

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

## CANADIAN.

Mr. M. J. Olson, of Montreal, has donated \$3,000 to the library of the Fraser Institute of that city.

The new fish hatcheries in Ottawa will have a breeding capacity of about fifteen million fish per annum.

The casting of the Ryerson statue has been completed in New York and it will be shipped to Canada this week.

The Canadian Pacific shops at Perth will be used for repairing shops in future, but no more cars will be built there.

The grape yield in Essex this year is far greater than that of any previous year, averaging about three tons to the acre.

Typhoid fever is reported to be on the increase in London, Ont., and seven or eight cases have been reported within a week.

Some people in Prince Edward are digging for a cargo of gold thrown overboard at East Lake from French bateaux in the early colonial days.

The Montreal Presbytery has sent a very strongly worded petition to the Governor-General, protesting against Mr. Mercier's Jesuit Estate Act.

Mr. George Johnson, Dominion Statistician, warmly defends Mr. Erasmus Wiman as a man who has never said one word in disparagement of Canada.

Lord Fitzgerald, Private Secretary to the Governor of Newfoundland, believes there is a feeling in the colony in favour of entering into the Dominion federation.

All the numbers of the "New York Illustrated News" exposed for sale in Kingston were seized by the Customs authorities on Saturday as immoral literature.

The vessels of the regular Canadian steamship lines will for the remainder of the season bring their passengers to Montreal instead of landing them at Quebec.

The Ontario Board of Health decided to send an experienced officer to Buffalo to watch the progress of smallpox in that city, and keep the board thoroughly posted.

It is rumoured that Mr. Dobell, lumber merchant, of Quebec, a son-in-law of Sir David Macpherson, will be called to the Senate in place of the late Mr. James G. Ross.

News from Moisie, 200 miles east of the Saguenay, represents that, owing to the failure of the fisheries and the crops, the whole population are on the verge of starvation.

At a meeting of the Montreal Ministerial Association it was resolved to appoint committees to canvass the city with the object of bringing non church-goers into the Christian fold.

There are an unusually large number of typhoid fever cases in Windsor, and the Catholic school is closed on account of the principal, Mr. D. Cheney, being down with the disease.

The Dominion Minister of Customs has entered an action for \$9,000 against the Montreal Cotton Company for entering a quantity of chemicals free of duty under misrepresentations.

At the meeting of the Toronto Presbytery a statement of the requirements for the year for carrying on the missionary and benevolent schemes of the Church was submitted, the amounts aggregating about \$240,000.

There is a great discrepancy between the returns of the assessors and the special census takers in Toronto. The latter have finished the census on several streets, and from their returns it is estimated that the population of the city is about 170,000 instead of 138,000 as returned by the assessors.

Mr. James G. Blaine, who passed through St. Thomas Monday, in the course of a short speech, said that when Canada came to the States she would be welcomed, but that she would never be forced to enter the Union.

Another bombshell was thrown into the Toronto City Council Monday night by Ald. Gillespie, who read a resolution making serious charges against three city officials, Ald. Baxter, and contractor A. W. Godson, and asking that the charges be investigated before the County Judge. The resolution was adopted.

## AMERICAN.

United States Secretary Fairchild on Saturday purchased \$1,895,000 bonds.

The United States Senate Tariff bill provides for a total reduction of about \$75,000,000.

Senator Blair has presented a resolution dealing with the trial and execution of Louis Riel.

Mr. A. S. Hewitt has received the unanimous nomination of the Democratic party for the mayoralty of New York.

It is believed that Pitcher, the Providence bank embezzler, who is serving a seven years' sentence in the Penitentiary, is becoming insane.

Notwithstanding the vigilance of United States Custom officers, sloop loads of smuggled Chinese are being landed every night in Washington Territory from British Columbia.

The scheme for a terminal company and a union passenger and freight station in Buffalo has been abandoned, as the different companies cannot come to an understanding on the subject.

Cross and White, the Raleigh bank wreckers who were captured in Toronto, have been sentenced, one to six and the other to five years' hard labor on the public roads.

Mrs. Paran Steven, an American lady staying in Paris, who recently reported a very heavy loss of jewellery, has had her maid arrested and charged with the theft of £6,000 worth of diamonds.

