

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

It has been decided to erect a \$10,000 hospital at Woodstock, Ont.

Mr. G. M. Wilkinson, an old resident of Kingston, died on Saturday aged 69.

Sir Charles Tupper has left London for Paris to resume negotiations for the Franco-Canadian treaty.

At a meeting of the Clydesdale Horse Association of Ontario the dates of the spring stallion show were fixed for the 8th and 9th of March.

Rev. John Pringle, ex-moderator of the Manitoba Presbyterian synod, will accept a call to St. Paul, Minn.

A despatch from Port Arthur says the electric railway from that town to Fort William is now open for traffic.

Over ten thousand electors in the city of Montreal have been disqualified from voting by non-payment of the water tax.

At Kingston, Ont., a man named McAllister, over seventy years of age, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear.

Senator Howlan, of Prince Edward Island, is in Ottawa, and is as enthusiastically in favour as ever of the construction of the tunnel under the Northumberland straits to connect the island with the main land.

The Canadian Pacific railway land sales for 1892 amounted to 392,035 acres, valued at \$1,394,472, compared with 97,363 acres, valued at \$406,237, for 1891.

Senator Drummond has purchased the Notman estate on Sherbrooke street, Montreal, and will present it to the city as a permanent home for incurables.

Mr. James Scarff, aged 85, and Mr. Stephen B. Tree, aged 84, two pioneer settlers of Oxford County, have just died in Woodstock. The former was a Methodist and the latter a Baptist. Both were highly respected and wealthy.

The name of Mr. Robert White, editor of the Montreal Gazette, is mentioned in connection with the Montreal collectorship of Customs, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. M. P. Ryan.

Mr. Tarte, the newly elected member for L'Islet, says he has important declarations to make in the debate on the address in the Dominion House.

A daring burglary was reported by Fred Roberts, jeweller at 186 Queen street west, Toronto. He says five young men entered his shop at a quarter past four Tuesday, covered him and his clerk with pistols, gagged them, and walked out with what booty they could lay their hands upon.

The Montreal Street Railway Company, in complying with the order of the City Council to substitute sleighs for cars, dismissed six hundred men employed in keeping the tracks clear of snow. These men proceeded to the City hall with their shovels and picks and presented a petition setting forth their grievances. The matter was referred to the Committee on Roads.

Father Martin, the ex-Roman Catholic priest whose sudden disappearance from Montreal about three years ago and his subsequent return created such a sensation, has again deserted his wife, who now has a child, has published a retraction of his apostasy, and disappeared. It is believed that he is in some Catholic institution doing penance.

John Burns, a shantyman, working in the Upper Ottawa district, a few days since had a quarrel with the foreman, and left to walk to another camp, seven miles distant. He lost his way in the woods, and when found his legs and arms were frozen. He was taken to Ottawa, where he now lies in a very precarious condition. If the medical men think he can stand the operation, his legs and arms will be amputated.

The Montreal Canadian is strongly opposed to the idea of Lord Wolseley as Governor-General of Canada. It says a military governor at the present time would be an implied threat against the liberty of the people, and in addition his strong views on the Home Rule question would make him obnoxious to the Irish element in the Dominion.

Mr. Arthur Allan, youngest son of the late Sir Hugh Allan, was suffocated to death in his bachelor quarters in Montreal at an early hour Monday morning. He was at the St. James Club until nearly one o'clock and on his return to his rooms it is supposed he threw his lighted cigar into the waste paper basket, and that the smoke from the burning contents suffocated him. He was found seated in an easy chair, no signs of a struggle being apparent. He came of age last April, when he came into the possession of property valued at about \$40,000 a year.

BRITISH.

Rev. Lorenzo White, a well-known English Congregational minister, died suddenly on Wednesday.

Mr. Thomas Shaw, M. P., died on Saturday night at his home, Allangale, Halifax, England.

It is said that the friction between members of the Gladstone Cabinet over the details of the Home Rule bill is much augmented.

The meeting between the delegates from the striking Lancashire operatives and from the master spinners resulted in a deadlock, and the strike still continues.

Owing to the abuse of the privilege accorded to ladies to visit the English House of Commons, the privilege heretofore allowed them to sit in the gallery to watch the proceedings of the House will only be granted on special occasions.

