

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Canon Pentreath, of Winnipeg, will probably be appointed Bishop of New Westminster.

A Chinese leper has been discovered in Victoria, B. C., and sent to the Lazaretto at Darcy Island.

Mr. J. H. Tilden has decided to oppose Mayor Stewart at the municipal elections in Hamilton, Ont., next January.

The experiment of shipping Canadian cattle to France is not likely to prove a success, as the French markets are over-taxed.

The report of the Fisheries Commission on the Fisheries Province of Ontario has been submitted, and shows that the waters are being depleted of fish by various illegal methods.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has withdrawn the notice of its intention to pay the seven million dollars due on the North Shore railway to the Quebec Government.

A man named Switzer created a sensation at Tamworth, Ont., last Sunday, by baptizing his sister and his niece in the presence of about two hundred people.

A report has been made to the Manitoba Government on affairs in the town of Morris, Man., which shows them to be in very bad shape. The Local Government may come to the rescue as the town is badly insolvent.

Lieut.-Col. Fred Toller, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, has tendered his resignation. He will retire with rank. It is understood that Mayor W. E. Hodgins, of the Justice Department, will be appointed to the command.

Twenty thousand dollars were paid out by the City Treasurer of London, Ont., on Thursday to retire a number of debentures issued in 1872. This issue bears seven per cent. interest, while the city now borrows money readily at four and a quarter per cent.

Sir John Gorst, M. P., the eminent British statesman, has returned to Montreal. Referring to his tour through Canada, he said that he was struck by the capabilities of the country, and he wondered at the sparse population of British Columbia.

Owing to rumours that certain Toronto aldermen demanded money from the Toronto Electric Light Company for the purpose of securing the acceptance of the company's tender for street lighting, Ald. McMurrich has taken steps to secure an investigation of the charges by the county judge.

Dr. A. Proudfoot, who has just been appointed to the staff of the Montreal General hospital, claims Toronto as his native place, having been born at Trafalgar, near that city, and educated at Rockwood academy. He was prepared for college by the Rev. Chas. Dade, formerly principal of Upper Canada College.

The Court of Appeals at Montreal on Saturday awarded the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company the full amount claimed by them, forty thousand dollars, for insurance on the burning of the steamer Corinthian two years ago, with two years' interest at six per cent. and costs against the insurance companies, sixteen of whom are interested.

A difficulty has arisen between Mr. Vanasse, who was recently appointed shipping master at Montreal, and the Dominion Government, as to whom belong the fees derived from entering cattlemen on the ship's articles. Mr. Vanasse claims they are his, and is backed in this view by Mr. Ouimet, while Sir Hibbert Tupper thinks they belong to the Dominion Government.

In connection with the resignation of Mr. Hall from the Quebec Treasury because Lieutenant-Governor Chapleau interfered in certain financial negotiations, Dr. Bourinot, Clerk of the House of Commons, gave it as his opinion that the Lieutenant-Governor was acting within his constitutional powers in pressing his views upon his advisers, and if his advisers could not accept such views then they must resign.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It is stated in London that six thousand troops will be sent from India to protect the treaty ports in China.

London fruit importers say that many barrels of Canadian apples are much depreciated in value owing to careless packing.

Major-General Sir Henry Green, of London, Eng., states that in his opinion the sword recently purchased by Mr. J. C. Patterson, the Canadian Minister of Militia, as belonging to General Wolfe, is not genuine.

The London Evening News publishes a sensational statement to the effect that information has been received that Russia is intriguing to assist China against Japan, in return for the cession to Russia of certain ports of Corea.

At a meeting of the London city companies on Saturday to elect the next Lord Mayor, objection was advanced against Sir Joseph Renals, the next alderman in succession, and a poll was taken yesterday, by which Sir Joseph was chosen.

Lord and Lady Terence Blackwood, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Davis, of New York, arrived at Clondeboye, Lord Dufferin's seat, near Belfast, on Thursday on their wedding tour. They were warmly received by the tenantry, and were afterwards serenaded.

UNITED STATES.

On Saturday night all the tin plate plants in the United States closed.

The entire undergraduate body of Princeton, in mass meeting assembled, has voted to abolish the system of hazing.

Louis Larivee, charged with having committed a forgery in Montreal, was arrested in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday morning.

A terrible cyclone passed over the business portion of Little Rock, Ark., on Tuesday evening, carrying death and destruction in its path.

The Fair Hope Industrial Association, of Des Moines, Ia., has determined to establish a colony based upon the Henry George single tax theory.

