

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

The first train on the Toronto Belt Line railway was run on Monday afternoon.

At a public meeting the Irishmen of Toronto adopted a resolution expressing sorrow at Parnell's death.

It is believed in Montreal that Cardinal Taschereau intends renewing his opposition to the Knights of Labour.

C. J. Doherty, Q.C., has been appointed judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, vice his father, resigned.

The opening of the new buildings of Upper Canada College, Toronto, took place last week, when the annual distribution of prizes was made.

Numerous complaints are being made of the delay caused to grain and coal in transit by the unusually low water in the Lachine canals.

Mr. John Herbert Beatty, well known in political circles in Ontario, died at the General hospital, Toronto, on Saturday night.

Lieut.-Col. Otter has been authorized to detail an officer forthwith to assist in the formation of the killed regiment for Toronto.

Twenty-nine new post-offices have been established throughout the Dominion since the beginning of the present month. Of these five are in Ontario.

During the past week there were 32 failures in Canada, against 29 for the corresponding period last year.

Eighty immigrants from Russia, mostly Mennonites, arrived in Winnipeg on Saturday. They are a superior class, and will settle in the neighbourhood of Morden.

Archdeacon Reeve of Chippewyan, Athabasca, has been created bishop of Mackenzie River by the archbishop of Canterbury.

The civic census of Victoria, B. C., gives the population as 22,981, or 6,000 more than the official census recently declared.

The Canadian canals will be open on Sunday to facilitate the transmission of grain to Montreal for the steamships. It is likely the canals will be kept open on Sundays for the remainder of the season.

The Trades and Labour Council of Hamilton have decided to ask the Ontario Government to amend the Factory Act so as to prevent the employment in factories of boys under fourteen years of age.

Shareholders of the Dominion Building and Loan Association, Toronto, have taken proceedings against the board for misapplication of the funds of the association.

The amber deposits at Cedar Lake, N. W. T., are said to be worth \$7,000,000.

Mr. Chapleau is seriously ill. He was seized with an affection of the heart in the Department of State on Tuesday, and is under medical care.

Leda Lamontagne has been sentenced at Sherbrooke to seven years' imprisonment for having set fire to her late husband's house at the time he was mortally wounded by her brother.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Trades Union Parliamentary Committee has decided in favor of promoting the local trade options eight-hour bill.

Terrible damage has been done by storms in Great Britain.

Mrs. Parnell's health is still causing grave anxiety.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have determined to pass the winter in Florence.

The Protestants of Ulster are said to be organizing to forcibly resist any attempt to establish Home Rule.

It is rumored in London that the Duke of Connaught will succeed Sir Frederick Roberts as commander-in-chief of the army of India.

Delegate Ziemanski arrived in Dublin on Saturday from Warsaw, bringing with him a handsome wreath to be placed on Parnell's grave as a tribute of respect from the Nationalists of Poland.

The Pall Mall Gazette regards the defeat of Sir Henry Parke in Australia as ominous, as indicating the entrance of labor as a disturbing factor in colonial politics.

The free schools now open under the recently passed Education Act in England are receiving a remarkable increase in attendance, thus refuting those who predicted the failure of the system.

British Board of Trade returns show a great increase in trade with Canada. During the past nine months wheat and flour imports from Canada were valued at £1,412,205, against £568,073 for the corresponding period last year.

It is reported that an English Earl, referring to Mr. Gladstone's threats against the House of Lords, gave it as his opinion that as between compulsory attendance and the abolition of the Upper Chamber, most of the Lords would prefer to accept abolition.

Now that Mr. Parnell is dead, Mr. William O'Brien says he feels at liberty to speak freely of the Boulogne conference. He says, without fear of contradiction, that the basis of that conference was the retirement of Mr. Parnell from the leadership of the Irish Parliamentary party.

Michael Davitt has been chosen to contest North Kilkenny in the anti-Parnell interest.

Mr. William Redmond has been selected as the Parnellite candidate to run for the seat in Cork made vacant by the death of Parnell.

The villages of Ballacurre and Baltray, Ireland, are flooded, and the inhabitants had to be assisted to escape by boats.

