

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Kingston's population is 18,172. The population of Hamilton is 45,525. The Earl and Countess of Aberdeen are in Manitoba.

Coal has gone up 50 cents a ton all over Eastern Canada.

Ste. Cuneogonde has taken steps towards annexation to Montreal.

The nine-hour day has been adopted for corporation work in Ottawa.

The Manitoba Government will open an emigration office in England.

Hon. Lawrence Clarke, chief factor for the Hudson Bay Co. at Prince Albert, is dead.

Right Rev. Dr. Lewis, Bishop of Ontario, has arrived at Kingston from his visit to Europe.

The British farm delegates report themselves delighted with what they have seen in Manitoba.

Diphtheria prevails to an alarming extent on the Montreal road, some six or seven miles from Ottawa.

Minister Foster has been asking Montreal steamship agents about their facilities for shipping eggs to England.

Two men have been arrested at Moncton, N. B., on the charge of wrecking an Intercolonial train last Monday.

The price of hay in the Kingston district has taken a big tumble in consequence of the McKinley Bill's operations.

The report that pleuro-pneumonia had appeared among a shipment of Canadian cattle at Dundee was untrue.

H. T. Richter of Montreal and his twelve-year-old boy are missing, and it is feared the father killed his child and himself.

Near Maxville, in the County of Gargary, James McNaughton and a little girl were burned to death in their dwelling.

Dr. Blakeley, Minister of Education for Manitoba, is ill with typhoid fever at his mother's residence, Cherry Valley, Ont.

The new syndicate negotiating with the Ottawa Government for the new Atlantic mail service want an annual subsidy of \$880,000.

The Chinese revenue at Vancouver, B. C., for last month was \$4,448, a decrease of \$1,664 as compared with the same period last year.

Ex-Mayor Ryan, of Winnipeg, who is at present in Montreal, says that the damage done to the Manitoba crops by the recent frosts has greatly exaggerated.

The lumber firm of Willmott & McIntosh, Toronto, have suspended payment. They attribute their difficulty to the scarcity of rail way cars to move lumber.

The Ottawa branch of the Imperial Federation League has invited the Earl of Aberdeen to address a public meeting when he returns from British Columbia.

A very important meeting was held last week in Montreal, when it was decided that immediate steps should be taken to facilitate the shipment of cattle to England.

Three hundred cases of eggs were shipped on Tuesday from Montreal to England as an experiment, suggested by the closing of the American market by the McKinley tariff.

The sheriff at Woodstock has received instructions from Inspector Christie regarding the care of Birchall, in consequence of which more strictness will be observed in future.

It is stated that Mr. Richard White, of the Montreal Gazette, will be the nominee of the English-speaking portion of the citizens at the next election for the Montreal mayoralty.

From the beginning of the season up to September 30 there were shipped from the port of Montreal 88,623 cattle and 37,375 sheep, on which \$1,124,396 was paid in freight.

A party of French visitors returned to Montreal last week from the North-West. They were greatly struck with the fertility of the country, which they consider a farmer's paradise.

A man named Duggan, living on Dufferin street, Toronto, returned home on Saturday evening to find his wife lying in a drunken sleep, and his infant child dead in her arms. It is supposed that the child was suffocated.

A return issued the other day shows the total assessed value of the city of Toronto is \$148,135,848, and the population 167,439. This shows an increase on the previous year of \$12,543,370 and 7,293 respectively.

A monument was erected in Mount Royal cemetery, Montreal, on Saturday to the memory of Dr. J. H. Samuel, a member of the Victoria Rifles, who was accidentally shot while on duty at the Exhibition grounds during the smallpox epidemic in 1885.

The Quebec Legislature will be in session a few weeks, and it is said the most important measure to be submitted by the Government is one for the conversion of the debt. By the consolidation proposed it is estimated the province will save about \$200,000 a year.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament will reconvene November 25.

Furnaces are being dumped in all the iron centres of Scotland.

Fifteen hundred carmen at Liverpool have struck for more wages and less work.

The wife of General Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, died on Saturday.

