

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

Grain is reported to be growing well in Manitoba, though a little rain is needed to help it along.

Henry Taylor, ex-manager of the Ontario Investment Association, was acquitted at London on two charges of misappropriating the association's money.

Attorney-General Mowat left Toronto on Saturday night for England to argue a constitutional question before the Privy Council regarding the title to certain Indian lands.

An Iroquois woman mixed gasoline with the water in the clothes boiler to help take out the dirt. The water boiled over and it was weeks before she recovered from her burns.

Mr. Justice Robertson gave judgment at Osgoode Hall refusing to dissolve the injunction to the Toronto City Council from ratifying the agreement with the railway companies respecting the Explanade.

The committee that has been investigating frauds on farmers recommends the Government pass special legislation to prevent the agriculturalist from being made the victim of various kinds of swindles.

It is estimated that two hundred and fifty vessels will be required to convey the surplus of last year's grain crop still held in Manitoba and the North-West. Over two million bushels are stored at Fort William alone.

Montreal bucket shop keepers claim to have received legal advice that the Bucket Shop bill just passed contains defects that render it harmless, and also that there are several ways of evading its provisions, and therefore have decided to continue their business.

Eight thoroughbred stallions imported from Glasgow were seized on their arrival at Montreal on Saturday, being alleged that their owner, who was adjudicated a bankrupt shortly after sailing from Glasgow, had taken that means of defrauding his creditors.

A Hamilton woman has been sent to the reformatory for a year because she stole an umbrella. She said she had simply borrowed it and forgotten to bring it back. That is exactly the case with the purloined umbrellas, and yet how few get sent to the reformatory.

St. James street Methodist church, Montreal, one of the oldest historical structures in that city, is doomed, workmen having already commenced its demolition, and a handsome new church is to be erected on the site. The last services will be preached by Revs. Dr. Douglas and Dr. Fette, of Toronto, on Sunday, June 3.

All the newspapers of Montreal have been officially served, by direction of Premier Mercier, with copies of the Federal and Provincial statutes prohibiting the advertising or publication of any statement of information that would tend to bring about the enforcement of the law if the official notice fails in preventing its general violation.

A war of rates is likely to break out over Chicago and Boston passenger business. Strawberries are now being bought by buyers in New York on Monday, at five and six cents per box.

The Mississippi flood is the highest on record, except that of 1851, and is within a few inches of being as high as that one.

The Republican Senators at Washington held a caucus, at which it was practically determined to vote down both the Fishery Treaty and the Mills Tax Bill.

The centennial meeting of the Presbyterian General Assembly of the United States was opened in Philadelphia, over five hundred delegates being in attendance.

A bill leaving an estate for the advancement of Henry George's theories has been declared invalid in New Jersey, the vice-chancellor declaring that the court could not sanction the spread of such principles in plain opposition to existing laws.

Terrible suffering exists among the inhabitants of the flood district along the Mississippi River, hundreds of men, women and children being camped on the bluffs without food or shelter. The whole of the day bottoms are inundated, the flood covering an area forty miles long and five miles wide. The loss in crops is already estimated at three million dollars.

We violate no confidence when we state that the rumor that Jay Gould has returned to settle up his affairs and retire permanently from Wall Street is not entirely authentic. Mr. Gould has not retired permanently from Wall Street, but when he resumed it was generally considered a hint for other speculators to retire permanently from Wall Street without settling up their affairs, leaving that little for Gould to the speculators.

The village of Oberammergau, celebrated for its miracle plays, has been partially burned. A volcanic eruption and water-spout have occurred in New Pomerania, New Guinea, killing many natives and doing great damage.

The London papers are disposed to agree with Canada's protest against pauper immigration. Krupp's business has outgrown his works at Essen and a new factory is to be erected at Annen.

The Paris *Gaulois* revives the rumor that the Government contemplates the expulsion of General Boulanger.

The Catholic Weekly Herald says the St. Aubrey Guild will found and endow an Irish Catholic university.

A Tipperary ballist shot two men at the instance of a drunken son of landlord Lloyd, whom he was escorting home.

It is expected Princess Alexandra, daughter of the King of Greece, will shortly marry Grand Duke Paul, the Czar's youngest brother.

The Pope justified the recent receipt on the ground that the Panettis themselves have condemned boycotting and the Plan of Campaign.