Topeka, Kansas, is the best city of its size in the United States. At least it ought to, for it has more churches than any other town of its size in the country and, moreover, has not a single saloon or drinking-place.

The action of the American Congressional Committee on Foreign Affairs in inviting the British Government to enter into negotiations with the United States in excluding the Chinese from the North American continent is regarded in official circles in Ottawa as a party move to secure the labour vote from President Cleveland on the Pacific Coast.

## FOREIGN.

A Catholic congress is to be held in Madrid.

The Parnell indemnity fund now amounts to \$35,000.

The English missionaries in Zanzibar are reported safe.

It is reported that the German Government have ordered several war ships.

It is reported that the Khalifa Abdullah, that Mahdi's successor, has died at Khartoum.

It is reported that a plot has been hatched to attack Emperor William during his Italian tour.

An International Congress will be held in Switzerland in 1889 to discuss the suppression of immoral literature.

Russians are buying extensive tracts of land in Palestine for the purpose of increasing their religious establishment.

Dr. Bohmert, of Berlin, has published a pamphlet with the title of "Emperor Frederick, a Friend to the People."

Admiral Fairfax, who is en route from Tonga to Samoa, will establish a British protectorate over Savage Island.

Two corporals in the French army have been arrested for offering Lebel rifles and cartridges to the Italian Government.

A drought prevails throughout the Provinces of Guzerat, India, and a famine is threatened on the peninsula of Kattywar.

It is rumoured that Chief Secretary Balfour has refused to allow the military to assist at evictions on the Clanricarde estates.

The Comte de Paris authorizes his adherents to ally themselves with the Boulangers, with a view of carrying the next elections.

The Common Council of Berlin has adopted a vote of 500,000 marks to found a benevolent institute in memory of Emperor Frederick.

The Bombay police recently discovered that a secret trade in arms and ammunition was being carried on with the Afghanisthan frontier tribes.

M. Pasteur's method of exterminating rabbits has been tried experimentally on an island in the harbour of Sydney, N.S.W., with perfect success.

Advices from Suakin state that the rebels made an attack on that place on Thursday night; but were repulsed by the heavy fire of the British troops.

Violent storms have prevailed in the North Sea, and several fishing smacks which have arrived in English ports report the loss of portions of their crews.

Sir Charles Warren, chief of the London police, has decided to employ bloodhounds in his efforts to discover the perpetrator of the Whitechapel murders.

Gen. Boulanger thinks the present Government have acted most clumsily in promulgating their decree against foreigners on the eve of the Exhibition of 1889.

The Communal Council of Rome has adopted a resolution approving of Emperor William's visit as tending to knit the ties of friendship between Italy and Germany.

It is stated that in searching Professor Geffacke's house at Hamburg, letters from Mr. Gladstone, Dr. Morell Mackenzie, and several prominent Frenchmen were found.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, the distinguished African bishop, believes Henry M. Stanley has gone into the interior of the country, where he cannot be heard from for a year or two.

It is semi-officially stated that Italy will not accept the decree of the Franco Tunisian Government subjecting public and private schools to inspection by French authorities.

Zanzibar natives say the trouble there is all occasioned by the conduct of the German East African Company and the opposition is not directed against the German Government.

Owing to the breaking of the new embankment of the Yellow river at Chang Chow the country is inundated, and from eight hundred to a thousand labourers have been drowned.

A marriage has been arranged between Prince George, the second son of the King of Greece, and the Princess Marguerite of Orleans, the youngest daughter of the Duc de Chartres.

The entire wealthy community of British Indian subjects at Burgomoyo left that place on Sunday stricken with terror owing to the rumour that the natives intended descending on the town.

A despatch from Zanzibar says that six Germans escaped safely from Pangani in a dhow. The excitement on the African coast is unabated. The tribes are combining to resist the Germans.

The British Government will pay £30,000 indemnity on account of the loss sustained through the collision, in the River Tagus, of the British ironclad Sultan with the French steamer Ville de Victoria.