A report is current in London that Prince George of Wales contemplates a trip to the United States next spring, his intention being to participate in the naval review in New York harbour with a large squadron of warships, after which he will go to Chicago and visit the Exhibition.

It is reported in London that Mr. Gladstone intends to "dish" Mr. Labouchere and the Unionists by repealing the Act forbidding the Irish Parliament to meet in Dublin, which could be done by a resolution of the Privy Council, instead of presenting a Home Rule bill. This would enable the Irish House to pass local Acts leaving bills affecting property and taxation to be debated at Westminster.

UNITED STATES.

New York city is still obstructed by ice. The emigrants who left German ports for the United States in 1892 numbered 108,820.

Owing to the snow blockade an actual famine prevails in Elizabeth and Wirt counties in Virginia.

The Pope has decided to establish a permanent apostolic delegation in the United States with Monsignor Satolli at its head.

General Master Workman Powderly addressed a gathering of union carpenters in Scranton, Pa., on Wednesday, at which he declared that he was a Socialist and in favour of the nationalization of railways and telegraphs.

George Follick, a ship carpenter, has been hustled out of Buffalo by the indefatigable DeBarry. Follick is a Dunville, Ont., man.

Rev. Sam Small, the evangelist, has returned to newspaper work, having accepted a position on the editorial staff of The Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.

Rev. Edward Clarke, D. D., for 20 years pastor of the Puritans' church in New York announces his withdrawal from the Presbyterian general assembly owing to its alleged tyranny.

Within a few days past Police Inspector McLaughlin, of New York, has bought real estate in that city worth \$100,000, and Superintendent Byrnes has purchased a brick block on Fifth avenue for \$178,000.

A Swede who arrived in St. Paul, Minn., by the Soo train, died and was buried within two hours of his arrival of what is reported to be Asiatic cholera.

Chicago is threatened with a coal famine, and not only will suffering ensue among the poorer classes, but large factories will be compelled to shut down for want of fuel throwing thousands of people out of employment.

It is reported from Detroit that a proposition has been made to invite Messrs. Goldwin Smith and Elgin Myers to that city for the purpose of addressing the people on the subject of political union between Canada and the United States.

The Carterites, a new religious sect with headquarters at Coloma, Mich., are annoying the rest of the population with their yells and howls for mercy during the nights and on Sundays, resulting from the flagellations inflicted on each other to drive out the devil. Carter, the chief of the fanatics, has ordered all his followers to pay into his hands, for the Lord, one-tenth of their property.

GENERAL.

The Colombian Government is said to have extended the time for construction of the Panama canal.

It is asserted in Pesth that a plot was recently concocted, having a priestly origin, to kidnap the Prince of Montenegro.

The French Government has begun a campaign against English and German newspaper correspondents in Paris.

A band of brigands made a descent upon a church at Pago, Spain. They stabbed two priests to death, sacked the church and then escaped.

A special cable despatch says the Italian Government has decided to send another warship to Brazil for the purpose of protecting Italian citizens in the seaport towns.

Speaking of the renewal of the triple alliance upon the expiration of the present treaties, Count von Caprivi says that a renewal, though hoped for, was not absolutely certain.

On Sunday, while at sea, a fire broke out in one of the store-rooms on board the Bothnia, and the passengers became greatly excited, but the flames were soon extinguished.

The four Russian nihilists who were arrested in Paris on 7th inst. at the instance of the Russian Ambassador were yesterday escorted by a number of policemen to Calais and put on board a steamer bound for England.

A special despatch says a terrible traffic in girls has been discovered in Hamburg. Since last spring some fifty young girls have been abducted from Hull, London and Liverpool, most of whom were sent to Bucharest and Belgrade.

It is stated that the Franco-Russian treaty binds each nation, in the event of war, to place 600,000 troops in the field within six weeks, and ultimately each nation is to place in the field 1,200,000 soldiers.

A special cable despatch says the condition of the peasants in Central Russia is worse than ever before. They are without food and fuel, and are dying by thousands of starvation and typhus fever.

