

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

The Masonic grand lodge will meet in Toronto next year.

Mrs. Scott, mother of Hon. R. W. Scott, died at Prescott on Tuesday.

Crops in the Boissevain district, Manitoba, were damaged by a hailstorm.

Settlers in the MacLeod district have commenced an anti-Mormon campaign.

Toronto's death rate during June was only ten per thousand, while Montreal's was 31.6.

The Canadian Pacific is about to issue new stock in connection with its Pacific steamship project.

Adam Brown, M. P., has been commissioned to represent Canada at the Jamaica exhibition.

Electric light will be shortly introduced into the Kingston penitentiary, as the plant is now ready.

An agitation has been started in the three Rivers district of Quebec for an experimental farm in that neighborhood.

The Bell organ and piano business of Guelph has been sold to an English syndicate. The price is said to be \$750,000.

It is reported from Winnipeg that S. L. Bedson is about to retire from the wardenship of the Manitoba penitentiary.

It is stated that there are a thousand men out of employment in Ottawa owing to the dull condition of the lumber trade.

Mr. Noe A. Langevin, brother of Sir Hector Langevin and of the bishop of Rimouski, died at Rimouski on Monday.

A man named Frank Spencer was hanged at Kamloops, B. C., Monday morning for the murder of Peter Foster in May, 1887.

Mr. J. J. Robertson, of Vankleek Hill, Ont., died on the 8th inst., leaving a bequest of ten thousand dollars to Manitoba College.

Two thousand five hundred and fifty-one ounces of gold, valued at \$48,500, were crushed from 2,210 tons of Nova Scotia quartz last month.

It is learned from Hudson's Bay that owing to the severity of the winter fishing is greatly delayed, and that the take of furs is smaller than usual.

Mr. A. F. Gault has returned from London to Montreal, having failed in arranging for the transfer of the Canadian cotton mills to an English syndicate.

Mr. J. Ross Robertson, of Toronto, has been elected grand master of Freemasons for Canada, and Hon. J. M. Gibson, of Hamilton, deputy grand master.

Michael Enright, a young carman, while practising in Toronto Bay on Monday evening in a single shell for the Lachine regatta, was drowned.

Bremner, whose furs were looted during the North-West rebellion, is pressing his claims. If General Middleton refuses to settle a civil suit will be instituted.

A Toronto woman who is obliged to earn her own living away from home put one of her boys in an industrial home and chained the other by the neck in her woodshed.

As a result of the Dominion Act requiring allspurious liquors manufactured in Canada to remain two years in bond unsold, there are at present eleven million gallons in bond.

Two thieves on Monday, by an ingenious but somewhat time-worn game, took from the Union Bank savings department in Quebec City a box containing \$5,000 in debentures and \$150 in cash.

The Chamber of Commerce of St. John's has refused to present Vice-Admiral Watson with an address—this departure from custom marking the Newfoundlanders' displeasure with the mother country.

It is stated that one of the objects of Minister Dewdney's trip to the North-West is to make arrangements for the abolition of the Winnipeg Land office, and the transaction of all land business at Ottawa.

A controlling interest in the Vermillion mine, in the township of Dewson, Ont., has been bought by the Canadian Copper Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, and the mine will now be worked on an extensive scale.

Messrs. Hiram Walker & Sons, of Walkerville, are applying for articles of incorporation as a joint stock company. The capital stock is \$5,000,000, and all the various industries of their concern are included.

Maxime Millet, of St. Norbert, N. B., while sitting by his chimney talking with a friend, was struck dead by lightning, and his friend was stunned. No rain fell, and the fatal flash was the only one during the day.

The number of deaths from contagious diseases in Montreal for the past six months of the present year is 428, compared with 1,047 in 1889. There was a marked decrease in mortality from measles, the death rate having fallen from 44 to 20.

On Thursday morning a fire broke out in a Quebec bar-room, and the entire house was burned, together with Mr. and Mrs. Miranda and their three children, who lived upstairs. Delamere, who owned the bar-room, his wife, and Gaudier, the bartender, have been arrested on suspicion of incendiarism. At the inquest a boy testified that Delamere offered him ten dollars to fire the building.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Henry M. Stanley has recovered from his illness.