The Berlin "Tagblatt" learns that Emperor William disagreed with Prince Bismarck as to the advisability of criminally prosecuting Prof. Geffacke, and only gave his consent on the Chancellor threatening to resign.

There is a strong suspicion in Belgrade that if King Milan can get rid of Queen Natalie he will marry Mme. Christies, who could easily procure a divorce from her accommodating husband, the King's private secretary.

A great sensation has been caused in Vienna by Emperor William's omission to decorate Count Tasso, the Austrian Premier, after having paid such marked attention to M. Tisza, the Chief of the Hungarian Ministry.

Prof. Geffacke, who supplied the Berlin paper with extracts from Emperor Frederick's diary, was under examination for several hours on Monday. The Prussian Government are negotiating with the free city of Hamburg for his extradition.

The King of the Netherlands is dying. He has been in a precarious state for several months. He is wheeled about from room to room in a chair, and is even unable to sign his name. During the last three weeks all State business has been transacted by Queen Emma.

A biography of the late Emperor Frederick of Germany will be published in London shortly. It will relate solely to his domestic life. It is believed that his widow is the author of the work. Her name is appended to the preface. The profits derived from the sale of the book will be devoted to a hospital for the treatment of diseases of the throat.

The Czar and Czarina spent Saturday at Novo Kossijak. They afterwards went on board the Imperial yacht Moskwa, escorted by nine men-of-war, and steamed to Batoum, where they were accorded a hearty reception. The Emperor and Empress afterwards

laid the foundation stone of a new orthodox cathedral.

The Prince of Wales was present on Saturday evening at a court performance in Bucharest of a Shakespearean charade in fourteen tableaux, devised by the Queen of Rumania, who took the leading role. The Royal party, after dinner, heard the English comedy "A happy Pair," rendered by the daughter of the American Minister and Mr. Kennedy.

Dr. Bohmert, under the title of "Emperor Frederick as a Friend of the People," has published a sixty page pamphlet containing contributions from the chief promoters of philanthropy in the kingdom, who met Emperor Frederick in that connection. The contributors included Van Buzan, Curtius, Ebert, Gneiss, and Schrader. The pamphlet gives trustworthy information regarding the sentiments, aims, and acts of Emperor Frederick. Prof. Curtius says that the trait of magnanimity was characteristic of the late Emperor from childhood. Buzan writes:—"With nothing was the soul of Frederick more deeply penetrated from his earliest years than with the desire for the welfare of all classes of the people."

## Civil War in Samoa.

New Zealand steamers which recently arrived at San Francisco brought the news that civil war had broken out in Upolu, the chief island of the Samoan group, the followers of the exiled King Malietoa having risen in rebellion against Tamasese, the King placed upon the throne last year by the Germans. A battle took place on the 12th ult., which resulted in the defeat of Tamasese and the capture of the capital, Apia, by the revolutionists. At latest accounts the King and his Prime Minister, with their few remaining followers, were hemmed in on a strip of German corvette and a force of sixty-five sailors entrenched on the shore. The German consul accuses the captain of a United States steamer and the American vice-consul-general of encouraging the insurgents, and the matter has been brought to the attention of the authorities at Washington.

The origin of these Samoan troubles is briefly as follows: For years Great Britain, Germany, and the United States have had an agreement that the autonomy of the Islands should not be disturbed. Two years ago the Germans began to make things unpleasant for King Malietoa, who represented a dynasty that had been in power for five centuries. The United States consul then established a sort of protectorate on his own account, sheltering Malietoa under the Stars and Stripes. Last year, however, a German war vessel visited Apia and dethroned the monarch, the main reason given for this high-handed performance being that some natives had thrown stones at a party of Germans who had become unduly exhilarated over the celebration of the Emperor William's birthday. It was also alleged that the King's judges had failed to properly protect Germans. For these wholly insufficient reasons Malietoa was deposed and Tamasese, who had for some years been a pretender to the throne, put in his place. The dethroned monarch made numerous ineffectual attempts to secure the assistance of British and American ships which visited Apia, and was finally carried off as a prisoner to Germany, where he now is. Tamasese appointed as his Premier a German named Branders, who had command of the royal forces in the recent battle and to whose tyrannical measures the outbreak of hostilities is attributed. The natives, a very large portion of whom were intensely dissatisfied with the change of rulers, were at last driven to revolt by the heavy taxation imposed upon them by Branders, and by his demand that the name of Malietoa should be conferred upon Tamasese. Their appeal to arms, as we have already stated, has so far been successful, and their newly elected King Mataafa is now in possession of the capital. A recent despatch from Berlin stated that the German Government had decided to release and restore Malietoa. This action, no doubt, is intended to prevent the injury to German interests in the Islands which might follow the overthrow of Tamasese, but it will not end the matter. The United States Government has at last taken umbrage at Germany's flagrant violation of the agreement as to Samoan independence, and intends calling that country to account therefor. President Cleveland and his advisers have had the matter under consideration for some days past, but no announcement has yet been made as the course which they intend to pursue.

