

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA.

Agricultural teaching is to be introduced in the schools of Manitoba.

The health of Lieutenant-Governor Mackintosh has greatly improved in the past few days.

George Clark has been sentenced in Hamilton to 18 months in the Central prison for stealing a bicycle.

Eugene Cote, of Montreal, pleaded guilty of mailing an indecent photograph, and was fined fifty dollars.

Mr. Hiram Walker, of Walkerville, proposes to erect a large creamery and cheese factory near that town.

The rate on parcels between Canada and Japan by post will be reduced to 20 cents per pound on and after January 1, 1895.

The navigation season for the port of Montreal is practically closed, and it has proved a disastrous one for the steamship companies.

Mayor Villeneuve, of Montreal, has had placed in his chair of office a beautifully chased medallion, commemorative of the fact that he was invested with the chain by the Earl of Aberdeen.

The school Board of Winnipeg intends taking steps to establish a school for teaching boys of the criminal class, so that they will not have to associate with the children of a better class.

A west-bound freight train ran into a rock slide between the first and second tunnels, about two miles east of Golden, B. C., at daybreak the other day. A tramp, who was riding between two box cars, was killed.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever have increased to an epidemic in Montreal, and the Mayor, in response to an urgent deputation, has promised to open the Civic hospital for sufferers from those diseases as early as possible.

The Royal Military College cadets, of Kingston, who were punished by confinement to the grounds of the college for four weeks because of their connection with the hazing of ex-Cadet Plummer, were given their freedom on Tuesday.

The Aylmer, Que., Town Council has passed a by-law granting a twenty years' charter to the Hull Electric Railway Company for the operation of an electric railway between Hull and Aylmer, and through the streets of the latter town.

Sir Adolphe Caron has gone to New York, where Postmaster Patteson, of Toronto, and Messrs. Everett and McKenzie, of the Toronto Street Railway Company, will meet him, to investigate the electric postal car city service, with a view of introducing it in Toronto.

There is so much demand for sugar beets by the manufacturers of beet sugar that Mr. Beaulieu, Commissioner of Agriculture of Quebec, is sending out circulars to the agricultural societies to ascertain how many acres of land will be sown with beets in the province of Quebec next year.

Steps are being taken for the establishment of a large factory in Ottawa for the production of porcelain-ware carbons, etc., connected with the electrical demands of the present day. The building will cost about thirty thousand dollars, without the machinery, and at the start will employ from fifty to a hundred men.

Sir Donald Smith, president of the Bank of Montreal, who has just returned to Montreal from England, referring to the proposed Atlantic service, said that Mr. Huddart is an energetic, earnest man, and he is doing everything that possibly can be done to push the scheme through to a satisfactory conclusion; but at present the money market is against him.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Bank of England's rate of discount is unchanged at 2 per cent.

The Queen arrived at Windsor Thursday morning in excellent health.

The wreath sent by Queen Victoria to be placed on the tomb of the late Czar is five feet long, and a beautiful work of art.

The Royal Geographical Society opened its session in London on Monday night. Several very interesting papers are on the programme.

Members of the moderate section of the Russian political refugees in London seem to be fairly well satisfied with Nicholas II., and the prospects of reform under his rule.

In a speech at Glasgow the other night Lord Rosebery said measures for Scotch and Welsh disestablishment would be introduced during the coming session of Parliament.

Sir John Pender, in an interview in London, said that the existing Atlantic cables were not making anything like an adequate return for the amount of capital expended upon their construction.

The Habitual Drunkard's Commission, which held its first meeting in Glasgow on Tuesday, will visit many of the northern towns of Scotland, and report the result of their investigation, so that their suggestions may be embodied in the Habitual Drunkard's bill to be introduced at the forthcoming session of Parliament.

At a meeting of the Central branch of the National Federation in Dublin on Thursday, Mr. Justin McCarthy said that the Irish Parliamentary party held the balance of power, and he hoped Irish claims would be admitted by the present Government in the near future; but if by any chance the Unionists came into power, the Irish members would reduce it to a failure if it did not listen to the Irish demands.

UNITED STATES.

The forest fires in Arkansas are still burning fiercely.

George W. Scoggan, the Louisville, Ky., turfman, is dead.

Sarah Meyers, 100 years old, has just been sent to Gouverneur hospital, N. Y.

All the Hebrew hatmakers of New York have returned to work at the old wages.