Cardinal Newman is so weak that he cannot walk.

The London Chronicle eulogises Gen. Middleton.

Lydia Becker, leader of the woman's suffrage movement in England, is dead.

The Mersey dock board in Liverpool will expend £500,000 in deepening and improving the docks.

Sir Alfred Slade, chief of the British inland Revenue Department, died in London on Saturday.

Lord Randolph Churchill, while acknowledging his love for horse racing, says he loves politics more.

The dock labourers of Newcastle refuse to unload Danish vessels because the dock labourers of Copenhagen have gone on strike.

W. S. Caine, who was defeated in the contest in Barrow-in-Furness, says he will run as a Liberal in East Bradford.

Thunderstorms and torrential rains in the southern and midland counties of England have had a destructive effect upon the crops.

Lord Rosebery has finally resigned the chairmanship of the London county council.

It is expected Sir John Lubbock will succeed him.

Leading Liverpool importers of provisions held a meeting to consider the fraudulent practice of palming off United States cheese as Canadian.

The Parnell-O'Shea case has been again postponed, and it is now generally believed the matter will never come up in court, but will be adjusted privately.

The London Times says the United States Government displays the dignity and good sense to be expected of it by reverting to its Behring Sea policy of 1888.

The Canadian Pacific Company issued in London on Monday £1,000,000 sterling four per cent. debentures, of which £720,000 is intended to be applied to the Pacific steamship service.

A tablet in memory of Mr. Davey, an Australian statesman, was unveiled last week in St. Paul's Cathedral by Lord Rosebery, who thought that this honour to a colonist was a milestone in the path of the federation of the Empire.

Mr. Staveley Hill, M. P., sent from England to look into the Behring's sea trouble, who is at present in Winnipeg, says that the difficulties will be settled by arbitration, but that England will take a firm stand to see that Canadian rights are maintained.

UNITED STATES.

There was frost in Maryland on Monday. The damage to crops in New England by drought is past recovery.

Engene Schuyler, United States consul at Cairo, Egypt, died there last week.

Dan Coughlin, one of the Cronin prisoners, is said to be fretting himself to death at Joliet.

The intense heat along [with] drought in Kansas is reported to have well-nigh ruined the corn crops.

Dr. Christian F. Peters, the astronomer, was found dead in his bed at Clinton, N. Y., Saturday morning.

The latest from Chicago makes that city's population 1,101,263. This puts Chicago ahead of Philadelphia.

An American girl studying in Berlin committed suicide on Tuesday. Her mind was affected by over-study.

J. W. Watson, a well-known literary man, author of "Beautiful Snow," died in New York on Saturday, aged 68.

Chicago citizens propose to memorialize the legislature to enact that the World's Fair shall not be open on Sundays.

The present population of New York is 1,513,501, which is an increase of about 25.4 per cent. during the last decade.

A despatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, states that the first rain for 25 days, during which the heat was excessive, fell on Tuesday.

The hay crop in New England is placed at 16 per cent. above the average in amount and 30 per cent. above the average in feeding value.

A Jamestown, North Dakota, correspondent says the elevator men in Dakota will refuse to store wheat this season, which means ruin to the farmers.

Thirty-one bodies of victims of the Sea Wing disaster in Minnesota were recovered yesterday, making 100 in all. About a dozen more are thought to be in the water.

A St. Paul, Minn., despatch says an expedition headed by four agents will start for the border line on August 1 to put a stop to the operations of Canadian lumber thieves.

At Goreville, Ill., the other night a boy of 16 stole into his father's house, and on being spoken to fired and killed his father and mother. He said he was tired of waiting for the old folks' property.

The Western Union telegraph office in New York city was damaged last week by fire to the extent of \$500,000. The whole telegraphic service was demoralized, and the absence of market reports badly interfered with business.

A despatch from Akron, Ohio, says: A young Englishman, Arthur Pickard, confined in the county jail at Ravenna to await sentence for burglary, has received official notice that he has fallen heir to an estate in Lancashire worth \$60,000.

