THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

Winnipeg is infested with tramps and vagrants.

Bishop Anson, of Qu'Appelle, has resigned and will remove to England.

The High Court of Canadian Foresters will meet in Ottawa next year.

Dakotans who reached Winnipeg on Tuesday purchased 5,000 acres of C.P.R. lands.

English buyers are shipping a large number of horses from the Peterboro' district.

Guy Simpson, teller of the Bank of Commerce in Montreal, was drowned on Saturday night.

English brokers have entrusted an agent in Winnipeg with $1,000,000 for investment in mortgages.

William Stephenson, a printer, committed suicide on Monday night in Toronto by cutting his throat with a razor.

There are at present 357 Courts of th Canadian Order of Foresters in the Dominion, with a membership of 15,000.

A telephone company in opposition to the Bell company has been organized at Montreal with a capital of $500,000.

A farm hand named Alexander Scott was killed on the London and Port Stanley railway track near Glanworth the other night.

Two boys were drowned while bathing in Toronto Bay on Friday night—Albert Beales, aged fifteen, and Christopher Madden, aged fourteen.

The C. P. R. Company have announced the location of their terminus in the Souris district and a rush of settlers has begun.

Thomas Spellman of Vienna, aged 73, will spend the remainder of his life in penitentiary, having been found guilty of arson.

A fierce rainstorm between 6 and 8 o'clock on Sunday evening did damage in Toronto by flooding, estimated roughly to amount to $100,000.

The Dominion Government has decided that electric railways are classified as tramways, and that the rails for such are dutiable.

Wesley Reid while driving across the M. C. R. track at Woodslee, Ont., the other day, was struck by an express train and instantly killed.

The old whaler Progress, which was built in 1843, has passed through Montreal on its way to Chicago to be exhibited at the World's Fair.

Mr. George Duhamel, who was Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Mercier Cabinet, is lying dangerously ill in his residence in Montreal.

A bell boy named Robert McWilliams, aged 17, was caught between the elevator and flooring at the Russell house, Ottawa, the other morning and killed.

The first Methodist church in Canada was erected at Adolphustown 100 years ago, and the Methodist of the Bay of Quinte district will celebrate the centenary.

Lieutenant-Governor Angers of Quebec, Sir Leonard Tilley and Lady Tilley are among recent contributors to the Macdonald memorial fund of Kingston.

A barge load of coal from Newcastle, Eng., has arrived at Ottawa. It is said this coal can be put on the market in Canada cheaper than all rail American coal.

The number of fatalities throughout the eastern townships in the recent cyclone is now placed at three, one child 12 years of age and two of 6 and 12 months respectively.

Mr. C. S. Hyman, ex-M. P. for London, Ont., is in Carlton county, New Brunswick. He has bought a large tannery at Benton and is fitting it up so as to greatly increase its capacity.

Rev. Father Brady's horse ran away at Woodstock the other day, threw Miss Hanlon and Miss McDonald out of the buggy, and dragged the latter nearly a block, injuring her probably fatally.

Dr. Kelley, of the Montreal High school has been appointed Canadian representative on the committee who are to prepare for the World's Sunday School Convention at St. Louis in June, 1893.

A scheme has been initiated to establish a School of Practical Science at Kingston. A deputation from that city will wait upon the Ontario Government with the object of obtaining a grant towards the enterprise.

British exports to Canada declined eight per cent. during the month of May, and five per cent. during the past five months. The imports from Canada to Great Britain increased three per cent. during May, and thirty per cent. during the past five months.

The French-Canadian bishops and priests who left Montreal about a month ago on a trip to the North-West have returned, and express themselves well pleased with the North-West as a home for immigrants, and will recommend it to the people of Quebec as preferable to the United States.

On Monday morning a lad about 19 years of age was found on the Toronto Island breakwater, gagged and bound hand and foot with strong cords. He had nothing on but a new night shirt, a pair of woman's hose, and a pair of slippers. He told an extraordinary story of being kept in confinement for years, then fastened down in a coffin shaped box and chloroformed, and that when he recovered consciousness he found himself gagged and bound.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Earl Spencer intends selling the famous Althrop library next year.

Hon. C. H. Tupper is likely to remain in England at least three months.

