

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

## CANADA.

Rev. Dr. Fulton will leave Montreal and return to Brooklyn.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is called for March 3.

Canadian trade with the West Indies is growing rapidly.

Mrs. Sarah Thompson died in West Oxford on Saturday, aged 105 years.

An extensive fire occurred in Regina, N. W. T., on Saturday.

Messrs. Crossley and Hunter are holding revival services in Calgary, N. W. T.

Mr. J. Herbert Mason has been re-elected president of the St. George's Society of Toronto.

An extensive mica mine has been discovered on the farm of Mr. John Gemmill, Lanark.

The Manitoba separate school question is again before the courts in Winnipeg.

There are 16,516 volumes in the Hamilton Public Library. The total number of books loaned during the past year was 210,104.

An Icelandic girl named Freda Stephenson was crushed in the elevator at the Clarendon hotel, Winnipeg, on Friday night, and died on following day.

The well-known Montreal firm of Boisseau Bros. has suspended payment. Their liabilities are in the neighbourhood of \$60,000.

The complete report of the Quebec Royal Commission is expected to be presented at an early date.

The Manitoba Government is making arrangements to be represented at the World's Fair in Chicago next year.

Mr. Hugh Smith, M. P. P. Frontenac, received such injuries while threshing that his life is despaired of.

A Port Arthur despatch says the Palisade mine is reported to have been sold for a large sum of money.

Mrs. Schreiber, wife of Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, chief engineer of Government railways, died very suddenly on Monday in Ottawa.

La grippe is playing havoc in the lumber camps in the district north of Belleville. Some of the camps have been closed in consequence of the prevalence of the disease. In one shanty there were four deaths.

The Separate School Board of Winnipeg has entered an action against the city to recover for the Roman Catholic ratepayers their proportion of the taxes.

The Bank of Montreal has agreed to advance \$250,000 to the city of Winnipeg at five per cent. Hitherto the city has paid six per cent.

In Orillia the other day the by-law to increase the number of hotels to 10 and the licenses to \$350 was voted down by a majority of 199. Only 331 votes were polled.

All the manufacturing establishments of St. Thomas are in full blast. Twelve threshing engines have been ordered for Manitoba from Norsworthy & Co.

Mr. Otto S. Weeks, for some years Attorney-General of Nova Scotia and a member of the Provincial Legislature, died at Halifax the other day.

Fitzsimmons, the Pittsburg murderer, formerly of Brockville, Ont., who cut his throat in jail at New Orleans the other day, died on Saturday.

Mr. Thomas Robinson, a pioneer of Warpole township, died on Saturday at Garnet. He was a veteran of the Mackenzie rebellion.

A notice signed by General Manager Seargeant has been posted in the Grand Trunk shops in Hamilton, announcing that employees must not take any part in elections, but may vote as they please.

In a debate on the destiny of Canada, held by the students of Queen's University, Kingston, on Saturday night, it was decided that the nation was tending towards independence rather than annexation to the United States.

Mgr. Moreau, Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, has issued a pastoral letter in connection with the coming contest in Quebec, in which the faithful are warned of the dangers attending an election, and especially regarding false oaths and corruption.

The York Pioneers will take steps towards a proper celebration of the 100th anniversary of the formation of the Province of Upper Canada now called Ontario. An earnest effort will be made to secure a sufficient grant from the Legislature to erect a suitable statue in the new Parliament building grounds to the memory of the first Governor, Lord Simcoe. The Province had its birth in 1792.

News of the death of Capt. William Donaldson of Toronto will be received with widespread regret. He was a schoolmate of the late Sir John A. Macdonald, and served an apprenticeship on the British Whig at Kingston, Ont., before he went to sea on the schooner Hannah Counter, of which he soon became captain. Since then he had commanded the steamer Macepsa; he also commanded the Welland, Blue Bonnet, Silver Spray, City of Toronto, Rothsay Castle (afterwards called the Southern Belle,) and the Rothsay. He leaves four sons and three daughters. Deceased was 78 years old.

Mrs. Rothschild and her two children were burned to death in their home at Matawa on Monday.

The Scott Act has been repealed in St. John county, N. B.

Montreal expects to have shortly an electric street car service.