A despatch has been received in New York stating that a French vessel found violating the Newfoundland Bait Act has been fired upon by an Island cruiser, and that, fearing trouble, the British flagship, the Bellerophon, and two other men-of-war, have hurriedly left Halifax.

Mrs. Peterson died a few days ago at Springfield, No., of dropsy. The body was crushed into the largest casket that could be got. In a few hours the coffin burst with a loud report and the head was forced out. The corpse was then hurried to the grave, and as it was being lowered one of the men lost his hold of the rope, when corpse and all fell into the grave in a shattered mass. The pit was then filled.

GENERAL.

Dr. Peters has left Zanzibar for Europe. France is likely to put heavy duties on wheat and flour.

The Russian government has ordered the building of four new ironclads.

The Czar will arbitrate in the dispute between France and Holland with regard to Guiana.

It is reported that a treaty of alliance has been signed between Costa Rica, Nicaragua and Guatemala.

Baron Wissmann has been placed on the retired list, owing to his poor health. Rheumatism has now attacked him.

King Leopold of Belgium celebrated his silver jubilee yesterday, as well as the 60th anniversary of his country's independence.

Three generals of the French army have been appointed to draw up new drill books, and to make such changes in tactics as are rendered necessary by the three years' service and the use of smokeless powder.

Emperor William has announced that he will return to Wilhelmshaven from his trip in Norwegian waters on July 26. He curtailed his tour in order to visit the Czar earlier than originally intended, owing to the threatening state of affairs in the East.

Nothing is more silly than the pleasure some people take in "speaking their minds." A man of this make will say a rude thing, for the mere pleasure of saying it, when an opposite behavior, full as innocent, might have preserved his friend, or made his fortune.—[Steele.]

AGRICULTURAL.

Pigs in Clover.

Pigs are not kept as formerly for fat chiefly. The fashion or taste for excessively fat pork has happily been changed, and lean meat is now desired. Consequently the method of feeding is different. The expert stations have shown by actual test, what every intelligent person was, or could be, easily assured of, that by the use of foods richer in flesh-forming substances than in fats, lean meat might be produced, and not only this, but the vital organs might be more healthfully developed so as to make a more rapid and thrifty growth. Clover is an especially rich food in flesh-forming substances, commonly known as albuminoids. Green clover herbage contains 3 per cent. of these substances, while the dry substance has no less than 15 per cent. of it, and thus being so well furnished with this valuable element of nutrition, and being so easily grown, it is the cheapest and best summer food for pigs.

Thus a clover pasture is an indispensable fattening pork, and not only so for the nutritive afforded, but an open pasture and this rich, succulent food insures perfect health and freedom from all those disagreeable parasites which give odium to the ordinary pork. The feed makes the meat, and as the food is healthful, or otherwise, so will the meat also be.

A hog pasture should be divided into lots, separated by portable fences, and having a shelter in the centre of it which may be opened into every lot. The pasture will then easily carry one-fourth more stock than if the whole should be run over at once. It should be furnished with running water if possible, otherwise a plentiful supply should be provided with a shallow box for the pigs to bathe in, as well as drinking troughs. If such a pasture is desired it should be begun as soon as the weather permits. A field well manured should be plowed and harrowed thoroughly and then sown with two or three pounds of the large clover, the seed being covered in by a light harrow or smoother made of five or six, x4 bars eight feet long, fastened eighteen inches apart with chains and eye bolts. This smoothes the ground, covers the seed, and firms the soil over it, and the covering insures the quick germination of the seed and its safety from an early dry spell. By July or August the pastures will be ready for the stock, and ten pigs per acre may be well fed on it until fall by having a change every week to another lot. The next season, and for several years after, by having fresh seed and a harrowing in the spring yearly, the pasture will be ready in May, and with whatever refuse milk can be afforded the growth of the animals will be very satisfactory. If in August some soft sweet corn grown in a field near by should be given, and continued up to the fall, the pigs will be ready for making pork at any time, at a cost of not more than 3 cents per pound for the dressed meat.

In the Garden.

