

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## CANADIAN.

Seeding will commence in Manitoba next week.

The Haslop murder trial cost the country \$8,000.

The total debt of the city of Montreal amounts to \$19,000,000.

Large shipments of oats and eggs are being made from London, Ont., to Liverpool.

The proposed Northwest colony of Russia Jewish refugees will be located at White-wood.

The iron tug Tippic of Vancouver, B. C., sank with all on board in English bay on Thursday.

Col. Hodgetts, formerly of H. M. pension staff, died in London, Ont., the other day, aged 95 years.

More pressed hay is being shipped to the United States from Kingston this year than for many years past.

During the last three days 2,172 immigrants have entered Winnipeg for Manitoba, and the North-west.

The Macdonald Memorial Committee in Hamilton has raised subscriptions amounting to \$5,000.

Mr. S. B. Harman, ex-treasurer and ex-Mayor of the city of Toronto, died on Saturday morning in his 73rd year.

Manitoba Legislature has set apart \$20,000 towards an exhibit from that Province at the World's Fair in Chicago.

Seeding is progressing in Alberta, N. W. T. Mr. T. G. Hodgins, of London, has lately shipped three carloads of horses to the old country.

Two girls named Hawley in Chandos, Peterborough County, are suffering from hydrophobia. One is very violent and will die.

Mrs. Susan Doan died in South Yarmouth, Elgin county, on Friday night, aged 80, having lived on the same farm 60 years.

The body of John McEvoy, a moulder, was found in the canal at Montreal Saturday. He had been missing several months.

The ice dealers of Toronto, eight in number, have decided to form themselves into a joint stock company, with a capital of \$100,000.

Robert Maxwell, the Grand Trunk employe who lost both feet in an accident at East London, died the other day of his injuries.

It is estimated that six hundred and fifty miles of railway will be built in Manitoba and the Territories during the coming summer.

The Finance Committee of the Hamilton City Council has decided that the rate of taxation for the year 1892 must be twenty mills on the dollar.

At a meeting of Grand Trunk officials and men in Stratford the other day, an amicable settlement of difficulties was reached, as far as that division of the road is concerned.

Lieut.-Col. Massey, of the Sixth Royal Fusiliers, Montreal, will command the Bisle team this year, with Major Macdonald, of the 48th Highlanders, Toronto, as adjutant.

The British Admiralty has notified the Canadian Pacific railway authorities of an intention to send 203 men in charge of three officers from Halifax to Vancouver about the middle of May.

A deputation from the Royal Humane Society waited upon the Attorney-General the other day, with a request that the dehorning of cattle commission might also consider the question of docking horses' tails.

Mr. W. C. McDonald, of Montreal, has given \$85,000 to McGill University, to be applied as an endowment for the maintenance of the Experimental and Engineering buildings, which were founded by him.

Mr. Chapleau, who was taken so seriously ill in Montreal on Monday with congestion of the lungs as to cause serious apprehensions for his safety, is recovering.

A report by Lieut. Col. Otter to the Militia Department at Ottawa, that has just been made public, shows that the Queen's Own Rifles of Toronto was successful in winning the efficiency competition for the Gzowski Challenge Cup.

An influential deputation waited the other day upon Mr. Hall, the Quebec Provincial Treasurer, to urge him to remove the tax on commercial corporations. In view of the province's heavy indebtedness he held out no hope of being able to comply with the prayer of the deputation.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Andrew Agnew is dead in London. He was born April 12, 1818, and fought in the Canadian rebellion of 1838.

Joseph Joyce, a Parnellite, has been sentenced to be hanged at Cork for the murder of Patrick O'Leary, an Anti-Parnellite.

The celebrated Woods will case, in which Mrs. Parnell's right to a fortune left by her aunt was disputed, has been settled out of court.

It is reported that large quantities of Persian opium are being imported at Boston, where it is used in the manufacture of cigars.

Miss Williams, the servant whose name was mixed up in the recent Russell divorce case, has brought a suit for £10,000 against Earl Russell for slander.

The will of the late Charles H. Spurgeon has been offered for probate. The personality is declared to amount to £11,160, and he leaves everything to his widow.

