

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items At Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Wheat reached the remarkable price of \$1.12 at Fort William.

Canada's trade returns show an excess for the current year of \$38,715,994.

The corner-stone of the new Canadian Pacific Railway buildings at Vancouver was laid on Tuesday.

Passenger rates to Alaska from Vancouver have dropped, the fare to Dyea and Skagway being now \$25.

The Molsons Bank, Montreal, started their \$125,000 stone block on Hastings street, Vancouver, on Tuesday.

A coroner is investigating the supposed murder of Geo. Bayard, an elderly French-Canadian, near Montreal.

Work has been commenced on the first factory to use electric power developed on the Canadian side of Niagara Falls.

The management of both the Great railway systems at Montreal deny that there is any trouble with the telegraphers.

The Kingston Board of Trade favors the plan of harbor improvements for Montreal to be made by the Dominion Government.

A Hamilton deputation to Montreal complained of discrimination in passenger rates against Hamilton in favor of Toronto.

Three million whitefish fry are being placed in Lake Huron, near Point Edward, on the Canadian side, by the Sandwich fish hatchery.

Mrs. Mary Sloan of Hamilton was given carbolic acid by her daughter in mistake for cough medicine. She is in a precarious condition.

One of the C.P.R. surveying parties on the proposed new line from Toronto to North Bay has reached a point within eight miles of Harris.

Allan Robinson is in the hospital at Kingston with a fractured skull. He was struck by a stone from a sling in the hands of a companion.

The first fatal accident in connection with the reconstruction of the Victoria Bridge, Montreal, occurred, John Britton falling into the river and drowning.

Members of the Canadian posts of the Grand Army of the Republic are being invited to enlist in the United States army for active service or fortification work.

Lorenzo Stevens, a London bailiff, went to seize an organ at Mrs. Margaret Piper's house. Someone poured boiling water on his head. Mrs. Piper was arrested and held.

General Manager Hays held out little hope of the G.T.R. interesting itself in stockyards in Hamilton. The G.T.R. already carries 93 per cent. of all the cattle brought to Hamilton.

Mr. L. A. Hamilton, the Land Commissioner of the Canadian Pacific Railway at Winnipeg, expects a very busy season, particularly in regard to the work in Southern British Columbia.

Mr. J. A. Steady, of the Illinois Bridge Works, Chicago, has been appointed master of bridges and buildings on the Grand Trunk Railway system. In place of William Crawford, of London, resigned.

There was deposited in the Post-Office Savings Bank of Canada, during March, \$236,977, and withdrawn \$247,779, leaving a balance on hand of \$15,522,912 on the 31st March, compared with \$15,534,615 on the 28th February last.

At Hamilton a jury sought to give a man named Geoghegan \$500 damages for injuries received while employed by the Grand Trunk, but as the verdict also admitted that Geoghegan could Meredith gave judgment for the company.

At a special meeting of the St. Thomas City Council a by-law was passed granting the Board of Education \$50,000 to rebuild Central and Balaclava Street Schools. A by-law to grant a bonus of \$20,000 to the Erie & Detroit River Railway will be submitted to a vote of the ratepayers.

Acting Mayor Hubbard, of Toronto, was interviewed by a deputation of United Empire Loyalists on Tuesday. They desired to have flags floated on the civic building on May 18, Loyalty day. Flags will float over the public buildings in Ontario, and the Minister of Education has given orders to the teachers to instruct the pupils in United Empire Loyalist subjects.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Forty-one lives are thought to have been lost by the first in Whitwick colliery in Leicestershire.

The report that the Cunard line steamers Umbria and Etruria is denied by the United States is denied.

Robt. Chapman, who was with the Foot Guards at Queen Victoria's marriage, and who served through the entire Crimean campaign, died recently at London.

Great Britain has secured a decisive coup in China, a British syndicate having got a 60-year concession of an enormous coal and iron deposit, 250 miles by 40 in extent.

In London the rush of applicants for enlistment in the United States army or navy, continues between forty and fifty English and Irish sailors or soldiers having applied for enlistment at the United States consulate on Monday morning.