It is stated in London that after the Whitsuntide recess the Opposition will demand an enquiry into the administration of the Crimes Act.

The Rome correspondent of the London *Standard* learns that no doubt exists as to the absolute and unqualified obedience of the Irish bishops to the Papal rescript.

A remarkable operation has been performed in Vienna, a nerve having been transplanted from a rabbit to a man with completed success.

Mr. Blaine, in an interview in Paris, confirms the statement made in his Florence letter that he did not desire the nomination for the Presidency.

The Duke of Cambridge, in a speech at Liverpool, dwelt upon the necessity of England keeping pace with Continental countries in the matter of armaments.

Archbishop Corrigan has failed to obtain from the Pope a condemnation of Henry George's works, which have now been formally declared to the Vatican for nothing.

Dr. Mervell Mackenzie says that nothing yet absolutely demonstrates that Emperor Frederick's disease is cancer, and that his recovery is still within the limits of possibility.

Mr. Chamberlain says that both the English political parties have shirked their duties in their South African policy, and have done everything to get rid of their responsibilities.

The Chinese ambassador in London has handed to the English Government a note protesting against the action of the Australian colonies in preventing the landing of Chinese immigrants.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

More Trouble with Russia—Kaiser Frederick's New Quarters.

The inauguration of retaliatory measures against Russia is delayed until Austria is prepared to take the offensive in the Balkans. Public feeling in Germany and the opinion of business men concur in approving the government's projected reprisals. It is not necessary for Prince Bismarck to wait the assent of the Reichstag before decreeing a prohibitory tariff. Under the law of 1879 the government is empowered to raise the tariff fifty per cent. for countries treating Germany unfavorably. The assent of the Reichstag must be asked afterward. No body can contest the fact that Russia is placing an exceptional tariff on German products. For instance, coal and coke entering Russian ports on the Baltic pay one-half coopect duty, against one and a half coopect duty the German frontier. The tax most unfavorable to the German industry is the differential duty on pig iron, which amounts to seventeen per cent. if sent across the frontier. The impending fiscal projects of the Czar's government will also raise the duties on cotton fabrics and German wines.

I passed a very pleasant day recently visiting the apartments that the Emperor is to occupy at Friedrichshagen, the famous Potsdam palace built by Frederick the Great in 1769 and until lately known as Das Neue Palais. The Emperor's bedroom and study are in the first floor and is exactly above the room in which he was born. The windows look westward over a large stone square, and a fine view of the city and the surrounding country is seen in the distance. The bed is of medium size and of white enameled wood. Soft Turkish carpet covers the floor, and the walls are covered with tapestry.

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Is Russia About to Strike?

They who take optimistic views of the European situation, may perhaps find some comfort in the assertion of an anonymous writer that Prince Bismarck recently assured Mr. Carl Schurz that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed by Russia. But even if we could assume that the Chancellor had chosen to make such a statement, it would be of little value, for he would be only repeating what he has never, we should recollect, pretended to be a prophet, but has, on the contrary, acknowledged that the war of 1870 was the result of his own policy, and that he had no intention of repeating the mistakes of the past.

It is in the light of these considerations that we should view the recent statements of what this summer has in store for the actual situation in the Balkans. In Russia and southeastern Europe.

In order to gauge the significance of the secondary suddenly regained by Slavophiles in Moscow, and of the commonplaces which have since been broken out in the Danubian States, it is well to recollect the curious analogies which preceded the last war between Russia and Turkey. It is well known that the late Czar, Alexander II, was extremely reluctant to engage in that contest and that for two years, notwithstanding the pressure of the patriotic party, he had to be persuaded to take any decisive step. The Herzegovina insurrection of 1875 and Serbia's aggressive movement against the Sultan in the following year were no doubt instigated by Slavophil committees; but the Russian Government long refused to lift a hand to save its supposed protégés from the clutches of the Turkish army.

It was only after the most obstinate and unrelenting pressure of the patriotic party, and the threat of a revolution, that the Czar was induced to take any decisive step. The Herzegovina insurrection of 1875 and Serbia's aggressive movement against the Sultan in the following year were no doubt instigated by Slavophil committees; but the Russian Government long refused to lift a hand to save its supposed protégés from the clutches of the Turkish army.

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