

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## CANADIAN.

Sudbury is to be incorporated. The Flynn nickel mine in North Hastings has been valued at \$100,000. Mr. John Blewett, one of the oldest merchants of Napanee, died suddenly last week.

Rat Portageites are greatly excited over an alleged discovery of gold in that neighborhood.

So far \$4,500 has been subscribed towards the proposed Sir John Macdonald memorial in Hamilton.

There are 32 applicants for the position of general manager of the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition.

A petition has been presented to Parliament asking that Lake Simcoe be stocked with bass.

James B. Stacey, a Hamilton mattress maker who cut his throat last Monday, has died from his injuries.

The Manitoba Legislature, it is expected, will grant \$25,000 for an exhibit at the World's Fair.

The C. P. R. land department at Winnipeg sold \$100,000 worth of land, mostly to actual settlers, during February.

From January 1, 1890, to June 30, 1891, 2,637 Chinese immigrants entered Canada and paid \$131,000 to the revenue.

Collingwood rate payers on Monday voted almost unanimously to spend \$15,000 for the purpose of dredging the harbor.

It is believed in Kingston that the construction of the proposed railway bridge to Cape Vincent will soon be commenced.

There arrived in Montreal on Monday on their way to Manitoba and the North-West 120 immigrants of a superior class.

Engagements for carrying grain are reported from Montreal at 3s. to Liverpool and Glasgow, and 3s. 6d. to London and Avonmouth.

Hugh McDonald, who carried on business in Kingston during the war of 1812, died in Fitzroy Township on Saturday, aged 103 years.

Mark Dyer, late of the Gore of London, has just died, aged 82. He was a first cousin of Gen. Ben Butler and was born in Quebec province.

Dr. Keating, one of the best known medical men of Guelph, died while sitting in a chair in his office on Saturday night. Heart disease.

The Canadian Pacific railway authorities deny the statement that the company intend building a line from St. Paul to Regina.

A new telephone company, to be known as the Montreal Telephone Association, has been formed in Montreal for the purpose of reducing rates.

Miss Annie McCormack, formerly matron of the Children's Convalescent Home at Ottawa, was found dead in her room at the Windsor Hotel there last Saturday.

A colored man ran amuck in the streets of Toronto on Sunday and fired at everybody he met, but fortunately without hitting anybody. He was finally arrested.

Mr. H. P. Dwight's appointment as president of the Great North Western Telegraph Company in succession to Mr. Erasmus Wiman, resigned, has given general satisfaction in telegraphic and business circles.

The Canadian Institute on Saturday adopted a petition to the Dominion Government asking that a law be passed requiring all peach trees imported to be accompanied by a clear bill of health.

Three of the Union Steamship Company's steamers are tied up at Vancouver, B. C., the engineers and firemen having been called out by the local union. The trouble is about wages.

Civil service employes will have from now on to pay postage on private correspondence, and persons sending letters to members of the service at Ottawa must also pay.

Frontenac Poultry Association will make an exhibit at the World's Fair.

About 800 Ontario people left the Union Station Toronto, on Tuesday night to settle in various parts of Manitoba and the North-west.

Mr. J. H. R. Molson, one of Montreal's wealthy citizens, has donated \$20,000 towards the Chair of English Language and Literature in McGill University.

It is expected that the Prohibition Commission, of which Sir Joseph Hickson is chairman, will meet in Ottawa in about a week or ten days.

Mr. Peter Chevalier, ninety years of age, was crossing the Grand Trunk railroad track at Stoney Point, near Windsor, the other day, when he was struck by a passing train and fatally injured.

Mahlon A. Swartz, who resided two miles south-west of Lambeth, Ont., saturated his clothes with coal oil Saturday and then set fire to them. He was burned almost to a crisp.

A petition was presented the other day in the House of Commons from the two grand-daughters of Laura Secord, the Canadian heroine of 1813, praying for some provision for their old age.

The Agriculture and Arts Association on Monday resolved to recommend the appointment of a special commissioner for Ontario at the World's Fair, and to subscribe \$10,000 towards the erection of a building for show purposes in Toronto.

