

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Galt had the lowest death rate of any city or town in Canada last year.

A despatch from British Columbia says that the salmon catch is almost a failure.

The property exemptions of Montreal amount to close on twenty million of dollars.

The sum of \$2,300 was stolen from the house of Mr. George Dunster, of Woodstock.

More than half the village of Minden, Victoria county, was wiped out by fire last week.

Montreal has an offer from an American syndicate to construct her street electric railway.

Two hundred and fifty miles of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway is to be graded this year.

Toronto will invite the National Teachers' Association to meet in the Queen City next July.

A large industrial school for young Indians will shortly be opened at Saint Boniface, Man.

A little girl named Barrill was burned to death in Montreal last week while playing with matches.

The exports from Canada last year show an increase over the previous twelve months of \$8,375,365.

The Springfield, N.S., miners have been on strike six weeks, and there is much destitution among them.

Knights of Sherwood Forest in session at Hamilton formed an independent supreme conclave for Canada.

Engineers are going over the old Mackenzie route of the Canadian Pacific, in the vicinity of Selkirk, Manitoba.

An Ohio company is seeking a site for a factory at West Toronto Junction that is to give employment to 600 men.

The jurors in the case of the fatal fire in Quebec have brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree against Delamare and his wife.

The oat crop in Quebec will be very small, owing to the mysterious blight which has affected the fields there as well as in Ontario.

The Capchin fathers have chosen a site in Mechanicville, a suburb of Ottawa, in which to found a house of their order in Canada.

An illicit still with a capacity of 75 gallons a day, was discovered and seized in St. Charles Barronmee street, Montreal, on Saturday.

Two cars passed through Ottawa last week on the Canadian Pacific railway loaded with raw silk from China for New York valued at \$400,000.

John Mullin, who stabbed ex-Warden Jardine at Stoney Creek, was sentenced on Tuesday in Hamilton to seven years' imprisonment.

Since May 1, 1,032 hotel, restaurant, and grocery licenses have been issued in Montreal, giving a drinking-place to about every 250 of the population.

A veteran of the English army who fought in the Crimea was found on Monday in Montreal starving and trying to relieve his appetite with the refuse of a fruit store.

F. D. Laurie, brother of Gen. Laurie, and son-in-law of Sir Adams Archibald, M.P., has been appointed superintendent of the eastern division of the Intercolonial Railway.

Mr. C. V. C. Hobart, of the Royal Military College, Kingston, has been appointed 2nd Lieutenant in the battalion of the Grenadier Guards recently ordered to Bermuda.

The Canadian Pacific railway is about completing its arrangements for the purchase of the entire New Brunswick railway, and thereby connect ocean with ocean by its own line.

Mr. Robert Hay, ex-M.P. for Centre Toronto, died last week in his 83rd year. He was universally respected, and the announcement of his death will be received with general regret.

According to the statistical year book for 1889, just issued by the Department of Agriculture, the population of the Dominion is 5,075,855, as compared with 4,345,809 in 1881, when the last census was taken.

A largely signed petition has been presented to the Mayor and aldermen of Hamilton praying for the better observance of Sunday by stopping excursions by steamer and train, and putting an end to drunkenness.

While a company of men were parading the streets of Kingston the other evening, with the Stars and Stripes carried at their head, one of the spectators rushed into the road, and pulling down the flag tore it into ribbons.

It is announced that Premier Mercier will leave for France in September to negotiate for the conversion of the Quebec debt, to which he will add six or seven millions for the present and pressing needs of the treasury. He will subsequently visit Rome.

The increase of duty on American raw wool imposed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament has had such an adverse effect upon the sale of the American product in Canada that the Fairbanks, of Chicago, intend starting a branch manufactory in Montreal.

Private despatches received in Montreal from Manitoba and the North-West speak in glowing terms of the wheat crop, which both in quantity and quality promise better than even in 1887. But the perils of early frosts have yet to be encountered, and the next three or four weeks are the critical time.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone have been married 51 years.