Seventeen Chicago policemen have been suspended for neglect of duty and disobedience to orders.

Hon. J. G. Carlisle, secretary of the United States treasury, has issued a call for \$50,000,000 worth of 5 per cent. ten-year bonds.

The operators in the Clearfield district of Pennsylvania have given notice of a

reduction in miners' wages, and a strike is talked of.

Diphtheria is epidemic in Anderson, Ind. One hundred and forty-three cases have been reported, and about half of them are fatal.

The athletic council of Cornell University has decided to send a crew to compete in the Henley regatta in London next June.

General Paine, one of the best known yachtsmen in America, has announced his intention of withdrawing from the American Cup Committee.

Mr. Levi P. Morton, Governor-elect of New York state, spent \$19,790 in the election, according to a statement filed by his private secretary.

Charles Wilfrid Mowbray, the English anarchist, is reported to have reached New York, along with his son. They assume the name of Curry.

The New York Board of Trade and Transportation has passed a resolution to the effect that the police force should be divorced from all political control.

The Royal Electric Light Company have purchased the patents held by the Stanley Electrical Company, of Pittsfield, Mass., the use of which, it is expected, will greatly reduce the expense of the production of electricity.

The new steamship St. Louis was launched from Cramp's shipyard in Philadelphia on Monday. Mrs. Cleveland did the christening, in the presence of 50,000 people.

Col. John A. McCaull, of opera fame, who fell on the ice and was paralyzed in Chicago early in 1888, died suddenly on Monday at Greensborough, N.C. Three daughters survive him.

Twenty-six expert diamond cutters from Antwerp are detained at Ellis Island, New York, it being claimed that they have come to the United States in violation of the Contract Labor Law.

Exports of merchandise from the United States during October amounted in value to \$83,558,372, against \$87,675,481 for the same month last year. The imports amounted to \$59,681,674, against \$51,735,322.

A banquet of the Two Million Club was held in Chicago on Wednesday night, at which it was declared that the estimated population of the city was now two million two hundred and thirty-six thousand.

Mr. M. H. De Young, of San Francisco, director-general of the California Mid-Winter Exposition, has purchased for the memorial museum one of the most valuable collections of relics of the Napoleonic dynasty that the world possesses.

Dr. P. Gibbons, of Syracuse, N. Y., has made application for the body of Charles F. Wilson, under sentence of death, as soon as he is electrocuted, to test his theory that electrocution does not kill, but that the murderer is subsequently killed during the autopsy.

The United States Government Committee's report on the great railroad strike has been made public at Chicago. The commissioners blame the Managers' Association as well as the A. R. U., and endorse the calling out of the federal troops to quell disorder.

GENERAL.

The exodus of foreigners from Pekin continues.

The French Senate has adopted the bill imposing an increased duty on raisins.

It is reported that 100 people have been killed by earthquakes along the northern coast of Chili.

In connection with the obsequies of the Czar, 50,000 dinners will be given to the poor of St. Petersburg.

The ceremony of swearing in recruits took place the other day in Berlin, in the presence of the Emperor.

It is said that the expenses of the late Czar's illness and the cost of the funeral will reach 10,000,000 roubles.

During the recent floods in Limasol, a seaport town of the Island of Cyprus, twenty-one persons were drowned.

A despatch from Bruex, Bohemia, says that twenty persons were killed by an explosion on Friday morning at a colliery near that place.

The supply of the new diphtheria cure having run out in the children's hospitals in Berlin, the diphtheria death rate rose from eleven to sixty per cent.

Two Germans, believed to be army officers, and one Frenchman, have been arrested in Paris, charged with acting as spies, and illegally obtaining important Government papers. Very compromising documents were found in their lodgings.

While a party of twenty gendarmes were conveying a prisoner accused of murder on Thursday to Alost, in East Flanders, they were attacked by a crowd who wanted to lynch the prisoner. A serious conflict ensued, in which several men on both sides were wounded. The prisoner was ultimately lodged in gaol.

Great Men and Their Cats.