The French Government will soon strike a blow at the Royalists. It is reported on excellent authority that there is now ample evidence of a Royalist conspiracy, and that arrests will be made at an early date.

A train filled with recruits, running from Slatousk to Samara, took fire Tuesday. Many of the men escaped with more or less injuries by leaping from the windows and doors, but 49 were burned to death.

A special cable despatch from Berne, says the severity of the storms and cold of the last five days has been unprecedented in Switzerland for the past 20 years.

Count Johan Krasiecki, a member of the Upper House of the Austrian Parliament, jumped from the third-storey window of a hotel in Vienna on Monday, and was instantly killed.

The Radicals, who have hitherto been the bitterest opponents of the German Military bill, are beginning to follow the National Liberals into the Government fold. A special cablegram says this weakening of the backbone of the Opposition removes the last doubt as to the passage of the bill.

It is reported at St. Petersburg that the Government is about to issue stringent regulations for the protection of seal life in Behring Sea. A special cable despatch says the maximum penalty for an infringement of the regulations will be probably two years' imprisonment and confiscation of the poaching vessel.

Cardinal Parocchi has submitted to the Pope a scheme to build a church on Monte Vanicula, with a cupola equal in size and effect to that of St. Peter's, the cost, which is estimated at £4,000,000, to be defrayed by contributions of Catholics throughout the world.

A manifesto, signed by fifteen members of the French Chamber of Deputies, has been issued declaring that opportunism has become engulphed in the quagmire of bloodshed at Fournies and that the political constitution of the country must be revised by a Constitutional Assembly with imperative mandates, and that a new Government must be organized by the people through the medium of universal suffrage.

## ARCTIC WEATHER IN EUROPE.

### Great Suffering Over the Larger Part of the Continent.

### Two Hundred and Fifty Men Flounder Thirty-one Miles Through the Snow in Belgium to Tell the Government They Must Have Bread for Their Families.

A Vienna despatch says:—The phenomenon of cold weather continues throughout Austro-Hungarian territory, and much suffering is reported. The gypsies, many of whom travel from place to place in Austria and Hungary, are the worst sufferers, as their habitations afford little shelter from the inclemency of the weather. A band of these wanderers is encamped near Koniggratz, in Bohemia. This morning sixteen of the band were found frozen to death.

At Prague, the capital of Bohemia, the mercury stands at 25° below zero, centigrade. A soldier, who was on guard duty, was found frozen to death at his post the other morning.

A despatch from Trieste says that the terrific storm that set in yesterday morning is still prevailing, with no sign of abatement. The streets are littered with tiles, bricks, and trees, and no one, unless absolutely compelled to do so, ventures out. Last night the theatres were closed, for the reason that there were no audiences.

A very high sea is running in the harbor, and vessels at anchor are riding with extra long cables. Extra anchors have been put on to hold them. A watch house on the break-water has been swept away by the sea. Communication with Fiume and Zara is cut off. Altogether, the storm is the worst that has prevailed at Trieste in many years.

A Paris Telegram says:—There is little abatement in the severely cold weather here. To-day a heavy storm is prevailing, and the ground is covered to such a depth that traffic on the streets is at a standstill. A number of persons have died from the effects of exposure. The river Seine, Loire, and Loiret are frozen over.

A Brussels despatch says:—Two hundred and fifty men, who find it impossible to procure food for themselves and their families, arrived here from Ghent this morning. Ghent lies thirty-one miles northwest of Brussels, and every man in the crowd had walked the entire distance. In the phenomenon of cold weather now prevailing, and with the roads buried in snow, it is strange how the ill-fed and scantily clothed men managed to traverse the distance. Word of the coming of the crowd was received long before they reached the city, and when they arrived they were greeted by hundreds of the idle workmen of Brussels. The two crowds joined and paraded the streets, calling the attention of the well-to-do to their miserable clothing and half-starved appearance. A significant feature of the parade was the chanting of revolutionary songs, which were sung with a fervor that showed that it would require but little to fan the embers of insurrection into an open flame. Finally the crowd brought up at the Ministry of Public Works, and eight men who were appointed a committee demanded an interview with the Minister. Their demand was acceded to and the men were ushered into the office. They told the Minister that they, their wives and children were absolutely starving, and no fault of their own. They were willing and anxious to work, but no employment could be found. They therefore in their distress appealed to the Government to do something to aid them.