The North German Lloyd steamer Eider has been floated off the Athfield ledge at the Needles, Isle of Wight. It will require an immense sum to repair the damages the vessel has sustained.

The Rev. Samuel J. Cotton, of Carnagh, Ireland, charged with causing the death of a boy in his orphanage by cruel treatment was found guilty on Tuesday of manslaughter.

Rev. John Goodall was tried on Tuesday at the Stafford Assizes on the charge of having assaulted Mrs. Siddalls in a railway compartment last January. He was found guilty and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labour.

Sir Charles Tupper will leave London shortly for Madrid, hoping, with the aid of the British Minister there, to induce Spain to continue the present favoured treatment

of Canadian products in the Spanish West Indies.

Mr. Patrick O'Brien (Parnellite) member for North Monaghan, will introduce a bill in Parliament entitling British soldiers to wear the shamrock on St. Patrick's day and the rose and thistle on the St. George's and St. Andrew's days.

The Durham miners are quite out of their leaders' hands and scenes of violence are happening daily at all the idle points. A ballot is in progress on the question of continuing the strike, and it is believed the majority will favour giving up the fight.

The frequent outbreaks of disease among the live stock of the European continent has forced the English Government to issue an order stopping the importation of live stock from all European centres. This leaves Canada in the sole enjoyment of the privilege of sending live cattle to England.

## UNITED STATES.

Pat Rooney, the actor, died in New York Monday afternoon.

Near Canton, Mo., a rowboat containing eight colored men was capsized. Six of them were drowned.

Joseph Francis, the venerable founder of the United States life-saving service, is at the age of ninety writing his autobiography.

Walt Whitman, the American poet, well known as author of "Leaves of Grass," died the other day, at the age of eighty-three years.

King Toubrino of Butaritari has arrived at San Francisco to secure the protection of the United States for the Gilbert Islands.

The steamer La Touraine, at New York from Havre, made the trip in 6 days 23 hours and 30 minutes, the fastest on record.

F. I. Flagg, a New York merchant, accidentally fell overboard from the steamship Teutonic en route to Queenstown, and was drowned.

The bodies of 23 of the miners who lost their lives in the great coal mine disaster at Dunbar, Pa., on Jun 16, 1890, were recovered the other day.

Bishop Jones, a colored minister, was shot while conducting service at Allandale, Ga. The murderer, who fired through a window, escaped.

Claus Spreckles sugar refinery in Philadelphia was turned over to the Sugar Trust Saturday, in consideration of \$7,000,000 in trust certificates.

Rev. Jabez R. Jacques, D. D., Ph. D., L. L. D., formerly of Belleville, and of late vice-president of Honing College, Abingdon, Ill., is dead.

During the eight months ending February 29th, 309,484 emigrants entered the United States, against 264,065 during a similar period a year ago.

Rev. John Jasper, coloured, aged 80, author of the great "Sun do Move" theory, was married in Richmond, Va., on Thursday evening to Mrs. Mary Cary, 60 years of age.

A prairie fire has burned over several thousand acres in Nebraska, and several farm houses have been destroyed, as well as some live stock.

Chevalier Dominico Togeti, who did a great deal of noted painting in the Catholic churches in Rome, died at San Francisco on Tuesday aged 86.

The Pawnee Indians in Oklahoma have been indulging in the ghost dance, and threaten to go on the warpath. Troops have been sent from Fort Reno.

At Columbia, S. C., on Tuesday Elisha Young, Ike Young, Holman Noble, Alfred Crosby and Martha Young were sentenced to be hanged on May 20 for murder. They beat Alfred McCalliley to death with stones a year ago.

Three children named Bruce, living in Shreveport, La., were left at home by their parents for a few hours. The house caught fire and the children were burned to death.

Mr. and Mrs. Nelson Stewart, of Millersburg, Ohio, went to Limi on their wedding tour, put up at the Buchtel house, blew out the gas when they retired, and never arose.

Cotto, who was sentenced to death for murdering Frank Elosa, with whose wife he was criminally intimate, was electrocuted in Sing Sing Monday. He was given five electrical contacts.

There are still six bodies in the Hill Farm mine at Tunbar, Pa., and it is expected 10 days will elapse before they are recovered. The search for the bodies has cost the company \$200,000.

