

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADIAN.

There are 1,000 cases of grippa in Halifax.

Police in a line of four nearly caused the death of six Montreal people last week.

Hans Fisher was crushed to death last week at the Keowatin flour mill.

The refiners have advanced the price of sugar 1/2 to 1 cent a pound.

Mr. Joseph Cavthra, for many years a prominent banker and business man in Toronto died on Monday of a grippa.

Three men were killed and several injured by an explosion at a phosphate mine in East Templeton on Monday.

Hamiltonians consumed 76 gallons of water per head daily last year.

The exports from Nova Scotia last year were the greatest in the history of the province.

A girl named Ward, fifteen years of age, was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun at St. Ignace, Man., on Monday.

The death of William Buttermore of Perth Road, aged 102 years, is reported from Kingston.

Alfred Limm was blown to pieces by the explosion of a dynamite charge on Rideau Canal near Ottawa last week.

Leone Labelle, formerly M.P. for Richelieu, has been arrested at Ottawa on a charge of murdering his wife.

The five-year-old son of Thos. Mitchell, Sk. Thomas, was crushed to death by being run over by a loaded sleigh.

Hamilton foundrymen have asked the moulders in their employ to accept a reduction of 10 per cent. in wages.

Mrs. James Cowan, mother of Mr. Thom. Cowan, of Galt, died on Saturday, aged 82. La grippa was the malady.

At the assizes in Hamilton last week the jury awarded \$1,400 to James Thompson, a lad of 18, for the loss of an arm in the stamping-works of E. T. Wright & Co.

Mr. George Bouillon, who has just died at Father Point, Que., lived 92 years, and never knew pain or a day's sickness until a final illness.

Conductor Jefferson fell under a Grand Trunk train at Cardinal the other day and was so seriously injured that death resulted in a few hours.

A Hamilton dressmaker recovered last week \$400 damages for slander from a woman who had accused her of stealing dress material.

The prospects for the dry goods trade this year are reported to be unusually bright.

During 1891 real estate transfers in Montreal and suburbs amounted to \$12,768,713.

Capt. Archibald Robertson of Hamilton fell into the hold of the propeller St. Magnus and received fatal injuries.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has resolved to reduce the price of its lands in the North-West to induce purchase by settlers.

Henry Carver, a brakeman employed on the Michigan Central railroad, was struck by an engine at Woodlee, Ont., on Friday night, and was instantly killed.

Mr. R. Hall, ex-M.P.P., has been appointed judge of the Queen's Bench Court at Montreal, vice Judge Church, who has retired.

At Monday night's meeting of Hamilton City council a medal of the Royal Humane Society was presented to Capt. J. F. Monck for rescuing five young men from drowning last summer.

Fifty vessels were employed in fishing for cod in Canoe harbor, N. S., last week, using frozen squid for bait. The take was immense and netted the fishermen \$7 to \$12 per man for the day.

A report is current that Mr. Wiman will shortly resign the presidency of the Great North-Western Telegraph Company, and that he will be succeeded by Sir Joseph Hickson.

The next annual gathering of the Provincial Poultry Association will be held at Hamilton. At the meeting last week Mr. John Eastwood, of Hamilton, was elected president of the association for 1892.

Great activity is noticed among the sealers, and 50 vessels will leave Victoria, B. C., without speaking of other places. It is feared that trouble will take place next season in Behring Sea.

The permits issued by Commissioner Coatsworth in Toronto during 1891, were for buildings aggregating in value \$4,388,900. This includes Victoria University \$200,000 and Toronto University \$200,000.

An address delivered at Kingston on Monday night, Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University, spoke strongly in favour of freedom of thought, saying that the true Christian was he who believed firmly and thought freely.

A farmer named Wm. Deig, living in the Gore of Downie, near Stratford, fell from the loft of his barn on Friday, a distance of twenty feet, and died a few hours afterwards from injuries received.

