

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## CANADA.

General Booth's tour of western Ontario is a triumphal march.

Both the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Legislatures opened Wednesday.

The mercury dropped to 34 below zero at Port Arthur on Thursday night.

Mr. James A. Cantlie has been elected president of the Montreal Board of Trade.

The Ontario Legislature has been called to meet on Thursday, February 21st.

The town of Blenheim, Ont., has decided to separate from the County of Kent.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, is ill with bronchitis, and is confined to his room.

Mr. F. W. Stone, the well-known stock breeder, of Guelph, is dead, aged 81 years.

The smallpox quarantine against O. A. College students at Guelph has been raised.

The net earnings of the Richelieu Steamship Company last year amounted to \$164,000.

A Manitoba school teacher has been bounced from North Dakota under the alien labor law.

Thomas Ringer was found frozen stiff on Hamilton bay on Tuesday, and foul play is suspected.

Rev. J. G. Stuart, B. A., of Toronto, has been invited to become pastor of Knox church, London.

Sergt.-Major Smith has been appointed chief of police of Hamilton. He has been on the force many years.

Melvin McPherson fell 40 feet from a tree in the bush near St. Catharines Friday and broke his neck.

Mr. J. O. Rowand, a farmer living near Elkhorn, Man., was gored to death by a mad bull last Friday.

Archbishop Cleary has sent a balance of £115 to Hon. Edward Blake for the Irish parliamentary fund.

John M. Lord, the collector of London West, has been committed for trial. He is charged as a defaulter.

Mr. W. Evans, Deseronto, has been appointed hull inspector at Toronto, succeeding the late Capt. Harbottle.

A business man in Winnipeg who lost fifteen hundred dollars in poker threatens to bring action for its recovery.

Within the past 12 months Mr. G. W. Hinkley, of Chatham, Ont., has shipped over 1,300 horses to the old country.

The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen have accepted for February 19 the ball tendered by the citizens of Montreal.

It is stated in Ottawa that Mr. J. M. McDougall, Q. C., of Hull, will soon succeed to the Provincial Treasury of Quebec.

The annual debate between Toronto and McGill universities took place in Montreal Friday night, Toronto winning the decision.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has arranged with the railway company to carry seed grain to farmers at half the usual rates.

It is said ex-Detective Fahey, of Montreal, will soon be liberated from penitentiary. He was sent for 14 years, and has served half that time.

Ambrose McTiernan, 26, was caught in the act of counterfeiting 50-cent pieces in a house in Jarvis street, Toronto, and looked up at police headquarters.

The Rev. William Harris, M. A., has been appointed professor of church history and bursar of the Wesleyan Theological College in Montreal.

Mr. Jacob H. Burkholder, who was clerk of the township of Barton for forty years, died on Sunday at Bartonville, Ont., in his ninety-third year.

Preliminary steps were taken at a meeting held in Toronto the other night to form a permanent provincial organization for the better observance of the Lord's day.

About 200,000 barrels of apples have been shipped this season from the Annapolis valley, Nova Scotia for the old country. The proceeds amount to about \$500,000.

The Rev. Mr. Silcox, of the Emmanuel Congregational church in Montreal, one of the best known preachers in the city, has resigned his pastorate, because, it is believed, he held some views in advance of his congregation.

Robertson, the caretaker of the Montreal Mechanics' Institute, who was arrested on suspicion of having set fire to the building, was on Friday committed to stand his trial at the Court of Queen's Bench.

The chlorate of potash works of Gibb, Frauchot, McLaren & Company, at Bassin du Lievre, Que., were totally destroyed by fire early Friday morning. The estimated loss is \$50,000, with little insurance.

Archbishop-elect Langevin has decided that the consecration service shall take place at St. Boniface in the presence of a large number of the bishops of the Dominion. The papal brief is expected to arrive in a week or ten days.

While three boys were playing in a snow house which they had built in Montreal on Thursday, the roof and the walls collapsed, and before rescued Leopold Gingras, aged fourteen, one of the lads, was suffocated.

The Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen left Montreal for Ottawa Wednesday evening. They were accompanied by a detachment of one hundred policemen, and a number of McGill students drew their Excellencies' sleigh a portion of the way.

Mr. J. S. Ewart, who was one of the counsel retained by the appellants in the Manitoba school case, arrived in Winnipeg on Thursday. When asked what his clients would now do he replied that the Roman Catholics would first ask the Dominion Government to appoint a day for hearing the appeal on its merits.