"Prince" Michael, of Flying Roll fame, turns out to be a native of Canada. His father was Rev. Thomas Mills, Baptist, who took up land in Yarmouth township, Elgin county, in the early days, and was a most estimable man.

A Ridgetown dispatch says James Page, when swallowing a raw egg the other day, gulped down along with it the top of a pepper castor, which lodged in the larynx. The holes in the cover allowed him to breathe until doctors fished out the obstruction.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Denbigh is dead.

Lord Hampden, better known as Sir Henry Brand, formerly Speaker of the English House of Commons, is dead.

The first meeting of the newly elected London County Council was held on Tuesday. The County was organized by the selection by the Liberals of Lord Rosebery as chairman.

The University of Edinburgh will confer the degree of L. L. D. on Sir Charles Tupper.

Sampson the American "strong man," is being tried in London, Eng., on a charge of theft.

George Woodvat Hastings, M. P. for Worcestershire, has been sentenced to five years at hard labour, for embezzlement.

The Prince of Wales and Princess Alexandra of Denmark have been married 29 years.

The County of Westmoreland, Eng., has been declared infected with foot and mouth disease.

Prof. John Cairns, D. D., L. L. D., of the United Presbyterian College in Edinburgh is dead.

Mr. John Dillon, the Irish Nationalist, fell on an icy sidewalk in Dublin last week and fractured his shoulder.

Mrs. Osborne, charged with perjury in the Hargreave jewellery case, has been sentenced to ten months' imprisonment at hard labor.

The leaders of the Opposition in the English House of Commons have decided not to take any action in the Behring Sea matter for the present.

The farmers in county Tyrone, Ireland, have sustained severe losses through the heavy snow storms that have prevailed there. Thousands of sheep have perished in the mountains.

Maitland Francis Morland, the Oxford tutor, last week pleaded guilty to blackmailing members of the nobility, and was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude. As Morland is now 65 years of age this is equivalent to a life sentence.

The London Saturday Review after referring to the "inevitable impertinence of the Americans," goes on to remark that the simplest way of settling the matter would be to throw the responsibility for breaking the treaty on the United States and announce England's intention of protecting the sealers.

Mr. John Burns, the London labour leader says that the Liberals have a great chance of seizing several seats held by uniting the labour and the Liberal vote. The people of London, remarked Mr. Burns, do not care a straw for Irish Home Rule, but they do care for social reforms affecting the well-being of Londoners.

## UNITED STATES.

Senator Morgan has introduced a Canadian relations bill in the U. S. Senate.

Buffalo's population is placed by census enumerators at 280,000.

M. McDonnell has been appointed bishop of Brooklyn, N. Y., by the Pope.

The entire village of Edgar, in Marathon county, Wis., has been wiped out by fire.

Mr. Winans, state superintendent of education in Kansas, was formerly a brick-layer.

The New York Republican State Convention has endorsed President Harrison for re-election.

Three negroes charged with murder were taken from jail and shot by a mob in Shelby County, Tenn.

The Kentucky Legislature has passed a bill prohibiting lotteries of any kind in that state.

Governor Brown, of Kentucky, has signed the Lottery Bill which makes dealing in the tickets a felony.

New Jersey peach prophets predict another big crop this year.

The spinners in the Star mills at Middleboro', Mass., have gone on strike against poor pay and hard work.

The Boston Waiter's Alliance will go on strike because two hotels have ordered their waiters to shave off their beards.

At Tiffin, Ohio, on Tuesday Walter A. Snyder, confidential clerk in J. M. Naylor & Co.'s hardware store, shot two of his employers, Edward J. Naylor and Burton W. Crobaugh, and T. W. Downey, a fellow-clerk, and then killed himself.

There is evidence that, in view of the increased traffic which will result next year from the World's Fair, the employes on all the railway lines leading into Chicago are organizing with the intention of making a demand for higher wages than they are at present receiving.

The barque Liberia sailed from New York for Liberia on Monday with 50 negro immigrants from Arkansas.

A Detroit despatch says 11 women from Toronto arrived there last week to join the Flying Roll disciples.

The roof of a paper mill near Rochester, N. Y., fell the other day, killing Albert Gaul and seriously injuring John Shelk.