Mr. Haultain, chief of the Executive Committee of the North-West Assembly, says members may address the House in French, French or Greek, but the proceedings will be published only in the English language.

In the appeal to the Court of Appeal of the Attorney-General of Canada v. Attorney-General of Ontario in the matter of the right of the Lieutenant-Governor to exercise the prerogative of pardoning criminals the contention of Attorney-General Mowat was sustained.

It is stated that the French Consul-General at Quebec has instructed the French consuls throughout the Dominion to warn all Frenchmen to hold themselves in readiness to join their respective corps in the French army. This is supposed to be a consequence of the Tangiers difficulty.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Right Reverend Dr. Segge, Bishop of Lichfield, is dead.

Sir Glyn Petrie, British Minister to Portugal, has resigned owing to ill health.

The Patrian, which reached Halifax on Saturday, made the trip from Liverpool in exactly seven days, beating the record.

Mr. Varley, a social patriot has written a letter to Lord Salisbury accusing the Government of permitting a horrible traffic in Chinese coolies to be carried on in Singapore.

Lord Randolph Churchill, who for some months past has been travelling in Southern Africa, arrived last week at Southampton in capital health.

A dynamite factory was discovered by the police at Walsall, near Birmingham, England last week. Four anarchists were arrested.

Mr. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury; Mr. Jackson, Chief Secretary for Ireland; and Lord Ashbourne are going to Dublin to discuss the proposed Local Government bill.

The hitch in the Behring sea proceedings appears to have risen out of a difficulty in naming arbitrators who will prove satisfactory to both England and the United States.

There is no abatement in the influenza epidemic in London. Doctors are in incessant demand and trained nurses can command their own figures.

The British Board of Trade returns for December show that the imports increased £3,830,000 and the exports decreased £1,540,000, as compared with the corresponding month in 1890.

A deputation from Belfast recently waited upon Sir Charles Tupper in London, to urge the advantages of Avonmouth, in the Bristol channel, either as the destination or point of call for the proposed Canadian mail and passenger service.

Lawrence the eldest son of Henry Irving the famous actor, accidentally or by intent shot himself with a revolver the other day. The wound though serious is not expected to prove fatal.

At Tyrone, Ireland, on Sunday so severe was the snowstorm that a funeral procession became lost and the hearse had ultimately to be abandoned in a drift.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Grace Field-Lindley, eldest daughter of Mr. Cyrus W. Field, died in New York on Monday.

Rear Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers died at Washington the other day. He was born in 1819.

A new Carnegie, the Scotch millionaire, will add \$1,000,000 to his gift of a free library to Pittsburgh, Pa.

J. R. Henry, a lumberman of Zealand, New Hampshire, has been fined \$1,000 for importing Canadian workmen.

The net gold in the United States treasury, coin and bullion, is \$125,812,329, a decrease of \$20,036,830 since January 10, 1891.

The Customs Inspector at Buffalo has seized a large quantity of butter and eggs belonging to a Canadian huckster for fraudulent entry.

Rev. Henry Gabriels, president of St. Joseph seminary at Troy, has been appointed Bishop of Ogdensburg, N. Y.

Ex-Chief of Police William D. Snyder, of Bethlehem, Pa., bled to death the other day. He ruptured a blood vessel while lifting a whole beef on a wagon. He was a powerful man, and shouldered 600 pounds easily.

The total number of immigrants landed in New York during 1891 was 445,290. They came on 94 vessels, which also carried 105,023 cabin passengers.

A mine explosion on Thursday near McAllister, L. T., caused the death of 200 men as nearly as can be estimated at present.

George Reamy, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who took part in the Battle of Baldwin against the British in 1812, died on Friday aged 104 years.

The Law and Order Society of Pittsburgh, Pa., has entered suits against 35 employees of the Sunday papers, charging them with engaging in worldly employment on Sunday.

Anna M. Danigan, aged 70, fell dead on the street in New York last night, and before her body could be removed, three rings and a bracelet were torn from her fingers and wrist. The jewels were worth \$1,500.

