

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

The patent of nobility for Lady Macdonald has been issued.

Two carloads of sheep were shipped on Monday from Kingston for New York.

Snow fell in Quebec city on Monday.

Major-General Herbert on Monday inspected the Winnipeg Mounted Rifle corps.

There are six Crimean veterans in Kingston, Ont.

Two young sons of Robert Newsham of Birtle, Man., were burnt to death on Saturday.

Monday night the new \$25,000 Grand opera house, with seats for 1,000 people, was opened at Collingwood.

James Murray, ex-U.S. consul at St. John, N. B., blew his brains out last week with a Winchester rifle.

The Provincial Deaf and Dumb institute at Winnipeg was badly damaged by fire on Tuesday. The inmates were all saved.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says sealing men look very blue, fall sales in London on Monday last developing an overstocked market and low prices.

The first agricultural show ever held by the Indians of the Sarnia reserve took place on Monday, and proved very successful.

There is a strong belief in Montreal political circles that the Quebec provincial elections will be brought on at an early date.

The Earl of Aberdeen has purchased twelve thousand acres in British Columbia, and intends to establish a rancho.

Notice has been given in the Quebec Official Gazette of the formation of the Anglo-Canadian Cable Company, with head office in Montreal.

After 44 ballots at Goderich on Monday the reeve and deputy reeve of Huron, in county council assembled, appointed William Lane, township clerk of Ashfield, as county clerk.

Typhoid fever is becoming very prevalent in Montreal, and there are at present fifteen cases in the general hospital.

The Typotheta of America selected Toronto as the place for the next meeting to be held in August, 1892. Mr. W. A. Shepherd, Toronto, was chosen president.

At the Winnipeg Assizes on Monday William Pattenden was found guilty of the murder of Mrs. Rodney at Marquette last spring.

Major John Stewart, of Ottawa, has been awarded the contract for the Toronto drill shed at \$240,000. His tender was the lowest of 12.

The Dominion and Allan lines have withdrawn their steamers from the Halifax service, and will run them direct to Portland this winter.

Robert McGreevy and G. E. Murphy were last week found guilty by the Criminal Court, Quebec, of conspiracy to defraud Michael Connolly. Both defendants have disappeared.

A despatch from Winnipeg says that of all the wheat grown in the North-West which was shown at the Winnipeg Exhibition that grown by the Indians took first place.

Mrs. Fuller, wife of J. B. Fuller, in jumping from a carriage at the corner of Huron and Morris streets, Toronto, fell and received injuries so terrible that she died within a few minutes.

Of the 44,500 sealskins caught in Behring Sea this season, 24,000 were taken by Nova Scotia schooners fishing in that water. The results have been so encouraging that Nova Scotia capitalists are now fitting out a fleet of ten vessels to proceed to the Pacific and engage in next season's fishery.

Le National, Montreal, says: "If we are to believe a private despatch that reaches us from Ottawa, the greatest activity reigns at present in the national printing office. The typesetters are busy preparing the voters' lists, in view of a general election to take place in December next."

The Dominion Act respecting the new Department of Trade and Commerce, which was passed several sessions ago, is to be brought into effect shortly. The Act amalgamates the Departments of Customs and Inland Revenue, which will be under the charge of the Minister of Trade and Commerce.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Her Majesty has prohibited smoking in Windsor Castle.

A serious outbreak of pleuro-pneumonia is reported from London, Eng.

Rain has fallen incessantly since Sunday afternoon throughout England.

Rev. C. H. Spurgeon had recovered sufficiently to start for Mentone on Monday.

Michael Davitt has finally declined to contest North Kilkenny.

Reports from all parts of England indicate a continuance and increase of the floods.

Mr. Gladstone is said to have revised his home rule bill, so that it can at any time be placed before the country.

The Ulster linen trade is so prosperous that the wages of employes have been voluntarily increased by the employers.

An attempt was made on Monday night to blow up the office of The National Press, the McCarthyite organ in Dublin.

In Staffordshire and Worcestershire 3,000 miners last week struck work against a reduction of ten per cent, made in their wages.