Mr. Gladstone supports the Government in the session of Heligoland.

The Earl of Jersey has been appointed Governor of New South Wales.

The Heligoland bill passed the third reading in the House of Commons on Monday.

Mr. Andrew Carnegie of Pittsburgh, Pa., has donated £10,000 for a library at Ayr.

All the women clerks at Ludgate Hill post-office in London have been replaced by men.

The English press does not recognize any likelihood of war over the Behring Sea difficulty.

A London despatch says Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien will start on a tour of America about the middle of September.

The Queen is greatly distressed by the news of the insubordination in the Grenadier Guards, and has ordered a most searching investigation.

It is rumoured in London that Jack-the-Ripper has been arrested on information supplied by his sister, and that it turns out he is an insane medical student.

Two workmen's trains engaged on the Manchester ship canal work collided the other day, killing ten men and injuring 60, half of the latter being likely to die.

Baron Edward Rothschild, one of the younger members of the Rothschild family, of London, Eng., is at present in Montreal, on his way home after an extended trip through Mexico and the United States.

English military circles are greatly disturbed over the suicide of two guardsmen, who left letters saying that they had been subjected to such abuse by their officers that it was impossible for them to endure their miserable lot any longer.

Sir William Whiteaway, the Newfoundland Premier, who is at present in London says there could hardly be a doubt that looking at the matter from a purely material standpoint, Newfoundland would consult her own interests if she joined the United States.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Gladstone made a speech in support of the African portion of the Anglo-German agreement, and paid a tribute to Lord Salisbury for the part he had taken in effecting the agreement, which he urged was conceived in a spirit of regard for the best interests of England.

UNITED STATES.

The population of Detroit is figured at 207,791.

The official count gives Buffalo a population of 255,543.

Drouth is having a serious effect on growing crops and fruit in Indiana.

The cotton mills of New England are forming a combination to curtail the print cloth production.

A genuine case of leprosy has been discovered in New York. The victim is a Mexican aged 20.

Fifteen hundred journeymen bakers of Chicago struck on Saturday for two hours less work on Saturdays.

An attempt was made last week to burn the Grand Union hotel in New York. There were 500 guests in the building.

It is reported that New York cotton operators are organizing a corner in autumn deliveries in the Liverpool market.

W. J. Bullard's boarding house at Savannah, Ga., was blown up on Saturday. Three persons were killed and six wounded.

The number of immigrants who arrived in the United States during the year ended June 30 was 451,219, against 438,619 the previous year.

The first year's war on the English sparrows in Branch county, Mich., resulted in the destruction of 38,000 birds, for which \$1,144 was paid.

A man who was found drowned at Rockaway Beach is supposed to have been Thomas Mooney, who attempted to blow up the British steamer Queen.

Nathaniel B. Locke, father of the late D. R. Locke (Petroleum V. Nashby), died last week at Toledo, aged 97. He was one of the founders of the Republican party.

At St. Joseph, Mo., the other night, Mrs. John O'Meara, who weighs 190 lbs., rolled upon her twin daughters while asleep, and killed them both. The babes were three months old.

A New York despatch says Lord Boyle (Earl of Shannon), about whom there have been so many sensational surmises, sailed by the White Star liner Teutonic for the old country last Wednesday.

The New York Herald says the publication of the diplomatic correspondence has greatly simplified the Behring Sea difficulties. The United States is now in that position where she must either arbitrate or fight.

A new Congregational church was opened at Fort Dodge, Iowa, on Sunday. The service was not very good, and the whole congregation were glad to get out. It took an hour and a half to release them and the ladies' dresses were ruined.

Chicago city council has adopted the ordinance granting the lake front as a part of the site for the World's Fair. The city will spend \$2,000,000 in fixing up the place, and when the fair is over the land will become a public park.

