NEWS OF THE WEEk.

A fall of snow has brightened the prospect for the wheat crop in Washington State.

The past week has seen a return of severe frosts and snow in Italy, causing much privation.

Political feeling in paris over the Empress Frederick's visit is getting up to a dangerous point.

Mrs. Hugh Lee, of Orillia, was committed for trial yesterday on a charge of retaining money found on the street.

The Senate of McGill University, Montreal, has decided to appoint professors on electrical engineering and mining engineering.

By a premature blast at Grenadier Island, Mr. Farquharson, of Kingston, was terribly burned about the abdomen. It is thought he cannot live.

There have been many washouts on the Kingston & Pembroke and Kingston & Tweed Railways, and trains have been somewhat delayed for the past two days.

Charles Webster, the New York acto who shot Robert McNeil, and whose conviction of manslaughter was reversed by the Court of Appeals, has been admitted to $5,000 bail.

The body of Manager Swift was taken from the Spring Hill mines yesterday afternoon. This is the last body, making the number of victims 123, leaving 56 widows and 163 orphans.

John Stewart, a resident of Weston, was arrested at Whitby yesterday on a warrant charging him with having obtained by fraud a large quantity of oil from the Harris Oil Company, of Toronto.

President Harrison yesterday nominated Henry H Hard, of New York State, as Consul at Clinton, Ont., A. E. Neill, of Maine, at St. Stephen's, N. B., and W. S. Stanley, of Wisconsin, at Picton, N. S.

The National Line steamer France came in to New York yesterday from Liverpool after one of the roughest passages ever experienced. The steamship left the Mersey on the 7th inst. in the teeth of a gale blowing 50 miles an hour.

Two warships were launched by the Queen yesterday at Portsmouth. It is stated that before the ceremony a very angry exchange of words took place between Her Majesty and the Prince of Wales over some point of etiquette.

The verdict in the worsted factory boiler explosion is as follows: "That the said Arthur Tweddell was killed by the explosion of the centre boiler of the Quebec Worsted Company (Limited), the said explosion being due to an over-pressure of steam in the said boiler caused by the stop valve being closed.

The jury who were empannelled to enquire into the death of Jane Harding, of Toronto, sat until 3 o'clock yesterday morning, when they returned this verdict: "That on Feb. 14th Christopher McGrain did feloniously, with malice aforethought, kill and murder the deceased Jane Harding." There were thirteen jurors, and one refused to sign the verdict. The prisoner McGrain was formally committed for trial, bail being refused.

Wm. Harris, a milkman, residing on Elm grove, had a miraculous escape from being killed last evening. He was driving n a covered rig over the Dunn avenue crossing, Toronto, when the engine attached to the suburban train struck the waggon, reducing it to kindling wood. Harris was thrown a distance of twenty feet, and was insensible when picked up, but he shortly afterwards recovered, when it was found that he had not been seriously injured, although he was badly bruised about the body.

M. Fortune du Boisgobey, the French novelist, is dead.

There are very heavy rain storms on the Pacific Coast, causing floods which are interrupting railway traffic and doing much damage to property in California and Mexico.

Intimates of Mr. Parnell say worry is killing him. His formerly ghastly aspect and ill-health have returned. He speaks hurriedly, sometimes being confused and at a loss for a word.

Miss Gertrude Hickox, a prominent young society lady of Milwaukee, drowned herself in the lake some time Wednesday. Her body was found Thursday morning. Disappointment in love was the cause of the deed.

A number of explorers who have been prospecting along the salt deposits surrounding Lake Winnipeg oasis have returned to the machinery. They propose going out again immediately. They report the wells abundant in this country.

The Cigarmakers' Union of Chicago have decided to demand an advance of $1 per 1,000 in the price of making cigars after May 1st. Many of the manufacturers say they will not pay the advance, and a strike at the time mentioned is thought probable.

The U. S. Secretary of Agriculture, with the approval of the acting Secretary of the Treasury, has designated the sub-ports of Morristown, N. Y., and Island Pond, Vt., as quarantine stations for the inspection of meat, cattle, etc., which may be imported from Canada.

