

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Montreal claims a population of 277,000. Mr. M. B. Daly was sworn in Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia on Saturday.

The Halifax-Bermuda cable has been completed and was opened for business on Monday.

Major-General Cameron is spoken of as a probable successor of Sir Fred Middleton in the command of the Canadian forces.

An outbreak of leprosy is reported from Anticosti. There have been two cases, one of which has already resulted fatally.

The death is reported from Barrington, N. S., of Mr. Thos. Coffin, who was Receiver-General in the Mackenzie Administration.

A committee of Toronto aldermen will spend \$1,200 in seeking information concerning street railway systems in American cities.

Owing to the slackness in the lumber trade work is very scarce around the Chaudiere mills, and about 700 men are out of employment.

James Walker, G. T. R. agent at Clarendon, was arrested at Montreal on Tuesday, on a telegram from London charging him with forgery.

Rev. Samuel Rose, D. D., the well-known Methodist divine, died at his residence, 27 Rose avenue, early on Wednesday morning. He was in his 84th year.

There is a rumour from Kingston to the effect that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company has purchased a controlling interest in the locomotive works in that city.

Dr. O'Rielly, Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, who was attacked with paralysis a couple of days ago at Kingston, died on Saturday night at ten o'clock.

Word has been received in Ottawa that the first five miles of the Columbia and Kootenay branch of the Canadian Pacific railway have been handed over to the company by the contractors.

The Ottawa City Council on Monday night reversed its former vote on the street car question, and decided to accept the Howland syndicate's offer for the establishment of electric railways.

A young man named John Keegan was drowned in the bay at Hamilton on Tuesday. He jumped from a yacht to secure his hat, which had fallen into the water, was seized with cramps, and lost his life.

The Buenos Ayres, which has arrived at Montreal from Glasgow, brought over 200 Icelandic immigrants, who propose joining the colony of their fellow-countrymen already established in Southern Manitoba.

Mr. Fred White, controller of the Mounted Police, goes very shortly on his annual tour of inspection, and when in Regina he will make an enquiry into the charges preferred against Commissioner Herchmer by Mr. N. F. Davin M. P.

It has leaked out that a circular letter has been issued from Toronto to several prominent militia officers throughout the Dominion asking signatures to a petition to Sir John Macdonald asking for the removal of Sir Adolphe Caron.

It is said that the Dominion Government will make an effort to satisfy the demand for the appointment of a Canadian as successor to Gen. Middleton by suggesting Col. Charles Robinson, a Canadian, now assistant military secretary at the Horse Guards in London. Col. Robinson is a son of the late Chief Justice Sir John Beverley Robinson.

Louis Blasbellemeur, of Joliette, was on Monday sentenced, to ten years in the penitentiary for attempting to murder his brother Pierre last November. The brothers, who inherited a competency, agreed that if one should die before the other his money should go to the survivor, and it was to obtain this money that Louis attempted this awful crime.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Wolseley will take command of the force in Ireland in October.

Potatoes and other crops in Ireland are reported as promising well.

The Prince of Wales fired the first shot of the Biscly rifle meeting on Saturday.

Mr. Gladstone attended a garden party on Saturday. The Queen was also present.

The Salvation Army, 60,000 strong, is having a general reunion at the Crystal palace in London.

Four hundred of the London postmen have been suspended or dismissed, and the strike has collapsed.

Mr. Stanley continues very weak. The Queen has telegraphed making inquiry as to his condition.

The Universal Peace Congress was opened in London on Monday by Mr. David Dudley Field, of New York.

Sir James Ferguson says that voluminous papers relating to the Behring Sea would soon be laid before Parliament.

David Pugh, M. P., for the eastern division of Carmarthenshire, is dead. He was a Liberal and favored home rule for Ireland.

A company, whose list of founders is headed with six dukes, is being formed in London to develop the phosphate mines of Canada.

The *Freeman's Journal* of Dublin says O'Donovan Rossa's period of outlawry will expire this winter and he will visit Cork in January.

