who, with true Indian instinct, had tracked him out, and she was alone when she found him. Apparently the Indian was a frozen corpse. She tumbled him out of his snow bank and pulled off his blankets, and dragged him down to the creek, where a deep hole was cut in the ice for the purpose of watering the cattle. Laying the Indian out on the snow she took the pan that was beside the ice-hole and, filling it repeatedly, dashed painful after painful of ice water over the body of the Indian. By the time the other unsuccessful searchers had returned she had her old man thawed out and seated by the fire wrapped up in blankets. There is no question that if he had been found by the others and had been taken into the house frozen as he was he would have died.

## Massacre of Chinese in Formosa.

The last mail from China brings news of the massacre of a force of Chinese troops in Southern Formosa by the aborigines now in revolt there. The natives, or savages as they are called, aided, it is said, by a number of half castes, planned an ambush. Putting on their sandals reversed they made a number of tracks connected with a particular spot. Messengers were then dispatched to the nearest Chinese post with news of an out break and an appeal for assistance. The troops went out, the commanding officers, it is said, being considerably in the rear. Pretended sufferers by the raid appeared from time to time. On reaching the tracks the soldiers followed them up and fell into the trap, when all but a very few were killed. Out of 200 which left the post only ten escaped. It is reported that, for the first time in the history of Formosa, all the aboriginal tribes are banded together and act on an organized system. Thus the eighteen tribes of Bhotans in the south, numbering about 5,000 warriors, were concerned in this ambush. Shortly after the disaster the Chinese issued proclamations offering \$10 reward for the return of each of the guns lost on the occasion, and consequently the Chinese General began negotiations, in which he was greatly hampered by the bad faith shown on many previous occasions to the natives. At last, and with many precautions on the part of the latter, a meeting was arranged, and a peace was patched up for the time by means of large presents and larger promises to the chiefs. The past is forgotten, and the savages are to live on terms of friendship with their Chinese neighbors. From subsequent information, however, it appears that the disturbances in the south of the island have broken out with more violence than before.

## Horse Shoeing.

At a conference of horse-shoers recently held in London, Eng., the following rules were adopted:

1. The foot should only have so much horn removed from it at each shoeing as is necessary for the proper fitting of the shoe, and no more.

2. The frog should take a bearing on the ground, but no other part of the frog should be weakened to give this healthy action.

3. Shoes cannot be too tight if they give sufficient wear.

4. The width of a shoe need be no more than is necessary to cover the bearing surface.

5. Nails are the most secure and simple fastening for horse shoes and a properly driven nail never does any harm.

6. The most important requisite in horse-shoeing is the adoption of a correct system, not the use of any special form of shoe.

7. All shoes should have a level bearing on the foot, extending from the toe to the heel.

8. The ground surface of a shoe should follow the form of the ground surface of an unshod foot which has travelled on a level road.

## How Timothy Grass was Named

Timothy or herb grass is the most common grass of continental Europe, growing wild throughout all that vast region between the Mediterranean sea on the south and the North sea in the direction the name implies. It is not known exactly when it was first introduced into the United States, but this much is known: it takes its name from Timothy Hanson, a farmer of Maryland, who brought it into general notice as a hay grass after he had cultivated it extensively for his own use for years. The botanical name for the grass is *phleum pratense*. It is a curious fact that although its native home is Europe, the United States is the first country in which it was grown, cut, and cured for hay. Not longer ago than 1785 some timothy heads and seeds were taken to England and exhibited as curiosities.

## Tea in the Azores.

Another new tea field has been discovered. Tea-planting has made such strides in the Azores, and the picking of the leaf is expected to be so considerable this season, that the pioneer shipment will 'this year be made to the London market. It is affirmed that Madeira tea will, in point of flavour, beat the China leaf hollow. It was only a decade ago that the tea plant was first introduced into the Azores by the Governor of Macao, who made several shipments of the plant from almost all the tea districts of China. A few years afterwards, hearing that the plant was already acclimatized in the islands, he sent a few Chinese tea-planters to Madeira, who taught the natives how to manipulate the leaf.

## The Negroes in the Southern States.

The political situation in the Southern States has assumed a very unexpected character. Goaded to desperation by the falsehood and dishonesty of their party leaders, who when once elected failed to keep their pledges, the long suffering and patient negro voters have at length decided upon a course of action which, if carried out, will result in the political death of present members of Congress, and will have a far-reaching effect upon the Republican party. Conventions of negroes have recently been held at Greensborough, N. C., and Richmond, Va., at which it was resolved to adopt the policy of abstention from voting as the only feasible means of enforcing their demands, and compelling their party leaders to keep faith with them. An intelligent negro, who participated in these conventions, writes to a representative at Washington as follows: "We deliberated a long time before taking this step. But when we analyzed the vote on the Blair bill—a measure to which our leaders had so solemnly pledged themselves—and found that, including pairs, nineteen Republicans voted against it, we resolved to trust them no longer. We are unable financially to carry on an aggressive movement to enforce our demands, even if we had the training and experience necessary for such procedure, which we sadly lack; but we know that without the votes of colored men the Republican Party cannot succeed North or South, and, therefore, that abstention from voting is our true policy, inasmuch as we are able to carry out that plan without money and without leaders. Our votes being missed in one or two national campaigns will be sufficiently appreciated for the future to bring forth measures for our benefit. We have learned how great is the need of our support, and we mean to teach our rulers that it can no longer be had on a credit, since they invariably go into political bankruptcy as soon as they have got it, and pay us off in broken promises."