The McCarthyites are confident of success after the campaign has been fairly opened. The Parnellites maintain that even if they secure only 30 members of the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone will be compelled to buy their support before carrying Home Rule.

The Montreal Finance Committee yesterday afternoon granted $5,000 towards the sufferers by the Springhill mines disaster. The sum of $6,000 has been raised from outside sources, making the handsome total of $11,000 which will probably be increased. The first instalment was to-day wired to the committee.

Thursday evening, Frank Rafus, a Pine Bluff, Ark., negro, went home drunk and raised a row. He made several attempts to fire a pistol at his wife and daughter, when the latter picked up an axe and chopped one of his arms, and dealt him a terrific blow in the breast. Rafus left the house, and his dead body was found in the woods yesterday.

Yesterday afternoon a very painful accident happened to Brakeman Bret at the Grand Trunk station at Cobourg. While trying to draw a pin out of a coupling he slipped on the ice, and two cars ran over him, the second car throwing him into a cattle guard. One of his arms was cut off and one leg was broken in two places. He also sustained internal injuries. His recovery is doubtful.

In the U. S. Senate, Mr. Sherman stated that he was authorized by the Committee on Foreign Relations to state that in view of the state of public business, particularly the Appropriation Bills, and also in view of the fact that the bill could not be acted upon in the House at the present session, the Nicaragua Canal Bill would not be pressed any further this time, and might take its place on the calendar.

The New York Board of Electrical Control has adopted resolutions requiring that all overhead wires within the territory bounded by 3rd and 8th avenues, 8th and 59th streets, be removed to the subways before the first of June next, also that the Consolidated Subway Cos. proceeds with the construction at once of all subways required in those streets which are to be repaired, and lastly that the companies having wires strung over house tops place them in the subways within 30 days.

Squires Peters and Leys, of London, on Saturday dismissed the case of Valentine and Hugh Neigh, of Avon, charged with cruelty to animals in the dehorning of a number of cattle.

Prince Jerome Napoleon is lying in Rome at the point of death.

Arrangements have been perfected for building a $1,000,000 cotton mill at Huntsville, Ala.

Inspector Byrnes, of the New York detective force, has declined the title offered him by the King of Italy.

Newmarket is rejoicing over the possession of an artesian well which discharges 30,000 gallons of water per day.

The Methodist Church at Welfleet, Mass., was struck by lightning and totally destroyed on Saturday night.

The Very Rev. Patrick A. Stanton, D.D., O. S. A., died in Philadelphia Saturday, aged 65, and in the 43rd year of his priesthood.

Mr. George Kynoch, M. P. for Aston Manor, is dead. He was a Conservative, and a strong opponent of Home Rule for Ireland.

Blizzards and the recent cold weather have produced intense suffering in Kansas, and it is reported many children have perished.

Dr. Armand Jeannoutot, of Paris, claims he has discovered a means of curing consumption even when the patient is far gone in the third stage.

It is expected that the Ashmead-Bartlett scandal will be settled out of court by a separation of husband and wife without the formality of a divorce.

Two boys in Louisiana, Mo., aged 12 and 14, a few nights ago placed a loaded gun at the head of their sleeping 16 year-old brother and blew out his brains.

Robert Fletcher, a farmer living near Ivy Post-office, fell off a load of hay on Saturday, striking on his head, receiving injuries from which he died in a few hours.

At the Albert docks, London, on Friday evening strikers on the one side and the officers and crew of the steamer Scotland, with a number of non-union men, on the other had a lively battle.

Mr. Henry L. Bryan, who was private secretary to Mr. Bayard while he was in the Senate and at the head of the Department of State, has been appointed secretary of the new Bureau of the American Republics.

Senator Sherman writes that Congress will not at present take any action with regard to commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States, as such action might be regarded as an attempt to interfere with the pending Canadian elections.

A special from Yuma, Arizona, says that in that town over 250 houses are in ruins from the flood and 1,400 people are homeless, and not a single business house remains standing, and it is feared that hundreds of lives have been lost in the Gela Valley.

