

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Mr. John Todd, of Toronto, has been appointed inspector of flour.

Several cases of leprosy are reported at Englishtown, Cape Breton.

Gangs of church robbers are operating in the Three Rivers and Quebec districts.

John T. Moore, inspector of inland revenue for New Brunswick, died suddenly on Friday night.

Lethbridge, in the Canadian Northwest, will soon be connected with Great Falls, Montana, by rail.

Archbishop Cleary has borrowed \$200,000, which is to be applied to the clearing off of debts of the archdiocese.

A plague is ravaging the fishing towns on the French shore of Newfoundland. The disease is terribly fatal.

A party of Jews from the persecuted communities in Europe have arrived at Quebec in the steamship Oregon.

Hon. Mr. Dewdney has returned from the Pacific coast, and reports that British Columbia is in a prosperous condition.

Hon. Mr. Robidoux has been sworn in as Attorney-General, and Mr. Charles Lange-lier as Provincial Secretary of Quebec.

The infant child of Benjamin Norwich was drowned on Sunday by his carriage rolling off the Brock street wharf, Toronto.

H. M. S. Buzzard has been sent from Jamaica back to Halifax on account of yellow fever having broken out among her crew.

Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, and Mr. Parmelee, Assistant Commissioner of Customs, will shortly make an official tour through Manitoba.

As the Archdiocese of Montreal is the second largest on the continent, coming after New York, it is expected that a subdivision will be decided upon.

The Canadian Pacific railway has given out contracts for 1,000 box cars, to be ready the first week in October, for the purpose of adequately moving the season's crops.

A correspondent of the Montreal *L'Evening* has been trying to find out how many St. Annes there are in this country. He enumerates 41, and is sure there are not all.

At the annual convention of the North America United Caledonian Association, held at Detroit, Mr. W. D. McIntosh, of Toronto, was elected president for the current year.

A third crop bulletin issued by the Manitoba Government states that the wheat yield of the province will reach twenty million bushels, and that oats will average 44 bushels per acre and barley 34.

During the absence of its mother her infant was seized by an idiot, living near Buckingham, Que., who devoured its face and breast, causing injuries from which death almost immediately ensued.

The Knight Companion, which replaces the wrecked Idaho, of the Dominion line, is in Montreal. She is named by a Moham- medan crew, whose swarthy features and oriental dress attract much attention.

The statement of mortality in the principal cities of Canada for the month of July, published by the Federal Government, shows that the death rate in Montreal is 2.77 per thousand. In Toronto it is 1.53, while it is only .62 in London.

Rev. Father Struble, of the Redemptionist Order, who recently conducted a pilgrimage to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre, relates some wonderful cures, notably that of a girl of twelve who has been lame for years with hip disease and can now walk without crutches.

A man named Muckle, while examining a revolver in the Montreal Police station, accidentally discharged the weapon, and the ball passed through the neck of his friend Detective Malo, and lodged in his back. It is doubtful if Malo will recover. Of course Muckle did not know the revolver was loaded.

Mrs. Stedman, an elderly woman, residing at Little York, near Toronto, is held on a charge of having attempted to administer poison to her two grandchildren, aged eight and five years. She is accused of having tried to induce the children to swallow a quantity of Paris green spread over bread and butter.

The Quebec Department of Public Instruction has published a report showing that out of a total of 933 primary schools in the Province of Quebec the French language is not taught in 770 Protestant and 68 Catholic schools, making a total of 838 schools subsidised by the Government in which French is not taught.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Gladstone thinks land values in England are destined to improve.

The hay crop in Ireland is said to be ruined, and the condition of cereals is bad.

An association for the colonization of Palestine has been established in London.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking of land culture in England, strongly advocated more extensive fruit farming.

Twenty thousand miners who met at Chesterfield, England, voted in favor of an eight-hour working day.

There was a great demonstration at Limerick on Sunday to protest against Bishop O'Dwyer's attack on John Dillon.

At a meeting of the National League in Dublin on Tuesday T. M. Healy suggested very plainly that tenants should keep their rent to support their families.

