

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

The Governor-General, it is said, will not go to England until August.

Another case of smallpox has appeared in the quarantine station at Winnipeg, Man., and quarantine will consequently be continued for 20 days longer.

Mr. G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P. for Centre Toronto, has been appointed as one of the honorary commissioners from Canada to the World's Fair. Hon. John Carling is prevented from attending owing to ill-health.

Rev. D. J. MacDonnell, of Toronto, has been elected president of the Theological Alumni Association of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Major-Gen. Alexander Montgomery Moore has been gazetted as commander of the force in Canada, to succeed Sir John Ross.

Mr. Corbett, the well known assistant-secretary of the Montreal Y.M.C.A., has been chosen by the International Committee on Foreign Work to represent it in Honolulu. He will leave for his new field of labour at the end of the present month.

The new steel side-wheel steamer *Chip-pawa*, built by the Hamilton Bridge Co. for the Toronto and Niagara Navigation Co., was launched at Hamilton, Tuesday afternoon, without hitch or accident, in the presence of a large number of spectators.

The Christian endeavour Convention which will be held in Montreal from July 5th to 9th will, it is confidently predicted, be the greatest gathering ever witnessed in the Dominion. It is expected that twenty-five thousand delegates will attend the convention.

Dr. McEachran, who is largely interested in North-West ranching, said in an interview in Montreal that the new terms sought to be imposed by the Government, admitting settlers amongst the ranchers, would kill the ranching business.

Gunner Marsh, a member "A" Battery who was stationed at Fort Henry, Kingston, Ont., was seriously injured by the premature discharge of the thirty-two pounder he had just loaded, that he died shortly after.

Mr. Edward Holmes, an English newspaper man, has started out for a tramp to Vancouver, B. C. He intends walking twenty miles a day, following the Canadian Pacific railway track, and sleeping at the station houses at night. On his return to England he intends to write a book.

The first steamer in a steamship service to be established by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company between Canada and Australia will leave Sydney, New South Wales, on May 18th, calling at Brisbane, Queensland, Honolulu, and Victoria, Vancouver Island, and reaching the city of Vancouver on June 9th. It will start on the return voyage on June 14th.

The other morning the Canadian Pacific railway sent out from Montreal a special with about six hundred English settlers for the North-West, and about an equal number, mostly Swedes, left in the afternoon for the Canadian Territories.

A despatch from Hamilton, Ont., states that the twelve-year-old daughter of Mr. Henry Kelly, of Ancaster, has confessed that she placed the Paris green in her father's dinner can. Mr. Kelly has suffered a change for the worse, and the doctors fear that he cannot recover.

## BRITISH.

The Queen derived much benefit from her recent sojourn in Florence, and she is now enjoying perfect health.

The wife of Capt. Roberts and the wife of Chief Officer Wright, of the lost steamer *Naronic*, have both become insane through despair caused by the loss of their husbands, and have been placed in a lunatic asylum.

A large number of residents of Ulster, belonging to the Presbyterian and Unitarian denominations have sent a resolution to Mr. Gladstone declaring in favour of Irish Home Rule.

The physicians who have examined the mental condition of Townsend, the man suspected of having designs on Mr. Gladstone's life, certify that he is a lunatic, and he will probably be sent to an asylum.

Dr. Nansen is at present in London making final arrangements for his north polar expedition. He hopes to make the start from Norway about the middle of the month.

Sir Charles Tupper's open hostility to the idea of Canada contributing money to the Imperial defence fund has provoked discussion in the ranks of the Imperial Federation League.

Reports from the Mediterranean concerning the health of the Princess of Wales are far from satisfactory, although they go to prove that the mental depression from which she is suffering is much less acute than when her Royal Highness was in England.

Mrs. Whittle, a resident of Cresford, Denbighshire, Wales, was brutally murdered by a groom in her employ named *Shellard*, who afterwards committed suicide. There was a liaison between the murderer and his victim.

The Behring Sea Arbitration Tribunal has resumed its session, Lord Hannon, the British arbitrator, being sufficiently recovered from his recent illness to be present. Mr. Carter, of counsel for the United States, continued his arguments.