The attitude of the Parnellite and anti-Parnellite factions in Ireland towards one another is becoming intensely bitter.

At the particular request of Mrs. Parnell, the papers of the late Mr. Parnell have been placed in sealed boxes and deposited in the vaults.

Frederick Smith, son of the late Right Hon. W. H. Smith, has been elected to succeed his father, as the representative of the Strand division in the Imperial Commons.

In a sermon preached last Sunday in Kilkenny, the preacher, Father Fideles, a Franciscan, denounced Parnell as the most depraved monster that ever lived, and the women who supported him as lambs of the devil, and the local Workingmen's Club as a synagogue of hell.

The fierce gales which have been sweeping over Great Britain for the past week have renewed their work of destruction. The Thames has risen four inches, and miles of land along its banks are inundated.

Preparations are being made on a vast scale for the London Lord Mayor's show,

Owing to the fact that the incoming Lord Mayor is a native of Wales, there will be a goodly representation of industries peculiar to Wales.

Mr. John E. Redmond, the Parnellite candidate for the vacancy in Cork caused by the death of Parnell, announced last week that he was elected leader of the Parliamentary party, and Mr. Pierre Mahony, speaking in Dublin, said that he was ready to follow Mr. Redmond, the new leader, as loyally as he had followed Parnell.

The report of the Grand Trunk railway directors, issued in London, England, on Tuesday, shows that the net traffic receipts for the six months were £471,775, as compared with £349,489 for the preceding six months. The net revenue receipts were £502,288, as against £391,891 for the preceding half-year.

UNITED STATES.

Sir Edwin Arnold, the English poet, has arrived in New York.

A trust has been formed by the retail milk dealers of Chicago and the price has advanced to 8 cents per quart.

Fine weather is estimated to be worth \$100,000 a day to the farmers of the Red River valley in Minnesota.

Infantry and cavalry are on the march from Fort Russell, Col., owing to reports of restlessness on the part of the Indians.

Spanish fever has broken out at the Cincinnati stock yards, and 17 cattle have already died from the disease.

The Teutonic, from New York to Liverpool, has beaten the fastest previous record from New York, having made the trip in 5 days 21 hours and 3 minutes.

The treasury department at Washington has been informed that Canadian tailors have been smuggling clothing into Troy, N. Y. Several lots, valued at \$401, have been seized.

Prairie fires have been raging for three days in the neighborhood of Guthrie, Oklahoma, and hundreds of farms have been swept of their crops, while houses and barns have been burned and much live stock has perished.

Henry Villard, the railway magnate, believes that the trains of the Northern Pacific system will shortly be operated entirely by electricity.

The number of emigrants arriving in the United States during the nine months ended September 30 was 469,276, against 351,399 for corresponding period in 1890.

Ignatius Donnelly, the author and Farmers' Alliance man, sued the St. Paul Pioneer Press for \$100,000 damages for libel in charging bribery. The jury at Minneapolis awarded him \$1.

Charles Woomble, a factory workman at Lawrence, Mass., has fallen heir to an estate worth \$1,000,000 in Australia through the death of his father, who went from England to the Antipodes 35 years ago and had not been heard from until his death was announced.

Isaac Terkowsky, a Russian Jew, who arrived at New York on Saturday, having an appearance of extreme indigence, on being questioned by officials as to his ability to take care of himself, produced positive evidence in the shape of cash and letters of credit to the extent of \$26,500, which he had in a belt around his body.

IN GENERAL.

A remarkable salt lake has been discovered in the Hawaiian Islands.

The Australian authorities will furnish Canada with seal fishery statistics, at the request of the Imperial Government.

Serious gales are reported in the Mediterranean, and continued floods in England, France and Spain.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has sent a mission to St. Petersburg to conclude a Russo-Afghan commercial treaty.

An abandoned woman has been butchered in Berlin, Germany, after the manner of Jack the Ripper.

Bismark's announced intention to re-enter the political arena is received with alarm by the Government.

Twenty millions of people in Russia are said to be already on the verge of actual starvation.

There is a terrible outbreak of cholera in Amoy, China. The natives are dying by hundreds.

