

CANADIAN.

American capitalists are said to be buying up Fort William lots. The French-Canadian convention opened at Clare, N.S., Wednesday. The actual settlers arriving at Winnipeg, Man., during July numbered 1,041. Mrs. Jane Wheeler, a prominent lady of London, committed suicide Tuesday. Flour rose 15 cents per bag at Winnipeg Tuesday owing to the rise in wheat. David Langille was crushed to death in a shipyard at River John, N.S., Tuesday. Horses in various parts of Manitoba and the Northwest are afflicted with glanders. It is reported that the C. P. R. Company have purchased the controlling stock of the Wabash. C. E. Wulf, a Belgian, employed in Montreal as a newspaper reporter, has disappeared. Fruit is being imported by Winnipeg from California, the importations occupying six days in transit. A big naval demonstration will take place at Halifax before the British squadron leaves for Quebec. Special police have been sworn in to cope with the large number of crooks who have centred at Calgary. The contract for the Montreal Court House repairs has been awarded to Mr. Bergen at \$184,000. John W. Mackay, the Californian millionaire, has been elected a director of the Canadian Pacific railway. Lieut. Stairs, who distinguished himself in connection with Stanley's late expedition, is at his home in Halifax. Arthur Day, the man accused of murdering his wife at Niagara Falls, has been placed in Welland goal to await his trial. Judge O'Reilly, of Hamilton, died on Monday. He was the oldest living barrister in Ontario, having been called to the bar in 1839. Three car loads of silk from China passed through Ottawa on Wednesday night on the Canadian Pacific railway en route for New York. Judge MacMahon has delivered judgment in the Victoria University case, dissolving the injunction against removal from Cobourg. Jean Arcand, the pilot who had charge of the steamship Lake Nepigon when she ran down the barque Isabel at Quebec, has been suspended. Gladstone, Man., has been reorganized as a town, and a council was elected by acclamation yesterday. J. S. Logie was elected mayor. The fight between the Canadian Pacific, the Pacific Mail and Occidental and Oriental lines has been declared off and a peace agreement reached. While last year Manitoba had to import several hundred thousand dollars worth of oats, this year she will export a couple of millions worth. A large party of English capitalists will soon survey the north shore of Labrador and report upon the feasibility of Bender's Labrador railway scheme. Mr. J. J. Withrow, president of the Industrial Exhibition Association, is laid up with a fractured knee cap, the result of a kick from a restive horse. Capt. Olsen and crew of the Norwegian barque Guenda, wrecked on Sable Island on the 27th ult., have arrived at Halifax. They tell a thrilling story of their rescue. A despatch from Calgary says the Mormons of Southern Alberta are exerting a most pernicious influence on the Blood Indians by circulating the doctrine of polygamy. In the first-class band competition in Hamilton Tuesday the Grenadiers of Toronto got the first prize, the Musical Society band of Waterloo the second, and the 23rd Battalion band of Berlin the third. Two thousand eight hundred and seventy-four dollars of poll-tax was collected from Chinese arriving at Vancouver, B. C., last month. This is \$2,046 less than the amount collected during July, 1883. A grain standard meeting will be held in Winnipeg on October 10th, and invitations to attend have been sent to the Boards of Trade of Port Arthur, Portage la Prairie, Brandon, Moose Jaw, and Regina. Mr. Barrington, financial agent, of London, Eng., who has been in the Rockies for a few weeks inspecting mineral claims with a view of making investments, expresses surprise at the richness of the mineral deposits, and is convinced that mining operations on a vast scale will soon be carried on there.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince George will not return to England until May. Timothy Harrington is coming to America to assist in reorganizing the Fish League. Northwest ranch cattle are arriving in England, and their utility as store cattle is to be tested. Mr. Thomas, a Guelphonian, has been elected to represent Camarthenshire without opposition. A portion of the army service corps garrisoned at Chatham, England, have mutinied. Twenty men were arrested and imprisoned. Referring to the spreading discontent in the British army, the London Chronicle says if remedial measures are not introduced the army will be in a similar condition to that of France before the revolution of 1789. John Barns, the labor agitator, has gone to Wales to assist in carrying out the great strike. No words can exaggerate the state of complete paralysis of trade of all sorts in Wales. Huge collier sailing vessels and steamers and great ocean liners are lying at the dock in absolute idleness for there is not a ton of coal in sight to put into them. Meanwhile from the adjoining districts, which are accustomed to be served by the now idle railways, come complaints of shortness in the supply of provisions, diminished and dwindling trade, as well as grave personal inconveniences of the inhabitants. The markets are deserted, and the district is held in readiness for any emergencies all along different points of the line.