In reply to questions put in the House of Commons Home Secretary Asquith said that the privileges enjoyed by the Dowager Duchess of Sutherland in Holloway goal were such as were permitted to first-class misdemeanants by the Prison Act.

The London *Times*, according to a special cable despatch, says that the British advocates at the Behring Sea arbitration tribunal will not reply to Mr. Carter's prolonged discussion of interesting problems of philosophy and natural history as affecting seals, which properly belong only to the question of regulations.

## UNITED STATES.

The Second National Bank of Columbia, Tenn., has suspended payment temporarily.

The cyclone in Oklahoma killed 90 people and injured 250.

The button which President Cleveland touched on Monday in opening the World's Fair is of solid gold, and resembles a telegraph key.

## THE HOUSE OF STANLEY.

### Historic Sketch of a Famous Family.

His Excellency the Right Honorable Sir Frederick Arthur Stanley, G. C. B., Baron Stanley of Preston, second son of the fourteenth Earl of Derby, has, by the death of his brother, the fifteenth Earl of Derby, succeeded to one of the proudest titles in the world, which ranks third in point of precedence and rank in the peerage of England.

Thomas Stanley, first Earl of Derby, was himself of a distinguished and ancient line. His successors for three generations had held eminent offices in the state and court under the three monarchs of the House of Lancaster, the last of whom, Henry VI., his father served as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, and as Lord Chamberlain of the Royal household. The founder of the house of Derby was born May 24, in the first year of Edward IV., 1461, and was summoned to parliament by the title of Baron Stanley. His marriage with the daughter of Richard Neville, Earl of Salisbury, whose brother, the celebrated Warwick, had placed Edward IV. on the throne, introduced him to the favor of that prince. Warwick afterwards imprompted Lord Stanley to join him in arms against Edward, and received a firm denial.

Stanley was afterwards entrusted with the command of the right wing of the King's army on the invasion of Scotland by the Duke of Gloucester, where he carried Berwick by assault and performed services which gave proof of military talents. Richard now became Protector and Lord Stanley continued to rise in royal favor. He was allowed to marry Margaret of Lancaster, mother of King Henry VII., who had become for the second time a widow, her first husband was the Earl of Richmond, the King's father. Her second was Sir Henry Stafford, son of the Great Duke of Buckingham. When the royal Margaret married Lord Stanley, to prove that she only wanted a protector, she took a vow of continence, administered by Bishop Fisher, which document is still extant in Cambridge. The splendor of her rank and vast fortune raised many competitors for her hand.

In the remarkable scene which ended in the death of Lord Hastings at the Council Table of the Tower, Stanley was wounded and arrested. When Richard was placed on the throne Stanley was raised to the exalted dignity of High Constable of England. The Duke of Buckingham having proposed the plan, which cost him his head, of saluting the Earl of Richmond as king, Richard compelled Lord Stanley to lock up the Countess Margaret and to deliver up Lord Strange, his son, as hostess for his father's fidelity. Lord Stanley secretly allied his forces with Richmond's, but when the main armies advanced together he held his forces aloof in the dreadful hesitation between his concern for the life of his son and regard for his honor pledged to Richmond.

At that instant Richard sent this message to him:—"That he had sworn by God's death to cut off Strange's head if Stanley did not join him." Stanley, with Roman spirit, replied that "he had more sons, and would not promise to come to him that time," and then rushed into the battle for Richmond. Strange was, however, not beheaded, but after the battle delivered to his father.

Lord Stanley placed the crown on Richmond's head. This was King Henry to whose mother Stanley was married. For his great services the King created Stanley Earl of Derby.

The same Earldom of Derby has been transmitted through the Stanleys down in an unchequered course and through a race of nobles of pre-eminent celebrity for over a space of 400 years, a remarkable exception to the changeable career of other titles of equal antiquity and eminence. It will be thus seen that the Governor General of Canada, who will shortly leave for England to take possession of his ancestral halls, is of blue blood of the bluest. The motto *sans changer*—without change—used by the elder line of the house of Stanley for so many centuries, seems to have been adopted in a prophetic spirit. Invariably honorable, just, bounteous, hospitable, valiant, and munificent; above all, invariably loyal; that family, says Burke, in his "Vicissitudes of Great Families," may perhaps safely challenge history and tradition to show one defective link in its long chain of succession, to point at a single stain of the purity of its public conduct, or on its uniform exercise of the mild and graceful duties of private life.