Two men broke into the residence of Mrs. Mary Larsen, a wealthy lady 80 years old at Williamsburg, N. Y., the other day, bound and gagged her and stole from her bosom, \$6,000 in \$100 bills.

Rev. Rodney D. Robinson, of Clarkston Mich., has been suspended from the ministry of the Methodist Church by a committee appointed to investigate charges preferred against him of immoral teaching and immoral conduct.

President Eliot, of Harvard University has created a great deal of excitement and much antagonistic feeling in some quarters by comparing the early Mormons, who founded a colony in religious enthusiasm, with the Pilgrim Fathers.

The body of Mather B. Dawson, who was drowned in Hutton lake, near Laramie, Wyoming, has been found and identified by the clothing. Dawson's life was insured for \$127,000, and \$15,000 was expended in searching for the body.

John Lingeman, a young crank, has been arrested for annoying Mr. Jay Gould's family by ringing the door bell and asking to see Miss Helen Gould, claiming to be her lover. In court he was so violent that a straight jacket had to be resorted to.

At Port Huron, on Thursday, the 4-year-old son of James Wakeman fell from the top of a fence into a pen in which were a number of St. Bernard and mastiff dogs owned by James J. Lynn. The dogs pounced on the child and mangled him so horribly that there is little hope of his recovery.

## IN GENERAL.

Fifty persons have been expelled from Afghanistan as British spies.

King Sacy, of Crobe, West African, an important ally of the British, is dead.

Sealing vessels returned to St. John's Newfoundland, have made large catches.

One thousand cabmen in the employ of six cab companies in Paris, struck on Saturday.

Baron Albert Rothschild, who has been ill in Vienna for a long time, died the other day.

Six persons were killed by an avalanche in a gorge in the vale del Blois, Venetia, on Thursday.

A stringent guard is kept about the hotel at Hyeres, France, where Queen Victoria is sojourning.

An Ancient Aztec city has been discovered twenty feet below the surface of a desert in Arizona.

The Czar of Russia says he does not care whether Von Caprivi remains Chancellor of Germany or not.

The American archeologists excavating at Sparta have discovered the circular building mentioned by Epimenides.

Six train wreckers were caught by soldiers tearing up spikes near Leon, Mexico. They were immediately shot.

Buenos Ayres claims to have \$25,000,000 worth of crops remaining for export, with bright prospects for business.

Five persons were killed and one injured by a fire at Amsterdam caused by the explosion of a barrel of benzine.

Prince de Chimay, Belgian Minister of Foreign Affairs, is dead. His son and successor to the title, married Miss Clara Ward of Toronto.

The Credit Lyonnaise, one of the largest banking houses in Paris, was shattered by dynamites on Tuesday.

It is stated that Pope Leo has deposited in a bank, to be paid to his successor, the sum of five million lire.

Russia has sent 10,000 doused rifles to Turkestan. The Turcomans intend to revolt against the Ameer of Afghanistan.

In a fight between United States troops and the Mexican revolutionists in Lower Texas, two of the latter were killed.

Four, three and two years' penal servitude were the sentences passed the other day, on three leaders of the recent Berlin riots.

The recent engagements in Northern China between rebels and Imperial troops resulted in the slaughter of thousands of the revolutionists.

The new extradition treaty between France and the United States was signed in Paris the other day by M. Ribot and Mr. Whitelaw Reid.

An enormous death rate among the persecuted Jews in St. Petersburg is only averted by the continuous charity of rich English Jews.

At a mass meeting of workmen held in Sydney, N. S. W., a protest was adopted against the introduction of coloured labour into the colony.

Great excitement has been caused in Warsaw by the appearance of German balloons, under perfect control, hovering over the fortresses taking observations.

Deeming has confessed that he killed his wife and children as well as two of the Whitechapel women whose deaths were ascribed to "Jack the Ripper."

Emperor William has accepted Count von Zedlitz's resignation of the office of Prussia Minister of ecclesiastical affairs, public education and medicinal affairs.

A telegram from Mr. Charles Emory Smith, who is in Russia directing the relief measures for the famine sufferers, states that relief will be needed until June.