Chairman Springer, of the U. S. Ways and Means Committee, has drafted a bill to admit all wools free of duty and to repeal the duties per pound and per square yard upon woolen goods.

The President of the United States has notified various countries which have neglected to make reciprocity arrangements that certain duties will be raised on March 15.

Rosa Kohner, 19 years old, a native of Bohemia, committed suicide in New York on Monday by jumping from the roof of a five storey tenement house. Inability to procure work was the cause.

At Newark, N. S., yesterday C. S. Quackenbush shot his wife Annie, mortally wounding her. He then placed the muzzle of the revolver in his mouth and shot himself through the head, expiring instantly.

Quackenbush was 46 years old, and a wealthy retired insurance broker. He claimed that his wife was extravagant, and she said that he was insanely jealous.

Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, of Brooklyn, delivered a notable lecture in Boston the other day on religious evolution. He frankly avowed his belief in the evolution of the scientist, and held that there was also a religious evolution, and that spiritual thoughts were constantly developing from simple to complex, and from lower to high forms, and this being so it must not surprise anyone to find errors in the Bible, which is the work of God expressed in human lives.

IN GENERAL.

The ravages of influenza are increasing throughout Europe. Hundreds are dying. Germany and England are in accord on the Egyptian question.

The czar peremptorily denies that there is a famine in Russia.

The accession is formally announced of Prince Abbas, oldest son of the late Khedive, to the throne of Egypt.

Paris papers expect Great Britain of being desirous of annexing a portion of the Sultan of Morocco's domains.

Mennonites are leaving Russia in large numbers owing to the famine, and will settle in America.

It is stated that the population of Rome increased 20,000 during 1891. The city contains about 435,000 people.

Owing to the drought in the Broken Hill district of New South Wales the Government has ordered rain-making experiments. The discovery has been made of a revolutionary movement having for its object the overthrow of President Hippolyte, of Haiti.

Sir Francis Clare Ford has been appointed British Minister to Turkey, vice Sir William White, deceased.

MR. BOWSER GETS THE GRIP.

It Doubles Him Up in Spite of His Enormous Will Power.

Four or five weeks ago, when Mr. Bowser came home one evening and found Mrs. Bowser in bed, and was informed that it was a case of grip, he blurted out:

"Grip! And you have gone to bed and had the doctor for a case of grip? Humph!"

"But I am awfully sick," she replied.

"Rats, Mrs. Bowser! You just imagine it! This simply goes to prove what I have often asserted—that no person of any strength of character has ever had the grip. It's a namby pamby thing, which even a child three years old ought to be ashamed of."

"You may have it before you get through."

"If I do—if I am silly enough to lay down with any such thing as that—I hope somebody will pound me to death with a fence rail! I have the grip! I call a doctor for such a nonsensical thing as that? Not if my name is Bowser!"

Mrs. Bowser was in bed three or four days, and Mr. Bowser lost no opportunity to talk about her foolishness in giving up to such a trifling ailment. He likewise remarked to the doctor that he thought it very foolish in the medical fraternity to encourage the

"You'll probably have it, and when it comes you'll change your opinion," curtly replied the doctor.

"I will, eh! There isn't enough grip in North America to pull down one of my ears! I'd really like to be attacked just by me!"

It was Mr. Bowser—not the Mr. Bowser who had gone away in the morning stepping high and carrying his chin in air, but the Mr. Bowser who had come home shaking and shivering and all humped over until he didn't appear to be four feet high. It was a case of the grip.

As he sat in his office gaily whistling "Old Black Joe" a sudden shiver shivered up his back. He looked around to see who had fung it, but it was followed by two more. He jumped up with a feeling that all the ice thus far out on the Hudson had been loaded on his back. A whole drove of shivers and chills kept walking from his heels to his neck and back again, and there was a roaring in his head as if he stood on the brink of Niagara. A boy who came in with a telegram, looked Mr. Bowser over and said:

"Old man, you've got it, and got it bad! If you've any home remedies, get them better ship. If I never see you again then fare well!"