The lawn will need frequent clipping where the rainfall is as great as it has been this season. Plants, like the dahlia and gladiolus, etc., that are apt to become top heavy, especially in moist times, should be suitably supported with neat stakes. Cultivation, in the flower and the kitchen garden, and the frequent stirring of the soil by the hoe send the plants ahead, and if the weather should be dry, the value of stirring the soil is far greater. During this month beans, corn and lettuce can be planted for succession, and the main crops of celery, cauliflower, late cabbage and turnips can be got in.

Stake up the tomato plants as they increase in size, and keep the fruit off the ground; it will ripen quicker and be better for it.

A great many kinds of garden and house plants can be propagated this month from cuttings, layers and seeds. Many kinds of perennial seeds will germinate best if sown as soon as ripe. This is especially true of perennial phlox, which it is difficult to get up if kept long after maturing. The pot plants should all be carefully attended to and their growth regulated, and watering looked after, whether they are still in their pots or have been turned out.

The fruit grower has his hands full with cultivation, marketing and preparing to market his fall produce. Well grown and well ripened fruits, honestly and neatly packed, will be sure of a fair market.

Sheep Shearing.

A few remarks on sheep shearing. The best method of sheep shearing has been imported from North Cumberland, England, and there it is known as the culling method. To practice it grasp the sheep by the wool on near shoulder and off flank and turn him on his rump; then set him up so that his back rests against the shearer's knees. Now take the shears in the right hand and with the left turn the sheep's head around to the left and clip all the wool from back of head, coming to line of windpipe in front. This done, continue clipping until all of the right side of the neck has been bared and the wool on the breast opened out clear down to the brisket. Now let the shepherd take the shears in his left hand and the sheep's head in his right. Bend the latter down to the right over the thigh and commence shearing from the shoulder left to right, ending at the backbone. When the fore leg has been passed the shears may be taken in the right hand and the wool on the belly removed from right to left. Then resume the left hand shearing on the ribs as far as can be gone by stooping down with the sheep's head between the legs. When the most of the side has been shorn, the sheep may be laid down on its unshorn side, the shepherd kneeling on his right knee, with his ankle across the sheep's neck, thus holding the head down. Sweeping the shorn portion of the fleece around behind the sheep, the shearing may be continued until the hind leg is reached. In clipping from right to left over the rump, the shear marks should be made to turn forward into the neck over the hams. The remainder of the belly wool should now be removed, care be taken not to injure the scrotum or udder, as the case may be. The tail having been bared, the fleece may be rolled out of the way, and the sheep again placed in a sitting position on the shorn side of his rump. The wool on the near side of the body may now be removed with the shears held in the right hand, and each shear mark or rib should join nearly on the spine with the corresponding one previously made in removing the fleece

from the other side of the body.—[Field and Farm.]

Agricultural Notes.

Butter is now selling in the South Lincolnshire market, England, at the exceedingly low price of sixpence per pound.

An "inch of rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square miles, or a fall of about two hundred tons to an acre of ground.

Wooden troughs are excellent for holding the drinking water for fowls, but there is one they will become filthy and slimy. In such cases they should be cleaned with soap and warm water, rinsed and refilled.

Do not prop a tree, advises an exchange; pick off the fruit before it gets large, if it is going to be too heavy a load. Besides saving the tree, there will be the additional advantage of much finer fruit as the result of the judicious—which means thorough—thinning out.

A farmer's wife living near Dover, N. J., broke a duck egg into a frying pan a few days ago, when out rolled an egg of smaller size. The larger egg was of ordinary size and contained a perfect yolk. The inner egg was about an inch and a half long, with a perfect shell and normal in every way.

A dairyman in England has been giving his horses butter-milk to drink instead of water. Each horse gets his ration regularly throughout the year and the system having been continued for eighteen months, and found to answer in a most satisfactory manner, is not likely to be abandoned. There can be no doubt, a contemporary remarks, that the valuable solids in butter-milk do prevent the necessity of such large corn-feeding as some practice, while there is at all times a healthful smack about the article which leads many people to drink it.

If Man Must Drink.