Reports to the effect that the Queen was seriously ill were current in New York and other centres on Saturday, but proved to be entirely incorrect.

A notorious female brigand is under arrest in Serbia charged with fourteen murders and endless robberies.

It is understood that the Russian Government will shortly issue an order prohibiting the exportation of wheat.

The Russian authorities have forbidden the performance of the "Marseillaise" in all places of amusement.

Baron Hirsch has bought from the Argentine Government for \$1,000,000 one thousand acres of land for a Jewish settlement.

The anti-foreign movement continues in the Hunan province of China, and a document has been issued calling upon the natives to exterminate the devil-mouthed European pigs.

The Colony of Victoria is said to float a loan of \$50,000,000, the proceeds of which are to be expended in railways and other public works.

The German Reichstag will reassemble on November 17, when Prince Bismark will organize an active opposition to the present home and foreign policy of Emperor William.

A petition to the Czar drawing attention to the treatment of Siberian exiles, signed by more than a million inhabitants of the United States, will shortly be presented to his Majesty.

Lord Lansdowne entered the capital of Cashmere, India, on Saturday, and was received with great enthusiasm. The viceroy is giving personal attention to the reported Russian inroads on the Pamir.

The Kulu State Society, China, have caused the walls of Woo-Chang, a large city in the province of Hoo-pei, to be placarded with posters announcing that all missionaries will shortly be exterminated.

The Czar has given 3,000,000 roubles from his private purse to the famine fund, and has issued an appeal to the members of the nobility and the landed gentry to form another fund for the relief of the famishing people.

A correspondent in Moscow says that a financial reason is at the basis of the law expelling the Jews from Russia. Christians

throughout the country are heavily indebted to the Hebrews, and the Government hopes that by banishing their creditors they will be freed from the necessity of repaying their loans, and will consequently be in a better position to meet the demands of the Government tax collector.

New Cattle Shipping Regulations.

As a result of Mr. Plimssoll's visit to this country the Government has framed and issued a new code of cattle shipping regulations. Whether they will meet with the approval of all parties concerned, or answer the purpose of their enactment, it is too soon to say. The Government had a difficult task and seems to have done its best to avoid offending either the cattle shippers or the steamship companies. It was at first intended to adopt what is known as the "American permanent system" of deck fitting, but this has been discarded. The steamship agents declare that the present system of movable fittings enables them to change all the lumber every voyage and thus keep the ship clean and free from odors, so making it more healthful for the cattle and more pleasant for every living thing on ship-board. That permanent fittings would be an adequate protection or shelter to cattle is at least doubtful. Where the movable fittings would be swept away the so-called permanent fittings would be broken up and cause injury. The regulations as to space are as demanded by the shippers, that is, two feet eight inches by eight feet clear for each fat animal. The regular steamship companies demanded that the use of a well tried system of ventilation should be required of every ship in the trade, but the Government seem to have rejected this demand and to have adopted regulations of a general character. In regard to the attendants on cattle on shipboard a compromise has also been made. Each twenty-five cattle are to have an attendant, who shall be chosen and paid by the shipper, but both foremen and attendants shall be required to sign the ships' articles and shall be under the authority of the master of the ship. The inspector is to see that the accommodation and food of the attendants shall be equal to that of the seamen, that the rates of the men's wages are entered in the ship's articles, and that the foreman and attendants are on board before the sailing of the ship. In some cases, recently, although the skippers took passages for the full number of attendants, these never put in an appearance, and the master of the ship had to place his crew in charge of the animals. The regulations come too late for use this season and only experience will convince all parties of the modifications which are necessary in them. The immediate adoption of the code will however, in all probability, have the effect of quelling the agitation in favor of preventing the transportation of live cattle across the Atlantic, so far, at least, as the Canadian trade is concerned. Most sensational articles have been published in British papers representing the decks of cattle steamers during and after a voyage as scenes of cruelty and horror. There is little truth in such descriptions, and the Government should privately send agents to ascertain the facts before taking action. The whole business has to be managed with the public looking on, as passengers may see everything if they choose, and there are always too many witnesses to allow of any hiding of the truth. There is probably less suffering and death among cattle on a voyage now-a-days than there used to be among human emigrants on sailing vessels in old days. As cattle are dumb and helpless, it is right that they should be given all care and attention, but it is not necessary for men to take more care of them than they would of themselves, and it was never suggested that the ships should be prevented from carrying live men because much suffering and mortality was caused on shipboard.