A big discovery of gold quartz has been made near cottonwood Springs, 125 miles east of San Bernardino, Cal.

Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn., will be made the second cardinal of the United States by the Pope.

A fifteen-year-old coloured girl was lynched at Ryanville, La., on Sunday for attempting to poison her employer's family.

Pear Henderson, aged 17, was killed in a 23 round prize fight by Charles Bell, aged 18, near Portland, Oregon, on Sunday afternoon.

William Starkey, the alleged jury briber and writer of Cronin decoy letters from Canada, has surrendered to the authorities in Chicago.

Thomas Herkley, a well-known archaeologist and art lover, died on Saturday in Philadelphia. His collection of antiquities is a notable one.

Prince John Kobieski, a grandson of the King of Poland, has been arrested at Mount Kisco, N. Y., charged with stealing a horse and wagon.

Mrs. Sarah Althea Terry, of San Francisco, wife of the late Judge Terry, has been committed to the lunatic asylum in Stockton as insane.

Grace McKinney, an opera singer, and Rev. W. R. Stearley, were married in Cleveland on Wednesday night. The bride was on her death-bed at the time.

A train of 23 cars, containing 12,000 bushels of shelled corn, has been made up by citizens of Bloomington, Ill., for shipment to the Russian famine sufferers.

The widow of the late Jefferson Davis has brought suit to recover from the Belford Publishing Co. \$4,000 in royalties on the book of memoirs written by herself or her husband.

Fred J. Hamilton, at one time connected with the Canadian press in Toronto and Montreal, contracted typhus fever in New York recently while visiting infested houses, and died on Monday at North Brother Island.

Mr. Lathrop Cooke, of Lewiston, paid a visit to Suspension Bridge on Tuesday, and during the day went down to the Niagara river bank ostensibly to view the rapids. He has not since been seen, and it is supposed that he has committed suicide.

## IN GENERAL.

The Czar's birthday was observed with festivities at St. Petersburg on Wednesday.

Emperor William is confined to bed. His physicians say he is suffering from a slight cold.

Prof. Stevenberg, the eminent Danish specialist in mental diseases, died last Saturday in Copenhagen.

There have been 230 deaths from typhoid fever in Villa Lerdo, Mexico, within the last few days.

Great distress prevails among the working classes of Lisbon and the situation grows worse daily.

On September 22 France will celebrate the 100th anniversary of the founding of the first republic.

In Poland 120,000 Russian troops have been billeted on the inhabitants in order to prevent revolutionary plots.

It is reported Belgium will invite all the powers to a conference to arrange some action against the Anarchists.

The Grand Duke Ludwig IV, of Hesse-Darmstadt, husband of the late Princess Alice of England, died last week.

At Rangoon a Dacoit prince and five other persons who participated in a gaol revolt have been sentenced to death.

Twenty armed men made an attempt on Saturday to raid the City of Almagro, in Spain, but were repulsed by the gendarmes.

Several Russian Ministers asked the Czar to place Count Tolstol under arrest for publishing letters about famine. The Czar refused.

There has been further frontier fighting in the Lusai country against the British. Four Sepoys have been killed and six wounded.

The German steamer Messina foundered off the Scilly Islands during a recent gale, and only one of the 22 men on board was saved.

An investigation is being held at Valparaiso into the death of another American sailor, said to have been caused by the brutality of Chilean police.

While Bishop Gasparitch was celebrating mass last Sunday in the cathedral at Agram Austria, he was struck with paralysis and fell senseless before the altar.

The Constantinople police have known for some time that there was a plot to assassinate the Sultan. Last Sunday two men were arrested who are believed to be in the conspiracy.

## The Distance to the Sun.

Many readers of the *Companion* may have seen the transit of Venus in 1882, when the earth's beautiful sister planet, moving in its orbit exactly between the earth and the sun, appeared upon the bright disk of the latter in the shape of a round black spot—a world in silhouette. Although almost ten years have elapsed, astronomers have hardly yet completed the computations and discussions required to give us the best possible knowledge of the sun's distance that can be derived from the observations made at that time.