Mr. J. W. Mackay offers £200 reward for the conviction of certain parties who are circulating scandalous stories in London about Mrs. Mackay.

A man at Ballyneal recently murdered his mother and chopped her to pieces. When the crime was discovered the man was found eating a portion of the murdered woman.

A special cablegram says an open air meeting, attended by 12,000 workmen, was held at Sheffield, Eng., on Saturday, when strong resolutions were passed protesting against the McKinley Tariff bill.

Lord Wolseley, in a letter to a friend in Baltimore, says the closer the bond of union between England and the United States the better it will be for both, for our race, and for civilization. There must never be war between the two countries.

During his speech in the House of Commons on Friday night Mr. Parnell suggested the appointment of a Board of Arbitration for the settlement of disputes between landlords and tenants in Ireland, and Secretary Balfour appeared to be favorably impressed by the idea.

Prince Bismarck says he would not have signed the Anglo-German agreement in its present form. He thinks too high a price was paid for Heligoland, which, unless strongly fortified, might prove a source of trouble to Germany in the event of war.

In the House of Commons on Monday Mr. W. H. Smith announced that owing to the lateness of the session the Government had decided not to proceed with the order for keeping bills alive from session to session. It had also decided to drop the Irish Land Purchase bill and the Tithes' bill.

UNITED STATES.

It is now reported that 125 lives were lost in the Minnesota cyclone.

A case of alleged Asiatic cholera has been reported in Pittsburg, Pa.

Twelve thousand delegates attended the educational convention at St. Paul, Minn.

The Louisiana Senate has decided that the governor has no authority to veto the lottery bill.

The lake steamer Tioga blew up at Chicago on Friday night and thirty men were killed.

W. M. Woodside, a noted Chicago bicyclist, has died of yellow fever in Rio de Janeiro.

General John C. Fremont died on Monday in New York city from peritonitis. He was born in 1813.

General Clinton B. Fisk died at his residence in New York on Saturday in the 62nd year of his age.

Michael Roche, aged 15, died at Amsterdam, N. Y., the other day from excessive cigarette smoking.

Congressman Butterworth has been elected secretary of the World's Columbian Exposition on the third ballot.

President Harrison has approved the Act admitting Wyoming as a state, and another star goes on the flag, making 44.

The American riflemen have left Berlin for Cologne. Their departure was marked by an ovation from numerous friends.

Ex-Governor Hoadly, of Ohio, says the United States Government is wrong from first to last in the Behring sea dispute.

E. D. Gallagher was hanged at Vancouver, Wash., on Saturday for the murder of Louis Mar. Gallagher died cursing the sheriff.

Masked robbers are said to have taken between eight and ten thousand dollars from the Northern Pacific Express Company's office in Chicago.

The Northern Pacific people contemplate the construction of a cut-off line from Red Lake Falls, Minn., to West Lynne, on the boundary of Manitoba.

Rev. Oliver J. Booth, rector of Trinity Episcopal church, Lincoln, Ill., has been removed by orders of his bishop to an inebriate asylum in Chicago.

The Finance Committee of the United States Senate has declined to make any changes in the agricultural schedule of the Tariff bill, in which Canadian farmers are so much interested.

Congressman Hill, chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, referring to the Behring's Sea matter, says the sensational stories sent out about strained relations between the United States and Great Britain are purely imaginary.

The cyclone that occurred in the neighborhood of St. Paul, Minn., though confined to a very small district of country, was much more serious in its loss of life than at first supposed. Many pleasure boats were swamped, and an excursion steamer was wrecked, swelling the number of the dead to close upon three hundred.

IN GENERAL.

A cyclone in Arabia caused the loss of 700 lives.

Bismarck speaks English with scarcely any accent.

Influenza is raging in China and there are many deaths.

At Galena, Ill., John Roth fasted 60 days and then died.

Influenza is epidemic in Iceland, and many fatal cases are reported.

Dr. Peters, the German explorer, has reached the coast of Africa. He is well.

The Japan *Mail* states that a rumor is prevalent that Russia has seized an island off the coast of Korea.