Hero Worship.

Most persons are inclined toward hero worship. Let a man achieve greatness or success in one particular, especially as a leader or teacher, and the multitude clothe him with imaginary excellencies in other particulars corresponding in degree to his one known point of superiority. This habit of hero worship is unfortunate and often leads to disappointments if one happens to become acquainted with the imaginary hero. I know of a woman who lost all interest in one of her favorite and most spirituelle authors when she learned that he was exceedingly fond of bacon and hominy, and of another woman who says that she cannot enjoy listening to the sermons of a preacher after she has entertained him for a week or two at her home. Few great persons are admirable or lovable apart from the particular in which they are great. It does not follow that because a person is a great leader or teacher that he is entirely trustworthy, or kind, or agreeable. It is wise for us to confine our admiration for heroes to their characteristics which we know to be admirable. If we do this we are not disappointed, disheartened when we discover that in other particulars they do not rise above average persons or that they fall below them. A great thinker may be financially dishonest. A great reformer may, in private life, be tyrannical, unfair, or what we call corrupt. Our hero may be a very undesirable neighbor or companion. It is wise to estimate persons by what we know of them, and to not crown them with a halo which may be too large for them.

The Russian Famine.

Russia still attracts more of the world's attention than the rest of Europe. One cause is the terrible famine prevailing, whose horrors it is hardly possible to describe. The crisis is aggravated by official stupidity. One of the few creditable government actions is the abandonment of court festivities at St. Petersburg in order that there may be more money for the starving. This example of charitable retrenchment is extensively followed by private citizens, and in many ways benevolence is displayed. But the need seems beyond any possible provision of relief. Senator Baranoff estimates that 32,000,000 peasants are destitute and must be fed for the next ten months. Revolution is expected as the result of the prevailing misery, which is declared "a greater menace to the government than all the efforts of the nihilists." A glimpse of the situation is afforded by a press dispatch which says: "So great is their distress that people have been driven to pillaging each other, first setting fire to villages and then robbing the inhabitants. By the united charities of the government and people, a biscuit a day is allowed every individual in the famine district."

ACCIDENT OR CRIME?

An Incident of Railway Travel.

"And the end is not yet. I believe the near future, through increase in travel, higher speed, the wearing of machinery and recklessnes born of over-confidence will bring an era of appalling disasters and completely shatter the confidence of thoughtful people in existing systems. Then many evils will be remedied."

The speaker was a chance acquaintance on the Montreal Express, and we had been discussing railroad accidents generally, and man's fallibility as a factor therein.

As salesman for a large importing house I had traveled considerably, and was not easily alarmed; but we were "making up" at fifty miles an hour through the black, stormy night, and possibly the ghastly fitness of our subject affected my spirits, for I felt uneasy, and unwittingly my thoughts reverted to home and wife and baby's grief-distorted visage on learning that "papa was going a long, long, journey on the choo-choo cars and he must be a good boy and help mamma."

Too nervous to sleep, I settled down with my knees against the back of the seat ahead, and, as a defiance to the "blues," continued the conversation by asking:

"How can such accidents be prevented, and how can the element of possible human failure be eliminated?"

"I would have the Government appoint a commission of experienced men to select an automatic system of danger-signals to be used on all railroads, unmistakable signals, like the ringing of bells on the engines. I myself once reasoned that with bells and batteries in the cabs of all engines; with parallel mile sections of wire between the rails, connection being made through brushes of fine flexible wires which would sweep light along the track, wires irrespective of the swaying of the engine, the circuit would be complete when two engines were placed upon the same section, and both bells would ring, giving unmistakable notice of the presence of danger. The brushes could depend from the sides of the cowcatcher and be inexpensive and easily replaced. If new mile sections were commenced every quarter mile, running side by side with those already laid, warnings would be received at never less than three-quarters of a mile, and watchmen could give notice of danger by simply connecting with a wire carried for the purpose of the two nearest ends of any parallel section. Convinced of the feasibility of my plan, I submitted it to a great railroad company, who returned it with thanks, and intimated that it had been the subject of many patents; and yet, though I almost live upon the road, I have never seen an indication that such a plan was ever dreamed of before."