L'Etendard, the Montreal Ultramontane organ that was founded by the late senator Trudel, has ceased publication for the present.

Hamilton granted coasters the privilege of using certain streets, and now a man whose wife was injured in a collision sues the city for damages.

The Quebec Provincial Board of Health has issued a bulletin stating that there does not now exist a single case of smallpox in the province.

In a crossing accident on the M. C. R. near Bridgen, John McGregor, a Petrolia farmer, was instantly killed and John Morrison badly injured.

A little daughter of Mr. John Robinson, Casleton, Ont., died after so short an illness on Sunday morning that the suspicions of the father were aroused, and, upon en-

quiry, his wife, stepmother to the child, admitted that she had given the girl a quantity of laudanum.

A farmer named Joseph Hall, of Garafraxa, Ont., was driving up Tower street hill at Fergus recently accompanied by his son, a lad of seventeen years, when some boys coasting on a hand-sleigh frightened the horses, which ran away. Both father and son were thrown from their sleigh, the latter receiving injuries from which he died two hours later.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen is suffering from a more acute form of rheumatism than usual, and much uneasiness is felt in Court circles.

The Prince of Wales is said to have a strong affection for Princess Mary, the fiancée of his dead son, and desires to adopt her.

It is stated in a political rumour that the dissidents will be almost wiped out of existence at the next general election in England.

Cardinal Manning's will, which was opened on Saturday, shows that he possessed less than £100, which was in consols, and a collection of books.

A meeting in Dublin of the McCarthyite section of the Irish party, Mr. Justin McCarthy was re-elected president.

Rev. George Phillips, D. D., principal of Queen's College, Cambridge, and ex-vice-chancellor of the university, is dead.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain has been elected leader in Parliament of the Liberal Unionists.

It is rumoured that the betrothal will shortly take place of Prince George of Wales and Princess Margaret, daughter of ex-Empress Frederick of Germany.

Mr. Plimsoll, the sailors' friend, is giving some sensational evidences before the LaTour Commission in London. He thinks the cattle trade wants regulating. He is opposed to deck loads, and thinks that neither men nor cattle are well treated on the tramp steamers.

Mrs. Osborne, who was arrested in London on Thursday, charged with stealing Mrs. Hargreaves' jewellery, and with obtaining £550 upon them, was arraigned at the Guildhall Court, but the Treasury Department preferring no charge against the prisoner, she was discharged. On leaving court she was rearrested for perjury and remanded without bail for a week.

A debate on fair trade will probably take place early in the next session of the British House of Commons. Mr. Lowther, Under-Secretary of the Foreign Department, will give notice in the House of a motion in favour of preferential duties in the British colonies.

Sir Henry Wood, British Commissioner for the Chicago World's Fair, says the British colonies will be largely represented. 300,000 square feet have been allotted in the exhibition to the British Empire.

A true bill was found in London yesterday against George Woodruff Hastings, M. P., for stealing trust funds. The evidence shows that he had embezzled £15,000 from an estate of which he is the only surviving trustee.

UNITED STATES.

Portland, Oregon, had an earthquake shock on Saturday.

Mrs. Catherine Sharp of Philadelphia celebrated her 114th birthday on Saturday.

People are freeing to death in the Oklahoma district.

Miss Bridget McCafferty died at Bridgeport, Pa., the other day, aged 110 years.

Many people were burned to death in a hotel fire in New York last week.

At Saratoga the thermometer showed 23° below zero on Saturday morning.

Charles Farnham died at Binghamton, N. Y., the other day in squalor. His old valise was found to contain \$40,000.

E. Gaddard & Sons, flour milling men, of St. Louis, have assigned. Liabilities \$130,000, assets \$97,000.

Russell Sage, jr., the favorite nephew of Russell Sage, died in New York the other day. He was 53 years old and unmarried.

At Des Moines, Iowa, S. F. Duke, druggist by accident swallowed a teaspoonful of hot lye and will die.

President Harrison has issued his proclamation promulgating a reciprocity treaty with the British West India colonies, Trinidad, and the Windward and Leeward islands.

Will Howard, the Kentucky desperado, who killed 13 men in the Howard-Turner feud has been convicted of murder and will hang.

