

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

The entire medical staff of the Ottawa General Hospital has resigned.

A large shipment of Manitoba butter was made on Monday to England.

Ottawa proposes to spend forty-five thousand dollars to improve its fire protection.

Mr. John Crowe has presented the Guelph General Hospital with an operating table.

The estimated expenditure of the Hamilton Police Commissioners this year is \$46,000.

The Finance Committee of the City Council of Hamilton has struck the rate of taxation at 19½ mills.

It is expected that the new Sault Ste. Marie canal will be open about a week after the commencement of navigation.

J. G. Gaudaur of Orillia, champion of America, offers to row any man in the world for \$2,500 a side over any course in America.

Simeon Gagneau was instantly killed by the breaking of a large circular saw which he was attending in Sheaf's mill in Dover Township.

The fourteenth annual meeting of the Canadian Pacific railway will be held on the 3rd of April in the company's head office in Montreal.

Controller Wallace has decided that electricity comes under the head of unenumerated articles, and must pay a duty of twenty per cent.

The city of Winnipeg and the Manitoba Government propose spending \$200,000 in making the Red river navigable from Lake Winnipeg to the city.

The thermometer at MacLeod, N. W. T., on Friday was above ninety degrees in the sun. There is no snow whatever there, and the rivers have been open for ten days.

The Londonderry Iron Company's blast furnace was lighted at Londonderry, N. S., on Thursday. The stocks of ore, fuel, and limestone on hand and contracted for are sufficient for twelve months' work.

A bill will be introduced into the Ontario Legislature during the present session which will amend the Act governing the Agricultural and Arts Association as to practically abolish that institution.

The Rev. J. W. Annis, pastor of the Queen's avenue Methodist church, London, Ont., died on Thursday from brain disease, by which he was stricken down about two weeks ago. He was 45 years of age.

Neil Heath, B. A., late vice-principal of the High school, Victoria, B. C., who was suspended for six months for using language disrespectful to the Catholic doctrine of transubstantiation, has committed suicide.

John Stone, the Grand Trunk conductor who was arrested some months ago on a charge of defrauding the Grand Trunk railway, and against whom a true bill was returned, has sold his property and run away.

Mr. Foster, the Finance Minister, received on Friday a cheque for five thousand dollars from Sir Donald Smith, to be applied to the Thompson memorial fund. This brings the amount of the fund up to thirty-one thousand dollars.

It is likely that the venue in the Valleyfield murder will be changed from Beauharnois to Montreal, which will be more convenient for all parties concerned in the al, and Montreal goal will be safer for prisoner than Beauharnois.

Aliter Kelly, the man who assaulted Station Agent Smith of the C. P. R. at Sutton Junction, is under arrest at Sweetsburg. He told the whole story how he was hired to do the job by saloonkeepers. Kelly has waived extradition.

Thos. Brown, 69 years of age, who was arrested at Montreal on Nov. 16th last for assaulting his daughter, committed suicide at the goal by cutting his throat with a razor. The prisoner had been in goal five times before on various charges.

In view of the refusal of the United States Congress to vote the indemnity to the sealers agreed upon, the Dominion Government is now urging the Home authorities to decline to assent to the enforcement of the sealing regulations during the present year.

An order-in-Council has been passed declaring that booms consisting of sticks and chains, when imported into Canada from the United States for the purpose of confining or towing to the United States logs or timber of Canadian growth, are to be free from duty as long as Canadian booms are admitted into the United States duty free.

With regard to the charge that the Grand Trunk railway, by paying a high commission on all prepaid passengers routed by way of Montreal, is attracting transatlantic business to Montreal, to the detriment of New York and the steamship companies whose vessels sail into that port, Mr. Seargeant, the general manager of the Grand Trunk, says there is not the slightest grievance as a matter of fact, and that their action has been upheld by all their colleagues in the association.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Severe weather has returned to Great Britain and the northern part of the Continent.