Senator Everts has introduced a bill directing the secretary of the treasury to pay to Dr. Mary Walker \$10,000, to reimburse her for services and sufferings as an assistant surgeon in the Union army during the war of the rebellion.

A terrible cyclone swept through South Lawrence, Mass., on Saturday. It killed eight persons, injured forty more, and destroyed an immense amount of property. The great cotton mills across the river fortunately lay out of the track of the cyclone or the loss of life would have been appalling.

IN GENERAL.

Cholera of a virulent type has broken out in three provinces of Bagdad.

The revolution in Buenos Ayres is said to have ended in favor of the government.

Russia has increased the tariff duties on starch, glassware, wax and codliver oil.

It is understood that a French expedition is being fitted out to explore Central Africa.

The steamship Egypt, of the National line, has been burned at sea. Her crew were saved.

The San Salvadorians are pushing the war into Guatemala and have won six battles.

Dr. Peters is likely to be entrusted with the command of a German expedition into the interior of Africa.

Foreign missionaries are to be prevented carrying on their religious propaganda among the Jews in Russia.

A post-mortem on the body of Haillant, who died in a Paris hospital, shows that his disease was genuine Asiatic cholera.

Advice from Zanzibar state that all the foreigners there except the Germans welcome the establishment of a British protectorate.

Russian papers are advocating a Russo-Franco alliance against the European coalition, which, they allege, is directed against Russia and France.

Cape Colony feels slighted in that it was not consulted regarding the Anglo-German agreement, so far as it touches territory south of the Zambesi.

Catharine Wood, who has crossed the Atlantic twenty-five times, stealing money, jewelry, etc., on each trip, has at last been convicted in Liverpool.

Military men are very highly pleased with the new repeating carbine which has been adopted by the French cavalry. It does not weigh quite five pounds.

In the Imperial House of Commons on Monday Mr. Chaplin said he could not, in the absence of positive proof, consider the United States free from pluro-pneumonia.

The Prince of Wales is going to Hungary in September to visit Count Fetics and Count Karolyi, and there will be a series of hunting parties on their respective estates.

The crops throughout France, except in the western east of the Rhine, have been destroyed by excessive rains. The losses on the ruined wheat crop are estimated at 5,000,000.

An angry mob in the Armenian cathedral, patriarch on Sunday, dragged the altar, the pulpit and maltreated him. The church had to be cleared by Turkish troops.

France and England.

The French have taken, or attempted to take, deep offence at the assumption by the British of the protectorate of Zanzibar under the Anglo-German Treaty, because in 1862 a joint declaration was signed by the French and English Governments reciprocally guaranteeing the independence of the Sultan. Moreover, the final act of the Berlin Conference in 1885 obliged every European nation which meant to establish a protectorate over any portion of the African coast, to give notice to all the other Powers. When M. Brissot brought the matter up in the French Chambers, the Minister of Foreign Affairs fenced off the question by declaring that he felt quite sure Great Britain would adhere to her agreement, and that no notice had been received of her inclination to do anything else. But notice has by this time been received, and though the French are very angry, no trouble is anticipated in England, for the simple reason that there exists between England and France a precisely similar agreement to respect the independence of Madagascar, and this has not prevented the French from establishing a protectorate, and indeed one might say, a sort of sovereignty over the island. What is likely is that the Zanzibar protectorate undertaken by agreement with Germany alone will irritate the French into increased captiousness about Newfoundland and other outstanding causes of dispute, especially Egypt. M. Ribot's speech about Egypt has in fact verged on the provocative, and has probably furnished Lord Salisbury with his best defence of the Anglo-German Treaty, as it has shown the need of an ally in case France completely lost patience.

Insurance and Murder.