AMERICAN.

The flint glass works at Pittsburg have been reopened. The Erie Railway Company has gained an entrance into Chicago. A graveyard near Waldron, in Indiana, has been heaved up by gas. The population of Chicago is estimated at 1,098,567, placing her next to New York. Chief Justice Corson has affirmed the constitutionality of the prohibition law in South Dakota. Nicholas Luning, whose wealth is estimated at \$20,000,000, died at San Francisco Tuesday. Mr. John W. Mackay, the mining king, has been appointed a director of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Charles A. Dana, in an interview in London, said he felt quite certain that the McKinley bill will pass on the lines formulated by Secretary Blaine. John Boyle O'Reilly, editor of the Boston Pilot, the well-known poet and Irish Nationalist, died on Sunday night from a self-administered dose of poison. The story telegraphed to Washington from New York that 24 sailors escaped from British ships have been captured on American soil is not credited at the State Department. If such has occurred it will be regarded as a serious breach of international law. GENERAL. The harvest in Hungary is ruined by the floods. Prof. Favre, the eminent Swiss geologist, is dead. A death from cholera occurred in Madrid on Monday. Prince Napoleon is said to have landed in Tunis, carrying an Italian passport. The pope will build a new palace in the Vatican gardens for a summer residence. The Congo State has annexed the kingdom of Monatayamoo, lying to the south. Australia is threatened with a complete suspension of shipping business as a result of an agitation for higher wages. Servia says Austria must remove the embargo on Serbian pigs, else she will close her frontier on Austrian imports. The report of the liquidators of the Panama Canal Company shows the total expenditure to be 1,313,000,000, and the assets on March 3 were 16,999,000. The Turkish authorities at Erzeroum are alarmed over a report that a band of well-armed Russo-Armenians has appeared there and is fast gathering in recruits. Negotiations in favor of peace between San Salvador and Guatemala are progressing favorably, and will undoubtedly be concluded before the end of the week. Emperor William has received a mysterious warning to be careful of himself on his visit to Russia, and to avoid as much as possible too close contact with the Czar.

Begging for Admission to a Gaol.

A Paris correspondent says:—There is a touch of American humour in an incident that occurred at the Prison of Sainte Pelagie here. The editor of a newspaper called Bataille was sentenced to eight days' imprisonment for some attacks made in his journal on Colonel Vincent during the anti-Boulangist campaign, and, by order of the Magistrate, he went to Sainte Pelagie to surrender himself and suffer his punishment. To his great astonishment the governor of the prison refused to let him in. "You must go somewhere else, I can't have you here," said the official. "But I want to get in," persisted the editor, who perhaps desired to escape the turmoil of to-morrow's life. "I tell you I can't have you," replied the Governor, "and I won't let you in. Go back to the magistrate who sent you!" The disappointed journalist trudged over the Seine to the Palais de Justice, and the magistrate then told him, with an apology of course, that Sainte Pelagie was full up, and that he would have to do his eight days in the Prison de la Sance instead. The editor, however, declined to go there—voluntarily, at least—declaring that Sainte Pelagie was the place where offenders against the press laws had always retired into temporary seclusion, and that unless they found room for him there he would not go anywhere. Here the matter rests for the present. Dr. Westcott, coroner for North London, held an inquest on the body of Maria Lange, aged sixty-eight years, who committed suicide by poisoning herself. On Wednesday morning a friend of the deceased living some distance away from the house found some of the latter's wearing apparel in her room, on which she went to the house, talking with her a policeman, who, on forcing the door, found her lying on the bed quite dead, she being dressed ready for burial, having on her a shroud, a pair of white gloves, and a new pair of white stockings. On the front garden being searched, a bottle was found labelled cyanide of potassium, and inquiries showed that deceased had kept the poison from the time her husband had committed suicide.