A Paris journal declares that a body of Anarchists has been discovered by the police who intend using poison instead of dynamite to carry out their aims.

Gen. von Alvensleben, who was in command of the Third Army Corps during the Franco Prussian war, died on Tuesday in Berlin, aged 83 years.

It is reported on good authority that the Czar has had a serious quarrel with his brother, the Grand Duke Vladimir, who has resigned all his offices, intending to live abroad.

The excitement in Paris over the recent dynamite outrages continues to increase, and the feeling against the Anarchists is very bitter. The police are making extraordinary exertions to bring the guilty parties to justice.

France has refused to apologise to the British Government for the arrest of Mr. Purdie and his brother at the Auteuil races on suspicion that they were English pick-pockets.

Mr. Whitelaw Reid, United States ambassador to France, was banqueted by the American colony in Paris the other night prior to his leaving for the land of the Stars and Stripes.

The Portuguese travellers Carruago and Ellos caught an Arab slave-hunter stealing 1,500 natives from Mugo, on Lake Tanganyika. The raiders were killed and the natives liberated.

In the Lower House of the Prussian Diet the other day, Count von Eulenburg announced that the Government had determined, on account of the opposition with which it was received, to withdraw the Primary Education bill. This statement was greeted with mingled cheers and hisses.

Referring to the recent political utterances of a priest, M. Loubet, the French Premier, said if the existing laws did not suffice for the purpose of preventing the pulpit being turned into a political tribune, the Government would close the churches of offending ecclesiastics.

A disgraceful fight, more resembling a murder than an affair of honor, took place recently in Coblenz. A merchant named Weinmann met Lieut. Salisch, and accusing him of undue intimacy with his wife struck him on the head with his cane. The officer drew his sword and killed the merchant.

## He Swowed to Gosh.

Mr. Hayseed had come to the city to see the sights. Among the many things that attracted his notice was a doctor's sign which read: "Dr. Jones' office. Between nine and twelve."

"Office, eh?" Well, I swow to gosh!" ejaculated he. "So they keeps doctors on ice in this village, and lets 'em off only between nine and twelve. Won't that make Manda's eyes stick out when I tell her on it!"

## To Late to Recall.

Mrs. Gramercy—"As you wished to see him on business, I'm very sorry my husband's out of town and not likely to return for a few months."

Mrs. Malaprop—"It's provoking, of course, but I shouldn't allow myself to feel disappointed. You would be surprised to know how many persons are away from home now, taking the gold cure."—[Life.

## A HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

### The Manitoba Discusses the Shorter Route To Europe.

The question of the transportation of the products of the country early became a subject of the deepest interest to the later settlers of the North-west. They had not given it any consideration in advance of their coming, because without personal experience it was impossible to realize the full importance of it; and their minds were no doubt absorbed in anticipations raised to the highest pitch by the descriptions of the magnitude and magnificence of this new territory. The sobering influence of a year or two's settlement brought them to a lively sense of their isolation. When they began to realize that all, or nearly all, the profit on a bushel of wheat was required to pay the charges of its transportation to the eastern markets, they found themselves confronted with a problem which involved

### SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES

to their future and for some early solution of which there was a very real and pressing necessity. A brief study of the map sufficed to convince them that through Hudson's Bay and Strait, if anywhere, must be found the new and shorter route to Europe which was to deliver them out of bondage.

Such was the simple and natural origin of the scheme of a Hudson's Bay railway. But there was the question of the navigation of the Strait that had still to be reckoned with before its feasibility would be determined. Modern experience in rail-roading made it abundantly clear that there need be no difficulty with the land portion of the route, for it had been demonstrated in numerous instances that engineering skill backed up with capital could overcome greater obstacles than any that were likely to be encountered in the prosecution of this enterprise. But the navigation of the Strait was a different matter, unless practicable all the achievements which were possible on land would go for nothing. It was dependent on conditions which science was powerless to influence. Investigation and inquiries relieved the anxiety on this score, and established beyond doubt that the Strait was

### NAVIGABLE BY OCEAN STEAMERS

for a sufficient period each year to justify the construction of the railway. Thus was the way made clear. The entire route was demonstrated to be feasible, and it only remained that the enterprise of man should proceed to develop it.

