

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

St. Andrew's Society, of Ottawa, has decided to present an address of welcome to Lord Aberdeen.

A despatch from Ottawa says this season's cut in the lumber woods will probably be historic on account of its magnitude.

The two young sons of Mr. Mitchell, of Sarnia, were killed by a Grand Trunk engine while driving over a level crossing near the town.

Miss Fleming, of Brampton, was drowned while bathing on Wednesday in Lake Rosseau, near Cleveleys.

A Pennsylvania capitalist is prospecting for coal at Kettle Point Indian reserve, about eight miles north of Forest, Ont.

The total amount of wheat inspected at Winnipeg during the year was 7,228,650 bushels, representing 11,127 car loads.

Admiral Magnaghi and the officers of the Italian man-of-war Etna were given a very enthusiastic reception in Montreal.

The captains arriving in Montreal report that the Straits of Belle Isle are still full of ice and icebergs are very frequent and dangerous.

James Addison, a well-known farmer of East Flamboro, was found drowned in a shallow creek near his house on Monday afternoon.

The plans for the lock-gates for the Canadian canal at Sault Ste. Marie are now on view at the Department of Railways and Canals, in Ottawa.

Immense quantities of grain are being shipped from Montreal this season. Since the opening of navigation over twelve million bushels have been sent forward.

Dr. J. Berthiaume, of Paris, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of that city, and one of the most prominent medical men in France, will shortly visit Montreal.

It is generally understood that Mayor Desjardins will shortly receive a Papal decoration in reward for the stand he took in regard to the visiting Italian man-of-war Etna.

The financial depression in the United States is expected to have a bad effect on the Canadian lumber business, and the present season is expected to be a very poor one.

A St. Paul, Minn., despatch says that the crop in the North-Western States will be about three-fourths of an average. In Manitoba the crops promise to be exceptionally good.

The Hamburg American steamer Pickhuben, which is now at Montreal, was struck by an iceberg in passing through the Straits of Belle Isle on Friday and had a very narrow escape being sunk.

Among the notable excursion parties to pass through Montreal before the close of the season is one to be led by Mr. Henry Irving, the great English actor, on a pleasure trip across the continent.

Fred Gilbert, twenty-one months old, was severely burned about the body and arms while playing with matches at Hamilton on Friday, receiving such injuries that he died on the following morning.

The Italian Government has refused officially to recognize the nomination of Cardinal Sarto as Patriarch of Venice on account of the Pope's decision not to re-establish the *modus vivendi* with the Quirinal.

A special to the Winnipeg Tribune states that Mr. R. T. Rockeby, ex-manager of the defunct Commercial Bank, has left Chicago for Winnipeg, where he will surrender himself and meet the charges made against him.

M. Charles de Lesseps, escorted by three detectives, was taken from the prison on Wednesday and allowed to visit his wife, who is dangerously ill. After the interview he was taken back to the prison hospital.

Ald. Champagne, of Ottawa, in a letter to the Montreal *Minerve*, states that the English language and arithmetic are so insufficiently taught in the Brothers' schools that students, after their course, were unable to enter ordinary mercantile positions.

Owing to the closing down of the New England mills, hundreds of Canadians who have been thrown out of employment are returning to Canada. Their intention, however, is not to remain in this country permanently, as most of those who have arrived are provided with return tickets.

Mr. James Gamble, who has lived for a number of years at Glamis, Ont., and who served through the Mexican war, for which he is in the receipt of a pension, is in danger of having his name removed from the roll, on the ground that he is not a naturalized citizen of the United States.

H.B. Nemitz, who was arrested recently in Toronto, accused of having embezzled a large amount of jewellery belonging to Geneva exhibitors at the World's Fair, and who returned to Chicago without extradition, has been discharged, the Swiss Consul, the complainant, signifying his willingness not to continue the prosecution.

The steamer Straits of Gibraltar while going through the Straits of Belle Isle was struck by ice and wrecked, but a passing vessel succeeded in saving the crew, and landing them at St. John's, Nfld. The steamer was worth one hundred and ten thousand dollars, and this is fully covered by insurances in English companies.

