

# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

## THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

### CANADA.

The Montreal drug clerks are agitating for shorter hours on Sunday.

Halifax citizens have subscribed \$5,000 for the Windsor, N. S., fire sufferers.

The Quebec Legislature is summoned to meet for the despatch of business on the 23rd prox.

Rev. Canon Racicot has authorized the priests of the Archdiocese of Montreal to pray for rain.

The water of the Ottawa river is very low, and there are many cases of typhoid fever at Ottawa.

The amount of property exempt from municipal taxation at Ottawa is estimated at over \$15,000,000.

Jubilee stamps will soon be at a premium as the Postoffice Department supply has been exhausted.

The bye-elections in Temiscouata, Rimouski, and Drummond and Arthabaska are fixed for November 13.

The Canadian Thanksgiving day will coincide with the United States festival and be held on November 25.

It is learned that nearly one half of the Canadian loan of ten million dollars will come from Canadian banks.

The Dominion Government will this winter improve the Rideau canal, with a view of lessening the liability of floods at Ottawa.

Mr. A. Pepler, agent of the Dominion Bank at Guelph, will be transferred to Napanee, Mr. Stanton of Toronto succeeding him.

There is a proposition before the Government from the Rathbun Lumber Company for the manufacture of wood alcohol in Canada.

Mr. W. H. H. Ponton, recently bank teller in the Dominion Bank branch at Napanee, will enter suit against the bank for \$50,000 damages.

Senator Forget, president of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, states that the company's new boats will be constructed in Toronto.

It is reported from Halifax that Sir Hibbert Tupper has decided not to resign his seat in the Commons when he removes to British Columbia.

Mrs. Kitson, wife of the commander of the Royal Military College at Kingston, injured in a runaway accident a month ago, is still dangerously ill.

Mr. Tarte proposes next session to ask Parliament for a large vote for extending the Government telegraph lines in the North-West and British Columbia.

A bulletin will soon be published by the Inland Revenue Department embodying the results of an analysis of drinking waters from various parts of Canada.

The services of Mr. Thomas Giborne, superintendent of Government telegraph lines in the North-West and British Columbia, have been dispensed with on the ground of economy.

The Minister of Agriculture has appointed Mr. J. E. Starr, a Nova Scotia fruit-grower to go to England to investigate and report on the extent of the market offered there for Canadian fruit.

Dairymen throughout Canada have begun to take advantage of the Dairy Act passed at the last session of the Dominion Parliament, which provides for the registration of cheese factories and creameries.

Thomas Lapierre and his wife, of Sherbrooke, Que., found guilty of an attempt to cause the death of the former's little daughter by means of ill-treatment, were sentenced on Saturday to five years each in the penitentiary.

The Russell County fire fund now amounts to nearly \$22,000. It is said that about \$50,000 will be required if the Central Committee is to be enabled to carry out its plan of giving the sufferers money or lumber with which to rebuild.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie, who returned to Montreal recently, expressed himself as greatly impressed with what he saw in the North-West. He says the farmers in Manitoba and the Territories have this season had the greatest good fortune in a magnificent wheat crop.

A cablegram has been received by the Dominion Government, saying that on Lord Lansdowne's instructions a medal will be issued for all who participated in the repulse of the Fenian raid on Canada in '66, and in the North-West expedition of '70.

The liberality of Canada's subscriptions to the India famine fund was officially acknowledged on Friday, when Mr. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance received a letter from the Chief Justice of Bengal, who says that with the exception of the United Kingdom, the largest contribution has come from Canada.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Salisbury emphatically denies that he has any intention of resigning his portfolio.

Sir Edwin Arnold, author of "The Light of Asia," married a Japanese lady in London on Saturday.

Mrs. Lily Langtry benefits to the extent of three hundred pounds yearly by the death of her husband.

In connection with the increase of the strength of the British army, the colonies will be asked to augment their forces.

The Queen has conferred the Right Hon. Sir Nathaniel Laidley, Lord Justice of Appeal since 1881, as Master of the Rolls.

There was a sudden influx into London during the past week, and most of the large residences are now open for the winter season.

Lieut. Winston Churchill, son of Lady Randolph Churchill, is acting as

war correspondent for the London Daily Telegraph in India.

The British engineers claim to have won the fight for an eight-hour day, and therefore decline to allow that point to be arbitrated upon.

Archbishop Machray, of Rupert's Land, who attended the Lambeth Conference, is seriously ill in England, and his recovery is very doubtful.

It is announced that the marriage has been arranged and is shortly to take place between Lord Mount Stephen and Miss Glan, daughter of the late Robert George Tuffnell.

The Pall Mall Gazette laments the competition of the United States, and says that everything points to that country remaining the cheapest steel-producing country in the world.

The statement that Mr. Langtry, the husband of the actress, was penniless at the time of his death is not true, as Mrs. Langtry made him a regular allowance through her solicitor.