UNITED STATES.

E. S. Willard, the English actor, is still ill in bed at Chicago, but is gradually improving.

Rear Admiral John C. Walker, retired, may be the successor of Theodore Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Two workmen were killed and three seriously injured by the falling roof trusses on the walls of the State armory at Newbury, N.Y., on Monday.

The father of the late Margaret Mather the actress intends to contest his daughter's will, which left every-

HOLDS THE TRUMP CARD.

BRITAIN HAS SECURED GREAT COAL FIELDS IN CHINA.

A Triumph in Diplomacy—A Valuable Tract in the Shansi Province Conceded in a syndicate of Englishmen.

The London correspondent of the New York Evening Post turns from the all-absorbing topic—the Spanish-American war—long enough to wire the following to his paper regarding what is going on in the far East:—"The British policy of the open door, in pursuit of which the British Government recently sought, and still desires, the co-operation of the United States, has this week made a decisive coup in North China. A group of English capitalists among whom may be named Baron Rothschild, Earl Mayo and Mr. Couston, the last of whom is associated with Cecil Rhodes in the South African Chartered Company, calling themselves a Pekin syndicate have secured, after a long diplomatic tussle between England, Russia and France, a sixty-year concession of the enormous coal and iron fields 250 miles by 40, in the Shansi province. The value of the concession may be gauged by the fact that Baron von Richthofen estimated that the anthracite alone from it would meet the coal consumption of the world for over 2,000 years, while the British railway now under construction through this region gives a new artery of free commerce to China, and vastly increases Britain's hold on North China.

A BRITISH TRIUMPH.

"By securing Wei-Hai-Wai British diplomacy scored a triumph, but mainly a naval triumph. By securing these concessions in Shansi, Lord Salisbury and Sir Claude Macdonald, British Minister at Pekin, have shown the reality of the policy of the 'open door,' for they did it in the face of the most active opposition of Russian diplomacy at Pekin, aided by France. With a bountiful supply of the best coal on the spot, Great Britain holds the trump card in the commercial game in the North Pacific.

ITALY IN IT.

"It is not a little significant that in the pursuit of this policy of the 'open door' Lord Salisbury solicited, and obtained the active diplomatic support of the Italian Government, while it is noteworthy that Charles Rudini, a member of the cabinet, and is now Lord Salisbury, who is expected back again at the Foreign Office from the South of France in restored health, himself initiated the diplomatic negotiation. Their success does not, however, mean that Italy is now almost completely recovered.

CARLISTS PLEDGE SUPPORT.

A despatch from Madrid, says:—"In the Cortes on Monday Senor Sagasta, the Premier, replying to question as to whether there was a Ministerial crisis, in a highly patriotic speech that was loudly applauded by all parties in the Chamber, declared that the Government, responding to public patriotism, approved the conduct of the war a toute outrance, as a reply to insults and aggression from America.

SPAIN'S INTENTIONS.

Letters of Marque to be Issued and Two Thousand Spanish Vessels Will Go into the Privateering Trade.

A despatch from Madrid, says:—"Letters of marque are to be issued by the Spanish Government. This step has been contemplated ever since the possibility of war became apparent. The decree officially announcing the Government's decision appears in Saturday morning's Gaceta, which says that in accordance with its undoubted right the service of auxiliary cruisers is about to be added to the naval forces of the country. This auxiliary service is composed of vessels drawn from the merchant marine. The decision is hailed with satisfaction by the population in the Spanish ports and coast towns. It is estimated, though it is difficult to say upon what grounds, that in a very brief period between one thousand and five hundred and two thousand corsairs can be equipped ready for scouring the seas in search of contraband of war destined for the United States.

MANILLA MUST BE CAPTURED.

Otherwise the United States Asiatic Squadron May Run Short of Coal.

