

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

The cod fishery in Newfoundland is said to have been a failure.

Hundreds of men are leaving Newfoundland and coming to Canada.

It is proposed to establish a temporary refuge for children in Toronto.

The upward turn of the wheat market has induced Toronto bakers to raise the price of bread.

Wm. Fowler, county constable for York, was drowned in the Humber on Saturday evening.

There were 23 business failures in Canada last week—the same number as in the previous week.

Thos. Pell, employed in a Stratford flour mill, fell into a bran chute on Tuesday and was smothered.

The Commercial Bank of Manitoba is floating 8,000 shares of \$100 each on the London market.

Dolly Beeley, the "confidence woman," has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Brant gaol.

Newfoundland newspapers continue very bitter in denouncing the *modus vivendi* regarding the fisheries.

Montreal has formed a rice combine, and will regulate the selling price of rice in all quantities under 25 bags.

The sum of \$20,000 has been granted by the Toronto City Council toward a new Industrial School for girls.

The Toronto City Council on Monday evening endorsed the proposal for a city abattoir and sanctioned an expenditure of \$50,000 for it.

The body of Henry Byers, once a Methodist minister, was found in Cataragui Bay on Tuesday. He had apparently committed suicide.

Three British warships have sailed from Halifax to Newfoundland to co-operate with the French fleet in enforcing the *modus vivendi*.

The proprietor of the Queen's hotel at Fredericton, N. B., has been sent to jail for three months for a third violation of the Scott Act.

The Toronto Board of Trade Council has expressed sympathy with Newfoundland, and endorses the action of the Colony concerning her coast grievances.

Mrs. Cotton, wife of Major John Cotton, of the N. W. M. P. died at Regina on Monday. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Hon. Thomas White.

Sergt. Loughran, a member of the Kingston Penitentiary staff, has created something of a sensation by making charges against nearly all the officers of the institution.

Hon. W. W. Lord, one of the fathers of responsible government in P. E. Island, a member of the Legislature for a quarter of a century and a J. P. for sixty years, is dead, aged 93.

Senator Thibaudeau entered upon the position of Sheriff of Montreal on Monday. He will not resign his Senatorship, as he does not see anything incompatible between the two positions.

British Columbia missionaries have petitioned the Government to prohibit the annual sun dance among Indians in the west, as many young bucks pass through a cruel ordeal in order to become warriors.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has unanimously passed a resolution sympathizing with Newfoundland in its protest against the *modus vivendi* with reference to lobster fishing between England and France.

Friends of prison reform are anxious that the Prison Reform Commission to be appointed by the Ontario Government should visit cities in other countries in pursuit of knowledge regarding the workings of the best penal systems.

Mrs. Margaret Black, of Aberfoyle, Ont., went to a spring for a pail of water on Sunday and not returning, search was made, when her lifeless body was found in the spring. Deceased was subject to fits, and it is supposed fell into the water while in one.

A letter has been received in Winnipeg from Ottawa stating that no grant worth speaking of will be made to the Hudson Bay railway this year, but that substantial aid will be held back until the present charter expires, when a new company will likely be formed.

A genuine autograph letter from General George Washington, dated New Windsor, 1781, and said to be one of the only three letters now in existence written by General Washington, is owned in Guelph, Ont. The other two are deposited in the White House at Washington.

The body of George McMaster, a nephew of the late Senator McMaster, was found floating in Toronto bay about daylight on Sunday morning. Deceased had been missing from the city for some days, but it was supposed he was travelling for the firm of McCready & Co., Montreal, represented by him in Ontario.

The terms of 400 men of the North-west Mounted Police will expire shortly, and it was supposed a large proportion of them would leave the service, as there are so many opportunities for advantageous settlement in the North-west, and a great deal of work going on in connection with railway development. It is stated in the department, however, that over 70 per cent. of the men have signified their desire to re-enlist.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A gold mine is said to have been discovered in the western part of the county Cork, Ireland.

William O'Brien's application for a new trial, in his case against Lord Salisbury, has been refused.

