

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## CANADA.

Lieut. Stairs left Halifax for England last week.

Anthracite coal is \$9 to \$9.25 per ton in Winnipeg.

Prodigious catches of mackerel are reported from New Brunswick.

The loss of life in the French fishing fleet of Newfoundland this season has been 130 men.

A Boston firm has bought up all the available molasses in Montreal, Halifax, and Quebec.

Mr. James Baxter, the Montreal broker, is now after the Central Bank liquidators for \$200,000 damages.

Kingston has a sensation in "Tom-the-Kisser," who has a mania for stopping ladies on the streets at night and kissing them.

A young girl named McEwen hanged herself at Herdingly, Man., on Sunday because her father is going to marry again.

A meeting was held last week in Winnipeg to consider the question of sending aid to the famine-stricken districts of Ireland.

The visit of Sir Ambrose Shea to Quebec has revived the idea of the federation of Newfoundland and the British West Indian Islands with the Dominion.

At the session of the General Methodist Conference, held in Montreal, a resolution reaffirming the strong position taken by the Church on the prohibition question was passed without opposition.

Mr. R. G. McConnell, of the Geological Survey, reports vast deposits of petroleum in Athabasca, and he will recommend the Dominion Government to expend \$20,000 or \$30,000 in sinking wells.

Mr. Justice Rose delivered judgment in the St. George accident trial at Toronto on Saturday. He held that the jury had virtually disagreed on a material point, and that another trial would be necessary.

Rev. Cure Decary, of St. Henri, Que., says the failure of the crops in the Province of Quebec was caused by the Wrath of God directed against the blasphemy, intemperance, extravagance, and lust of the people.

The Winnipeg Free Press on Monday published a complete apology to Attorney-General Martin for the charges of corruption brought against him in connection with the Northern Pacific railway, upon which Mr. Martin brought an action for criminal libel.

At Sherbrooke, Que., the other day a deaf and dumb man was charged with larceny. He intimidated by pencil and paper that he would conduct his own defence, and that it was immaterial to him whether the examination was conducted in English or French. The trial proceeded, and the prisoner was acquitted.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir William Hardman, editor of the London Post, is dead.

The potato crop in the Limerick district is totally destroyed.

The Southampton dock companies have decided on a general lockout.

Mr. McGrath, a National League member, has been murdered by miners at Ballingarry. According to the official report there was a single case of smallpox in Ireland during 1889.

Three officials of the Chatham, Eng., dock yards have been suspended for selling information.

The Scotch ironmaster have refused to concede the workmen's demand, and an extensive strike is imminent.

The health of Princess Louise of Wales, Duchess of Fife, is precarious. She suffers almost daily from fainting fits.

Sir George Baden-Powell, of England, is in Montreal. It is said he is in Canada in connection with the fisheries question.

A paper called the Labour World, with Mr. Michael Davitt as editor, will shortly appear in London. It is to be the organ of the masses.

The London Herald, the English edition of the New York Herald, announces that henceforth that paper will be published only on Sundays.

The London Standard's correspondent at Rome confirms the report that the alliance between Germany, Austria and Italy has been renewed.

The London Standard says a more outrageous enactment than the Meat Inspection law passed by the United States Congress was never framed in a civilized country.

Three Irish anti-home rule members are making an appeal for donations on behalf of 30 boycotted farmers and shopkeepers in Tipperary whose business had been ruined.

Mr. John Dillon, M.P., who has taken great trouble to inform himself of the condition of Ireland, says that in many cases the failure of the potato crop is more complete than in 1879.

## UNITED STATES.

English papers denounce the U. S. tariff bill.

The tariff bill has passed the U. S. Senate by 40 to 29.

Snow fell in northern Montana Wednesday to a depth of four or six inches.

Forest fires are doing damage along the line of the Northern Pacific in Washington State.

The population of New York is placed by the census at 1,613,501, an increase of 25.47 per cent. since 1880.

Heavy rain has fallen in northern Ohio for several days, and much damage has been caused by floods.

There are several cases of what the local medical men declare to be true Asiatic cholera in Carrollton, Ohio.