### O'CONNELL'S MATCH.

The new Earl's father was one of the most brilliant representatives of the race and a powerful Parliamentary orator. Entering Parliament at the early age of 21 he enlarged the scope of his vision by taking a tour through the United States and Canada, and returned to England to denounce "the stubborn spirit of Toryism." He was one of the most ardent supporters of the Reform Bill in 1831. He was defeated in Preston by a Radical on his appointment as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland under Lord Grey. He held the office during the most exciting period of Irish history, displaying great skill and courage. O'Connell dubbed him "Scorpion Stanley," and vehemently denounced a coercion bill which Stanley carried through Parliament. The personal encounters between the Irish Liberator and Irish Secretary earned for Stanley the title of the Rupert of Debate, applied to him by Sir Bulwer Lytton.

One by one the lords of time advance: Here Stanley meets—here Stanley scorns the glance; The brilliant chief irregularly great, Frank, haughty, rash—the Rupert of Debate.

It was said that O'Connell, the master of the most matchless eloquence ever heard in the House of Commons, had at last found his match in Stanley.

### THE NEW EARL.

The sixteenth Earl, upon whom this ancient title devolved a few days ago, was elected to Parliament at the age of 24, and has held numerous offices in various Conservative administrations. Although educated at Eton he never took a college career, the lack of which he has on more than one occasion since deplored. He does not appear to have any distinguishing ability, and the fact that for ten years before he came to Canada he had been counted indispensable to every Conservative administration must be attributed to his social position and his great connection. He was an officer in the Grenadier Guards, and up to 1886 was plain Col. Fred. Stanley. In that year His Majesty created him a peer. His wife is Lady Constance Villiers, daughter of the Earl of Clarendon, a Knight

of the Garter. They have eight children living, seven boys and one girl. His eldest son, who is a lieutenant in the Grenadier Guards, recently married a daughter of the Duke of Manchester, and had the honor of having royalty grace the wedding. At the last election he was elected a member of the House of Commons.

### SEPARATION WANTED BADLY.

### British Columbia's Mainland Petitions for It.

A Vancouver, B. C., telegram says:—"As an outgrowth of the late political agitation here, a petition was put in circulation, for the purpose of obtaining signatures throughout all the mainland of British Columbia. The petition is addressed to the Governor-General of Canada, and cites the alleged wrongs of the mainland. It shows that all the rural districts, without regard to their political leaning are crying out for larger appropriations for works of development. It quotes the estimates submitted to the Legislature at its last session, showing a deficit of \$216,000, to be made up from borrowed money in order to carry on the ordinary work of the country. It declares that with full knowledge of these facts the Government, while refusing appropriations for necessary works of development, has taken power to borrow \$600,000, to meet the first estimate of the cost of the new and unnecessary capitol buildings; that the Government has promised consideration to the demand of the projected British Pacific Railway, which demand is for a guarantee of interest at four per cent. per annum upon the bonds of the said railway to the amount of six million dollars.

The petition further shows that the Legislative Assembly of the province is and has not been, for many years, representative of the people of the province; that the Assembly is non-representative to an extent entirely subversive to the principles of responsible government, and proves this by quoting returns from the last general election. The Lieut.-Governor's broken promise is quoted, in which he said at the opening of the House in January: "The time has arrived when the altered conditions of the province demand a change in the method of popular representation in the Legislative Assembly and a measure of redistribution will, therefore, be submitted to you."

The petition further contrasts the area revenue and population of the mainland as compared with the Island of Vancouver, which is much to the advantage of the former. It shows that the resources from the development of which the prosperity of the country must come, lies largely on the mainland. In concluding the petition objects to the resources of the province being spent in non-productive undertakings and suggests the separation of the mainland from the island as the surest means of relief from the existing evil. Finally it prays His Excellency to veto the Parliamentary buildings construction act.