Mr. Gladstone has promised to debate the labour question when he visits West Calder, in Scotland.

Jack the Ripper has informed the London police by letter that he is about to kill another woman.

General Lord Wolseley, accompanied by his staff, has arrived in Dublin and assumed command of the troops in Ireland.

Referring to the potato blight in Ireland, the Local Government Board in Dublin says it will be able to cope with the distress unaided.

England has made a peremptory demand on Portugal for indemnity for the seizure of the British African Lake Co.'s steamer James Stevenson.

The London Daily News, referring to Sir John Macdonald's Halifax speech, tells the Canadian Premier that he is absurd, and that he has overdone his loyalty.

The appeal of Mr. John Dillon, Mr. William O'Brien, and others, for a writ to stay proceedings in the Tipperary trial, has been refused in the Chancery Court, Dublin.

The archbishop of York, who stands next to the archbishop of Canterbury in the church of England, is so seriously ill that his condition is causing grave fears among his friends.

Cardinal Newman's barber was wise in his generation. For the last twenty years he shaved every hair cut from the prelate's head, and he is now selling it at so much a lock to relic hunters.

Owing to the serious aspect of the strike of the employees of the London Gas Company, 800 soldiers at Chatham have been served with ball cartridge and ordered to be in readiness to protect the gas works in case of necessity.

A special cable says that in the famine districts of Ireland distress is looked for, but there is no famine, and in the light of the uncertainty as to the failure of the potato crop the American agitation is uncalled for.

The conference of Irish Nationalists called by Mr. Parnell was held in Dublin on Monday. A deputation consisting of Messrs. John Dillon, William O'Brien, Thomas P. O'Connor, Timothy Sullivan, and Abraham Gill, was appointed to go to the United States.

The London Chronicle asserts that the absence of Mr. Parnell from the conference in Dublin indicates not only a disagreement with his colleagues, but his inability to propound any tangible scheme for the permanent relief of the congested districts of Ireland.

The British iron and steel institute branch of the mining engineers' congress held a convention in Chickering hall, New York, last week. Sir James Kitson, president of the British iron and steel institute, presided, and Mr. A. Blue, deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario, made a speech, in which the members of the institute were urged to come over and inspect this country.

UNITED STATES.

The population of the state of Georgia is 1,834,365.

Several more warships are to be built by the United States.

George Bancroft, the historian, celebrated his 90 birthday on Monday at Newport, R. I.

The Count of Paris, the Duke of Orleans and Prince of Joinville have arrived at New York.

The first ground was broken on Saturday for the construction of the great Niagara tunnel.

An officer taking the census in New York discovered Mrs. Lucy Ridley, who is 117 years old.

At the end of the last fiscal year there were 537,944 names on the United States pension list.

It is said that a great tin plate factory is to be established at Baltimore to compete with English manufacturers.

The population of Indiana is 2,199,030, of Michigan 2,085,702, of New Mexico 144,822, of California 1,204,002.

The number of clearances from Buffalo on the Erie canal this season was 4,599, the smallest run in 15 years, in 1888 and 1885.

Malignant and infectious dysentery is raging in Sussex County, New Jersey, and has resulted fatally in a large number of cases.

Prairie fires are devastating the neighborhood of Dickson and Gladstone, North Dakota. A number of farmers have lost all their crops.

Vice-President Webb, of the New York Central railroad, has issued a circular to the heads of departments instructing them to employ no more Knights of Labor.

At Genesee Forks, Pa., Fayette Lewis, owner of a saw mill, was thrown on a circular saw, and one leg, both arms and his head were severed from the body.

The edict has been issued, and by it the young ladies of the Oswego State Normal schools are forbidden to wear garters. Their hose must be supported by an elastic attachment to the waist.

Two Roman Catholic priests from Europe, hired by Bishop Ireland as teachers in the Catholic college at St. Paul, Minn., have been detained at Philadelphia under the contract labor law.

Mr. Tyner, assistant attorney for the Postoffice Department at Washington, says the new anti-lottery law will exclude from the U. S. mails all foreign newspapers containing lottery advertisements.