The general disposition to increase naval armament can be gauged by the fact that eighty-seven warships are being built in Great Britain alone, of which thirty-four go to foreign Governments.

It is understood that Lord Strathcona and Sir Edwin Davies, of the British India Steam Navigation Company, have joined the Board of Directors of the Peterson Fast Atlantic Company with the Marquis of Lorne as chairman.

It is again asserted that Lord Salisbury will shortly resign, and that the struggle for the Premiership will be between the Duke of Devonshire and Mr. Arthur Balfour, and that the latter will have all Mr. Chamberlain's influence.

### UNITED STATES.

Yellow fever has appeared at Montgomery, Ala.

Women occupied twenty pulpits in Baltimore on Sunday.

New Orleans has had over 100 deaths from yellow fever since the outbreak.

A monument to Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, was unveiled on Sunday in San Francisco.

Ex-Tax Collector Wm. Millard, of Peoria, Ill., has been arrested. His defalcations amount to \$20,000.

Three Cuban patriots have been in St. Louis the last fourteen days procuring and shipping ammunition for their compatriots.

Mr. Justice Winsor, LL.D., librarian of Harvard, and president of the American Library Association, died at Cambridge, Mass., on Friday morning.

The steamship Alameda, due at San Francisco from Australia, has \$2,000,000 worth of English sovereigns on board for London, Paris and American banks.

During a revival meeting in Richmond Va., the Rev. T. H. Leavitt prayed that two women who laughed during the service might die immediately and go to hell.

Zeb Rudolph, the father of Mrs. James A. Garfield, the widow of the late President, died on Wednesday evening at Lawfield, the Garfield home. He was 94 years of age.

The jury in the case of Luetgett, the Chicago sausage manufacturer who was charged with the murder of his wife, has disagreed, standing nine for conviction and three for acquittal.

The one hundred and fifty-first anniversary of Princeton University was celebrated on Friday. Among the speakers were ex-President Grover Cleveland and the Governor-General of Canada.

A short time ago, in a fit of displeasure at his twin sons, George M. Pullman made a will disinheriting them, little thinking at the time that death was so soon to give permanency to the legal document.

According to commercial advices from New York, the business situation is fairly satisfactory, though not as good as was expected in many lines.

Business is irregular, and there is a falling off in demand that has not been made up by speculative activity.

Warm weather has interfered considerably with the movements of seasonable goods. Cotton goods are dull, and rain in Kansas, Oklahoma, and Nebraska has somewhat improved the agricultural prospects. Collections are reported as "weak" in several directions.

There is an advance in hides, window glass, and lard. Prospects are generally encouraging.

### GENERAL.

Yellow fever has broken out in Jamaica with unusual virulence.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, is about to retire from public life owing to illness.

The Abyssinians are devastating Somaliland and committing horrible atrocities upon the prisoners.

The peace commissioners have adopted eight articles of the permanent treaty of peace between Greece and Turkey.

The German Government, it is understood, has decided to re-arm the entire infantry with new six-millimetre rifles.

The Japanese in Seoul, the capital of Korea, are using money quite freely in order to foster an anti-Russian spirit.

China has a gold excitement, too, the precious metal being reported to have been discovered in the Chang Mountains.

One man was killed and a number wounded in a riot on the occasion of the funeral of a leading socialist in Florence on Monday.

The cruiser Kostroma, belonging to the Russian volunteer fleet is aground off the Ebra reef, according to reports from Suakim, Egypt.

The British steamer Clan Gordon has been wrecked off Ulazi, between Natal and Delagoa Bay. The crew and passengers were saved.

Recent despatches report a devastating cyclone in the Philippine Islands which, in addition to the destruction of much property, killed four hundred persons.

The commission appointed to enquire into the disaster of the Hodynsky plain, in Moscow, in May, 1896, report that on that occasion fourteen hundred and twenty-nine lives were lost.

An Italian magazine article, which is supposed to voice the views of leading statesmen, advocates the withdrawal

of Italy from Dreibund, and the forming of an alliance with Great Britain.

It is understood that the Spanish Government will protest against filibustering expeditions from the United States, and will hold that Government responsible for a breach of international law.

The Madrid Impartial, protesting against filibustering parties for Cuba from the United States, says it is impossible for Spain to submit to such humiliation. The Government must act with energy towards Washington.

A patrol of dervish horsemen on Saturday attacked a village near Berber, killing eleven men, capturing many women and children, and carrying off cattle. A detachment of Anglo-Egyptian cavalry overtook and routed the raiders with great loss.

### FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

One Man Killed—Several Men Seriously Injured—A Four Storey Building Wrecked.