Mr. Bowser didn't stop to exercise any will power to throw it off. He got into his overcoat and made for home. The street-car conductor tried to console him by saying that he was probably the best of fellows, and a woman on the car seemed to be very curious how it took hold of a man of your strength of character," she continued as she got off.

"Heavens, Mr. Bowser! but what does this mean?" demanded Mr. Bowser, who staggered into the hall.

"I'm a dead man," he gasped as she pulled off his overcoat and helped him on the lounge in the back parlor.

"Have you got a chill?"

"Y—yes! Got forty bed quilts to cover me up!"

"And does your back ache?"

"Dear Lord, yes! But I don't believe I can live half an hour longer. It's congestive chills, I suppose."

"It's simply the grip, Mr. Bowser. That's exactly the way everybody is taken. Hadn't you better exercise a little will power?"

Mr. Bowser looked at her reproachfully and uttered a shriek.

"Curious how it took hold of a man of your strength of character," she continued as she got off.

Mr. Bowser's chin began to quiver in a suspicious manner and she said no more on the subject. He had been put to bed and was groaning and shivering, when the doctor came in.

"Well, your ear has been pulled down, I see," remarked the doctor as he rubbed his hands together in a cheerful way.

"Have you tried to throw it off by strength of will?"

"I suspect its pneumonia," replied Mr. Bowser.

"Well, I don't. It's grip—just grip. And I'm sick enough to die!"

"Pshaw, man! you have got a mild attack—about as the babies have it. If you had it you'd be a wife if I should feel very anxious, but keep quiet and take this medicine every two hours."

"How many weeks will I be in the house?"

"Weeks? Why, you can go out to-morrow if you feel like it. Better get up after supper and walk around. It's a wonder to me that such a slight attack brought you home."

But Mr. Bowser's back-ache grew worse, and when the chill finally went off he was out of his head most of the time with the fever. During Mrs. Bowser's sickest night he had gone to bed to sleep and snore and rest himself, but he was so hot and so hot that he was unable to sleep. He wanted icky water, lemonade, ice-water, ginger ale, pickles, tea, and a dozen other things, and he seemed to take solid comfort in keeping up a groaning so doleful that it finally stopped the clock.

The doctor returned in the morning, and found Mr. Bowser's pulse jumping, his tongue covered with fur and his throat almost raw, but he expressed his great surprise that he had not gone to the office. He encouraged him to get up and go down cellar and upstairs, but Mr. Bowser stuck right to the bed.

"Doctor, I don't think you realize how serious this case is," he groaned.

"I am sure I do. It's a very mild case of that namby pamby epidemic called the grip. I have five children in this neighborhood who have it worse than you, but all are up and playing with their dolls. Very serious that a man of your stamina should give up. Keep on with the medicine, however, and I'll send a gargoyle."

For four days Mr. Bowser gargled and dosed and dozed and groaned. Mrs. Bowser had to attend him as if he were a baby. He had very little to say during this interval. He seemed to flatten all out and lose his conceit. Once he even went so far as to observe that if his life was spared he would be a humble man in future. On the fifth day, however, after getting out to the gate and back, his meekness seemed to be disappearing, and on the sixth, as he started for the office, he said:

"I propose to visit two or three different doctors to-day and find out what caused my sickness."

would have turned up their toes, and plenty of others would have been in bed for months. Grip! Humph! Mrs. Bowser, you don't know me yet. When I knock under to grip I'll have the decency to go and drown myself! Grip and brain fever are two widely different things, and I want you and that fool of a doctor to know it, too!"

M. QUAD.

How to Use Wealth.

