

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

Thomas Doyle, of Tyendinaga, was fined \$300 for biting off John Egan's nose.

The lumber firm of J. S. Murphy & Co., Quebec, has made an assignment.

The Quebec Legislature has voted in favor of the Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence.

It is said Col. Otter will be asked to take the Commission of the North-west Mounted Police.

The C. P. R. Land Commissioner in Manitoba says the outlook for immigration for this year is encouraging.

The large wholesale dry goods firm of Prevost, Lamarche & Co., of Montreal, has assigned with liabilities of \$162,000.

The Dennis County Conservative Association in Manitoba are petitioning the Dominion Government for a reduction of duties.

Three boys of Carmen, Man., started out heavily armed to form a desperado gang, and are now serving thirty days in the goal.

L'Electeur, of Quebec, announces that at the Ministerial caucus held on Friday it was decided not to have the Quebec elections this year.

According to recent statistics there are 21,471 Protestant and 4,626 Roman Catholic children attending school in the Province of Manitoba.

A cable despatch says that the Dominion Government has protested against the French-Newfoundland modus vivendi recently agreed upon.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Board of Trade will ask the Dominion Government to deepen the St. Lawrence canals and aid the Hudson Bay Railway.

There is a difference of opinion among the Government supporters in the Manitoba Legislature over the subsidy proposed to the Hudson Bay Railway.

A father took the body of his dead five-year-old son to Portage la Prairie and asked an inquest. He swore he believed the boy's mother poisoned the child.

Rev. George Jamieson, formerly of Amherstburg, has just died, leaving \$100,000 to two nephews who have been working in the woods of Northern Michigan.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons from the Toronto Board of Trade and City Council in favour of the 24-hour notation of time system.

Freeman Hodgins, a saloonkeeper at the Westminster end of Clark's bridge, London, has died from the effects of a row on Saturday night. The alleged murderer is under arrest.

A notary from the parish of Les Ebolements, Quebec, has filed claims on behalf of seventeen families to the 100 acres grant of land promised to families of twelve or more children.

The Manitoba Legislature has voted \$7,500 for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and a by-law will be submitted to raise \$30,000, and immediate steps taken to put the scheme in shape.

John Shortell died the other day in Halifax. Before death he weighed 430 pounds, and it is thought the corpse weighed 500 pounds. The handling of the casket was attended with great difficulty.

The stock of the Kingston, Smith's Falls, and Ottawa railway has been subscribed by a syndicate formed by Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, and a meeting of the shareholders has been called for the election of officers.

Our Washington correspondent says that it is proposed by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to bring Canadian railroads under the Interstate Commerce Act by forcing them to give a bond to observe its provisions.

In the Manitoba Legislature on Tuesday the members voted themselves \$100 additional indemnity. The extra supplementary estimates were brought down, which include a quarter of a million dollars aid to the Hudson Bay Road.

The United States tug Mogul has been libelled at Victoria, B. C., for alleged infringement of the Canadian customs law, and bonds to the value of \$8000 have been deposited pending an appeal to Ottawa. The trouble arose over the towing of a schooner.

Some children were playing hide-and-seek at Wardsville, Ont., the other day, when Ella Crandell, aged 4, secreted herself in an old-fashioned churn. Mrs. Crandell came to scald out the churn and poured a lot of boiling water through the dasher hole, scalding the child fatally.

What is known as the Table Rock scandal is exciting a good deal of attention in Quebec just now. The investigation involves a member of the Government, who has, it is insinuated, accepted a \$3,000 bonus for securing a patent to the property in question for Mr. Owen Murphy, M. P. P.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Hartington has left Cairo on his return to England.

The dock labourers at Liverpool have again struck and the situation is serious.

Nottinghamshire miners have received 43 per cent. advance in wages in two years.

English tailors and shoemakers are in a state of great discontent and threaten to strike.

Sir Edward Clarke, the English solicitor-general, is said to be co-respondent in a divorce suit.