Women Shot by a Priest.

Rue de la Barriere, one of the most frequented streets of Reims, was last Saturday evening the scene of a drama which created all the greater sensation as a priest, named Courteil, was its author. This man, who had been following Madame Colinet, the wife of a carpenter, about the town during more than half an hour, suddenly pointed his walking-stick gun at the unfortunate woman and shot her dead on the spot. On seeing his victim fall the priest broke into lamentations, and wanted to accompany the body to the hospital, but, in presence of the menacing crowd and the fear of the vengeance of the young woman's husband, he was induced to go away. He was almost immediately arrested. He affirmed that his walking-stick gun had gone off accidentally at the moment he raised it to tap Madame Colinet on the shoulder to remind her that she owed him a certain sum of money. The priest is a man of about 40 years of age, who has been without any employment for several years. He had already made himself notorious for his eccentricities. Madame Colinet, who was 27 years old, had been married only four months. The judicial inquiry has proved that previous to her marriage Abbe Courteil was received at the house of his victim, and that since the wedding Madame Colinet has never consented to open her door to him.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES AT HOME

The Prince of Wales is undeniably the best dressed man in Europe, if not in the world. His wardrobe is larger and more varied than that of any other man of fashion. It is on record that, upon a recent taking of an inventory at Marlborough House, it was found that the Heir-Apparent to the Throne possessed as many as 300 pairs of trousers. How many waistcoats, morning coats, afternoon coats, jackets, hunting suits, dresscoats, over-coats, and ulsters it was never learned, but the stock was sufficiently large enough to set up a first-class clothing establishment. The prince does not confine his trade to any one tailor. Usually, the prince dresses in very good taste; he has numerous valets, and one of these attends solely to his wardrobe. The prince clothes himself in such garments as that worthy may select for him. He is very fond of black clothing, and the Prince Albert coat, named in his honor, or more properly speaking, the frock coat, is one of his favorites. He is also very fond of varnished boots and white over-gaiters, and he delights in a silk hat. He has such an extensive wardrobe that it is seldom he wears the same suit twice in the same month. When the Heir to the Throne goes to the Scottish moors for a shooting trip or for fishing, he arranges himself in Highland costume. If he is to attend a military gathering, he always wears his regimental uniform. If he goes to Oxford or Cambridge for a visit he apparels himself like one of the students, wearing the ordinary cap and gown. His sons follow his example in the matter of dressing well. They are both partial to the frock coat, varnished boots, and silk hat that so delight the father. The world at large little thinks how hard the Prince works. We have known him to run up to town early in the morning to attend some show or other he has promised to patronize, then some public dinner later in the day, and after that a theatre or dance. Or perhaps he has been at a funeral or wedding in the early part of the day, a levee in the afternoon, and a ball at night. These are bare outlines of what His Royal Highness has to get through. Journeys to and fro, changes of dress, and other duties must, of course, be reckoned for. The Prince is indeed a very hard-working man, for his life consists of a constant rush from place to place, and from duty to duty; but nothing is neglected and nothing forgotten. In the matter of tours, blending public, social, and private functions, the Prince has done, and continues to do, an amount of work that has never been equalled, much less excelled. During his Indian visit he was always engaged in some interesting public business, and varying his ceremonial and Royal duties with recreations of an active and exhilarating nature. It has been the same with his European tours. No living man has received more public addresses, or conversed with more of the public men of all countries, or had better opportunities of acquiring the most cosmopolitan information. The range, rapidity, and variety of these quasi-public tours once furnished Punch with the materials for a humorous tale of magic and mystery. An ambitious mortal was depicted as intent upon following an illustrious person in his travels by means of a magic opera hat, which conveyed him from place to place. He kept up the chase for some days, flying from capital to capital, from country to country, from Court to private castle from public ceremony to private entertainment, until, physically and mentally exhausted, he was glad to be rid of his opera hat, and to resume his quiet life as an ordinary being. The story conveyed some little useful teaching. The Prince of Wales's collected addresses run from 1863 to 1883, and are 154 in number. The more numerous addresses touch such diversified subjects as commerce, agriculture, education, public works, medical charities, and general philanthropy. They are short, kindly, and appreciative, obviously bearing about them the stamp of the Prince of Wales's individuality. Not only has His Royal Highness a remarkable memory for dates, etc., but also for faces and names. Once seen, they are never forgotten. It is a common remark by those who know the life of the Prince, that if he had been a private gentleman instead of Prince of Wales, he would have made the most distinguished statesman the world has seen, for he seems to possess the happy knack of being able to grasp a number of subjects at one time, and always saying and doing the right thing at the right time and in the right place. Many people who are disposed to exaggerate every little incident and to cavil at every trifling action, are always on the lookout for incidents regarding the way the Prince spends his Continental Sundays. We would beg to remind such, that though it is well known how fond His Royal Highness is of horses and all appertaining to them, yet he has never seen the "Grand Prix de Paris" run, simply because it is on the English Sabbath. The Princess of Wales really works very hard; the entire nation know how much she has done for years for English society, and how she has preserved it from the thorough stagnation that would otherwise have overtaken it, with a Queen who seldom (from age and other causes) appears in the midst of her loyal subjects. Her Royal Highness has had a very trying position to fill; no one could have filled it so well, for she is a queen in all but name. What she gets through is something wonderful. We have known her out in the morning, at the dairy, the industrial schools, etc., then home to luncheon. After that, one or two interviews; then a walk round to view decorations, etc., for a ball to take place in the evening. After that, off to see the school children have tea provided for them; back again to dress for dinner. Then at ten p. m. make her entrance into the ball room, go through all the fatigue of receiving and putting in their case some hundreds of people who have been invited, and remain with them until after two in the morning. Have breakfast served as usual about nine, and then start off for a drive of several miles, in sledge and a heavy snowstorm, to grace with her presence the presentation of a testimonial to a well-known huntsman. The position the Princess holds is no sinecure, but she holds the place in the hearts of the people that she gained more than a quarter of a century ago, when she became the bride of Albert Edward; and we may confidently prophesy that she will continue to do so.—Spare Moments.