Sir Henry Rawlinson, at one time president of the Royal Geographical Society, is dead.

Great Britain expects to be able to withdraw a battalion of British troops from Egypt during the present year.

Seven miners were killed on Wednesday morning while descending the shaft of the Mail-Beach lead mine, near Shrewsbury, Shropshire.

Sir William Scovell Savory, F. R. S., Surgeon-Extraordinary to the Queen, and late President of the Royal College of Surgeons, is dead.

Sir Joseph Dodge Weston, Liberal member of Parliament for East Bristol, is dead. He had been suffering from influenza for some time past.

Mr. Geo. W. Smalley, the well-known London correspondent of the New York Tribune, has been appointed American correspondent of the London Times.

A plasterer named Taylor, living at Lower Tooting, near London, cut the

throats of his wife and six children on Thursday morning, and then took his own life.

The British navy estimates for the ensuing year are £18,701,000, being £1,334,000 more than the estimates for 1894. A number of new vessels will be constructed.

Up to this time one hundred thousand dollars has been promised in response to the appeal for five hundred thousand dollars for the decoration of St. Paul's cathedral, London.

The North-German Lloyd Steamship Company will begin a fortnightly service with fast steamers in April, between Quebec and Montreal and Manchester, by way of the Manchester ship canal.

The Imperial Colonial Office says the report that Major-Gen. Herbert, commander of the Canadian militia, was about to resign in consequence of disagreements with the Dominion Government is untrue.

The deficit in the Imperial Postal Telegraph Department for the current year is estimated to be \$2,700,000, or an increase of \$300,000, although the gross receipts from telegrams are expected to show an increase of \$450,000.

There has been a heavy fall in British imports from Canada. During the month of February, as compared with the corresponding month last year, they declined from £49,457 to £25,266, and for the two months of this year there is a decline from £222,506 to £103,393.

The Bankruptcy Court at London decided that many of the liabilities of the firm of Wynne & Son, solicitors, whose failure for from £300,000 to £400,000 was announced on Tuesday, are breaches of trust. According to the court's decision, an inquiry into the transactions of the firm will be necessary, and criminal proceedings will follow.

In the British House of Commons Sir Edward Grey, replying to Sir Richard Webster and Sir George Baden-Powell, said that when the Congress at Washington refused to make an appropriation to settle the Canadian claims for Behring-Sea seizures, and thereby rejected the decision of the arbitration agreed to by the representatives at Paris, the Imperial Government instructed the British Ambassador at Washington to urge a resumption of negotiations. Secretary Gresham stated that he was quite prepared to resume, and the convention when signed would be submitted to Congress for confirmation, but unless an extra session was called nothing could be done until December. The President and Secretary Gresham expressed great regret at the delay.

UNITED STATES.

The Gerry Whipping-post bill was passed unanimously on Thursday by the New York Senate.

It is expected that the medals and diplomas of the World's Columbian Exhibition will be issued about May or June next.

Judge Barrett, of New York, has granted an absolute divorce to Alva E. (Mrs. William K.) Vanderbilt, giving her the custody of the children.

The fifty-third United States Congress adjourned on Monday at noon, without passing the bill providing money for the payment of the Behring Sea awards.

George J. Gould says the statement that Count de Castellane ever received a penny from the Gould family is a falsehood from beginning to end. That he ever made such a proposition is equally untrue.

The steamer Longfellow, starting from Cincinnati to New Orleans with a hundred people on board, struck the channel pier of the Chesapeake & Ohio bridge. The vessel went to pieces and eight lives were lost.

The case of Harry Hayward, charged with the murder of Catharine Ging, of Minneapolis, Minn., came to a conclusion on Friday afternoon. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree.

The five-storey flat house, No. 370 Columbus avenue, New York, was burned on Tuesday. All the tenants escaped, with the exception of one helpless old woman, Mrs. Kennedy, 60 years of age, who was forgotten in the excitement, and after the flames had been extinguished was found burned to death.

