

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

A good many cases of typhoid fever are reported to exist in Ottawa.

Seven hundred and three immigrants settled in Manitoba last month.

Waterloo, Ont., the other day voted in favor of a public park by 235 to 22.

Further discoveries of rich veins of phosphate have been made at Sydenham, Ont.

So far 1,250 families of twelve have applied for the Quebec Government land grant.

Registrar Rose, of the County of Frontenac, died on Monday at the age of 75 years.

The Baptist congregation in Guelph has split in two, and a new church is to be built.

At Moncton, N. B., a girl has been sleeping nine days and nights and it is impossible to rouse her.

Gaudaur has covered Hanlan's forfeit, and forwarded articles of agreement to the Toronto sculler.

Two carloads of cotton were shipped from the Montmorency mills last week for the Chinese market.

Canadian sheep breeders swept everything before them at the Detroit International exhibition last week.

The Ottawa millers calculate that the Manitoba harvest will include 6,000,000 bushels of No. 1 hard.

The Catholic schools of Winnipeg have re-opened with larger attendance than before the new law was passed.

The Labrador short route scheme is attracting attention in London, and it is looked upon as chimerical.

A meeting of citizens has been called in Montreal to arrange for the formation of a Canadian Humane Society.

It is claimed that Montreal has a population of only 220,000, while the recent census was expected to show 245,000.

A sword made in London of Nova Scotia steel is to be presented by the city council of Halifax to Lieut. Stairs, of the Stanley expedition.

Among the articles for sale by auction at Ottawa belonging to General Middleton were the cocked hat and plumes worn on many fields in Canada.

Archbishop Fabre left Montreal Monday night for Rome, with the intention, it is understood, of protesting against the threatened division of his diocese.

On Monday one of the prisoners in the Kingston Penitentiary twice stabbed a fellow convict with a pair of shears, but the wounds inflicted were not serious.

A resident of Winnipeg named Louis Arnett was accidentally and fatally shot Monday morning while driving out in the country in search of game.

White amber has been discovered on a 100-acre farm in Bedford, Ont., and the owner of the property has declined an offer of \$10,000 for it. He demands double that sum.

A canning factory, the promoters of which are French-Canadians, was opened at Ottawa on Saturday. The tins are supplied from Hamilton, and wooden cases from Toronto.

A tramp who has been making successful appeals for charity, was taken to the hospital on Saturday, and is now in a critical condition.

Sir John Thompson, Minister of Justice, returned to Ottawa on Monday from England. He said he enjoyed his holidays greatly, but declined to say what was the nature of his mission to England.

The British war ships Bellerophon, Canada and Thrush, the Bellerophon carrying the admiral of the fleet and the Thrush in command of his royal highness Prince George, have arrived at Quebec.

A boy in Hamilton amused himself on a swing till he became dizzy, and in returning home while in a giddy state, tripped on the sidewalk and fell. He reached home, however, but four hours afterwards was dead.

A young man North Marysburg, Ont., had his leg caught in the cylinder of a threshing machine on Thursday, and the limb was ground to pieces. The victim lived only two hours after the accident.

An eleven-year-old highway robber was sent to the reformatory on Monday for five years by Judge Desnoyers, of Montreal. The youthful Jack Sheppard had "held up" two boys bigger and older than himself and robbed them.

An ex-member of the 65th Battalion, referring to General Middleton's case, states that while at Grand Rapids, awaiting transportation to Winnipeg at the close of the rebellion, he saw that nearly every volunteer had furs in his possession.

From observations made at the McGill College observatory, Montreal, the total rainfall for August was 8.08 inches, being the heaviest recorded for sixteen years. The nearest approach to it was in August, 1888, when it reached 7.87 inches.

Lieut.-Col. Houghton, Deputy Adjutant-General for the Fifth Military district, has addressed an open letter to Gen. Middleton in which he more than insinuates that he was not recommended for a C. M. G. owing to the General's professional jealousy.

Wentworth is a fruit-growing county, but the reports relating to this season's yield are not wholly satisfactory. Grapes and pears, it is stated, will be in abundance; only a fair quantity of plums will be gathered, while peaches and the late variety of apples will be decidedly scarce.