Owing to the opposition of the descendants of the U. K. Loyalists, it is possible that the proposed monument to Chastier, the leader of the insurgents of St. Eustache in 1837, may not be erected in Montreal. The Town Council of Longueuil are anxious to have it there.

The Canadian Pacific railway authorities in Montreal ridicule the despatch from London stating that a scheme was on foot to build a railway paralleling the Canadian Pacific. Vice President Shaughnessy said

that he would like to be shown the English capitalists who would endorse such a scheme.

On Wednesday at the Court of Revision for the Dominion voters' list at London, Ont., Alder Bremer's name was struck off, a document from Washington having been submitted in proof that he was an alien. The decision is important, as proceedings will be taken to remove him from the City Council on the same ground.

In regard to the fall in Canadian Pacific Railway stock, Sir Wm. Van Horne says that there is no reason whatever for the decline outside of the present universal bad condition of business on the American continent in consequence of low traffic. He knew of no insiders who were selling Canadian Pacific stock.

The City Council of Chatham, Ont., has been advised by Mr. C. R. Atkinson, Q. C., that the contract under which the town and Water Works Company have been acting for more than three years was invalid. Advice in the matter will be secured from the highest authority in Toronto. In the meantime the town has nothing but the Thames river water to drink.

Six Methodist missionaries in Japan recently sent a letter to the Executive of the Missionary Board of the Methodist Church, in which they expressed a desire to be recalled. At a meeting of the Executive, just closed, the matter was discussed fully. It was decided to write and ask the missionaries to send concise and detailed statements as to their reasons for wishing to retire from the work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The colossal battleship Majesty was launched at Portsmouth on Wednesday. The vessel was christened by the Marchioness of Lorne.

The Prince of Wales presided at a meeting of the Colonial Institute in London on Thursday, when Mr. Jameson spoke on South African affairs.

There was a heavy snowfall throughout England on Sunday night, and intensely cold weather prevailed. In Lincolnshire there have been cases of persons frozen to death.

In London on Tuesday Reginald Sanderson, a nephew of Col. Sanderson, the Orange leader in the House of Commons, who murdered Augusta Dawes, an unfortunate woman, last November, was formally declared a lunatic, and was sent to Broadmoor asylum.

UNITED STATES.

Ward McAllister died in New York on Thursday night.

The gold reserve at Washington is now down to \$42,361,966.

Owing to a railroad war, soft coal was sold in Chicago on Thursday at \$2 a ton.

Lawrence Maxwell, Solicitor-General of the United States, has resigned.

The naval hydrographic office at Washington predicts a stormy February.

The will of the late James G. Fair, the San Francisco millionaire, has been stglen.

Judge E. Rockwood Hoar, the eminent Massachusetts jurist, died on Wednesday evening in Boston, aged 73.

The United States Whiskey Trust has been placed in the hands of receivers. Poor business caused the trouble.

David Hampton was electrocuted at Sing Sing on Thursday for murdering Mrs. Ahern, a wealthy widow of New York.

A dog was the only survivor of the wreck of the steamer Chicago, which was lost off Benton Harbor, Mich., last week.

Congressmen Breckinridge and Heard came to blows and caused a commotion in the House of Representatives at Washington yesterday.

The champion American cyclist, Zimmerman, has completed arrangements for a racing tour through Australia, Japan and France next season.

Prof. Vigo Anderson, one of the greatest flutists in the world, and a member of Theodore Thomas' orchestra, shot himself in Chicago Tuesday night.

The Buffalo Express tells of the proposed departure at an early day of a party of gentlemen for the gold regions on the Fraser river, B. C. They will purchase their machinery in Toronto in order to save the duty, and will ship via the C. P. R.

Our telegraph advices from the leading centres of business throughout the United States indicate no improvement. The financial uncertainty is having a most depressing effect on business in all directions. In the Eastern cities the price of money has advanced, while, as a rule, collections are poor. The belief that a new loan will be carried through somewhat stimulated trade the past two days, but the majority of merchants everywhere are simply awaiting developments, and carrying a small trade just suited to the requirements of the moment. The demand for skilled labor has latterly shown a tendency to decrease, and a complaint of over-production is nearly universal. The revival so confidently anticipated a few weeks back has not materialized. Money is cheap, and the commercial demand easy. The position of iron and steel shows no sign of advancing.

GENERAL.

More Italian troops are being sent to Egypt.

There was a heavy fall of snow in Rome on Monday night.