Commercial advices from the United States are of a more encouraging nature this week. The improvement is due somewhat to better weather, but apparently more to the adjournment of Congress. There has been an increased demand for lumber and building materials generally, including larger orders for structural steel and iron. In the South cotton factories are more active and staple dry goods are in improved demand. Foreign woollen goods are attracting more attention, and competing with American goods of similar grade. The London wool market is stronger. Bessemer pig iron is unchanged, and lumber is advancing. The industrial situation does not improve, and strikes at Pittsburg are adding to the industrial depression, thus decreasing the spending power of the people. American stocks are generally weak in the London market.

GENERAL.

The French President is suffering from influenza.

The Egyptian Council of State has decided to extend the railway to Assouan.

The French have seized the Island of Nossivey, on the south-west coast of the Island of Madagascar.

The Prince of Wales' Britannia was defeated in the Cannes regatta on Thursday by the new Scotch cutter Ailsa.

A Russian Imperial decree has been issued abolishing the use of the knout for offences committed by the peasantry.

The Emperor of China has completely vindicated Li-Hung-Chang from the charges brought against him. He has been fully restored to favor, and accredited as peace envoy to Japan.

Consul General Penfield, stationed at Cairo, Egypt, in a report to the United States Department of State, shows that during the year 3,352 vessels passed through the Suez Canal, an increase of ten over the preceding year.

Caller—"I am going to send my little girl to cooking school at once." "Does she care for such things?" Caller—"Dear me, no; but I am sure she will make a good cook, she breaks so many lovely dishes."

CANADIAN WHEAT SUPPLY

THE GOOD QUALITY OF OUR WHEAT KNOWN THE WORLD OVER.

Canada's Relation to the Wheat Supply of the World—Lower Canada Was Formerly the Centre of the Wheat Trade of the Country—The Future of the North-West.

"Wheat and Canada's Relation to the Wheat Supply of the World," was the subject of a very interesting and instructive lecture delivered by Mr. Edgar Judge, in Montreal, the other evening. The lecturer was listened to with rapt attention by a large audience of ladies and gentlemen and was frequently applauded. Mr. Judge said: "My subject is an important one; indeed, few economic questions are of greater importance than the world's supply of wheat; still it seems to me to be one of a class of questions which have a special interest for only a limited number. And, yet, it is not only the farmers and grain merchants of the world whose prosperity is affected by wheat. Every man and woman has a real and personal interest in that cereal, inasmuch as upon the volume and price of the wheat crop the general prosperity of an agricultural country greatly depends. If farmers are prosperous the demand for general merchandise is active; merchants grow rich and contribute of their abundance, in many instances, to the extension of colleges and to the promotion of the Arts and Sciences. Money, too, circulates freely and the general happiness of the community is increased."

"At the present," continued Mr. Judge "no grain is so universally cultivated as wheat. It adapts itself to all climates, from India to Siberia, from Scotland to the Argentine Republic, from the North-West of this continent to Egypt, Algeria and Australia. It has been the chief food of a large proportion of the human race from time immemorial, in fact this cereal is

MENTIONED IN THE BIBLE

in Genesis, and Joseph, I must say, was the bold originator of what would be known in nineteenth century parlance as the first great and successful 'wheat corner.' Of course I am not asserting that Joseph was animated by the motives which govern the modern Chicago grain speculator. Personal greed is the leading passion with the latter, whilst Joseph had a wise and benevolent end in view. Still, the result of the first recorded series of large transactions in wheat was greatly to enrich the king."