James Nasmyth, the celebrated English mechanical engineer and inventor of the steam hammer, is dead.

In speaking to the Cobden Club on Monday, Mr. Gladstone gave evidence that he is still a firm believer in free trade.

Mrs. Capt. O'Shea is seeking to force her husband to carry out her marriage settlement and hand over certain interests to her.

The Duke of Cambridge, at the head of a deputation from the army, presented to the Queen on Saturday the officers' Jubilee memorial.

Princess Victoria, sister of the German Emperor, has asked an increase in her allow-

ance in order to establish her household in London, as she does not intend to marry.

The Queen on Monday, assisted by the King of Belgium, unveiled a statue of the Prince Consort in Windsor park. The statue was the jubilee offering of the women of England.

In the Imperial Commons on Monday night, Sir James Fergusson denied that the Government had proposed a convention with the Porte making Great Britain permanent protector of Egypt.

The Irish landlord party is urging the Government to pass the clauses of the Land Purchase bill which relate to congested districts, and postpone further consideration of the remainder of the bill until next session.

Mr. Chamberlain's proposal that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury should have a conference on the Land Purchase bill has not been well received. The Gladstonians are strongly against the proposition, and the Conservatives seem convinced that it would have no good results.

UNITED STATES.

About 4,000 of the striking Chicago carpenters resumed work on Monday.

At Akron, Ohio, on Saturday evening, a tornado destroyed 100 buildings.

A New York syndicate is said to have established a "corner" in silver bullion.

Buffalo city council has voted to exclude Canadians from working on corporation jobs.

Six hundred fishermen are on strike at Pensacola, Fla., and a fish famine is imminent.

Eleven lives were lost in the burning of the Chenango County Poorhouse at Preston, N. Y.

The Chicago coopers who struck for higher wages have gone back to work at the old rates.

The Chicago Committee on the site of the World's Fair has reported in favour of the lake front.

O'Donovan Rossa, who was recently convicted of criminal libel on P. S. Cassidy, has been fined \$100.

Hon. Reuben R. Thrall, the oldest practicing attorney in the United States, is dead. He was in his 95th year.

Three thousand miners in the semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania are now on strike for higher wages.

The strike of the coal miners of northern Illinois, which has kept 15,000 men idle for the past month, has been settled.

There was a heavy frost in many sections of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri on Tuesday morning, and crops were damaged.

The Pennsylvania railway has contributed a large sum, it is said \$275,000, to the World's Fair Committee of Chicago.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Charleston, S. C., has decided to exclude colored people from seats on its floor.

A workman in DeBruce, N. Y., supposed to have been insane, committed suicide last week by diving into a vat of boiling acid.

The women who were elected as mayor and council of Edgerton, Kansas, have grown disgusted with their offices and resigned.

The Buffalo Board of Trade on Monday adopted a series of resolutions protesting against the proposed increase by Congress of the barley duty.

The Association of German Ironmasters have accepted an invitation from the American Institute of Mining Engineers to visit the industrial districts of the United States.

There is a proposal on foot in the United States to confederate all the Roman Catholic societies, to preserve Catholic rights and to prevent any encroachment upon their privileges.

Senator Gorman, a Maryland Democrat, has introduced a bill to give effect to Senator Cullom's recommendations, to force Canadian railways to obey Interstate Commerce legislation.

George C. Pratt, in the employ of the California Insurance Company, who shot and wounded S. L. Bromwell, president of the company, for debauching his wife, has been acquitted in San Francisco.

At Gainsville, Texas, Captain Joe Means, proprietor of the *Daily Hesperian*, was shot and killed Thursday night by Charlie Ball, an employe of the *Register*. A newspaper controversy caused the trouble. Ball was arrested.

The twentieth annual conference of the general secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and Canada opened in the hall of the House of Representatives at Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday. Four hundred delegates were present.

Rev. George Green, one of the best known ministers in Arkansas, was accidentally shot and killed on Wednesday in Saline county by his brother, Martin Green, while they were inspecting a revolver. The brother attempted suicide after the accident.