Miss Anna S. Hanrahan, of Cohoes, N. Y., died suddenly yesterday when dressed for her wedding. The body was buried in the wedding dress.

A resolution has been introduced in the United States House of Representatives looking to the placing of agricultural implements on the free list.

James Donnelly of Lockport, N. J., ate 24 raw eggs and drank 20 glasses of beer in fifteen minutes. He was taken with convulsions two hours later and died.

Louis Levy of London, and Mrs. Cohen of Toronto were among those burned to death in the Hotel Balmoral fire in New York on Sunday morning. Seventeen bodies have been found in the ruins.

Charles McElvaine, the murderer, suffered death by electricity in Sing Sing prison on Monday. There is considerable difference of opinion among the medical men who witnessed the execution as to whether death was or was not instantaneous.

There are 1,315 persons living in Canada who draw pensions from the United States Government. Mr. Newberry, of Chicago, has introduced a bill in Congress to compel all pensioners to reside in the United States or forfeit their pensions.

Fred Needeck, aged 63, of Milwaukee, killed his wife with a razor, tried to kill his 12-year-old daughter, who escaped, and wound up by cutting his own throat, severing the jugular. The quarrel arose over money matters.

Twenty-five laboring men passed through Kansas City on foot the other day on their way from Oklahoma to Kansas City. They tell a pitiful tale of deception by an employment agent and subsequent hardship and suffering.

George William Northedge of Chicago, was the other day notified that he had fallen heir to an estate in England worth \$83,000. When told of his fortune he was shingling

a shed, and went right on with his shingling.

IN GENERAL.

Floods in the Otage and Canterbury districts, New Zealand, have stopped railway traffic and ruined the crops.

Switzerland, Italy and Belgium are talking of retaliation against France, owing to the new French tariff.

Portugal has refused to consider the proposal to sell the Portuguese colonies to relieve the country's financial distress.

The Behring Sea Commissioners met in Washington on Monday and arranged the preliminaries of a series of private sessions.

Two men have been indicted in Hungary for poisoning ten peasants at the instigation of the latter's wives.

The Chinese Government is paying all the indemnities demanded for the killing or injuring of foreigners during the recent outbreak in northeastern China.

An afflicted family in Germany received an anonymous gift of 100,000 marks. It now transpires that Emperor William was the donor.

The British warship Victoria, which recently went on the rocks near Greece, has been floated off, having suffered very slight injury.

The reports from Rome that the Italian Government contemplates the immediate re-establishment of full diplomatic relations with the United States were discredited in Washington.

Gen. Booth, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, is at present in Rome on his return trip from India. A special cable says he is seeking an interview with the Pope.

THE EMPEROR'S DILEMMA.

An Event in China Shows that Ma Ju-Lung Had Enemies as Well as Friends.

An amusing and curious transaction in China, in which the Emperor took part, is recorded in three recent issues of the *Pekin Gazette*. A short time ago Ma Ju-Lung, at one time Commander-in-Chief in Yunnan, died at his native place. Many citizens in the province drew up an elaborate memorial to the Emperor, setting out the great deeds that public benefactor had performed, and praying that suitable honors be bestowed upon his memory. The memorialists said that it was he who put down the great Mohammedan rebellion in Yunnan about twenty years ago. "First and last," the paper said "he was instrumental in killing over 10,000 of the enemy and in his own person practically decided the fate of Yunnan."

In reply to this memorial the Emperor issued a decree ordering that the highest honors that could be paid to one of the deceased commander's rank be given to him, including the erection of a temple in the capital of Yunnan. The imperial historian also was ordered to compile a record of his brilliant exploits. Afterward another memorial came to the Emperor from Yunnan. The prominent men who signed the document denounced the General in round terms. They said that in his youth he was a leading, good-for-nothing fellow, whom nobody could abide. When the rebellion occurred he sold himself to the rebels. In their service he proved himself a monster of cruelty, and once caused the massacre of 40,000 persons in a captured city. Finally the hard-pressed Viceroy bribed him to desert the rebels and enter the imperial service as a General. "He rode in a yellow chair, and in all things did as he pleased." Even after that he was treacherous to the Emperor, and he exposed the capital to a rebel attack in revenge for being compelled to ride in a green chair. He was always ready to run over to the winning side, and his later services did not in the least atone for his atrocious crimes.