The Ameer of Afghanistan will visit England in the spring.

The Portuguese troops have defeated the Delagoa Bay rebels.

The Norwegian Ministry have resigned, and the King has accepted their resignation.

Petitions in favor of confederation with Canada are being circulated in Newfoundland.

Six hundred French Royalists held a meeting in Paris Thursday evening and pronounced for restoration of the monarchy. It is said a confederation of Central American republics has been formed, and Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador will co-operate with Guatemala in repelling any attempted invasion by Mexico.

It is stated that the Porte has entrusted a confidential agent in London with a large amount of money to bribe the Executive of the Anglo-Armenian Association before the reassembling of the British Parliament.

The "bargain sale," so dear to the women of this continent, has been introduced into Germany with results so disastrous to conservative German methods that the Government has been appealed to to cure the evil.

In the Spanish Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday Senor Molinas, a member from Porto Rico, moved for the negotiation of a treaty with Canada, saying that the best market for Porto Rico was Canada, and not the United States.

The Czar, in a rescript addressed to M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador at London, upon the latter completing fifty years in the service of his country, thanked him for assisting in bringing about the friendly relations existing between Russia and England.

BASE INGRATITUDE.

A Man Robs and Burns the Property of a Relative Who had Befriended Him.

One of the basest crimes that has taken place in Brown County, Indiana, for many years was committed the other night. Sanford A. Richardson, a prominent farmer, residing near Speersville, was the unfortunate victim of an infamous ingrate, who, when a friendless outcast, had come to him for food and shelter, and was generously given a home, but whose kindness was repaid by the destruction of his property and the imminent danger of his life and that of his family. The alleged author of the crime was Terry McGinnis, a young fellow of 21 years, and the brother of Mrs. Richardson.

Being out of employment and in destitute circumstances, he besought his brother-in-law for food and shelter, and was taken in and treated as one of the family. For several months he had lived off the bounty of Mr. Richardson, doing nothing in recompense for his support. A few days ago the farmer received \$70 for the sale of some fattened cattle, and this money was seen in his possession by McGinnis. Thursday night the farmer was aroused from sleep by his brother-in-law shouting to him that the

BARN WAS ON FIRE.

Springing from his bed and seeing the entire structure in a sheet of flames, he rushed from the house in his night clothes to try and save some of his stock. He succeeded in getting one horse from the burning building, when the roof fell in and three horses and seven head of cattle perished in the flames. The barn was located so near to the residence that it caught fire, and but for the timely arrival of active neighbors it would have been consumed. The family were forced from the endangered house in the scantiest attire, and in the winter's cold of the chilling night the delicate wife and shivering children almost succumbed to the severity of their hardships. Mr. Richardson was severely burned in heroically fighting the fire.

When the house was saved from destruction the owner discovered that his pants in which he carried the \$70, were missing. They were found in the room occupied by his brother-in-law, but the money had disappeared. McGinnis then asserted that he had been robbed of \$125, which he claimed he had secreted in his clothing. His actions and many circumstances combined to create suspicion against him, and when it was suggested that he be searched for the money he became alarmed, and calling Mr. Drane to one side, he handed him a package, telling him to

KEEP IT CONCEALED,

and after the trouble was over he would divide with him. Drane at once took the parcel to a company of neighbors, in whose presence it was publicly opened and found to contain three twenty-dollar bills and one ten-dollar bill that Richardson asserted he had lost. McGinnis was at once arrested for stealing the money, and, confessing his crime, was sent to jail at Nashville, Ind., where he is now confined. The report of his guilt has aroused the greatest indignation in the neighborhood, where the crime was committed, and talk of lynching is openly heard.

The destruction of his brother-in-law's property, amounting to nearly \$2,000, and the endangering of the lives of the entire family, one of them his own sister, and all of whom had treated him with the greatest of kindness, in his avaricious desire to secure and conceal the theft of \$70, causes the crime to appear unusually heartless and atrocious.

As the prisoner is confined in the only log jail in the state, and its antiquated appearance makes a new one desirable to the more progressive citizens of the county, a suggestion to burn the ancient prison over the head of its lonely occupant was received with a mild cheer of approval, and the indications for the future welfare of the prisoner is not of the most reassuring character at present. Mr. Richardson is quite popular in the county, and his property being uninsured makes his loss a severe one, and the sympathy his misfortune has awakened grows in fury against the ungrateful author of his wrongs.