The Minister of Public Works listened attentively to the statement of the committee. He promised to expedite the extension of work in his department and thus furnish employment to a large number of men.

So serious was the outlook when the mob took possession of the streets that the whole force of gendarmerie were ordered to their barracks. The horses were kept saddled, in readiness for use at a moment's notice.

During the time the committee were in the office of the Ministry of Public Works the processionists remained on the outside singing and crying, "Give us work!" "Give us bread!" When the committee returned the paraders marched to the Chamber of Deputies, and here, in no uncertain tone, a demand was made for a hearing. The House decided to allow a committee of five to present to the Secretaries a petition that the workmen had prepared.

The petition was a long one, setting forth the evils suffered by the workmen of the country and demanding that work be furnished to the unemployed. It also demanded that universal suffrage be established. After presenting the petition the committee had interviews with the Progressist members of the Chamber, who promised their support to the men in securing their demands.

The announcement by the committee of the result of their visit to the Chamber was greeted with cheers. Some members of the crowd declared that they were in no humor to be beguiled with false promises and threatened to make trouble if the Government did not shortly furnish some sort of employment for them.

## UTILITY OF HYPNOTISM.

(9.) J. H., a carpenter, aged thirty-seven, fell from the roof of a building, breaking his right arm in two places below the elbow, besides injuring his cheek-bone of the same side. He was brought in the ambulance to the city and placed under medical treatment. Chloroform was administered, the bones set and the arm placed in splints. Being somewhat delirious, the patient soon pulled the splints off. They were again put on, remaining there for six weeks, at the end of which time wrist, hand and fingers were found to be rigid. During the subsequent four weeks chloroform was given as many times, and while under its influence his hand was moved in such a manner as to give all the joints exercise. Meeting me one evening, another physician requested me to try hypnotism on the carpenter. I called on him for that purpose. In the course of our conversation I learned he had met with the accident precisely ten weeks and three days previously, during the whole of which time he suffered pain and was unable to sleep, though he had been taking morphine. He complained of feeling sick each time he took the chloroform. I examined his arm and by comparing it with the other, found the lame one to be rather less than three-fourths its natural size. He had his hand moved that day while chloroform-

ed, the result of which was that the wrist and third knuckles of the fingers were inflamed and sore. He found temporary relief at times by lying on his back and having his arm put back over his head, a position he could not place it in himself, nor was he able to take it down once it was there. I put him in a deep hypnotic sleep, took the swelling down, the soreness away, left him able to move his fingers a trifle and caused him to sleep well the following night. The next day he swung his arm while he walked a distance of two miles and return; it had not been down before from the time of the accident. He has slept well every night since and has been perfectly free from pain except when the arm has been struck which has occurred several times, or when it has been exposed to the cold while out and at such times hypnotism has not failed to give instant relief. I have caused him to sleep continuously from 10 p.m. to 8 a.m.; 10 p.m. to 7 a.m., or from whatever hour he himself wished to retire till 7 the next morning as I desired; in short he has had a good night's sleep each night since I first hypnotized him. His arm is now restored to its natural size, he moves all his joints but one quite freely, but of course not yet to the full extent. He feels fresh at the end of each treatment which in itself is a pleasure to the patient.

On 17th Dec., 1892, or in other words fourteen days after I first met this gentleman, I told him it was not necessary for us to meet again in order to treat him, that I could continue to treat him till he was well without again seeing him. His wife, who was listening, would not consent to have him under hypnotic influence in my absence. However, I was intending to be out of the city a few days at Xmas and very much wished to continue the treatment for his benefit and again mentioned the matter. This time I discovered that his wife did not fully understand me on the prior occasion. Finally, when I explained that it would not be attempted by me without their full consent they agreed to have it done. It was then 23rd Dec. I took from my pocket a piece of paper and on it wrote the following:—

"After you read all that is on this paper you will go into a sound sleep for fifteen minutes. While asleep you will not speak to any person but will allow your hand attended to. You will sleep well at night and your hand will be free from pain."