Turning now to Canadian wheat the lecturer pointed out that in the early years of this century Lower Canada, was the centre of the wheat trade of the country, the Richelieu Valley being then regarded as the granary of the Province. Considerable quantities of Lower Canada wheat, he said, were exported, chiefly of the variety known as "Black Sea," this wheat being held in high repute in England for mixing with the weaker grades of English wheat. The decline in wheat culture in this province Mr. Judge attributes to the persistent growing of that cereal, year after year on the same unmanured land until the soil became thoroughly exhausted, and the natural result followed—a succession of bad crops so disheartened farmers that by common consent they discontinued growing wheat. "Until the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway to Toronto and westward," continued the speaker, "wheat culture in the Upper Province was limited by difficulties of transportation. With the advent of railways the acreage under wheat rapidly increased and Upper Canada wheat soon made quite a respectable showing in the list of British imports. The maximum crops of that province reached 40,000,000 bushels, but wheat has ceased to be a profitable crop and the farmers of Ontario have turned their attention to mixed farming, cattle raising and the dairy, with the result that the official estimate of the last wheat crop was only 19,000,000 bushels. With the cession of the Hudson Bay territory to the Dominion a new era dawned for wheat culture in Canada. The fertile

PRAIRIES OF THAT GREAT COUNTRY

produce the finest wheat in the world, and are capable of raising crops which will place Canada in the first rank as an exporting country. The steady decline in the price of wheat for some years has, however, hindered the extension of wheat culture there, and probably the largest crop yet grown did not exceed twenty million bushels. I attribute the depression in wheat chiefly to two causes, over production and the lessened cost of transportation. The United States alone in the last three years produced 1,600,000,000 bushels of wheat, leaving such an enormous surplus for exports that it has been a continual menace to the wheat markets of the world. The exports of the Argentine Republic sprung up from less than 4,000,000 bushels in 1891 to 60,000,000 in 1894. Russia has produced large crops and has, with India and Australia, been an eager seller at continually declining prices. The great reduction in freight rates has enabled these countries to continue exporting, whereas, if the old scale of rates existed, they would have been absolutely prohibited from shipping at current prices in Europe. Supplies are thus continually pressed upon importing countries, leaving no opportunity for recovery in values as in old times, when low prices usually reduced shipments until importers were compelled to raise their bids in order to secure supplies."

Mr. Judge gave some extraordinary instances of the great decline in freight rates. He pointed out that wheat could be shipped from Chicago to London for less money than it would cost the English farmer living 100 miles from London to get his wheat carried from his farm to the English

Metropolis. He also stated that wheat is not infrequently shipped from New York to London and Liverpool for less money than it would cost English farmers to cart their wheat from their farms

TO THE FURTEST RAILWAY STATION.

"At the period to which I am referring," said Mr. Judge, "the depth of the channel in Lake St. Peter was only eleven feet, and a 16,000-bushel cargo was then considered a large one. At present it is not an uncommon thing for vessels to carry cargoes of over 100,000 bushels from Montreal to Europe. The first shipment east was made in 1875 by the Ogilvies, who have since become famous for their extensive manufacture of flour from Manitoba wheat. As the C. P. R. neared completion glowing predictions as to the future of Manitoba were again in order. An estimate of a wheat crop of 100 million bushels within a very few years was a moderate one. Crops of two hundred millions, three hundred—seven six hundred millions—within twenty years were the more sanguine predictions. Unfortunately, by this time there were some indications of the coming depression in the wheat markets of the world. Thoughtful men began to ask themselves, If this large quantity of wheat is to be grown in our North-West where is a market to be found for it? This is the difficulty which confronts us to-day. We have, as I have said, untold millions of acres of the finest wheat land in the world there, which produces in abundance the finest wheat in the world. Yet, after all these years, I doubt if the largest crop which has been raised exceeded twenty million bushels, or about half the quantity formerly grown in Ontario. Five times,

TEN TIMES THIS QUANTITY

could have been raised—probably would have been under more favorable circumstances, but neither price nor demand has been favorable to greatly extended culture."