The will of Newton Case, of Hartford, Conn., bequeaths to Hartford Theological Seminary \$100,000 outright and the residuum of the estate after certain other bequests are made. The residuum is over \$300,000.

At the General Conference of the Mormon Church at Salt Lake City the other day, the official declaration of President Woodruff, forbidding marriages that are illegal, was read and acquiesced in by the leaders of the church.

Justin Glenn, of Syracuse, N. Y., whose widowed mother died in August, leaving him \$100 a month in addition to living expenses, jumped from a window and smashed himself all up, because the money was not sufficient for the pace at which he wished to live.

At Scranton, Pa., a seduction case which has been a local sensation for four years, was concluded. Rev. Peter Roberts, pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, was the defendant, the plaintiff being Miss Anna Husabod. The evidence was conclusive, and a verdict of \$3,000 was given for the plaintiff.

A despatch from Oswego, N. Y., says that while the increased duty on barley to be levied under the McKinley tariff will injure the Canadian trade it will not benefit the American farmer; but the hope is expressed that the measure may lead to close commercial connections between the two countries, and result in reciprocity treaty.

A correspondent in Topeka writes that Kansas is dying, that it is for a truth the "Great American desert." He estimates that 200,000 people have left the state in the last three years. Topeka has at present over 2,000 vacant houses; there is no money, and no work for laborers. The causes are given as various, the principal one being prohibition.

IN GENERAL.

A new cabinet has been formed in Portugal.

Gen. Boulanger will spend the winter in Malta.

A negress has just died in Cuba who was 125 years old.

The murderer of Col. Stewart, in Egypt, has been executed.

French newspapers all denounce the McKinley tariff bill.

There are rumours of commercial treaty between Germany and Austria.

The Emperor of Germany has arrived at Vienna, where he was warmly received.

The French Government has concluded a treaty of peace with the King of Dahomey.

The Czar's silver wedding is to be celebrated on Nov. 9, 1891, the birthday of the Prince of Wales.

La Liberté, of Paris, calls the McKinley Tariff bill a prodigious act of ingratitude towards Europe.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Stanley arrived at Ostend, Belgium, on Monday. They were received by King Leopold.

It is understood that the Vatican has decided that all Catholics shall abstain from voting at the coming election in Italy.

An agent of the Shearers' Union at Melbourne has been fined \$155 on different charges of inciting men to break their agreements.

Sixty leper convicts have escaped from the French settlement at New Caledonia, and the authorities have been unable to discover their whereabouts.

Paris newspapers report that the pope has consented to act as arbitrator in the Newfoundland fisheries dispute of England and France request him to do so.

It is stated that the British Ministry, through its friends in Rome, is bringing strong pressure to bear upon the Pope to prevent his conferring the cardinal's hat upon Archbishop Walsh of Ireland.

A Vienna despatch says that Germany and Austria have come to a substantial agreement to discriminate against exports from the United States, and that Italy, the third member of the Triple Alliance, will probably join the movement.

The Berlin Volksblatt publishes the programme of the Socialists, which includes proposals for the abolition of female labour, the regulation of the working day, the institution of free and compulsory State education, and the exaction of a single and progressive income tax to replace all other taxes.

Curiosities of the Apple.

The virtues of the apple as a fruit have been celebrated from time immemorial, and few fruits have so many legends associated with them. The garden of the Hesperides was the garden of the golden apple, just as our Avalon is the Isle of Apples. "Of all fruits," it has been written, "the apple seems to have had the widest and most mystical history. The myths concerning it meet us in every age and country. Aphrodite bears it in her hand, as well as Eve. The serpent guards it; the dragon watches it. It is celebrated by Solomon; it is the healing fruit of Arabian tales. Ulysses longs for it in the gardens of Alcinoüs; Tantalus grasps vainly for it in Hades. In the prose Edda it is written: "Iduna keeps in a box apples, which the gods, when they feel old and approaching, have only to taste to become young again. It is in this manner that they will be kept in renovated youth until Ragnarok—the general destruction. Azrael, the Angel of Death, accomplished his mission by holding it to his nostrils; and in folklore Snowdrop is tempted to her death by an apple, half of which a crane has poisoned, but recovers life when the fruit falls from her lips. The Golden Bird seeks in many a Norse story; and when the tree bears no more, Frau Bertha reveals to her favorite that it is because a mouse gnaws at the tree's root. Indeed, the kind mother goddess is sometimes personified as an apple tree, but oftener the apple is the temple in northern mythology and sometimes makes the nose grow, so that the pear alone can bring it to a moderate size."