## Appreciation.

Love of appreciation seems to be instinctive in the whole animal creation. Whoever does good work is encouraged and strengthened by merited praise. Well does the writer remember a good farmer, whose sleek, fat team horses were admired by all the neighbors round about. This good condition was not a result of their not being worked hard, for the farmer did much of the heavy trucking of the village, over a hilly road. There was a long, steep hill between the station and the village, and here the horses were allowed several resting spells on the way up.

Mr. Small always carried a chunk of wood, with which to block the wheels during these rests. Before he started he always rubbed their noses, patted them encouragingly, and when he gave the word, up they went with a will, till the driver stopped them for another breathing spell.

When they pulled well, he always petted and praised them, telling them they were good fellows; and they seemed so pleased at this little act of appreciation, that they would hardly wait to rest, so eager were they to prove themselves worthy of the praise.

Children, and grown people, too, are not less susceptible to the influence of encouraging words.

A little fellow of five years of age was doing something which his father disapproved. "My son, you must not do that," said his father.

It happened to be something which the child wanted to do, and for an instant he hesitated, as if questioning what would be the consequence if he persisted. Finally his better self triumphed, and he replied, "All right, papa; I won't do it any more."

Perhaps most of us would think that was all there was to be said about it, and so the father thought; but the little fellow evidently had different ideas, for not long after he spoke out:

"Papa, why didn't you tell me 'That's a good boy?' An 't'would 'a' been easier to be good next time."

## STATISTICS.

Russell Sage will leave \$60,000,000 when he dies.

The French grain harvest this year amounts to 93,000,000 hectolitres, as compared with the annual average yield of 108,000,000 hectolitres.

The harvest of the onion-growing belt of the Hudson River is by far the largest ever gathered and will probably aggregate 1,500,000 bushels.

During the month of August 12,894 immigrants arrived in Canada, and the total arrivals from January last where 116,027, or an increase of nearly 14,000 as compared with the same period last year.

The cotton crop of 1888 is the largest ever grown in America, exceeding that of 1882-3 hitherto the largest on record, by 96,000 bales. The total crop this season is 7,046,833 bales.

The Porte has obtained a loan of £1,000,000 at 7 per cent., from the Deutsche Bank, granting in return a concession for the extension of the Soutari Ismid Railway to Angora.

What is said to be the largest railroad station in the world has recently been opened at Frankfurt-on-the-Main. It covers an area of about 100,000 square feet, and cost \$3,000,000 marks.

In the clothing trade of the City of New York there are 241 manufacturers, of whom 234 are Hebrew firms. Over 600,000,000 cigars per annum are manufactured in New York by Hebrew firms, employing over 8,000 hands and whose yearly transactions reach \$15,000,000.

During the eight months ending with August there came to the United States nearly 400,000 immigrants (392,937), or about 30,000 more than in the first eight months of last year. It is worth noting that while England and Wales sent us 2,000 less than last year, and Ireland only 700 more, Scotland sent 2,100 more. The Germans were slightly less, but in all other nationalities there was an increase. Of the total immigration for the eight months every 100 was made up substantially as follows:—British 31; German, 19; Bohemian, Austrian, Hungarian, Polish, and Russian, 18; Scandinavian, 15; Italian, 10, and other countries, 7. Of the British immigrants 43 per cent were Irish, 42 per cent English and Welsh, and 15 per cent Scotch. During the eight months the most remarkable increase was in the Russian, Hungarian, and Polish, which reached 75,000, an advance of 17,500 over last year.