There is a movement among the mill hands of the Chaudiere in favour of a ten-hour day, but in order not to take an unfair advantage of the mill-owners, who have made their season's contracts on the basis of an eleven-hour day, the men are prepared for the remainder of the season to take a proportionate reduction in their pay if the hour a day is granted to them. It is doubtful if the mill-owners will accede to the men's demand.

BRITISH.

Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons that the Government intended to hold an autumn session of Parliament.

A meeting held in London to consider the financial and business situation was addressed by Mr. Balfour, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, who declared himself in favour of bi-metallicism.

It is stated that the Marquis of Dufferin has been offered the Order of the Garter rendered vacant by the death of the Earl of Derby, in recognition of his skilful and successful conduct of the delicate negotiations with France on the Siamese question.

It is stated that just before leaving London for a holiday on Friday, Lord Rosebery told a political friend that England was nearer a war with France a week ago than at any time since Waterloo.

A special cablegram from London states that in the course of a discussion in the House of Lords on the silver question in India attention was called to the fact that the compulsory "hall" marking law in England operated as an obstacle to the importation of manufactured silver from India. The Earl of Kimberley, secretary of State for India, admitted it would be desirable to change the law.

UNITED STATES.

The city of Ashland, Wis., is entirely surrounded by forest fires, and unless heavy rain comes soon the city may suffer.

James L. Wright, one of the founders of the Knights of Labour, died on Friday in Philadelphia, aged seventy-six years.

No more silver certificates will be issued by the Treasury at Washington for the present, as the limit prescribed by law has been reached.

Sarah T. Bolton, known as the poetess of Indiana, died in Indianapolis on Friday night. Her song of "Paddle Your Own Canoe" had a world-wide reputation.

A Pittsburg despatch says a number of mills resumed operations unexpectedly on Monday, and others are making preparations to start within the next few days.

Mr. Walter T. Fellowes died on Friday night in New Haven, Conn., at the age of one hundred and one years, being the oldest person in the city and probably in the State.

Mr. Christopher Evans, the secretary of the American Federation of Labour, says it is estimated that there are one hundred thousand men out of employment in New York city.

The New York Central railway has given notice that the time of labour of all machinists, car repairers, and yard men will be reduced three hours a day with a corresponding reduction in wages. The men do not like the change.

Mr. Brand, the leader of the silver forces in the United States House of Representatives, intends introducing a bill to repeal the Sherman act and substitute therefor the free coinage of silver at the present ratio of sixteen to one.

The lady managers of the World's Fair having made a formal complaint against the indecent Oriental dances at the theatres of the Midway Plaisance, Director-General Davis has closed the Persian theatre until the dancing part of the programme has been revised.

Dr. Cyrus Edson, Health Commissioner of New York, referring to the detention of the steamer Karamania on suspicion of cholera being aboard, says there should not be a feeling of alarm, as never in his history of the country has its sanitary condition been so good.

At a meeting of the World's Fair Board of Lady Managers on Saturday, Mrs. Ball, of Delaware, said Mrs. Meredith was "an arrogant, malicious, ungenerous, and vindictive woman." The result was a general hubbub, in which tears, hissing, and hysterics had a prominent place.

President Cleveland, in his message to Congress, earnestly recommends the prompt repeal of the provisions of the Act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion, and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt or mistake the intention and the ability of the Government to fulfil its pecuniary obligations in money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GENERAL.

The Italian Government has decided to forbid all pilgrimages to Rome in the event of cholera continuing to spread.

Rear-Admiral Humann, commanding the French fleet in Siamese waters, announces that the blockade of Siam was raised on Thursday.

A resolution moved in the Socialist Congress at Zurich having the practical effect of excluding the Anarchists led to a hand-to-hand fight. There was an exciting session.

The various labor unions that form the Labour Exchange, which was closed by the French Government during the recent disturbance in Paris, will agitate in favour of inaugurating a general strike of all the trades on the first of October.

The Pope has directed the Catholic inhabitants of Naples not to fast on Fridays as long as the cholera prevails, his Holiness fearing that the physical weakness engendered by fasting might render the people more susceptible to the disease.