A despatch from Detroit says:—The boiler in the Detroit Cabinet Company's factory at Hancock avenue and Riopelle street, in the north-eastern part of the city exploded at 7.30 on Friday morning with fatal and disastrous effects. At least two men were fatally injured, one of whom has since died, and ten men were more or less seriously hurt.

Dead—Lamonte Tunney, foreman in finishing-room; died in Harper hospital.

Dying—Moses Peltier, engineer, skull fractured; unconscious, at Harper hospital.

Seriously injured—William H. Becker, cuts in head, neck, scalded badly; Wilbur Kraus, ribs broken, body bruised, may be injured internally; John Nonninger, cabinet-maker, legs and breast cut, bad scalp wound; Herman Kreinberg, packer, badly bruised all over body, may die, Carl May, cabinet-maker, and Barney Trombley, band sawyer were also hurt.

The cause of the explosion is not yet ascertained. Both the front and rear ends of the four-storey building were blown out entirely, and the brick walls are in ruins. No fire resulted from the explosion. The concussion started the whole north-eastern portion of the city, and many windows were broken. The damaged building is a brick structure 150 feet square, four storeys high. The floors were practically uninjured.

### AN IMPENDING FAMINE.

Divergent Views Regarding Ireland's Condition.

A despatch from Dublin says:—There are two sides to the question of the famine in Ireland. One side is that of the Government which claims the famine is exploited by politicians as an argument against the administration of Ireland. The other side, held by many of the clergy, politicians, and people, is that it is certain there will be great distress through large sections of the country.

A meeting of the Roman Catholic prelates was held at Maynooth last week, and those present adopted resolutions that the archbishops and bishops of Ireland deem it their duty to present to the Government a statement of their conviction, formed on the personal knowledge of seven members of that body, that the failure of the potato and cereal crops in many districts, particularly on the southern and western coasts, must lead to great distress, and unless speedy measures of relief are adopted, to disastrous consequences.

Meetings are being held, the parish priests presiding, urging the Government to start relief works before the people are actually suffering.

The Government officials insist on keeping themselves fully informed regarding the conditions prevailing, and will be able to cope with the distress, but they say they are unable to announce at this time what districts or how many people will be affected.

### AFTER OSMAN DIGNA.

A Column of Troops Starts Under General Hunter—Dervishes' Revenge on the Jaalin Tribe.

A despatch from Cairo says:—A column of troops commanded by Gen. Hunter, it is announced in a despatch from Berber, on the Nile, has started to drive Osman Digna, the great dervish General, from the Athara River; but, the despatch adds, it is feared Osman Digna will not wait for the Anglo-Egyptian troops to attack him.

Details just obtained of the revenge of the dervishes upon the Jaalin tribe, caused by their refusal to join the forces of the Khalifa against the British, show it to have been terrible in the extreme. The left bank of the river between Berber and Metemneh was practically depopulated. The dervishes butchered every male member of the offending tribe, and took the pretty women to their harems, after sending 150 selected virgins to the Khalifa. The dervishes, in addition, threw many women and children into the river.

### NOT EXAGGERATED.

The Food Supply in the Yukon District is Not Half Sufficient.

A despatch from Washington says:—Captain Hooper, commander of the Behring Sea patrol fleet, who has arrived in Washington to attend the seal conference, says that the reports concerning the scarcity of food in the Kondyke region are not, in his judgment, exaggerated. In the neighbourhood of Dawson City there are, he said, about 5,000 miners whose supply of provisions for the coming winter is no greater than would barely suffice for half the number. Great suffering will be the inevitable result of this scarcity of food. Although some of the more vigorous among the miners might attempt to get away on the ice to the Yukon, the chances were, he thought, that a considerable number of them would perish from hunger and exposure.

## HARD FIGHTING IN INDIA.

### IMPORTANT POSITION TAKEN BY THE TRIBESMEN.

A Desperate Battle Ensued—Gallant Charge of Ghoorkas and Gordon Highlanders—They Climb the Steep Mountain Side and Dislodge the Enemy.

A despatch from Simla says:—Official advices from Fort Lockhart say that after the fighting on Monday last between the British troops under General Sir Yeatman Biggs and the insurgent tribesmen from Chagru, on the Samana range, the British force returned to Shinwari, and the tribesmen, greatly reinforced, reoccupied in force the heights west of Chagru.

The third brigade of the British punitive expedition, which advanced to Kharappa, expects to have a lively time in clearing the heights.

According to advices from Fort Lockhart, the tribesmen having occupied Dargal ridge, which commanded Chagru on the Samana range, General Sir Yeatman Biggs sent the second division to dislodge them. The position was a very strong one, on the summit of a precipitous hill, reached only by a single path, along which the attacking force, consisting of the Gorkha Regiment and the Dorsetshire Regiment, was obliged to climb in Indian file, three batteries meanwhile shelling the Sangers. The British suffered a temporary check when they reached the open space, and were exposed to an accurate fire. After a prolonged artillery fire the Gorkhas were reinforced by the Gordon Highlanders. Then followed a magnificent rush across the open space in the teeth of a murderous fusillade. The enemy stood their ground till the British reached the rocks below, down which the tribesmen could not see to fire, and then they fled pell mell. The losses of the Gorkhas and the Gordon Highlanders were severe.