If a man must drink, the best thing he can take with his meals is a little claret or light Rhine wine, and if he wants something a little stronger, Scotch whisky with water is the best thing he can have. The habit of taking a drink early in the morning—a cocktail or stimulant of that kind commonly called an eyeopener—is one of the worst things that can be done. The effect of alcohol is to inflame the stomach, and it will do so even when diluted, and will do so a great deal more when taken on an empty stomach early in the morning. The best drink that a man can possibly take is milk. Milk, though, is hardly a drink. One can live longer on it than on any other thing. Milk is more nearly a perfect food than anything; it contains more elements that go to build up the system than any other article. Early in the morning, the best drink to take is water. Tea and coffee drunk in moderation will not hurt anybody, although they are both stimulants.

A Man and His Shoes.

How much a man is like old shoes! For instance, both a sole may lose. Both have been tanned, and both are made tight.

By cobblers, and both get left and right. Both need a mate to be complete, and both are made to go on feet.

Both need healing and both grow old. And both in time will turn to mould.

The first shall be last, and when shoes wear out they're mended new, When men wear out they're men—dead too.

They both are trod upon, and both tread on others nothing loth. Both have their ties, and both incline When polished in the world to shine.

They both get out. So would you choose To be a man or be his shoes?

Chinese Customs.

As is the case in regard to many other things, it is claimed that we owe the invention of visiting cards to the Chinese. So long ago as the period of the Tong dynasty (618-907) visiting cards were known to be in use in China, and that is also the date of the introduction of the "red silken cords" which figure so conspicuously on the engagement cards of that country. From ancient times to the present day the Chinese have observed the strictest ceremony with regard to the paying of visits. The cards which they use for this purpose are large and of a bright red color.

When a Chinaman desires to marry his parents intimate that fact to a professional "match maker," who thereupon runs through a list of her visiting acquaintances and selects one whom she considers a fitting bride for the young man, and then she calls upon the young woman's parents, armed with the bridegroom's card, on which are inscribed his ancestral name and the eight symbols which denote the day of his birth. If the answer is an acceptance of his suit the bride's card is sent in return, and should the oracles prophesy good concerning the union the particulars of the engagement are written on two large cards tied together with the red cords.

This bit of inspiration was written by the American poet John G. Saxe:—A beautiful young lady asked him for a line in his own writing for remembrance sake. Tearing off the blank half of a note he had just read, he wrote:—"My dearest Sarah, sometimes tax your sack of thought with thoughts of Saxe."

The commutation to imprisonment for life of the sentence of murderer Chappleau, whose execution was to have taken place in Albany during the present week, will probably disappoint the morbidly curious ones who were anxious to know how electricity would serve as a means of inflicting the death penalty. On the other hand it will come with some surprise to many to learn that Governor Hill, whose persistent refusal to interfere in such cases, has made him appear unsympathetic exercise his prerogative of mercy and spare the guilty slayer of his fellowman. That the Governor realized the unusual character manner in which he seeks to justify his act. "This application," says he, "for executive clemency is based upon a petition signed by many of the leading citizens of Clinton county, including nearly all the county officials. The county judge strongly favors not oppose it; the twelve jurymen who rendered the verdict against the defendant unanimously unite in asking for a commutation."

The Tone of the Household.

"I am so glad," said a boy to his mother one day not long ago, "that you brought me up, and that I did not happen to grow into the ways they have at Aunt Nancy's. You never seem critical of your neighbors; you don't put unkind constructions on what they say, nor wonder about what doesn't concern you. It is just a liberal education, mother dear, to live in your house." And the manly fellow, with the faint moustache outlining his upper lip, and the earnest look deepening in his fine face, bent to kiss the little woman who looked proudly up to her son.