Edward Bellamy has been writing about the new Astor baby and its relations to political economy. He takes the sum which this unconscious capitalist is said to be heir to, computes its interest in twenty-one years, and holds that up as an appalling illustration of the tendency of the times. Another writer says that to pay the interest on this sum "will require the labor of a greater number of men than composed the armies with which Julius Cæsar would have done his part in the present day. It is easy to go astray in estimating what the public suffers by the increasing size of such a fortune. This army, which is said to be greater than Julius Cæsar's, does not pay interest in the Astor for nothing. It has the use of their capital, and presumably uses it advantageously, or it would go elsewhere. The proposed limitation would be impracticable, but even if it were possible to compel a man to quit accumulating wealth at the million mark, it would be a disadvantageous part instead of a benefit to the public. It would mean that he would cease to become a producer, and become an idler, and that his factory, or his fortune in whatever form it was, would cease to be active and become idle. No possible benefit could come to any one by the proposed limitation. Several minutes ago the idea that getting the wealth is merely the getting of money out of one set of pockets into another, or from one side of a gambling-table over to the other. Its advocates assume that there is a certain amount of money in the world, and that when one man gets a part of it there is so much less for the rest. This in a narrow sense may be true of money, but it is not true of wealth. All legitimate business carried on upon the theory that a fair exchange of services or products may be profitable to both parties. The getting of money without giving an equivalent is recognized as swindling, and courts deal with such cases with great liberality to the swindled. If, then, illegitimate money-getting is expected, and lawful accumulation comes only by giving acceptable and reasonable service or equivalent, who is to be benefited by any limitation of the amount which any man may accumulate? There is no limit to the uses for capital and labor. The resources of the world for the sustenance and elevation of man have not been tapped as yet, and in their development there is enough to do for all the hands and all the wealth which it contains. The Vanderbilts are a very rich family; their wealth, instead of being in idle money heaped in vaults as some theorists would seem to wish, is in railroads which serve the public. By this service their wealth constantly increases, to be expended in the most beneficial way, and is benefited, not injured.

Wealth is an accumulation of days' works. Astor, with his millions, is like a giant with a million times the capacity of an ordinary man. Instead of forbidding him to use this capacity, in the work and business of the world, it would be more sensible and more beneficial to mankind to require him—if that were necessary, to put it into use. Self-interest, however, impels him to this; and thus we see again that the laws which really govern the world and control its progress are above human enactments. Legislative acts are necessary to preserve the rights of individuals and to protect the weak against the strong; but the progress of the race is not subject to motions to adjourn. Undoubtedly many of the fortunes of this day are piled up by the strong at the expense of the weak, and illustrating the need for legislative remedies. The world is full of injury and thousands of fortunes are painted by the methods which are used. But nothing is to be gained by proceeding from false premises or by a blind attack upon results. Every effort should be made to realize the ideal of a world in which the rights of every man be equal to those of his neighbor, and in which the progress of the race may be legitimately acquired by men of exceptional courage, ability, and persistence. But when legitimately acquired they are secured by giving great services or benefits to the public, and the public is not interested in preventing their growth. Marshall Field is one of the commanding merchants of the world, and many times a millionaire but the West, which has been his patron, is not poorer than it would have been if he had retired to idleness when he reached the first million. The Astor fortune is said by some to be proof of a faulty system of land laws. That is a proper subject for enlightened discussion. When a majority of this people are convinced of a fault our land system will be changed. The methods of accumulation are a matter of review, but there is nothing in the fact of accumulation to be assailed. The armies of Julius Cæsar and Mr. Bellamy's compound-interest forecast have nothing to do with the case. It is claimed that it would be cheaper for the public to have the government, instead of the Vanderbilts, own the railroads. The loss is change which can be brought about by simply convincing the majority of the people that it would be good policy to buy the Vanderbilt roads or build others. The wealth of the Vanderbilts and what it will amount to twenty-one years from now, by any legitimate use, need concern no one. We are not interested in how much a man will make before he dies, but in what he is giving for what he is getting. If we are making as much through him as he is making through us we can stand it as long as he can.

These That Prevail in Caucasus, Peru and Other Places.