Not a few great men have been partial to cats. Petrarch had his cat embalmed; Rousseau shed genuine tears over the loss of his; Dr. Johnson, sometimes called the "Great Bear," nursed his cat day and night during his illness, and went himself for oysters to tempt its appetite; Southey raised one of his cats to the peerage, with the high sounding title of "Earl of Tomlemagne, Baron Raticide, Waowher and Skaratchi." To Napoleon, however, cats were a mortal terror. Just after the battle of Wagram an aide-de-camp, upon entering the emperor's room, saw him half undressed with protruding eyes and perspiring forehead, making frequent lunges with a sword at the tapestry around the room. In explanation he said there was a cat behind the tapestry, and that he hated cats from his very infancy. He had crossed the bridge at Lodi with sublime courage, yet quivered with excitement and terror over the presence of a cat.

It is certain that either wise bearing or ignorant carriage is caught, as men take diseases, one of another; therefore, let men take heed of their company.—Shakespeare.

A Frenchman has invented a street car or omnibus driven with gearing on a treadmill attached to the rear of the vehicle and supported on wheels. The horse therefore rides while he works.

A FAIR YOUNG MURDERESS

PRETTY CHARLOTTE CORDAY'S AWFUL CRIME RECALLED.

She Avenged Her Lover's Murder With Her own Hand, and Cheerfully Paid the Penalty With Her Life.

It was a century ago, or, to be exact 101 years, that a young girl of gentle birth and country and convent breeding went up to poor, afflicted Paris, then in the throes of the revolution, and to serve what she esteemed real liberty and her native land deliberately planned and carried out a deed of blood, and cheerfully paid the penalty a few days later with her life. In these days, when everybody seemed to be taking new interest in the tragic scenes



CHARLOTTE CORDAY.

which beset the birth of the first French republic, when the succeeding Napoleonic era is being examined with a microscope, it is not unnatural that the romantic story of Charlotte Corday should claim attention once more.

It may not be out of place to recall a few of the salient features of Charlotte Corday's last days. She was still a mere girl, though wonderfully advanced in thought even for those High pressure times, when she made up her mind to rid France of the man she esteemed a loathsome tyrant, and a letter of hers, written in a pretty, round hand, singularly legible after a lapse of a century, and with all its old-fashioned s's and abbreviations, addressed to her sister Rose, reveals a very tender heart. The letter is dated Jan. 28, 1793, six months before her fair young hands were stained with blood.

The assassination of her lover, a young cavalry officer, by a mob of Reds undoubtedly had something to do with turning Charlotte's mind toward the project which was to cost her her life. Yet there is no sign of the murderous thoughts which must have been in her heart when she penned the letter to her father announcing her sudden and secret departure from home. The letter is written in the same bold, clear hand as others written in less trying times. She journeyed alone to Paris, and almost at once tried to reach Marat. She pretended



THE KILLING OF MARAT.

ed to have news of Girondist plots in Ceau to tell him. Several times she was repulsed, but a letter she wrote to Marat July 13, the same day she purchased a knife in the Palais Royal, obtained her an audience. Here is the letter:

"TO CITIZEN MARAT, FAUBOURG ST. GERMAIN RUE DES CORDELIERS, AT PARIS: I wrote to you this morning, Marat. Did you receive my letter? Can I hope for a moment's audience! If you received it I hope you will not refuse me, seeing how interesting the matter is. It is sufficient that I am very unhappy, to have a right to your protection."

He was at work on a pamphlet entitled "L'Ami du Peuple" (Friend of the People) and, owing to the pain he continually suffered from a terrible disease, was lying in a bath tub. Charlotte Corday entertained him for a few minutes with the fable about Girondists which had gained her admission, and he had just complacently remarked "Within the week all the gentlemen you have named will go to the guillotine when she drew the knife and



MARAT.

stabbed him. He sank back dead. She did not try to escape. They took her to prison at once.

The page of the paper Marat was correcting when he died was found on the shelf of the bathroom and preserved by his sister, Albertine Marat. The lower right-

hand corner of the sheet is actually stained with the wretched man's blood.

The trial of Charlotte took place four days later and lasted but a few hours. She was sentenced to death and met her fate with perfect calmness and such fortitude that several who saw her were betrayed into admiration for which they paid with their heads soon after.

STRAIGHT FROM THE ANDES

A Gold Miner From South America Steps Over in the City Ruins of the de Lesseps Canal.

Mr. Roacher McIsaac, arrived in Toronto from Central America the other day. A representative of the press had a chat with Mr. McIsaac. He is employed in connection with gold mining in the Andes, which, he says, is a lucrative business for any white man who can stand the climate. There are only four white men at the mines, one of whom is the foreman, while the others are officials of the mining company. Mr. McIsaac has been away from the city for over four years, during which time he has enjoyed good health, except for four months, while he was struggling with the coast fever at Panama.