I gave the paper to his wife who was to show it to him only when he wished to be treated. It was read by him four times during my absence; it worked in detail each time. Before reading it the fourth time he satisfied himself by a set determination that he would not and could not be hypnotized though he did read the paper. After bracing himself up he read it and became just as easily and quickly hypnotized as before. The fact of my being twenty-six miles distant at the time made no difference in hypnotizing him; he would be hypnotized immediately on reading it no matter what distance I was from him.

I have hypnotized him once each day with the exception of five days. He continues to improve.—Jos. Hodgson, in Toronto Truth.

## CHARLES WELLS AGAIN IN LIMBO

### The Only Original Man Who Broke the Bank at Monte Carlo.

A London, (Eng.) despatch says:—Charles Wells, commonly known as "Monte Carlo Wells," has arrived from France in the custody of detectives and was arraigned at the Bow Street Police Court on twelve charges of fraud, amounting to £45,000.

Wells is famed in music hall lore as the man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo. He is fifty years of age. His London address is 154 Great Portland street. His profession was supposed to be that of a civil engineer and patent agent. His Monte Carlo exploits brought him into public prominence. He said that he had broken the bank through working an infallible system, and published a pamphlet setting forth its details. He asked for a partner with heaps of money, promising a golden reward at the expense of the administrators of the great gambling Casino. He believed, or affected to believe, in the run of sequences at roulette. But so far as is known Wells did not get his partner. He overlooked one point, which, doubtless, prevented a partner from coming forward. If by following the sequences of the table it became possible to acquire great wealth, what need was there for great capital to start the operations?

Wells was wanted here for many shady operations.

Miss Catharine Mary Phillimore had paid him £9,000 on condition that she received £100,000 out of the first moneys obtained from an invention diminishing the consumption of fuel in furnaces. Other cases involved the victims in great loss.

On the day following the hearing of one of the cases Wells sailed from Plymouth in his sumptuously furnished yacht, the Palais Royal. He touched at Cherbourg, and then went on to Havre, only to find that the police were on his track. Wells was arrested at Havre, and his yacht was seized by the authorities. On board the yacht the French police found a beautiful young woman named Jane Pernaud, who had accompanied Wells on his career of adventure. She wrote to Wells that, as she was now completely without resources, she intended to kill herself. The letter was intercepted by the Public Prosecutor, who summoned Jane Pernaud to his office. He was soon convinced that the young woman knew nothing about the misdeeds of which her lover is accused, so he handed her sufficient money to return to London.

## A BAD BOY.

### He Robbed His Employer and Mixed Quick-silver with the Pie.

A Watertown, N. Y., despatch says:—John Wright, a Canadian boy 15 years of age, has been arrested here by an officer from Chamont, this county, at which place he had been employed by a farmer. The family went away, leaving the boy on the premises. He ransacked the house, took \$5 in money and other valuables, removed his trunk, and after completing his depredations scraped the quicksilver from the back of a mirror and mixed it with pie and other eatables, evidently for the purpose of poisoning the family. His work was discovered, and he was followed and caught.

The costliest pipe in the world is smoked, on great occasions, by the Shah of Persia. It is set with diamonds, rubies, and emeralds, and it is worth \$400,000.

## BIFFEL TOWER TOPPED.

### Sir Edward Watkins' Work in London—To be 1200 Feet in Height.

The foundations of Sir Edward Watkins' new tower of London have been completed. They occupy four acres in a pleasure park of 120 acres between Willesden and Harrow. The nature of the ground where the tower is to be constructed is so sloping and uneven that while one set of footings appears about five feet above the surface another is seven feet below, a third five feet below, and the fourth at least twenty feet below the surface. These foundations go down nearly twenty feet and should be capable of bearing any weight that could be placed upon them. They have cost between \$25,000 and \$30,000.

Some idea of the magnitude of the whole undertaking may be gathered from the statement that the Eiffel Tower, which is to be so far surpassed by the English tower, was made of 7,500 tons of steel and iron, consisting of 12,000 specially designed pieces, fastened together with 2,500,000 rivets. The English tower is to be 150 feet higher than the French wonder, and the latter can be seen at a distance of seventy-five miles. The English structure will also be on higher ground. On the top of the English tower there will be an observatory and rooms for scientific experiment, which are likely to be of great value.