Emin Pasha writes that if he returns to Germany in safety he will not tempt God by further explorations.

Emperor William will return to Wilhelmshaven on July 27 and rest for some days before going to England.

The bill in reference to the cession of Heligoland has passed the second reading in the British House of Lords.

Forty-four deaths from cholera have occurred among the members of a battalion of Ghoorkas stationed in the Punjab.

A fearful fire broke out in the Stamboul quarter of Constantinople on Saturday, and fully one thousand houses and shops were destroyed.

The *National Gazette* says Chancellor von Caprivi is preparing a complete explanation of the various clauses of the Anglo-German convention.

The new German territory in East Africa is about twice the size of Germany, not including any part of the great African lakes in the measurement.

Austria is having a very unseasonable summer. Snow covers the central Alps, and in the district of Salzkammergut everything has a wintry appearance.

Twenty-six thousand cases of paraffine were sent to Dersun for the purpose of firing an extensive and dense forest which is likely to serve as a refuge for fugitive Armenians.

Rear-Admiral Werner publishes an article on the importance of Heligoland to Germany, making the blockade of the coast impossible, and obviating the necessity of building fifteen new ironclads.

Owing to the gravity of the situation in the Balkans and the prospect of trouble with France over the Anglo-German agreement, Emperor William intends curtailing his Norwegian trip, and will return to Berlin on the 21st inst.

The Paris *Siecle*, after stating that Sir William Whiteway, Premier of Newfoundland, has informed England that Newfoundland will admit the right of France on the French shore, provided that France will abandon the idea of bounties, declares that France will never consent to anything of the kind.

HOUSEHOLD.

How to Write a Letter.

Write the date distinctly, the day of the month and the year—not just the day of the week.

Write on plain, unlined paper.

Write your "gs" and "ys" differently, their tails turned in opposite directions.

Write your "ts" with a cross and your "is" with a dot.

Write an answer to your friend's questions; if she had not wanted to know she would not have asked you.

Write with black ink; pale or faded ink has broken off more friendships and love affairs than one would imagine.

Write your name distinctly. If you are a married woman sign it, for example "Virginia Andrews," exactly as if you were not married; but if it is a business letter, the Mrs. should be put in parenthesis before your name; or better still, the letter may be written in the third person. This same rule applies to an unmarried woman.

Write a short, crisp letter; a concentration of brightness. It will be much more appreciated than one longer drawn out.

Write as little as possible on the subject of love. Words of love are much better said than written.

Write yourself down a bright, sensible girl, and you will then have written the very best letter that a girl can possibly write.

The Household

Charcoal recently burned is a superior dentifrice.

Grease may be removed from silk by applying magnesia on the wrong side.

A thorough washing of the mica windows of stoves in vinegar will remove the smoke.

For a grass stain on children's clothes, while it is fresh, wash it out in alcohol.

Damp soil will remove the discoloration of cups and saucers caused by tea and careless washing.

When broiling steak throw a little salt on the coals and the blaze from the dripping fat will not annoy.

A strong solution of alum, to which has been added a little glycerine and vinegar, is a cure for mosquito bites.

It is said that coffee grounds make a good filling for a pin cushion. The grounds must be perfectly dry before using and the needles and pins will never rust.

An old recommendation often given young house keepers is to use tea leaves in sweeping carpets, but their use on delicate colors should be avoided, as they will surely stain light carpets.

To make fly paper mix together, by stirring, equal parts of castor oil and melted rosin and while yet slightly warm spread evenly on sized paper, such as foolscap, &c.

The stains of ink on books and engravings may be removed by applying a solution of oxalic acid, citric acid or tartaric acid upon the paper without fear of damage. These acids take out writing ink, but do not interfere with the printing.

To renovate scratched furniture dissolve beeswax in turpentine, making it of the consistency of molasses; apply with a woolen cloth, then rub briskly with a dry piece of flannel. The improvement is wonderful.

Paper mache for filling cracks in floors can be prepared by heating to a paste cuttings of white or brown paper boiled in water and then mixing the paste with a solution of gum arabic. Make the solution hot in which you mix the paper paste and apply directly, thus making it adhere more firmly.