Had these recreant and false representatives, so ready to promise but so slow to perform, paid more serious attention to the authoritative declaration "Be sure your sin will find you out," they might have saved themselves the trouble and humiliation that are apparently coming upon them. It is to be hoped that, having taken their stand, these sable sons will remain firm, that no honeyed speeches or fair promises will induce them to recede from their position; for only by making their importance felt are they likely to receive that attention which is their due.

## Stanley's Reception in England.

As one reads the account of the tremendous ovation given to H. M. Stanley on Saturday when he reached England, one hardly knows whether to envy the great explorer or not. Says the correspondent of the *New York Times*: "There must have been more than one occasion to-day when Henry M. Stanley mentally wished himself back in the equatorial jungle again. African exploration can hardly offer an experience better calculated to stagger the most intrepid and resolute of men than was the crowding, cheering and wildly clamoring welcome which London this evening confounded the overwhelmed rescuer of Emin. Nothing in his past career can have prepared him for the ordeal of lionisation which yawned before him from the white cliffs of Dover this afternoon, and which literally engulfed him when his train drew into Victoria Station here in London two hours later. No visiting potentate ever drew such a huge crowd as the one assembled at Dover from all parts of the south coast, with a large London contingent as well, to welcome the arrival of the steamer." While this must be gratifying to Stanley's vanity—and it is possible that he is not entirely raised above such feelings—the ordeal which is before him will not conduce to steady nerves and good digestion, provided he takes in all the dinners and banquets that are said to be awaiting him during the next few weeks. Dates are already announced for some dozen dinners or receptions, but twice as many others, including a Savage Club dinner and a Lord Mayor's banquet, are still open. It is to be hoped however that the man who ran the gauntlet of savage foes, will come out unharmed by the kindness of those who wish him every good.

## HIS LEG AMPUTATED.

An Accident to a Young Man on the Lake St. John Railway.

QUEBEC, May 8.—Another serious accident has occurred on the Lake St. John railway at Beaudet station, about sixty miles north of Straymond, to Ovide Lacombe, aged 22 years. It appears that the unfortunate man replaced a companion, who was unfit for work, and was in the act of coupling cars at Beaudet station, when he slipped and fell between them. The train passed over his leg, terribly crushing it. A locomotive was prepared, and the young man placed on board and brought to the city. When the locomotive reached Straymond, Dr. Gendreau got on board and accompanied young Lacombe to the city, where he was met by the Hotel Dieu ambulance, and conveyed to that institution. Dr. Ahearn was in attendance, and with Dr. Gendreau did all he could for the sufferer, but it was decided to amputate the leg from the thigh as the only means of saving his life. A painful coincidence is that young Lacombe was with the deceased William Wanning when he met with an accident on the same road a short time ago, which resulted in his death, and assisted to convey him to the same hospital in Quebec. The victim of yesterday's accident was insured against accidents for \$1,000.

A certain comic singer, now touring in the Antipodes, relates that during an engagement at a prominent London music hall, after singing a song entitled, "Balaclava," one night he received an invitation to a private box. On entering it a white-haired, poker-backed gentleman introduced himself as General Sir George Wombwell, and his companions as Lords Fife and Lurgan, and then went on to say, "I have sent for you, sir, in reference to your song of 'Balaclava,' which I have now heard you sing four times. You say 'Four hundred gallant Englishmen fell fighting where they stood.' That, sir, is incorrect. I took part in that charge, and allow me to tell you, sir, that we never stood, sir, never, but rode like the devil." "Rode" was substituted for "stood" on the following evening.

In trying to teach children a great deal in a short time they are treated, not as though the race they were to run was for life, but simply a mile heat.

## FISHING FOR TROUT.

A few pointers for the angler for the speckled Beauties.

The open season for trout commenced on Thursday, the 1st inst., and, therefore a few suggestions regarding the tackle for catching the beautiful fly will not come amiss.

