

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Petroleum claims a population of 5,000. Kingston cotton mills report plenty of orders ahead. A big provincial prohibition convention is to be held in Toronto shortly.

Hamilton Board of Trade will endeavor to have the R. and O. boats call there this season.

The Toronto Salvation Army has opened in Toronto a refuge, founded on the principle of Gen. Booth's Darkest England scheme.

H. P. Davies' sporting goods store on Yonge street, Toronto, was entered on Thursday night and \$1,200 worth of goods carried off.

The Salvation Army of Canada intend holding a grand anniversary meeting in Montreal, extending from the 6th to the 12th of April.

Mr. James Kilgour, aged eighty-one years and well known in Guelph, died suddenly in that city on Monday night from heart disease.

Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau has started for France. He denies that he has any other object in view by his trip than the benefit of his health.

Toronto and Montreal capitalists have purchased the "huckleberry marsh" in Welland county, and propose to develop the peat beds said to exist there.

The Rev. Mr. Chiniquy, whose residence at Ste. Anne, Ill., was recently destroyed by fire, has returned to Montreal, and has decided to spend the rest of his days in Canada.

George, the son of Rev. M. W. MacLean, of St. Andrew's church, Belleville, has just died at Riverside, California, of consumption. He went out there last September, hoping to be benefited.

The funeral of W. C. Minderloh, Imperial German Consul in Montreal took place recently and was very largely attended. The Consular corps and the members of the German Society attended in a body.

A single firm in the North-west has ordered from the Eddy Co., of Hull, Quebec, 36,000 butter tubs for this year. In 1889 the same firm sold only 20,244 tubs. This shows that the dairying interest is developing satisfactorily in the North-west.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society is making arrangements for a grand celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the founding of Montreal in June next. The celebration will extend over four days, commencing on June 24.

Dr. Pelletier, secretary of the Quebec Board of Health, who was recently in Victoria, B.C., referring to the cases of small-pox on the steamer from China, says the quarantine station is badly equipped and most primitive and inefficient in every respect.

A few days ago a young man named Eugene Beaudoin fell through an ice hole on the Ottawa river, at Ottawa, and lost his life. It was supposed by some people that he had committed suicide, but his friends have determined to take action against the ice-cutters who left the hole unguarded by a fence.

Mr. Van Horne has written to the Mayor of Hamilton, Ont., declining the proposal of the city that the Canadian Pacific railway should operate a junction railway to Campbellville to connect Hamilton with Guelph. He thinks that a line between Cooksville and Hamilton would better serve the interests of the Ambitious City and of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The Manitoba Government, after carefully considering the offer of the syndicate which proposes to construct a railway line from Winnipeg to Port Arthur if assisted by a grant of \$440,000, promising a reduction in the rates for the transport of grain, decided to refuse the required aid. It is said the company will renew negotiations, reductions in fuel and lumber rates to be included in its offer.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Salisbury is rapidly recovering from the influenza.

By the fall of a cage in a coal pit near Chesterfield, Derbyshire, the other morning, eight miners going to work were instantly killed.

A special General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Ireland, convened in Belfast, has passed unanimously resolutions condemning Home Rule.

The Federation of Lancashire Cotton Spinners have refused to accept the compromise of the operatives, and a settlement appears as far off as ever.

DeCobain, ex-M. P., who was placed on trial in Belfast the other day for an unnatural crime, was found guilty and sentenced to one year at hard labour.

The University of Cambridge has conferred the degree of Doctor of Science on Prof. Virchow, the celebrated German pathologist and anthropologist.

Lord Mount Stephen, Canada's only lord, has got into hot water by taking part in the Banffshire election, which is contrary to the etiquette prevailing among English peers.

At the thirty-third annual meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, held in London recently, a resolution in favour of preferential duties between England and Canada was rejected.

The London Russo-Jewish Committee has sent an appeal to every Jew banker in Europe asking them to combine in boycotting Russian loans until the Jews in Russia are given better treatment.

Mr. Edward Blake in an interview said that he hoped when the battle for Home Rule was over and won he would return to his own Canadian fireside, which was still kept alight for him in his absence.