A despatch from Washington says:—"Deprived by the neutrality proclamations issued by Great Britain and China of the right of freely obtaining supplies either at Hong Kong or at any of the Chinese ports, the vessels of the American Asiatic Squadron must take a port in the Philippine Islands in order to secure a base. So strongly has this fact been impressed upon Commodore Dewey that the authorities expect that his first move after destroying the Spanish fleet, as he has been directed to do, will be to take a port and when this is accomplished, to institute the proposed blockade of Manila and other ports of the islands. It is appreciated by the authorities that Commodore Dewey will eventually run out of coal, but there is a great quantity of this fuel at Manila for the use of the Spanish ships and it will probably be captured and employed for the American vessels. If not, there is a probability that this Government will lighten it from the United States. In any event, it is appreciated that the Asiatic Squadron will require additional ammunition and orders have been sent to contract a large quantity for it. This will be placed on a freight boat, and the first duty of the cruiser Charleyton when placed in command will be to convey the supply ship to the Philippine Islands.

AUSTRIA'S EMPEROR.

500,000 Sent to Spain For War Purposes by Francis Joseph.

The Vienna correspondent of the London Morning Post says:—"Emperor Francis Joseph privately contributed £200,000 to the national naval subscription in Spain, and has further shown his sympathy by recruiting a number of Austro-Hungarian officers to join the Spanish flag. The Archduke Eugene has gone to Madrid to stay with the Queen Regent during this critical period. Austria maintains the strictest neutrality, but I am informed from the best source that in the event of a revolution in Madrid the Austrian forces will be at the disposal of the Queen Regent. The Emperor is determined that her Majesty shall have the benefit of his fullest protection."

SUICIDED WITH A STRAP.

A Farmer Near Brockville Hangs Himself While Dependent.

John Gillerlaine, a farmer of Elizabethtown near Brockville, was found on Wednesday evening by his son hanging from the rafters of the hay-mow, cold in death. He had been dependent for some time, and committed suicide with a strap. An inquest was held this afternoon, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts. Gillerlaine was 57 years old, and leaves a widow and family, in addition.

WILL SELL THEIR LIVES DEAR.

Spain's Note to the Powers Regarding the War With the States.

A despatch from Madrid, says:—"The Spanish Government on Monday sent a circular to the powers supplementing its circular of April 18th, and expressing regret at the 'hard necessity of being compelled to appeal to force in order to repel the scandalous aggression of the United States, and defend the national dignity and historical integrity of the fatherland.'"

Continuing the circular note says:—"History presents few instances where—in the reason is so evident on one part and the outrages so undisguised on the other. Spain has on her side right, correct procedure, and prudence; while the United States has on her side only the display and the impulse of unbridled ambition."

SET THE WORLD ABLAZE.

pain to Prolong the War Till Europe is Involved.

A despatch from Madrid says:—"The general tone of the evening papers bears out the opinion last cable that the war will be a long one. As Senor Silveira, leader of the dissident Conservatives, has said, Spain has already lost the material advantages resulting from the possession of Cuba, but will fight to the last on the question of maintaining the flag, preferring to fight America openly, rather than America secretly committing insurrection. The result of defeat, Senor Silveira says, will only mean a loss of what has already gone, since Europe would not allow an army of occupation in Spain, pending the payment of war indemnities.

ANGLO-AMERICAN FRIENDSHIP.

G. W. Smallley Says Co-operation on a Great Scale Will soon Be Done.

Mr. Geo. W. Smallley, cabling to the London Times from Washington, gives his impressions of a further conversation with President McKinley on the subject of the relations between England and the United States. He adds practically nothing to his summary of the impressions received at the previous interview, but Mr. Smallley says:—"The idea that in some way there may some day be a cooperation on a great scale between England and the United States is not strange to him, President McKinley. It is too soon to say anything definite on that subject, but here as in England, some such conception of the future dawns upon the American mind; and the President's mind is American, pre-eminently American."

NO LACK OF COAL.

Spanish Embassy Denies That Ships are Forced to Stay at Cape Verde.

