

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

An epidemic has broken out among the horses in Mersea, Ontario, that Bishop Cleary, of Kingston, will be appointed Archbishop of Toronto.

The next municipal elections in Ottawa will be fought on the question of the abolition of exemption from taxation.

The sons of Sir Richard Cartwright, who are detained on Wolfe Island, have returned safe and sound to Kingston.

The Leeds and Grenville Counties' Council, after a warm debate, decided on continuing the bounty on wolverines.

Montreal is at present infested with a gang of burglars and the detectives have to keep both eyes open to secure arrests.

Owing to a feeling of dissatisfaction with the action of the Montreal Carnival Committee, it is possible there may be two ice races.

The Dominion Government have agreed to assume the greater portion of the expenses of suppressing the Indian uprising on the Keena river.

The Dominion Government will not accede to the request of the Montana ranchmen for the withdrawal or modification of the cattle quarantine regulations.

The village of Farmersville, between Brockville and Westport, with a population of 900, has become incorporated under the ambitious name of Athens.

Mr. Joseph S. Brennan, of Hamilton, has entered a suit for damages against Mr. John Earle, of Toronto, on the alleged ground that he has alienated his wife's affections.

Mr. Rufus Stevenson is urging the Minister of Finance to impose an export duty on hemlock logs, which are produced chiefly in Kent, Essex, and Lambton counties.

At a meeting of workmen, held Friday night, it was decided to organize a Toronto Loan & Savings Association, to assist workmen to build or purchase their own dwellings.

The question whether millet is a grain or a grass is again agitating the Customs Department in Ottawa. Mr. Bowell maintains that it is a grain, and must pay a duty of fifteen per cent.

It is reported that some four weeks ago a mail bag with its contents was stolen either in Ottawa or on its way there from the West, and no trace of the thief has been discovered.

The report of the St. Thomas Medical Health Officer shows that during the year ended November 1, out of the 103 cases of dangerous diseases in the city there were only four deaths.

The Ottawa City Council has addressed a circular to the municipalities throughout Ontario, asking them to co-operate in urging the Ontario Government to abolish exemptions from taxation.

The fisheries Department in Ottawa has been notified of the seizure at Chatham Junction, N. B., of 1,900 pounds of smelts caught during the close season and consigned to American dealers.

O'Connor will sail for Australia about the 1st of March to bring back to Toronto the championship of the world, and up to that time will row at San Francisco any oarsman who chooses to meet him.

Mrs. Flynn, of Montreal, has recovered \$4,500 for herself and \$2,000 for her child from the Canadian Pacific railway, in whose employ her husband was killed some time ago by the fall of an iron machine he was unloading.

It is said that the Dominion Government are negotiating with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with the object of getting that corporation to undertake the construction of the Regina and Long Lake railway to Prince Albert next year.

William O'Connor, the young Torontonian who recently won the title of Champion Oarsman of America by defeating John Teemer, of McKeesport, Pa., arrived home Monday night, and was tendered a magnificent reception by his fellow-citizens. A torchlight procession over a mile long accompanied him to the Horticultural Gardens pavilion, where he was presented with purses aggregating \$1,300.

FOREIGN.

Liberal-Unionists are stumping the country in vans bearing the inscription "Union-Jack."

It is reported that the French Cabinet are contemplating suppressing the Patriotic League.

While out driving on Sunday, the Queen of Belgium was hissed by a passing band of Socialists.

Thirty five foreign Jews have been arrested at Kieff for not leaving the town when ordered.

The Paris *Moniteur* says the Pope's departure is the probable solution of the Roman question.

Further hearing of Mr. Parnell's suit against *The Times* in Edinburgh has been fixed for April.

The Daily Telegraph says that Assistant Commissioner Moaro will succeed Sir Charles Warren.

The Irish Land Commission has reduced the rents on the Kenmare estates at Killarney 50 per cent.

The report that a second Papal rescript had been sent to the Irish bishops a fortnight ago is confirmed.

The London *Lancet* says that Sir Morell Mackenzie has resigned his membership in the College of Physicians.