Mr. Henry J. Moore, editor of the *Mark Lane Express*, and agricultural editor of the *London Times*, is at present on his way to the North-West to witness harvesting operations.

The potato blight in Donegal, Ireland, is greatest in congested districts like Falcarragh and Gweedore. Even in the richer parts of the country there is less than half an average crop.

The London *Chronicle* advocates migration from the congested districts in Ireland to waste lands which only require to be reclaimed and cultivated to afford a subsistence for the surplus population.

An afternoon performance of "Judah" was given in London on Friday for the benefit of the city clergy, who attended in large numbers upon the invitation of Mr. Willard, who desired to convince them that a well-conducted theatre is by no means a godless institution.

UNITED STATES.

The New York Central strike remains practically unchanged.

Twenty persons were killed in Tuesday's railroad accident at Quincy, Mass.

McVicker's theatre in Chicago was burned yesterday morning. Loss, \$200,000.

The switchmen on the Chicago & Alton Railway at Chicago are out on strike.

Jacob Bergold and Frank Olean, who were injured during the cyclone at Wilkes-barre, have died, making 12 deaths in all.

Physicians connected with the Presbyterian hospital in Philadelphia are highly elated over the fact of having successfully ended a broken neck.

Miss Frances Willard said in Chicago that a movement is on foot to amalgamate the Women's Christian Temperance Union and the Salvation Army.

Samuel Cody, an uncle of Buffalo Bill, died on Monday at his farm near Ottawa, Ill. In the fifties he assisted many negroes to escape to Canada.

The crops in portions of Northern and Southern Dakota are a total failure, and number of farmers are already applying for and receiving assistance.

A druggist in Knoxville, Tenn., made a mistake in mixing medicine, and John P. Smith, aged 11, and a boy named Hutchins are dead. Morphine was used instead of quinine.

A killing frost was reported last week in Kittson, Marshall, Norman, and Polk counties, Minn.; in all the border counties of Northern Dakota and Manitoba westward to Minnesota.

Senator Plumb, of Kansas, has given notice of an amendment to the tariff bill which will restrict the operation of reciprocal arrangements with Canada to manufactured articles and minerals.

Mrs. Mary Wilson, with her babe in her arms, was in the cemetery at Carbonado, Wash., on Sunday, sitting on the grave of one of her children, when a tree fell and killed the woman and child.

The tunnel under the St. Clair river was opened on Monday from end to end and Mr. Joseph Hobson passed through. The work was inspected on Tuesday by Sir Henry Tyler, president, and Sir Joseph Hickson, manager, of the Grand Trunk railway.

IN GENERAL.

Cholera is making great headway in Japan.

The striking miners in Belgium now number 18,000.

The French are preparing another expedition against Dahomey.

Eight thousand miners are on strike in the Bormagne district of Belgium.

A man 166 years old has been imprisoned in the City of Mexico for begging.

The Anglo-Portuguese agreement regarding African interests has been signed.

There are reported to be 4,099 cases of smallpox in the Province of Pernambuco.

There have been about 3,000 cases of cholera in Japan, 60 per cent. of which were fatal.

Cholera is spreading in the city of Toledo. Thirteen cases and five deaths were reported on Sunday.

At Mainz, Austria, lightning struck a railway train and threw twenty trucks down an embankment.

The crew of a German vessel have been massacred by natives in one of the New Hebrides islands.

A brigand chief in Cuba exacts tribute from the railways by threatening to wreck their trains if he is refused.

The St. Petersburg *Zeitung* says there is ground for a belief in a peaceful coexistence of Russia and Germany.

An Odessa despatch says that the anti-Jewish edict in Russia will be promulgated in October in spite of all protests.

Dr. Peters, whose death in Africa was so many times reported, arrived in Berlin on Monday and was given a banquet.

Comte de Paris has accepted the invitation to dinner to be given him by his former comrades in the Army of the Potomac.

The Berlin Post says Emperor William has written to the Emperor of Austria an elaborate letter explaining the dismissal of Bismarck.

It is stated the Czar has refused to give his consent to the proposal that the frontier forces of Germany, Austria, and Russia be withdrawn.