"That baby will never be a good business man. He has no enterprise." "Why not?" "Why, the little idiot went and got born the day after the census man was here."

Churches of the United States.

The New York Independent is to be thanked for giving in convenient form a statement of the present strength, as well as the progress during the past year, of the principal churches in the United States. According to the Independent's figures, "There are in the United States 151,261 churches of all denominations, 103,300 ministers and nearly 22,000,000 members. During the year there has been an increase of 8,500 churches, nearly 4,900 ministers and nearly 1,090,000 members. The most numerous denomination is the Roman Catholic, with its 7,500 churches, 8,300 priests, etc., and 8,277,000 population, of whom 4,676,000 are estimated to be communicants. Then come the Methodists, with, in round numbers, 4,980,000 communicants; Baptists, 4,292,000; Presbyterians, 1,229,000; Lutherans, 1,086,000; Congregationalists, 491,000, and Episcopalians, 480,000. The increase in the Catholic population during the year was 421,700. The estimated gain in Catholic communicants was over 238,000. The growth of Protestant membership was 668,000. The Methodists gained more than 256,000, the Baptists more than 213,000, the Lutherans 98,000, the Congregationalists more than 16,000 and the Episcopalians about 9,500. The accession of new members was even larger than these figures, since in every denomination there were deaths of members whose places were filled by new acquisitions. The number of deaths in the Methodist Episcopal body, for example, was reported at 28,300." These who are trying to make themselves believe that Christianity is losing its hold upon the people, will derive little comfort from a consideration of the foregoing figures, whose significance will hardly be set aside by the oft-quoted objection, "That an increase of numbers does not necessarily imply an increase of aggressive energy, or of the Christly spirit." On the other hand, those who have the welfare of the church at heart will find much to encourage and inspire in the record of the past year.

Canada's Wheat Surplus.