Baron Hirsch, of Vienna has made a donation of \$5,000,000 for schools for the Jews in Galicia and Bukovina.

The Russians are building pontoons at Rein, in readiness to bridge the Danube at a location threatening to Bulgaria.

Prince Ferdinand has given two million francs towards an official scheme for a National Bulgarian University in Sofia.

An Italian has been arrested in Vienna upon suspicion of having designs upon the life of Emperor Francis Joseph.

The Russian Government are about to create a railway department, which will be empowered to fix tariffs and classify freights.

France and Holland have agreed to submit to arbitration the question of the detention of their respective possessions in

"North German, Gazette" believes

that the affairs of France are drifting toward a crisis of which the sequences are incalculable.

The relations between Russia's ascendancy are strained on a military standpoint as well as commercially.

The Boulangist committees advise their adherents not to take part in the Baudin demonstrations, as it is a Government trap to provoke a bloody collision.

Much anxiety is felt in Russia about the health of the Czarina, who has not recovered from the shock to her nerves caused by the recent railway accident.

The duel between M. Paul de Roluède and M. Reinache, editor of the *Republique Française*, in Paris yesterday, resulted in the interchange of four shots. No harm done.

In political circles the failure of Lord Compton to defeat the Tory candidate in Holborn is regarded as evidence that London has not changed its mind on the Home Rule question.

From Zanzibar it is reported that the English and German admirals, in the *Sul*, have published a proclamation to the effect that the blockade will commence immediately.

A rumour has reached Bonny from the Upper Niger that Henry M. Stanley is proceeding at the back of the great oil rivers under the British flag, and that the natives are friendly.

On Saturday Mr. Cunningham Graham, Liberal, was ordered out of the House of Commons by the Speaker for accusing Mr. Smith, the Government leader, of conniving at a dishonourable trick.

An Imperial Russian ukase has been issued providing for the issue of 4 per cent. bonds to the nominal value of 125,000,000 roubles for the repurchase of the bonds of 1877 and the temporary credit notes of 1877 and 1878.

The charitable donations and other bequests to commemorate the occasion of Emperor Francis Joseph's jubilee amounted to \$15,000,000 which will be devoted to the erection of hospitals, schools, and churches.

Miss Valery Weldmann, who in her action for breach of promise against Captain Walpole was nonsuited for refusing to reply to vital questions, now states that she was not aware of the consequence of her reticence and will apply for a new trial.

Though Beach, the Australian sculler, retired some months ago, leaving the world's championship to Kemp, he was challenged by Hanlan, and the two ex-champions of the world rowed again this week, Beach defeating Hanlan for the fourth time.

Mr. John Morley's motion opposing the sending of British troops to Suakim was defeated in the House of Commons on Saturday, upon the Government explaining that it was requisite to hold that town as a basis of operations against the slave trade.

The *Diritto*, of Rome, urges Italy not to accept England's invitation to help in the protection of Suakim, on the ground that it would provoke the hostility of the Sudanese, who ought rather to be conciliated with a view to securing their support against Abyssinia.

In the Australian Assembly, Sir Bryan O'Loughlin, the ex-Premier, moved that that body support the other Colonies in the question of the Imperial Government consulting the Colonial Ministers before appointing Governors. The motion was rejected. The result was received with cheers. The members arose in a body and sang the National Anthem, concluding with cheers for the Queen.

AMERICAN.

A large vein of coal, of good quality, has been struck near Chamberlain, Dak.

The Calumet, Mich., mine is still on fire and there is no hope of saving the eight imprisoned miners.

Monday afternoon the tone of the Chicago wheat market was much firmer than for several days past.

The Vatican denies that the Pope congratulated Gen. Harrison upon his election, as his Holiness never interferes in national politics.

There was liberal selling of oats in Chicago for May delivery Monday, the price breaking from 30½ to 29c. Stocks of this grain are large.

The New York Court of Appeals has decided against Cornell University in the matter of the \$1,500,000 bequeathed by Jennie McGraw Fiske.

A well-dressed woman was shot dead in Chicago on Sunday night by a policeman who fired at a petty thief, missed his mark, and hit the woman in the head.