Prof. Anwers has recently published the results of the observations made by the German astronomers during both the transit of 1882 and the previous transit of Venus in 1874. After carefully comparing the measurements made on the two occasions, and correcting as nearly as possible all the known errors, he finds for what is known as the sun's parallax 8.880". This simply means that half of the diameter of the earth as seen from the sun would subtend an angle of eight seconds and eight hundred and eighty one-thousandths of a second.

The distance of the sun, as indicated by the parallax given above, would be 92,059,700 miles. But owing to the probable errors, in the observations which can not be corrected the parallax is uncertain to the extent of about one four hundredth part either way, so that the true distance may be as great as 92,289,700 miles, or as small as 91,829,700 miles.

This German computation makes the sun's distance somewhat less than has usually been assumed in the recent text-books of astronomy. Other measures based on the transits of 1874 and 1882 have varied from 91,850,000 miles up to 93,428,000 miles, the number generally preferred being about 92,900,000 miles; although the distance corresponding to the parallax adopted for use in the nautical almanac is about 92,400,000 miles.

At first sight it may appear surprising that there should be such wide differences in the various measures, but really the differences are not as serious as they appear to be. The sun is a body about 866,000 miles in diameter, so that the probable error, one way or the other, in any of the measures given above does not amount to more than about one-quarter of the sun's own diameter, while the variation of the distance in the course of every year, owing to the elliptical form of the earth's orbit, is more than a dozen times as great as the error in question, and twice as great as the difference between the extreme measures.

## The Latest Wonder in Paris.

A living calculating machine is making Parisians open their eyes and shrug their shoulders in amazement. He is not a Frenchman, but an Italian, born in Piedmont, and named Jacques Inaudi. When he was a boy he astounded the good, simple country folk of his native place by reckoning up their accounts without use of pen or paper and with lightning speed. Then he set out on his travels and at every place he stopped created a furor by some feat of mathematics. But he did not have much of a chance to tax his mind with footings of his own fortunes, until Gill, the famous caricaturist, took hold of him in Paris, and procured him an engagement in the cafes chantants as a lightning calculator. He is being taken more seriously now; scientific men are speculating as to his methods, which he is wise enough to keep secret, and he is being likened to that wonderful mathematician, inventor and mechanic, Charles Babbage, though the reports of Inaudi's performances hardly justify the comparison. Inaudi's genius seems to be wholly mathematical, and it is wonderful enough within those limits. Though he has no knowledge of algebra, and in fact has no education at all to speak of, he has no difficulty in mastering the most difficult equation and in all complicated problems.

## A MILLIONAIRE IN CENTRAL AFRICA.

One of the Wealthiest Young Men of Science Going to Join Emin.

The cable despatches have announced that Dr. Finckh intends to enter Africa with a strong force, for the purpose of joining Emin Pasha and aiding him in his enterprises. Dr. Finckh is only 35 years of age, of medium height, and strongly built. He has made long journeys in South Africa, Chili, and Peru. His scientific specialties are botany and ornithology, and he is one of the few very rich men who are devoting their lives to science and undergoing many privations and discomforts in their zeal to make discoveries. The large expedition he is fitting out is destined for Lake Albert and Wadell, where Emin is supposed to be now.

Early this month Dr. Finckh was to have an audience with the new Khedive, Abbas Pasha. He hoped at that audience to gain the favor of the young Khedive for his enterprise, and if so, to start from Malindi, a little north of Mombasa, on his way to Emin early in July. He intends to offer the command of his expedition to Major Von Wissmann. With the Khedive's consent he will enlist 200 Sudanese, who will carry small bore and magazine rifles. He has bought four tame elephants for \$5,000 each in Bombay to carry the guns and other heavy baggage. The expenses of his expedition will be enormous, and he will bear the entire cost himself. He is well able to do that, because he is worth several millions of dollars.

On reaching Emin he intends to place his expedition at the service of that leader, and to co-operate with him in any project Emin may entertain for the development and welfare of his old province.