Children are now insured in Great Britain, before they are born, and at the payment of one penny a week. This insures a sum which is more than covers the funeral expenses, and the same child is often insured in more than one office. Under such a system the father or mother may make a profit of three or four pounds on the death of a baby, to say nothing of what would be spent on food and clothes. The Bishop of Peterborough repeated a shocking phrase, which explains itself, and which would be only weakened by comment. They talk in a town which he did not and will not mention of "having a little funeral and a big drink." Now, of course, it does not follow that, because these things may be done, they are done, and some optimists argue that they cannot be done. There is, they say, the fear of the gallows—"S'il n'y a pas un Dieu, il y a toujours le gendarme"—and there is the doctor's certificate.

To cut an infant's throat or give it prussic acid would not only be desperately wicked, but incredibly foolish. Insufficient food, and judiciously improper treatment in one or two small particulars, and the flickering light is effectually quenched. "Would any of your lordships," asked the Bishop, "be willing to intrust a child of yours to a sick nurse who had a pecuniary interest in its death?" A medical man wrote to the Bishop of Peterborough to say that he had for some time insisted on an inquest whenever an insured child died. What happened? He appeared as a witness, and was asked if he could swear that the child would have lived if it had been properly fed. He could not, and the verdict was "Death from natural causes," avoiding at least the awful blasphemy of "Died by the visitation of God."

A Bare-Faced Record.

Mrs. Seebree—What are you so interested in?
Mrs. Houler—An autograph album.
Mrs. Seebree—They're awfully stupid, usually. Don't you think so?
Mrs. Houler—This one isn't. It's Tom's check book that he carried on that yachting trip.

A Measure of Surety.

Mrs. Hardupan—Well, I declare!
Mr. Hardupan—Uncle John has offered to loan me \$500, Maria. I've written ten copies of my letter of acceptance, and now I'm sewing the postage-stamps on.

His Mother—What are you doing out there in the rain?
The Terror—Gittin' wet.

A Candidate For Glory.

Van Ripper—You write for the papers, don't you?
Spacer—Yes.
Van Ripper—Ever have anything published?
Spacer—Yes; I write the obituaries—how long a one do you want?

They Will Marry.

Father—Did that game of checkers you played with Mr. Slowtop last night amount to anything?
Daughter—(blushing)—Yes, dear father; it resulted in a tie.

The Salvation Army's Jubilee.

A London, Eng., correspondent writing under a recent date says: "Of Jubilees there seems to be no end. First the Queen's, then the Pope's, after that the Jubilee of the Manning, and now, latest of all, the Jubilee of the Salvation Army. It is twenty-five years ago since the Rev. W. Booth began to systematize the Revival. Yesterday at the Crystal Palace he summoned an immense concourse of some seventy thousand persons from the uttermost ends of the earth to testify to the success of the military method as applied to religious organizations, and stood for two hours at saluting point witnessing the march past of some 20,000 of his Salvation soldiers. The weather fortunately was superb, and the Crystal Palace was given over to the invading host. It was a wonderful gathering of all nations, people, and tongues. Of European most strongly represented. After them came the Dutch, who were conspicuous for their enthusiasm and abandonment to the influence of the hour. Swiss were there, and French united for once in fraternization with the Germans and the spry twinkling of Russians, although the latter were present as sympathizing spectators rather than as recruits. Despite Vereschagin's prediction that the Russian peasant would some day take to the Salvation Army as a child to its mother's milk, the official keepers of the Russian Orthodox Church do not deem their hold upon the Muscovites strong enough to justify their in risking the irregular rivalry of General Booth's evangelists. The Southern nations were badly represented; Asiatics were there from India and Ceylon, Spaniards, and South Africans. But the Spanish, Portuguese, and Italians, whether in the Old World or the New, were conspicuous by their absence. There was a strong contingent from America under Mrs. Ballington Booth, who was once Mrs. Charlesworth, and whose bright and happy features bore not even a lingering trace of the trouble of years gone by. She has become a naturalized American citizen, and is enthusiastic in praise of her adopted country. The Salvation Army, after many vicissitudes, seems to have taken root in the States at last, where there are already 1,040 officers under the command of Miss Charlesworth and her husband, and the work is growing all along the line. Canada sent a respectable contingent dressed in the brightest scarlet. There was an immense mingling of flags and uniforms, a Babel of languages, from Welsh to Cinghalese, but over all and in the midst of all, as pervading as the sunshine and as constantly audible as the song of birds at sunrise in May, was the one element of religious jollity expressing itself in Salvation Army dialect and Salvation Army song. It was a curious revival of merry England—an England where there was laughter on every face, music on every tongue, boisterous spirits everywhere, and all around an atmosphere of brotherly goodwill. It is very seldom in our climate that you see so many happy people, and never a drunken man or even so much as a whiff of tobacco in the whole multitude. "General Booth may well be a proud man to-day," said a Russian lady who had watched the proceedings with the intensest interest. "There is not a crowned head in Europe who might not envy him the work which he has done in these years, the evidence of which is visible to-day. It is wonderful, wonderful. And how well they play, these bands! I have heard nothing approaching to it since I heard the massed regimental bands of our army playing together on the Coronation of the Czar." But whether it was that the manifest and indisputable demonstration of an achieved triumph rendered unnecessary much spoken reference to the magnitude of the operations was the very triumph of its leaders, there was less of what their enemies describe as self-glorification in their speeches than at any previous assembly."