The oak planted at Mount Vernon, Washington, in 1862 by the Prince of Wales, having died, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, on Tuesday planted an oak grown from a British acorn near Washington's tomb. A number of prominent people witnessed the affair. Sir Julian made an address eulogizing Washington.

IN GENERAL.

Prince Bismarck is reported much improved in health.

The Dahonians have had enough fighting and are ready to accept France's proposed terms of peace.

The doctors at Warsaw, Russia, affirm that influenza has again made its appearance in an acute form.

The German emperor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag has been unfavorably received in Russia.

It is reported by the commission on the proposed Siberian Railway that the road will be completed in ten years.

Emin Pasha intimates that he is in possession of information regarding Stanley which would make a sensation if made public.

The Pope, in receiving German pilgrims, took occasion to praise Emperor William's efforts on behalf of the working classes.

M. Musy, Commander of a French post in the Congo country, was killed and eaten, along with twelve of his men, by natives.

Stanley thinks England is altogether too apathetic with regard to her interests in Africa, and that Germany will get ahead of her.

The French Government has caused several Governments to be sounded on the sub-

ject of taking united action against the Anarchists.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies has declined to discuss a motion for the immediate recognition of the Brazilian government.

M. Monchicourt, the Panama canal liquidator, believes it possible to obtain funds and the services of engineers to complete the canal.

The Emperor's suggestions to Prince Bismarck that his retirement from office should involve political inactivity are not agreeable to the old Statesman.

The Socialists in the German Reichstag propose to amend the Labor Bill so that the working day will be reduced to nine hours in 1894, and to eight hours in 1898.

There is much doubt in German Parliamentary circles as to whether the Parliament will obtain a majority in the Reichstag unless its military demands are reduced.

The *Freisinnige Zeitung* says it is alcoholism and not the morphine habit that is affecting the ex-Chancellor.

A syndicate of Belgian bankers, which undertook to issue £1,000,000 of Congo State obligations, has been dissolved, having failed to place more than one-tenth of the amount.

The Irish Leadership.

While the rumor that Mr. Parnell will resign the leadership of the Irish nationalists in Parliament must be taken with a grain of salt, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Dillon will be *locum tenens* during Mr. Parnell's absence from the house. The health of the latter, never robust, has been feeble to extremity for two years. Only frequent and sometimes protracted intervals of seclusion and rest have enabled him to be at the head of his party during periods of great importance. Mr. Dillon has just returned from the antipodes, where he collected for the home rule movement more than \$150,000, the gift of the distributed Gaels in the British colonies of the South Pacific. The trip has been as invigorating for himself as for the treasury of the cause. If, as may be probable, Mr. Parnell desires to recuperate in retirement for a time, Mr. Dillon would be the natural and unanimous choice of the people of Ireland for a leader to continue the struggle along the lines Mr. Parnell and his colleagues have so consistently followed. Mr. Dillon, who came to America with Mr. Parnell at the outbreak of the agitation which resulted in the organization of the Land League, is in the prime of his powers, having been born in 1851. Inheriting from his father, John Blake Dillon, the accomplished rebel of '48, the companion in Trinity College of Thomas Davis and in revolution of Mitchel and Meagher, John Dillon is also an accomplished and resolute man. Of university education, he abandoned the practice of surgery for that of politics, and has sat in Parliament for nearly ten years, an interval of absence having been forced upon him by illness. He possesses in a marked degree some of the faculties which have insured success for Mr. Parnell. He is reticent. He can hold his peace amid storms of abuse and keep his temper while foolish foes lose theirs in vain vituperation. Like Mr. Parnell, he is a rare speaker; like him, he speaks with incisiveness and without rhetorical ornament. Impetuous and vehement in his younger days, age has brought him patience and tranquility.

The British Army.