It often happens that the angler while on the stream or in camp in a big woods at a great distance from a settlement finds that the trout are jumping after a natural fly, an imitation of which his flyhook does not contain, says a writer in the *New York Times*. It is curious how freaky these game fish will be at times. Nothing then will satisfy him but the fly that he is looking for. If a bright yellow fly has hatched and swarms over the water the trout are not going to pay much attention to the artificial black grub that is offered to them by the artistic fly tosser. For this reason a little knowledge of the method of tying flies is often of much use, and will procure for the fisherman many a nice fish. To learn to tie a fly is not a difficult matter. Of course, to make neat, fine ones requires considerable patience, and perhaps a little knack. But on these occasions, when the trout are jumping for one species only, they will not stop to examine the workmanship of the fly. The natural insects are not always perfect. The fish sees the right gleam of color and up he shoots at it.

When an angler wishes to learn to tie a fly, his best plan is to visit a fishing tackle store and obtain permission from the proprietor to be allowed to watch one of the girls making up the bins of feather and silk. If she is in good humor, in a few moments she can give enough hints to make a presentable specimen himself.

To be ready for tying a fly in camp or on the stream, a little box of material must be taken along. A pair of spring pliers, a darning needle, and a pair of scissors or a sharp knife are essential. Two or three lumps of wax and some strong tying silk are indispensable.

Of the material to make the bodies of the fly, a liberal supply of hackles, a little roll of gold and silver tinsel, some floss or dubbing, several colors of silk, and a liberal supply of hooks and strong gut or snells are needed.

With the materials spread before on a camp chair, or the table on which meals are taken in camp, the angler begins his work by waxing a piece of wrapping silk. From a point near the bend of the hook three or four turns are made along the shank of the hook. Upon the silk on the shank of the hook the snell is placed. To dent it a bit with the teeth is a good plan to make it hold the more firmly. This is then wrapped on tightly down to the starting point. Test it to see that it will not pull out. Next, the floss, which is to make the body of the fly, is tied on, and with the tying silk is wrapped down to the end of the hook. Here it is secured, and then the hackle to be used is tied on; the under part of the hackle should be placed uppermost, so the back will be wound next to the hook. Most fly-tiers place the spring pliers on the end of the hackle, which will straighten it out by their weight while the winding is in progress.

Sometimes a hackle is run all the way down the hook. In most flies it is wound just a little distance. It is secured by a turn or two of wrapping silk. The usual loop is made with the wrapping silk, and the usual invisible knot, as made in tying on snells, is made. This is all that is necessary for a hackle fly.

In trying the other varieties, the larger and more variegated the fly the more there is to be done. A wing has to be tied on, the tinsel wound spirally around the body of floss, and two or three tail tips have to be put in. The general principle followed out is the same. It is a good plan to bear in mind that the material used should be tied on early in the process of making the fly. The wings are tied in after the hackle is finished. A portion of a feather is taken and doubled so as to make wings, the feather is laid upon the back of the hook, with the tips toward the bend—or it may be reversed from that position—a turn of silk is made to fasten it, and then it is bent back into shape and again wrapped by the tying silk. When the thread is cut a drop of shellac is put on the head. Of course there are lots of methods varying in slight details among different fly-makers. A little practice will show which way suits the amateur best.

All the materials for fly-tying can be carried in a small tin box and will not take up much room in the camp baggage. For the stream a limited quantity of silks and feathers and hackles can be carried in one of the compartments of the fly-book. In five minutes the fly can be made, and the angler can return to camp at night with a nice string of fish that will surprise his companions.

Many experienced anglers who find that trout are not rising freely to a fly will open the maw of a fish and try to ascertain what style of food they are taking. Often a clew to the right fly is thus gained. To catch a few with bait for examination of that kind is considered legitimate among expert fly casters.

The pursuit of "the grand sport" of tiger hunting in India has brought to the front a lady tiger-killer of great skill and prowess in the person of Mrs. Evans Gordon. This fearless lady, as a member of a recent Cooch-Behar hunting expedition, shot an angry tigress who was rushing viciously upon the party, and was actually within a few yards of her elephant's trunk. Her shot, we are told, was as well-timed as it was well-aimed, for the other guns engaged, including that of the lady's husband, Major Evans Gordon, had failed to stop the furious brute. This brilliant achievement adds one more to the many laurels and trophies already won by this dauntless lady in the hunting grounds of Cooch-Behar.

Nonconformist London is agitated by the revival of the old quarrel between the Rev. Dr. Parker, who once aspired to be Rev. H. W. Beecher's successor in the Brooklyn Tabernacle and the Rev. Charles Spurgeon, the great Baptist minister. Dr. Parker, who is of the world worldly, has grave fears for Mr. Spurgeon's soul, and accuses him of driving young men into infidelity, distraction, and despair by his uncompromising preaching of the extreme doctrines of Calvinism. By way of proving the quality of his own Christian charity Dr. Parker winds up his letter by warning Mr. Spurgeon that he is surrounded by flatterers, and exhorting him "to scatter his ecclesiastical harem." Mr. Spurgeon is not in the habit of submitting quietly to this sort of thing, and big congregations assemble in his Tabernacle every Sunday to witness the castigation of Brother Parker.