This stage having been reached, and pending the operations of a company that was chartered some years ago to build the railway, the public mind turned to the consideration of other means to relieve the heavy tax on the industry of the North-west which is unavoidable with the present facilities for transportation. The favorite and the most important of these is the enlargement of the Welland and St. Lawrence canals, to permit vessels suitable for both ocean and lake navigation to pass through without breaking bulk, and thus to establish uninterrupted communication between the head of Lake Superior and Liverpool. This would practically be making ocean ports of Fort William and Duluth, and would doubtless have a most beneficial influence on the question of rates. Independent railway communication between Winnipeg and Duluth is a feature of this ambitious and pleasing scheme. The adjoining North-western States of the American Republic are taking lead in the agitation for the

### ENLARGEMENT OF THE CANALS.

finding the toll on their products, notwithstanding the keenness of railway competition greater than a fair regard for the labor of the farmers will warrant. The influence that these are bringing to bear on the National Government has already produced its effect in respect to the Sault canal and the deepening of the river channel below; but that it will prevail to the extent of compelling the adoption of a more comprehensive policy is as yet at any rate open to doubt. What the Canadian Government may be induced to do, towards meeting the wishes of our own people, can only be a matter of conjecture; but in view of the already large public debt and of the growing demand for economy in all branches of the public service is at least doubtful whether the country will be in a hurry to undertake the expenditure of so enormous a sum as would be required to provide unbroken navigation for serviceable freighters between Lake Superior and the Mersey. The advantage which would result to the Northwest as a consequence of bringing ocean navigation within such convenient reach as Fort William, would be incalculable and it is one which there is great reason to hope the future has in store for it; but it will come by stages, or degrees, as the enlargement of the Welland canal has been progressing during the past few years, and according to the resources of the public revenue. The people of the Northwest could wish for a more speedy

### REALIZATION OF THE BENEFITS.

to follow so vast and important an enterprise, and they will be wise not to cease pressing for it, for in these modern days it is only to him who asks is given.

But whatever increases of improvements may be made in respect to eastern outlets for the Canadian Northwest, the supremacy in public interest and importance will remain with the Hudson's Bay route; it will hold the field against all rivals. This will be entirely owing to geographical conditions, against which no enterprise however great can successfully compete. Taking Brandon as the main central point, of the wheat-producing area of Manitoba, it will practically be as near to Hudson's Bay as it is now to Lake Superior. What this means in favor of northern route, will instantly be seen when it is remembered that a port on the Nelson River is as near Liverpool as Montreal is. There will be a saving of the cost of transportation from the head of Lake Superior to Montreal. Whether that saving shall be one, two, five or ten cents on every bushel of wheat, it will be so much in favor of the northern route and ought, in the natural order of things, to go into the pocket of the producer. Going farther west and north-west this advantage is correspondingly increased. Regina is 1,783 miles distant from Montreal by rail, and it is less than 700 miles distant from Hudson's Bay; it is over 100 miles nearer Hudson's Bay than it is to Lake Superior. Prince Albert is as near to Hudson's Bay as it is to Winnipeg; and the same of Edmonton. In the case of Regina there is the saving of 100 miles of railway haul, together with the lake, and

## RIVER NAVIGATION

from Fort William to Montreal; Prince Albert and Edmonton will gain in transportation the whole cost from Winnipeg to Montreal, whether by all rail or mixed rail and water. No enterprises can abolish distances, and these advantages will remain to the Hudson's Bay route whatever happens. Railway competition and the enlargement of the canals may eventually result in reducing east bound freights to a point very much below existing rates; but to the North-west Territories as a whole there will be a saving at all times and under all circumstances equal to the entire cost of transportation from Fort William to Montreal—in many instances equal to that from Winnipeg to Montreal. The advantage to Manitoba will be less in proportion as it is nearer to Lake Superior, but that it will always be considerable is as evident as the broad principles itself that distance regulate the cost.