A Pretty Legend.

Among the Seminole Indians there is a singular tradition regarding the white man's origin and superiority. They say that when the Great Spirit made the earth he also made three men, all of whom were fair complexioned; and that after making them he led them to the margin of a small lake, and he bade them to drink of the water, and obeyed, and came out of the water purer and fairer than before. The second hesitated a moment, during which time the water, agitated by the first, became muddy, and when he bathed he came up copper-colored. The third did not leap in till the water became black with mud, and he came out his own color.

Then the Great Spirit laid before them three packages, and out of pity for his misfortune in color, gave the black man first choice. He took hold of each of the packages and, having felt their weight, chose the heaviest, leaving the white man the lightest. When the packages were opened, the first was found to contain spades, hoes, and all the implements of labor; the second contained hunting, fishing, and warlike apparatus; the third gave the white man pens, ink, and paper—the engines of the mind, the means of mutual improvements, the social link of humanity, the foundation of the white man's superiority.

An Honest King.

The queen of Italy, according to the Leisure Hour, was anxious that her husband should follow the example of his father and the fashion common among elderly Piedmontese officers and dye his hair, which had become quite white. Her pleadings were in vain. Umberto's is an honest nature that does not love these subtleties. Seeing petition was in vain, the queen had recourse to a stratagem. She caused a quantity of fine hair dye to be sent from Paris and put in the King's dressing room, together with instructions for its use, making, however, no allusion to the subject. The king, too, said nothing, though he could not fail to see the pigment. Now, the queen has a large white pool of which she is very fond. What was her horror a few days later, to see her pet come running into her room with his snowy locks of the deepest black hue! King Umberto had expended the dye upon him changing the color of the poodle's hair. From that day forth the subject of hair-dyeing was dropped between the royal couple.

OUR ICELANDIC POPULATION.

A Correspondent Describes Their Manner of Living.

GLENBORO, Man., Oct. 13.—A number of the Icelanders now at Glend settled first at Gimli, in the Lake Winnipeg district, but afterward moved here. They are a thrifty and industrious people, and Glend is a very prosperous colony. The majority of these settlers came in the spring of 1882, and have at present under cultivation an average of 10½ acres to each family. They are all engaged in mixed farming, having an average of twenty head of cattle and a team of horses. Several of them, however, have from 40 to 50 head of cattle and three or four horses. Nearly all are naturalized and they take a keen interest in Canadian politics. Last spring their temperance society held a picnic and debate and the subject chosen for discussion was Equal Rights. The Icelanders are an intellectual race and very fond of education. In the library of one farmer was found a copy of Byron, Whittier, Scott's Rob Roy, Huxley's Physiology, Dr. Cope's Natural History and a Webster's Unabridged Dictionary. He was asked if when reading English he used the dictionary often.

"No, except when I read scientific works," was the rather startling answer. They hold the Lutheran creed and attend the services of their church most regularly. Their minister is an Icelandic and preaches in his native tongue. The church itself is a frame building with a seating capacity for 300.

Quite a number of them keep sheep, and the women spin the wool and knit their own stockings, socks for their children and much of their own underwear; and many wear homespun dresses. One old woman was so amused at the interest shown in her work that placing the wheel in front of me she taught me how to use it, smiling good humoredly when the thread was accidentally broken. After spinning the yarn they color it with dyes. Their spinning wheels are very much smaller than those formerly in ordinary use in this country.