The New York speculative markets were greatly excited over the unfavorable crop report issued from Washington the previous day.

On Saturday evening a cyclone passed over Vershire, Vermont, unroofing barns and completely ruining several sugar orchards.

A tornado which visited Clinton township, Indiana, on Tuesday, did an immense amount of damage.

A Boise City, Idaho, despatch says: The New Perce Indians threaten to murder the settlers at the Meadows in the upper end of the Long Valley near Salmon river.

William Astor, of New York, enjoys an income of \$23,595 a day; John D. Rockefeller's amounts to \$18,715; Cornelius Vanderbilt's to \$15,000, and Jay Gould's to \$7,450.

Reports of killing frost in the western states caused excitement in the Chicago market on Saturday. Smith & Co., heavy dealers in corn, posted a notice that they were unable to meet their obligations.

John Cornell, of Glassboro, N. J., after vainly trying to throw his niece, Miss Mary Cornell, beneath a moving train on Saturday jumped in front of the engine himself and was mangled to death. Cornell was an elderly man, and one of Glassboro's most respected citizens.

The strike on the New York Central railway, which has been over for some time as admitted to be at an end by the men, who are applying to the company to be reinstated. It is said the company is exacting from all its employees a pledge that they shall not join any labour organization.

## IN GENERAL.

The Australian shipping strike is cooling.

An earthquake shook Malaga and other Spanish towns on Wednesday.

The traffic in slaves is said to go on openly in the German territory at Zanzibar.

Carmen Sylva, Roumania's talented Queen is at present at Llandudno, the Welsh lake resort.

The Chinese Government has commenced to build a railway, with the help of British capital and British engineers.

A panic prevails among the South of Russia grain exporters, and a general crash is expected before the season closes.

The *Vossische Zeitung*, of Berlin, says an order has been issued providing for a uniform for the sailors of the German navy similar to that worn by British seamen.

Letters from missionaries in Central Africa show that the Protestants and Roman Catholics are working hand in hand, and gradually overcoming Mohammedan influence.

The St. Petersburg *Official Gazette* says the renewal of the Triple Alliance for seven years will encourage Austria in her anti-Russian policy and oblige Russia to cast aside her peace illusions and redouble her vigilance.

## Our North-West Indians.

The Canadian Indians, says a correspondent, are not so thoroughly civilized as the Dominion Government would have the world believe. The Rev. Edgerton Young, who has been among them for years, says that one of the saddest features noticeable among these Pagan tribes is the contempt in which woman is held and the entire lack of sympathy with old age and suffering.

Young has known a young mother, who has had the misfortune to bear a daughter, to be abused by her lord and master because the child was not of the male sex, and one woman took her baby girl, and, dashing it on a rock, threw its lifeless body in the river, saying, "Would my mother had been so kind as to do that to me." The hunter will often kill his game and return to the wigwam with nothing but his rifle to bid his wife, "Get up there, you dog, my squaw, and go back on my track in the woods, and for I want my food." Then, seizing her, carrying strap, the poor creature will follow the trail, it may be for three or four miles, and bring in the heavy beast. Then, exhausted though she is, she must prepare food for her husband, skinning the deer and cooking it that he and his sons or friends may eat, while a few half-gnawed bones are all her portion.