Chief Secretary for Ireland Balfour introduced the Government's Irish Land Purchase Bill on Monday.

It is stated that General Lord Wolsley will be appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland.

Eight thousand employes of the Armstrong gun works at Elswick have struck for a working day of eight hours.

Thomas Hope, of New York, has bequeathed £80,000 to found a hospital at Leith, Scotland, where he was born.

Richard and George Davies, brothers, who murdered their father at Crews, Staffordshire, have been sentenced to death.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Berlin on Friday morning, the 21st, and was received at the railway station by Emperor William.

Robert Richardson Gardner has resigned his seat in the Imperial Parliament. He represented Windsor, and is a Conservative.

A letter to promote the new temperance crusade, signed by Archbishop Walsh and others, was read in all the churches in Ireland on Sunday.

A Lisbon correspondent says that, acting in concert with England, the United States is inclined to take energetic action in the Delagoa Bay railway question.

The new extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain was officially proclaimed in Washington and London on Tuesday. It takes effect on April 4.

After a sharp debate in the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury's motion accepting the report of the Parnell Commission was adopted without a division.

Mr. Labouchere last week introduced his annual resolution into Parliament for the abolition of hereditary peers, which was defeated by a vote of 139 for and 201 against.

The Duke of Manchester died on Friday, the 21st, at the age of 67. He is succeeded by Viscount Mandeville, a dissolute young man bereft of all honor and decency. He married Miss Yznaga of New York.

Mr. Chamberlain says that having seen the results of the English administration of Egypt he had changed his mind, and now believes that it would be worthy of so great a nation now to continue and complete its work.

The cost to England of the influenza epidemic is estimated at ten millions of dollars, about one-half of this amount having been paid by insurance companies and friendly societies, and the remainder representing loss of wages and disorganization of business.

Lord Salisbury has, it is rumored, instructed Sir P. Anderson to give way to Berlin to the German claims to Stevenson road, thus taking the German frontier of Africa back to join that of the Congo State. This concession will bar England's way northward from the South African-British sphere to the eastern British sphere.

UNITED STATES.

The U. S. tariff bill is not likely to be debated in Congress before May.

The date of the World's Fair to be held at Chicago has been postponed until 1893.

In Leavenworth, Kas., the women are running three out of six candidates for School Trustee.

Police Commissioner Geo. L. Baker, of Minneapolis, has suicided by shooting. He was worth \$400,000.

Dr. McGlynn announces that he intends soon to go to England and Ireland to preach his anti-poverty doctrine.

George W. Peck, the well-known humorist, has been nominated for mayor by the Democrats of Milwaukee.

The United States lost two generals by death, last week—Generals Crooks and Schenck, (formerly U. S. Minister to England.)

A general raid has been begun by U. S. Marshal Walker and his deputies against the sellers of intoxicating liquors in Indian Territory.

It is reported the three principal leather manufacturers in Newark, N. J., have made terms with an English syndicate. The selling price is less than \$5,000,000.

Jas. J. Slocum, the baseball player, who killed his wife on December 31 in New York, has been condemned to suffer the death penalty within the week beginning May 5.

The Rights of Labor, published in Chicago, intimates that preparations are being made quietly but surely by all the building trades' organizations to enforce the eight-hour day on May 1.

The executive committee of citizens in charge of the Chicago World's Fair movement have issued a call to the 58,000 stockholders to meet April 4 for election of directors of the exposition.

Mayor Stockridge, of Colorado Springs, Col., a prominent prohibitionist, had his residence burned two months ago. On Wednesday night he was re-nominated for the civic chair, and yesterday morning he was again burned out, the loss being \$11,000 in each instance.

IN GENERAL.

Influenza is raging in New Zealand.

Henry M. Stanley will leave Egypt on April 7.

The Socialists will run 30 candidates at the coming elections in Italy.

Bismarck has declined a Dukedom and a grant, but accepted the Colonel-Generalship.

The work of the Berlin Labor Conference is so far advanced that the final sittings are expected on April 9.