President Cleveland's message was delivered to Congress on Monday, and proved to be even more aggressive than its predecessor regarding the tariff reform question.

Mr. Herbert will remain in Washington as Charge d' Affaires until after Gen. Harrison's inauguration, when it is probable Sir Francis Clare Ford will be sent out as British Minister.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Association in Chicago yesterday, resolutions were passed condemning Sunday newspapers and practically asking the congregations to boycott them.

Capt. Bundy, of Buffalo, is endeavouring to raise \$6,500 to enable him to purchase a steamer to take the place of the Gospel ship, to carry instruction to the different islands, fishing and lumber stations, and cedar camps in the lakes, where the men are isolated from churches.

### Money in Politics.

The Baltimore Sun says:—The public mind is settling down to the conviction that our Presidential contests are fast becoming mere bouts of money-spending. A victory thus obtained is, of course, without moral force, however profitable it may be for a while to its beneficiaries. The people cannot, in the long run, sanction proceedings which in effect pervert their will, and that, too, by corrupt methods which strike at the very foundations of free government. Venality must be followed by demoralization and distrust. Patriotism cannot long survive as a potent force in our politics if the longest purse is to determine the settlement of public questions. When it comes to be understood that our present economic system is so profitable to the rich, banded together in trusts and other forms of monopoly, that in order to preserve it they are able and willing to give millions to debauch the poor, to carry pivotal States, and thus obtain control of the Federal Government and its policy, its shrift, it is to be feared, will be short.

## NEW YORK CITY.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton, at All Saints' Church, in West Forty-eighth street preached one of his strongest sermons Sunday morning, taking as his theme New York city.

"I remember," he said, speaking generally of cities, "standing in Paris after the Communal uprising, looking at the destruction that had been wrought and thinking of the scenes of anguish enacted there. But there is in this city to-day a strife going on worse than any in the Commune of Paris. There is the strife of life with all its pathos, which we do not see or hear, and I ask you to contemplate it with me.

"There is enough to move us in this great city. Consider the vast concourse of human beings going to and fro, every individual with the pathos of life in him or her. I have stood many a time watching the throng go by. There is one going to her home with a saddened heart, another with love awaiting her there, still another to find the griddle boy lying sick, his pitiful cry of pain. And I have looked into another woman's face showing degradation and want. There is a young girl going her way exchanging glances with strangers. It is like a drama.

HUMAN STAR DUST.

"I always think of a great city like New York as of the great sun which is fed by the star dust of heaven. The sun lives by consuming that star dust. A city like our own exists on the human star dust and feeds upon it. From distant valleys and mountains and from the prairies of the great West men and women, not content with the dull routine of the country and fired with ambition, pour in a continuous stream of human star dust, feeding this immense metropolis. These human beings come with sunny hopes, but it is the old story—the weary waiting, the dying out of the hope and the final sinking to a standard of life pitiful to behold. Some return to the country homes to begin anew the old life, others remain here to begin a life of vice. And from the old countries, too, the streams of human life are pouring in from France and Italy and Germany and England. A large proportion stay here, their beautiful dreams dispelled, to die, or return with a broken heart.

"Consider the great social drama that is being played—tragedies going on that no Shakespeare could ever picture. All is light and beauty on the surface, but look below and what misery is there! I go down town and look at your vast exchanges of commerce. What a marvel of life they are! Railroads and steamers bringing in examples of the wealth, skill and power of other commercial centres to develop this great city! But within those great exchanges I see the trials and struggles which make life a burden, breaking down strong men, who fall before their time; taking away from them all opportunity for intellectual culture, and dulling the conscience and relegating them to a lower standard of life. There is a story going on in every one of those exchanges. What profit is it to a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul?

INDOLENT WOMEN.

