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ECHOES FROM EGYPT.

The most important news from the banks of the Nile this week is that the town of Berber has been captured by the rebels, who are said to have killed fifteen hundred of the defending soldiers and two thousand of the male population, the women and children being spared. The garrison fought well. Full accounts have not yet been got. The Governor of Dongola telegraphs that a friendly tribe has totally defeated the Mahdi; that rebel leader is said to be retreating, as one powerful tribe has turned against him. Whether this news is true or not, we cannot tell.

A party of engineers in the British Army have been ordered to the Sudan, to make an inspection before laying a railway from Suakin, on the coast, to Berber. British troops are again being hurried off to Egypt. The last communication received from General Gordon was written two months ago, and there is no definite news since. The British Government have advised him to move himself and his faithful Egyptians from their present position, and have given him authority to use as much money as he wants for that purpose.

King John, of Abyssinia, has signed a treaty allowing British troops to pass through his country; another treaty abolishes the slave trade there.

The governments of Europe have been invited by Britain to a conference in London to settle Egyptian matters. Turkey refuses to send a delegate unless the whole Egyptian question is laid before the conference; but the British Government reply that the conference can meet whether Turkey takes part or not. France and Britain have meantime made a preliminary arrangement, agreeing that British troops will stay in Egypt till the end of 1887, and may remain longer if any one great power (besides Britain) thinks it proper. The French war party are making a great outcry against England and against their own government, for this agreement. The French are doing their best just now to make themselves obnoxious all round; they have thoroughly succeeded, so far as Germany, England and Italy are concerned.

THE POOR OF THE GREAT CITY.

The East End of London is full of poor people, the poorest of the poor, although it is by their labor that much of the West End of London gets rich. Women sew, sew, sew, morning, noon and night, for wages that are simply scandalous. Fancy a woman getting three or four cents for making a pair of trousers, finding her own needles and thread! Or three cents for making twelve dozen match boxes, finding her own paste! A lady who came from the West End many years ago, and founded a children's hospital in one of the lowest parts of the East, is now establishing a "model work-shop," where women can make garments in a healthy room and share in the profits of their own work. The scheme is likely to succeed, as the rich people are beginning to see that if hundreds of thousands of people are allowed to starve and left to think about their miserable condition, there may be an

outbreak of dangerous discontent one of these days. There is another interesting scheme on foot. The students of Oxford and Cambridge Universities, belonging to wealthy and aristocratic families, have an idea of starting a colony in East London. They say,—and it is perfectly true,—that one of the things most needed in this world is intercourse between different classes of society, so that the high may know and sympathize with the troubles of the low, and the low may be raised by contact with the high. Twenty years ago, there were many rich men in East London. Now men who make money there (and these are not few) move to some fashionable suburb as soon as they can afford it.

These are two generous attempts to answer one of the most neglected questions of humanity,—how to bring the Brotherhood of Mankind out of the pages of the New Testament and place it as a reality in our every-day nineteenth century life. East London is not utterly abandoned. There are many churches and missions doing all sorts of good work; if it were not for these little lumps of heaven, there is no saying what might have come from that mass of discontented and almost hopeless men, women and children. But it is not enough for the rich and the educated to send in their money to mission funds. Working by proxy is better than not working at all, but it is a poor substitute for personal toil and sympathy on the spot.

FARMERS' REVIEW.

Good growing weather continues throughout nearly the whole of Canada and the Northern States, though in some localities the want of rain is becoming painfully apparent. Both meadows and cereal crops are further advanced than they usually are at this season of the year, and a rainy day would almost ensure an abundant harvest. In some parts of Ontario there have been exceedingly heavy showers of rain which did considerable damage to crops on low lands, but the extent of land affected by these "cloud bursts" has not been large. In California the rains have been excessive of late, and great damage has been done to the crops which are nearly ready for harvesting. Cold spells seem to have been more frequent this year than usual, and night frosts have done considerable damage to early vegetables and fruits, especially on the eastern coast of the Northern States. The good pasturage, almost everywhere, has furnished a larger supply of milk than usual, a large portion having been made into cheese and sold at profitable rates. The low price of butter in Britain has been depressing the butter market here, and prices do not yet seem to have touched bottom, as exporters say they are still too high here to permit of shipping without incurring considerable risk of loss. The supply of fat cattle is pretty large throughout the country and grass-fed stock are likely to be ready for market earlier than usual. Owing to an active demand and high prices prevailing in the United States, the prices in Canada continue very satisfactory on the whole, and the farmers' profits from stock breeding are likely to be larger than usual this year.

BANKERS IN GAOL.