Attorney-General Longley, of Nova Scotia, was entertained on Saturday by Mr. Wiman in New York. Several prominent newspaper men were present at the dinner. Mr. Longley will proceed to Washington, where he will be the guest of Mr. H. C. C. chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A Detroit despatch says: An exhibit which attracts crowds at the exposition from the stock farm of Klase & Beardsley, of Waterloo, Ont., and includes a short-horn Durham bullock whose weight is 4,200 pounds, a month-old Jersey cow which gives six pints of milk per day, and a huge Chester white hog whose weight is 1,278 pounds.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Henry M. and Mrs. Stanley and Mrs. Tennant will sail for New York shortly by the Tonic.

The *Figaro's* statement that England had proposed a federation of the Balkan states is semi-officially denied.

The London Dockers' Union has sent £1,000 to the Melbourne strikers, and promises them further assistance.

English ship owners have formed a union, backed by a capital of £100,000,000. It does not include many London shipmen.

American competition will be a leading topic at the International Agricultural Congress to be held in London next month.

The London *Times* regards the Trades Union Congress at Liverpool as contemplating an assault upon industrial property and social prosperity.

The largest sailing vessel afloat has just been launched at Glasgow. She is a fine masted ship of 3,750 tons burden, and is intended for the nitrate trade.

A London reporter who has been making a tour of Limerick, Waterford, and parts of Co. Wick, gives a deplorable account of the condition of the potato crop.

At Birmingham, Eng., on Monday, Fredrick Davis was hanged for wife murder. His neck was half severed, and the hangman explained the occurrence by saying the man's neck was too long.

The great annual national festival of the Welsh, the Eisteddfod, was begun on Tuesday at Bangor, with a large attendance. Mr. Gladstone, United States Minister Lincoln and other notables addressed the meeting.

UNITED STATES

Eight thousand carpenters are on strike at Chicago.

The foreclosures of mortgages in Kansas last year covered \$2,000,000.

The Merchants' Exchange of Buffalo has passed a resolution favoring reciprocity with Canada.

The New York Sun says an English syndicate is endeavoring to obtain control of the tobacco warehouses.

The switchmen's strike at Buffalo has been declared off—said to be a complete victory for the N. Y. Central.

The strict enforcement of the Sunday laws in Wheeling, W. Va., by the Law and Order League raised a riot.

The tonnage on the Erie canal from August 2 to 31 showed a decrease of 29,878 tons compared with the same period last year.

A citizen of London, Ont., exhibiting poultry at the Michigan State Fair, held in Detroit recently, won \$2 first, \$4 second, and \$1 third prizes.

The report of the New England hop crop shows a considerable shortage, particularly in New York state. California has 90 per cent. of a full crop.

The United States cotton crop is estimated at 7,311,922 bales, 373,032 bales more than that of last year, and 265,489 bales more than the largest crop ever grown.

The New York Republican State Committee approves of the McKinley Tariff bill as affording American agriculturists protection against the aggressive competition of Canadian farmers.

W. A. Overton, aged 60, a Baptist minister in Green county, Ga., has committed suicide. A scandal about a young lady is reported to be the cause. He had always borne a pure record.

The Buffalo lumber and manufacturing firm of E. & B. Holmes is said to have failed for perhaps a million dollars, after having been fifty years in business. The assets are reported to be ample.

The belief is expressed in Washington that some amendment providing for a practical plan of reciprocity between the States and Canada will be attached to the tariff bill in the Senate before it is returned to the House.

A Dubuque, Iowa, despatch says Mrs. A. L. Stevenson, of this city, and a brother residing in Chickasaw county will become heirs to an estate in Ireland worth \$9,000,000. Their father, aged 87, has just fallen heir to it.

At Charlotte, Mich., on Saturday, Prof. Stackhouse made a balloon ascension and attempted to drop with his parachute, which failed to work, and he fell about 500 feet into a ploughed field. He has a chance of recovery, so the doctors say.

Miss Barrundia, daughter of the Guatemalan general who was killed on the U. S. steamship *Acacia* while resisting arrest, attempted to shoot U. S. Minister Mizner, in revenge. The minister saved himself by holding a large book in front of him.