Rioting broke out in Tralee, Ireland, the other night on the conclusion of a federation meeting.

The Unionist Council of North Lambert has adopted Henry M. Stanley as a candidate for Parliament.

The London Trades Council has decided to run a labor candidate against Mr. Gladstone in Midlothian.

Lady Elizabeth Louise Monck, wife of Lord Monck, formerly Governor-General of Canada, died in London, Eng., the other day.

Lord Hannen and Sir John Thompson have been appointed representatives of Great Britain in the Bering Sea arbitration.

It is stated that Lord Charles Beresford, now commodore of the British cruiser Undaunted, will again enter political life.

The British House of Commons has authorized the Government to purchase the telephone trunk lines throughout the country for £1,000,000.

The marriage of Princess Marie of Edinburgh to Prince Ferdinand, the heir apparent to the throne of Roumania, has been fixed to take place in October next.

Referring to the invitation extended to Mr. Edward Blake to enter Imperial Parliament, the Pall Mall Gazette suggests that other leading colonists be invited to stand for seats in the coming elections.

It is reported that during Prince Ferdinand's stay in London he asked the Prince of Wales for the hand of Princess Maud in marriage, and that the Prince of Wales promised to give his consent as soon as Ferdinand is recognized as the Prince of Bulgaria.

UNITED STATES.

The late Sidney Dillon of New York, left an estate worth between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000.

Four Italians have been lynched for murdering a section foreman near Seattle, Wash.

Six men were drowned at Napoleonville, La., the other day by the sinking of a small ferry-boat.

Crops in the Deep Creek Valley, near Ashland, Pa., were much damaged by a terrific storm on Tuesday night.

Prince Michael was sentenced on Saturday at Ann Arbor to five years' imprisonment—the full penalty of the law.

In a fight between union men and "scabs" at St. Louis on Wednesday night, a negro striker was killed. No arrests.

George Fisher of Ashley, Pa., killed his wife and John Washington the other day. The woman had been unfaithful.

At Forsyth, Mo., on Thursday, John Nettleton and Richard Meyers fought a duel with butcher knives. Both were killed.

Judge Bright Morgan of Hernandez, Miss., was shot dead at Memphis, Tenn., on Saturday, by Henry Foster, a lawyer.

The wheat harvest is in full blast in southern Kansas. The yield is said to be larger than last year's, and the quality excellent.

Lucifer Durand, Prince Michael's successor, was pounced upon by three men in Detroit on Sunday night and shorn of his long hair.

The Order of Railway Telegraphers of the United States has decided to hold their next annual convention in Toronto next May.

During a hailstorm at Gilboa, Schoharie county, N. Y., on Tuesday, hail stones are reported to have fallen which were nine inches in circumference.

Henry E. Abbey has signed a contract with Henry Irving and Ellen Terry and their entire company to make a tour in the United States in 1893.

Thirty workmen were drowned by the collapse of a bridge they were constructing over the Licking River, near Covington, Ky., the other day.

Joe Wallace, who murdered Henry Cote, a peddler, was hanged in Marion county, Tenn., the other day. Ten thousand persons saw him die.

By the falling of a porch in the rear of 414 State street, Chicago, Friday evening, four women were injured, three of them so seriously that they may die.

Mrs. Deacon, the cause of the tragedy at Cannes, France, is said to be living in retirement at the home of her brother, Charles Baldwin, near San Jose, California.

Lightning struck two kegs of powder at Somerset, Ky., and 50 persons were injured by the explosion which followed. Many, it is thought, will die.

A construction train ran into a drove of cattle on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad near Galesburg, Ills. Four men were killed and 25 injured.

There was a tornado in the vicinity of Mankato, Minn., on Wednesday evening, which killed between forty and fifty persons and caused an immense destruction of property.

Three white men, attempting to play Whitecaps, entered a negro's cabin at Edgefield, S. C., the other morning. The negro riddled one of the intruders with bullets.

Through a switchman's carelessness the Twelfth street bridge in St. Louis was damaged the other day to the extent of $50,000, two trains colliding and knocking down a couple of pillars.

The wife of Rev. Thomas B. McClain, a Methodist minister at Madison, Ind., has been left a fortune of $2,000,000 by an old lover whom she refused to marry, and who died a bachelor.

