FOREIGN NEWS.

The total receipts of the Paris theatres last year were \$0,500,000, an increase of nearly \$2,000,000 over 1883. The Exposition is supposed to account for it.

The returns of the pensioned veterans who fought under the great Napoleon, who now receive \$50 a year, put their number at 112 instead of 180, as in 1888.

French engineers propose to construct a bridge across the Bosphorus. It will reach from Roumeli-Hissar to Anatoli Hissar, and will be 2,500 feet long with a single arch.

The members of the French Chamber of Deputies have the free run of a buffet connected with the chamber, except that if they want champagne or absinthe they must pay for it.

The directors of the Vatican library and archives are to begin the publication of a periodical which will contain selections from the rare and unpublished documents in the library.

Wine is now transported in Europe in tank cars, like petroleum in this country.
One recently carried 11,000 litres from
Italy to Berlin, and such transport is looked upon as successful.

Emperor William's riding horse is shed with a new shoe. It is in two parts, and has on its lower surface a rubber-like composition, the object of which is to prevent the horse from slipping.

A Vienna baker is advertising his business by putting a gold ducat in one loaf out of every thousand that he bakes. The people in the poor suburb where his shop is situated fairly light to buy the loaves.

Denmark has adopted a new rifle after the system of Krag-Jorgensen. The weapon has a calibre of eight millimetres, weights a little over eight penuds, and can be used as a repeater or otherwise. Compressed powder of the ordinary sort is to be used for the pre-

M. Tisza, the Hungarian ex-Premier, is and to have smoked more cigars than any other man in Europe. He smokes incessant-ly, and is so shrivelled up and withered that he looks to be 75 or 80 years of age although only 60.

In overhauling the Czar's civil list with a an overnaming the Cars civil list with a view to economy, recently, one of the items discovered was the payment of \$750 a year for 'lip-salve," which has been made to one family ever since the time of the Empress Catharine, who is supposed once to have had chapped lipa.

The Mount St. Gothard Tunnel Company has applied for a concession for the construc-tion of a ratiosal over the Schoellenen Pass from Gosschenen to Andermatt. It will take two years to build this line, and special arrangements will have to be made to protect it from avalanches.

French scientific men and engineers are discussing the feasibility of a railroad across the desert of Sahara. It is claimed that such an enterprise is necessary to confirm the hold of France upon her possessions on the west cost of Africa and to develop the North African provinces that she holds.

A special Commission has been ordered special Commission has been ordered for of War for Italy to enquire polls of the said making certain retrieved the said processary on account and processary on account makes the fighting of

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ing power 30,000,000.

French toys have been rapidly making their way in the world since 1807. In that year only £240,000 worth of them were sent abroad; while last year the total was £800,000. Engineed the best was £800,000. land, the best customer, takes a seventh of the whole, and then follow in order Spain, the Argentine Republic, Belgion, the United States, Italy, Germany, exzerland, Uruguay, New Granada, Turkey, and Russia.

An official stenographer of the German Imperial Parliament has calculated the exact rapidity of speech of some celebrated German statesmen. Rickert a leader of the free trade Independents, he says, talks in a minute 153 words; Count Herbert Bismarck, 144; Singer, the Socialist, 121; Bamberger, the best known bimetallist among the Independents, 129; Stumin, the Rickert a leader coa' baron, 148.

Two officers of the garrison of Roubaix in France fought a duel a few days ago in which in the first three encounters one of them was slightly wounded on the wrist, breast, and shoulder successively. In the fourth encounter the other man had his sword marked and in the felt, the same naturally and in the felt, the same naturally and smashed, and in the fifth the same man was seriously wounded in the neck. He insisted on continuing, but the seconds refused to allow it, and the duel was declared ended.

The gorgeous railway train which the Queen and King of Italy had built for their journey to Perlin this month was burned in railway station about three weeks Florence railway station about the than ago. The cost of the train was more than ago. The cost of the train was more than ago. The cost of the train was more than 70,000 lire. It was furnished with a wealth of goldand silver ornaments, and was filled with the most costly upholatery. Most of the presents intended for the Berlin court had 'ready been placed on it. Only a few of the most valuable bits of table ware and last a third of the presents were saved. about a third of the presents were saved.