Yet more cruel is their treatment of the aged. When a hunter is too old to hunt, or a squaw too feeble to cook or fish, they quietly put them out of the way. Visiting a Pagan village the missionary noticed a fresh pile of ashes, and on asking what it meant, the chief replied, "That is my father." A second question, "What did he die of?" elicited the significant but callous answer, "Ofrope." In another village there was a patriarch, by name Missississ (grandfather). He had been a mighty warrior, but now he was feeble. His sons were away on their annual hunting expedition, and he knew that on their return it was intended to kill him. "I have been an eagle warrior. I have the largest plume of eagle feathers, each of which means a foe slain by my own hand, and in the wigwam hang many scalps which I have taken from my enemies. I cannot die like a squaw." One day the boys brought word that a grizzly bear was in the woods not far distant, so Missississ resolved to die as became a warrior. Donning his garb and taking his tomahawk he sailed forth chanting the death song. He came to the bear and the old fighting instinct revived. He would have a blow at him ere he fell a victim to its fearful claws. But the bear parried his feeble blow, and the tomahawk was struck from his grasp. Expecting every moment the fatal blow, he was surprised that the creature's blows, though strong, were soft. Instinctively he grasped the position. Bruin, like his antagonist, was old, and the fearful claws had dropped away, with soft, silky fur. Escaping, Missississ hurried to the village, called out the boys, and bade them bring their lariats. With skill the creature was lassoed and brought to the village, where he was securely tethered, and on their return the hunters saw the unhappy old man, a grizzly prisoner in the camp, taken by an old man and a few boys. Missississ was saved, and lived to meet Mr. Young, to believe his message, and to die a natural death in the faith of Christ.

Dr. Beacock, of Belleville, who has just returned from a visit to England, reports that when in London he met Mr. G. Curry, provision merchant, of 32 Borough High Street, London, S. E., who said that he had received a shipment of 187 cases of Canadian eggs, which had arrived in good condition and had given great satisfaction. In a letter since received by the Dr., Mr. Curry says, "It just struck me that in your travels you might fall across some people having an idea of shipping eggs to London; and if so I should esteem it much if you would give my address to any person with this intention." Let Canadian egg exporters take a note of this.

The workmen in the Scotch iron works threaten to strike.

## The "Calling" of Moose.

Allusion to the "calling" of moose. It is probable that but comparatively few persons have a distinct idea of how this is accomplished. In the first place, an absolutely calm night is required for calling; for if there is a breath of wind astir, the moose will surely get scent of the hunter. The night must be a moonlight one. No moose will come up in the daytime. He will answer after sunrise. The instrument wherewith the caller endeavors to imitate the cry of the cow consists of a cone-shaped tube, made out of a sheet of birch bark rolled up. This horn is about eighteen inches in length and three or four in diameter at the broadest end, the narrow end being just large enough to fit the mouth. The caller uses it like a speaking trumpet, groaning and roaring through it, imitating as well he can the cry of the cow moose. Few white men can call really well; but some Indians, by long practice, can imitate the animal with wonderful success. In calling, the smallest hoarseness, the slightest wrong vibration, the least unnatural sound will then prove fatal. On occasions the Indian will kneel on the ground, and, putting his hand to the horn close to the earth, so as to deaden the sound, will imitate with such marvellous fidelity the wailing, anxious cry of the cow, that the bull unable to resist, rushes out from the cover of the trees and exposes himself to death. Sometimes when the most accomplished caller fails to induce the suspicious animal to show himself, the passion of jealousy is appealed to. The Indian will grunt like an enraged bull, break dead branches, and slash about exactly like a moose fighting his bushes with his antlers. What the wail of the cow has failed to accomplish the idea of a rival already *en residence*, brings to pass. The bull, casting prudence to the winds, not infrequently falls a victim to the hunter's bullet through jealousy and rage. The cry of the cow is a long drawn-out melancholy sound, impossible to describe in words. The answer of the bull moose, on the contrary, is a rather short guttural grunt, and resembles at a great distance the sound made by an ax chopping wood, or that of a man pulling hard at a refractory clay pipe. The answer is heard at intervals until the animal must be modified according to the way the animal acts. Great acuteness of hearing is necessary, inasmuch as the moose may put in an appearance without answering the call at all; and the first indication of his presence is the slight noise he makes in advancing. At times he will approach with great caution; then, again, rush toward the hunter with the fiercest impetuosity. For all of these phases or moods of the moose the hunter must be prepared, otherwise even the most expert caller will fail of results. The instant the animal comes within gunshot not a moment must be lost, and the shot must be simultaneous with his appearance.