A despatch from London says:—"The bombardment of the Matanzas fortifications is regarded here as a preliminary to the landing of American troops and making Matanzas the base of American operations in Cuba. It is also supposed that Rear-Admiral Sampson desired to judge of the quality of the Spanish gunners, and to give his men something to do to relieve the weariness. The mystery regarding the movements of the Spanish men-of-war is still unexplained. The secretary at the Spanish Embassy, interviewed on the subject, made the statement that the squadron at Cape Verde is delayed by lack of coal; first, because a long time the Spanish vessels have been particularly well fitted out, not only with coal but with food and all kinds of warlike material; and, second, because St. Vincent could supply any required quantity of coal."

UP GOES THE PRICE OF BREAD.

Montreal Bakers Announce an Increase Commencing This Week.

The price of flour having gone up 35 cents per barrel, the Montreal bakers will raise the price of bread this week one or two cents a loaf. The bakers state that for some time the price of flour has not been compatible with the price of wheat, nor the price of flour on a par with the price of

THE TONNAGE TAX.

It Will Drive Shipping to the Ports of Canada—An Increase of 800 per Cent.

Foreign Governments, through their representatives in Washington, are beginning to show much concern over that feature of the War Tariff bill, now before Congress, which increases the tonnage tax on trans-Atlantic shipping to 20 cents per ton. It is said this increase is about 800 per cent., the present rate being about 3 cents per ton, and that nearly the entire burden, of the 800 per cent. increase falls on the trans-Atlantic shipping of Great Britain, Germany, France, and one or two other commercial nations. A leading diplomatic official stated on Thursday that, roughly speaking, the Atlantic trade, is carried on by about 100 American steamships, and about 4,000 British, French, German, and other foreign steamships, so that the heavy tonnage tax would be practically insignificant as against American steamships, while it would be very onerous against foreign shipping. A trans-Atlantic liner of 10,000 tons, he said, would pay, at 20 cents per ton, \$2,000 every time it entered an American port. This far, however, no official action has been taken on the subject by foreign nations, and it does not seem likely that such action is possible, as the heavy tonnage tax is considered a war expedient which foreign shipping must bear so long as they use American ports. There are intimations, however, that it may have the effect of diverting shipping away from American ports to Halifax, Montreal, and other Canadian ports. In other respects the War Tariff bill attracts little attention abroad.

CHARTERED AS TRANSPORTS.

Big Vessels Engaged by the United States For Thirty Days.

A despatch from Washington says:—"A rather striking sign of the imminence of the invasion of Cuba was the chartering on Thursday by the War Department of the eight largest steamers, of an average capacity of about 2,000 tons and above, to carry from 500 to 1,200 passengers each. These are to be used as transports for the conveyance of the first military expedition to Cuba. The names of the boats are the Olivette and the Florida, of the Plant Line, now in the Gulf; the South-Pacific Company's steamer, Aranzas, the New York and Texas Company's vessel Comal, now at New York, and the Malmo, now on route to the Gulf, and three fine ships of the Boston Merchants' and Miners' Line in Baltimore, the Allegheny, the Berkshire and the Decatur Miller. The price paid for these vessels is from \$10,000 to \$15,000 for the 30 days for which they are engaged. They will be taken charge of by the quartermasters at the earliest possible moment.

PORTUGAL NEUTRAL.

Her Representative Gives Assurances to the Washington Government.

A despatch from Washington says:—"The apprehension as to Portugal's attitude was considerably removed on Thursday by the call of Viscount de Santo-Thyry, who gave strong assurances to the State Department that Portugal would remain strictly neutral. Although Portugal explains her delay on the ground that the declaration of war was not made until the 24th ult., yet Great Britain declared neutrality with unusual promptness. The effect of Great Britain's speedy action was to force the United States fleet, to leave Hong Kong, while the effect of Portugal's delay has been to permit the Spanish fleet to remain at the Cape Verde islands. Thus, speedy action in the first case was harmful to American interests, while delayed action in the second case was equally harmful to American interests.

NO CARE FOR CUBA.

The Wastes in Spain Sick of the Whole Business.