There has been a curious contest about John C. Eno, the New York banker now under arrest at Quebec. The prosecutors wanted his case to be removed to Montreal for examination, for some reason thinking they would have a better chance of success there; but Judge Caron, at Quebec, has ordered the case to go on in that city. The prosecutors also asked that Eno might be kept in gaol, like other prisoners awaiting their trial; but the Court decided that it could only order the High Constable to take charge of him. Accordingly, the fugitive banker is "enjoying himself like a hero," the only drawback to his condition being the company of an officer. The Second National Bank has got a writ of attachment against Eno's property in New York State, for \$3,185,000 which he is accused of embezzling from that institution. The United States Grand Jury have indicted Eno for that offence; an extradition warrant has been granted and sent to Quebec, where the matter will be argued.

Indictments have also been brought in against James D. Fish for the same crime, and against Ferdinand Ward for aiding and abetting in a similar proceeding. Ward's partner, General Grant's son, is the defendant in an action charging him with transferring some property to one man after another man had given him an instalment of \$1000 as payment for it.

While John C. Eno, the educated respectable swindler, who ran away from New York to escape the little charge of stealing over three million dollars entrusted to him, is "enjoying himself like a hero in Quebec,—three comparatively unknown and small thieves, who stole some money from Buffalo and brought it into Canada, have been sentenced at Welland to five years in the penitentiary.

A DEVIL'S PLOT.

It was reported some time ago that a plot had been made to blow up the huge allegorical statue of Germania, erected last September. It has now been discovered that the object of the conspiracy was to assassinate the Emperor William, the Crown Prince, Chancellor Bismarck, and the other great personages who were present at the opening ceremony of the statue. A whole mine of explosive materials has been found just under the path taken by the imperial party. The gunpowder train had been ruined by heavy rain, or there would probably have been terrible slaughter. Other plots against the Emperor's life have been discovered. In May he was to have travelled to Wiesbaden, but did not, because of a scheme laid to murder him. When he went to 'Emas recently, all packages that could possibly contain dynamite were removed from the stations along the line.

A day or two ago it was said that dynamiters had left England for Italy, and were going to destroy St. Peter's Cathedral in Rome. The building was at once protected inside and out, by guards.

No new dynamite plots have been discovered in England this week. There was quite a scare in London on Monday, caused

by an accidental explosion of dynamite in a private house at Greenwich; a man was found with his left hand blown off, and the police thought he was making explosives to destroy public buildings. But when he had recovered enough to send for his friends, he was found to be a well-known scientist, making scientific experiments!

The British and United States governments are still "negotiating" about the dynamiters in America. John O'Leary, a Fenian now living in Paris, has written cursing the deeds of Invincibles and Dynamiters, and warning them that the cause of Ireland will be ruined if their murderous proceedings are not stopped at once. The dynamiters, however, continue their plots, and it is said the next attempt will be with torpedoes, on the bridges and wharves of London.

TROUBLES IN BUSINESS.

It seems that the Union Pacific Railway is in difficulties, and will perhaps have to be put in the hands of a Government receiver.

The Manufacturers' Bank, one of the oldest in Milwaukee, will have to stop payments unless its capital is increased. The People's Savings Bank, New Castle, Pennsylvania, is also likely to suspend, paying its depositors in full. The creditors of the Penn Bank will probably get about 25 cents in the dollar.

There is talk of trouble among London money people; one bank is trying hard to pay off the immediate demands on it, with the intention of quietly suspending and winding up its business as soon as possible.

The State Bank of West Virginia has closed its doors. Its liabilities are \$119,000, being \$4,000 more than its estimated liabilities. Poor people will lose most.

BLAINE, AND ANTI-BLAINE.

The "machine" Republicans having now chosen Mr. Blaine, for better or for worse, as the man they want to see President of the United States; and the independent Republicans having decided to wait and see what the Democrats do; the eyes of the world are turned on the Democrats. The aged Mr. Tilden has at last come out with a letter definitely refusing to be the candidate. That is certainly a blessing, and the Democratic party has a great opportunity of doing good to itself and the country at the same time, by bringing forward an honest man. The signs at present are hopeful. If, as now seems likely, Governor Cleveland of New York is nominated, the independent Republicans will vote for him, and Mr. Blaine is quite likely to be defeated. The names of Thurman and Bayard, both respectable men, are also mentioned as possible Democratic candidates. General Butler is out as the candidate of the Greenback party.

The Spanish government, frightened by the rebellion in Cuba, have decided to introduce reforms in that island. Expenses will be reduced, and a coasting trade will be established for the mutual benefit of both Cuba and Spain.