Reports since the opening of the moose season state that so far poor luck has attended the efforts of the "callers." It is yet a trifle early. It has been noted, however, that within the past two or three years the male moose is growing more and more indifferent to the call. Even the old bulls whose enforced continence would render them more susceptible to the lure, are disposed to regard with suspicion the fetching voice of the female, and now trust more to the sense of smell to satisfy themselves that a possible genuine *bonne fortune* is within their reach. Young bulls, it is thought, have become so scarce that they are no longer the seekers, but the sought-for by the cows. This will be a disadvantage to the perpetuity of the race, as in wild life the more difficult and hazardous the pursuit and the fiercer the conflict for the possession of the females, the more vigorous and enduring the offspring.

Professor Saunders, director of experimental farms, returned on Friday from an official trip through Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia, and a reporter called upon him to ask for the latest information in reference to the harvest. "I had the opportunity," said Mr. Saunders, "of inspecting a large portion of the crop in southern Manitoba having travelled by rail to Manitow and subsequently driven one hundred miles through the principal wheat districts between that point and Brandon, and also had opportunities of inspecting the crops along the line of the C.P.R., both in Manitoba and the territories. The crops in southern Manitoba had suffered somewhat from drought in the early part of the season, and were, therefore, not so heavy as they were further north and west. I should think that the crops along the railway line in southern Manitoba would not exceed an average of twenty bushels to the acre, but they were much heavier south and north of Brandon and in the Portage districts. The crops that I saw would average, in my judgment, from 25 to 30 bushels to the acre, some running heavier than that. In the neighborhood of Indian Head the wheat was heavier than at any place I visited in Manitoba, and the yield there would run from 30 to 35 bushels to the acre. Further west, as far as Moose Jaw, the crops were not quite so heavy as they were about Indian Head. At the time of my journey westward harvesting was being prosecuted vigorously everywhere working late and early, and by the time I returned last week nearly all the grain had been cut. Probably 5 per cent. had been stacked before the late rains commenced, which prevented further stacking. Although considerable rain has fallen during the past two weeks, the weather has been cool, so cool that there has been very little sprouting, which it was feared at one time might injure the crop. From advices received during the past two days from both Indian Head and Brandon regarding the weather and the condition of the crops, the outlook is very hopeful that a very large proportion of the crop will be garnered in good condition. To-day's report is that the weather is now becoming dry and fine weather prevails over the whole territory."

"What about the frost?" "As far as I have been able to ascertain," the professor replied, "the injury to the crops in central and southern Manitoba from frost, if any, has been very slight. In the North-west territories the greener wheat fields have been injured, and it is said that some frost has occurred in the northern parts of Manitoba, but that part of the province was not visited by me. There is no doubt, however, that the yield of grain will be very large, and with good weather a large part of the grain will grade well."

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## The Game Laws.

The only season in which the following game may be hunted, taken or killed is as follows:

Deer—15th October to 20th November. Moose, elk, reindeer or caribou may not be killed before October 15, 1895. The number of deer which may be killed or taken live in any one season, prior to 1895, is limited as follows: (one person, 5; two persons hunting together or from one camp or rendezvous, 8; three persons as before, 12. Partridges—1st September to 1st January.

Woodcock—15th August to 1st January. Snipe, rail and golden plover—1st September to 1st January.

Ducks of all kinds and all water-fowl—1st September to 1st January.

Geese—1st September to 1st May.

Hare—1st September to 15th March.

The above dates are inclusive.

These may be exposed for sale for fifteen days after expiration of time for killing. No eggs to be taken or destroyed at any time. No traps, nets, snares, baited lines or similar contrivances to be used. These may be destroyed by any person without liability. No contrivances described or known as batteries, snivel guns, snivel punts or night lights to be used for killing wild fowl.

Fur bearing animals may be only taken, hunted or killed as follows:

Beaver, mink, muskrat, sable, martin otter or fisher—1st November to 1st May.

Nor shall any muskrat house be cut, speared, broken or destroyed at any time. Any person may destroy such traps, snares, etc., to set, without any liability.

N. B.—No poison to be used in killing the animals named and no poisoned bait to be exposed in any locality where dogs or cattle may have access to the same.

No deer-dog to be used from the 15th November until the 15th October.