Mr. McIsaac gets \$15 per day at the mines, and works seven days a week. The foreman gets \$7,000 a year. The salaries appear large, but Mr. McIsaac says that

NECESSARIES ARE EXPENSIVE.

For example, they have to pay \$2 per pound for butter, \$5 for a cotton shirt, and from \$3.50 to \$4.50 for a pair of cotton trousers. One result is that the natives go practically naked, which is easily possible in the extreme heat. When Mr. McIsaac left there on the 4th of October last, the thermometer was registering 115 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade. The range of the mercury is never lower than 85 degrees in the shade, and often it mounts to 125 degrees.

So far as expense is concerned, Mr. McIsaac's trip home is not one that can be included in too often. His fare from Honduras was \$210, not to mention five days occupied coming from the mountains to the coast, accompanied by a native, each mounted on a mule. There are no railways there. On the vessel in which Mr. McIsaac came to New York was forty-one barrels of gold from the mines where his business is. His return was by steamer, but when he went out some four or five years ago the trip from San Francisco to Panama, where he went to work on the great De Lesseps Canal, occupied 62 days. His passage was made in a sailing vessel laden with lumber.

On October 21st, on his return trip here, Mr. McIsaac crossed the Isthmus of Panama and was charged

FIFTEEN CENTS A POUND

for his baggage on the Inter-oceanic Railway. This railroad is the only one in the country. Mr. McIsaac was much struck with the metamorphosis which has taken place along the line of the famous canal since he left it when work was abandoned. It is now a perfect wilderness of jungle and tropical growth. The work was carried on in detachments, so that now all these great separate holes speak mournfully of what might have been. All the expensive dredges, trucks, drilling machinery and buildings belonging to the Panama Canal Company have fallen to pieces, and are fast being destroyed by rot and rust. Plenty of the plant it would be difficult to discover a tall, so rank has grown the verdure. Not half of the work toward the completion of the canal is done and much of it will have to be performed over again if action is resumed.

During his sojourn down south, Mr. McIsaac, who is yet only 25 years of age, and extraordinarily vigorous for a person just away from such an enervating climate, has been through many parts of Venezuela, the United States of Colombia, Ecuador and Peru. The people in those countries and in Central America, he says, are never at peace unless they are at war, to use a paradoxical expression. The climate seems to breed

DISCONTENT AND INTRIGUE

in the natives, whilst it generates something akin to indolence in the white foreigners. Some of the stronger men, with more than the modicum of intellect, have no difficulty in fomenting rebellion. All the troubles are caused by the endeavors of such men to gain and hold power.

Unscrupulousness is one of their characteristics, and corruptibility is another. Every native, official or otherwise, will accept a bribe, so that the governments are literally honeycombed with jobbery and treachery. One thing that will settle most of these revolutions is when some of the outside powers take control. The United States should either annex Central America and the Isthmus of Panama or establish a protectorate over them and go on with the interoceanic canal. Because of the Nicaragua Canal, Mr. McIsaac fears much irresolution on the part of the United States.

All Flesh is Grass.

Horse-flesh, ass-flesh and even mule-flesh are now eaten in such large quantities in France that the regular butchers who deal in beef and mutton are getting uneasy. At a conference of the trade which is being held in Paris, one of the principal subjects for discussion was the manner in which the competition of the horse-butchers was to be met. In the result, a resolution was carried to the effect that horse-flesh, ass-flesh and mule-flesh should be subjected to the same duties as those on other meats, in proportion, that is to say, to the selling value, and that dealers in horse-flesh should be forbidden to sell what may be designated as the staple articles of the butcher's trade. The congress also expressed a unanimous opinion in opposition to the special military butcher's stores, their view being that the supply of meat should be left to private enterprise. With regard to the trade in preserved meats for the use of the army, which was not lost sight of, the Government were called upon, in the interest of the French dealers (but not, of course, of the poor French taxpayers), not to give contracts to any foreign firms.

ARMENIAN OUTRAGES.

A HORRIBLE TALE OF WEST AND BLOODSHED.

Bulgarian Atrocities Re-enacted in all their Fierceness—Men, Women and Children Subjected to Cruelty and Death at the Hands of the Ruthless Kurds.