A special cable despatch from Berlin states that it is now reported that Prince Max of Saxony has not entered a seminary for priests, but visited the Episcopal palace at Eichstatt simply as a guest. It is added, however, that the prince has been suffering from melancholy caused by his unrequited love for the youngest sister of the German Empress.

The silver men's convention at Chicago last week agreed on resolutions demanding the free coinage and complete remonetization of silver. Something like a thousand delegates were present, largely from the south and west. All parties had representatives, but Populists and residents of the silver-producing states predominated. The chief interest lies in the presence of the Populists, and the unknown extent of their strength, not alone as a party in Congress but as an influence on representatives belonging to other parties who fear the independent vote in the country. The cheap money idea is a taking one with some minds, and the Populist vote last fall only indicated how numerous these were in some sections. It is possible that nothing but obstruction may come from the silver convention, but there are possibilities of awkward complications that may delay for months the hoped for relief.

The Earl of Aberdeen, Canada's new Governor-General, was banqueted the other evening, and in a speech dilated upon the energy with which the Canadians had built up their institutions. This energy was all the more creditable, he said, seeing that Canada's nearest neighbor was her powerful, but friendly sister nation, the United States—a nation which had great wealth and a vast population, and which enjoyed special facilities for rapid progress. Canada, he added, understood and would prove the advantage of a steady and safe, if gradual, advance. She also understood and appreciated the benefits arising from an ample autonomy combined with a vital, but absolutely unhampering, connection with the British Empire.

## WILL BE BURIED ALIVE.

A Toronto Man's Strange Experiment.

William Seymour, the Mind Reader, to Go into a Coffin at Chicago for Three Months—A Crop of Barley to Be Raised on His Grave—Will Be Guarded by Soldiers—He Expects to Come Out Alive—He Was the President of the Toronto Psychic Society.

The proposal of William Seymour, late of 237½ Yonge street, Toronto, phrenologist and mind reader, to have himself buried alive at Chicago for three months, is arousing no small interest in scientific and quasi-scientific circles, while the general public, accustomed to the relation of similar feats in fiction or the somewhat apocryphal stories told of the exploits of East Indian jugglers, looks on with only a passing wonder at the man's folly. Mr. Seymour is now in Chicago with his son, and is making preparations for his great experiment. He has no record in *vivi-sepulchration*, his public performances having hitherto been confined to the conventional tricks of mind reading easily accounted for by psychologists on the basis of the action of the subjective intelligence. His proposed test of his supposed power to suspend his vital powers for an indefinite period will consist in his interment after the alleged manner of the East Indians, who say they can suspend animation for any period by swallowing their tongues and controlling the heart and mind by some effort of the will. The coffin which will be used has been made at Syracuse and is a duplicate of the one in which General Grant's remains now lie in the Riverside tomb.

IT COSTS \$3,000

and is made in three sections, one fitting inside of the other. This will be buried six feet under ground. Signals are to be arranged, so that if things don't work right according to programme and the living interred should need air, water, or solid refreshments before his ninety days are up, he can communicate with the soldiers on the outside, who will guard the grave.

Directly Seymour is buried a crop of barley is to be sowed on the ground under which he is lying. During his retirement from the world the seeds will sprout, grow, ripen and be harvested, and it is not unlikely that his first meal may consist, in part, of the result.

The disinterment will take place on September 24. Seymour is very confident he can do the trick, and the scientific men who are assisting him are said to be about half way convinced that he will need a dinner and not a coroner's services when he is dug out again. In "The Master of Ballantrae," by Robert Louis Stevenson, there is a realistic description of an interment, during the life of the subject, and intended exhumation, which last, however, failed because of some lack in the local conditions. The old East Indian who had arranged the

SUSPENSION OF VITALITY

in order to save his master from a band of desperadoes, whose captive he was, made a journey through the then wilderness comprised in the country between Albany and the Canadian border. Secundra Dass, the Hindoo, "familiar" of James Durie, of Durrisdier, the master of Ballantrae, was of the party together with McKellar, the chronicler. The journey was to discover a treasure hidden in a "cache," and despairing of other means of escape for the master the latter was made by his Oriental servant to fall sick and simulate death. His supposed end was witnessed by the Hindoo alone, and he, two hours after announcing his master's death by his waiting, was busy making his grave. Sunrise of the next day beheld the master's burial, all hands attending, and the body was laid in the earth wrapped in a fur robe, with only the face uncovered, which last was of a waxy whiteness, and had the nostrils plugged, according to the custom which Secundra said was prevalent in India.