For half a minute following my companion's last word no human voice mingled with the roaring of the train as it rushed through the storm.

The premonition of an awful catastrophe enforced a terrified silence upon every tongue.

The next instant it came—the harsh grinding of the airbrakes—the sharp whistle of danger—hurryng footsteps—swaying lights—a terrible crash—shrieks of agony and fear—death—despair.

The two sections of the express were in collision.

The occupants of our car, the last of the train, escaped with a violent shaking up and many bruises.

Not so the poor wretches in the rear cars of the first section. All the terrible force of the collision was there concentrated, and the lives of brave, noble men, of gentle, helpless women and tender trusting children were indiscriminately crushed out and obliterated.

Fragments of wood and iron and human bodies were scattered everywhere, and fierce tongues of flame leaping upward from the wreck told too plainly of the fate awaiting the imprisoned ones within.

Oh, the pitiful horror of the scene—dying mothers exerting their last strength to pass their infants up to safety; loving husbands and fathers impotent to save their loved ones, and grief-crazed mourners for those already dead or doomed.

We labored with might and main till driven back by flames. Many were rescued, but numbers we could not save.

In human helplessness we watched the end of the tragedy, feeling like knife thrusts in our bosoms the piteous appeals of those beyond our aid.

The last human sounds from that fearful holocaust were the lovely strains of "Nearer My God to Thee" in a sweet female voice that trembled not at death, but sought to soothe.

"We can do nothing more," said a hoarse voice at my side. "They have sent another train to take us on. It is but an incident of railroad travel. We shall be a few hours late at Toronto, but to-morrow's train will be on time."

"How did it happen?" I asked, recognizing in the blood-stained, smoke-blackened face the features of my chance companion.

"Just as before—a dark night—trains running at great speed a few minutes apart—the stoppage of one through some cause and the failure to warn the other in time to avert disaster. That is all—crime or accident—call it what you will, it will happen again in the same way, perhaps to-morrow."

HOW TO GET ALONG.

Pay as you go.

Never fool in business matters.

Learn to think and act for yourself.

Do not kick every one in your path.

Don't stop to tell stories in business hours.

Keep ahead rather than behind the times.

Do not meddle with business you know nothing of.

Use your own brains rather than those of others.

A man of honor respects his word as he does his bond.

No man can get rich by sitting around stores and saloons.

Have order, system, regularity, and also promptness.

If you have a place of business be found there when wanted.

More miles can be made in one day by going steadily, than by stopping.

Help others when you can, but never give what you cannot afford because it is fashionable.

Learn to say no. No necessity of snapping it out dog-fashion, but say it firmly and respectfully.

BE FOUGHT AT TRAFALGAR.

A Banquet and Medal for Father Cartigny On His 100th Birthday.

In the small and rather dull town of Hyeres, France, there was a great banquet on Sept. 1 in honor of a most interesting person. On the day of the banquet this man scored his 100th year. But it is not for that that he is most remarkable. He is the last survivor of the battle of Trafalgar.

Louis Cartigny, or Father Cartigny as everybody calls him in Hyeres, was born there, and was quite a lad when Nelson was undoing so much of what the "Corsican parvenu" was doing on land. Cartigny, who was a common sailor, was captured by the British, and, after some experiences in British transports, returned to France and to Hyeres where he has been a steadily growing figure as the years have passed and the little Corsican and his legions and his conquests have faded away into the purple mists.

When the 100th anniversary came around the young men of Hyeres got up a great banquet and at it presented the old man with a fine silver medal. The old man, who is hale and erect and has only one sorrow—a troublesome wound got in battle—has been in a state of ecstasy ever since.