Notwithstanding the confident tone with which Viscount Wolsley speaks of the efficient condition of the British Army, there is a vein of uneasiness in his utterances. He concedes that England cannot contend in numbers with the armies of other European nations, and his dependence for safety in case of war would be upon a powerful navy, backed up by strong defensive land forces, and upon Canada as a basis of commissary supplies. That this plan would work well is not wholly apparent. Other nations will not readily permit England to excel them in the power of a navy, and in any European imbroglio this country would be a far distant food depot. The opinions of Viscount Wolsley are entitled to abundant respect as regards military affairs, but to outsiders it appears that the safety of England must be in peace rather than in war. With large colonial possessions, widely distributed throughout the world, the amount of damage that could be done in a short time by an enemy would be incalculable. The home government undoubtedly recognizes this, and of late years England has maintained a judicious attitude of reserve toward Continental complications. She has devoted herself to the acquisition of new territory, the extension of dominion, the development of commercial and industrial greatness and the cultivation of easy diplomatic relations with the rest of the world. Therein lies at once her greatness and her safety.

The British Troops in Egypt.

The presence of British troops in Egypt has long been a source of vexation and envy to some of the other European powers, especially France. That they have been retained there all these years is not due to any intention on the part of Britain to seize the land of the Pharaohs, or to secure it in any dishonorable way, but simply to safeguard British interests in that part of the world, particularly her interest in the Suez canal, which more than any other country—more than all other countries combined, she is using at present in transporting her merchandise. Could England assure that her interests would be safe without this protection there is reason to believe that the troops would be at once withdrawn. This at least seems a reasonable conclusion if the report be true that Lord Salisbury offers to conclude a new convention with the Porte, arranging for the evacuation of Egypt, provided England be given the right at any time to occupy Egypt without notice should internal or external danger threaten the country.

The Anglo-Portuguese imbroglio which has ceased to attract any great interest, is likely soon to be settled. Last week the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Chamber of Deputies that he had hopes of an early and honorable settlement of the dispute between Portugal and England, and a settlement that would be satisfactory to Portugal. What the terms of the convention are has not yet been made public. It is not likely, however, that Lord Salisbury has consented to any arrangement that will endanger England's privileges in the Shire district and Mashonaland or that will compromise his country in the eyes of the nations.

YOUNG FOLKS.

The Doll's Vacation.

There lived one time a very cruel tyrant whose name was neither Nero nor Caligula. But he was even worse than either of these; for one day he sent forth a decree that the little girls in his kingdom should no longer play with dolls, and that within seven days their darlings must be carried to the market place and there destroyed by fire. On account of this decree a great sorrow rose in the land, not only among the children, but the mothers, too, grieved to see the affliction of their little ones. Yet no one dared to oppose the great King, who said that he wished the girls of his realm to grow up into useful, loyal women, and that the silly dolls made them idle and childish. For the next six days the little girls spent all their time with their dolls and played more diligently than ever before. There were visits, tea parties, balls and new dresses, until the dolls became almost bewildered with so much gaiety.

One little girl, Flora, had the most beautiful doll in the city. It was almost as large as herself, and had head, feet and arms of wax, and in its trunk was a new dress for every day in the week. Adele, for so the doll was called, had for over a week lain neglected in a corner of the room. Her hair was uncombed, and stains of coffee and fruit were on her pretty blue dress. She was, therefore, very much surprised when Flora held her tenderly in her arms, kissed her again and again, crying: "Oh, my dearest Adele, my beautiful doll, what shall I do without you? And to think they are going to take you away from me, where I shall never see you again."

But while the little mothers seemed absorbed in their play, their brains were active in making plans to save their treasures. Many ways had been suggested, but only one was favored by all. On the day when the dolls were to be destroyed, the king, looking from a window in the royal palace, saw in the distance a long procession of people approaching the palace gate. As they came nearer he discovered the people to be hundreds of little girls in their best dresses, each leading or carrying a doll. In the front row were the lady dolls with wax faces and real hair. Then came the servant dolls, with china or wooden faces, and last of all the little babies in their long white dresses. When the train had passed through the palace gate and had stopped under the king's window, the little maidens knelt before His Majesty, crying, "Pardon, pardon."