Sister Rose Gertrude has not been permitted to enter as a nurse the Molokai leper settlement in the Hawaiian Islands.

The resignation of Count Herbert Bismarck has been accepted, and his successor in the foreign office has been appointed.

Chancellor von Caprivi has addressed a note to the German ambassadors abroad, in which he intimates he will continue Prince Bismarck's policy.

The Berlin Labor Conference has adopted a resolution favoring the prohibition of the employment of children in factories or mines under 12 years of age.

Eight hundred leather dressers made a demonstration at Paris last week against the prohibition of imports of live cattle. Their delegates were received by the ministers.

General von Caprivi, commander of the Tenth army corps, has been appointed Prince Bismarck's successor in the chancellorship. He has also become president of the Prussian Ministry.

The statistics of the Suez canal for the year 1889 show that of the tonnage passing through during that period 78 per cent. was under the British flag and five per cent. under that of France.

M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, intends inviting the representatives of the European powers equally affected with France, to protest against tariff legislation being enacted in Washington.

The North German Gazette, Bismarck's organ, says the result of the recent elections for members of the Reichstag and the loss of his old influence were the real reasons for the resignation of Prince Bismarck. Nobody, the Gazette says, asked him to reconsider his resignation.

Among other agreements arrived at by the Berlin Labor Conference is one providing that no work shall be done on Sunday unless necessary for the continuity of production, or that can only proceed at certain seasons. The others refer mainly to the employment of children.

GETTING A HITCH ON A PYTHON.

An Effort to Capture a Big Snake by the Aid of an Elephant.

It was during the cool weather, when snakes are partly or wholly torpid, that this adventure happened; had it been in the hot weather, the story might have had a different ending.

Gen. Macintyre and his party went one day to examine a hole or crevice under a rock where it was suspected a python lay hidden, and sure enough it was there, for they could see a bit of the tail end protruding from the hole. They let it alone at first, thinking that, when the sun shone, it might come forth to bask in its warmth. In this, however, they were disappointed, for on the following day the snake was not to be seen; but, on closer examination, the tail was found sticking out as before. Various efforts were made to dislodge it. A fire was lit in front and the smoke fanned inward, but this had no effect. The earth was even scraped away and the hole widened, when they could see the coils of the monster as thick as a man's thigh; but except that their operations were occasionally interrupted by the startling presence of the creature's head, which it occasionally poked toward the entrance, darting out its little forked tongue, it gave small signs of animation. They had even determined to try to draw it. We all three, the reformer, proceeded, somewhat nervously I must own, to lay hold of its tail. To this familiarity it showed its objection by an inclination to wag its caudal extremity, which had such an electrical effect on our nerves that we dropped it like a hot potato, and—what shall I call it—retired. A shot would in all probability have induced the snake to quit its refuge, but then the shot must have torn and disfigured its beautiful skin, which the General wished to secure uninjured as a specimen. In the mean time more efficient tools had been sent for, and these now arrived upon an elephant.

A bright idea now struck the party—they might draw the snake out with the elephant! Sufficient rope for the purpose was loosened from the elephant's pad, and this rope, about the thickness of a man's thumb, was hitched around the python's tail, its remaining length brought up again to the pad and fastened there, thus doubling its strength. Now came the tug of war! A sudden jerk might have torn the skin; the mahout was therefore warned to put on the strain gradually. Little did we know what a tough and obstinate customer we had to deal with. Tighter and tighter grew the ropes, until "crack" went one of them. Still the strain was increased, when "crack" the other had snapped also, leaving the snake in statu quo. The snake was finally dislodged by countermining and killed with a charge of buckshot. When measured it was found to be twenty-one feet in length and about two feet in girth.

Golden Thoughts for Every Day.

Monday—The class distinctions which produce social barriers, and the financial distinction which appears to be widening the already impassable gulf between rich and poor, are evils which must always operate for the destruction of the best interests of civilization, and are not in accord with the true teachings of nature.