The relations between France and Germany arising out of the visit to Paris of ex-Empress Frederick are very strained. As a reprisal for what is regarded as an insult, Emperor William has ordered the passport system of Alsace-Lorraine to be increased in severity.

The largest pulp mill of the Remington Paper Company, about two miles below Watertown, N. Y., was almost wholly destroyed late Saturday night by the high water, causing damages requiring about $50,000 to repair, and killing John Murphy, an employee, aged 68.

E. A. Dunham, Collector of Customs, St. Thomas, died on Friday evening at his residence, Talbot street, after a short illness. Deceased was in his 77th year, and was born in Napanee July 23rd, 1814. He was the son of Rev. Darius Dunham, the first ordained minister in Canada.

Mr. George Hearst, U. S. Senator from California, died at Washington on Saturday night. Senator Hearst was a native of Missouri, and went to California in 1850. He amassed great wealth by gold mining, his mines and mills at the time of his death giving employment to 2,000 men.

About 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a young man named Frank Ryall, son of Mr. Thos. Ryall, of Paris, was found dead in his father's barn. It appears he went to the stable to harness the horse, and was stricken with heart disease, and died instantly. He was in good health at noon, and was never known to complain.

Chas. W. Eastly, a compositor, aged 30, committed suicide Sunday in Harper's undertaking establishment, Brooklyn, by shooting himself in the left breast. He died soon after reaching the hospital. Eastly last Tuesday sent a letter to the local press, announcing his intention of ending his earthly career because he had committed the unpardonable sin.

There was great excitement at Monte Carlo on Saturday, caused by the wonderful luck of a London visitor who, playing at *Trente et quarante*, won the maximum stakes fourteen times in succession, the whole winnings amounting to £7,000. The Englishman's stroke of fortune temporarily broke the bank, and the croupiers, amid cheering, had to seek the cashier for a fresh supply of funds.

Frank Watson, an Alabama farmer, and Dick Sibley, constable of Kemper county, were matching dollars Saturday, when a dispute arose, and Watson called Sibley a liar. Sibley struck him in the face, and Watson shot Sibley. The wounds proved fatal. As Sibley lay on the ground he called Watson and said: "It was a cowardly act, Frank, but I forgive you." Watson escaped. Whiskey caused the quarrel.

Despite Prince Bismarck's refusal to stand as a candidate for the Reichstag for the Nineteenth district of Hanover, Herr Schoof, a prominent National Liberal member of the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, asks the electors to return Prince Bismarck, declaring that he will not refuse to serve now that there is a prospect of a crisis in Germany's foreign affairs. It is stated Herr Schoof has prompted the Friedrichsruhe district committee to arrange for the election of Prince Bismarck.

How to Keep Warm and Avoid Colds.

Some people may not know that when exposed to severe cold a feeling of warmth is really created by repeatedly filling the lungs in this manner: Throw the shoulders well back, and hold the head well up. Inflate the lungs slowly, the air entering entirely through the nose. When the lungs are completely filled, hold the breath for ten seconds or longer, and then expire it quickly through the mouth.

After repeating this exercise when one is "chilly," a feeling of warmth will be felt over the entire body, and even to the feet and hands. It is important for all to practise this exercise many times each day, and especially when in the open air. If the habit ever becomes universal, then consumption and many other diseases will rarely, if ever be heard of.

Not only while practising the "breathing exercise" must the clothing be loose over the chest, but beginners will do well to remember, in having their clothing fitted, to allow for the permanent expansion of the chest of one, two and even three inches, which will eventually follow.

One might with propriety say that too many people choke or stifle the skin by an excess of clothing, and, as a consequence, take cold easily. Some impurities are thrown out of the system by the skin, as others are by the lungs, the bowels and the kidneys.

It is absolutely essential to health that the emanations from the skin pass easily through the clothing. This—which is called "transpiration"—may be interfered with by an excess of clothing, or by clothing of a verp close texture. All who wear India-rubber coats know how uncomfortable they cause them to feel after they have been on a short time.

Ordinary clothing will not, of course, prevent transpiration, but an excess will interfere with it; and where too much clothing is worn the same soon becomes foul, unless the outside air can freely mingle with the gases from the body and so dilute them.