The editor of this magazine, in asking for a short paper on the subject of a Hudson's Bay railway, did not, the writer ventures to think, expect or desire a discussion of such details as freight and insurance rates from Fort Nelson to Liverpool. These will probably be a trifle higher for a year or two at the beginning than are those on the old established St. Lawrence route. The reader must settle what this difference is likely to be in his own mind and according to his own judgment; what is intended here is to point out as shortly and clearly as possible

### THE NATURAL ADVANTAGES

of the northern route, and to show that these must inevitably tell in its favor when the road is in full operation. It may be said, however, that there are no extra hazards and the navigation of the Bay and Strait; or danger, difficulty or condition of any kind that will make those rates higher than from Montreal, excepting it may be the newness and strangeness of the route; and these, it will be admitted, will wear off with time.

There is a popular misconception of the nature of the country through which the railway is projected, the impression being that it is sterile and altogether unfit for settlement. The reports of the exploring parties that have been over the route convey a different story. Along the whole line of the proposed road the country is fertile, well timbered, and in every way fit for cultivation and for the support of a large population. Only for a few miles near the bay itself, is there any exception to this general condition, and along these the country is muskeg and consequently useless. This testimony has recently been confirmed by a Northwest veteran, the Rev. Mr. McDougall, who had been over the route and was surprised to find how far his preconceived notions of the

### CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY

differed from the actual truth. But this is of consequence now only as tending to correct an impression that has been doing the country an injustice; it is not expected that settlement in those regions will keep pace with that of the prairies, although it is not unreasonable to suppose that a railway may work a wondrous change even there within a few years.

It is too much the custom to regard a railway to Hudson's Bay as merely affording an outlet for the products of the Northwest. No thought is taken of the immense riches of the Bay itself and of its vast regions, all capable of profitable development. Of the metallic ores, magnetic iron is known to exist in large quantities in the vicinity of Chesterfield Inlet; and hermitite in bands, associated with sandstone and shales is found on Long Island, near the east main coast. South of the Bay, in the direction of Lake Winnipeg, a large deposit of granular magnetite has been discovered. Traces of copper pyrites have been found on Long Island, and also on some of the Ottawa Islands, the new name given to the group, long known as The Sleepers, lying well over towards the east main coast, and about a day's sail south from Mansfield Island. This was a liberty taken by the officers of the Alert expedition of 1885, for what reason, especially considering the inappropriateness of the new name, it is difficult to understand. Bands of dry bluish-gray dolomite, 25 feet thick, have been found at Little Whale River and Richmond Gulf, on the east coast, containing galena in the form of branches, some of which would weigh 100 pounds. That at Richmond Gulf was found to contain 12.63 ounces of silver to the ton. Silver has also been found

### NEAR THE MOUTH

of Great Whale River. Banks of gypsum from 10 to 20 feet high occur on both sides of the Moose River; the upper part is mixed with marl, and only the lower half consists of solid gypsum, which is mostly of a light bluish-gray color; a small proportion is nearly white. A similar deposit is reported to occur near the straits of James's Bay, between Moose Factory and Fort Albany, and it has been found on the Ottawa Islands. Mica of good quality is found on the north side of the Strait, specimens of which have been carried to the coast by Esquimaux and shown to passing ships. The natives believe the discovery to be a valuable one, probably from the eager manner in which the specimens have been examined, and when asked to indicate the locality, they reply with a vagueness which would excite the admiration of a civilized miner. Graphite is also reported to exist in the same region, and asbestos has been found near Little Whale River and on the Ottawa Islands. These are the principal mineral discoveries that have been made, nearly all of them by Dr. Robert Bell, Assistant Director of the Canadian Geological Survey, whose explorations in those regions cover a period of about twelve years.

The bay is rich in salmon, seal, porpoise, whale and walrus. Cod have not been met with, so far as known, although the favorite food of that fish, the caplin, is found in great abundance. Rock cod, an interior species, have been taken in James's Bay. It is believed by many that the orthodox cod frequented the bay, a belief strengthened by the fact that they come into the Strait in large numbers.

### A Damaging Secret

"I deem it wppahp to tell you," said Codling to the hotel clerk when he registered after his visit "to the other side," "that I am the son of an English duke, doncher know?"

"All right," replied the clerk, "don't be afraid. I'll not expose you if you keep your board paid a weak in advance."