The speaker then dwelt upon the decline in prices of wheat. This he attributed to two facts. First, an increased production, and secondly, the increased facility and lessened cost of transportation. The United States wheat crop, in 1892, he said, was certainly in excess of six hundred million bushels. He then showed how the immense exportable surpluses of the past three years were a continual menace to the grain markets of the world and depressed prices. Russia too frequently undersold the States and India was an eager seller, while Australia and the Argentine were looming up as active rivals, regardless of prices. Russia was proclaiming that she had enormous acreage coming under cultivation. It really seemed as if only a succession of bad harvests in the leading producing centres would restore prices.

There is little or nothing to say regarding Canada's relation to the wheat supply of the world. The world's wheat crop is estimated at 2,400,000,000 bushels. Canada's crop—the North-West included—was last year less than 40,000,000 bushels. Still, with this crop, we have a small surplus for export and moderate quantities of Manitoba wheat and flour are exported. The quantity is, however, too small to have any appreciable effect upon the wheat markets of the world. It will be apparent, from much that I have said in the course of this lecture, that I do not look upon it as a matter for regret that Canada is

NOT A MORE ACTIVE COMPETITOR

in the export trade in wheat. In my opinion, Ontario farmers are better employed than in growing wheat for export. Of our North-West I will only say this: We may feel a confident assurance that under more favorable circumstances it will come to the front and that crops there will only be limited by the ability to find a profitable market for them. In concluding his address Mr. Judge said: "It is quite possible to grow 600,000,000 bushels of wheat in that country, as its wheat area is greater than that of the whole United States. The superior quality of Manitoba wheat is well known both in the British and continental markets, and once the incubus of excessive supplies is removed it may be that a brighter era will dawn for wheat culture in Manitoba. We can hardly imagine the impetus which would be given to the prosperity of the Dominion by the harvesting and selling at a fair price of a crop of even 200,000,000 bushels. Let us hope that the time when such a crop will be grown is not so distant as present indications seem to imply. The possibilities are with us—the promise of the future is with us—I had almost said that the certainty is with us—that Canada will ultimately take the place so long occupied by the United States—that of the largest wheat exporting country in the world. When it does, then indeed, our North-West will blossom as the rose. Then its vast area will be the happy home of millions, living free and prosperous lives where once the Indian and the buffalo held undisputed sway."

A MAN DREAMS HE IS PURSUED.

Before He is Awakened He is Badly Cut and Almost Frozen.

A despatch from Detroit, says:—Sunday night Ernest Schroeder listened to a gruesome story told by his wife about a woman in Germany who had killed twelve men. The details were so horrible they disturbed his slumbers. Early Monday morning Schroeder saw the amazon's horrid eyes peering through his own bedroom window. Slowly she raised the sash and was soon at his bedside. She grasped for his throat with her murderous fingers, but with a desperate bound he escaped from the bed. As he did so his head banged into the wall and knocked off a lot of plastering. But that did not awaken him. He thought himself still pursued by the woman and fled through the house to the sitting-room window. The sash was closed, and so were the blinds, but that didn't stop Ernest. He jumped through glass, blinds and all and landed a dozen feet below in the frozen snow on his hands and knees. His night robe was torn completely off by the glass in the window, and without a tag upon his manly form he dashed madly up the street. He had not gone far before Patrolman Bornman saw him and a lively chase ensued. It was not until the officer caught him that Ernest awakened from his terrible nightmare. The policeman conducted him to his home and found that he had been so badly cut and so nearly frozen that medical treatment was necessary. He was dressed in warm clothes and sent to Harper Hospital.

SOME LATE CABLES.

PRINCE OF WALES' HEALTH IS FAR FROM GOOD.

Gen. Booth's Industrial Projects in Canada—Lord Wolseley to Give a Fancy Dress Ball—The Blackballing of Cecil Rhodes, etc., etc.

LONDON, March 10.—The Queen has granted letters patent to Lady Sibelle Mackenzie, elder daughter of the late Earl of Cromartie, to be Countess of Cromartie, in the same manner as was her grandmother, the late Anne, Duchess of Sutherland before the episode of Mrs. Blair, the present Dowager Duchess of Sutherland, whose life in Florida will be recalled by many persons.