A despatch from Southampton says:—"Among the passengers who sailed for New York on board the North German Lloyd steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse from this port on Wednesday was Mr. Poultny Bigelow, who goes to enlist in the cavalry. Mr. Bigelow says the so-called patriotic demonstrations reported daily from Spain present no public opinion worth mentioning. He adds that they are limited to a few large cities, Madrid, Barcelona and Cadix, and are little more than a popular explosion of the minority, the constituted Government officials and others being afraid of having their loyalty questioned.

TO FIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Canadians Attempt to Raise a Battalion in Chicago.

A despatch from Chicago, says:—"A committee composed of G. A. Baynes, late major of Montreal Garrison Artillery; D. N. Campbell, late of the Canadian Militia; and W. H. F. Holmes, late of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, have called a meeting of Canadians who are in sympathy with the United States in the present war, and are willing to volunteer their services and to form a Canadian regiment, to assemble at the Sherman house for the purpose of effecting an organization. The object is to raise a battalion composed of Canadians, of whom there are upwards of 50,000 in Chicago, besides large numbers in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other cities.

FIFTY MILLIONS SPENT.

CONGRESS MUST APPROPRIATE MORE MONEY FOR WARSHIPS.

Three New Battleships—General Lee says the Batteries at Matanzas Were Antiquated and Not Very Formidable.

A despatch from Washington, says:—"The Navy Department has completely ceased its purchase of ships for conversion into war vessels, owing to the exhaustion of the \$50,000,000 war fund. It is confidently expected that Congress will come to the relief, as the department is still in need of auxiliary vessels. The news of the safe arrival at Liverpool of the big American sailing ship Shenandoah was gladly received at the department.

DOCK FOR BIG SHIPS.

The Port Royal dry-dock, according to official information will now be accessible to American warships, even the biggest of the fleet, should they meet with accident during the campaign. The report from the contractor in charge shows that the entrance to the dock is now dredged and clear. The work of dredging the basin is still in progress. The Board of Bureau Chiefs met to-day to begin the consideration of the plans for three new battleships authorized by the Naval Appropriation bill, and progressed so far that circulars will be sent out tomorrow inviting bids from the shipbuilders. The vessels will be in the main very similar to the battleship Illinois, now building at Newport News. They will be of about 12,500 displacement, 75 feet beam, 231-2 feet depth, 16 knots speed, will be covered with heavy armour, and armed with 13 and 6-inch guns, in addition to numerous secondary batteries.

MATANZAS BATTERIES POOR.

General Fitzhugh Lee arrived here late on Thursday after a ten days' visit to his family in Virginia. The general shared the keen public interest in the shelling of Matanzas. He had visited that city frequently, and was familiar with the lay of the land and the defences. He said the batteries were antiquated, and were not likely to offer any formidable resistance. General Lee will call at the State Department tomorrow morning. Being still an official, he is asked to be excused from discussing the war situation and was very reticent concerning the prospective appointment as major-general.

SOLDIERS TO LAND THIS WEEK.

The Invasion of Cuba at Once Has Been Decided Upon.

A despatch from Washington, says:—"Brigadier-General William R. Shafter, arrived in Washington on Thursday night, and spent most of the day in consultation with the officials of the War and Navy Departments with regard to the expedition which he is to lead to Cuba as soon as possible. It has been determined to land this week a body of 15,000 regulars, a part to be decided upon as available from a point of view of naval and military expediency. It has been understood that the port to be selected would be Bahia Honda, or one of the other harbours to the eastward of Havana and without the batteries of Matanzas by Admiral Sampson's fleet, which, however, materially affect the plans of the War Department. The possibility of Matanzas being made the base for the first land operations was considerably discussed here at present.

IN LIEN OF PENSION.

A Bill to be Introduced on the United States Congress This Week.