Foreigners must not hunt, take or kill deer in Ontario, except as follows: Shareholders in an incorporated company, on the grounds of each company or who obtain from the Commissioner of Crown Lands a permit at the cost of \$10, and under the restrictions above noted.

Deer may not be exported.

The penalties imposed by the Act are as follows: In case of deer, elk, moose, reindeer or caribou, not exceeding \$50 or less or eggs \$25 to \$5; fur bearing animals, \$25 to \$5; foreigners, \$20 to \$10; exceeding number of deer, \$2 to \$5.

In default of immediate payment of fine and costs the defendant may be imprisoned in the county jail for not more than three months.

The accused shall be competent and compellable to give evidence.

Convictions shall not be quashed for want of form.

The whole of the fine shall be paid to the prosecutor, unless he convicting justice has reason to believe that accuser and accused are in collusion for the purpose of benefiting the latter, in which case the justice may order the disposal of the fine as in ordinary cases.

For a fuller and more complete fishing and hunting laws of the Dominion see page 108 and 181 of the Chas. Stark Company's (17d, 322 page illustrated catalogue, price 25 cts. Free to intending purchasers.

## Rev. Dr. Blaikie on Canada.

Rev. Dr. Blaikie, writing to the *Presbyterian Review* of his recent visit to Canada, says that he has been trying to correct the misapprehension of his countrymen respecting our glorious country, the extent of whose territory they had never rightly conceived until told that the Maritime Provinces were larger than the United Kingdom, that Quebec was equal to Spain, Ontario to France, Manitoba to Holland, and British Columbia to Austria, and that if the North-West Territories were not quite equal to Russia they were capable of maintaining as large a population. This is no new story, though it must be confessed it is somewhat annoying to find these people, whom we regard as being so greatly interested in us, entertaining such erroneous views concerning us and our country. And the worst of it is that even the educated are not clear in the matter—the persons of whom Dr. Blaikie speaks being the members of the Assembly of the Free Church of Scotland. Passing on, Dr. Blaikie says "one other piece of information made a conspicuous impression—that in Ontario all public-houses and liquor shops are closed from seven o'clock on Saturday night to six o'clock on Monday morning." Then to illustrate the advantage of such closing, he cites the testimony of a Toronto labor employer "that before the early shutting he used to have many calls and complaints from the wives of his workmen that their husbands were wasting their earnings in the public-house on Saturday nights: since the early closing he had not had one." Others besides Dr. Blaikie have been impressed with the superiority of our License Law which is generally conceded to be equal to if not superior to any measure of the kind in the world.

The Sabbath Chime.

Come, my soul, thou must be waking.  
Now is breaking  
O'er the earth another day;  
Come, to Him who made this splendor  
See thou render  
All thy feeble strength can pay.

Gladly hail the sun returning;  
Ready burning  
Be the increase of thy powers;  
For thy night is safely ended;  
God hath tended  
With His care thy helpless hours.

Pray that He may prosper ever  
Each endeavor  
When thine arm is good and true;  
But that He may ever thwart thee,  
And convert thee,  
When thou evil wouldst pursue.

Think that He thy ways beholdeth,  
He unforgetful  
Every fault that lurks within;  
He the hidden shame glossed over  
Can discover,  
And discern each deed of sin.

If money could be borrowed as easily as trouble the world would be full of round-shouldered people.

Some people have an idea that about all religion is for is to help them to have a good time and be respectable.

The greatest calamity that can happen to a man is to have power to follow the promptings of his own mind about everything.

## PERSONALS.

David Dudley Field is going to be presented to Queen Victoria. He has always declined heretofore.

Joseph Pulitzer, of the New York World, who has become totally blind, has for a private secretary a young Englishman named Ponsonly, who is a nephew of Lord Ponsonly.

The Empress of Austria has started in a steam-yacht on a cruise which is to include the Scottish coast and some of the ports of France, Spain, Africa, and Majorca. She travels under an assumed name.

Capt. W. D. Andrews, of Toronto has rescued during his lifetime sixty-nine people from drowning. He will be recommended by the Duke of Connaught as a fit recipient of the Albert medal, the highest honor given in England for saving life.