Reject Bad Thoughts.

If we would hold our thoughts to high principles and inspire them with worthy and earnest thoughts, and exertion. We must have that spirit which the Psalmist expresses in his prayer: "Try me, O God, and know my thoughts, and see if there be any wicked way in me." If we could keep out of our lives, it is the temptation which a man keeps thinking about which at length over-powers him. If he has the strength of will to say, "Begone from my thoughts; this temptation shall have no consideration whatever," he will then have a sure and easy victory over the temptation. It is often a question of importance whether we shall repulse temptation when it makes its first assault upon us, since that attack always consists in the effort to gain a favorable consideration from us, to induce us to dwell upon it in thought, to give to the evil course of action suggested a willing hearing. It is just at this point that the decisive conflict is likely to occur. If the tempter conquers here, he marches to an easy and complete victory. When a man keeps thinking about the proposal to drive a dishonest bargain for money he is then trembling in the balance, and all experience proves that he is more likely than not to yield. He is like one who has not indeed gone over the cataract, but is approaching its very edge, drawn powerfully forward by the strong currents which sweep thither. These currents are his own thoughts, which are now tending to carry him over. The great secret of success in meeting the assaults of evil lies in the power to repulse the evil at its very first approach by denying it entertainment in our thoughts. It is not safe to permit the temptation to entrench itself in the imagination, and to kindle the desire for some enjoyment which it may promise. The most decisive struggle is often over the very first question that arises: namely whether this sin shall have any favorable consideration whatever, and the surest victory is won in the firm decision that it shall not. If the thoughts are saved from the evil, the hands will be secured from its commission and the character from its taint.

A Difference.

Visitor—Your sister is studying music, I understand?
Little Girl—Oh, no, ma'am, she doesn't study music.
"She doesn't."
"No, m. She only practices scales and things."

THE CHOLERA.

May Not Come this Year, But it is Better to be Prepared.

The best informed medical journals, in most recent weekly issues, think there is not much to be feared from cholera on this continent this year; yet they sound a note of warning, that it will be best to be prepared for it. There is always danger that it may escape the best organized quarantines on the long Atlantic shore, however vigilant those officers may be. Having broken out in a small town of about 700 inhabitants in Valencia, in May, it rapidly spread to other towns. In the epidemic of 1885 the deaths in the province of Valencia alone amounted to 25,512, and those familiar with the sanitary condition of the city of Valencia are not surprised at this fatality. The voyage across the ocean is sufficiently long to cause the poison to develop itself in any passenger before reaching our shores, and the cargoes can easily be thoroughly disinfected. Still it is quite possible that the infection may be carried in fomites in the clothing and escape detection at the quarantines.