Tuesday—

The proudest motto for the young! Write it in lines of gold Upon thy heart, and in thy mind The stirring words enfold: And in misfortune's dreary hour, Or fortune's prosperous power, 'Twill have a holy, cheering power— 'There's no such word as fail!'

—Alice G. Lee.

Wednesday—When Nero had completed his palace, he said: "Now I will live like a man." We know it was the beginning of his fall. We are entering upon the threshold of our second century as a nation, but we are being confronted with the same paradox which has proven the coral reef upon which the ship of state of bygone nations has again and again gone to pieces. This problem which confronts us to-day must be solved, and it is very gratifying to note that our finest thinkers are devoting their lives to it. It is a field worthy of the greatest genius, and fame and glory await him who shows the way to go.

Thursday—Are you an heir of God? Is immorality athrob in your soul? Is your career ruled and overruled for good? Why, then laugh, don't frown. Hold up your head, don't hang it. Sing, don't cry. Carry peace in your nature. Diffuse joy. Ray out sympathy. Surround yourself with the atmosphere of good will. Prove the helpfulness of religion by showing that it is your consolation.

Friday—

There we shall dwell with Sire and Son, And with the Mother-maid, And with the Holy Spirit one, In glory like arrayed, And not to one created thing, Shall our embrace be given, For all our joy shall be in God, For only God is Heaven.

—Philip James Bailey.

Saturday—Progress is attained only as the result of mental effort and expenditure, and as there can be no equality in the amount of effort, mental or otherwise, put forth by man, we can not all attain alike. But in so far as social privileges are concerned, we should meet upon equal footing. Our social system should rest upon a basis of equality, so that all might at least have equal chances of attainment. Nature has implanted in the mind of man the consciousness of an essential principle inherited with his existence, that of equality.

The Power of the Miners.

The great coal strike in the Midland counties of England ended with a great victory for the trades union. The employers held out just four days. At Thursday's conference they practically conceded the miners' demands, granting 5 per cent. increase now and 5 more next August, a month later than the men asked. Meantime mills were stopping all through the Midland counties, coals went up to famine prices, industry was threatened all over England, and London threatened in a small panic lest the fires should go out on its million hearths. An agreement is announced between the owners and miners as to the principle on which wages are to be determined hereafter. Perhaps; but the trades unions have shown their power to call out 300,000 men at a given moment and to send them back to work at another moment. Capital, and not capital only, but society, has therefore to deal in future with an organization more powerful and more dangerous than ever before.

Contentment.

Once there lived a little maiden, who was very sweet and fair, Who had eyes like purple pansies, and long, sunny, flowing hair; And 'twas said through all the country she was loved beyond compare.

Yet she had no wealth or dower—just a lovely, smiling face, Just a kindly, gentle nature, and a maiden's winsome grace; But at times she longed for jewels, to wear silk and costly lace.

And it chanced she lay a-sleeping in the garden once in June, And the sunlight kissed her tresses, and the breezes sang a tune, And the roses are half jealous all the summer afternoon.

And she dreamed of wondrous treasures, of a castle by the sea, Of a prince who came to claim her, and whose praise seemed melody Like the music of the waters flowing on delightfully.

And she longed for time to pass her like a sudden spirit flown, For her youth to vanish quickly, and to be a woman grown; That the prince might kneel before her, and might claim her for his own.

And in part her wish was answered, for there came to her one day One who offered wealth and station, and indisputable sway; Tho' she had no love to give him, yet she did not turn away.

But I've heard a sad-eyed woman stand alone at close of day, And her heart is grieved and troubled, let men praise her as they may, For her happiness has left her—taken wings and flown away!

And I think, O friends, 'twere better, in this journey here of ours, Not to dream of power and riches, nor of stately domes and towers— But to live in sweet contentment, like the little birds and flowers.

—THE INDEPENDENT.

A Buddhist Marriage.