Lord Tennyson is hale and hearty at eighty years and says he expects to write at least one more poem before he stops. He has nominated Lord Lytton as his successor as Poet Laureate, but the Queen, the Prince of Wales, and Lord Salisbury each has a different candidate in view, it is said.

Christina, Queen Regent of Spain, is a great advocate of tobacco. She consumes a large quantity of Egyptian cigarettes, and there is nothing that her little "Bubi," King Alfonso XIII., enjoys more than when his mother permits him to strike a match and apply the flame to the end of her cigarette.

Princess Victoria of Prussia, daughter of the late Emperor Frederick, and grand daughter of Queen Victoria, is about to marry a German Prince, and will have a dowry of ten million marks. Her annual allowance will be seventy-five thousand marks, besides such gratuities as Emperor William may bestow on her.

Mr. John Livingstone, of Listowell, brother of Dr. Livingstone, who has been in Scotland for some week past, is now in his 79th year. He has been in Canada fifty years, during which he has made seven visits to his native land. He is now retired from business. He bears a strong resemblance to his illustrious brother, and is distinguished by his quiet thoughtfulness and retiring disposition. Mr. Livingstone is sojourning at Wemyss Bay, and sails for Canada on Friday.—*Christian Scotland Leader*.

Frederick John Cridland, who has been in the British civil service for the past thirty-five years, holding various positions in this and other countries, has recently resigned the post of Consul at Charleston, South Carolina. During the war he was Consul at Richmond, Virginia, and for twenty years held a similar office at Mobile, Alabama. He held a subordinate position under G.P.R. James, the novelist, who was the British representative at Norfolk, Virginia, during the yellow-fever outbreak in 1858, and distinguished himself by his intrepid work among the sick.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes recently observed his eighty-first birthday among his books and flowers at his summer home in Beverly Farms. A number of visitors called upon him and a variety of gifts arrived by mail or messenger. Like other people of literary eminence, Dr. Holmes is pestered by autograph hunters and with requests to have manuscripts examined and passed upon. With the latter he rarely complies, although he generously writes the desired autographs. His eyesight is failing him so that he has to employ an amanuensis to read and answer the most of his letters.

An Epidemic of Railway Disasters.

The person of large sympathies who is so constituted as to "feel a brother's care" will find frequent opportunity for their exercise in these days, even if he should confine his attention to the doings of the railway world. A perfect epidemic of railroad disasters seems to have visited the United States. Scarcely a day passes that does not witness one or more accidents in which precious lives are lost. No doubt these multiplying accidents are due to the attempt to carry on a first-class railway service on a third-class track. While our neighbors have been improving their service and adding to the number of trains which daily pass over their lines; they have not taken care to make corresponding improvements in their roads. On this point the *Montreal Witness* properly remarks, "that until American railway men wake up to the fact that high speed cannot be attained upon a track that is not first-class in every respect, that the business of a trunk line cannot be carried on over one line of rails, that the block system is not a fad, and that the education of train men is as necessary as that of general managers, epidemics will be frequent."

A movement has been set on foot in certain districts of England which, if followed in this country, would probably be productive of great benefit to horses and horse owners. Last year a lecture on the principles of horse shoeing was delivered at Faversham, followed a week later by a shoeing competition. In this district, which comprises seventeen parishes, all within the area of the Faversham Agricultural Society, there are twenty-five forges. Last month about one hundred persons, including forty men from these forges, readily assembled to hear a lecture from a professor of the Army Veterinary School, Aldershot. After an address the lecturer proceeded to give a most interesting exposition, illustrated by models and specimens, of the elementary principles of true and sound farriery. The professor kept the attention of his audience riveted for upward of an hour while he enlarged upon the serious injury done to the horse by the common malpractice of paring the sole, cutting the frogs and bars, "opening the heels," rasping the wall, etc., and pointed out step by step what should be the procedure in shoeing the horse. There can, however, be no question of the value of such instruction, and I am satisfied that no more useful way could be devised for bringing about a much needed reform in horse shoeing.