I often wonder whether we women realize how truly we give the household its tone, setting it to truest harmony, or suffering jars and discord, false notes and a false pitch to steal upon and mar the music. The mother has the advantage over all others of beginning with the little ones in the happy, happy day of small things. There is a time when she represents the highest authority in the universe to the child's mind, when her influence is unquestioned and well-nigh absolute, and when, if she choose, she may mould the young life as she will. The misfortunes of many mothers is that they fail to recognize how early in the child's life they begin to impress themselves upon the susceptible and plastic nature, "wax to receive and marble to retain," while yet the little feet have not essayed their first timid and uncertain steps, and long before the little lips have learned to add word to word in coherent sentences. A mother who appreciates her opportunities and values her privileges, will reflect from the first hour of her baby's separate existence, that this immortal soul is acted upon by her, that she is giving it impulses which shall continue to exist themselves, and modify the character of her child to all eternity.

Nay, the Christian mother cannot escape the responsibility of the relation, from the hour that she knows of the invisible life entwined subtly with her own, and growing in mystic union with her own life-forces beneath her throbbing heart.

How shall we set the tone of our households high above shams and shallows; how shall we lift our homes up toward a lofty ideal; how render them worthy of the traditions of our ancestry? In the first place, by living worthily and nobly. It has been repeated so often, and is so familiar in our ears, that there is a certain triteness in the expression that what we are is more important than what we say; nevertheless, in home ethics it is a truth always worth repeating that character, who is large-hearted and generous, enthusiastic for the right, disdainful of the petty motive, and the mean act, she who can resist prejudice and fairly weigh both sides, she who holds herself accountable to God, can but elevate those around her; husband, kindred, children, the maids who kindle the fires and wash the linen, the occasional visitor, and every one who is brought into contact or communications with the rich, pure, sweet life of the good woman and true mother.

Next, and not less noteworthy, comes the protest against narrowness, which is made most effectually where the home is not sufficient to itself, in the sense of being satisfied with itself. The man with the one talent in the parable, burying it in the earth, and hiding his Lord's money, met with the severest reprobation, and equally should we beware of the home with one talent. A home should be receptive, genial, consecrated to all bounties and charities. Distrust the wisdom of the woman who says she has no mission beyond her own household; no time for meetings, clubs, commissions, efforts for the help of humanity. The most womanly women of our day are those who find, make, take time, from other and thronging occupations, to send relief to the ends of the earth, or to the sufferer in the next street.

To raise the tone of the household, furnish it with good reading. Only an imbecile in these days, underrates the immense magic of printer's ink. Never mind whether the carpets are threadbare, or the chairs old-fashioned. This is of little importance, compared to have the children's minds in touch with the best thought of the world. And while you are about it, be sure that the Bible is in its proper place in the house, and that it is read by everybody in there, at least once a day, at the simple family prayer, which does more than any other single thing, to impart purity and secure peace in household life.

Weep Not.

Thank God the Christian's is a stingless death. Since the guilt of those we mourn their pardon sealed by the Holy Ghost, death did not come to them as an officer of justice, but as an angel of peace. He came to loose them from prison bands of clay, and set them free to go home to their Father's house. O selfish heart! hear silently thy burden, and rejoice in secret at the lost one's joy. Love is more gladdened by another's gladness than grieved for its own trouble. God did two kindnesses at one stroke when He bereft you of your beloved; one kindness to him, another kindness to you. To him, the perfecting of character and bestowal of bliss; to you, ripening of character and preparation for bliss.

The Queen Regent of Spain has started for San Sebastian, where it is expected she will be visited by the Prince of Wales.

Love is the heart of religion, the fat of the offering; it is the grace which Christ inquires most after. "Peter, lovest thou me? Love makes all our services acceptable; it is the musk that perfumes them."

The Reverend Spurgeon advances a somewhat radical view in *Sword and Trowel*:—"In the matter of faith healing health is set before us as if there were the great thing to be desired above all things. Is it so? I venture to say that the greatest earthly blessing that God can give to any of us in health, with the exception of sickness. Sickness has frequently been of more use to the saints of God than health. If some men that I know of could only be favored with a month of rheumatism, grace. Assuredly they need something better to preach than what they now give their people, and possibly they would learn it in the chamber of suffering. I would not wish any man a long time of sickness and pain, but a twist now and then one might almost ask for him. A sick wife, a new-made grave, poverty, slander, sinking of spirit, might teach lessons nowhere else to be learned so well. Trials drive us to the reality of religion."