The Tipperary tenants on the Ponsobly estate are seeking to come to terms with their landlord, and are praying for the removal of Father Humphreys, who was the head of the Plan of Campaign and the boycotting movement in Tipperary.

The Dublin Freeman's Journal says there is a strong feeling throughout the country in favour of a determined effort in the direction of reconciliation, so that should the measure of Home Rule offered by the Liberals not prove satisfactory they may be coerced by a united party.

UNITED STATES.

The drought in New York state threatens to interfere with traffic on the Delaware and Hudson canal, owing to low water.

The mayor and council of Newport, Ky., have been sent to jail for contempt of court in refusing to obey an order issued by the Court.

Prof. Russell, the Alaskan explorer, has returned from Mount St. Elias, which he found to be 18,000 or 19,000 feet high.

United States revenue cutter Rush has been ordered to leave San Francisco and return to the Behring Sea, where she will remain till December 1.

Rev. Phillips Brooks, Boston, has been confirmed as Bishop of Massachusetts.

Two School trustees quarrelled at Hickory, Va., on Friday, and one stabbed the other to death.

A Chicago captain proposes to deepen the great lakes by damming Niagara above the falls.

James Parton, an American author, born in England in 1824, who wrote the life of Horace Greeley, died in Newburyport, Mass., on Saturday.

Despatches from various points in Connecticut and Rhode Island state that the grippe has again appeared.

Gustave Stein, the musical critic of the New York Staats Zeitung, who was recently bitten by a spider, died on Monday.

The Government "rain-making" experiments in Texas have proved an unqualified success.

Three reporters of the Chicago Inter Ocean were killed in a smash-up on the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad the other day.

Mrs. Anne A. Dodge, 80 years of age, an inmate of the poorhouse at Batte, Mt., has received notice that there is an estate of \$8,000,000 awaiting her in England.

Miss Florence Hartley has been appointed a court reporter at Wichita, Kan. She is the first woman to receive such an appointment.

Alexander Sutherland, of Denver, Col., claims to be the trumpeter who sounded the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava. He is eighty years old and well preserved.

The Methodist Ecumenical Council at Washington has passed a resolution protesting against the opening of the Chicago World's Fair on Sunday, as proposed.

It is now believed that from 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bushels of wheat in north-western Minnesota will be ruined through rain and snow.

Judge Patterson, of New York, upon the application of Henry Sandford, president of the Adams Express Company, has granted an attachment against the property of John Hoey, the deposed president of the company, in a suit to recover over half a million dollars.

IN GENERAL.

It is reported that a herb has been found in Yucatan that cures almost any case of insanity.

St. Petersburg was en fete on Tuesday in celebration of the battle of Navarino in 1827, when the combined British, French, and Russian fleets, under Sir Edward Codrington, the distinguished English admiral, annihilated the Turkish and Egyptian navies.

Two of Balmaceda's staff officers have arrived in Cincinnati and declare that Balmaceda is not dead.

A despatch from Paris says the Hebrew bankers there are combining to make difficult all efforts to float a Russian loan.

Famine prevails in thirteen governments of Russia, and scurvy and typhus are following in the wake of the famine.

It is probable that King Humbert of Italy will visit the Czar next summer at the head of an Italian squadron.

Five hundred students of Kiev University, Russia, have been placed under arrest for revolutionary behavior.

A bull fight, under the patronage of President Diaz, took place in the city of Mexico on Sunday, and realized \$25,000 for the Spanish flood sufferers.

The Russian Government is negotiating for the purchase of large quantities of breadstuffs in the United States.

The Russian Government calculates that 183,000,000 roubles will be required to meet the necessities arising from the famine existing in various parts of Russia.

Little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland has an income of 600,000 guilders, or about \$250,000. Her reign will begin August 13, 1898, when she will have attained the age of 18.

The Turks are accused of carrying off Armenian Christian girls in large numbers, and the authorities permit the abductors to retain them on the plea that the girls have become converts to Mohammedanism.

The Russian police have been instructed to discharge Jews from the service. Large numbers of Jews have been spies in the police service, and have displayed a marked aptitude for that kind of work.

What The World is Doing.