The plan provides for a large landing stage that will accommodate 20,000 people. This landing stage will contain a large dancing-room and several shops, and will have refreshment bars all round. Underneath will be rooms for stores and other purposes, while at the top there will be a number of small rooms, which might be used as private dining-rooms.

Half way up will be another landing stage, and arrangements have been made in the plans for lifting to the top of the tower double the number of people than M. Eiffel can carry up his structure. It is estimated that the tower can be constructed in twelve months up to the first floor, and that the whole can be completed in eighteen months.

Persons who have seen other tall buildings of the world may gain some conception of the height of Sir Edward's 1,200-foot tower by bearing in mind that Notre Dame in Paris is but 217 feet high; St. Peter's, Rome, 433 feet; the Washington Monument, 554 feet; the Great Pyramid of Egypt, 479 feet; the Rouen Cathedral, 492 feet; Strasburg Cathedral, 467 feet; Invalides, in Paris, 345 feet; Cologne Cathedral, 521 feet, and the Pantheon, in Paris, 279 feet.

The pleasure grounds round the tower will be the most expensive place of amusement in the world. Advantage has been taken of the River Brent, running through the estate to make an ornamental lake, covering an area of five acres. This is near the main entrance. In the summer it will be used for boating, and in the winter for curling and rinking.

At one end of the lake is a picturesque waterfall, by means of which the Brent, after circling several islands, releases itself and pursues a winding course through the park and onward till it joins the water from the Welsh Harp, Hendon, afterward falling into the Thames at Brentford.

A sufficient quantity of water is forced up hill from the lake by a powerful ram to form a reservoir, which supplies a very large ornamental fountain, similar to that at the Crystal Palace. This fountain has been completed. Close by is a cricket ground of seven acres. The whole area has been leveled, well turfed, and efficiently drained. On higher ground workmen are now laying out winter gardens, in the large pavilion of which entertainments are to be given. A bandstand is also to be provided.

The whole 120 acres will be opened to the public early next spring, although the tower will not be completed until ten or twelve months later.

## THE "CARIBOU QUEEN."

### A Baronetcy Awaits the Little Son if He Can be Found.

"I remember distinctly many of the exciting scenes in the early Caribou camp. In two years from the opening of the camp it dwindled down from a population of 10,000 to less than 1,000 souls, and to-day there is not left in the canyon one of the original inhabitants. After all these years we expect to see those scenes re-enacted this spring in the Kootenay district, which has been found richer than Caribou ever was, and is so situated that the camp has ample transportation facilities.

"I am on my way home from a trip to Europe, and in a sojourn in Hampshire, England, my memory of old Caribou days was revived through a story told me by Sir William Heathcote, of Hursley. The Heathcote estate is one of the most extensive in England. I learned the family history. Young Percy Heathcote, sailed for America and finally drifted to California. Wandering aimlessly from one camp to another he gradually lost his identity in the cognomen of 'English Percy.' Three years afterwards he appeared in the Caribou camp, in British Columbia, where he struck a paying claim and accumulated a small fortune. About this time he fell in with an old miner from San Francisco, known as 'Old Caribou.' The latter came to the camp with his wife and daughter, about eighteen years of age.

"The girl was pointed out by every miner as the 'Caribou Queen.' Young Heathcote fell in love with this mountain wild flower and they were married. Two years later old Caribou died. Heathcote left the district with his wife and little son. A few months afterwards a letter was received by Sir William announcing his death and begging the father to find the wife and son and provide for them.

"The wife probably never knew the true identity of her husband, nor did she realize that her little son would some day be heir to a baronetcy. On the death of the elder son a few years ago the descendant of the younger, who died in this country, became heir to the Heathcote estate. To-day this young man is living somewhere in the United States oblivious of his English possessions, and the estate is now in the hands of a distant relative.

The Khedive has changed his Ministry without having obtained the assent of the British authorities at Cairo, who therefore decline to recognize the new Cabinet. It is very likely that the English Government will insist upon the members of the Cabinet being dismissed and replaced by men who are favourable to Great Britain.