Lord Wolseley, commander of the forces in Ireland, has issued invitations to a fancy dress ball which is to take place this week in Dublin, and at which the ladies must be dressed so as to resemble some painting by Sir Joshua Reynolds, George Romney, or Thomas Gainsborough.

The official correspondence between the Marquis of Ripon, the Secretary of State for Colonial Affairs, and the Earl of Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, in regard to the death of Sir John Thompson, Premier of Canada, was published on Tuesday last. The Marquis of Ripon referred to the premature close of the active and brilliant career of the Canadian statesman, marked by solid, useful statesmanship, which made him feel that the loss was a national one. Continuing, the Marquis said, "the deceased was a loyal and eloquent advocate of everything which tended to the unity of the Empire."

In club circles last week there was much comment upon the sensation caused, first by the blackballing of the Hon. Cecil Rhodes, Premier of Cape Colony, at the Travelers' Club; and secondly at the fact that the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Fife, his son-in-law, and Earl Grey have resigned their membership of that club, thereby giving a damaging blow to its prestige. The blackballing of Mr. Rhodes, following closely upon the refusal of the Marlborough Club to elect Mr. Beit, the South African millionaire, and a partner of Mr. Rhodes in the De Beers diamond mines, is giving clubmen a lot to talk about. The Marlborough is the favorite club of the Prince of Wales, and nobody is proposed for membership there until his name has first been submitted to the Prince. To make matters uglier, Mr. Beit, it will be remembered, was proposed by the Duke of Fife. The Prince, when he heard that Mr. Beit had been blackballed, offered to have him renominated, but the South African millionaire wisely declined.

The London County Council elections have proved the downfall of the licensing party which made the trouble at the Empire theatre at the instance of Mrs. Ormiston Chant, and in consequence there is great rejoicing in the amusement circles of London.

In consequence of the action of the members of the National Federation of Boot Manufacturers in notifying their operatives to stop work on March 16, owing to complicated dispute concerning the use of machinery and other matters, the shoe operatives' union has retaliated by calling out all the operatives who are not obliged to give a week's notice. Ten thousand operatives left their work yesterday.

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, the Prince of Wales is grievously ailing, through some trouble with the veins in his legs, which has associated itself with previous varicose manifestations in his lower limbs. These varicose symptoms have developed very much recently. In consequence of his trouble, it has been arranged that he make a prolonged stay in the Riviera.

General Booth has returned, filled with enthusiastic confidence in the future of the Salvation Army, and of its industrial projects in Canada. He seems to have some doubts about the United States. He was greatly pleased with the attentions shown him by the officials of the Harvard and Chicago Universities, and equally surprised to find such an exceptionally large proportion of professing Christians or regular churchgoers to the population; but he owns to some misgivings as to how much real separation from the world all this signifies. About the Dominion, though, he has no reservations. He believes that he is going to astonish the globe by the magnitude of his achievements there, and apparently his plans are all out and dried for beginning an exodus of emigrants from this side which will be one of the most remarkable of our time. He is very sanguine, too, about keeping these 10,000 colonists in Canada after he has got them there.

Cause for Joy.

Oneman—You look happy over something?

Tother—I am happy. We have a new girl at our house.

Oneman—Ah, let me congratulate you, I suppose you'd be happier if it were a boy?

Tother—Not much. It's the only girl we have ever had that knew her place and kept it and knew her business and attended to it. And we have to pay her only two and a half a week.

Oneman—Oh—ah—er—let me congratulate you more than ever.

Heredity.

Binks—Speaking of heredity, do you remember Forrester, who bought some wild land and turned it into a farm?

Winks—Yes; he was the inventor of a very effective stump-puller.

Binks—Just so. Well, his son is a very successful dentist.

Kept His Vow.

And did he really keep his vow of committing suicide when he found she would not marry him?

Why, yes in a fashion. He drank himself to death. Oh! Killed himself on the instalment plan, did he?