"Seeing the long lines of carriages in the evening, my imagination runs faster than the horses. I see women in the lap of indolence, breathing out a wasted life. I see a couple sitting down at the evening meal scarce exchanging a word. In another house I see the skeleton in the closet. Then think of the poverty of a great city like ours in descending grades. There is quiet and respectable poverty. Its nearest neighbour knows nothing of it. There is the poverty of the professional classes, and so on down until we reach the uttermost strata, where we meet want, hopeless and degraded poverty. Think of it till your sympathies are turned to practical account. Think of the sickness and suffering that grow out of this poverty. Think of the ten thousand saloons, centres of sin and misery. Many of them, I grant, are respectable, but yet they are the centres of untold suffering, misery and degradation. Think of these fallen women and remember that they were once pure. Their life means shame, remorse, sickness, suffering, in the end death. You tell me that pitiful is not the word for these poor things.

"Think of the children growing up under these abnormal conditions. Go into the outskirts of the city and see the boys and girls growing up with hard faces, the mark of the beat upon them even in childhood.

"Why do I speak of these things? To harrow up your souls? No. You weep over them. Well, you went to the play last night, wept over the drama you saw, but afterward went to a restaurant to supper and then to sleep, and when you arose you forgot it all. As a matter of stern, hard fact, what are you doing to mitigate the great evils of this city? What individual man or woman are you helping?"

### His Deceased Wife's Sister.

The London "Star" of recent date says:—In the Divorce Division to-day Justice Butt gave a reserved decision in the case of Ross (otherwise Andrews) v. Ross. The case raised the novel points whether the petitioner, Susannah Elizabeth Genze Andrews, who in 1876 married the husband of her deceased sister, was entitled to have that marriage declared null and void. It was stated that the reason why the petition was presented was in the belief that an Act would shortly be passed legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister, and that the Act would be of a retrospective character. In the course of the argument the learned judge said he doubted whether he had the power to annul the marriage where two people had conspired together to commit an illegal act. His Lordship now said that of course the petitioner was well aware of the relations in which she and the respondent stood to each other at the time of her marriage with him. She chose to go through the ceremony with the knowledge of all the circumstances. Upon all principles of law, as administered in the other courts, she would not be allowed to get rid of any obligation she entered into with her eyes open. But the ecclesiastical courts have applied a different rule, and no doubt there were reasons for a different rule, prevailing in the case of a contract of marriage. He need not go into the reasons. Suffice it to say that the ecclesiastical court had pronounced this marriage null. By section 22 of the Matrimonial Causes Act, 1857, he was bound to declare the marriage null. He refused to grant the petition.

## Infectious Diseases.

The December issue of the *Forum* contains a very interesting article by Dr. Austin Flint, in which he boldly predicts that the time will come when the cause of every infectious disease will be known; when all such diseases will be preventable, or easily curable; when protection can be afforded against all diseases, such as scarlet fever, measles, yellow fever, whooping cough, etc., in which one attack secures immunity from subsequent contagion; when, in short, no constitutional disease will be incurable, and such scourges as epidemics will be unknown. These results, he thinks, may be but a small part of what will follow discoveries in bacteriology. He points out that the conditions necessary to the development of many diseases seem to be a susceptibility on the part of the individual, and the lodgment and multiplication of special bacteria in the system. His most important statement is that "it is probable that a person with a hereditary tendency to disease if he could be abnormally protected against infection with the tubercle bacillus; but, once infected, the bacteria multiply and produce the characteristic signs and symptoms. In other persons the bacillus tuberculosis with difficulty finds a lodgment, and multiplies imperfectly. In the light of modern discoveries consumption can no longer be regarded as an incurable disease." These speculations of Dr. Flint, who is a physician of eminence, almost dazzle one by the possibilities they hold out of banishing most of the ills to which flesh is heir. It will be, however, a subject of speculation as to what will become of the medical profession when the discovery is made how to prevent or cure all these diseases.