The signers of the document said that those who had recommended him for posthumous honors were nothing but a lot of small traders, and that if the honors were not withdrawn they feared that the tens of thousands of innocent souls whom he had sent to Hades would be unable to close their eyes for indignation. They, therefore, asked for a revocation of the decree, giving honor to the spirit of the deceased Ma.

Here was a dilemma for the Emperor. The honors which he had ordered were already in process of bestowal. At last he issued another decree extricating himself from his difficulty. He said that the bestowal of such a high distinction as the erection of a memorial temple should only be granted where the popular feeling was unanimous in its favor; and, as praise and blame seemed to be equally apportioned in the present instance, he ordered that the previous decree, as far as it is related to the temple, should be cancelled. Ma's doings in the flesh are recorded by the historian, but his ghost will have to do without votive offerings, which, it is to be presumed, would be particularly agreeable to it.

A SKELETON IN A TREE.

Strange Discovery Made by Some Woodchoppers in the Indian Territory.

A strange discovery was made by some woodchoppers who were working in the hills west of Tushomingo, I. T. a few weeks ago. They have brought to that town a skeleton and the section of a tree to bear evidence of the truthfulness of their story.

They cut down a large oak tree which was partly hollow, but the entrance to the hollow portion had almost entirely grown over, leaving only a narrow slit in the outside of the tree. When the tree fell to the ground it was split open by the shock, and there lying in the center of the broken wood was the skeleton of a man.

On one ankle of the skeleton was a band of iron attached to a piece of chain, evidently from the manacles which had been upon his person when he sought refuge in the hollow tree! From all indications the skeleton had been entombed for at least a hundred years, for the tree had grown sufficiently to almost cover the opening through which he had crawled to hide.

Two of the ribs were broken in such a manner as to lead to the belief that it was done with a bullet. The supposition is that the man had escaped from some prison and had fled with a portion of his manacles; and, being shot and hard pressed, had sought refuge in the tree, and there died. As there is no record kept of the past criminal history of the nation his identity will ever remain a mystery.

One peculiarity about the skeleton is that the tree had grown partly around one of the legs, and it was solidly incased in the wood. The specimen is now on exhibition at the court house at Tushomingo.

THE HORRORS OF SPORT.

A Bright Woman Gives Her Impressions of Hunting and Shooting.

Lady Florence Dixie earned for herself as correspondent of a syndicate of newspaper—for filthy lucre, he it noted—the reputation of being the foremost sportswoman of the age. She is now, after many years, ashamed of her conduct and thus uses the Westminster Review to indulge in a hypocritical flow of tears although it must be confessed there is a modicum of truth in her ladyship seventh-day lachrymose exhibition of penitence: "Sport" is horrible. I say it advisedly. I speak with the experience of one who has seen and taken part in sport of many and varied kinds in many and varied parts of the world. I can handle gun and rifle as well and efficiently as most 'sporting folk,' and few women and not many men have indulged in a tithe of the shooting and hunting in which I have been engaged both at home and during travels and expeditions in far away lands. It is not, therefore, as a novice that I take up my pen to record why I, whom some have called a 'female Nimrod,' have come to regard with absolute loathing and detestation any sort, or kind, or form of sport which in any way is produced by the suffering of animals. Many a keen sportsman searching his heart, will acknowledge that at times a feeling of self reproach has shot through him as he has stood by the dying victim of his skill. I know that it has confronted me many a time. I have bent over my fallen game, the result of, alas! too good a shot. I have seen the beautiful eye of a deer and its different kind glaze and grow dim as the bright life my shot had arrested in its happy course sped onward into the unknown; I have ended with the sharp yet merciful knife the dying sufferings of poor beasts who have never harmed me, yet whom I laid low under the veil of sport; I have seen the terror-stricken orb of the red deer, dark, full of tears, glaring at me with mute reproach as it sobbed its life away, and the same look I have seen in the eyes of the glorious orb-ed gannet of Patagonia, the timid, gentle gazelle, the graceful and beautiful koodoo, springbok, etc., of South Africa, seemingly, as it were, reproaching me for thus lightly taking the life I could never bring back. So, too, I have witnessed the angry, defiant glare of the wild beast's fading sight as death, fast coming, deprived him of the power to wreak his vengeance on the human aggressor before him. And I say this: The memory of those scenes brings no pleasure to my mind. On the contrary, it haunts me with a huge reproach, and I faint I never had done those deeds of skill—and cruelty.