## Behring Sea Seals—An American View.

(From the Boston Herald)

The seal fisheries treaty, which the United States Senate now has under consideration, has to be, or should be, treated entirely distinct from the correspondence that has taken place between the English government and our state department, relative to the extension for another year of the *modus vivendi* which expires by limitation on the first of next May. The two matters are entirely different, and opinions may vary respecting the merits of one or the other of these two distinct issues. As to the treaty it seems to us—and we say this as a newspaper that has urged time after time for the last ten years, that is, since these seal poaching expeditions first started, that this matter should be made a subject of international arbitration—that the ratification of this treaty foredooms the United States government to a defeat on its main contention, and this, as it seems to us, for no other reason than the desire of the present secretary of state to put the nation behind him in the maintenance of an untenable position.

We have from the first insisted that the maintenance of this important seal industry (and the writer of this having passed seven months upon the seal islands in Behring sea is in a position to speak with some degree of personal knowledge upon this subject) is a matter of international equity rather than of international law; that to base our claims to the exclusive control of these fisheries upon the shadowy transfer of an archaic right to Behring sea, alleged to have been possessed by the Russian government, was an unwarrantable shifting of issues, and as fantastic and inconclusive in its character as would be claims made at the present day to possessions on the American continent which rested solely upon the authorization of the Pope given at the time of the discoveries of Columbus.

The five points contained in art. 6 of the treaty—that is (1) What exclusive jurisdiction did Russia possess and assert? (2) How far were these claims conceded by Great Britain? (3) Was the term Pacific ocean used in the treaty of 1825 intended to include Behring sea? (4) Did not the rights of Russia pass to the United States in 1867? and (5) What right has the United States in Behring sea outside of the ordinary three-mile limit?—may be interesting theoretic conundrums, but they are each and all wholly wanting in practicality.

Suppose that it could be proved that Russia did assert and exercise exclusive jurisdiction in Behring sea seventy years ago, and that Great Britain recognized this in a treaty made in 1825. This would not prove that an international right had been established. Even if Russia and England agreed upon a certain course, France, Germany, Italy, Austria and the other nations of the world would not be held, and if all the rights contained in these five points should be demonstrated in favor of the United States, it would merely lead to the transfer of the sealing vessels to the flags of other nations—that is, of Germany, Italy, France, or perhaps Brazil—and the killing of seals would go on as briskly as ever.

As a matter of fact, we do not believe any international tribunal would agree that certain national rights existed in Behring sea which were completely antagonistic to the ordinary law of nations, and for the secretary of state to introduce an issue of this kind into the controversy was not only to beg the main question, but, as it seems to us, to prejudice our case in advance. It seems to us that the treaty should have frankly stated, as in a minor degree it does in art. 7, that the subject matter at issue was the need of providing some international protection for the fur seals, by means of which their existence could be maintained; that experience had shown that the slaughter of them by fishing cruisers was attended with great waste; that it was impossible to discriminate between the sexes, and that there was reason to fear the entire extinction of the species if this method was continued. As the parties chiefly interested, both in the catching and the preparing of these skins, the representatives of the American and the English people wished to arrange with all of the nations of the world some form of international protection which should safeguard this great and valuable industry. If the treaty had been drawn upon these primary lines, an outcome of the deliberation might have been looked for which would cause no offence to the United States, for reason and common sense are powerful factors in a deliberation. As it is now, our contention is seemingly made to chiefly depend upon the present existence of a moss-grown, if not exploded, national right.

Henry M. Stanley, the explorer, and his wife sailed on Tuesday for England from Adelaide, Australia.

The populace at Roaco, Peru, has attempted to burn a heretic who covered the picture of a saint on the wall of his house with an almanac.

## DENIED BY GREAT BRITAIN.

An Unavailing Request for a Chinese Consul at Hong Kong.

Several months ago the Imperial Chinese Government forwarded a request to the British Foreign Office, that a Chinese consul should be allowed in Hong Kong. Since Great Britain obtained the concession of this island in 1842, she has rigorously enforced her own laws upon all citizens of her own dominions and upon all Chinese subjects who remained upon the island. The island was several years ago made a Crown colony, and a separate Governor and Council sent out from home to rule it, the previous military government being done away with. All the civilized nations of Europe and our own country sent consular representatives to the new colony of Hong Kong, to look after the interests of their respective countries. China, having only shortly before ceded the island to Great Britain, did not think it incumbent upon her or even advisable to establish a Chinese consulate, and thus the Chinese subjects living in Hong Kong have remained under the English laws.