A young man named Milton Redin, of Mansfield, Ohio, while holding one of the guy ropes of a fire balloon, was carried up by the balloon, and when more than a thousand feet from the earth he fell, and was crushed out of all semblance to humanity.

Secretary James G. Blaine addressed a mass meeting at Waterville, Maine, on Monday night, in which he declared that the United States had reached a point where one of its highest duties was to enlarge the area of its foreign trade. He said the U. S. was not seeking annexation of territory.

IN GENERAL.

The King of Portugal is ill of typhoid. Princess Leopold of Saxe Cobourg-Gotha is dead.

Ten thousand Belgian strikers have gone back to work.

It is reported cholera has appeared in three districts of Portugal.

A Paris despatch says the chemical syndicate project has practically collapsed.

The Franciscan Fathers have been expelled from Jerusalem by Turkish soldiers.

An Italian aeronaut named Boretta has been killed at Idria through the burning of his balloon.

A rumor is current in Paris that Ismail Pasha, ex-khedive of Egypt, has been poisoned at Constantinople.

It is reported influences are at work to bring about a reconciliation between Prince Bismarck and Emperor William.

Prince Bismarck declares that newspaper criticism of him is mere dust. He will be satisfied with the verdict of history.

The Paris *Figaro* charges Gen. Boulanger with having promised to support a project for the restoration of the Monarchy.

When the French Chamber reassembles a loud outcry from French protectionists against American protection is expected.

A French writer, signing as Pierre de Lano, blames the ex-Empress Eugenie for the precipitation of the Franco-Prussian war.

Russia is enrolling tribes in the Caucasus to form an Asiatic army which shall be able to operate independently of the European army.

The French minister of war has decided that foreign wheat shall be henceforth excluded from all subsistence contracts for the army.

Premier Crispi left Naples on Monday by special steamer for Nice, for the purpose, it is stated, of having an interview with Lord Salisbury.

One of the habits of Prince Bismarck at Kissingen is to get weighed every day. His weight is now 203 pounds. In 1879 he reached the highest point, 247 pounds.

Dr. Baumann, an Austrian explorer, reports that he has marched for two weeks through mountainous territory in Central Africa that had not before been explored.

The Paris *France* urges the Government to withdraw the prohibition against American pork, and thus avoid an economic war of which France would have to pay the cost.

There is a slight misunderstanding between the French and Italian Governments, and no French fleet will be present at the launching of the new Italian warship at Spezia.

The reappearance of the influenza at Montmartre and other parts of Paris has created almost a panic, as the disease has shown a marked increase of severity in its symptoms.

The agricultural schedule of the McKinley Tariff bill has been reached by the United States Senate Committee, and the duty on barley and barley malt has been fixed at 30 and 45 cents respectively.

A despatch from San Jose, Guatemala, says several officers boarded an American steamer and attempted to take the revolutionist, General Barrunda, who opened fire, and was in turn riddled with bullets.

Reports come from Armenia of revolting cruelties practised by the Kurds upon the Christians. A circular has been sent to the powers protesting against the Turkish Government for permitting such outrages.

The widow and eight children of Gen. Barrunda, who was shot last week, have sent a petition to President Harrison, holding United States Minister Mizner accountable for the murder, and praying that justice be done.

On and after the 1st of October Kaiser Wilhelm will publish a newspaper, to be in official directly by himself, and to be the official exponent of his views on all subjects, military, civil and political. The staff has already been appointed.

An amendment to the Contract Labour Act was passed in the United States House of Representatives on Saturday, making more stringent the provisions of the Act preventing Canadians along the border working in the States, while living in Canada.

The Prince of Wales in Homburg.