Never put a dish containing anything hot in the refrigerator, for not only does it cause the ice to melt rapidly but all other articles of food are affected by the heat and the lining of the refrigerator is liable to become warped. Set the dish in water until it becomes cool and then place on the ice.

One of the best methods of cleaning hair brushes is to put a full teaspoonful of household ammonia into a basin of warm water. Dip the bristles in and rub briskly with the hand or, better still, with another brush. When thoroughly cleansed put in the sun to dry, bristle side up. Two brushes may be thus readily cleansed at once.

Dissolve alum in hot water, making a very strong solution; apply to furniture or crevices in the wall with a paint brush. This is sure destruction to those noxious vermin and invaluable because easily obtained; is perfectly safe to use and leaves no unpleasant traces behind. When you suspect moths have lodged in the borders of carpets wet the edge of the carpets with a strong solution. Whenever it reaches them it is certain death.

Often, through carelessness, the pages of valuable books become stained. An old grease spot may be removed by applying a solution of caustic potash to the back of the leaf. This may cause the printing to fade, but that can be restored by the application of muriatic acid—about twenty-five parts of water to one of acid. A fresh spot is removed easily by chloroform or benzine, and ink spots disappear by an application of oxalic acid and hot water, which will also take off rust spots.

BLACKBERRY CORDIAL.—Secure ripe berries and crush them: to each gallon of juice add one quart of boiling water; let it stand twenty-four hours, stirring it a few times; strain and add two pounds of sugar to each gallon of liquid; put in jugs and cork tight. It may be used in two months; is excellent for summer complaint, and can be taken by delicate invalids.

Fruit Dangers and Remedies.

An excessive amount of fruit, or, if eaten either in the unripe or over-ripe state, produces various disturbances in the system, chiefly so because of its tendency to ferment and decompose within the digestive tract, and to produce stomach and bowel disorders. If these disturbances are not too great, or too prolonged, they need occasion no special anxiety. A dose of castor oil, to which a few drops of laudanum have been added, is usually sufficient to clean out the irritating "debris," and in a day or two the natural equilibrium is restored. If there is much griping and pain with the movements, and these become too numerous to be comfortable, the dose of oil should be followed by curtailing activity—by quiet and repose—by a diet of meat broths, containing rice, barley, or sago, rice and milk, milk toast, &c.

RASPBERRY SHRUB.—To three quarts of ripe raspberries put one quart of good cider vinegar; let it stand twenty-four hours, then strain and put to each pint a pound of loaf sugar. Boil it about half an hour, being particular to skim it clean. When cool, put a wine-glassful of brandy to each pint of shrub. This makes an excellent drink by using two spoonfuls to a tumblerful of water.

A great deal of attention should be given to the proper airing of the mattress every morning, and at least once a week a stiff brush should remove the dust which will accumulate, even in the best ordered house, and under the tufts of cotton, or the bits of leather, or whatever is used to tack the mattress with. Attention should also be directed to the edge of the mattress, where the braid is sewed on, for dust sift under that. Where the bed room is also the dressing room, dust cannot be avoided, but may be at least chased, and it need not be allowed to accumulate.

Terminal City.