A bill providing for insuring the lives of soldiers and sailors by the Government will be introduced in the United States Congress early this week. It is the intention of its promoters to push it energetically. This measure provides a department of insurance, and a policy is to be issued to each soldier when he enlists. This policy will provide that a certain amount, not yet determined upon, shall be paid to the beneficiaries named in the policy. It will also provide amounts to be paid in cases where injury has been received, according to the nature of the injury. No premiums are to be paid on these policies, which are to be issued in lieu of any possible claim the insured may have in the future for pensions. It is believed by promoters of the bill that the insurance plan will prove much more satisfactory to the soldiers, and sailors, and to the Government, than the pension plan, and that it will greatly increase the number of willing volunteers in case the Government should need the services of a large body of troops.

TO FIGHT FOR THE UNITED STATES.

Canadians Attempt to Raise a Battalion in Chicago.

A despatch from Chicago, says:—"A committee composed of G. A. Baynes, late major of Montreal Garrison Artillery; D. N. Campbell, late of the Canadian Militia; and W. H. F. Holmes, late of the Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto, have called a meeting of Canadians who are in sympathy with the United States in the present war, and are willing to volunteer their services and to form a Canadian regiment, to assemble at the Sherman house for the purpose of effecting an organization. The object is to raise a battalion composed of Canadians, of whom there are upwards of 50,000 in Chicago, besides large numbers in St. Paul, Minneapolis, and other cities.

CHAPTER VI.

"I never solemnly I have never told a 'Why do you know I saw you were there draw directly.'"

Colonel Dare smiled self-satisfied air implied that had to his chance, there was draw directly."

"Go now, there says, indignantly, will awaken some one you."

"There she is!" said Clara excitedly, an window.

By chance she sees him.

"It's all up," she said gloomily.

"Now, why should I say, made direct from the window of sight. 'I'll do my world to let her friend who goes to a sides it is not a 'I'll follow you allowed.' The other was reached Meade goes on."

"By Jove, she's a don't wonder at you leave."

"I wish you go get there, general!" said, "Seeing that he is, and his patience that the Honorable General with a good-natured, shaken belief that he enter the line he has been successful."

"Dare's a good fellow of a lady's man," he complimented, as he gazed, where a friend still he may win it, so a further reaching it. The day has been a cooler as the afternoon at five o'clock, and it is so delightful before reaching it and bares his forehead. Little Hullo puts waves him away—the too, yet completed. Not, Lady Leigh comes and Colonel Dare goes her."

"The entertainment are to wait," he began feeling a strange, a thinking her name was. "I thought I was a was a most serious drawing it from her five o'clock exactly."

Colonel Dare consulted to her.

"I think yours must get in the morning, not! By mine was before the hour."

"What a lovely woman she has sat down, seat where once before, in the morning, she stretches out her some old beribbon, instantly regrets it. That it was his mother's only reason for so remarkably good-looking, the chain and to her without a word."

"I never saw anything, Mr. Dare. Did it look like foreign to dare say it, and the first instance, certain. It belonged, mine, I believe."

"An ancestor!" she what dreamy surprise of the rudeness of parents.

"Yes. Even a tutor named and grandpa cannot always give the less boast about their reply."

"He cannot but be that she takes it for beneath her in every would not for a moment by having it otherwise."

"And the great is that he mistakes, but it was by accident. Deeply in the in delicate colors, quarters and are scroll with the faint, the fiercer, stronger as she reads."

"The name it is, the water answers, raised into his pocket. 'The motto is more, her an heir, but she's searching into. I trust course in one class alone. Can that others so well be willing to dare their cause?'"

She changes the address, dividing his meaning, the emphasis with which "You had a visitor?"

"Yes."

"Ere a patron," he said, and with a hand that overacted.

The clear grave eyes straight into the gaze of the duped other, one falsehood, and he cannot well to tell them tea. rises them away."

Lady Leigh will not when he becomes a pretty to see him, not of his imprudent dancing and his cheek runs from one to the tempt them with the preparation, with herself useful, so busy her young master an prattling talk."

It is a pretty, handsome mother so proud and so delight and the father looking as pleased as a sand pities that the sor is not more in accordance, a thousand pit levels as Lady Leigh