Though it may be doubted whether His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, would be able to meet all the conditions of membership imposed by some sections of the Christian Church, or whether he would feel disposed to assume very weighty spiritual duties, it is certain that his private life has latterly become more regular and less open to objection than it was twenty years ago. Indeed, in this regard he gives the scandal-monger but little employment. Take the following, which comes from Homburg, where the prince has been summering since the visit of his Royal nephew, as an indication of the life he now leads:

"His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales is leading a very quiet and regular life here. He gets up early in the morning, and at 7 o'clock walks to the Elizabeth Springs, where he meets the Duke of Cambridge and the Duke of Teck, and where a large, curious crowd always gathers to stare at him. He drinks two or three glasses of water and stays sometimes to listen to the band. Then he returns home to breakfast and reads the newspaper till ten o'clock, when he takes his bath. After this he works till 1 o'clock reading French works on strategy and bluebooks, when he lunches, usually taking this meal at the Park Hotel, or sometimes on the terrace of the Kurhaus. Afterward he drives to the mountains or makes tea on the balcony of the hotel. At 7 he dines with about half a dozen guests on the terrace, while the band plays in the Kurgarten Pavilion. About 9 the Prince and his guests visit the Kurgarten Concert and return about 11, seldom going to bed later than midnight. He looks very well indeed, and everybody is enchanted with his simplicity and kindness. Before going to bed he usually takes one or two glasses of apollinaris water, with lemon juice in it.

Arbitration.

It will doubtless come with some surprise to those who have kept themselves posted on the history of modern events to note how frequently within the last decade the principle of arbitration as advocated by the World's Peace Association has been resorted to in settling international disputes.

Thus, in 1885 it was recognized and embodied in the treaty between Great Britain and Uruguay. In the same year Germany and Spain settled their difficulties in regard to the Caroline and Pelew islands by submitting them to the arbitration of the Pope.

In 1886 a provision in favor of arbitration was embodied in the commercial treaty between Great Britain and Greece. A comparatively trivial dispute between Italy and Colombia, arising out of a collision at sea, was referred in 1888 to the Spanish Government for decision. So also the principle of arbitration has been recognized, either in treaties or in the actual settlement of disputes, between Portugal and Morocco in 1888, between the United States and the Central American Republics in the treaty signed last April, between Denmark and the United States, Great Britain and Chili, and France and Holland.

Such events, too, as the Congo Conference at Berlin and the Samoan Conference, to which may be added the Anglo-German Anglo-French and Anglo-Portuguese Conventions in Africa, may fairly be instanced as tending in the direction of peace as against war. In these speaking facts there is certainly a reason for encouragement. And whether the dream of an International Tribunal, possessing authority sufficient to hold in check any first rate power, say France or Germany, is ever realized or not the Association will be doing good work by helping the world to realize from what heavy burdens the people of all countries might release themselves if war and the policies which produce the sources of war could only be eliminated from human affairs.

DWARF AND WILD MAN.

Strange Stories Told by Men Who Have Found Queer Creatures in Foreign Lands.

Englishmen Not Clear as to Whom Belongs the Credit of Discovering a Lilliputian Race.

Whether he who found Emin or he who found the gorilla be entitled to the prior right of discovery in Mr. Stanley's celebrated race of dwarfs is a question that, on one side at least, seems likely to be disputed with warmth. It does not appear that either M. de Chailu or Mr. Stanley can claim copyright in these interesting little people. Travelers proverbially see strange sights and tell tough stories, and Africa has in past times been prolific of more wondrous tales than ever Rider Haggard has told. Some of them we cannot quite accept. The tailed African forests may possibly be identified with M. Paul de Chailu's old friend the gorilla. The cynocephali, or dog-headed man (but they were Asian), have not, unfortunately, been heard of during late years, nor, it is to be regretted, have Mr. Stanley or other modern explorers succeeded in rediscovering probably the most interesting race of the dark continent—the one-legged man whose single foot was so massive, Sir John Mandeville assures us, that when its possessor, lying on his back, held it aloft "it shielded his whole body against the sun."

The cautious reader would probably hesitate nowadays to accord unreserved credence to stories such as these, but he can not fail to be struck with the fact that dwarfs have always figured in the narratives of the African traveler. In the unexplored parts of Abyssinia tradition reported the existence of a race four feet high, who climbed trees like apes, were destitute of clothes, religion, civil government, and common decency, and got their living by eating live snakes, ants, and similar small deer. Schweinfurth's description of the dwarfs of the interior is a serious contribution to the knowledge of the subject, and coincides more closely with Mr. Stanley's. His dwarfs are, he says, active and skillful hunters, but are cannibals and not to be trusted. Tales of "wild men"—the "missing link" of the Darwinian system—have always fascinated the multitude, and the popular taste has, without doubt, been very effective in stimulating the imagination and enterprise of the traveler and the showman. The occasional discovery of mute, savage, and wholly uncultivated human beings even inspired Linnaeus with a belief in the wild man, and led to his dividing the human race in his system of zoology into two species—homosapiens, or man susceptible of civilization, and homoferus, a being which he describes as "mute, hairy, and going on all fours." Science nowadays recognizes but one species of human being—the lowest savage—showing traces of culture and refinement, which separate them absolutely from the brute creation.