The governor of Ning-Poo, China, has suppressed the native Chinese numeraries in that district, on the ground that they are dens of immorality.

The French and Italian Governments are anxious to establish an international marine service on the Red Sea, with the object of suppressing cholera. England's adhesion to the proposal is doubtful.

Many men fall in love and claim to have lost their hearts, whose experience afterward convinces them that they lost their heads instead.

After much loss on the part of the companies and untold misery and distress on that of the men, the great railroad strike in Wales has at length been settled on a basis that is declared to be equally satisfactory to both parties.

The differences between the two were never very great, and a compromise was speedily effected as soon as the men decided to deal directly with their employers, and to abandon all extraneous interference on the part of the Socialists and professional agitators.

The investigation that the new Government of the Argentine Republic is making into the conduct of its predecessor discloses that the country had been "worked" by its late President for quite all it was worth.

The only wonder is why CELMAN, when he had squeezed his country dry and had reduced the value of Government paper to a quarter of its face, should have tried to maintain a place of which the usefulness had been exhausted. He would have been more comfortable, one would suppose, removed from the criticisms of his countrymen, and enjoying in foreign parts the £10,000,000 he is said to have deposited in London.

Probably the explanation is found in the old saying, "Whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad." For mad and blind he must have been to suppose that such wholesale plundering of the public could be carried on forever, and that the day of reckoning could be indefinitely postponed.

Legalized Robbers.

We have reported about the usurers called "Kulaks" who ruin Russian peasants by the thousand and rob them of all that they have.

We now read in the *Russkaya Vedomosti* of Moscow reports from Orel and Kharkov that agriculture in both these governments has dwindled down to a minimum on account of these Kulaks. The best and most active peasants, having been robbed of their land, have emigrated either as new settlers on the Government lands in the Caucasus or are seeking work as day laborers elsewhere.

Their fields, now in the possession of their robbers, cannot even be farmed out, for all the business enterprise of the peasants remaining seems to have been checked. With those peasants the question is not how to enlarge their activity, but how to hold their own against the Kulaks. It was discovered, moreover, that bankers of good standing helped the Kulaks in their nefarious enterprise. Two banks in Orel advanced money to Kulaks at forty-eight per cent. interest, which the latter lent to the peasants at three or four times that rate. In the government of Kharkov 864,531 acres of land, more than half of the entire agricultural area, are mortgaged to Kulaks. Thus it appears that the system of robbing the peasants was promoted in the highest financial circles for many years. The credit for discovering and denouncing this system belongs to *Nedela*, a weekly paper of St. Petersburg, which was the first to comment upon it about two months ago.

A Dangerous Place.

The people of Shelbyville, Indiana, are said to be living in considerable dread these days. And no wonder, when they know not what moment the ground beneath their feet may take to leaping and dancing as it did a few days ago. A correspondent thus describes the occurrence which has alarmed the inhabitants:

At 9 o'clock yesterday morning the farmers near Waldron, this county, were startled by a terrific explosion. When they reached the Ogden Graveyard, which is on a bluff near the Flat Rock stream, they discovered that fully 10 acres of the earth was in a commotion. Geysers were shooting up to the height of six and eight feet, and gas was blazing from ten to fifteen feet above the water and the water had stopped running below the graveyard. Flames are still shooting from different fissures in the earth. The county had not been considered in the gas belt, although local companies have sunk wells. The skeletons of the dead can be distinctly seen in the fractures of the earth. Gas flows freely from the entire surface of the ten acres. Stones were thrown two miles. The whole county was shaken up, and the excitement is tremendous.

Not many persons are so strangely constituted as to prefer living over the mouth of a pent up volcano. And this is about the situation of the inhabitants of Shelbyville.

The equality, not to say superiority of the female intellect has again been demonstrated in connection with the census count in the United States.

Superintendent Porter, under whose supervision the count was conducted, testifies that the female counters were superior to the male. One young woman he mentioned counted in a single day within a few hundred of twice the daily average. If this kind of a thing continues a little longer, no notice will soon be taken of the fact that women excel the men in spheres for which they were once thought to have no fitness. It will soon be looked upon as a matter of course and will cease to excite surprise.