Should it break out, the measures for the prevention of its spread are of two sorts: public and private or personal; and with reasonable attention to these there need be no alarm of a widespread epidemic.

Of public measures, the most important are to attend to the drinking water—wells or other public supply. The last great cholera epidemic in London, Eng., which destroyed 6,000 human lives, was due to the pollution of the East London supply from the river Lee by one family located in one house. The only real safety after an outbreak is to have all drinking water well boiled just before it is used. The milk and food supply should be well looked after too, and the most scrupulous cleanliness enjoined everywhere. But upon individual health, probably, after all, more than upon anything else, will depend the extent to which the cholera would develop and spread should it reach Canada. If the bodily fluids be pure, free from worn out waste substances of every sort, the germs of the disease will not be likely to develop and multiply in the body should they be taken into it in any way. It is, therefore, of the first importance that each and every individual attend well to the bodily condition, keeping all parts in good working order. Perfectly good living in all respects will usually secure immunity from the development of the infection within the body. One chief cause of waste impurities in the body is over-eating—eating more than the nutritive organs can digest, assimilate and dispose of—more than is needed for the due performance of the bodily functions, while excesses of all sorts weaken the nutritive functions, over-tax the excretory organs and render the organism less able to throw off the waste of the body or other impurities. The United States consul at Genoa, a year or two ago, stated that the Sunday excesses among the laboring classes there proved a powerful feeder of the epidemic. The strictest temperance in all things is therefore of the first importance.

With a wisely judicious moderation in eating, regularly, plain, digestible but nutritious, pure, sound, well-cooked foods, thoroughly masticated, and the careful avoidance of all foods not absolutely fresh and pure; careful attention to the condition of the skin and bowels (by bathing and regular habits as to exercise and sleep, and a tranquil fearless mental condition, no one need have any fear of the cholera.—Canadian Health Journal.

Reception of Immigrants.

It may be presumed that the immigrants who come to our shores are in the habit of sending back word to the friends they have left behind concerning the character of our country and its people. Much depends upon first impressions as to what the nature of that report will be. It is a wise policy, therefore, which aims at removing every necessary cause of disappointment or offence. The movement in Montreal to make more adequate provision for the reception and temporary entertainment of the immigrants is a step in the right direction. It is stated that the old harbor police building on the wharf is being entirely refitted and put in a sanitary condition to receive all the arrivals, who may desire its shelter. The bottom flat is being made into offices and a general information bureau for the agent and his assistants. There will also be a baggage department on this floor, where immigrants can leave their baggage. The next flat will serve as a dining room, where meals will be served at moderate prices. The top flat is being fitted up for bedrooms, with berths and lavatory. Everything will be made attractive and comfortable, and the place will be a home to many until such time as they find employment.

Escaping a Mad Dog.

"If people were only taught how much about the way to avoid mad dogs as they are about sunstroke," said Officer Mulvihill the other day to a Pittsburgh Dispatch reporter, "we would not often hear of a case that a mad dog never turns aside from the course he is running to bite anybody. So if one is right in the path of a rabid animal he can get out of all danger by jumping to one side and out of the path of the dog. But if it is absolutely impossible to get out of the way, the man or woman should stand perfectly still and face the dog. He will turn aside then himself and run in a different direction, while if the person in front of him screams and runs away, as nine out of ten will do, the dog will overtake and bite the victim. Of course it requires courage to stand still and face a rabid dog, terrible as this animal always looks, but the results show that the real danger lies in taking flight."

A Child's Simile.

Callboy (who is growing a beard)—Little girl, why do you look at me so steadily? Never see me before?
Flossie—I was only wondering if you were one of the gentlemen papa says can play chin music.
Callboy—Not I. But why do you think so?
Flossie—Cause your chin looks so like the cylinder of our music box.
We usually learn to wait when we have no longer anything to wait for.
The mind profits by the wreck of every passion, and we may measure our road to wisdom by the sorrows we have undergone.