A missionary describes a marriage ceremony which he witnessed in the palace of the governor of Cambodia, as follows:

"I was ushered, amid a tremendous din of gongs, into a large room beyond the reception hall, where were seated the governor and about a hundred noblemen and invited guests. The bridegroom, a young man about twenty years of age, elegantly attired in silk garments, was also there.

"By the time we foreigners were seated, a procession—headed by the bride, supported on either side by demure-looking matrons, composed principally of aged or married women, all elegantly attired—entered and slowly marched toward the governor. The bride was not particularly interesting as regards personal charms; she was young, however, and richly dressed and in good taste. Besides her silk dress she wore a gold-embroidered scarf upon her shoulders; also gold rings upon her fingers, bracelets upon her wrists and armlets above the elbows. The bride took up her position near the bridegroom both sitting upon the floor, but not looking toward each other; in fact, through the entire ceremony they both were perfectly impassive and nonchalant.

The marriage ceremony proper now began. A number of wax candles were brought in a salver, and then lighted by one of the nobles. The silver waiter was then passed round before the company eight times, each one in turn saluting the couple and wishing them good fortune by waving or blowing the smoke toward them, thus expressing something like the old English custom of throwing the slipper after a newly married couple—the band of string instruments playing the bride and bridegroom, and upon them a large sword and the leader of the theatricals now came forward and went through, for a few moments, a most fantastical sword exercise. Dishes had been placed before the couple upon the floor, with covers upon them. Nothing, however, was eaten. Next the hands of the expectant couple were bound together, and to each other, with silken threads, by the women attendants, probably some near relatives. Thus were they truly joined in buddhist wedlock. And this completed the simple, yet effective, ceremony.

A Most Wonderful Baby.

In 1721 there was born at Lubeck, Germany, says the St. Louis Republic, one of the most remarkable characters ever known in the history of the world, or perhaps that will ever be known in all time to come—little Christian Henry Heinecker, who could pronounce every word contained in the German language when only nine and a half months old. When 1 year of age he knew all the leading events in the world's history and was as familiar with the pentateuch as most modern professors are supposed to be with their first text book. At 14 months he could give a complete history of every book in both the old and new testaments. At 2 years and 6 months he could answer any question in geography or ancient history. He could hold conversation with the learned savants in German, French, Latin, and Dutch, when ending the third year of his life, which terminated a few months later by his death in 1725, in the fourth year of his age. In the few short weeks allotted to him little Henry was baby, boy, youth, man, and gray beard; learning more in that short time than many of the world's greatest personages have been able to learn in the years of a long life. Just a little while before his death he was called before the king of Denmark, who showed the little prodigy every mark of respect. Returning to his native city he set about studying the religions and learning to write, which, added to his other acquisitions, resulted in his death as above mentioned.

Prof. Fred Smith, of the Army Veterinary School at Aldershot, England, says that the compression to which the navicular bones of the fore limbs are exposed is something enormous. A horse weighing 1,000 pounds throws 187½ pounds more weight on his forelegs than on the hind ones, and the total amount on his forelegs is 600 pounds, or 300 pounds on each leg. This shows how important it is to take especial notice of the forelegs, as well as the hind, in purchasing a horse.

Smoking Fathers.

May I give my recent experience of tobacco smoke? It may be a warning to others. I have one child—a little girl not yet two years old, a fair-headed, blue-eyed pet, who was as healthy as the birds when she was born. For more than a year past, ever since she was old enough to be less in the nursery and more with her father and me,—she has ailed mysteriously. I could not say she was ill, yet she was hardly ever well. I was kept in a perpetual state of anxiety about her. The symptoms were absence of appetite, complaints of sickness, stomach and digestion altogether out of order. Last August, I took her to a country town, where we stayed two months.

After the first week, she flourished like a young bay-tree, ate and drank and laughed and played and slept, and kept me forever busy enlarging her garments. I brought her home rosy and robust. In one week, all the old symptoms reappeared,—loss of appetite, dark lines under the eyes, listless ways, restless nights. Some one suggested that the neighborhood did not suit her; and I was cogitating how to take her away again, when she caught a severe cold, and was confined entirely to one room for three weeks. She recovered her general health completely. Appetite, spirits, sleep, all returned. It could not be the neighborhood.