The sponge industry of the Bahama Islands employs 500 small vessels and about 5,000 men. This industry is being rapidly developed on the Florida coast, and the sponges in this locality are said to be finer than on the Bahamas.

The greatest artesian well in the world has been recently struck in South Dakota. It is 960 feet deep. The water pressure is 225 pounds per square inch, and its flow is from 8,000 to 1,000 gallons per minute.

A railway is now being built from La Paz, in Bolivia, to the headwaters of the River Madeira, in Brazil, which is the main tributary of the Amazon, thus giving a water outlet for the Bolivian products.

The fruit and potato crops of California are so great that a large percentage of them will not be brought to market owing to the price being so low that it will be unprofitable.

A London omnibus company has adopted a device by which the energy required to stop the vehicle is stored in a system of springs, and this power is used to aid the horses to start it.

The silk industry shows that a single cocoon from a well-fed silkworm will often produce a continuous fibre more than 1,000 yards long.

The coachmen of Berlin wear a distinctive hat when conveying physicians and are granted the right of way by a city ordinance.

Owing to the salmon industry the Columbia River is said to give out more wealth than any other river in the world.

It is estimated that the cereal crop of Canada has been damaged fully \$38,000,000 by insects.

The Kimberly Company made a clean profit in diamonds last year of \$5,000,000.

FALL FUN.

The best thing out—an aching tooth.
How to get a woman to keep a secret—Give her chloroform.

If a man hasn't any trousers to put on, will it do just as well to draw on his imagination?

If you were to take the conceit out of some people the remains would defy identification.

The difference between a porous plaster and a lottery ticket is that the plaster draws something.

Nothing is so certain as that lying does not pay, but there is a great deal of it done, all the same.

"Don't cry, mamma. If grandpa dies and goes to heaven, perhaps he'll send us some angel cake."

Amy—"Love conquers everything." Mabel—"Not everything. Marriage sometimes gets away with love."

Boarder—"It looks now as if the weather had settled." Landlady—"Yes, it has set a very good example."

"A politician dot vas honest," says Carl Pretzel, "vas yoost so rare like a piece of meat dot got shkart der griddle off."

Every young man has a private idea that the woman who gets him will win a prize. Somehow his sister entertains a very different idea.

Mother—"Now, child, what makes you think Susan steals the sugar?" Son—"Cos I heard pa tell her that her lips tasted awful sweet."

Mr. Swagseeker—"Miss Overage seems to have a penchant for pearls." Miss Keene—"No wonder; she's old enough to be the mother of pearl."

"And what do you think of the new singer, Franklin?" "Oh, she was perfectly grand. I've heard many a balladonna, but never one like her."

When a man is looking for a wife he wants an angel, but when he goes to house-keeping he sometimes says ugly things because he didn't get a cook.

Gossiping Woman (intent on slander)—"One-half the world doesn't know how the other half lives." Neighbor (tartly)—"Well, that isn't your fault."

The man who makes the funniest speech at the stag dinner and keeps all the boys in a roar of laughter frequently has nothing to say when he gets home to his wife.

Pipkin—"Did the native chiefs give the Rev. Dr. Tupence a warm reception upon his arrival in Africa?" Potts—"Why, yes, they were tickled enough to eat him up."

Visitor—"Ah, Johnny! I am pleased to see that you gave your sister the larger share of the apple." Johnny—"I had ter. If I hadn't she'd 'a' told on me for hooking the apple."

Hotel Keeper—"You dirty tramp, you can't sleep on these steps." Fitz William—"Yes, I can." Hotel Keeper—"I tell you I won't allow it." Fitz William—"That's different."

When the sermon is extremely long, The tired and wicked sinner Has but a single thought—to wit, "Will I be late for dinner?"

Jasper—"Old Miserly has committed suicide." Jumps—"Is that so? Well, well! He always did take everything he could lay his hands on. He has ended by taking his life."

Vice versa—"Kuldy, old boy, do you dictate much to your pretty typewriter nowadays?" "Dictate to her? That little redheaded thing over there? No, sir. She dictates to me. She is my wife."