### Pasteur's Treatment of Rabies.

The Institute in Paris which was founded and endowed for the special use of M. Pasteur will stand as a fitting recognition of the past services of one whose patient investigation into the causes of certain diseases has led to discoveries of great value to mankind. With regard to M. Pasteur's special experiments in inoculation for rabies, it is interesting to note that up to July 1st of his year 5,384 persons had been treated according to his method in the Paris laboratories. In 1886 the number inoculated was 2,682, in 1887 it was 1,778, and in the first six months of the present year it was 914. The rate of mortality in the first year was 1.34 per cent. It fell to 1.12 in the second year, and in the first half of the present year it was only .77. The mortality that furnished these rates included the deaths of persons in whom the poison had become developed when they were subjected to treatment. It has been estimated that before Pasteur's method was used the mortality was about 16 per cent. of the persons bitten. The fact that 17 branch laboratories have been established in various countries in Europe and America is sufficient testimony that the value of the system of M. Pasteur is widely admitted. While the value of his method of inoculation for rabies is disputed by many authorities, no question has been raised as to the importance of his general researches in bacteriology, the results of which have done much to clear up the mystery which surrounded the origin and development of many dangerous diseases.

## England and Germany.

Quite a sensation has been caused in political circles, both in England and on the continent, and wide attention attracted generally, by a semi-official note published by the Berlin press. The note contains a protest against the opposition of England to the efforts of Germany in Zanzibar. It asserts that anti-German tendencies prevail in England, and the co-operation in African schemes that might be given to Germany is, through their influence, denied. "Germany is forced to conclude," says the note, "that England does not need Germany's friendship." Then follows what may be looked on as a warning to the insular power:—"It is true that it is improbable that situations may arise in the immediate future in which England may feel the want of friendship from a Continental power, but such a condition of affairs is not impossible." The note is but the legitimate outcome of a feeling that has long existed in Germany over the hesitation of English politicians to commit the British Government to the doubtful policy of assisting Germany to help herself to whatever benefits the east coast of Africa may present. The ostensible object of the desired co-partnership is to root out the slave trade and to make East Africa and Zanzibar safe for Europeans. As a colonizer and reclamer of savage countries England has greater success than Germany, and the latter knows this, and for this reason longs for English assistance. But England does not propose to help Germany colonize Africa, and this is why the co-operation is denied.

### Mr. Parnell's Leading Counsel.

Sir Charles Russell, ex-Attorney-General and leading counsel for Mr. Parnell, has a well-known trick of driving a point home to a jury which is inimitable by any other advocate. He begins to lead up to it with his right hand in his tail-pocket, under his gown. Thence he extracts a snuffbox, transfers it to his left hand, opens it, takes a pinch between the finger and thumb of his right, and with the box still in his left hand, and the pinch still in transitu, he makes his point unerringly, so that it reaches his hearers' minds at the precise moment at which the pinch reaches its destination. Then, with an inimitable flourish of a red and yellow handanna, the oratorical effort is complete. But to be properly appreciated it must be seen.

### Paralyzed by Four Aces.

An Augusta, Ga., despatch, Nov. 20, says—Judge Samuel Levy, a prominent aged citizen of this place, was stricken with paralysis to-night while participating in a social game of cards. The party were playing poker, and Judge Levy was taking hazards feely on the game. His opponent in a jack pot, when called, showed four aces. The Judge was noticed to become suddenly ill and assistance was offered, but when the medical service arrived it was found that the Judge had been paralyzed. Surprise at the opponent's hand is given as the prime cause of his illness, though he is very old and aged made the ailment more potent. He is not expected to live.

Humphrey Ward, whose wife wrote "Robert Elsmere," is an editorial writer for the London Times.

## THE THEATRE AND JOSE

DENONCED BY A JERSEY PREACHER WHO NEVER WAS IN ONE.

The Rev. G. W. Smith, who never goes to a theatre, in the evening delivered a sermon at the Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church, Jersey City, on that subject, taking as his text the verse from Proverbs, "Can a man take fire in his bosom, and his clothes not be burned?"

Mr. Smith argued that the fact that he didn't attend a theatre was no reason why he shouldn't preach about theatres. If that were to debar him the same sort of logic would prevent him from preaching about temperance unless he had personally experienced what it was to get drunk. The vast majority of plays, he contended, were immoral, and in support of this view he quoted the opinions, most of them contributed by clergymen.

Then he spoke of the players. "I do not think," he said, "that every actor or actress is a morally bad person. I do say this upon the best evidence that can be gotten, that as a class they are not and cannot be admitted to respectable society." He cited Rousseau, a somewhat ancient authority who had said, speaking of actors and actresses:—"The men are abandoned to disorder and the women live scandalous lives."