President W. J. Littlejohn, of the Underwriters' Association of the North-West,

declares that the recent forest fires were started by order of the lumber kings.

GENERAL.

Another heavy levy has been made upon Chinese merchants to meet the expenses of the war.

The Italian Government has given to Krupp, of Berlin, an order for the coining of ten million nickel lire.

The death of Gustav Humbert last week reduces the number of the life Senators of France to twenty-one.

It is stated that the Emperor William has expressed his emphatic intention of visiting Paris during the Exposition in 1900.

The Primate of Spain is about to issue a pastoral protesting against the recent consecration of a Protestant Bishop and church in Madrid.

A report from Shanghai says that the Emperor of China will very likely be de-throned in favor of Prince Kung's son, who will treat with the Japanese.

Dr. Oertel, of the Hamburg Hygienic Institute, has died from Asiatic cholera, resulting from an experiment with infected water taken from the Vistula.

The Czar, Czarina, and family left Spala on Sunday for Livadia, in the Crimea, where it is expected the Czar will stand a better chance of recovering from his illness.

The Chinese Government, after a delay of more than a month, has ratified the treaty with the United States, providing for the exclusion of Chinese laborers from the States.

The Chinese general whose command murdered the Scotch missionary James Wylie, in Sine-Yang, by beating him so brutally that he died in a few hours, has been promoted.

Robbers in Wilna, Russia, recently attacked a farm-house, and killed the farmer, his wife, their three children, and four servants, and carried off a large sum of money.

The Czarewitsch will not go to Darmstadt to visit his betrothed, Princess Alix, as previously proposed. He will be appointed regent during his father's absence from Russia.

Experiments in Vienna in the infection of blood serum for diphtheria are meeting with increased success. In cases usually considered fatal, three out of four recover under the new treatment.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Paper is used as a substitute for rubber on bicycle tires.

Think of it! A trolley car runs through the streets of Jerusalem!

A ship-chandler in Front street, Brooklyn, bears the high-sounding name of Mr. Westminster Abbey.

Men are becoming scarcer year after year. So says a German statistician; and he predicts that 3,000 years hence there will be only one man to 220 women.

Drums made of aluminium are used in the German Army. They are lighter, and give a louder and more musical sound, than those made of any other metal.

The mummy of a man over nine feet high was left by two strangers at a railroad station in Memphis. It was securely packed in a large case, and is supposed to have come from Norway.

A remarkable mechanical feat has been performed by E. A. Williams, a watch-maker of New York. Through a common pin, lengthwise, from head to point, he has drilled a hole which admits the passage of a fine hair.

Insurance is considered very desirable by a farmer who dwells within ten miles of Wauseon, Ohio. He went to town and insured his barn. A spark from the locomotive which conveyed him home set fire to the structure he had just insured.

A clothes-wringer that operates without any person to attend it has been constructed by a Pittsburgher. It takes the clothes, piece by piece, from the tub, wrings them, and when all are out, it empties the water out of the tub. It is moved by electricity.

A noise in his bedroom aroused Mr. Michael Dixon, of Pequonnock, Conn. In a few moments he was struggling with the intruder in the dark, and soon vanquished him. The supposed burglar turned out to be Michael's brother, whom he had not seen for years.

A belle of Manhattan Beach wore a fancy bathing dress well padded at the shoulders. A rival had secretly removed the padding from the right shoulder, and substituted salt. When she was five minutes in the water she was a fright. One of her graceful shoulders had melted.

The Mexican vaquero beats the world as a thrower of the lasso. One of his tricks is to stick a lot of long handled knives in the ground close together within the limits of a narrow circle, and bet with outsiders that he can ride past at race-horse speed and pick up one of any of the knives designated with a rope.

Fourteen children comprised the family of Mr. Neher, who recently died in Logansport, Ind. Each of these children became the parent of just fourteen children. The funeral of the old gentleman was attended by 576 members of the family, some of whom represented the fourth generation.

Little Tommy Todd, a nine-year old boy of Philadelphia, is of an inquiring mind. The electric light puzzled him, and he climbed a pole to see how it was produced. He touched the wire with a finger, to see if it was warm. Then Tommy took a tumble, and in half an hour was in the hospital with a cut head.

Handwriting.

Mrs. Binks—"He writes a miserable hand, doesn't he?"

Mr. B.—"That depends whether it is for reading purposes or for filling out a check with."

Used to It.

Citizen—"Doesn't the noise and bustle of the city confuse you?"

Suburb—"Not a bit. All my neighbors have lawn-mowers, babies, and chickens."