A certain father, who thought he knew the answer to everything, was asked yesterday by his little daughter: "Pop, when you're through milking a cow, how do you turn it off?" He has not answered yet.

THREE WOMEN WALK TO INNER AFRICA.

Struggling Through High Grass With Plenty of Lions About.

Three women footed it in July and August last from the Indian Ocean over 200 miles to Mashonaland. They were members of an Episcopal order, and were trained nurses sent out to take charge of the hospital which has been started in that new country. The Bishop of Mashonaland expected that provision would be made to carry these young women in hammocks into the interior, but the force of porters was unexpectedly small, and the women said they would endeavor to walk.

With extraordinary courage they set out on the journey. There was no wagon road, and for much of the way no paths were found. The party suffered terribly at times from thirst. At night the bush was always alive with lions, hyenas, buffaloes, leopards, and other animals. At one time the party observed two lions drinking quietly thirty rods from them.

The grass often exceeded twelve feet in height for miles, and some days the little caravan marched through incessant rain. They suffered severely from the desertion of their porters, and of the thirty-two carriers with whom they started only four remained at the end of their journey. The women had no tents to sleep in, and altogether they made the journey under conditions which would have tried the strength and courage of the stoutest men. They safely reached their destination, however, and they are the first white women to have made such a journey into the interior of Africa, the others travelling either on steamboats or being carried in hammocks or chairs.

"Let her have milk and beef tea," said a physician the other day, turning from his patient to her mother. "By the way, do you know how to make beef tea? Oh, I don't mean what people ordinarily call beef tea. I call that slops. You get some good steak and cut it against the grain into the thinnest possible pieces. Half fill a glass preserve jar with the meat adding a little salt and pepper, cover the jar tight and place it in a kettle of warm water on the stove to simmer for an hour. Then let it boil for five minutes. There will not be much more than two tablespoonfuls of the tea, and that will be pure nourishment. Give the patient one tablespoonful at a time, as it is very strong and rich." The patient for whom this was ordered hated "that nasty mess," as she called the usual beef tea, but she took this tablespoonful with positive relish and she hopes some other invalid will try it and benefit by it.—[Boston Gazette.]

THE PRINCE OF WALES ANNOYED.

Somebody in His Household Divulging His Private Affairs.

Since the time of the baccarat scandal there have continuously appeared in the sensational papers comments upon the private life and domestic affairs of the Prince of Wales, which are known to have caused the Prince great annoyance. As a rule, the royal family pay little attention to the gossip which is retailed in the "Society" journals, as much of it is the merest trash. But these later articles are of quite a different stamp, and betray a knowledge of the subject treated of. It is evident that they are written or inspired by some one having access to the inner circle. The Prince first complained to his private secretary, Sir Francis Knollys, and that official instituted a series of inquiries and detective schemes on the theory that some of the servants were guilty of tale-bearing, but all efforts to trace the leak to such a source failed. This has led to a suspicion that the offender is one of the higher members of the household—one upon whom suspicion would not naturally fall.

It is recalled that about two years ago it was notorious in Fleet street that the dissipated scion of a noble family, a man related to one of the chief officers of the Prince's household, regularly peddled "Prince of Wales news" wherever he could find a sale and lucrative market for it. The annoyance experienced by the family led to investigations similar to those on foot, and an innocent relative of the family, who was himself wrongly suspected, got out of his embarrassing position by securing the peddler of royal gossip a position in a distant colony, whereupon the trouble ceased for the time being. It is believed that something of the same kind has been going on lately, but until the guilty person is detected, all the members of the Prince's official family will be under an unpleasant espionage.

Give Old Sol a Chance.

Now that the "melancholy days" are at hand when old Sol may be expected to coquet a good deal with the clouds, it is well to call to mind the teachings of science touching light and its influence upon the human system. That light has a powerful influence on the human organism all physicians agree though it is doubtful whether all fully appreciate the benefit to man of this life-giving and life-qualifying agent. In a recent article on the subject Dr. J. H. Ross of Leipzig asserts that "not even fresh air is more necessary to our existence and well-being, and that no other agent exerts so great an influence upon the nervous system, the medium of our intellectual activity and spiritual life." To the influence of light he attributes the fact that the inhabitants of northern latitudes are naturally inclined to regard life more seriously than those who dwell in sunny climes. He refers to the circumstance, to which every physician can bear witness, that the want of light exerts a prejudicial influence on the character and direction of thought, producing gloomy and depressed feeling.