Some wear the thickest and heaviest undervests which they can buy, and such people are very generally the victims of frequent colds.

Following the rule of tight clothing they would be much safer from the dangers of exposure were they to wear two light undervests instead of one very thick and heavy.—*Selected.*

Monsters for the Grand Trunk.

Four of the largest locomotives ever built in the world are nearing completion at the Baldwin locomotive works in Philadelphia. They are being built for the Grand Trunk and will be used in the St. Clair tunnel, which runs under the bed of the St. Clair river between Port Huron, Michigan, and Sarnia, Ont. The engines are intended to run in an iron tube tunnel twenty feet in diameter and are peculiarly constructed. There are five pairs of fifty-inch driving wheels on each. The water tanks are on each side of the boilers, and the cab is in the centre of the boiler, extending out over the two tanks. The locomotive is thus constructed to allow it to run backward and forward with equal facility. The cylinders are 22 x 28 inches, and the boiler seventy-four inches in diameter, with a capacity to carry 160 pounds of steam pressure. An idea of the enormous size of the monster engines may be formed from the weight. Each one with the water tanks filled and the starting supply of coal on board weighs 200,000 pounds, the average weight in running order, with tanks about half-filled, being 180,000 pounds. The rails on which they will run will weigh 100 pounds per yard. The length of the tunnel track which they are built to run over is only about four miles. They are designed to pull trains up the steep approaches to the tunnel. It requires about three ordinary locomotives for this service for each train. A satisfactory trial of one of the engines has been made. The other three will be finished in about ten days.

Is Beauty a Blessing?

Of the beautiful women I have known, but few have attained superiority of any kind, says Anna Katharine Green in "The Ladies Home Journal." So much is expected of the woman accustomed to admiration, that she plays and plasters with her fate till the crooked stick is all that is left her. This we see exemplified again and again. While the earnest, lofty, sweet-smiling woman of the pale hair and doubtful line of nose, has, perhaps, one true lover whose worth she has time to recognize, an acknowledged beauty will find herself surrounded by a crowd of showy egotists whose admiration so dazes and bewilders her that she is sometimes tempted to bestow herself upon the most inportunate one in order to end the unseemingly struggle. Then the incentive to education, and to the cultivation of one's especial power is lacking. Forgetting that the triumphs which have made a holiday of youth must lessen after years, many a fair one neglects that training of mind which gives to her who is poor in all else, an endless storehouse of wealth from which she can hope to produce treasures for her own delectation and that of those about her, long after the fitful bloom upon her handsome sister's cheek has faded with the roses of departed summer.

"To cut our grain in California," says Senator Stanford, "we are using a machine which reaps a swath 42 feet wide, thrashes the grain as it goes along, puts it in bags, which men stitch up and drop in the field, and the same machine rakes the straw in and burns it for fuel upon that reaper."

BY TUNNEL AND VIADUCT.

A Proposed Scheme for Rapid Transit in New York.

(L. E. Chittenden, in Harper's Weekly.)

The time has come when the city of New York should thoroughly consider whether it is wise to temporize any longer with inadequate systems which the city has outgrown. Is it not wise, before consenting to any further surrender of the streets to railroad uses, to devise a system which will prove adequate over a purchased right of way, and then ascertain whether it cannot be constructed? If there are those who honestly believe such a system is practicable, it is difficult to see why they should not have the opportunity to give to the city the best railroad that money will build?

A railroad over private property requires a piece of land varying in width between fifty and sixty feet as long as the route. When paid for, this land is the property of the corporation, and may be used for all lawful purposes in addition to railroad uses. The cost of such a right of way from Park Place up the west side to the crossing of Spuyten Duyvel Creek has been ascertained by competent experts by the valuation of every lot taken and every lot injured. With the ground required for stations, this cost will fall below thirty-five million dollars. The exact amount is not here very material. When once acquired, the cost of building and maintaining a railroad upon it will be no more than that of building a similar railroad in the streets at the public expense for the right of way.

