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The Rich Man Also Died. Phillip Danforth Armour who died in Chicago on January 6th, was a good type of that pushing, ambitious, farseeing and indomitable American man of business who starts out with nothing and ends by becoming a multi-millionaire. He was born on a farm at Stockbridge, Madison County, N. Y., May 16, 1832, received a common school education and was indentured to a farmer with whom he remained until he was twenty; and then, grown to be stout and broad-shouldered, obtained a release from his apprenticeship, and with other adventurous spirits started on the long hard journey to California, the land of gold. In four or five years he returned eastward, having accumulated some money, and established himself in Milwaukee as a grain merchant. After several years successful work along that line, he entered into partnership with a Mr. John Plankinton in the pork-packing business. At the close of the war came an opportunity for a speculation in pork, which Mr. Armour was shrewd and far seeing enough to take advantage of, and the foundation of his great fortune was laid. He enlarged the scope of his business by establishing packing houses in Chicago and Kansas City, and then removed to Chicago. He afterward had agencies in all the larger cities of the South and at the principal markets of Europe. His employees numbered more than twenty thousand, and the product he manufactured was valued at \$110,000,000 annually. He was the most indefatigable of workers, and no clerk in his employ numbered the hours of labor that he did. From 7 a. m. until 6 p. m. he was engaged at his office, and during that time nothing but business employed his thoughts. When at home his business cares did not pursue him, and he enjoyed the comforts and repose of a truly domestic life. The House of Armour and Company also speculated largely in grain and in late years had invested heavily in railroad stocks. Among the men who have accumulated great fortunes in America there are probably none whose methods would better bear investigation than those of Phillip D. Armour. That is not to say, however, that his methods could be easily har onized with the Golden Rule and the Sermon on the Mount. Whatever may be said about Mr. Armour as a getter, he has been a generous giver. To the Armour Mission and the Armour Institute of Technology he had given more than \$3,000,000. A New York paper says of him. "He made millions because he understood how business must be done. Then when he had the money he considered himself as a trustee in the interests of the people, and he used what he had for the benefit of the public at large."

The Rich Men's Gifts. The increase of wealth in the United States in recent years has been enormous. Much of this increase has found its way into the hands of a comparatively few men and great fortunes have been rapidly accumulated. The possession of great wealth has enabled men individually or by combination to build up great monopolies in trade, strangling free competition, controlling transportation, influencing governments and imposing their own terms upon the consumers of the necessities of life in which they deal. This cannot be regarded as a wholesome condition of things. It is likely some time to meet a day of judgment and of righteous retribution, for commercial tyrannies are no more likely to be endured by the world indefinitely than political tyrannies. Fortunately it is almost impossible for the millionaires to lock up their accumulations in such a way that the people at large shall not obtain more or less benefit from the growing wealth of the country. It is also to be gratefully recognized that there is a growing disposition on the part of rich men to devote their surplus millions

to the public good. According to what appears to be a trustworthy statement, the donations and bequests of rich men to religious and philanthropic objects during the years 1899 and 1900 in the United States aggregate a sum exceeding \$140,000,000. This statement takes no account of any contributions of less than one thousand dollars. The total sum of last year's benefactions is indeed some seventeen millions less than those of the preceding year, but it amounts to more than \$62,400,000. In the past year there were given to educational institutions \$34,932,644; to charities, \$13,621,722; to churches, \$8,800,605; to museums and art galleries, \$2,145,333; and to libraries, \$2,961,000. Among the largest contributions were those of Samuel Cupples and R. A. Brookings, St. Louis, whose gifts to Washington University amounted to \$5,000,000; Andrew Carnegie gave to Pittsburg for institute and library, \$3,000,000, with gifts to other libraries amounting to \$625,000; Robert H. Brigham of Boston, willed to charities \$2,890,000; John G. Clark of Worcester, Mass., willed to Clark University \$2,350,000; John D. Rockefeller's gifts to Chicago University in the year amounted to \$2,050,000. Daniel S. Ford of Boston, left bequests to churches of \$1,150,000; John U. Brown of Newport gave to libraries \$900,000; Lyman C. Smith, of Syracuse, gave to Syracuse University \$750,000; and besides these there are several contributions of half a million each. The following list shows the sums received by the principal educational institutions of the country: American University, \$137,000; Amherst College, \$10,000; Berea College, \$110,000; Brown University, \$1,000,000; Barnard College, \$15,000; Bowdoin College, \$200,000; Beloit College, \$230,000; Cooper Union, \$800,000; Columbia College, \$492,000; University of Chicago, \$2,675,400; Cornell College, \$110,000; University of California, \$135,000; Colorado College, \$50,000; Clark University, \$2,350,000; Drake University, \$532,500; Dartmouth College, \$5,000; Harvard College, \$710,500; Hampton Institute, \$101,000; Illinois College, \$60,000; Lake Forest University, \$79,000; University of Michigan, \$27,500; New York University, \$125,000; Northwestern University, \$116,000; Oberlin College, \$360,000; University of Pennsylvania, \$74,000; Princeton College, \$112,000; Syracuse University, \$796,000; Smith College, \$32,000; Tufts College, \$105,000; Vanderbilt University, \$250,000; Vassar College, \$100,000; University of Wisconsin, \$7,000; Williams College, \$40,500; Wellesley College, \$310,000; Washington University, \$5,000,000; Yale College, \$1,341,912; Carnegie Institute, \$3,600,000.