The disinterment is thus described: "See, sahib!" said Secundra. "The sahib and I alone with murderers; try all way to escape no way good. Then try this way; good way in warm climate; good way in India; but here in this cold place; who can tell? I tell you pretty good hurry; you help, you light fire, you help rub."

"What is the creature talking of?" cried Sir William. "My head goes round."

"I tell you I bury him alive," said Secundra.

"I teach him swallow his tongue. Now flig him up pretty good hurry, and he not much worse. You light a fire."

Sir William turned to the nearest of his men. "Light a fire!" said he.

"You good man," returned Secundra. "Now I go dig the sahib up." He returned as he spoke to the grave, and resumed his former toil. The frost had not been deep, and presently the fellow threw aside his tool and began to scoop the dirt by handfuls. Then he disengaged a corner of a buffalo robe; and then I saw hair catch among his fingers; yet a moment more, and then the moon shone on something white.

A while Secundra crouched upon his knees, scraping with delicate fingers, breathing

WITH PUFFED LIPS,

and when he moved aside I beheld the face of the master wholly disengaged. It was deadly white, the eyes coals, the ears and nostrils plugged, the cheeks fallen, the nose sharp as in death; but for all he had lain so many days under the sod, corruption had not approached him, and what strangest affected all of us, his lips and chin were mantled with a swarthy beard.

"My God!" cried one of the party, "he was as smooth as a baby when we laid him there!"

"They say hair grows upon the dead," observed Sir William, but his voice was thick and weak.

"Now," said Secundra, "you help me lift him out."

Of the flight of time I have no idea; it may have been three hours and may have been five that the Indian labored to reanimate his master's body. One thing only I know, that it was still night and the moon was not yet set, although it had sunk low and now barred the plateau with long shadows, when Secundra uttered a small cry of satisfaction, and leaning swiftly forth I thought I could myself perceive a change upon that icy countenance of the unburied. The next moment I beheld the eye-lids flutter; the next they rose entirely, and

THE WEEK-OLD CORPSE

looked me for a moment in the face. Day came, and still Secundra could not

be persuaded to desist from his efforts. Sir William, leaving a small party under my command, proceeded on his embassy with the first light; and still the Indian rubbed the limbs and breathed in the mouth of the dead body. You would think such labors might have vitalized a stone; but, except for that one moment the black spirit of the master held aloof from its discarded clay, and by about the hour of noon even the faithful servant was at length convinced. He took it with unshaken quietude.

"Too cold," said he "good way in India, no good here." And asking for some food, which he ravenously devoured as soon as it was set before him he drew near to the fire and took his place at my elbow. In the same spot, as soon as he had eaten, he stretched himself out and fell into a child-like slumber.

A New Wrinkle.

The device of a Presbyterian minister of Brooklyn to draw young men to his church by employing young women as ushers may be artful, but is it consistent? In the earlier centuries of Christianity, the fourth and fifth for instance, the church repressed the display of feminine beauty as a sinful provocation. Women were kept apart from men in the houses of worship, they were debarred from holding offices in the church unless as sisters of mercy; they were admonished to conceal their physical charms from the sight of men, and they were compelled to hold their peace in the assemblies of the faithful. So in recent times some preachers have warned them of the danger to their own souls and the souls of their brethren involved in their instinctive use of their attraction; but in general this insult to womanhood, and this contemptuous treatment of the greatest blessing Heaven has conferred on man, have lost religious sanction. The majority of the worshippers at the churches are women and usually they are in their best array on Sunday. It is also true that in a large number of the churches the attendance of men is to some extent induced by women. In the country the motive which induces a young man to go to church is the hope of seeing his sweetheart. In rural communities, too, about the only social organization is the village church, and its vitality depends to a considerable extent on women. The church fairs, the camp meetings, and the religious summer schools could not exist without feminine support, and the consequent attraction of masculine interest. The Christian Endeavor movement gets its impulse from young women. If they dropped away from the army, it would be disbanded; for the young men would be bound to go with them. The torch of religious zeal is kept lighted by female faith and devotion. The employment of girls as ushers at a church for the avowed and premeditated purpose of attracting young men by the force of their natural charms, is another matter. It is like having pretty barmaids and pretty waiter girls to stimulate the custom of saloons and restaurants, and is not intrinsically different from the theatrical displays of feminine grace presented for the attraction of men. It is making confession that the church cannot stir masculine religious emotions, and must resort to tricks, and make use of the power of feminine beauty as the magnet. It may not be sinful, it is not sinful; but it is not congruous with a church which should appeal to the spiritual part of men. It is vulgar, and consequently injurious to the pretty girls who are put to use as decoys, with the distinct understanding and the published announcement that they are employed for that purpose. It is degrading the influence unconsciously exercised in the church by feminine piety.