Canadian and New England papers are having considerable to say about a prospective city on the Atlantic coast. It is to be built at a point on the Strait of Canso and the name already given to it is Terminal City. It is within five miles of the present terminus of the Nova Scotia branch of the great Intercolonial Railway, and surveys have been made with a view of laying tracks to it. It is claimed that a harbor exists there that is superior to almost any on the Atlantic coast. Its entrance is twelve miles wide without an island for a shoal. The water in the harbor is deep. Fogs are of very unusual occurrence. On the island of Cape Breton, but a short way off, are some of the finest coal mines in the world, and it is claimed that fuel for steamships can be obtained cheaper there than at any port on the Atlantic. The average rise and fall of the tides at this point is only five feet. It is believed that steamers can make trips from this place to British ports in two days less time than from any other Canadian or United States port. A company mostly composed of Boston capitalists has purchased a large territory both on the mainland and the island of Cape Breton. They have obtained a charter from the legislature of Nova Scotia "for the purpose of founding and fostering the growth of a large commercial, manufacturing and fishing center near the eastern terminus of the Strait of Canso." To bring the property to the notice of manufacturers and shippers, special excursion trains are to be run to the point nearest this place in a few days. The example of western land speculators in "booming" the great seaport of the future. Some profess to believe that a city larger than Halifax will be built there within ten years. Such may be the case, but it seems somewhat strange that the wonderful advantages of this place were not discovered sooner. The men who first sail along the coast of a country generally find the best harbors and fix the sites of great commercial cities. Before western capitalists invest much money in lots at Terminal City another town may be built on Cape Breton Island, which will shorten the voyage to Europe another half day. The Cape Breton Railway is nearly completed, and it is claimed that it will touch three harbors. It is also well to remember that the attempt to make a great shipping port of Milford Haven, in Wales, has not succeeded. Its harbor is excellent, and it is easier to reach than Liverpool. But it is difficult to build up a new shipping point when there is an established trade with old and large cities.

The Junction of the Prince of Wales.

The function of the late Prince Consort was once described as that of an unofficial minister of education. The function of the Prince of Wales is and is society between them have made it out, and that of an unofficial minister of ceremonies. No one could be better for the work or could perform it with better grace and greater good will. Nor is it in a country like England by any means an unimportant function. The Queen has practically withdrawn from the business of social life, and the Prince has taken her place. If he were not there to do the social duties, the absence of the sovereign would be highly inconvenient and would lead to much dissatisfaction. The Prince of Wales, however, has made himself thoroughly popular, and the Princess is the most popular woman in England. The work which the Prince of Wales does in this social way is something amazing. He is always presiding at the opening of exhibitions and all manner of charitable, philanthropic, and educational institutions. He is always taking the chair at meetings, he goes down to the country to preside over ceremonies of every kind. He attends civic feasts and State balls. All the time he contrives to get a good deal of personal employment and seldom misses an important "first night." He runs across to Paris every now and then—he is very fond of Paris and Paris is very fond of him. He sometimes—indeed, almost every winter—takes a trip to Monte Carlo. He loves living and enjoying himself, and must feel the functions and pageantry a terrible bore very often. But if he is bored, as he surely must be, he has the art not to show it, and each crowd before which he appears is led to believe that his whole soul is for the time in the work he is actually doing. I must say that I think one main reason why he is able thus to wear the look of a man who likes the work is that he really does like it to a certain extent and in a certain way. Of course it may weary him fearfully sometimes, but I fancy that his genuine good nature enables him to throw himself so far into the spirit of each ceremonial as to derive an inspiration and an encouragement from it. Besides, there must be a great charm, surely, in the knowledge that all people think one charming—and I believe all who know him think the Prince of Wales very charming.

The smoothness and quietness of the motion of an electric launch compared with the rattling of most steam launches and the disadvantages of the naphtha launch have made it a general favorite wherever it has been used, and its speedy adoption in this country may be looked for. It has been suggested that electricity be adapted to house boats, which are growing in number and size, especially in England, every season. One of these floating dwellings could then travel from place to place with its own independent self-contained propelling power.

ELECTRICAL.

More Electric Street Railways.—The Utilization of Electric Heating—Remarkable Effect in Removing an Old Dock Wall—A New Electric Lamp, etc.

A case bearing on the question of the advisability of the ownership by municipalities of lighting plants has occurred at Milwaukee. The estimate furnished to the Common Council of that city for the erection of a municipal lighting plant is nearly \$800,000. The question is simply whether the inhabitants prefer to undergo the burden of taxation for the raising of the principal and interest involved, as well as to suffer all the ills that come in the train of the creation of a new city department under political control, or whether they desire the option of contracting at any time for all the light they want at a certain rate without any further responsibility or burden.