It is now reported that Chauncey M. Depew will be made United States Minister to England, and that Robert T. Lincoln will be recalled and made Secretary of the State.

W. E. Kane, a Lehigh Valley operator at Port Junction, N.J., was found dead the other day in the woods back of his house at Westportal, with four bullet holes in his head. It is believed he was murdered.

At Carson, Nev., a pair of infants have been presented to Harrison Breed Love, who is 70 years old, by his wife, aged 63. They are believed to be the oldest couple on record who have been favored in this way.

A powerful search light will be placed on the top of Mount Washington. It will be the highest and strongest in the world and will be seen from portions of Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire Vermont, New York and Canada.

IN GENERAL.

The Czar has been appointed an honorary admiral in the German navy.

King Humbert of Italy has taken several journalists with him to Germany.

Heavy hail storms have caused great damage to vineyards in France.

Prince Bismarck was awarded a monster reception at Vienna last week, on the occasion of the marriage of his son, Count Herbert.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Berlin last week, and were accorded a very warm welcome.

The harvest prospects in Russia are much worse than they were in the early summer of 1891.

The yield of wheat in France will be vastly superior to the crop of 1891, but barley and oats have suffered severely.

A plague, supposed to be cholera, has broken out in Mesopotamia, the country between the Euphrates and Tigris rivers.

Johann Most, the German Socialist, has abjured Socialism and has become a captain in the Salvation Army.

The rumors that Emin Pasha was dead were untrue. He has arrived at Bukaba, Zanzibar, and is enjoying good health.

King Behanzin of Dahomey refuses to recognise a French protectorate over his kingdom and has placed himself in the hands of Germany.

Gen. Ancram, aide-de-camp to the Earl of Jersey, Governor of New South Wales, was accidentally shot dead while out shooting on Thursday.

The Russian Government tried unsuccessfully to make Grand Duke Constantine's visit to Nancy a lever to obtain from Paris bankers a loan of $200,000,000.

The relations between France and Great Britain are rather strained at present, and Lord Dufferin has some delicate diplomatic work before him regarding the possessions of the two countries in Central and East Africa.

It is likely that a conference will shortly take place between the Czar and Emperor Francis Joseph, and the feeling prevails in Berlin that the result of the interview of the two monarchs will be a weakening of the entente between Russia and France.

Negotiations have been opened between England, France, Belgium, and Germany for the purpose of defining their respective spheres of missionary influence in Africa with a view to preventing collisions between the missions.

A woman of St. Pelten, Lower Austria, accused of levying blackmail upon sixteen inhabitants of the town on the charge of having immoral relations with her daughter, aged thirteen, has been sentenced to seven years imprisonment.

France is reported to have taken umbrage at the very cordial reception given to Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria during his recent visit to London, the honours shown him having been almost royal in their character, while the Prince's claims to royalty have not yet been recognized by the great powers.

The German Government is watching with the keenest interest the development of the approaching elections in England. Its sympathies are altogether with the Conservatives, as it knows the advent of Mr. Gladstone to power would be directly against the interests of the Dreibund.

The cholera epidemic, which is destroying life at the rate of a hundred a day in the Meshed district of Persia, is advancing towards Europe.

The recent horrible murder of Frau Manzel in Berlin by Wagenschutz, a lad of eighteen, presents a peculiar psychological study. The murder was a shocking one, the woman having been slashed and pounded with fiendish ferocity, yet the murderer is a mild-mannered youth with a great fondness for pets.

Census of the Churches.