THE CHILD PROBLEM IN CITIES.

"The Child Problem in Cities" is the title of a strikingly suggestive article in "The Review of Reviews," by John H. Finley, the Secretary of the New York State Charities Aid Association. Mr. Finley is favorably known as an energetic and intelligent student of practical sociology. His presentment of a vexed question does not confine itself to harrowing pictures of slum life and the training of criminals, but embodies a luminous explanation of secret causes, and what is rarer, a workable scheme for their abolition. Friends of the poor, whose best impulses have hitherto been chilled by the baffling confession that no adequate remedy exists, may take heart from the encouraging views of this careful observer, whose experience has led to these practical results. The "child problem," as Mr. Finley aptly declares, is the whole problem of charities and correction. In New York city, where the population is crowded in some quarters at the rate of 330,000 to the square mile, the child's immediate usefulness prompts evasion of the Compulsory Education law. Moreover, if every existing class-room were filled to its legal limit, nearly 100,000 children would still lack school accommodation. In their tenement-houses, whose proprietors exact an exorbitant rental, the death-rate has averaged 23.06, against 14.28 in improved dwellings of the same character. The huddling in back tenement-attics, the puny frames and starved intellects of ill-fed, ill-clad child-workers, who rise with the sun and toil in a stifling atmosphere until midnight, amid a mixed crowd of adults of both sexes; the pestilential street-life, in which vice flaunts openly and shame and crime find their pupils—all this is familiar by reiteration. It is not, however, so generally known that philanthropic institutions often block the way to true reform. "Why," said the superintendent of a child's home, in opposing a bill at Albany, "it will ruin our institution. We are building an extension, and we shall have no children to put in it." This city pays, under State laws, nearly \$2,000,000 annually to unscrupulous private institutions, and to this Mrs. J. S. Lowell directly ascribes the enormous increase in the number of dependent children, the law relieving the parent of every duty, restricting none of his rights, and demanding nothing for the support of his child.

Mr. Finley criticizes General Booth's colony scheme as the mere "scum-skimming" of a pool whose pollution will continue. His own recommendations are substantially: Enact and enforce good tenement-house laws; extend the factory laws to include home industries; enforce the truancy laws and promote the fulfillment of parental obligations; include kindergartens and "half-time" schools in the school system and let the "privileged half" extend the sphere of its individual effort and personal contact. As to orphans and foundlings, he advocates the commissioning of a qualified inspector of the subsidized homes, and the extension of the "placing-out" system. This has succeeded in every country where it has been tried. A family of good character is paid to take charge of a child, whose clothing, schoolbooks and medical attendance are provided for by a committee, and the supervision of the local clergyman, schoolteacher and physician is solicited, the teacher and physician receiving a small payment for their services. The child is thus under trustworthy surveillance, and is besides visited by members of the committee. In France this method has long flourished, and in Scotland it has diminished pauperism.

No Crime.

Chief Warden—"Now, prisoner, what was your crime?"

Prisoner—"Waiting."

Warden—"Waiting! That's no crime."

Prisoner—"You see I waited outside while Bill broke in and got the swag, and just as I was loaded with it the bobby came up."

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The peculiar fact is remarked upon in the Engineering Journal that, as compared with English practice, the sand blast process has found but little favor in the United States—a single company in Sheffield using at least 200 horse power of steam in its operation, and the application elsewhere in Europe being extensive for various purposes. In Sheffield the main utilization in this line is the recutting of new files to improve them. The process is familiar by which files are cut with chisels that raise up shavings or teeth, these being of curved form and with a thin edge that soon crumbles or breaks, unless the cutting is skillfully done and the steel of good quality. When treated by the sand blast, the files are held at an angle, so that the sand impinges on the back of the teeth, cutting away the thin edge, but not affecting the face, the teeth thus becoming strong cutters without the thin curled edge left by the chisels in cutting. The operation is very rapid, requiring but a few seconds, and the value of the files is much increased. Sand, however, in the common sense, is not employed in this process, but a mixture of sandy clay and water, thin enough to be circulated by pumps. This mixture of clay water, as it may be called, is drawn in by induction nozzles and discharged through a thin slit made in chilled cast iron tips that wear away very rapidly.