From these and other general facts Dr. Ross concludes that the nervous excitability and nervous energy in civilized man is due in great part to the exclusion of the light not only from the eyes but also from the skin on which it exerts a healthy action. He says: "The climate of Northern Europe would hardly favor our going back to the habits of our barbarian ancestors, but it would certainly be more conducive to the health of our children, if they lived more in the open air, and with their hands and arms and neck and shoulders exposed." Dr. Ross would have the windows of dwelling houses made much larger—at least large enough to light up every corner—and shaded as little as possible, except only in summer when the direct sunlight becomes painful.

"The dim religious light which so many people like to cultivate in their homes," Dr. Ross says, "would not keep a plant alive and is scarcely less prejudicial to man." Especially would he have the sleeping rooms well lighted and the beds exposed to the full light as much as possible. Dr. Ross concludes his article by quoting from the Italian proverb:

If you won't admit the sun For the doctor you must run.

Maximum Locomotive Speed.

Most experienced railroad men feel that the possibilities of steam practice are nearly reached, and that much greater speed is not practicable. A maximum of ninety miles an hour, with a running speed of sixty to seventy, is all that can be hoped for under the very best conditions. The limitations are numerous, and are well known to all engineers. The maximum speed of which a locomotive is capable has not been materially increased in a number of years. The schedule time has been shortened, principally by reducing gradients, straightening curves, filling up ravines and replacing wooden structures by permanent ones of iron or stone; by the use of heavy rails, safer switches, improved methods of signaling, the interlocking switch and signal system, the abolition of level crossings; in fact, by improvements in detail and management which permit a higher speed on a more extended section of road because of greater safety and the greater degree of confidence inspired in the engine driver.

The Merry, Merry Censor and the Press.

The Russian censor is as busy as ever in dealing with English journals which express their opinions freely. One of the Birmingham papers, for instance, has been steadily refused for several successive daily issues during the past fortnight to be admitted to the Baltic provinces, "Refuse" being written across every postal wrapper by the authorities, and the paper having at once been returned to England. A recent number of "The New Review," which had an article on "Russia under Alexander III," has had that portion cut out of every copy which has arrived by post, preceding and succeeding articles having likewise been damaged by the censor scissors, while a black patch has been placed upon the title-page of the number. An ingenious Englishman, by the way, has discovered a method by which the black patch can be removed from both pictures and printing, so that the matter can be both sketched and read; but, all things considered, it will be well not to betray his secret.

How to Make Beef Tea.

"Let her have milk and beef tea," said a physician the other day, turning from his patient to her mother. "By the way, do you know how to make beef tea? Oh, I don't mean what people ordinarily call beef tea. I call that slops. You get some good steak and cut it against the grain into the thinnest possible pieces. Half fill a glass preserve jar with the meat adding a little salt and pepper, cover the jar tight and place it in a kettle of warm water on the stove to simmer for an hour. Then let it boil for five minutes. There will not be much more than two tablespoonfuls of the tea, and that will be pure nourishment. Give the patient one tablespoonful at a time, as it is very strong and rich." The patient for whom this was ordered hated "that nasty mess," as she called the usual beef tea, but she took this tablespoonful with positive relish and she hopes some other invalid will try it and benefit by it.—[Boston Gazette.]

WILL THEY ABANDON UGANDA?

A Step Proposed that Might Lead to a Massacre in Africa.

The report that the British East Africa Company will abandon Uganda has made quite a sensation in England. The London Times has published several columns about it, and has urged the Government to avert a disaster that may involve in disgrace the Ministry that is responsible for it.

A year ago, in accordance with the treaty between Germany and Great Britain, the British East Africa Company took possession of Uganda. It sent Capt. Lugard there with an adequate force. He built a fortified post near the King's palace, and though the King was not anxious to become a vessel of Great Britain, Lugard secured sufficient influence among the King's advisers and the people to compel Mwanga to sign a treaty acknowledging the rights of the company. This step secured peace to the land, and the white enterprises there have been making wonderful progress.