The oft-quoted wail of Thomas Carlyle in his old age because no one had pointed out the constellations to him in his childhood had in it great justice. In these days of kindergartens and improved methods of instruction generally, doubtless more children have their attention directed to the interesting things in the world about them than was the case when the present generation of adults was young, and yet it is probably the case that very few are taught to observe in a way that will afford them pleasure all their lives. Most parents are themselves so ignorant of the simplest principles of natural history and natural science that it is hard to see how they can much enlighten the minds of their children, unless they take special pains to read up for the purpose. If they think of the matter at all they probably expect the youngsters to pick up at school that fund of general information which differentiates the "practical" person from the one who knows little outside of his own line of work. But, as the ordinary school teacher is apt to stick closely to his task of teaching only the things found in his textbook, the development of the childish mind is generally a matter of chance. One boy may by mere accident have his interest aroused in some subject aside from his ordinary lessons with the result of becoming well informed not only upon it but also upon numerous kindred branches of learning, while another, who is equally fitted by nature for serious study, may from a lack of the original incitement go through life without enjoying the satisfaction which a well stored mind gives its possessor. The universal interest in mechanical science leads most boys with any natural taste for such matters to acquire information upon them. When a future voter sees a wheel going around he is quite likely to stop and ascertain the cause of its motion. But the same curiosity is not aroused by the growth of a plant, the flight of a bird, or the movements of an insect. If, however, some older person would take the trouble to point out the wonderful provisions of nature that lie behind these common phenomena, the childish mind would in most cases find them quite as entrancing as the steam engine. As it is, most boys grow up with a fair understanding of such recondite matters as the power which drives a railway train, but densely ignorant of the simplest principles of agriculture and natural history. For some mysterious reason the interest of girls is directed away from mechanics with such care that they never learn which handrail to grasp in getting on and off a street-car, in spite of the boasted practical sense of their sex.

If the kindergartens succeed in teaching young and old that the common things of life are as full of beauty and wonder as those about which people go to great expense and trouble to inform themselves, they will contribute much to the pleasure of existence, to say nothing of that elevation of mind and softening of manners which a contemplation of the ways of nature ought to produce.

A curious incident occurred in a recent English cricket match. While W. H. Martin, son of the Captain of the Cobham eleven was batting he played a ball just beyond mid-on. A dog, anxious to put himself in evidence, made for the ball, and before the fieldsman could get to it was away with his prize in hot haste to all parts of the ground. Meanwhile the batsmen were making the best of such a rare opportunity and twelve runs were put together before the ball could be recovered. The umpire decided that the ball was dead, and allowed only four of the runs to be scored.

Qualification for the Franchise.

The Humanitarian is a new monthly dated from New York, and under the editorial charge of Mrs. Victoria Woodhall Martin. The aim of the new journal is, the editor says, "to discuss all subjects appertaining to the well-being of humanity." We take from the first issue of the Humanitarian the following remarkable article on "Qualifications for the Franchise:"—"When does a man acquire the capacity of judging for whom to vote? Why does the age of twenty-one qualify for voting? In no other department would the fact that a man is legally of age alone decide capacity. If I call in a physician to see a sick person, it is because I think him qualified to cure, not because his age is a guarantee. The law insists that he shall have a diploma showing capacity, which gives him the right to practice. This diploma is a guarantee that he knows something about his profession. A man exercises the franchise without any guarantee, except that he has arrived at the age when the law allows him to vote, though he may have no capacity to judge who should be put into office. What liberty have we in the majority vote of the uneducated, the unfit or defective individuals? Instead of sending an ignorant man to pass laws, instead of expensive elections and appeals to party interest, a law should be discussed by experts on the subject, every side of the question given full publicity, and then a vote taken on the merits of the measure proposed, which would take it out of the hands of professional politicians and put it into the hands of scientific authorities, working for the benefit of humanity. An action or measure is either good or bad; if bad, an act of the legislature will not make it good; if it is good it is so because of its own intrinsic merits, not because of the number of votes given it. The discovery of electric light benefits the German as well as the American. So with a law; if it is just, it is so independent of the fact that a Republican or a Democrat proposed its being passed. What is just, right, reasonable, will be so although two persons think differently on the subject. What incentive have aliens to elect those who would work for the welfare of their adopted country? They are not born upon the soil, and time is required before their interests become identified with the American nation. They vote where self-interest leads. It is this which makes the struggle so terrible between the educated vote on one side and the ignorant vote on the other. Our best men abstain from having anything to do with politics because the fear that the terrorists will blacken their character and ruin their reputation deters them. Are a people free who dare not give vent to their best impulses, who dare not raise their voice in favor of right? Those who would inaugurate laws to benefit humanity are harassed and terrorized by demagogues and place-hunters. Either self-interest must become subservient to the interests of humanity or else the people must admit that they are narrowing to a despotism which is as great as that of the democracy. What is freedom? If I am a slave to drink, morphine or to opium, or to any drug, I am as much a slave as though I obeyed a will other than my own. The greatest legislators will be those who will free us from pernicious habits and depraved appetites. It is a paradox to talk of men and women gaining power over nature, when a corrupt social condition is making of man and woman more abject slaves than those who were dragged about in chains. The ignorant majority vote in the name of liberty, is opposed to the true interests of humanity.