The revolutionary spirit, which has been so active in South America during the last few months, and has wrought such great changes in Brazil and the Argentine Republic, is reported to be stirring in Chili where a serious conflict has arisen between the Executive and the Legislature. For refusing to give them the Cabinet enjoying their confidence the National Congress has retaliated upon the President and has absolutely refused to vote any supplies. Consequently, everything is in a state of confusion; trade is paralyzed; while thousands of workmen are thrown out of work and are on the verge of starvation. Mobs, rendered desperate by want, are forming in many places, and the insurrection bids fair to spread throughout the country. Unless the deadlock is speedily relieved the country will be given over to anarchy and ruin.

A political movement which has already acquired considerable force has recently been set on foot among the Presbyterians of Ireland, who feel that hitherto Presbyterian interests have not been properly represented in the House of Commons. The matter is being discussed in the various presbyteries, and action taken in the direction of forming a large and thoroughly representative committee to forward the movement. Doubtless there are arguments that can be advanced in favor of such action, and probably it appears to these people the only practicable way of having their claims regarded, but the principle is philosophically unsound, while its application tends only to evil. Anything and everything that tends to narrow the outlook of a representative to whom he is responsible for his election must be condemned. Instead of such sectionalism, which is the reproach of much of our modern legislation, the endeavor should rather be, to encourage that lofty sentiment which "knows no man" where conflicting claims are involved.

The ruthless modern critic has again been engaging in his destructive work. This time it is one of childhood's cherished idols he has shattered. Who has not told his youthful heart thrilled by the story of William Tell shooting the apple off his son's head? Who has not pictured in his imagination the drawn bow, the flying arrow, the apple split in twain by the merriment shaft? Who has not felt like praising the purpose of the father in carrying a second arrow with which to pierce the tyrant's heart had he chances to harm his son? And now we are asked to believe that all this is myth, and that the thrilling events which so moved our youthful fancy never occurred. "The authorities of one Swiss Canton," we are informed, "have issued positive orders prohibiting the oft-told and generally accepted narrative of William Tell from being taught in the public schools as a part of Swiss history. The order treats the narrative of Tell and Gessler as pure fiction, for which there is not a suspicion of historical foundation." After all, though the disillusioning may be painful, it is better to know the truth, which to the honest heart must ever be more precious than any or all things else.

PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Oak trees can not be raised in flowerpots. You will never be happy unless you try to be.

Never look back and you won't want to go back.

Indecision is the biggest robber on the face of the earth.

The party who won't forgive is the one who is in the wrong.

You are not fit for a leader unless you are a faithful follower.

To Nature's influence open thy bosom's door, And like her guests shall bid thee than before.

A heaven-born love illumines everything; Sweet thoughts borne upward on thy spirit's wing.

Prejudice, whatever be its source, gets nothing out of the Scriptures. The Herods of to-day get no answer from Christ. The influence of skepticism makes the Scriptures silent. —[The Rev. William M. Taylor.]

Think truly, and thy thoughts Shall the world's famine feed; Speak truly, and each word of thine Shall be a fruitful seed; Live truly, and thy life shall be A great and noble creed.

—[Dr. Bonar.]

If you succeed well, and act well, and be convinced what is God's interest, and prosecute it, you will find that you act for a very great many who are God's own. —[Olive Cromwell.]

Be true to your own church. Don't run down either its pastor or its members; either its doctrine or its policy; either its ordinances or its usages. Give it a hearty and loyal support by word and deed. Remember that it belongs to you; that it is part of your religious life; that in and by it you are being trained for usefulness here and immortality hereafter; that its honor is much in your keeping; that its growth and purity by what you say and do; that people who have faith in your word will look upon it; that you have promised to advance its interests; and that with its good name and prosperity are bound up the glory of the blessed Jesus. Then do nothing to injure its reputation, or to weaken its power for good, or to mar its peace and fellowship. —[The Presbyterian.]

What Imbibers Drink.