It was not always so. The "ape-men" of southern Asia were firmly believed in at the beginning of the present century. The discovery of two of these creatures among the laborers on a coffee plantation is actually on record in the journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1824, and this circumstance, no doubt, encouraged several travelers to report subsequent encounters with these singular beings in different parts, which grew more circumstantial as time went on. Finally it was announced that the Sumatran forests were the home of two distinct races, called orang koolah and orang gurgur, both naked and covered with hair, and the latter possessing many characteristics of the apes—long arms, receding foreheads, protruding jaws, with little in the way of chin and nothing in the way of calf.

Not many years ago it was said that a wild creature—a girl 7 or 8 years old—had been captured in the forest of Laos. A whole family, indeed, had been secured, but some died, and the father was detained in the country by order of the king.

This child was Krao, who was afterward exhibited rather extensively in England and America. The girl's body was entirely covered with hair, but Virchow and other scientists who saw her pronounced her to be a true Siamese, and information afterward came from Bangkok that her father was a native official, and that the parents, who differed in no respect from others of their race, had taken advantage of the child's abnormal appearance to let her out on advantageous terms to a smart showman.

Most recent accounts of the discovery of wild people have, when investigation was possible, been proved to be equally fallacious. Four or five years ago the Berlin Anthropological society received a report of existence in the Papuan island of a race of people with ears six inches long, and of others with white skins and red hair who lived in trees and made noises like beasts, but the other natives seemed less inclined to claim them to be descendants of Europeans declared upon the coast many years before. The fair complexion and red hair point to a possible Teutonic origin, and it may be that the first discoverers of these modern tree-dwellers did not understand German. At any rate, no subsequent light was thrown upon the discovery.

The existence of races of wild beings has, on the whole, been disproved pretty conclusively, but cases are on record of single individuals who at various times and places have run wild and consorted with the beasts. According to *Die Gartenlaube* there are sixteen of such cases reported on tolerably good authority, mostly young children, and all dating from the time when Europe still contained dense forests and impenetrable swamps and morasses. At this day, therefore, it is impossible to ascertain the proportions of truth to falsehood in the descriptions of the individuals were probably insane, and there is certainly no evidence that any of them belonged to a peculiar race.

A correspondent writes from the Oetzthal, Tyrol:—"A party of eleven tourists and four guides were descending from the Seilhaus (11,805 ft) to the Marzell glacier. One of the guides, Peter Paul Gstrein, of Gurgl, and Herr Popper, of Oelsnitz, Saxony, ventured too far on to an overhanging snow cornice, broke through it, and fell, immense masses of snow following them. They were roped together, and their bodies were subsequently found dead. The height from which they fell was nearly 2000 feet."

A case of hydrophobia has been reported in Vienna. A lady was bitten by her own dog several weeks ago. It was not a bad bite, and the dog behaved as usual, so that she took no notice. On the following day, however, the dog disappeared, and never came back. When, two days ago, the old lady, who was spending the evening with some friends in a public garden, was suddenly taken ill, and showed signs of intense excitement. Professor Meynert was called and he immediately recognised symptoms of hydrophobia. After twenty-four hours of terrible suffering the victim died.

A special correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* writes:—"Cannibalism, according to Father Angouard, flourishes in all its pristine vigour on the banks of the Mobangi, or Ubangi, an affluent of the Congo. In other parts of Africa, writes the missionary (who has been from Loango to the place which he describes), men eat one another for the purpose of taking reprisals or in order to prevent the vengeance of war from obtaining the posthumous honors of burial. The blacks who dwell on the banks of the Ubangi eat human flesh because they like it, and nearly every day some slave is cut up and cooked for a village festival, the barbeques being organized on the least pretext, sometimes even because a head or member of the tribe has a piece of good news."