Heredity and Enviroment.

Mr. J. H. Kellogg, in a recent issue of the Chicago Student, discusses the question of the influence of heredity and environment. He says that if you plant a thistle seed and an orange seed in the same plot of ground and let them grow together in the same earth, the same air, the same sunlight, and the same care, is there any question as to what the result would be? Although the analogy between plant heredity and environment does not hold strictly with regard to human heredity and environment, it is certainly true that an individual receives a very strong bias from his heredity. Strong inclinations and congenital deformities of character thus conferred remain, to a certain extent through life, just as do inherited physical infirmities. Nevertheless, we must recognize the fact that many individuals, inheriting badly deformed brains, do, under favorable conditions, develop very different characteristics from what they would under unfavorable conditions; but a person with good heredity and one with bad heredity cannot possibly develop equally under the same environment and conditions. The question of heredity also involves that of individual responsibility. Look over the inmates of any State prison and you will come to the conclusion that they are a race by themselves. Most of them have small heads and deformed skulls, the side of the skull unequal, and but few of them are in sound physical health. The great majority of convicts show in their faces evidences of degeneracy and a low type of character. In fact, the type is so distinctly marked that we have what is known as the "criminal class." We cannot determine how much human beings are responsible for what they do. If a man steals, it may be because he has acquisitiveness largely developed, while his conscientiousness is small; for a man whose moral organs are small and who has large acquisitiveness is almost certain to be a thief. Is he, then, any more responsible for not walking along in the straight line of honesty than another man who has inherited some deformity of his limbs is responsible for not walking as symmetrically as a man with equal legs? We must admit that such persons are responsible to a certain degree for their acts, but just the degree no one but God really knows. Our civil laws, however, make no difference in their judgment of such, and of those who, with good moral development, allow themselves to descend in the scale until they lose all sense of propriety, and the rights of property and become thieves. The subject of heredity and its principles and influences should be rightly understood by every parent. Children have a divine right to be well-born.

An exchange says that "one of the sights of the Bois de Boulogne in Paris is the spectacle of the English ambassador, Lord Dufferin, on his bicycle, accompanied by his son and an escort of attaches of the embassy."

Emperor William and Emperor Francis Joseph will give prizes in a match between Austrian and Prussian officers, who will ride from Berlin to Vienna, a distance of 400 miles. Each officer will be allowed only one horse on which to make the journey.

The Beauties of Nature.

To those who dwell in the city the months carry little of that special significance vouchsafed to those who tread the fields or seek the hidden beauties of the forests' shade. The culmination of the beautiful in nature is found, if found at all, on a perfect day in summer, and the appreciation of the beautiful in flower and field, in distant hill and glowing sky is more widespread to-day than ever in the history of the people. This appreciation has broadened with our scientific knowledge since it has become clear that where ignorance is once the mother of admiration, knowledge is a thousand times its quickener. There are a few, however, who do not believe this. Their view is voiced by the following words:—"Mr. Ruskin burns to white heat in dealing with the scientific botanists who cover the flowers of God's world with a contemptible Latin jargon and call that an explanation of the flora of the earth. Fortunately or unfortunately he finds no more comprehensive satisfaction in the treatises of the mineralogists on diamonds and crystals. My own experience, covering a period of over thirty years of constant and loving intercourse with nature, teaches me that I always get more enjoyment, and a better understanding of the flowers, the mountains, the dawn, and sunset and the stars the less I encumber myself with or try to apply to these living, burning, ever-changing divinities the dry and sapless nomenclature of so-called scientific literature. There is no true science or poetry but that which feels, touches and pictures the soul and meaning of things."