Developing the Country. The opening years of the new century are likely to see a large amount of capital invested in developing the resources of Canada and promoting its industries and commerce. Mention has already been made in these columns of the Central Algoma Railway Company and the extensive work being carried on in connection with it in the Michipicoten country and other sections of northern Ontario. The American Syndicate, of which Mr. Clergue is the managing head, has not only this but other great enterprises in hand. It is said that it has already put \$8,000,000 into these enterprises and that other millions, besides whatever Government subsidies may be secured, will be required in order to their full realization. Some \$40,000,000, according to the Montreal Witness, are almost immediately about to be embarked in manufactures and mining throughout the country, eighteen millions of which are to be used by five concerns. "These are the Canadian Furniture Manufacturers, with a capital of \$3,000,000; the Pacific Coal Company, with a capital of \$4,000,000; the Cramp-Ontario Steel Company, with a capital of \$5,000,000; the Blanche River

Pulp & Paper Company, with a capital of \$1,000,000, and the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, which is increasing its capital by \$5,000,000. Increased railway building and combinations also promise to add to the industrial interest of the year. The Canadian Northern Railway is seeking powers to construct several branch lines and also to amalgamate with the Ontario & Rainy River Railway Company, and the Manitoba & South-eastern Railway Company. The amalgamation will, it is hoped and expected, result in severe competition with the Canadian Pacific for the grain-carrying and other traffic of Manitoba and the North-West. A line of freight steamers will ply between Port Arthur and Parry Sound, connecting the two railways, and as the distance will be shorter and the water carriage cheaper than the all-railway routes, or even the rail and water route of the C. P. R., considerable saving will be effected, some of which ought to go into the pockets of the farmers. Application will also be made to parliament for powers to construct the Toronto & Georgian Bay Railway; a railway in the Yukon, from Pyramid Harbor to Fort Selkirk, and a railway from Fort Steele to Elcho, on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, and thence to the boundary line." It is probable however that some of these enterprises will represent a reinvestment of capital in new forms rather than new investments.

Coming Home. The home-coming of some eight hundred Canadian soldiers from South Africa by the troop-ship 'Roslyn Castle' which reached Halifax on the evening of Tuesday, the eighth inst., is an event of the week, in which the whole country has been deeply interested. The soldiers were given a hearty welcome on their arrival in Halifax, and the welcome has been enthusiastically repeated in all the cities and towns where larger or smaller contingents of the force have their homes. The men thus returning belong to the Canadian Royal Dragoons, the Canadian Mounted Rifles and the Canadian Artillery. The officer in command was Lieut. Col. Drury of the Artillery. In performance of the arduous and perilous duties to which they were called in South Africa our Canadian volunteers have made a record for themselves of which both they and their country may well be proud. The experience through which they have been called to pass has been probably a much severer one than was anticipated either by themselves or by those who so enthusiastically bade them god-speed on their going. But in long and wearying marches and in the hour of battle, they have exhibited a sturdiness and power of endurance, a resourcefulness and courage, which have won for them the admiration of the Empire and the world. The report of the work of the Canadian Mounted Rifles shows that they marched 1,700 miles and took part in twenty-eight engagements, several of which continued for two to three days. With the returning soldiers came eight young women who, as nurses in the hospital, had served no less heroically than had their brothers in the sterner work of the battlefield. The names of these young ladies are: Miss Georgina Pope, P. E. I., senior nurse, Miss Sarah Forbes, Halifax; Miss Minnie Affleck, Lennox Ont.; Miss Elizabeth Russell, Hamilton; Miss Hercum, Montreal, senior nurse; Miss M. Horne, Pictou; Miss Macdonald, Pictou; Miss M. P. Richardson, Regina. The home-coming from war, however spectacular and enthusiastic the welcome may be, is never one of unmixed joy. It could not be so in this case. While thousands joined in the shouts of welcome, there were some who mourned in silence for the brave ones fallen in battle, who will return no more. A very pathetic feature connected with the home-coming of the troops was the death of Lieut. Sutton of the Dragoons, which had occurred only two days before the arrival at Halifax. Lieut. Sutton's wife had come down from Quebec to meet her husband, and had gone out with a party in a tug to the ship where it lay at anchor. Instead of the joyous meeting, there was only the heart-breaking news and the lifeless remains of her brave husband. There had been another death on the voyage, that of Trumpeter Inglis who was buried at sea. Both deaths resulted from typhoid fever, and there were some twelve other cases on the ship. With these exceptions, the health of the returning soldiers is said to be excellent.