This petition was prepared by the Constitutional League, which is now the crystallized form of the agitation that has been receiving support and expressions of sympathy from all parts of the province. The movement is growing beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine of its originators.

### ROBBING SHIPS ON THE ROCKS.

### Wrecking Still Practiced by Boatmen at the Lizard.

It is not long since a large ship went ashore at Lizard and finally ground herself to pieces on the rocks says the London News. The closest watch was kept by the agents and preventive men, but the next spring a perfect epidemic of musical instruments broke out in every village in the district, proving audibly enough that the light-fingered wreckers had been at their tricks all the time. How it is done the rambler in the west country, who can use his eyes and ears, will soon discover; will agree, too, with the remark made the other day in a Western village, that people who talked of wrecking as a thing of the past knew very little about it.

"You see, sir," said a weather-beaten fisherman, "a great deal drifts out of a wreck, and although there are salvage men always on the watch there's many a cask and bale that's picked up by our boats. One man with a long pair of tongs and another with a water telescope can make a good thing of it between them. There was an Italian steamer, now, that went ashore at Mullion. She was full of fruit and wine and all sorts of things—enough for everybody."

"There were great cases of champagne lying about, and the word went round among our men that it was 'real' pain with no 'sham' to it, for when we did knock the tops of the bottles off all the wine went out at one spurt and we couldn't get a drop. But at last we got the corkscrews and then we were happy. Well, I had a cask of sherry wine out of her," he went on, "and I got it safe in by the back way, and you see I've a coast-guardman living on each side of me."

"But, law bless you, sir, they be just the same as we. Oh, yes, sir; everything is supposed to be given up, but everything isn't, not by a good way. And when we risk our lives to save the cargo, who has a better right to a share of it than we?" He was near the Mosel, he said, when she ran full speed upon the rocks, and the sound of it was like a thousand tons of cliff falling into the sea, and such shrieks as never were heard.

Might he have stopped her? Well, perhaps he might. But a mate of his who put out at the risk of his life, and warned a big liner that she was too close in shore—she backed off and was saved—never got so much as a word of thanks, let alone any reward, for saving her. "Another man," he went on, "warned a steamer from his boat, and, as I am a living man, they tried to swamp him for fear the captain would be blamed for his bad sailing."

If the report that the Hamilton Street Car Company was employing drivers and conductors who were not Hamiltonians had not been promptly investigated and found to be utterly false, it seems there might have been serious trouble. Why should persons in one municipality presume to seek employment in another? They should find work in the place where they are born and raised. Rather than enter into competition with workers in another city, or even in another ward, they should stay at home and want. This is the way the Jews of Russia are required to act, and if Canada is to be an aggregation of jealous localities instead of one nation the rule should be applied to Canadians.

## WRESTLING WITH ENGLISH.

### The Sturdy Efforts of Foreigners to Master Our Idioms and Some Results.

The struggles of foreigners with the English language have become proverbial, especially since there was given to the world that funniest of all books, "English As She Is Spoke," which, as is well known, is a free translation of the free title, which was "The New Guide to Portuguese and English." The peculiarity of the book was due chiefly to the fact that its author had procured a book of French colloquial dialogues, which, with the aid of a dictionary, he put word by word into English, though he knew literally nothing of French.

Necessarily he carries over bodily idiom after idiom, and as his knowledge of English was scarcely greater than his knowledge of French, the jumble and confusion that resulted may be easily imagined. For example, one of his familiar phrases is: "It must never to laugh of the unhappies," and another: "He burns oneself the brains," which any French scholar will recognize at once as literal translations, or rather translations. The author gives his readers the following humorous anecdote: "One-eyed was laid against a man which had good eyes that he saw better than him. The party was accepted, 'I have gain over,' said the one-eyed; 'why, I see you two eyes, and you not look me who one?'"