Last spring it was proposed in Parliament to guarantee the interest on the money needed to build a narrow gauge railroad from the Indian Ocean to Uganda. The Government seemed to favor the idea. It was believed by those who had studied the project to be the most promising railroad enterprise yet projected in Africa, and a positive necessity if Great Britain was to control the vast inland regions near and beyond Victoria Nyanza. Looked at in a broad way the railroad certainly appeared to be a wise investment of money if it is worth while to invest any capital at all in African enterprises. Some members of Parliament, however, declined to permit the bill to go through without extensive debate, to which, in the latter days of the session, the Government would not give the time, and so the project was dropped. A sum of money was appropriated for the purpose of making some preliminary studies for a railroad route to Victoria Nyanza.

The British East Africa Company was encouraged by the Government, the press, and public sentiment to advance to the lake. It was a very expensive undertaking. The company says it has raised every dollar it can in behalf of this Uganda enterprise, and that its means are not adequate to support its influence so far in the interior, unless the railroad is speedily built. It has therefore decided to withdraw Lugard and his force from Uganda unless aid comes from some quarter.

The danger of the situation lies in the fact that the withdrawal of the military force would be likely to result in the retreat of all the British missionaries from Uganda, or in their massacre and the violent death of their hundreds of converts. There is reason to believe that Mwanga would revive the old dark days when he burned scores of Christians at the stake. The British missionaries now have a church with about 300 native members, and they are directly influencing the lives of over 2,000 people, all of whom are learning to read and write. They have established a number of out stations in northern Uganda and the neighboring regions.

The Waganda seem to accept European teaching with eagerness, and from the purely humanitarian point of view it will indeed be deplorable if the work which has made such remarkable progress is suddenly abandoned. In fact, the withdrawal of Lugard from the country would be likely to put an end to its development for many years to come.

Progress in Science.

Geissler tubes can be converted into brilliant beams of light by being held near a coil or a large sheet of tin plate connected with a pole of an alternating machine, and the prospects are that we will soon have a revolution in the artificial production of light.

Science comes to the front in the manufacture of grindstones. The best now made are composed of a mixture of pulverized quartz, powdered flint, powdered emery, and rubber. They outwear by many years any natural stone.

A new Swedish glass which contains phosphate and chlorine is said to have great advantages over other glass for use in microscopes and other fine lenses. It is of extreme hardness, and is susceptible of the finest polish.

The utilization of the power produced by the ebb and flow of the tides has been made in Havre to work turbine wheels which generate the power necessary to run the dynamos which furnish Paris with the electric light.

A solution called diamond ink has been invented which enables one to write upon glass. It is necessary to allow it to remain upon the glass about fifteen minutes before wiping off.

Recent experiments at the Illinois Experiment Station show that the best fertilizer known for land on which wheat is raised is ordinary barnyard manure.

The great Lick telescope reveals about 100,000,000 stars, some of them so small that 30,000 of them in one mass would scarcely be visible to the naked eye.

Shopping in Cairo.

During their stay in Cairo, the late Canon Liddon and his sister, Mrs. King, occasionally went shopping, and the lady gives the following account of the Oriental bartering: "De Nicola (the courier) asked the price of an article, and then offered one-half; the seller protested he never altered his price; then De Nicola folded up the goods, put them on a chair, and said, 'Very well do not waste more words. I shall give you so-and-so.' The merchant screamed; De Nicola gesticulated; then they shook hands, touched foreheads, etc., and I thought the matter was arranged, when De Nicola whispered to us, 'Now the real battle is going to begin.' They screamed, stamped, thumped, and finally De Nicola threw back all our purchases, and said we would go to another shop, naming it. At once the salesman caved in, and protested he would rather give us his goods than that we should go away empty-handed, and so the purchase was conducted with smiles, handshakings and the usual greetings of lip and forehead, and a backsheesh was given us into the bargain!"

Japan is trying to secure closer reciprocity in trade with China.

Benedict—"Only fools get married." Celibate—"That's my belief. How is your wife?"