According to the present indications Canada will have more wheat to export this year than during any year in the history of the country. The two provinces specially interested in wheat growing, Ontario and Manitoba, have excellent crops. In Ontario a large part of the crop is harvested and some threshing has been done. In Manitoba all that is necessary to mature the largest crop the province has yet grown is a week or two of fine weather. Ontario will have an enormous crop of fall wheat. The low price of barley last year and the uncertainty of United States legislation regarding barley duties had the effect of turning more attention to wheat. The acreage has been largely increased, and as it was 826,537 last year it is probably not far from 1,000,000 this year. In 1887 it was nearly 900,000. Added to the increased acreage is the certainty of one of the best crops in many years. The average yield during the years from 1882 to 1888 was 18,768,000 but this year it is very probable that it will not be short of 25,000,000. Placing the spring wheat crop at 9,248,000, the average for the years between 1882-8, the total Ontario wheat crop will be over 34,000,000 bushels. Manitoba gives every promise of being a big wheat producer this year. According to Government returns it has 746,058 acres under wheat culture and the wheat crop is looking excellent. The assistant president of the Canadian Pacific Railway estimates the crop at 18,000,000 bushels and the Manitoba Government computes it at 20,000,000 bushels. It straws show which way the wind blows. Canada will send her ships abroad well laden with this year's grain. The total Canadian crop will probably be considerably in excess of 50,000,000 bushels. The hay has been so heavy that some country papers are asserting that it has been carelessly saved, owing to the low prices. If true, it was a precious poor policy. It may be high next year.

The Servant Girl Question.

A letter of application, said to have been written by a young woman in Montreal in answer to an advertisement by an English lady for a servant, has been going the rounds of the press, and as it is quite a curiosity in its way, and eclipses all others of its kind, we would help to save it from oblivion. The letter runs as follows: "Dear Madam,—I think your place will suit me very well, as I know the advantages of travelling in widening the mind and strengthening the character generally. If I came to you I should require the use of the piano three evenings a week to keep up my music, and on the other three evenings I should wish to go out with a gentleman friend. On Sunday afternoon and evening, when my friends usually come to see me, I should want the use of the dining-room to receive them in. I should not mind taking the children out sometimes when you are especially busy, as I like to oblige, but I could not undertake it regular. Hoping to hear from you, as I am sure we shall suit each other, if the wages are good, I remain, etc. The genuineness of this epistle may be doubted by those who have never grappled practically with the servant girl difficulty; but to those who have had experience it will contain nothing incredible, though, perhaps, it is a little stronger than anything they have had to do with. Who is to blame for this state of things, and how it is to be remedied, are questions which may well occupy the thoughts of those who would cure the evils of society.

The Lumber Trade.

There is every evidence that the lumbermen of the Ottawa Valley are just entering upon what promises to be a term of depression. A prominent lumberman said the other day: "The McKinley bill has thoroughly demoralized the lumber trade, as American dealers will buy but small quantities, just enough to fill standing orders, fearing that they may have a large stock on hand and the duty as proposed be lowered. The lumbermen are not to be the only sufferers. Some of the firms who went heavily into square pine timber as winter cannot get an offer for their make and are going to be badly bitten. The outlook for Canadian lumber and timber is a serious one, and unless something new unlooked for turns up to enable us to dispose of our stock at even a rate covering the cost of production it will be with an effort that a number of our lumber and timber men will be able to tide over the depression until markets improve."

ACTIVE VOLCANOE IN NORTH AMERICA.

One of Them Will Make a Fine Light-house When it Brightens Up a Little. News brought down Port Townsend by officers and passengers on the steamer Arago confirms the reports as to Mount Bogoslov being in a state of activity. About two months ago there was a violent earthquake on all the islands in the Aleutian group, and soon after Bogoslov, which is on Oumnak island, began emitting steam and smoke and fire and lava. Bogoslov has been an active volcano since 1796, when the island upon which it is situated is said to have risen from the sea. Although always marked on charts as extinct, several times in the past year smoke and steam have been issuing from the crater, and from his original height of 1,369 feet above the sea level. Prof. Elliot of the Smithsonian Institution has visited the island upon which the volcano is situated, and has made important scientific investigations. The flare of fire thousands of feet in height can be seen at night issuing from the mountain. Mount Shishaldin, which is 5,052 feet high, on Anaga Island, is emitting steam and smoke, and it is thought, will soon be in a state of eruption. This mountain can be seen at sea for nearly 100 miles, and will be of great good to navigation if it should become active, as the pillar of fire can be seen for a great distance and will serve as a guide through the dangerous Oumnak Pass.