World's Fair Finance.

The Chicago Tribune asks:—"What do the directors propose to do about the finances of the Fair? What would they do under similar circumstances in their own business if their property was mortgaged? Would they not retrench, stop leaks, cut off the parasites, and otherwise reduce expenses? Then why not do the same in the business of the big corporation at Jackson Park? This is the situation in the World's Fair. Either the blood-sucking parasites must be dispensed with, the deadhead leak stopped, and expenses cut down, or there must be a default on the bonds which the corporation owes. The directors have outstanding five millions of bonds and floating debt, and they have not yet a dollar to apply on the bond payment. They have not yet paid the floating debt by perhaps a million, and from present appearance will not until late in August. Meanwhile the railroads are doing nothing to relieve the situation. Apparently they are resolved to squeeze the last cent out of the public in high fare. Unless they reduce fares and make it an inducement for people these hard times to come to the Exposition it will be useless to look for as large crowds as were anticipated in September and October. There is but one sure resource if the bonds are to be taken care of, and that is to cut off every dollar of expense not absolutely needed for running the Fair. This Fair is costing \$600,000 a month for operating expenses. The army of deadheads who enter its gates is steadily increasing. Friday more than one-third of those in attendance went in on passes. The deadheads ought to be cut down at least one-half. At least half the police force at the Fair ought to be mustered out and taken off the pay rolls. The expense of operating the Fair ought not to be over \$300,000 per month at the very outside. The directors must face the music. The alternative is a plain though a disagreeable one. In three months with rigid economy the bonds may be paid off, but if the present wasteful, extravagant policy be continued the gate money received and what ought to be received will be squandered on parasites and lost on deadheads. It is a question therefore of bonded debts paid or money thrown away when Nov. 1 comes. Great retrenchment can be practiced without crippling the management of the Fair? Then why not practice it?"

In horse racing it often happens on a dry track that the steeds are hidden in dust. By the time you notice the one you bet on doesn't come in first, the dust is gone.

"It beats me," said Meanfaring Mike, who had struck a summer resort. "What does?" asked Plodding Pete. "These people that comes hundreds of miles to get a bath."

Wife—"Wake up, there are thieves in the house." Husband—"Go down and show them your new bonnet, and they won't waste any time looking for money here."

ENGLAND IN AFRICA.

The Territory She Now Holds in the Dark Continent.