Upon such a right of way may be constructed a tunnel to carry a double-track railroad to be used for passengers during the construction of the viaduct, and afterward as a freight road. Occupying one-half of the tunnel may be built a subway capacious enough to hold all the gas, steam and water pipes, pneumatic tubes, electrical and other conductors required for the next fifty years. Every lineal foot of every conductor will be accessible at all times without any disturbance of a street surface.

Above ground connected arches of masonry will carry the four tracks of a viaduct railroad—two exterior tracks for local passengers on the level of the fifth story of ordinary buildings, two others for express trains on a level twelve feet higher, so as to separate the two classes of passengers, who will be carried from the streets to the different levels by steam elevators. These arches will be so incorporated into the walls of buildings that every square foot of the land from the basement to the fifth story inclusive may be rented for the same purposes as the adjacent property. There will be short spaces where the topography may require short sections of the road to be at a lower level, or even underground, but the whole road below 135th street will be of the general character described. The outline of the plan would then be a viaduct railway of four tracks of the highest capacity, with the entire real estate saved and realized for rental, crossing the streets without interference with their use, an underground freight railroad and a subway combined.

Now suppose it to be demonstrable that the subway, the freight road, and the rental of the buildings, after making all proper deductions, will earn a net income exceeding 6 per cent. on the entire cost of the right of way, of buildings, arches and structure up to the bed upon which the four passenger tracks are carried, without including the fare of a single passenger, would there be any doubt that such an enterprise would pay, or that the capital could be had for its construction? There could be no reasonable doubt that the income from passengers would provide a very large revenue on the remaining cost of construction and equipment, which has already been ascertained within a possible error of not exceeding 5 per cent. That such a structure would be an ideal rapid transit railroad must be the unanimous conclusion of all disinterested persons.

It is to be expected, and they should not be criticized for it either, that the owners of the elevated railroads will prevent as long as they can any system of rapid transit in this city except such as they can provide. They will contend that their rapid transit is good enough, that a project of a viaduct railroad is chimerical, that its cost puts it out of the question, and that the capital cannot be had for its construction. In saying this they will merely exercise the right of any owner defending, as he thinks, his own property. Nor is it to be denied that their opposition will be very powerful, and for some time possibly controlling, at all events so far as American capital is concerned.

YOUR NAME BY MAGIC.

A Simple Device that Will Reveal Any Number of Secrets.

By use of the table given below you can ascertain the name of any person or place, providing the rules below the letter diagram are strictly observed, says the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat.*

A	B	D	H	P
C	C	E	I	Q
E	F	F	J	R
G	G	G	K	S
I	J	L	L	T
K	K	M	M	U
M	R	N	N	V
O	O	O	O	W
Q	R	T	X	X
S	S	U	Z	Y
U	V	V	Y	Z
W	W	W		
Y	Z			

Have the person whose name you wish to know inform you in which of the upright columns the first letter of the name is contained. If it is found in but one column it is the top letter; if it occurs in more than one column it is found by adding the alphabetical numbers of the top letters of the columns in which it is to be found, the sum being the number of letters sought.

By taking one letter at a time in the way outline above, the whole word or name may be plainly spelled out.

Take the word Jane, for example. J is found in two columns beginning with B and H, which are the second and eighth letters down the alphabet; their sum is ten, and the tenth letter down the alphabet is J, the letter sought. The next letter, A, appears in but one column, the first where it stands at the head. N is in the column headed B, D, and H, which are the second, fourth and eighth letters of the alphabet; added they give the fourteenth, or N, and so on.

The Manitoba Legislature opened yesterday, and adjourned until March 10th.

THE KING'S DAUGHTERS.

Remarkable Growth of the Order Throughout Canada and the States.

(Mary Lowe Dickinson in Harper's Bazar.)

At the end of the first year the Order of King's Daughters numbered about twenty thousand members, and from this time its growth became phenomenal. The correspondence increased until both the secretary and treasurer counted their letters by scores and sometimes by hundreds a day. The public press seized with such avidity every item concerning its work, printing much that was so entirely due to rumor and imagination, as forced the order to prepare a few newspaper articles, indicating its real character and scope. But even this was most sparingly and reluctantly done. Some of the originators of the order, fearing that in so rapid a growth there might be failure to comprehend and carry out its true principles, resolved on no account to invite anybody to become a member, but to leave the comers to follow the call of God's spirit and the inward promptings of their own hearts. Everything was done to restrain and nothing to encourage that growth, and yet that growth increased with amazing rapidity.