All the dolls joined in the chorus, and the babies cried until the noise was so great that the King held his ears and begged for quiet. Then Flora, leading Adele by the hand, stepped from the crowd and curtseying low, said: "Gracious King, we have heard your command, and are ready to obey; but we pray you will not take our children from us; for we should be very unhappy without them."

When the King looked down on the distressed little faces, he said: "You may carry your dolls home with you, but on one condition, that they are satisfied."

And turning to the dolls, he asked, "Are you pleased?"

The dolls who were very happy over the week's feasting and the new dresses, replied in a chorus: "We are contented."

"Now," said the King, "whenever you are neglected by your owners or receive rough treatment from them, if you will complain to me, I shall see that you have your rights."

The dolls bowed respectfully, and the happy procession moved away. For a time the little mothers cared most tenderly for the children which they had so nearly lost; then some grew careless, and the little dolls, remembering the King's words, thought it now time to complain. One night they all met in Adele's room in Flora's home and talked over their grievances. One said: "I've been left out in the garden all night, and the rain took the curl out of my hair."

Another said: "I have had to sleep on the floor two nights, while the kitten was covered up in my bed."

"Only think," cried a third, "I have had a hole punched in the back of my head, so that my little mistress could see how my eyes open and shut."

But Adele had suffered most of all. "Only this morning," she said, "Flora's brother painted whiskers and a moustache on my face; and Flora laughed while he did it too. I was so enraged. And how do I look now?"

While the others shed tears of sympathy for their unfortunate friend, they could hardly refrain from smiling at the comical appearance of the dignified Adele. They all agreed that they would no longer endure such treatment, but would go at once to the King, as he had told them to do. Of course the baby dolls must stay behind, as they were not able to walk and there was no one to carry them.

Very early next morning, before the King had had his breakfast, he heard a noise in the palace garden, and looking out saw the company of dolls, who with their weak fine voices were trying to make themselves heard. When they had told their story, the King said: "You have done right in coming to me. I have been expecting you and have a room ready for you, where you will always be comfortable and have no one to trouble you."

He led the way to a large bright room in the back part of the palace. Here were small tables, tiny dishes, and a bed and chair for each one. The dolls thought that they would be very happy in their new home, with no one to scold them for tearing their clothes or to punish them for eating too much at the tea parties. The little beds, too, were so soft that they decided to rest upon them; and being very tired from their long journey were soon all fast asleep, except a few who had china heads and could not close their eyes. For a few days the dolls were very much delighted with their new quarters and laughed to think how their owners would look in vain for them.

But after awhile they grew very tired of being in the same room all the time, with no walks or rides in the garden. They began to grow very cross, and even the stately Adele scolded, because she must always wear the same dress. The room did not look so large as at first and the little beds grew harder every night. In fact, the dolls became very discontented and thought if they could only get back to their owners they would never again complain. But how could this be done, for the door was locked and the King carried the key in his pocket. The windows were so high that they could not even look out of them.

One day, however, the door did open and

the housemaid came in to dust and when she was through forgot to close the door again. That night a procession of dolls, headed by Adele, might have been seen gliding through the palace gate and along the city streets, and the next morning each little girl was happy to find her doll fast asleep in its bed. But no one knew of a dollroom in the palace and the dolls never told where they spent their vacation.

PAYSE.

Cost of Living in New York.