Unhealthful.

Young Chip—"What causes so much sickness, father?"

Old Block—"Too much talking about it my son."

SHE FEARS THE WORLD.

CHINA IS VERY SUSPICIOUS OF FOREIGN FRIENDS.

It knows no reform—Hugs the Vain Delusion That no Country on Earth is Greater—Modern Histories are Barred—One by One its Provinces are Wrested From its Control—Experience is no Teacher.

Every friend of China must have mixed feelings toward her just now. They will be sorry for her humiliation, but will be glad if this will lead her to reform.

China has been suffering from a chronic disease for over 100 years, which all physicians, native and foreign, so far, have not been able to cure. She has been depleted by war, and she has been given tonics by being chaperoned and championed round the world, but all in vain; the disease continues and mortification has set in in her extremities. East Manchuria, Annam, Burma, have one by one fallen off, and now Corea is gone—all completely dead to China. A little country, one-tenth the area and one-tenth the population of China attacks her and she is vanquished on land and sea; yet China deludes herself by thinking that she is still one of the great powers of the world! The fact is she had been suffering so long from disease that she has often been wandering in her mind. And her own family have caught the disease and wander too, and so together they have firmly opposed all effective efforts to cure their fevered brains! One thing is certain, there is no hope for her so long as her temperature is not brought down.

CHINESE STUDY LITTLE THINGS.

Who, for instance, but raving maniacs, such as we sometimes see in typhus fever, would think of compelling all their mandarins and scholars to devote all their energies to the study of small ancient principalities whose population might be compared to that of the Hawaiian islands or the country of Montenegro, but which are all dead thousands of years ago, while living nations which to-day singly possess more power than all those ancient ones put together are not worth a thought in their studies? A nation which has not, after fifty years' constant intercourse with western nations, yet introduced the history of one single western country into its curriculum must be very ill indeed. However repugnant to the national taste of the patient, a wet pack is the best possible remedy, and, instead of regretting it, the best friends of China, Chinese and foreign, say that this will cure her if she only takes the necessary precautions and follows the advice of her truest friends. Many patriotic Chinamen say that all her evils have come upon her since she had intercourse with foreign nations—foreign indemnities, the Taiping rebellion, the drain of silver spent in opium, the incessant control of the hitherto all-powerful government by foreigners, whom she educates her people to hate and despise, and the ever-increasing number of missionaries, who they all think are sent with their philanthropies to deceive the people so as finally to subjugate China to a foreign yoke. Such ideas, however plausible to the average ignorant Chinaman, every intelligent man knows to be nothing but another proof of her serious disease.

NO REAL REFORMS IN CHINA.

Especially does this appear so if you carefully examine what China has spasmodically done after each fit of fear. The so-called reforms in China are not real reforms in the true sense of the term. For example, she started the Tung Wen college, sent 100 students abroad, translated scientific works, drilled soldiers on foreign methods, built arsenals, opened mines, set up telegraphs. These would all have done good to China, but the motive at bottom was bad. She would not own to any failure on her part in treating foreign nations in a just and friendly manner, nor does she say that it was her desire to make any improvement in China, internal or external. The official documents reveal that the object of these reforms was always to turn foreigners' own weapons against themselves—against those wicked nations which had dared to disturb the peace of the Celestial empire. Pure revenge, and no sane man would ever use such language unless when ill and "off his head."

But shams and wrongs cannot last forever. All the world knows that China though huge is very weak, that she is weak because she feeds her mandarins and people on falsehood instead of truth, on ignorance instead of knowledge, on hatred to all outside China instead of good will, on opposition and misrepresentation of all Christian philanthropists instead of gratitude and friendship. Even at her best every protection afforded to foreigners has always been compulsory, never spontaneous. Heaven and earth and all the forces of nature are opposed to such inhuman principles. Those who choose to follow such must not complain if they perish. They have no right to live.

WHERE IS THE REMEDY?

There are others again who think that the root of the evil is with the present government. We have heard many Chinese officials say that the present government, Manchu and Chinese, are all incorrigibly bad; their bribery, corruption, nepotism, and conservatism are past all cure. These will not lift a finger to help what they think to be a falling cause. They want new blood, and would madly rush to help any Chinese pretender. We have seen some of the programs of reform of the Ko Lao Hui and of other such societies, but not one that is not like exchanging one bad dollar for another. To adopt any of these programs would be to gain nothing but the terrors of savage civil war. From all such madmen may China be delivered! What then is the remedy? Let China ask herself, how is it that a small country, one-tenth her size, has the power successfully to oppose and to paralyze one of the largest empires in the world? She can then easily discover that there is a method largely adopted in Japan which, if fully carried out by China with her vast resources, would in twenty-five years make China increase in power and prosperity to such an extent as not only not to fear

Japan, but to be ten times as powerful as Japan, and if that should come to pass with right motives actuating her, what friend of China would not rejoice in the present trial if it bring about such grand results?