M. Lucien Descaves, the author of the book "Sous-Off," in which scandalous ex-posures were made as to the condition and customs of the privates and petty officers of the French army, has been acquitted of the charges brought against him by the Government based upon these stories. He was in the army for four years, quitting it with the rank of sergeant-major, and professed to have given in his book what he had himself It out Zolaed Zola. The Government seen. It out Zolaed Zola. The Government has been driven to begin a formal investigation of the subject.

Toere is little wonder that Emin Pasha has entered the German service, for the Germans have been trying hard enough to get him. Mr. Gerhard Ronlfs, the famous Saharan explorer, published a card before Emin had reached Zanzibar, saying that 400,000 marks had been raised in Germany 400,000 marks had been mised in Germany for the Peters expedition, and he there thought it would be easy to raise 560, marks by popular subscription for Emin himself. With this money he might fit a hig expedition, regain his province, and there open a new field for terman enter prise. It seems, however, that the tovern ment itself is supplying the funds with which to set Emin up in lusiness again on the Nile. the Nile.

It was generally supposed that the inventof the famous French smokeless powder was the che must Berthelot. Being interviewed the other day by a reporter of one of the Paris papers, he denied that the discovery The man who put the stuff in per was his. fect working order was his sourctary, M. Vicille "The Germans," he said, "have made all sorts of endeavors to get at the secret of its fabrication. Workmen in our factories have been bribed, and specimens of our product have been obtained; but, for all that, the result of their efforts has been fruitless up to the present day. They have fruitless up to the present day. They have succeeded in manufacturing a smokeless bowder somewhat like ours; but the present of it is defective, because they have the particular of the gases. Moreover, while weapon specially fitted for the particular free from Germany they have entire from the particular free to the could not resist the particular free the form of the gases was a first from power to the could not resist the gase of the could not resist the gase of the could by the expansion.

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in number 42,000,000 sheep and in nourish- snow-crowned mountain under the equator, he merely replied: "I was brought up in Switzerland, and I ought to know a snowcapped peak when I see one." That was the first event in the history of modern discovery in Central Africa, and it is only within the past few weeks that we have had the details of Dr. Hans Moyer's final triumph over Kilima-Niaro, whose snowy Kilima-Niaro, whose snowy Kilima-dama Kilima-Njaro, whose snowy, Kibo done had defeated the efforts of explorers. Rebmann would have felt repaid for all the ridicule that was showered upon him if he could have seen the Mayor's companion a could have seen Dr. Meyer's companion, a practised Alpine climber, with his ice axe and rope and snow spectacles cutting steps up the steep ice slope. Both climbers paused to rest every ten minutes, because the rarity of the air made contiluous effort impossible. of the air made continuous effort impossible. In these periods of rest they could dimly see the far-distant plains through the openings in the clouds below them. Then, when on their second attempt, three days after their first effort, they reached the highest point in Africa, about 19,680 feet above the sea, they found themselves on the edge of a great crater over a mile across and 650 feet deep, the ign mantle sinking in terraces from the the icy mantle sinking in terraces from the edge of the crater to the floor, while through a great gap in the west wall a might y glacier, about a mile and a half long, swept down the mountain side. Seen from below, the top of Kibo looks like a great snow dome, and no one ever imagined that an abyamal crater would be found there until Meyer stood on its edge.

A Talk With Boys About Guns-

The gun is, perhaps, the most fascinating thing to boys that can be thought of, and it is, therefore, necessity that they should be instructed in its vsc. There is comparative ly little danger in handling firearms if caro-lessness is avoided. Nearly all the socidents by which boys have been hurt or killed while using guns have been the result of gross neglect of the simplest rules of safety.

From the most ancient times the mastery of missile weapons has been considered a manly accomplianment and one peculiarly indicative of superior manly development, indicative of superior manly. The first of these weapons, was, perhaps simply a stone which was thrown by hand or from a rude sling. Next after this came the spear or javelin, cast as they are now by the force of the arm. Following the javelin we find the bow and arrows taking the place of the clumsier weapons. w was a medification of the long bow, and next came the gun.