After her cold, she joined us downstairs again, as usual, two or three times a day. In less than a week, sickness, etc., returned. I was in despair. For nearly three months, I racked my brains about drains, wall-papers, milk, water, saucers, any and every thing in vain,—the child slowly wasted. The weather was too severe to take her away. In an agony of mind, I noticed one day that, so far from outgrowing her clothes as I had expected, they were too large for her. The little thing was not eating enough to keep up her strength, and we could not coax her to eat. Yet she was not really ill; she ran about and played in a quiet way, and looked fairly well to those who had not seen her more robust.

Suddenly, my husband was summoned into the country. A week after he went, the child began to eat with eager relish. In a fortnight, she was her own happy self, full of riotous, childish spirits. "Her father has never seen her like this," I remarked one evening, when she was particularly merry and mad; and the truth flashed upon me. It was his tobacco that upset her. He has been away now for a month; and the child's limbs daily get firmer and rounder, and she is the merriest, healthiest little mortal possible. He always smoked after breakfast, and after lunch, with her in the room neither of us dreaming it was injurious to her. But for his providential absence this time, I doubt whether it would ever have occurred to me; and we might have lost our darling, for she was wasting sadly. It was acting like slow poison upon her. This is a true, unvarnished statement, which my nurse can corroborate. When shall we have a parliament that will dare to tax our slow poisons to the utmost? I inclose my card, and remain your obedient servant.—[E. H. in Pall Mall Gazette.]

A Poem by the Pope.

The London Tablet publishes a translation of a poem by the Pope on his brother's death. "It will be seen that the poem takes the form of a dialogue between Leo XIII. (Joseph Pecci) and his late brother, Cardinal Joseph Pecci, whose death took place a few weeks ago:

JOSEPH.

Justice has claimed her due, estranged my past, The starry-spangled skies have opened their gates; Thou who dost bear 't the world such heavy fates, Owest the more to God, the more thou bear'st. Take heart, and steer thy skiff to the high seas. And 'neath the smiling Godhead nerve thy heart

To work for virtue and religion's part. So thou mayst cool thine eyes in heaven's breeze. Weep for thy sin and shun the flames of death. While, Joachim, thou draw thy life's fond breath.

JOACHIM.

Lo! while I live and in my tired frame The life-blood runs, with tears I will repent What wrong is done. But thou, to whom is lent The light that faileth not—I call thy name; Raise me outworn with cares and dim with age, Slipping from life; and from the heights of heaven

Hold me in thought—me haplessly o'er-driven, And spent 't the waves by the strong whirlwind's rage.

Gems from Different Authors.

Let that please man which pleases God.—[Seneca.]

If we would spare persons we must lash vices.—[Martial.]

Some men do not live by their estates, but for their estates.—[Juvenal.]

Act as though each day that shines upon you were your last.—[Horace.]

Our minds possess by nature an insatiable desire to know the truth.—[Cicero.]

Then you think the judge will be satisfied if you say: "Lord, I had so many names in my visiting books, and so many invitations, that it was impossible for me to attend to these things?"—[Macdonald.]

I never was deeply interested in any object, I never prayed sincerely for anything, but it came at some time; no matter how distant a day, somehow, in some shape, probably the last I should have devised—it came.—[Adoniram Judson.]

It is not a new Jesus that is come. That gives me confidence. It is the same Jesus that heard David's prayer, that offered his breast to John, that watched in the dungeon with Paul. After thousands of years of sin-bearing, sin-pardoning and wound healing, he knows how to do it. You can't bring Him a new case.—[Talmage.]

How hateful is that religion which says, "Business is business, and politics is politics, and religion is religion!" Religion is using everything for God. But many men dedicate business and politics to the devil, and shove religion into the cracks and crevices of time, and make it the hypocritical outcropping of their leisure and laziness.—[Becher.]