The removal of the old dock wall at the Royal Albert Docks, London, has been very effectively accomplished by electricity. A basin which required enlarging was surrounded by a concrete wall hard as granite, thirty-eight feet deep, twenty feet wide at the bottom, and five feet at the top. The incuperative, but finally it was decided to use explosives fired by electricity. The effect of the closing of the circuit is described as remarkable. The entire visible length of wall was instantaneously lifted in a perfect line about six feet, and a crackling roar, a cloud of brownish smoke, and a violent surface displacement of the water in the immediate neighborhood of the wall were the only visible effects of the vast forces disengaged below. So instantaneous was the effect that the Chairman of the dock company, who closed the circuit, declared the wall fell to pieces before his hand struck the switch.

A fireman's electric hand lamp is being introduced in England. The battery and lamp are contained in a copper case, similar to a fireman's ordinary lamp, and fitted with a handle for convenience in carrying. Very powerful parabolic reflectors are provided two to three hours, after which it can be easily recharged, forms an important adjunct to the outfit of a fire brigade. The lamp is also suitable for use in mines, gas works, gunpowder, and chemical factories. The advantages claimed for it are portability, facility in charging, capability of resting the battery when the light is not required, and extreme safety.

It is suggested that electricity could very advantageously be applied to the tricycle. A prominent electrical journal says: "A practical electrical tricycle electric light is generally available, power for charging the batteries would not be hard to find. Tolerable success has already been attained with such machines, the power required is not large, and the necessary weight of battery and motor can be brought within quite reasonable limits. It would not be a difficult matter to bring out such a machine, and it would probably find a considerable number of users in favorable localities."

From the results of a series of experiments that have been undertaken in Russia by N. Spencey, extending over a period of five years, it appears likely that electricity may eventually play a very prominent part in agriculture. The experiments showed that by submitting different seeds to the action of an electric current their development is rendered more rapid and complete. The seeds of haricot beans, sunflowers, winter and spring rye were used. A second series of experiments was made with pot herbs and flowering plants at Kief. The influence of the electrical treatment was shown by a larger crop and by the growth of vegetables of enormous dimensions. In a third series of experiments electricity on a large scale instead of current electricity being used in the stead of current electricity. The results were quickened ripening and larger growth. Barley ripened twenty days sooner with electro-culture. Potatoes treated in the same way seldom showed disease, only 0 to 5 per cent. being bad, instead of 10 to 40, which is the usual percentage. An important factor in this treatment is that vines which have been subjected to it possess immunity from phylloxera, and this points to a new means of combating the microscopic diseases which attack vegetable growth. It is suggested as a weapon with which to fight the potato bug and the army worm. The cost of the process is comparatively small.

A most remarkable development of the multiplex telegraph has just been devised by Lieut. F. Jarvis Patten, who has already done yeoman's service in this field. The improved system depends for its operation upon the synchronous and uniform movement of two or more electric motors placed at distant points, the synchronism being in this instance not delicate, as it usually is, but powerful and trustworthy. The possibilities of this arrangement point to the wonderful conclusion that with repeating stations at suitable intervals and branches connected to the same synchronizing circuit, an entire network of lines and instruments can be operated with the distributing brushes from Maine to California, kept on the same segments by the impulses emanating from New York. Lieut. Patten affords a brilliant instance of what can be done in an unfamiliar field by any one who has the grit to concentrate himself upon his regiment. While on the trackless plains, where so many of the officers attempt to relieve the tedium of the weary days by the perusal of the lightest possible literature, and other amusements of a more exciting character, he took up the study of electricity, which he occupied all his spare time. The first result of this application was the invention of an electrical target, which still stands, at Fort Sidney, Neb. He came East to put himself in line with the latest work and ideas, but so far from having anything to learn, he was at once accepted as one of the foremost inventors, and his ideas are now attracting universal attention. He has not only been working at the development of alternating current dynamos and motors, but has brought to notice some of the most beautiful and comprehensive systems of telegraphy ever devised. He has other ideas on which he is at work, and he has already secured an enviable reputation in Europe. Lieut. Patten's inventions have been brought to perfection in a remarkably short time.