A despatch from London says:—The chairman of the Armenian Patriotic Association, G. Hagopian, has sent the following letter, received from an Armenian, whose name is not given because it would jeopardize his life, to the Earl of Kimberley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. The letter is accompanied by one from Hagopian, in which he says: "I have no reason to doubt the authenticity of the details. They will be borne out by fuller official reports, which have been, or which will soon be, received from the British agents in Armenia. The events reported are the re-enactment of the Bulgarian atrocities with all their most sickening details of fiendish lust and atrocious cruelty on unarmed Christians and defenceless, innocent women and children, deliberately planned and ruthlessly executed under orders received from headquarters at Constantinople."

Hagopian concludes by appealing that the time has come to abolish the existing administration of Armenia, and to replace it by another regime approved by Great Britain and the other signatories of the treaty of Berlin, and worked under their immediate supervision. The letter of the Armenian previously referred to is dated Bilis, October 9, and commences by saying that the chief magistrate appears to be a second Nero, and continues: "The so-called rebellion of the Armenians in 1893 was a got-up affair for the repression of which the chief magistrate got a decoration. This year the Kurds carried off Armenian oxen and the Armenians' appeal for their restoration was refused. A fight ensued, two Kurds were killed and three were wounded. The Kurds immediately carried their dead before the Governor, declaring that the Armenian soldiers had overrun the land, killing and plundering the Kurds. This furnished a pretext for massing the troops from far and near. The troops were commanded by a pasha and a marshal and were hurried to the district. The pasha is said to have hung from his breast, after reading it to his soldiers, an order from Constantinople to cut the Armenians up, root and branch, and adjoining them to do so if they loved their King and Government. Nearly all these things were related here and there by soldiers who took part in the horrible carnage. Some of them, weeping, claim that the Kurds did more, and declare that they only obeyed the orders of others. It is said that 100 fell to each of them to dispose of. No compassion was shown to age or sex even by the regular soldiers, not even when the victims fell suppliant at their feet. Six to ten thousand persons met such a fate as even the darkest ages of darkened Africa hardly witnessed, for these women and tender babes might at least have had a chance of a life of slavery, while here womanhood and innocence were but a mockery before the cruel lust that ended its debauch by stabbing women to death with the bayonet, while tender babes were impaled with the same weapon on their dead mothers' breasts, or, perhaps, seized by the hair to have their heads lopped off with the sword.

Where the Count of Paris got Money

A good many persons have wondered where the Count of Paris got all his money, for it costs a pretty penny to even act as pretender and keep up a mimic court in exile. Thereby hangs a little romance. When the Count was casting about him, some fifteen years ago, for a means of raising the wind, he suddenly received one day a letter from a mysterious foreigner, whose name was never divulged, but who wrote in substance thus:—"I owe my immense fortune to your grandfather, and I am ungrateful. If money is what is needed to keep up the establishment suitable to an heir to the throne of France, you shall have plenty. Give a trusty man five or your visiting cards, and bid him present them to the five stockholders named below, and what I destine for you will be handed him." The Count did as he was bid, and the man received from the brokers bonds enough to half fill his cab. The precise sum is unknown, but the bonds were so valuable that an insurance company wanted 50,000 francs for guaranteeing their safe transport to England.

New South Wales Scenery

Words can not do justice to the wondrous charm of New South Wales scenery, which in many places, combines the grandly romantic with sylvan beauty in a fashion which would delight the eye of an artist in search of the picturesque. In the writings of visitors, who have not had time to become acquainted with the real attractions of the Australian landscape, we frequently find allusions to the brown, dried-up appearance of the country, the absence of herbage and the want of variety in the foliage of the forest; but there are periods when the same may be said of English scenery. During a considerable part of the year, save on the great plains of the interior, the grass is as bright and green as in the English park, while the rich profusion of native flowers, of every size and hue, testifies to the luxuriant character of the soil. A trip up the Parramatta or Lane Cove Rivers, near Sydney, is suggestive of the appearance of the Thames above Richmond, but the Australian riverside scenery is more varied and picturesque.

A westward ocean trip, between Europe and New York, is usually 7 per cent. longer than an eastward one.

"Yes," she said, "I'll give you your breakfast if you'll chop down that tree for me." "Madam," Meandering Mike replied meekly, "I don't want ter git out o' my class. I'm no Gladstone. Neither am I a George Washington."