There is a Fellowship in Prayer.

The Count of Aberdeen is old-fashioned enough to have family prayers. John Morley, when the guest of the Christian nobleman, never fails to attend prayers. Why? Because he believes as his host does? No. Because, first, he is a gentleman; and second, because, as he says, "if only to renew his own sense of littleness amid the mysteries of life and to begin the day with a feeling of fellowship in service with the humblest member of the household."

Flattery.

"I don't give anything to chronic beggars," said the artificial lady. "I'll bet you have been a beggar all your life." "Yea," assented Mr. Dismal Dawson. "I was in the beggin' business 30 years before you was borned, I guess." As Mr. Dawson is plainly not over 30, and the artificial lady is 43, it is needless to state the effect of his diplomatic remark.

# IN HONOR OF PEABODY.

## CELEBRATION OF THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST'S CENTENNIAL.

The Event to be Commemorated by Two Nations—Something of the Great Banker's Career—How He Acquired His Fortune and Gave it Away.

Very rarely are centennial celebrations held in honor of those who lived and died as private individuals. Still more rarely do such celebrations assume anything beyond a local character. But on February 18 the world is to witness commemorative exercises on two continents in honor of a man long dead, who never did a thing to attain fame except give away money—his own hard-earned money.

He gave away money as no man ever gave it before or since, and thus became almost an immortal. His 100th birthday comes on the day set apart for this international celebration, and it has been made a legal holiday in American commonwealths and one of special observance by the London County Council. The English speaking world will unite to do honor to this man's memory. His name is George Peabody.

Very few English-speaking persons have not been influenced, directly or indirectly, by George Peabody's colossal fortune. That fortune is a part of contemporary history. It's influence has grown with its size and its size has kept pace with the years. The greatest names in English and American history are connected with its administration.

HONOR FROM THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The Southern States in particular are to unite in honoring Peabody's memory. These States have benefited most by his money. Three and a half millions of George Peabody's money is to-day devoted to educating the children of the cotton belt. Yet there is no part of United States and Great Britain in which George Peabody's money is not doing good to somebody. Peabody Mass. has \$200,000 of it in the town library and lyceum. The neighboring town of Danvers has a large amount. Baltimore has \$2,000,000 and more in her institute. London has \$3,000,000 given over to benefit the poor of the world's metropolis. Harvard University has \$200,000 of the fortune in her endowments. Yale possesses even more in her scientific educational fund.

George Peabody began life as a poor boy. Everybody knows the story of his life. It differs from the typical career of the poor boy risen to wealth, only in its superlative success, and from the manner in which the money was parted with. George Peabody gave away his fortune in his lifetime.

February 18, 1795, is the exact date of his birth. It took place at South Danvers, now Peabody, in Massachusetts. The biographers dwell with the usual encomiums upon his early industry. We are edified with the inevitable detail concerning his early battle with poverty and the industry and probity displayed by him when he clerked in his uncle's store in 1812. He went into partnership with a mercantile trader the year following, doing business in New York and Baltimore. He made money. The biographers tell us how he did it, and seem to know so well that one wonders they did not go and do likewise. By 1843 Peabody had a competence and he set up in London as a banker. Everything he touched, as they have it in the biographies, turned to gold. In spite of that, or, perhaps, on account of it, Peabody was always a bimetalist. His predecessor Midas, too, it may be remembered, found the gold standard inconvenient.

No sooner had Peabody brought the golden avalanche down upon himself than he proceeded to get rid of it. How he got rid of it the world knows.

WHAT HIS WEALTH HAS ACCOMPLISHED.

It is not often that a fund like the Peabody accomplishes its object. But the dead man's millions have achieved that distinction. His money was primarily intended to give the United States a universal common school system. It has made that system truly national. The South in particular is indebted to it on this account. To-day the fund accomplishes much in the education of school teachers. The normal system is practically sustained by George Peabody's millions. When the normal school system of one State gets upon its feet, the fund is placed at the disposal of some other State.

Unusual, too, is the success with which the fund has been administered. It constantly increases. Its headquarters in the United States are maintained at Washington. The trustees hold meetings annually. There is a vacancy among them now, owing to the death of Robert C. Winthrop, the late venerable statesman of Massachusetts. This will be filled next autumn. Their forthcoming meeting—the centennial memorial one—will be held in Washing-

ton. Dr. Jabez L. M. Curry, who is practically actuary to the fund, and has charge of the distribution of it among the Southern States, will deliver the memorial address. The school of geology at Yale will observe the day as that of a founder. Harvard holds a reunion of the classes of ethnology and archeology. Johns Hopkins will hear an address in honor of the day by its President, D. C. Gilman, a trustee of the fund. President Eliot is to participate in the exercises of the London Alderman, who have formally dedicated the day to Peabody memorial observances.