In the Caucasus provinces of Georgia where a drought has lasted long, marriageable girls are yoked in couples with a yoke on their shoulders, a priest holds the reins, and thus harnessed they wade through rivers, puddles and marshes, praying, screaming, weeping and laughing.

The district of Transylvania, when the ground is parched with drought, some girls strip themselves naked, and, led by an older woman, who is also naked, they steal a harrow and carry it across the field to a brook, where they set it afloat. Next they sit on the harrow and keep a tiny flame burning on each corner of it for an hour. Then they leave the harrow in the water and go home.

A similar rain charm is resorted to in India. Naked women drag a plow across the field by night. It is not said that they plunge the plow into a stream or sprinkle it with the water. But the charm could hardly be complete without it. Sometimes the charm works through an animal.

To procure rain the Peruvians used to set a black sheep in a field, pour oil over it and give it nothing to eat till rain fell.

A GRATEFUL GOOSE.

Rescued from Death She in Turn Saves Her Rescuer.

In 1838 the rebellion broke out in Canada, and two battalions of the Guards were sent from England to assist in quelling it. Near one of these guards was a farmhouse which suffered much from the ravages of a fox. His first idea was to have a shot at the fox, but this would have alarmed the guard and brought punishment on him for giving a false alarm. He was compelled, therefore, to remain a silent spectator to the scene, while every step brought Reynard nearer to his prey. In its despair the poor bird ran to the head of the sentry and made a grab at the goose, but too late, for ere he could get a feather between his teeth the bayonet of the sentinel had passed through his body.

The goose could never be prevailed upon to leave the post, but walked up and down with each sentry that was placed there until the battalion left Canada, when the goose was brought away with it as a regimental pet to England. The most remarkable thing in connection with the story is that the goose in turn actually saved its preserver's life.

It so happened that he was on that particular post again about two months after ward when an attempt was made to surprise and kill the unwary sentinel. It was Winter time, and although it was a moonlight night, the moon was hid ever and anon by a sharp observer might have noticed several men who unobserved by the drowsy sentinel, were endeavoring to approach the post where he stood. Suddenly he thought he heard a strange rustling sound, and flinging his musket to his shoulder, he shouted—"Who goes there?" Not a sound save the echo of his own voice in the distance. Several minutes elapsed, during which the soldier marched up and down his beat, followed by the goose until, deeming his alarm unwarranted, he stood at ease. This was the enemy's opportunity, and they were not long in trying to repeat their tactics, and enabled the sentry to keep them at bay until the guard, whom the firing of the musket had alarmed, came upon the scene and made them fly for their lives. When this incident became known poor old Jacob was the hero of the garrison and the officers subscribed for and purchased him a golden collar, which the bird afterwards wore until the day of his death.

Waiting and Hustling.

No one can deny the soundness of the familiar maxim, "All things come to those who wait." The patient persistence that bides its time, ever alert to improve the opportunity occasion when it presents itself, is usually rewarded to the victor. The time goes round and round, and the wheel of fortune is sure to bring luck to every number soon or early. But it would be equally true and quite as accordant with facts to change that proverb into, "All things come to those who hustle." The waiting which is so common in the present age, except by the merest accident, no one deserves to "get there" who is not willing to exert himself. The mere bustling about like the traditional headless hen does not good. It wastes energy to no purpose; but the hustler who hustles himself will get on while the mopey idler who waits in the economy of nature the most of us are obliged to be up and active to keep soul and body together. "Not to hustle is to die. Herein the average man resembles the cattle in the wintry plains. With no haymows, corn bins, or stacks even in his back, in the beginning of a constitutional system of government. This year they have fortified their demand for representative institutions with declarations to the effect that the destitution of the masses of the people in certain provinces is owing to the want of food, which has been the result of a constitutional system of government. This year they have fortified their demand for representative institutions with declarations to the effect that the destitution of the masses of the people in certain provinces is owing to the want of food, which has been the result of a constitutional system of government. 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