Though there is little attempt at decoration the houses are neat and clean and the women are good cooks, being justly celebrated for their delicious coffee, which even excels in strength and aroma the much vaunted Southern coffee. The Icelanders are noted for strict veracity and honesty in all their dealings, and will pay their debts so soon as they can possibly do so. They are a short, small-boned people, and in complexion neither very fair nor very dark; their eyes are generally blue, their hair light brown and their skins dark. The dress of the Icelandic bride, called the skautbuninur, which means the head-dress costume, is very handsome and is handed down from generation to generation. It consists of a very pretty, becoming, pointed white silk cap which sets in high on the head, the point being turned forward so as to curve over the front and the whole stuffed with eider down to hold it in shape. It resembles somewhat a brimless Normandy bonnet, the crown being peaked instead of square. From the back of this cap hangs a bow of white ribbon with long, flowing ends and then over all is thrown a long, white, embroidered veil, fastened on by a broad band of white ribbon covered with gold stars. A girl must be plain indeed who does not look captivating in this picturesque head-dress. The dress itself is black homespun, but the texture is exceedingly fine and even; the waist fastens in front with silver buttons and is short and tight-fitting. The collar, cuffs and both sides of the front are edged with bands of velvet embroidered in silver with a lovely artistic vine pattern. The girdle is also of velvet, embroidered in the same metal and with the solid silver buckles so wide as to run half way round the waist. The skirt reaches only to the ankles and is worked round the bottom in green and orange-colored crevells; this strip of embroidery is about half a foot in width. The same style of costume has been worn for over 1,000 years; its use is not strictly confined to brides, as on very special occasions it is sometimes worn by older married ladies, particularly those of high rank.

A young Icelandic woman, who speaks English remarkably well, was asked if there was any particular celebration at the time of betrothal. She glanced at a young man standing beside her and spoke a few words in her own language, and they both smiled as she replied:

"No, I guess courting is the same in every country."

The Icelanders have many legends concerning America, which they claim to have discovered a thousand years ago. They are subject, it will be remembered, to the King of Denmark, who holds the veto power. They have their own parliament, with an upper and lower house, called the "A Thing"; and the members, 26 in number are styled Thingmenn.

Of the twelve in the Upper House six are appointed by the King and six elected by the members of the Lower House from among themselves. The Speaker of the house is called the Forseti. The general elections, take place every six years, and both Houses meet once in two respectively the Right and the Left. The peculiarity of this system of government is that there is no Cabinet, but its place is occupied by the governor called the Landschöfting and the six Thingmenn appointed by the King of Denmark. They considered Denmark used the right of veto too freely, and for a number of years agitated for Home Rule. Finally they obtained a modification of the constitution, but in the meantime many had emigrated to different parts of America. They are much pleased with the easy conditions of life in Canada and intend to make this country their permanent home. There is a great deal of sturdy independence in the Icelandic disposition. Osmundsson, a man who has lost both legs and one arm, affords a remarkable instance of fortitude and industry. He made his own stumps until he had saved sufficient money to buy artificial limbs. This man has taken up a homestead and has fifteen acres under cultivation, six of breaking, 30 sheep and 10 head of cattle. He ploughs and works almost as well as an able-bodied man. Several Icelandic settlers are worth about \$11,000. These men came in 1881 and brought \$160 with them; five or six are now worth from \$6,000 to \$7,000 and ten are worth \$5,000. So it will be seen they are very prosperous.

They are very fond of smoked mutton and also of skierstand or curds. At Christmas they make a cake called "Christmas bread," which is made as follows:—Two cups of cream, one cup of sugar, two-thirds of a

LADIES' JOURNAL

Bible Competition!

NO. 26.

The Old Reliable again to the fore. A splendid list of Rewards.

Don't Delay! Send at Once!

Competition Number Twenty Six opens now at the solicitation of thousands of the old friends and competitors in former contests.

The Editor of THE LADIES' JOURNAL has nearly forty thousand testimonials as to the fairness with which these Bible Competitions have been conducted.

This competition is to be short and decisive. It will remain open only till the 15th day of December inclusive.