On Wednesday three hundred Trinity College students carried the British flag through the streets of Dublin, and, notwithstanding frequent assaults from the mob that surrounded them, succeeded in bearing it back within the college walls.

In answer to questions in the English House of Commons Mr. Herbert Gardner, President of the Board of Agriculture, said the embargo upon Canadian cattle must be maintained until conclusive proofs of the absence of disease in the Canadian herds were obtained.

Mr. John Dyke, the Dominion Government agent at Liverpool, in giving evidence before the House of Lords on the Manches-

ter ship canal, said the canal would be of the greatest service to Canada's trade, as it would give a more direct access than via Liverpool to the vast masses of the consumers living in the manufacturing districts.

UNITED STATES.

President Cleveland was 56 years old on Saturday.

The Honeybrook coal mine in Pennsylvania is again on fire.

The Clothing Cutters' Union in New York has started a series of strikes for more pay.

Howard J. Schneider was hanged at Washington the other day for the murder of his wife and brother-in-law.

It is reported from Chicago that the condition of the new wheat crop in the western states is far from encouraging.

Miss Mollie Neilson, of Pittsburg, has started on an attempt to fast 30 days. She will get \$1,000 if she lives through it.

The extradition treaty between the United States and Sweden has been ratified, and will come into operation a month hence.

By a vote of 31 to 19 the Minnesota Senate has passed the Senate bill, extending full suffrage at all elections in Minnesota to women.

Robert Springer, born a slave in New-castle, Del. in 1774, and consequently 119 years old, died near Morgantown, Pa., Friday night.

The total loss to 130 insurance companies by the great fire in Boston lately foots up \$2,691,450. The total insurance carried was \$4,200,000.

A successful test was made in Chicago recently of the telautograph, an instrument which transmits by wire an exact copy of handwriting.

Mrs. Frances Hiller, of Boston, said to be worth many millions, has just married her former coachman, who is much younger than his bride.

Carlyle W. Harris, the convicted wife poisoner, has been sentenced to the electric death chair in Sing Sing during the week beginning May 8.

United States Secretary Carlisle has issued a circular in regard to the importation of animals for breeding purposes, which modifies the existing regulations.

The internal revenue collections in the United States for the first eight months of the fiscal year amount to \$107,820,542, an increase over the same period last year of over \$7,000,000.

Conflicting reports come from San Francisco respecting the condition of Millionaire Mackay, one stating that he is dying of peritonitis and the other that he is declared out of danger.

The treasury department at Washington is informed that a fatal case of cholera occurred on the barque Helen, which recently sailed from Gravesend, Eng., and has arrived at Guaymas, Mexico.

Two paintings worth \$15,000 have been stolen from the residence of Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan in New York. An itinerant picture vendor took them. He sold one for \$25 and pawned the other.

Henderson Smith, aged 119 has just died at Quincy, Ill. He was born in Virginia in 1774 and at one time was in the employ of George Washington. He had been a slave to tobacco from the time of his youth.

The Rev. J. G. White, a Presbyterian minister of Stanford, Ill., says he has proofs that the Pope and Grand Master Workman Powderley are in conspiracy to overthrow the Government of the United States.

It is said the new United States cruiser Monterey is defective in several respects. The requisite horse power is said to be lacking in the engines, and the contractors will, it is said, forfeit \$30,000 to the Government.

On Sunday night an attempt was made to blow up the Grant block, a three-storey brick building in Niagara Falls, N. Y., with a nitro-glycerine bomb. The bomb was found in one of the hallways with its fuse partly burned.

"Squire" Abingdon, backer of pugilists, race horse owner and gentleman jockey, and general exponent of fast living, died from pneumonia at New Orleans on Saturday, aged 31. His income was £100,000 a year.

Fourteen Austrian immigrants who arrived in New York by the French steamer La Bretagne to work in an iron mill at Joliet Ill., have been sent back under the contract labor law. Force had to be used to get them on the steamship.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Thursday night, Jacob K. Dundore, captain of the coal barge Allentown, shot and killed John Cross, a boatman on board of the Allentown. Dundore, is 73 years old. He surrendered to the police and informed them of the tragedy. Dundore says Cross attempted to rob him, and he killed him in self defence.