Near the beginning of its second year it formulated a constitution, stating as its objects "the development of spiritual life in its members, and the stimulation of Christian activities in the world." It was from the beginning, as its name and motto indicates, a Christian, but never a denominational or sectarian, Sisterhood. It welcomed all who were willing to work for humanity in the name and for the sake of Christ. Its constitution provided for State and county secretaries, appointed now in about thirty States and in the Provinces of Canada, and so many members fixed upon the same line of work that it was necessary to inaugurate various departments and appoint standing committees on home and foreign missions, on education, on city evangelization, on charity organization, on work for working women, on work among men and boys, work among the Indians, etc. This list did not mean that no others could be included, but these committees were provided because circles among our members in different States were interested in every one of these lines of work. But neither State secretaries, county secretaries, nor heads of committees altared the essential element of freedom as to the choice of work, or took authoritative charge of the work in any department or any locality; they simply made a medium of communication between the Central Council and the circles, and gathered up the information as to what was being done each in her own State or department, still leaving each circle and each individual its right to choose its own field of labor.

By the beginning of the second year the correspondence grew to be so enormous, and the clamor on the part of members at a distance so great, that it became necessary for the society to have some medium of communication among its members. To this end the little magazine called the "Silver Cross" was established, and in its pages the work of the order lies open to the world.

The members of the order have not appealed to women alone. Hardly were they established before men and boys began to seek admission, and the Order of the King's Sons, while in numbers not as large as that of the Daughters, is constantly increasing, and is showing evidence of noble work along very many and helpful lines. The Rescue Mission work and the work done by the Commercial Travellers' Circles alone show the power of such organizations on the part of men.

GIVE OTHER PEOPLE A CHANCE.

The Long-Haired Fiend Who Visits the Barber on Saturday.

The man who goes to the barber shop on Saturday, particularly on Saturday night, for a "hair-cut," makes many enemies, and eventually loses all his friends. He is the subject of much severe rebuke while he occupies the tonsorial artist's chair, and if he only knew of the silent maledictions hurled upon him he would, no matter how courageous a man he might be, turn pale with terror for his personal safety Saturday is the barber's busiest day, but there are men who make a practice of dropping in on that day, and that day only, to get their hair trimmed. They may be daily visitors to the shop to have their faces shaved, but they never mention their hair till Saturday. There is no excuse for this practice, but the guilty ones persist in it apparently unconscious of the annoyance and inconvenience to which they often put scores of people. They cannot get the same satisfaction from the barber on Saturday, especially on Saturday night, that they would receive on any other day of the week, on account of the constant rush upon the operator; but they do not appear to realize this fact, and so long as they do not grumble, of course the artist will not enter a protest.

There ought to be a rule in all well-regulated barber shops not to do any hair-cutting on Saturday, or at least on Saturday night, and it is to be sincerely hoped that some of the local barbers will initiate the reform and placard a notice to such effect.

Kissed Another Man.

A novel sentence has been pronounced by a Justice at Huntingdon, in this State. A wife had kissed "another man"; her husband had chastised her with corporal punishment, and Justice Kelly, supplying the third act in a drama unhappily played with too much frequency in all our Courts, gave a verdict "that the wife retire to her usual place of abode, and lock the doors so that no strangers can be admitted for a period of six days: that the husband for the same length of time board with his next-door neighbor and sleep in a barn, and that each party pay half the costs and stand committed until the sentence is complied with." Of the efficacy of such an original judgment there cannot be much doubt although a question might be raised on the constitutional ground of its being cruel and unusual punishment—at least for the next-door neighbor. The usual punishment for wife-beating, however, is so clearly inadequate that, in the absence of a whipping-post, the result of the new departure in dealing with this despicable crime deserves careful watching.—*Philadelphia Record.*