According to an article in the October Forum the railway indebtedness to the United States is enormous. At the close of 1886 it was \$4,377,000,000, and the annual interest \$187,000,000. Since 1876 over 400 companies operating more than 35,000 miles of road have become insolvent, and over \$2,000,000,000 of capital stock and indebtedness have been readjusted by foreclosure. The rates of interest average over 6 per cent., and in some cases are as high as 9 and 10 per cent., while the bonds, in many instances, have been sold much below par, some as low as 50 per cent. This debt is growing as new roads are built. It will mature at different periods, part of it in each year for a century or more. The largest sum that becomes due in any one year, maturing in 1921, and will amount to \$210,000,000.

## The Whitechapel Horrors.

The series of unspeakably revolting murders which have been committed, and which may be said to be now going on, in Whitechapel, London, are sending thrills of horror throughout Christendom. Hitherto public sentiment, both in England and elsewhere, has been mainly divided between the sickening sensations produced by the shocking barbarity of the crimes, and a species of wondering indignation at the failure of the police authorities to detect the perpetrator. In a very forcible letter to the London "Times," a writer, over the familiar initials "S. G. O.," calls attention to another aspect of the case, which is still more deserving of public attention. His position is, in a word, that these crimes are related to the social conditions amidst which they are taking place, as effect to cause. They are the perfectly natural and legitimate results of a state of things which exists and is tolerated under the eyes of all London. In his own expressive words, "The tilled garden is fast producing the crop sown; in its ripening, it affords ample evidence of the nature of the seed; its fruit is just that which such seed, under such tillage, was certain to produce." The nature of soil, seed and tillage are indicated in the statement that "within a walk of palaces and mansions," with all their appurtenances of luxury and refinement, there exist "tens of thousands of our fellow creatures, begotten and reared in an atmosphere of godless brutality, a species of human sewage, the very drainage of the vilest production of ordinary vice; such sewage is ever on the increase, and in its increase forever developing fresh depths of degradation." As "S. G. O.," whom the "Times" describes as "a social student of life-long experience," goes on to indicate, the powers of imagination, untaught by observation or experience, are utterly unable to picture the surroundings of child life under these conditions. What can be expected of human beings begotten and brought up in an atmosphere devoid of the commonest decency, accustomed to a conversation in which every word reeks with obscenity and blasphemy, familiarized from the very first with things inexpressibly corrupt and bestial? Such deeds were as another "Times" correspondent says, "bound to come." The important question, a question infinitely more important than that of the detection and punishment of the foul fiend who is doing these butcheries, is, will the consciences of Christian London awake at last to a sense of the public guilt and responsibility in this terrible business? And will other cities in both hemispheres, which have their dark corners in which vice in its most hideous forms holds nightly orgies, and where no decent citizen would dare to set foot, unless under police protection, take warning before they, too, "reap the whirlwind?"

## Twenty Thousand Years Old.

Local antiquarians and zoologists are enchanted at present with a live toad found in the course of railway excavations at Greenock. The toad is from 20,000 to 30,000 years old, as the stratum of clay in which it was found certainly dates from the glacial period. Its mouth is scaled up. It breathes slightly through the nostrils, and though the eyes are quite expressive it does not seem to see.

## WIT AND WISDOM.

One of Sibil's school-mates asked her to go home with her from school. "Oh no!" said the little one. "I can't go without mamma's 'commission!'"

Who will bring us some cordwood on subscription? We want some and want it right away. Next fall will not do. Bring it without fail and bring it now.

"What is Sniggles running for?" "I didn't know he was running for anything." "Oh, but he is, then. I saw him going to church last Sunday."

Minister—"I hope you are a good little boy, Bobby, and always mind your father?" Bobby—"Yes, sir, I always do what he tells me to when he begins to call me Robert."

Little Emily: "Do you like coffee, Mr. Watkins?" Old Mr. Watkins: "Certainly, dear." Little Emily: "Well, you make such a noise swallowing, I thought perhaps it hurt you. Does it?"