GENERAL.

Prince Bismarck suffers from fits of despondency.

Jules Ferry, the celebrated French statesman, is dead.

Two fatal cases of cholera are reported at Entrague, Piedmont, Italy.

The Newfoundland Government has decided to repeal the famous Bait Act, passed five years ago.

There is great distress in Northern Africa, due to drought and a plague of sickness. Many people have died and rich people are fleeing.

The Chinese Government has despatched fifteen thousand repeating rifles to the troops on the western frontier in the vicinity of the Pamirs.

Charles de Lesseps, accused of corrupting ex-Minister Baihaut; ex-Minister Baihaut, who confessed his guilt; and Blondin, the go-between, have been found guilty.

Owing to the severe winter the Russian Government will not be able to send ships to represent that country at the grand naval review in connection with the World's Fair.

The General Council of the labour party in Belgium have resolved unanimously to proclaim a general strike in case Parliament does not vote universal suffrage.

An armed steamer, supposed to be the Alexander, which left San Francisco early in the year, is in the forbidden waters of Behring Sea, where it is supposed she is trading off whiskey for skins.

A mass meeting attended by two thousand persons was held in Buda Pesth on Sunday to celebrate the Hungarian revolution of 1848, at which resolutions were passed in favour of Hungarian independence.

AT BOW STREET, LONDON.

The Famous Police Court in Which Novelists Delight.

It is a Dingy Old Hole Underneath the Lord Mayor's Official Residence—Quaint Features—Justice is Absolute—Peculiarities of the Summons Feature.

Among the many startling contrasts of wealth and poverty brought face to face with a visitor to London that at Bow street police court is perhaps the most prominent. Here it is that some of the cases which have shaken the highest society in the land have been tried, and here sentences that have ruined many an English home have been delivered. Bow street police court, however, is more internationally known at the present day from the fact that it is here that the extradition cases of all criminals arrested within the corporate limits of the city proper are tried, and to this court all foreign criminals appeal as a last resort before being taken to the scenes of their various crimes.

Strange as it may seem Bow street police court is situated in the basement of the mansion house, the official residence of the lord mayor of the city of London, and it is not an unfrequent occurrence for the court to be in session at the same time as the chief executive of the city is entertaining some royal visitor overhead. Situated right opposite the Bank of England and in the center of the city it is here that a great many of the important police cases are tried in addition to the usual petty crimes that flood the docket every day.

In this court, as in all the others in this vast city, many tales that never reach the public press, and which are far more interesting than those that do, are developed, and here side by side in the dock frequently stand the poor "coster," who has been arrested for obstructing the street with his small handbarrow, and the once prominent bank cashier who has let his appetite for speculation and gambling lead him from the straight path into that of a criminal.

THE COURT ITSELF.

A word regarding the court itself. The room where the court is held is not by any means a large one and would favorably compare with the many justice courts in the more populous cities of America. Upon entering the building from the Cornhill entrance the visitor is confronted with two doors bearing respectively the notice that one is reserved for the entrance of "solicitors" and the other for the general public. Entering by the latter door the visitor finds himself in the court room and he will no doubt be immediately struck with its dingy aspect. Immediately opposite the doorway is the magistrate's desk, over which towers a red canopy bearing the English coat of arms. In front of this, and between the visitor and the desk, is a small partitioned-off space which by its iron bars and missiveness is proclaimed the prisoners' dock. To the right is the jury box and to the left the witness stand, while between the two is the clerk's desk and the attorney's table.

It is 9 o'clock and the court is about to open for the day. The space reserved for the spectators and the witnesses' benches in front are already crowded, while solicitors and bailiffs walk swiftly to and fro. Suddenly the hum of conversation ceases and the presiding magistrate, preceded by the clerk, enters the court room. Every head is immediately uncovered and all rise to their feet and remain standing until "his worship" is seated.

OPERATIONS BEGIN.