The foreign population of Hong Kong, exclusive of the military and naval garrisons numbers about 12,000, and the permanent Chinese population more than 200,000, and to this might be added about 25,000 living in boats and engaged in trading with the forts in junks and sampans. The Chinese element has always been unruly and more or less riotous, and the military garrisons have been kept in a state ready to enforce the civil laws. Several formidable uprisings have done the British officials the necessity of retaining this part of the population firmly within the scope of both the English civil and military laws.

The granting of the request was in consequence violently opposed by the foreign press throughout the East. It objected to the establishment of this as a precedent for future cases which might arise as foreign possessions and interests increase in China and other semi-civilized countries. The British Foreign Office realized fully the gravity of the step and its probable bearing upon British trade in China, but unwilling to run the risk of offending the Chinese Emperor by a refusal, and at the same time desiring to conciliate the feelings of the foreigners in the East so far as possible, decided to grant the establishment of the consulate for a period of one year; and at the end of the time to withdraw the permission, if matters were found not to be satisfactory to the colony. This information was communicated to the Chinese Emperor, and after due consideration by the Imperial Cabinet, was declined and the request for the consulate promptly withdrawn. The Imperial Government considered it beneath its dignity to appoint a Consul on probation, and as the British Foreign Office persisted in the limitation trial of one year, China refused to make the appointment. One cannot do otherwise than approve the dignified conduct of the Chinese Government in this matter. The arrangement with regard to Hong Kong was one of those half concessions which are more productive of dissatisfaction and ill feeling than would have been a total refusal. There are many cases in which it is virtually impossible to grant to China the full privileges which we allow civilized nations in general, because we hold her customs and laws as barbarous. If China asks these privileges the best course is to give a decided refusal, and thus end the matter.

What the future effect of this breach of friendly diplomatic relations between Great Britain and China will amount to, cannot be foreseen. The pride of the Chinese has been seriously wounded, and should an occasion arise by which this fancied injury may be returned, China will not let it pass. The refusal to grant the consulship has, however, greatly pleased the Chinese inhabitants of Hong Kong who infinitely prefer British rule to Chinese maladministration and the extortion always practised by the official mandarins. Probably the larger part of the Chinese population of Hong Kong is composed of people who have removed from Canton and other cities to escape the yoke of Chinese government, and the prospect of a return to this by the establishment of a consulate was by no means favorably received by them. Its refusal has tended to conciliate this class of the people, although at the expense of the good will of the Imperial Government.

## The Nose and Character.

It has come to light that children with accidental affections of the nostrils which grow chronic become stupid. All ill-working mucous membrane is enough to make a child a dunce. It may be that snuff became the rage in Europe toward the end of the seventeenth century because it stimulated this member in the noses of august and illustrious persons. Bonaparte, who was a man of keen and quick perception, never chose, if he could help it, a man with a poor nose for a place of great responsibility. He had remarked that when the nose was large enough to be a good ventilator to his lungs, elasticity in troublous circumstances, resources and general efficiency might be looked for. The man with insufficient nose ventilations was liable to get into the blue to loose presence of mind to have a heavy head, and to take brandy to keep himself up to the mark.

Marshal Ney had a poor nose and a weak character. He was incapable of conceiving a plan and needed the stimulus of battle to clear the cobwebs from his brain. Messena, the most resourceful of all Bonaparte's marshals, was large nosed. So was Bernadotte, the most clever in intrigue and the least given to hero worship. Grambetta had a large nose and a small amount of brain. The same may be said of the greatest literary artist that France ever produced—Renaud. Jules Ferry is small-brained and big-nosed. Jules Simon has a big brain and a big nose, and is, taken all in all, one of the ablest of living Frenchmen. The Princess Clementine, whom I look upon as a woman of great capacity, has the large hooked nose of the seventeenth century Bourbons and Condés.—[London Truth.

The Legislature of New South Wales has approved a bill for the settlement of labour disputes by Courts of Arbitration.

A committee of steamboat men at Milwaukee has appealed to the United States district attorney asking that employment of Canadians on lake steamers there be prohibited. The attorney concluding that he was powerless to act in the matter, the best man will appeal to the solicitor of the treasury.