British Columbians and Californians are familiar with Chinese English, and of late have been acquainted with the attempts of the Japanese to master the intricacies of English, some of which, by the way, are very amusing. The Japanese, it is to be noted, are uniformly polite letter writers, the kitchen boy who desires leave of absence or an increase in his wages approaching the subject with a lavishness of compliment and an extent of circumlocution which would do honor to a trained diplomatist.

India, however, if we may judge from a number of recent publications on the subject of bobu English, as it is commonly known, will have to be awarded the palm for queer English. The East Indian is ambitious and is a diligent student, but in many cases he becomes enamored, seemingly, of verbal forms and niceties, and uses words to the detriment of ideas. For example, a student during an examination was required to write an essay upon the horse, which he did in the following summary fashion: "The horse is a very noble animal, but when irritated he ceases to do so." Henry George's "Progress and Poverty" was boiled down by another essayist in this way: "The rich man welters on crimson velvet, while the poor man sports on lint."

The book of all East Indian books for extraordinary English is the memoir of Onoocool Chunder Mookerjee, Judge of the High Court of India, published by his nephew shortly after the death of his uncle. We can select only a few gems here and there to show the character and style of this remarkable literary production. The learned Judge was stricken with illness while on the bench, and his biographer says: "All the well-known doctors of Calcutta did what they could with their puissance and knack of medical knowledge, but it proved after all as if to milk the ram. His wife and children had not the mournful consolation to hear his last words: he remained sotto voce for a few hours and then went to God at about 6 p. m."

Such a distinguished man was naturally charitable, and this is the way his eulogist sums up that side of his character: "The Hon'ble Mookerjee did bleed freely, but he was not a leviathan on the ocean of liberality; the mode of assignment of his charities was to such men as we truly wish and recommend and exultate enthusiastically. He used to give monthly to many relics who had no hobnobboy even to support them, and had no other source of sustenance left to them by their consort!"

### A Fine Point.

Beaten from their contention that the Behring Sea is a closed sea belonging to the United States, the representatives of that country before the commission sitting at Paris are now engaged in trying to prove that the seal is not a wild animal. They ask, is a seal in its native state, and right out in the middle of the Behring Sea, a "fera naturae" as the lawyers call it—a thoroughgoing wild animal? An indisputable answer to this question would, it seems, settle straight away the Behring Sea difficulty. It is the very kernel of the dispute. Because if a seal in such circumstances be a wild animal, it cannot be anybody's property. On the contrary, if it be not a wild animal, it is as if it were an ox breaking loose from a field and swimming out into the middle of Lake Ontario. That the seal is in the position of the ox is what Mr. Carter, United States counsel, is now arguing before the Arbitration Court. That the seals are born on United States territory, that they go out to sea for food, and that they then return to United States territory—this is his argument. In short, they are in the position of domestic beasts, and can be rightly claimed as property. But how that can be property which cannot be identified he does not attempt to explain.

### ANOTHER HUGE STEAMSHIP.

### A Vessel Which Will Out-rival the Campania.

A London (Eng.) despatch says:—"The new Cunarder *Campania* is soon to have a rival in the new White Star vessel, designed to be larger, swifter, and in every way more remarkable. Her builders are making a great secret of her construction and all information is withheld. However, it has leaked out that she is to be called the *Gigantic*.

While the *Campania*, the largest vessel now afloat, is 620 feet long, 65 feet beam, and of 30,000 horsepower, the new *Gigantic* will be longer than the *Great Eastern*.

Her dimensions are 700 feet length, 68 feet beam, and 45,000 horsepower. She will therefore be 8 feet longer than the *Great Eastern*, but 15 feet less in breadth. The horse power of the *Great Eastern's* engines, however, was less than 8,000.

While the *Teutonic*, *Majestic*, *New York* and *Paris* have accomplished an average rate of twenty knots across the Atlantic, the *Campania* and *Lucania* are expected to do 23; but at one bound the *Gigantic* is to run at the speed of 27 knots an hour on the ocean, so that the voyage from Queenstown to Sandy Hook will be reduced to about 100 hours, or just over four days.

There are 2,754 languages and dialects now spoken.

At the equator the average annual rainfall is 100 inches.