One of the long-sought inventions is now reported to have been realized, namely, a machine by which Sisal hemp is rendered suitable for commercial purposes, and this without the disproportionate expense which has usually characterized contrivances for this purpose. The object of the machine—that of working out in good condition the fibre from the plant—is said to be satisfactorily realized in its make-up and action to a degree only partially attained heretofore; thus, it is stated, some English-made machines have been in use in San Domingo, in the Bahamas, and at other points, but owing to the fact of their cutting the fibre when operating, their employment has proved undesirable. This new machine is an American invention, and one of its important advantages is that, when the fibre leaves it, it is ready for the market except drying.

Prof. Stokes of London has lately demonstrated in an ingenious process of experimentation the long-suspected presence of suspended matter in flame, which has been a much discussed question among chemists, some holding to one theory and some to another. According to Prof. Stokes, the way this is optically proved is to condense sunlight on the flame, and the light is then scattered by the solid particles in an extremely thin layer, both where the beam enters the flame and where it leaves it; it is polarized in the flame of reflection. An interesting as well as singular fact is here exhibited, namely, that this effect is not found in all flames. It is found to be absent, for instance, in that of a Bunsen flame tinged with burning sodium; and in this case, according to Prof. Stokes, the fact is due to the sodium being in the form of vapor instead of particles.

The establishment of M. Mantois in Paris is said to furnish all the glass ground for telescopic lenses at the far-famed shops of the Messrs. Clark in Cambridge, Mass., whose celebrity in this line has long been unrivalled. Their practice is to import the material in the shape of large disks, which are generally flat on both sides. The first grinding is done by machinery, the abrading material being Tigliham's chilled iron globules, which are found to be more effective than sand, and the finer grinding is accomplished by means of varying grades of emery; but it is in the finishing process that the American operations take rank over the foreign. The final touches and the polishing are all done by hand, the rouge being applied on the tip of the finger. It is necessary to employ constant tests during the course of the grinding, these at first being all mechanical and made with a spherometer, but such tests simply insure accurate curvature, and by their very nature can take no account of irregularities in the texture of the glass, these being detected and remedied only by means of optical tests. When the preliminary polishing is finished the lens is roughly mounted and submitted to the most rigid examination—that is, a beam of light from what is called at the workshops an "artificial star" is transmitted through the lens, and enables the workmen to locate defects of all sorts; the remedy is then a matter of touch and try, and is a long and tedious process.

A Michigan inventor has contrived a typewriter for musical composers which, he claims, will greatly facilitate operations and secure very satisfactory results. The copy which it makes can be photographed and a plate reproduced for printing, which is said to be superior to plates made in the ordinary way.

An instrument has been invented in Germany by which the profile of a river bed may be taken automatically with sufficient accuracy. A curved arm rests on the bottom of the river, and by means of a recording mechanism, the depth is automatically and precisely registered on a revolving drum.

Emperor William has on numerous occasions proclaimed his unbounded admiration for Frederick the Great and his intention of emulating the example of his famous predecessor on the throne of Prussia. He appears, however, to have lost sight of the fact that religious liberty for all constituted one of the guiding principles of King Frederick's reign. The latter was determined that his subjects should be permitted to work out the salvation of their souls, each one of them in his own particular way. Emperor William is manifestly of a different opinion. For he is endeavoring to force through the Prussian legislature a bill providing for the compulsory religious education of his subjects. The bill which is reported to be a pet scheme of the young monarch, is declared by his Chancellor, General von Caprivi to be destined to check the growth of atheism. The average Prussian citizen is, however, far too intelligent a man not to resent his attempt to subordinate his conscience and his religious belief to the purely secular and political direction of a sovereign so youthful and so inexperienced as William II; and the projected law meets with violent opposition, not only from the entire Liberal party, which has become reunited for the purpose of fighting its progress through the Diet, but even among the Emperor's own Cabinet Ministers and great officers of State.