When the partition of Africa began, Great Britain had already acquired the southern end of the Dark Continent, and had asserted claims to other portions, but when it was made plain that there was to be a general scramble the English hastened to assert their rights, and managed to get control of most of the best portions. Of course there were protests, loud, long and vigorous from France and Germany, and even Portugal, and Spain ventured to growl a little, for every body could see that in the division Great Britain was getting the best; and Italy carrying into effect the remonstrance that nobody had paid any attention to, hastened to send an expedition to East Africa to lay claim to and if necessary to hold a slice of land on the East coast. The German protest was almost as vigorous. That was in the days when old Prince Bismarck was at the head of affairs, and he growled most ominously at the selfishness of England, with her vast list of colonies, in objecting to the acquisition of a humble colonial interest by the German Empire. For a time it looked as though the colonial greed of England would result in a European war, and the prospect of the thieves falling out over a division of the stealings was, for a few days at least, very fair, but mutual concessions were made and the damages passed away. When the whole matter was finally cleared up, however, it was found that besides Egypt and that of the Soudan from which the Egyptian army had been expelled by the Arab insurrection which resulted in the fall of Khartoum, England had managed to secure along the Guinea coast the provinces of Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold coast, Lagos and Yoruba, the Niger territories and Oil River region, including Sokoto, Gando, and other lands, the whole amounting to 354,030 square miles with an estimated population of 24,000,000. In South Africa the same power had established a rule over Cape Colony, Beatabland, Natal, Zulu and Tonga countries, Bechuanaland, Rambezi, Nyassaland and laid claim to other territories still further in the interior, making a grand total in South Africa of 959,000 square miles, with an estimated population of 3,700,000. In East Africa the British had been equally busy, having appropriated Zanzibar and Pemba, the whole of Ibea as far as the Egyptian frontier, the Iomal coast and other territories, making a total in this quarter of 1,255,030 square miles, with a population of 12,875,000. Including Egypt, therefore, which is as much under the control of Great Britain as the Cape colonies, the British possessions in Africa aggregate a grand total of 3,370,000 square miles and a population estimated at 47,000,000.

Tempering the Hot Weather.

Men have ceased to wonder at the output of human genius, and when some innovation more startling than any preceding it is announced, the skeptical always find themselves confronted with the wonders that have been accomplished and, even if wanting in faith, are forced to something approaching respectful silence. The exact status of the rain producers has not been determined, but the evidences that they occasionally tap the clouds are generally accepted as true. Now the men who profess to supply cold waves on demand and for a consideration have appeared in the market of the world and are soliciting orders to a limited extent commensurate with their present facilities for doing business. They are organized as the International Cold Wave Company, of Aberdeen, S. D., and are showing evidence of good business sense by widely advertising themselves. Their method of tempering the oppressively hot weather is, of course, a secret, but they claim the possession of a device by which they can woo the favors of nature, secure her departure from the laws that have long been regarded as immutable, and bring refreshing cool breezes from the north whenever the comforts of patrons may demand so welcome a blessing. They have a golden opportunity for testing their miracle worker right at home. It is no uncommon thing for the people of South Dakota to sizzle and boil in the merciless rays of a summer sun. Stock is practically cooked on the hoof and crops not only wither and dry to powder, but blow away with the first wind that may bring relief to the surviving. The hot winds from the south have been the bane of that section and the hope of its salvation to the favored localities of the boundless west seems now to lie in the cold-wave producers. To make the redemption of Dakota complete, however, there must not only be the cooling breezes from the north in the summer season, but the hot winds from the tropical south when winter is holding sway. It is colder in Dakota at certain times than it is on the tip end of the north pole. When Bocoas is in an angry mood, sweeping over those vast plains, he literally congeals everything in his destroying course. But the men who can bring the north wind at their bidding will find some magic call of equal potency with the breezes that spring from the torrid zone, and Dakota will become an Elysium supplied with artificial blessings.

The Human Race.

It is set forth that the human family living on the earth to-day consists of about 1,450,000,000 souls, not less, probably more: These are distributed literally all over the earth's surface, there being no considerable spot on the globe where man has not found a foothold. In Asia, the so-called "cradle of the human race," there are now about 800,000,000 people, densely crowded, on an average about 120 to every square mile. In Europe there are 320,000,000 averaging 100 to the square mile, not so crowded as Asia, but every where dense and in many places overpopulated. In Africa there are, approximately, 210,000,000, and in the Americas, North, South and Central, 110,000,000, these latter, of course, relatively thinly scattered over broad areas. On the islands, large and small, there are probably 10,000,000 more. The extremes of the blacks and the whites are as 5 to 3; the remaining 700,000,000 intermediate brown, yellow and tawny in color. Of the entire race 500,000,000 are well clothed—that is, they wear garments of some kind that will cover nakedness; 250,000,000 habitually go naked, and 700,000,000 only cover the middle parts of the body; 500,000,000 live in houses, 700,000,000 in huts and caves, the remaining 250,000,000 virtually having no place to lay their heads.—[Brooklyn Eagle.]

The glad season is here when a man can not tell whether he is being pursued by a mosquito or a small boy with a Jew's harp.