The clerk takes his position at the desk and, after arranging the docket for the day, motions to the jailer, who is already standing by the side of the prisoners' dock, to call the first case. Up to this time not a word has been spoken, but as soon as he receives the signal the jailer steps to a side door, and unlocking it calls out the name of the first prisoner, let us say Harry Bagge. The prisoner steps forth and takes his place in the dock. "Case No. 1," calls out the jailer, reading from a book he has ready; "prisoner's name Harry Bagge, age 22, arrested last night; charge, drunkenness."

"Are you guilty or not guilty?" asks the clerk, while the magistrate, clad in his white wig and robe of justice, adds "Do you wish to be tried by me or be bound over to the assizes to take your trial before a jury of your peers?"

The prisoner enters a plea of not guilty and after signifying his acquiescence of being tried at once the officer who made the arrest is called. Stepping into the witness box the officer takes the new testament into his hand, and, after gravely kissing it, recites his evidence in a tone and manner that plainly demonstrate that he has studied to have it down by heart. After a few questions he steps down, to be followed, perhaps by some other witness, after which the prisoner makes his defense. It is here that a foreigner would be surprised, for not one word of reproach or accusation is made against the officer, so great is the English love of justice and respect for the blue-coated guardian of the peace. The defence is made and perhaps a witness or two heard and then the magistrate again breaks the silence to render his decision, and the prisoner is led away and the next case called.

Strange as it may seem, all the evidence has been carefully recorded by a stenographer, for no matter how unimportant the case may be the English law demands that a record of it be kept.

Such is the system carried out in the London police courts, though the strict application of justice made by the magistrate may in some cases seem harsh to a stranger the general good resulting compares favorably with other courts of a like nature in other parts of the world.

Only a few days ago Bow street court was the scene of a trial which, from its pitiable character, made even the stern magistrate soften, although he imposed a sentence against which every idea of human right revolted. A young woman, clasping a baby but a few weeks old to her breast, was placed in the dock to answer to a charge of theft. She had been caught in the act of stealing a loaf of bread from the window of a baker's shop, and when on trial she pleaded that she had only done so because she was starving. With tears in her eyes she begged pitifully to be released, but the law said "Nay." She had committed a crime for which the punishment was three months' imprisonment, and the sentence was delivered by the magistrate, who, however, said that he would recommend her to the mercy of the home secretary in order that her punishment might be mitigated.

The next case was of a directly opposite nature. A burly, coarse-natured bricklayer had kicked his wife almost to death, and had been arrested on complaint of his neighbors. In the dock he admitted the crime, claiming that he had a right to treat "the old woman" as he liked. He was fined 40 shillings, the full penalty of his crime.

Such are the daily scenes in an English police court—a court where such a thing as influence and politics are unknown, and where justice, and that alone, holds full sway, while such a thing as bribery is unheard of, for there is no heavier penalty known to English law than that dealt out to a man who tries to defeat the ends of justice and the law.

PATHETIC INCIDENTS.

Some of the scenes in the courts are simply ludicrous, while others are equally pathetic. It is by no means an uncommon sight to see a woman with her head swathed in blood-soaked bandages railing the magistrate for punishing the brute who, as her husband, the night before kicked her until she sank unconscious on the floor. Only for the help of some kind neighbor she would have been dead, and yet the following morning she refuses in court to prosecute the man who came near being guilty of her murder. Standing in the witness box she will alternately plead with the judge to let the man go, while the next minute she is accusing him, the magistrate, of being "arsh and arbitrary." Again some poor, drunken old sot who has been found by the policeman lying in some gutter will tearfully petition "yer wushup" to release him, as he had only had "two pen' worth o' gin."

Another prisoner, some poor costermonger, will ask to be released on the ground that "ther an't a soul on earth, yer wushup, who can take care of me moke (donkey) if I'm juggled."

A peculiar branch of the English police-court routine is to be seen in the afternoon session of the courts. Unlike the morning period this session is given over to what are called the summons cases, a kind of quasi-criminal session, as it were. This branch of English police work is a peculiar one and takes practically the same place as the cases where people are arrested for the violation of some city ordinance in the United States. This definition, however, does not hardly cover the ground, as a person can be tried for assault, which is a criminal offense, on a summons case. An instance of this kind will perhaps better explain the meaning of these cases.