THE TESTIMONY OF THE ACTORS.

His next quotation was from "a literary paper of a very high order" (name not mentioned) to this effect:—"Exceptions there may be and are, but as a class members of the dramatic profession are very properly debarred from respectable society."

"If their own testimony is to be accepted," said Mr. Smith, "are they the persons at whose feet our young people shall sit for amusement and entertainment? God have mercy upon us if Christians come to that."

Mr. Smith then applied the lash to theatre goers. "I do not claim," he said, "that everybody who goes to the theatre is necessarily a very bad person, but people who are noted for their devoutness and charity, and are eager in their efforts to bring souls to the Lord Jesus are not among the class that go to theatres. Mr. Moody knew who he was talking about when he said he would not give much for theatre going, card playing, dancing Christians.

WHAT THE THEATRE GOERS ARE.

"The mass of theatre goers are very worldly people. Among them are drunkards, profane people, sceptics, infidels and licentious people, and amid the round of applause in which the better class may join there will be heard the hollow laugh of the harlot. Good people ought not to be found in the company of such as make up a majority of the theatre goers.

has been said that the theatre is a school of morals; that it holds the mirror up to nature, exhibits the consequence of vice and the rewards of virtue. It has been my special business to try to save men and women, and I have yet to meet a single person who has abandoned lewdness and debauchery who attributes his reform to going to theatres."

Mr. Smith added that the theatre could not be reformed, and advised young people to avoid it as they would "the pest house."

### Rebellion in Formosa.

To her floods and earthquakes, her emigration troubles with foreign nations, and her anxieties about Corea, China now finds a new source of worry added in the uprising in Formosa. It is a coincidence that exactly a century ago, in 1788, the great rebellion broke out in this island, which is said to have cost China 100,000 men and an enormous outlay of money to suppress. And that, though the greatest, was but one of many rebellions which have occurred in Formosa since it became tributary to the Middle Kingdom about two centuries ago. Indeed, the eastern part of the island still claims independence, and wars have often been waged between its savage mountaineers and the Chinese settlements on the western coast aided by the Imperial forces. The present outbreak is in the fertile portions of the west and south, where the Imperial Government has been arranging for heavier taxation, and has thus stirred up both the native population and Chinese settlers. Doubtless the naval and military force which China can bring to bear will eventually suppress the rebellion.

### The Diplomatic Incident.

Cablegram from Minister to Premier: Very awkward this ("strictly private") telegram of Minister. Well-intentioned, but ill-timed. Please do something. Cablegram of Minister to Premier (an hour later): Have sent Minister his passports. Cablegram from President to Premier (an hour later): Sending out declaration of war by next mail. Cablegram from President to Premier (an hour later): At Cabinet Council just held decreed the immediate annexation of Canada and Australia, and the speedy invasion of India. Cablegram from President to Premier (a week later): Election over. Killed it through. Countermanded annexation and invasion. Sorry Minister has gone. Give him my kind regards. Calculate you may consider this incident at an end.—[Punch.

### Snow-Shoes for Horses.

Snow-shoes have been worn for years by horses on the Orville and Quincy mail routes during the winter months. It would be impossible for them to travel over the deep snows without their aid. A horse that is accustomed to wearing them will travel five or six miles an hour, where it would be impossible to go that distance in a week without them. The shoes are made of thin steel plate, about nine by eleven inches, fastened on the hoofs with clamps. The horses are shod with long heel corks which go through the snow-shoes, and prevent their slipping, going up and down hill.

### The Last of the Buffaloes.

There arrived at Minneapolis last week a queer load of cattle in the shape of a herd of 83 buffaloes. The herd is the famous one raised since 1877 by Warden Bedson, of Stone Mountain, N. W. T. The animals have been bought by C. J. Jones, of Garden City, Kan., who has for some years been making a special study of the buffalo, and who has at present a herd of about 50 on his ranche in Kansas.

The first directory of the city of New York was published in 1785 and contained but 846 names.