Firearms were invented in a crude form

some time in the fourteenth century, but they did not come much into use till the Spaniards invented the arquebus early in opaniards invented the arquebus, the sixteenth century. Even the arquebus, however, was not able to entirely take the place of the long-bow. It was not until the invention of the perfected flint lock that the gun became the one great engine of sport

Three kinds of weapons may be classed as hand-guns—the rifle, the shotgun, and the pistol. It is rare, indeed, for a boy to need pistol. It is raid, indeed, to a toy as a pistol, and I shall only say here that it is the most dangerous and the most useful of all arms. It is so short that it is hard to handle with perfect safety, and it is not handle with perfect safety. accurate enough for use as a sport weapon. My advice to boys is to let it alone.

The rifle is the long-range weapon of sport and for large game it is the only effective one. Since the perfection of the shotgun the old-time rifle has been less and less in demand for small game; still for squirrel-shooting, especially in the South, it is in common use, and for target practice it canequaled.

not be equated.

All the best guns now made are breech loaders. No other kind is worth buying. I can not here recommend any special maker agun, but I would say that Americans make as good guns as the English or any holy else.

The best rifle for boys is a 32-caliber the nest rine for toys is a 32-caliber breech-loader, which uses short metal shells. Such a gun, if of good make, will be quite accurate at any runge within 150 yards, and will kill any game that boys are privileged to hunt. I say this because game that is are or dancerous abould never be followed. to hunt. I say this because game that is arge or dangerous should never be followed by the young or inexperienced. If, however, a boy must shoot large game, let him have a gun of large caliber. For deer, antelope and the like, a 44-guage is quite heavy enough, but for bear and all large and dangerous animals the guns to be used are extra heavy express rifles which none but strong men re-express rilles which re-bould try to handle.

To-hould try to handlo.

List Hor target-shooting at short range a 25- TELEPHONE 301.

caliber or even a smaller rifle may be used, and these small guns are very effective for squirrel shooting in low timber or for killing rabbita

The rifle may be used for shooting at mering objects, but it requires great expertness, and there are few who can attain to success in it.

The shotgun is a later invention than the gun throwing fone ball, though its origin dates back to about the middle of the six teenth century, when "hail shot" began to be used in a rule smooth-bore gun. As time be used in a rule smooth-bore gun. As time passed many improvements were made in a contract of the fewling piece, until by slow degrees the present perfection was reached. At this time the shotgun most used is the double-barreled, breech-loading, hammerless weapon, but I advise boys to be content with

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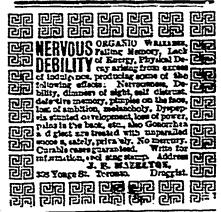
the best make of hammer guns.
In choosing a shotgun, the chief thing is to get one of excellent workmanship, and to do this requires some knowledge of the parts 4 the weapon. Of all the parts the barrel is the most important, though for that matter nearly all the reputable makers turn out good ones and no other sort. Order a gun with Damascus or laminated steel be-rels and rebounding locks; have the leabarrel "choked" and the right with cylinder bore.
A choked barrel is bored so that it throws the shot very closely together, and with even distribution. The cylinder bore is of the

distribution. The cylinder bore is of the same diameter throughout its length, and it scatters the shot over a large surface.

Boys will find a gun of the size called 20-gauge the lightest and best for shooting all game not larger than quail. For all ordinary inland shooting, however, the preferable weapon is the 16-gauge, weighing about seven, or better, six and a half pounds. Let the stock he as straight as you can well use the stock be as straight as you can well use and the barrels should be twenty-eight or not under twenty-six inches long. I have used a gun of the heavier weight mentioned for years, and have found i just the thing for all small game, and hav used it successfully on wild fowl. Still. or shore and boat, when water fowl are fying high and fast, it is much more satisfactory to handles heavier

The safe range on a shotgun loaded with small shot is from 1 fty to sixty yards at the greatest, though yo I will hear men boast of their guns killing rery time at much greater distances. About forty yards is the more probable limit of safety for light guns, loaded with, say, No. S shot. The pellets go with great force when they first leave the grow hat loss send smidlly a thick distance. gun, but lose speed rapidly as their distance from the muzzle increases; moreover, they spread apart or scatter as they fly, soon putting so widely separated that there can be no certainty of their hitting the object aimed at

The object in having the level burrel of your gun choked is to make it more effective at long range. Thus, if a bird is fired at and missed with the right harrel, which is always first used, the left barrel is better suited to make the second shot, as the flying birl has got much further away.



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