No doubt this writer is sincere, but he will hardly claim he has a monopoly in enjoying the beauties of nature; and if his mind is so constituted that botany, geology, and astronomy throw no new light on the glories of the universe, that is his misfortune. The true students of nature, and their name is legion, find the beauties become increased a thousand fold as knowledge with its telescopes and microscopes illumines and extends the field of observation. To rend one flower is to destroy its single beauty in order that the great glory of its hundreds of brethren may be made more manifest, and that the wonder of plant life may be made the possession of all. It is doubtless true that the ignorant man, the unscientific man, may enjoy in a way the beauties of nature; but when he would draw a narrow circle and say that within that circle of the sciences no enjoyment of nature is possible, he not only is guilty of indirection, but he is a blind leader of the blind. Many a brainy scientist, many a botanist has the keenest love of nature, and is never more transported than during this glorious month of roses. They can echo Mrs Browning's verse as well as Ruskin and his ilk:—

"For if I wait," said she,
"Till time for roses be—
For the moss rose and the musk rose,
Maiden blush and royal-dusk rose—
What glory then for me
In such glorious company?
Roses plenty, roses plenty,
And one nightingale for twenty?"

No, no. It is not the little knowledge, but the scientific and comprehensive that gives the deepest joy in nature and all its phenomena.

Awful Disasters in the United States.

If the remaining six months of this year shall duplicate or even approximate to the record of disasters which have occurred in the first six the year 1892 will be set down as the most fatal to life in the United States that ever has been known. Fires, floods, explosions, mine casualties, cyclones, windstorms, lightning—all the elemental forces indeed seem to have combined with human agencies to destroy life, and to present an aggregate of great disasters in comparison with which ordinarily terrible events seem to lose their significance or attract personal attention only. Since Jan. 1 there have been four destructive wind-storms, killing nearly 200 persons—viz.: April 1, Missouri and Kansas, 75; May 16, Texas, 15; May 27, Wellington, Kas., 53; June 16, Southern Minnesota, 50. In the same period there have been four great floods—viz.: April 11, Tombigbee River, 250; May 18, Sioux City, Ia., 35; May 20, Lower Mississippi, 36; June 5, fire and flood, Oil Creek, Pa., 196. There also have been four mining disasters—viz.: Jan. 7, McAllester, I. T., 65; April 20, Minersville, Pa., 12; May 10, Roslyn, Wash., 44; May 14, Butte, Mont., 11. Three fires have been unusually disastrous to life—viz.: Jan. 21, Indianapolis Surgical Institute, 19; Feb. 7, Hotel Royal, New York, 30; April 28, theater, Philadelphia, 12. Besides these there were on March 21 an explosion at Jordan, Mich., by which 10 lives were lost; June 13, the explosion at the Mare Island Navy-Yard which killed 15; and June 15, the fall of the bridge over Licking River by which 52 lives were sacrificed. These are the principal disasters of the year thus far and they involve an aggregate of 960 lives. Adding to this total the sum of losses by minor accidents we have the following sad and unusual record: By fire, 876; by drowning, 1,364; by explosions, 313; by falling structures of various kinds, 267; by mine disasters, 308; by wind-storms, 340; and by lightning, 120; grand total, 3,588. The total loss of life by these causes during the whole of last year—and 1891 was one of the most destructive years on record—was 5,762. So it is evident that 1892 will far surpass its predecessor. It is a sad and appalling record this of great disasters following so closely upon each other's heels. It recalls the days of the Civil War when one took up the morning paper only to read the list of killed and wounded in the previous day's battle, and with the same result then as now—viz.: that the great battles so overshadowed the smaller ones that little attention was paid to the latter. So now the great cataclysms so far eclipse the smaller ones that the latter, though they would be considered as shocking and exceptional in any ordinary time, are now hardly an hour's wonder.

Canada's national game is making greater progress in the United States than any other field game except baseball. Says the New-York *Times*: "Lacrosse has many advantages over other outdoor sports. In the first place it is very inexpensive. A 'stick' and a running suit are all that is necessary for the player. There is no other game which gives so good an all-around development of the muscles. Arms, legs, back, and in fact all parts of the body are exercised. A lacrosse man learns to be cool and collected, to take in situations at a glance, and to act with rapidity and precision during most exciting moments. It is fascinating to players and spectators alike from the moment the referee calls 'play' until the umpire calls 'goal.' Lastly, it is a game for gentlemen."