SIR: I thought it might interest you to know what is being done by this Berlin—

house.

DEAR SIR: We take leave to draw your attention to some of our specialties concerning your trade, and should consider it a great favor if you will give same a trial when an opportunity offers.

We manufacture:

"1. Essences for the spirit trade especially—Cognac essence (about 4 pounds of essence for 100 gallons of spirit 10 under proof). Price 7s. per pound, free house, London, duty paid. Rum essence (about 4 pounds of essence for 100 gallons of spirit 12 under proof). Price 6s. 6d. per pound, free house, London, duty paid. Gin essence, price 6s. 6d. per pound, free house, London, duty paid. We have been repeatedly highly complimented by the trade for producing such fine essences, and we venture to say that there are not similar essences in the market that can compare with same.

"2. Every description of wine flavors, especially port wine essence, at 3s. 9d. per pound, free house, London, duty paid; sherry essence, at 3s. 6d. per pound, duty paid, &c.

"3. Vegetable colors, in powder, guaranteed harmless for every purpose, we only mention: Port wine color at 3s. per pound. Red wine color at 2s. 6d. per pound. Cognac color at 20s. per pound, a beautiful and rich color for coloring brandies and spirits generally; its use will be found far more advantageous than adopting sugar coloring. Rum color, for our R. E. color will be found the most suitable. Price 20s. per pound. It is equally rich; about eight drachms are sufficient for coloring one gallon of fluid.

"4. Every kind of preparation, &c., for the clearing of dark and light wines, as clearing powders, gelatine, agar-agar, gelatine lime, terra di vino, &c.

"5. Every description of sugar colorings in cases of about 6 cwt. or 7 cwt., as: Rum coloring (in 40 o. p.) spirit coloring (in 35 o. p.), and wine coloring, 4s. 6d. to 7s. per gallon. * * *

BERLIN, Aug. 1.

Forecasting Thunder Storms.

When the daily weather charts are drawn, if we find that there is an unevenness in the isobaric lines—that is, if these are wavy, or bulge out irregularly—we know that thunder storms are likely to burst somewhere or other over the country, but that is all we can say. At each station the barometer is unsteady—the mercury moving up and down in the tube—during the actual continuance of the storm, but this oscillation of the mercurial column has nothing to do with the irregularity in the isobaric lines above mentioned. Forecasting these storms is, therefore, always an uncertain and thankless task, for local success is rarely attained.

Among the earliest symptoms of the approach of a thunder-storm is the appearance on the western horizon of a line of cumulus (wool pack) clouds, exhibiting a peculiar turreted structure. I say on the western horizon, for most of our changes of weather come from that quarter, and it has been proved that thunder-storms, like wind storms, advance over the country, generally, from some westerly point. The bank of clouds moves on, and over it appear first streamers and then sheets of lighter upper cloud—cirrus (or mare's tail), which spread over the sky with extreme rapidity. The heavy cloud mass comes up under this film, and it is a general observation that no electrical explosion or downfall of rain ever takes place from a cloud unless streamers of cirrus, emanating from its upper surface, are visible when the cloud is looked at sideways from a distance.

The peasant women of Southern Italy work in the fields in summer, and at spinning during the winter, taking pay for the latter very often in cloth, which they can only sell with difficulty and at the buyer's price. Their state is consequently very wretched, and invites the philanthropic effort of their more favored countrymen.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miss Augusta M. Lowell, organist of the Church of the Incarnation at Harlem, N. Y., is considered the most distinguished organist of her sex in the country. She was born in California, and in childhood showed a genius for music, which during the past six or seven years has been developed by a course of thorough instruction at New York. During this time she has pursued her studies for ten or fifteen hours daily, and has composed some notable and beautiful songs and sonatas. Her success illustrates afresh that patient application and earnest effort form the only sure highway to eminence.