The miracle-working wells of Gálgocz, in the district of Pressburg, Hungary, are attracting many thousands of pilgrims from Bohemia, Moravia, Lower Austria, and various parts of Hungary. The authorities are, it is said, powerless in their attempts to disperse the multitude of devotees, who have, on repeated occasions, become very unruly. The military have been summoned from neighboring garrison towns. The parish priest endeavours to exert his influence, but to little purpose, and force has to be applied to compel the fanatical peasants to return to their homes. The Queen of Heaven, it is firmly believed, has lately visited the spot, and a large number of the main, halt, and blind have been transported thither to be cured of their affliction.

Ignorance of Canada.

It might be in the interest of Canada if the Dominion government in making its estimates, would set apart a certain sum to be expended in supporting a few schools in the United States, where instruction concerning our country and its institutions, federal, provincial and municipal, would be correctly given. One for instance in Detroit for the instruction of editors might serve a good purpose. That there is need for the leaders of public opinion in "the city of the straits" to have their knowledge of Canada enlarged and corrected is evidenced by a recent article on "the condition of Canada" which emanated from that city, and which says among other things that in this country we are being devoured by office-holders, there being no fewer than 9,000 officials in the City of Ottawa in a total population of 42,000 people. Six thousand of these are said to be in the service of the Federal and 3,000 in that of the Ontario Government. If this was intended as a statement of sober fact the ignorance displayed is entirely inexcusable. If, on the other hand, it was designed as a hyperbolic expression to set forth in a striking manner the fact that Canadians are a much governed people, though we may question the means employed, we must acknowledge the unpleasant impeachment. For what with the bondage to red tape and the acquired ease with which our rulers multiply offices for political hangers-on our burdens arising from this cause are not light. Still our contemporary should have reflected that definite statements such as he employed, having so great an appearance of fact about them, are scarcely justifiable when one is dealing in figures of speech.

Trees 650 Feet Tall.

Prof. Fred. G. Plummer, the civil engineer of Tacoma, Wash., says: "I have been all over this country and have the best collection of the flora to be found anywhere. What do you think of these trees 650 feet high? They are to be found that high in the unsurveyed townships near the foot of Mount Tacoma, and what is more I have seen them and made an instrumental measurement of a number with that result. There are lots of trees near the base of Mount Tacoma whose foliage is so far above the ground that it is impossible to tell to what family they belong except by the bark. Very few people know or dream of the immensity of our forest growth. I wish that some of our large trees could be sent to the World's Fair at Chicago. We could send a flag pole, for instance, 300 or 400 feet long."

An Intelligent Tiger.

There was no village, but a Mohammedan ryot had a farm there, and was the possessor of a few paddy fields. On inquiring of the native Superintendent what kind of place we had come to, he replied in his usual quaint way:

"This is the tigers' house; all tigers live here; here tigers, there tigers, everywhere tigers." He proved to be in the right. One night a tiger got into a cattle shed and killed seventeen buffaloes out of the herd. Finding the wall from which he had descended too high for him to escape by, he piled one dead buffalo on another until he had raised them to a sufficient height for him to use the heaped up carcasses as a stepping stone, and thus the buffaloes were found in the morning.

Among the last generation of "Queer Folks" there was one whose humour was sometimes grim. He had lost one of his fingers, but kept the severed digit in his pocket, and was wont to remark—"Ye notice that I want a finger? Well, d'y'e ken, when I put my han' in my pooch I hae a' the fingers e'er I had!"

For saying to her neighbor whom she met coming out of a boycotted shop in Tipperary, Ireland, "Don't you know you ought not to go in there? Come out of that. That house is boycotted. Come away," a Miss Clery was the other day convicted under the Coercion Act as guilty of intimidation. To twist these words into a threat so as to make them a means of producing fear, requires considerable ingenuity under any circumstances, but when it is said that the two women had always lived on neighborly terms, and that the party addressed could not remember that anything of the kind had been spoken, the ingenuity of the law touching boycotting and intimidation is something surprising. It would seem that he had set his heart upon conviction, no matter what the evidence might disclose. If this is a specimen of the tyranny practiced by Mr. Balfour and his minions, then verily it is not well to live in Ireland.