The questions are as follows:—Where in the Bible are the following words first found, 1 HEM, 2 ROBE, 3 GARMENT.

To the first person sending in the correct answer to these questions will be given number one of these rewards—the Piano. To the next person, the \$100.00 in cash, and so on till all these rewards are given away.

FIRST REWARDS.

First one, an Elegant Upright Piano by celebrated Canadian Firm..... \$500

Second one, One Hundred Dollars in cash..... 100

Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Teachers' Bible, \$3..... 45

Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movement, \$30..... 210

Next eleven, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet..... 55

Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Set, (4 pieces) \$40..... 200

Next one, Twenty Dollars in cash..... 20

Next five, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces..... 750

Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service of 8 pieces..... 200

Next seventeen, each a complete set of George E. Hot's works, bound in cloth, 8 vols., \$15..... 75

Next seven, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Open Face or Hunting Case Watch, \$30..... 210

MIDDLE REWARDS.

To the person sending the middle correct answer of the whole competition from first to last will be given the fifty dollars in cash. To the sender of the next correct answer following the middle will be given one of the ten dollar amounts, and so on till all the middle rewards are distributed.

First, Fifty dollars in cash..... 50

Next five, each \$10 in cash..... 50

Next three, each a fine Family Sewing Machine, \$50..... 150

Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$50..... 250

Next ten, each a Fine Triple Silver Plated Tea Set, (4 pieces) \$30..... 400

Next twenty-one, each a set of 101 pieces, Works, Beautifully bound in Cloth, 10 vols., \$20..... 420

Next five, an elegant China Dinner Service of 101 pieces, by Powell, Bishop & Stonier, Harnley, England..... 250

Next five, each a fine French China Tea Service, of 8 pieces, specially imported, \$40..... 200

Next seventeen, each a complete set of George Elliot's works bound in cloth, 5 vols., \$15..... 75

Next eighteen, each a handsome Silver Plated Sugar Bowl, \$5..... 90

Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch, \$50..... 250

Next fifty-five, each a handsome long Silver Plated Button Hook..... 55

CONSOLATION REWARDS.

For those who are too late for any of the above rewards the following special list is offered, as far as they will go. To the sender of the last correct answer received at LADIES' JOURNAL office postmarked 15th December or earlier, will be given number one of these consolation prizes, in the next to the last, number two, and so on till these rewards are all given away.

First one, One Hundred Dollars in cash..... 100

Next fifteen, each a superbly bound Family Bible, beautifully illustrated, usually sold at \$15..... 225

Next seven, each a Gentleman's Fine Gold Open Face Watch, good movements \$30..... 210

Next nineteen, each a Set of a Dozen Tea Knives, heavily plated, \$10..... 190

Next five, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Watch \$50..... 250

Next fifteen, each a Ladies' Fine Gold Open Face or Hunting Case Watch, \$30..... 450

Next forty-one, each an Imitation Steel Engraving, Rosa Bonheur's Horse Fair \$2..... 82

Next twenty-nine, each a Complete Set of Dickens' Works, Handsomely Bound in Cloth, 10 vols., \$20..... 580

Next twenty-one, each a Fine Quadruple Plate Individual Salt and Pepper Cruet new design..... 5

Next five, each a beautiful Quadruple Silver Plated Tea Service (4 pieces) \$40..... 200

Next twenty-five, each a Teachers' Fine, Well Bound Bible, with concordance..... 100

Each person competing must send One Dollar with their answers, for one year's subscription to the LADIES' JOURNAL. The LADIES' JOURNAL has been greatly enlarged and improved and is in every way equal at this price to any of the publications issued for ladies on this continent. You, therefore, pay nothing at all for the privilege of competing for these prizes.

The prizes will be distributed in time for Christmas Presents to friends, if you wish to use them in that way.

The distribution will be in the hands of disinterested parties and the prizes given strictly in the order letters arrive at the LADIES' JOURNAL office. Over 255,000 persons have received rewards in previous competitions. Address, Editor LADIES' JOURNAL,