A woman deaf mute who goes among down town offices in New York selling deaf and dumb alphabets has printed on her cards this peculiar request: "If any person thinks I am not what I represent to be, please have me arrested at once."

Housemaid (entering hastily)—Good heavens, Mrs. Pancake, I'm afraid that new boarder from the country has suffocated himself! His door's locked, and the hall's full of gas. Mrs. Pancake—Dear me! how dreadful! And the gas bill's so big already!

Wife (in soiled wrapper, soiled collar and slippers down at heel, to husband who enters late): "Ah! John, you're not a bit like what you used to be." Husband (glancing at her dress): "Neither are you, my dear, neither are you."

Bowson—"Why do you object to going out in a canoe, Miss Dearleigh? Don't you consider it safe—with me?" Miss Dearleigh—"Oh yes, safe enough, but—but then—" Bowson—"But what?" Miss Dearleigh (flushingly)—"Why, you see, two can't sit on one seat."

First Languid Swell—"Did you ever do such a thing as to take violent exercise?" Second Languid Swell—"Only once, dear boy. My valet fell dead while he was dressing me, and I actually, yes, weally—I tied my cravat." First Languid Swell—"How wrah!"

"Yes, boys," said old Bellows, proudly beating his breast, "I've been a soldier in my time, and, if I do say it myself, like the war-horse of Scripture, I could ever scent the battle from afar."

"I spose," ventured young Paperwate, "that on very many occasions that saved your life?"

Husband (who has advertised for a type writer expert)—Did many call to-day, my dear, in answer to the advertisement?

Wife—Yes, quite a number; but there was only one applicant whom I told to call again. He seems very bright, and I am sure you will like him.

Husband—What was the trouble with the rest?

Wife—They were all young women.

Woman—You are not quite as well-dressed as some of your professional brethren who stroll this way.

Tramp—No. I'm looking less natty than usual to-day. A barbed-wire fence ahead and a dog behind, madam, is a combination hard on clothes.

Woman—I s'pose so. Do you want a needle and thread?

Tramp—I would prefer a sheet of fly paper, if you have it.

## Should Consult Their Parents.

One is often tempted to smile at some of the questions relating to etiquette, asked through the columns of the press by young men and women. The answers are so obvious—to persons of more mature age and experience—that one cannot help wondering why these young people do not consult their parents, for making due allowance for the case of orphans, many of those who seek information in this way must possess fathers and mothers. Alas! it has probably never occurred to these young people that they should consult their parents in kindred matters; and viewed in this light, the subject becomes both a sad and a serious one.

The fathers and mothers of our day are certainly to blame for this state of things; they have, in many cases, allowed their children to grow up much like unbroken colts, in the matter of social discipline and restraint, and when they at last begin to see for themselves the necessity of finding out and obeying social laws, they turn away from their parents to seek other sources of information, because they have never been taught to take counsel of their natural guardians.

Many mothers seem to think that if they attend to the details of housekeeping, provide their children with clothing and pay their school bills, they have done all that can be required of them. Others, again, forget that what is so familiar to them is unknown ground to their children, and the latter are only too willing to assume control of all their own actions, till by and by, some blunder causes them pain and mortification, and they perceive that the world polite, like every other world, has laws which cannot be violated with impunity.

In nine cases out of ten the best rule is to "ask mother." She may not always be able to tell her daughter the newest "fad," but newest fads are not always desirable—are followed often by a certain fast set only. Mother can almost always tell about the old ways, and one should know about these first, just as a lawyer must read Blackstone and Coke before he can understand modern statute law.

## Death by Electricity.

Capital punishment by electricity is still being written down by Drs. Richardson and Hammond, who state that there is always danger that the criminal will not be killed by the shock, and may even recover after burial. An English scientist who has experimented on animals answers these objections by giving the result of his observations. He says that death was always instantaneous, and unquestionable; that a flash rightly directed would kill a mammoth instantly, if the tension of the induced current is high, and that he never observed any effusion of blood or other symptoms of the shock. If these experiments are conclusive few will be disposed to deny that the abandonment of hanging, which has always a brutalizing effect on the beholders, and is a rude and bungling method of extinction, would be a desirable change.