## CLEVELAND TO TAKE PART.

President Cleveland takes part in his capacity as trustee. He will make no address, however, but takes part in the Washington conference. The English ceremonies will be held on an imposing scale in the chamber of the County Council, London, and also in Exeter Hall.

One of the results of the commemoration will be the inception of an entirely new fund for a monument to George Peabody. It is to be an international undertaking, and \$250,000 is to be subscribed. The only difference of opinion is as to whether it might not be most advisable to found an educational institution in Peabody's memory with the money subscribed. The matter is to be definitely decided by the Peabody trustees this year.

Some rather old stories about Peabody are circulated nowadays. It is stated that he was always haunted by a dread that the banking business was not a legitimate way of making money. His own fortune represented to him a fund to which his ethical right was at the best questionable. This doubt preyed upon him, it is contended, on the evidence of lately published letters of his. So he gave away in Croesus fashion the enormous fortune won by his astuteness. It is, he so, the Peabody is the greatest conscience fund the world has ever seen.

## PEARLS OF TRUTH.

Human knowledge is the parent of doubt.—Greville.

Self-trust is the essence of heroism.—Emerson.

To believe a business impossible is to make it so.—Collier.

The silent man is often worth listening to.—Japanese proverb.

I dare no more fret than I dare curse and swear.—John Wesley.

Men, like bullets, go farthest when they are smoothest.—Richter.

Truth has rough flavors if we bite it through.—George Eliot.

Civility is a charm that attracts the love of all men.—Bishop Horne.

Company, villainous company, hath been the ruin of me.—Shakespeare.

The intellect is perfected not by knowledge, but by activity.—Aristotle.

The difficulties with which we are met are the maids of honor which set off virtue.—Moliere.

What gift has Providence bestowed on man that is so dear to him as his children?—Cicero.

He is incapable of a truly good action who finds not a pleasure in contemplating the good actions of others.—Lavater.

The wealth of a man is the number of things which he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.—Carlyle.

Under my tent in the fiercest struggle of war I have always found time to think of many other things.—Caesar.

A disciplined conscience is a man's best friend. It may not be his most amiable, but it is his most faithful monitor.—A. Phelps.

The one serviceable, safe, certain, remunerative, attainable quality in every study and pursuit is the quality of attention.—Dickens.

There are no better cosmetics than a severe temperance and purity, modesty and humility, a gracious temper and calmness of spirit.—Ray.

Every person is responsible for all the good within the scope of his abilities, and for no more, and none can tell whose sphere is the largest.—Gail Hamilton.

The slave has but one master, the ambitious man has as many as there are persons whose aid may contribute to the advancement of his fortunes.—Bryere.

The most original authors are not so because they advance what is new, but because they put what they have to say as if it had never been said before.—Goethe.

Under the veil of those curious apothegms are hid those germs of morals which the masters of philosophy have afterwards developed into so many volumes.—Plutarch.

Anger is the most impotent of passions. It effects nothing it goes about, and hurts the one who is possessed by it more than the one against whom it is directed.—Clarendon.

'Tis not that I forget thee gone from here. All things on earth are speaking still of thee; but thou—what sight or sound can bring earth near? Soul of my soul, canst thou remember me?—Edith M. Thomas.

Most of our censure of others is only oblique praise of self, uttered to show the wisdom and superiority of the speaker. It has all the invidiousness of self-praise, and all the ill-desert of falsehood.—Tryon Edwards.

A Dowry on Approval.

A curious custom prevails among Roumanian peasants. When a Roumanian girl is of a marriageable age, all her tresses (which has been carefully woven, spun and embroidered by her mother and herself) is placed in a painted wooden box. When a young man thinks of asking to be allowed to pay his attentions to the girl, he is at liberty first to open the box, which is always placed conveniently at hand, and examine the tresson. If the suitor is satisfied with the quantity and quality of the dowry, he makes a formal application for the girl's hand, but if, on the contrary, the tresson does not please him, he is quite at liberty to retire.

To be Considered.

Editor—"Somehow or other, I don't see the sense of this thing."

Post—"My dear sir, that's poetry."