A Steam Turbine Life Boat.

At length the problem of applying mechanical motive power to a lifeboat appears to have been solved. At the beginning of 1888, Messrs. R. and H. Green, of Blackwell, suggested a boat to be driven by a turbine wheel instead of a screw, and eventually the idea was adopted and the other afternoon a party of gentlemen made a trial trip. The Duke of Northumberland is 50 feet long, 14 feet 3 inches in extreme breadth, when fully loaded has a draught of 3 feet 3 inches, and the horizontal compound surface-condensing engines are of 170 indicated horse power. She is built of the very best steel, and though so small a boat she is put together with no less than 72,000 rivets, exclusive of anything connected with the machinery. She is of immense strength, though extremely light. It is calculated that she might list over to 110 degrees without capsizing, practically she cannot be upset, and might be relied upon to live in the wildest sea that ever beats about our coasts.

The chief feature is the application of the turbine. Of course a paddle steamer would be of no use for lifeboat work, and to the screw there are many and serious objections. The turbine seems to meet them all, and the success of the boat the other day was very remarkable. Her mean speed on the measured mile has given about eight and a half knots an hour—just a trifle under. Going at full speed she was pulled up in little more than half her length. In forty seconds she made a complete circle, and in less than a minute without the aid of her rudder and by a very simple manipulation of her turbine alone.

Nothing in the way of engine power can be less complex than those of the new lifeboat. When once started they do not require to be stopped or reversed. They have simply to go straight ahead with their work, and is just to drive water through the turbine at the rate of about a ton a second. The manipulation of a valve by two handles directs the course of this great current, and determines whether the boat shall stop dead or go ahead or astern, and that without any communication with the engine room whatever. There are no paddles to get carried away, no screw to foul, nothing to get smashed up if she runs aground—only a tremendous outrush of water at various points about the hold—and if the rudder should be carried away, as has already been shown she can be steered with the greatest nicety by her turbine alone. The well of the boat is situated abaft the machinery, and will accommodate thirty passengers. It is a wonderful little vessel.

The March of Education.

The rapidity with which in these days we outgrow former scientific notions and opinions is strikingly illustrated by Prof. Drummond in his new work, "Greatest Thing in the World." "But yesterday," he says, "in the University of Edinburgh, the greatest figure in the faculty was Sir James Simpson, the discoverer of chloroform. The other day his successor and nephew, Professor Simpson, was asked by the librarian of the university to go to the public library and pick out the books on his subject that were no longer needed. And his reply to the librarian was this: 'Take every text-book that is more than ten years old, and put it down in the cellar.' Sir James Simpson was a great authority only a few years ago; men came from all parts of the earth to consult him; and almost the whole teaching of that time is consigned by the science of to-day to oblivion." Such instances emphasize the statement frequently made, that notwithstanding our many and marvellous scientific discoveries we have only skirted along the frontiers of knowledge, the great field of Nature being still an undiscovered land.

A Sagacious Fox.

A Berlin paper describes an exciting scene which occurred the other day at the Lehrter-Bahnhof. A builder, accompanied by his little son, a child of three, went to pay a visit on board a boat that was lying at anchor in the Sprea. The child, who was left alone on the deck, overbalanced himself, and fell overboard. The stream, which is very rapid at that point, carried it away so swiftly that the spectators on the banks gave it up for lost. Just at that moment a medical student happened to be walking a little lower down the river with his dog, a huge St. Bernard. The young man's attention was attracted by a boat that was being pulled out of the child's colored frock, which he pointed out to his dog, telling him to catch it. The dog, anxious to obey his master's command, dashed into the water before the young man had time to remove its muzzle, but finding that it was hopeless, the sagacious animal returned to its master to leave it taken off by this time the child was carried lower down the stream. But the dog, which was a powerful swimmer, overtook it, and brought it out alive amid the cheers of the persons who witnessed the scene.