OPEN-AIR ENGLISH ANARCHISTS.

A Sunday Morning Meeting at Regent's Park—Officials Indifferent.

The London Sunday dinner is at the unhalloved hour of noon. As there is still a good hour between the church door and the oint, it was tempting to wander in Regent's Park, where the flower beds are blooming in midsummer splendor. Through one of the vistas the outskirts of a crowd was seen. Now, where two or three are gathered together there is sure to be something of human interest, so, forsaking the inanimate gladioli and begonias, we made for the spot.

The objective point seemed to be the Zoo. Doubtless the crowd was composed of Sunday idlers watching jack rabbits and tethered kangaroos. Nearer it became a solid ring three deep around a man in the middle standing on a box. In all there were about 200 men, young and toward middle age. The man on the box was young, with a half-starved light moustache and sideboards. He wore gray clothes, and these, too, seemed to distinguish him from the conventional black that the English workman loves of a holiday, and that contributes to its depressing gloom.

In this the crowd, to a man, was clothed. They were workmen, with the exception of a few curious spectators in the outer row and a half dozen or more women, and as entirely English. Darting in and out through the crowd were boys with newspapers hanging on their arms, crying: "Freedom," "Liberty," "The Anarchist," penny each! Bakounine's famous book, "Why I am an Anarchist!" These were absorbed speedily.

There are many curious and interesting sights in London, but to the inquiring, none so startling and unexpected as this. Here in the Sunday sunshine of Regent's Park was an Anarchist propaganda. The guardians of the Park lounged idly by, the decorous churchgoers passed to and fro, there was not a policeman in sight, and the heavens did not fall.

The young man on the box was endeavoring to prove the worthlessness to the workman of the much-coveted ballot. The ballot, he said, brought to him neither more wages nor more power. A man in the crowd denied this.

"The workingman has the ballot and he has the numbers, then why hasn't he bettered himself?" the speaker asked.

The man interrupted again; the crowd lost its attention and dissolved into smaller argumentative rings.

The speaker offered to show that the wealth and influence of Englishmen was the result of robbery and murder.

The man from the crowd interrupted again; the crowd called to him to shut up. The man persisted. The speaker kept his temper. At length he said:

"You might suppose from this man that this was not an Anarchist gathering. No wonder he is in favor of government. He's the sort of man who needs government, because he has no self-government. If he had he'd know how to keep still when other people are talking. If he wants to get up on this box I'll get down."

There were loud outcries; the man was suppressed, and the speaker went back to his proposition that murder and robbery were the foundation of English wealth and power, and that the ballot as a means of redressing the workingman's wrongs was as worthless as a lance of straw. Charged to the brim with this incident, an English Conservative offered to make the tour of Hyde Park, where, he said, a dozen such crowds could be found.

"Hot-mouthed speakers are the better for discharging themselves in the open air, and it doesn't hurt the air," he said, and, untrifled, applied himself to his roast beef.

English Opium Report.

The English Government has been spending \$200,000 in the attempt to settle finally the question whether opium is doing good or harm in its Indian possessions. Although the labors of the commission have been extended over only three months, it is stated that the pith of the matter will be embodied in the report, which is likely to be accepted in quarters previously most moved by prejudice and one-sided statements, as conclusive against any state interference with the present growth and use of opium in India. It is believed that not only would such interference be highly dangerous and threatening in its political and social results, but any substitutes, such as alcohol, ganja, or hashish, would be productive of incalculably evil results without any corresponding benefits. The gist of the report is expected to be in favor of the frequent usefulness, general harmlessness, and rarity of mischief from the use of opium in India, and among other data on which it will be based are the replies of 120 leading Indian doctors and magistrates to a detailed schedule of questions. A leading English paper sums up the question thus: "The 'opium question' may, in fact, be considered dead—killed by clear light of independent and ubiquitous inquiry from skilled and disinterested witnesses."

Not at all Curious.

Old Fisherman—"You didn't fish long this morning."

Amateur (tremulously)—"Shar—sharks out there."

"Oh! Scared the fish, did they?"