For years he has been very fond of walking about the main streets because he could hear people say as he passed: "There goes Cartigny, the only survivor of Trafalgar." He would tell his story to any who cared to listen and the story is said to have vastly improved with age, as indeed all things should.

But aside from the glory Cartigny has got little out of it. He has no property of his own, and his pension is only \$106 a year. Napoleon III. allowed him \$60 more than this, but the fall of the second empire cut that off. Despite the smallness of his living Father Cartigny does not complain. He thanks God daily that he was born a Frenchman, that he got a wound in the service of France, and that his life was spared so that he might die on the French soil of his native Hyeres.

Emperor and the Liquor Traffic.

The proposed measures of Emperor William to abate the drink-evil in Germany are attracting much attention in Europe. It is so refreshingly novel for a monarch to express a decided opinion on a subject of this kind that the Emperor's remarks as to the necessity of reform have set some, who have hitherto remained impassive on the subject, to thinking. That there is great need of some legislation on the subject would also appear from the remark of Bismark a few years ago, "that Germany is being ruined by the beer plague." The wide prevalence of the custom of spending daily hours and hours in beer houses is not without serious consequences, as Bismark and the Emperor have both attested. Few if any have ever claimed that the custom has an elevating moral tendency. That it has an opposite result hardly admits of doubt. The increase in the number of persons committing suicide, the increase in insanity, and other evils are directly attributed to this cause by German writers. But the Emperor will find in the saloon oligarchy a more arrogant and defiant power than Prince Bismark. In this effort to abate the drink evil he will have the sympathy of the best men and women of all nations, but we fear he will not accomplish much. Something has been gained for temperance reform, however, by the Emperor's public statement, though his example would count for more than any words he can utter on the subject. There is no doubt that drink is the curse of the civilized world. It has always been a source of national degradation and weakness, the great obstacle to moral and social progress. Mr. Gladstone stated in the House of Commons that drink had inflicted on the world greater evils than war, pestilence and famine combined. Canadian Judges have declared from the bench that four-fifths of the crime committed in this country is a direct result of the drinking custom. The Supreme Court of the United States in an official decision averred that a greater amount of misery is shown by the statistics of every State to be attributable to intoxicating drinks than to any other source. Every man can look about him and see the distress, suffering, and ruin wrought by this arch-destroyer.

But the question is how best to check the evil. The Emperor William's plan is awaited with interest. Nothing can be done in Canada but by majority rule. In Germany, however, it is different. The Emperor may assert his kingly prerogative against the saloon, but even there he cannot hope to succeed in the end if public sentiment is against him. The great thing to do is to educate the public, and to make the drinking habit unpopular and disliked. A good deal has already been accomplished in that direction in both Canada and the neighboring republic. The appetite for liquor is an acquired habit, save in a few cases where it is apparently hereditary. The chief means of acquiring the habit in this country has been the abominable custom of "treating." It is stated by even casual observers that the "treating" custom is on the decline. Self-respecting men no longer frequent barrooms, and when they do go into these places they generally try to avoid the front door. This is something gained. The refusal of self-respecting women to marry drinking men is still another gain. Within a short time there have been reports of at least two matrimonial alliances suddenly broken up because the young women discovered the smell of liquor about their intended husbands. When society frowns on the drinking man he will become less numerous. As to the habitual drunkard, he is every day coming to be more regarded as a dangerous person, not entitled to be at large. An eminent physician, Dr. Crothers, says that "the liberty of the inebriate and the insane is equally dangerous; the moment a man becomes a drunkard he forfeits all rights to liberty, and becomes a ward of the State, and should be controlled." Enforce this doctrine and drunkards would also be less numerous.

If youth be a defect, it is one we outgrow only too soon.—(Lowell.)

It is better to suffer wrong than to do it, and happier to be sometimes cheated than not to trust.—(Johnson.)

It is not work that kills men? it is worry. Work is healthy: you can hardly put more upon a man than he can bear. Worry is rust upon the blade.—(Henry Ward Beecher.)

Manners carry the world for a moment, character for all times.—[A. Bronson Alcott.]