Unless Portugal succeeds in stirring up a little breeze concerning her "rights," it may be presumed that all the talk about dejoining the spheres of European influence in Africa is drawing to an end, and that for the very good reason that there is very little left to divide. The latest event of importance in relation to the Dark Continent is the Anglo-French agreement, which recognizes the French protectorate of Madagascar, and fixes the boundaries of French influence in Western Africa. The question between the two nations was brought to an issue by the recent Anglo-German agreement which grants to England the protectorate of Zanzibar, an arrangement which, France contends, violates England's pledge of 1862 not to interfere with the independence of that island. But as England persisted in exercising this protection France demanded by way of compensation that her protectorate over Madagascar should be recognized and her claim to an immense territory in Western Africa be acknowledged.

Under the modern doctrine of *hinter land* or back country, France claimed the countries south of Algeria and Tunis, a territory bordering on that over which the English Royal Niger Company claim jurisdiction. It was, therefore, necessary to define the limits of their respective influence. The line agreed upon gives a large part of the western shore of Lake Tchad to the Niger Company, while the country north-west of that lake is placed under French influence. And thus ends for the present the Anglo-French dispute concerning Africa. It seems a pity that in settling this contention the Newfoundland trouble had not been arranged as well. It was expected by many that Lord Salisbury would have made the "French shore rights" one of the conditions of settlement. With so much less to offer, with his hand, indeed, almost empty except of money which France does not appear willing to accept, the chances of the distinguished Premier winning in this Western world game seem to outsiders to be greatly reduced.

Long has the scientific and industrial world waited for the genius who would invent some practical and cheap method for separating aluminum from the substances with which it is associated. This metal, which is as "plentiful as dirt," being the characteristic ingredient of common clay, possesses qualities which would render it exceedingly valuable in the industrial arts. Lighter than wood, stronger than steel, possessing all the useful qualities of iron besides peculiarities of its own which enable it to be more easily worked, all that is wanting is the knowledge of how to produce it cheaply. If report speaks truly the secret of its early extraction has at length been discovered. A Chicago chemist "declares his belief that he has arrived at a method of extracting aluminum from common clay at a small cost." The imagination can hardly picture what this discovery would mean to the world, or what revolutions it would introduce into all branches of industrial pursuits. Many will await the confirmation of the report with great interest.

The success which has attended the attempt to utilize for industrial purposes the "rivers of Rhine," scarcely less renowned in history than the Rhine, will probably encourage those who have been contemplating a similar project with respect to the world-renowned Niagara. It is stated of the European river that the portion of it which passes on the left of the island at Geneva has been diverted into a canal which conducts the water into a building containing twenty turbines with 4,400 net horse power. The power is utilized in a variety of ways, from running sewing-machines to supplying power for an electric-light company, and the returns upon the enterprise already are said to be very profitable to the municipality.

The following remarks on co-operative advertising, from *Printer's Ink*, will be appreciated by large advertisers who have tried bot systems. Those who are still following the old lines under the impression that they are saving what the "advertising agent" makes, have only to test the co-operative plan once to become convinced that they have been laboring under a huge mistake: "To the overworked advertising manager who is experiencing all the annoyances incidental to making contracts with a great number of papers, issuing from more or less insignificant hamlets throughout the country, the co-operative system comes in as almost a revelation. He is delighted to find that through this means he can procure insertions in a large number of papers without as much trouble and expense as a single publication often gives. One contract and a couple of electrotypes are all that is required. It is not strange, therefore, that with the men who have the work of placing advertisements the co-operative system should be regarded with favor."

Principal Diamond of the Ontario Institution for the Blind, objects to the application of the term "asylum," which, he says, conveys a very incorrect and inadequate conception of what the institution really is. He prefers that it shall be known as an educational school, where industrial training, if needed, is superadded. That such is its proper character is demonstrated by the fact that at the late Trinity University matriculation examinations one of the successful candidates was a blind youth, eighteen years old, who for eight years has been attending the institute at Brantford. Certainly this is no slight praise for the institution of which Mr. Diamond is Principal. We can easily believe him when he says, "Few can really understand how much patient effort on the part of the teachers, and how much steady application and persistence from the pupil is demanded when every subject has to be mastered by blind methods." In the light of this speaking fact the people of Ontario will require to revise their notion of this valuable institution, if hitherto they have thought of it as simply an asylum for those of sight doimed.