A bachelor in the city of New York with thoughts intent on marriage addressed a note a few weeks ago to the editor of the *Sun* asking that encyclopedic gentleman whether a young man receiving \$1000 salary could prudently undertake the responsibilities of married life in that Metropolitan city. The question has elicited a host of replies from others besides the editor. One lady, who had kept an account of her household expenditures, gave a detailed statement of the cost of living for one month, for herself and husband, which, exclusive of rent and fuel, amounted to \$20. Nor was her bill of fare a meagre one, but quite equal to that found in the average home of a middle class citizen. Taking this figure as a basis it is safe to estimate that the bread and butter bill would not require to exceed \$300, which with rent at \$20 per month and fuel would bring all within \$600. This would leave \$400 for clothes and recreation. A half a century ago this amount would have seemed an almost extravagant sum for these purposes. But the fact is that during the last generation the standards of living have been greatly raised. Relatively to the incomes and the expenditures of the rich, what was once accounted enough for moderate maintenance seems now to be small. Yet after all a family gets more with one thousand dollars a year than it did fifty years ago. As the *Sun* points out, it gets luxuries altogether unobtainable then, or purchased by the very rich only; and it regards them as necessities. Even the houses of the very rich in those days lacked conveniences now deemed essential for decent living. Articles of diet then excluded from all tables, or enjoyed as rare luxuries, are now consumed regularly in tenement houses, as the display at the butchers' and grocery shops of the poorest neighborhoods bears witness. In apparel also luxury and variety prevail, where once they were confined to the few. It is because people want so much more, because they want to appear as well as their richer neighbors, that an income of one thousand dollars a year seems so much smaller than formerly. It is because the standards of living have gone up. But this is not a bad sign. It is an indication of advancing refinement, of progress in civilization.

The Italian FASTER.

Giovanni Succì, the little Italian who had been fasting for 40 days at the Aquarium, London, Eng., took his first meal, consisting of a spoonful of bouillon, on April 28th in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. He was not a pleasing spectacle, although his physical condition was wonderful, in view of the circumstance that he had subsisted entirely upon water for 40 days. He was very carefully watched night and day by two committees of physicians from Westminster Hospital, who are positive that he has consumed nothing but water during the 40 days with the exception of a little elixir, containing no nutrient, to allay abdominal pains. Succì has lost 30 pounds during his fast, but though the skin upon his forehead is like wrinkled parchment and his cheeks fall between his high cheekbones and lower jaw, and the lines of his face are drawn and haggard, he walks firmly and has a muscular grip as strong as it was six weeks ago. At the conclusion of the fast his temperature was normal at 97.6° Fahrenheit, pulse 58°, respiration 18° and lung capacity 1,450 cubic centimeters. His weight was 93 pounds 4 ounces, the loss since the day before being 11 ounces.

He maintained almost evenly from the first to last his normal temperature. The temperature of his body at starting, on the 17th of March, was 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit; it was reduced to 98 degrees at the end of that month, after which it remained about 97.4 degrees. His pulse began at 92, fell on the second day to 76, rose on the third to 82, and fell to 53 on the 20th of March. Since then it has oscillated between 53 and 62, the lowest, 52, being registered on the 20th. His muscular grip began at 49 and ends at 51 kilogrammes, and in the interval has oscillated between 46 and 49. His lung capacity began at 2,000 cubic centimeters, and in a week had dropped to 1,550. His height before the fast was 5 feet 5 inches; it is now 5 feet 4 inches, a loss of 1 inch, due mainly to the shrinkage of the cartilages between the vertebrae. The people who saw Dr. Tanner at the conclusion of his 40 days' fast say that Succì has come out of the test in 100 per cent better condition than the American faster. The Italian has fasted several times for 20 or 30 days, but never before for so long as 40 days. He has drunk between a pint and a pint and a half of water per day.

Emperor William and the Workmen.

Emperor William's speech to the Reichstag last week was distinguished by the fact that its main burden was the condition of the working men and the possible amelioration of their condition by legislation. As usual with royal utterances, it was exceedingly vague, but foreshadowed a purpose to secure Sunday rest and restriction of the labor of women and children. Germany exercises a degree of parental authority over workmen that would not be tolerated in this country, and the Emperor intimates that, owing to the increasing insubordination of youthful working men, the rules concerning working men's books may require amendment. These rules used to require the working men to spend a certain time in travel and required them to report their movements to the police. The Emperor, recognizing that Germany's industries form only one link in the economic work of the nations competing in the world's markets does not propose to act entirely alone in the matter, but as far as possible with the concurrence of other powers.

The saddest words of tongue or pen, are these sad words: "Say, lend me ten."

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday that he had hopes of an early and honorable settlement of the dispute with England.