Mr. Clark, let us say, is employed as a clerk in a large store and during an evening out he is assaulted by a Mr. Brown. Now unless Mr. Clark bears some mark of the assault or it was committed in the presence of an officer he cannot have his assailant arrested. He therefore repairs to a police court and takes out a summons before a magistrate in which Mr. Brown is called upon to appear for trial at 2 p.m. on a certain day, generally about a week ahead. The summons is served by a police officer on Mr. Clark and he is not required to appear until the day named. Neither has he to give bond for his appearance. This summons costs the complainant 2 shillings, and strange as it may seem it is not one case in a hundred where the accused fails to appear. When the case is called on the day named the accused takes his place in the prisoners' dock and is either discharged, fined, or sent to prison as the case may be.

This system of summonses also applies to a number of offenses from that of failure to pay taxes to that of failing to get a license. Practically, therefore, the summons takes the place of a warrant in America, excepting that the party is not arrested at the time of service.

By such means is the majesty of the English law upheld, and through such salutary influences is the police department respected. It is also by these means that the rights of every citizen are enforced, and no matter what may be the station of a prisoner arrested or accused he has to stand trial, and no power in the land can save him from the punishment prescribed by law if he be found guilty.

Typhoid Fever and the Milk Can.

There is no room for doubt that in many instances typhoid fever is carried by the milk can. Several outbreaks of typhoid fever in schools and hospitals have been traced to the farm or dairy, where the existence of a case of this disease explained its extension to customers supplied by the dairyman. Hence, it is necessary not only that the cattle supplying the milk be free from disease, but that there be no possibility of disease germs, typhoid or scarlet fever, particularly, having access to the milk or milk pans or water with which it may be diluted. This can only be done by a close and rigid inspection of the dairy and all its surroundings. There are quite a number of cases of typhoid in this city, and it is strongly suspected that there is some connection between the milk supply and one or more of the cases. While typhoid is known to prevail where imperfect drainage exists, and sewer gases are usually considered to be the cause of it, strange to say the disease prevails where most attention has been paid to sanitary matters. It is a maxim that no trap has yet been invented that will keep sewer gas completely out of the house that is connected with a sewer; and at this season of the year it is more troublesome than at other times, by reason of the pipes being clogged with the accumulations of a long winter during which there has been no effective rainfall or other means of clearing them. Now when the melting snow and rainfall make every gully a brooklet, it is a time of danger to the household. With the flushing of the rain the sewer gas, charged with diseased germs, rushes through the open drains and rat holes into houses, the heated condition of the air in which induces this gas current with which we are all familiar when we pull the plug out of a fixed wash basin, somewhat modified and purified by the water in the trap and better still when a defective pipe or leak in the soil pipe allows it to escape free in an apartment. It is of the greatest importance that every case of typhoid fever or scarletina should be investigated to its origin, whether it is traceable to the milk can, to germ-laden sewer gas, or other cause. If the milk be found responsible, it is the strongest justification for the inspection that has been made hitherto, but the powers and duties of the inspector should be increased, and their exercise insisted upon. The duty, no doubt, is an onerous one, due to the recalcitrance of the dealers and the apathy of the public, but too strict care cannot be taken that the milk supplied to the people is of the purest and healthiest quality.

FROM PRAIRIE AND COAST.

Interesting Items From the Northwest and Pacific Provinces.

Miss Russell, of Fergus, Ontario, has arrived at Regina to teach in the Indian industrial school there.

Mr. A. Cooper Abbs, who was arrested at the Pacific slope on a charge of embezzlement, has been acquitted at the Regina assizes.

New C. P. R. depots are to be at once constructed in Brandon, Portage la Prairie, Regina and Calgary. All these towns are developing rapidly.

Another Mormon immigration movement is in contemplation. C. O. Caird, of Lee's Creek president of the Mormon colony in Alberta, is now in Utah. He will sell out all his interests in the United States and induce others to do the same. It is said he is a man of considerable influence.