"I—I didn't wait to see whether the fish were scared or not."

A New York rogue caught a Chinaman asleep in a hallway, and stole his outer garments. These he donned, and perambulated Mott street, the Chinese quarters. One of the celestials pretended to be deceived and led the sham Chinaman to an opium joint where he was despoiled of all he possessed, and badly beaten.

A HUNDRED YEARS AGO.

Some Curious Laws and Customs of the Country in the Days of Our Forefathers.

The first spinning machine had not been set up.

Every gentleman wore a cue and powdered his hair.

Imprisonment for debt was a common practice.

Almost all the furniture was imported from England.

There were no maps, charts or globes in the school rooms.

Books were very expensive. "The Lives of the Poets" cost \$15.

A day laborer considered himself well paid with 2 shillings a day.

A horseman who galloped on a city street was fined four shillings.

Crookery plates were objected to because they dulled the knives.

A man who jeered at the preacher or criticised the sermon was fined.

Dry goods were designated as "men's stuffs" or "women's stuffs."

Stoves were unknown; all cooking was done before an open fireplace.

Colored engravings, very badly executed, were the only wall ornaments.

The houses were not numbered and many of the streets were not named.

A gentleman bowing to a lady always scraped his foot on the ground.

The parquet of a theater was called the pit and was filled with the rabble.

Vaccination had not become popular, and smallpox was an every-day disease.

The tough characters, where such existed, had no brass knuckles nor revolvers.

The Mississippi Valley was not so well known as the heart of Africa now is.

The United States contained fewer people then now live in New York and its suburbs.

Quinine was unknown; when a man had ague fits he took Peruvian bark and whisky.

In most families no cooking was done on Sunday; a cold Sunday dinner was the rule.

All the population of a village assembled at the inn on "post day" to hear the news.

Beef and pork, salt fish and potatoes were the staple diet all the year round.

The women's dresses were puffed with hoops and stood out 2 to 3 feet on each side.

The only recognized method of imparting information was by the liberal use of the rod.

Buttons were scarce and expensive, and the trousers were fastened with pegs or laces.

The only shoes were stout contrivances of strong hide, with wooden pegs or hobnails.

There were no thrashing machines. Wheat was thrashed out on the barn floor with flails.

A fever patient was forbidden to drink water, and smallpox was treated in a dark room.

There were no pianos; the ladies of musical talent played on the spinet or harpsichord.

Bear skins and buffalo robes were common bed coverings. Quilted comforts were a luxury.

Tomatoes were grown in flower gardens, were called love apples and thought to be poisonous.

The yellow fever was more common in every Northern city than it is now in a tropical town.

Gloves were not worn either for style or for comfort. Mittens of yarn were worn in winter.

Baking was done in a sort of pot on long legs. Roasting was effected with a spit or smokejack.

A new arrival in a jail was set upon by his fellow-prisoners and robbed of everything he had.

The windows were filled with diminutive panes of glass, generally not more than 4 inches square.

The prisons were in a condition of indescribable filth and jail fever was known in every town.

Mails traveled at the rate of thirty or forty miles a day in summer, and half that rate in winter.

When a man had enough tea he placed his spoon across his cup to indicate that he wanted no more.

Leather breeches, a checked shirt, a red flannel jacket and a cocked hat formed the dress of an artisan.

The letter and the envelope were a single sheet of paper, so folded as to bring a blank page on the outside.

Postage was paid in money, and the amount was endorsed on the outside of the letter by the postmaster.

Cravats were unknown, their place being supplied by huge stocks that reached from the shoulders to the ears.

The church collection was taken in a bag at the end of a pole, with a bell attached to rouse sleepy contributors.

Editors begged their subscribers to pay up; if they had no money, to send in wood, cheese, corn or pork.

There were no manufacturers in this country, and every housewife raised her own flax and made her own linen.

The favorite novels of "worldly" young women were "Victoria," "Lady Julia Mandeville" and "Malvern Dale."

Anaesthetics were not known, and amputations were performed with the patient in full possession of all his faculties.

With a Proviso.

A certain Judge, who is blessed with a tremendous head of hair, which is generally in a state of wild disorder, was questioning a youthful witness to make sure that he comprehended the character and importance of the oath he was about to take.

"Boy," he said, with his severest and most magisterial manner, "do you feel sure that you could identify me after six months? Now be careful. Think before you speak."

"Well, your Honor," replied the boy, after a prolonged survey of the Judge's portly figure and rugged features. "I ain't sure, but I think I could if you wasn't to comb your hair!"