It is an extremely rare thing to find a Chinaman attempting suicide. A case which occurred in New York the other day is reported to have been the first recorded in the police reports of that city. However, when the steamship Empress of India arrived at Victoria, B. C., on the morning of the 13th, a case of attempted suicide by a Chinaman was reported and there was no evidence to show that the fellow was temporarily insane either. During the passage across he was caught in the act of opening an artery with a penknife and was promptly put in safe control.

The Icelandic immigration scheme has been entrusted by the Government of Manitoba to Capt. Jonasson, of Winnipeg. Correspondence has been held with the Island, and these advices have led Capt. Jonasson to believe that from 1,000 to 1,500 settlers will translate themselves to Manitoba from the cold little continent of the north. Times are now very much depressed in Iceland, and the people of the better class are anxious to get out of it. Capt. Jonasson will go at once from Winnipeg to Liverpool and there will make all the preparations for the transportation of the immigrants. The movement is expected to begin early in the season.

It is pretty evident that a complication of the Chinese problem and an over-supply of white labor is now felt in the city of Victoria, British Columbia. Upon the call of the mayor a public meeting was held there recently at which a long resolution was passed declaring that it is prejudicial to the interests of the country that men should be induced to sell out their homes in Ontario only to find themselves brought into competition with the Chinese labor upon their arrival in British Columbia. The resolution also petitioned the Dominion Government to increase the Chinese poll tax to \$500 and otherwise to take steps to exclude this class of labor. One of the speakers at the meeting, a Mr. John Cook, said there were Chinese gardeners, cooks, nurse girls, and servants in private families. From other newspaper reports an idea is to be gathered that there is wholesome fear of the Chinese springing up in the public mind in connection with the introduction of disease and the sanitary condition of the cities does not seem to be over vigilantly guarded by the municipal health authorities.

No cause whatever is assigned for the suicide of Inspector William Piercy, of the N. W. Mounted Police, at South Edmonton, the other day. His comrades say he did not appear to be quite well during the morning and went into Dr. Baldwin's bedroom in the Hotel Edmonton to lie down. He had not been long there when the report of a shot-gun was heard and the position of the dead man—for he must have expired immediately—would show that he had found the gun in the room, had put the muzzle of it into his mouth and had blown his head off. The shocking affair caused a painful sensation in the neighborhood and among the members of the force. Piercy came from Ottawa, having joined the force in 1879 as constable. As sergeant he did good work along the line of the C. P. R. during construction, and particularly at Medicine Hat at the time of the strike in 1884. He received his commission after the rebellion and has since then been stationed most of the time at Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton. He leaves a wife and family of small children.

A Government Loan Business.

A proposition has been made that the Ontario government shall pledge its credit to the extent of fifty million dollars for the purpose of entering on the loan business on a very large scale. Mr. A. G. Maclean, who is the father of the idea, says that Ontario farms are mortgaged to the extent of ninety million dollars to the loan companies. His proposition is that the Government should borrow the fifty millions referred to and lend it at a rate of interest only large enough to pay the men who subscribed the loan. Of course the idea is that the Government can borrow the money so much cheaper than the individual farmer that the latter would be greatly benefited by being released from the burdens imposed by the mortgage companies. The argument is undoubtedly correct, but there is serious objection to the government becoming a borrower and a lender for the exclusive benefit of one class of citizens. It might in a measure be considered an offset to the protection given to manufacturers, but the question is would it add materially to the benefit of the people? It would certainly not affect the price of cereals or of live stock, but it might enhance the price of land and would undoubtedly put money into the farmer's pocket. On the other hand there is the broad principle that underlies all forms of popular government, that all classes are entitled to the same treatment—that if the farmer's lot is made easier by legislative measures, or direct governmental action, the city man is entitled to the same consideration. In other words if the agriculturist is given an opportunity to borrow public money on easy terms the city man who wishes to possess a home of his own should have a similar privilege extended to him. We pin our faith to that good old principle—every tub should be able to stand on its own bottom.

Retribution.

Teacher—"Do you know what retribution means?"

Bright Boy—"Yes'm. We had that word las' week."

Teacher—"You have a good memory. Now stand up and give a definition."

Bright Boy—"W'y, if you play in dirt, your mamma fills your ears an' nose an' eyes full of soap."