According to later advices, General Biggs' division advanced at daybreak, by way of Chagru-Kotal, with Brigadier-General Kempster's brigade leading. It was nearly ten o'clock when the enemy began a long range fire. The three mountain batteries, massed on Chagru-Kotal, replied, while the Gordon Highlanders pushed through to support the first line, firing volleys at long range.

The tribesmen reserved their fire till the Gorkhas reached the zigzag path under the perpendicular cliff, where Major Jennings Bromley was killed on Monday in the fighting between the Biggs' brigade and the insurgent tribesmen from Chagru, on the Samana range.

Three British companies crossed the zone of fire at a rush, sustaining heavy losses, while the remainder deployed to the left to intercept a flank attack threatened by some seven thousand of the enemy from that direction. The Dorsetshire Regiment attempted to support three companies of Gorkhas, but was kept back by the enemy, who remained cool, and reserved their fire until the British were well exposed.

At 12.30 p.m., matters looked serious as the British gun fire, though aided by a mountain battery from Fort Gulistan, had failed to dislodge the enemy. General Kempster thereupon went forward in person, moving up the Gordon Highlanders and the 3rd Sikh Regiment into the fighting line. A systematic assault was organized, and 2,000 men, with fixed bayonets, stood waiting for the order to advance.

Three minutes before the word of command was given General Kempster re-organized his instructions to the batteries to concentrate their fire. The eighteen pieces of artillery responded, and under cover of this fire, the leading company of the Highlanders, amid perfect silence, rushed into the fire zone. Half the men dropped, but the remainder pushed gallantly on till they reached the cover where the Ghoorkas lay. The rest of the force streamed after them; and the tribesmen, seeing that most of the troops had passed the fire zone, fled up the hill, and collected under cover of the cliffs. The Highlanders and mixed regiments, after pausing a moment to take breath, again advanced to the assault, and twenty minutes later the position was won.

General Sir Yeatman Biggs will continue the advance, so as to hold the frontal hills, and push on to Kharappa, where he will be joined by Sir William Lockhart.

### LONDON ALARMED.

The staunch resistance of the insurgent tribesmen when the British forces stormed and eventually carried the Dargal ridge of the Samana range on Monday afternoon, and the apparently heavy losses of the British, are facts which are viewed with serious misgivings in London. The insurgents were evidently in great force for in addition to being able to make a stubborn stand against the British advance, they had a contingent of 7,000 men to spare for a flanking movement. Not any of the stories of this fierce engagement suggest any demoralization of the enemy, who retired in good order and proceeded to construct fresh defensive works on the adjacent hills, showing that Afridiland will probably have to be conquered yard by yard.

The news of the massing of the Afridis in the Sampagha pass, and the report that they are erecting strong fortifications there, is also most disquieting.

COULD NOT HOLD THE RIDGE.

The newspapers here criticize the plan of campaign, which apparently necessitates capturing the same ground twice as the Dargal ridge was carried on Monday, only to be left for the tribesmen to reoccupy on Tuesday. But it appears that the British force which first captured the ridge was not provided with commissariat supplies, and the difficulties of forwarding them from the base were insurmountable.

Six officers and one hundred men

were killed or wounded in the storming of the Dargal ridge.

The advance of the British force in Monday's battle was rendered extremely difficult by the precipitous nature of the hill, the men, having to scale from rock to rock, there being almost no paths to facilitate their movements. The loss sustained by the natives cannot be estimated, but the slaughter was great. Many of the tribesmen were shot as they were fleeing to the heights above their abandoned position. There was severe hand-to-hand fighting when the attacking forces rushed the position of the tribesmen.

### THE LOSSES.

According to a special despatch from Simla, the casualties during the fighting on Monday, which resulted in the storming of the Dargal ridge by the second division of the British troops, under General Sir Yeatman Biggs, were as follows:—The officers killed were Captain Charles Judge, of the Second Gorkhas; Lieut. Alexander Lamont, of the Gordon Highlanders, and Captain Smith, of the Derbyshire Regiment. The wounded officers are Lieut. Robinson, of the Second Gorkhas, who is dangerously hurt; Major Forbes MacBean, of the Gordon Highlanders, and three others. Of the rank and file, 156 were killed or wounded, the Gordon Highlanders having 26 casualties, the Dorsetshire Regiment 32, and the remainder being equally divided between the Gorkhas and the Derbyshire regiments.

## THE STRIKING ENGINEERS.

### INTERVENTION OF THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE.

An Identical Letter to the Masters and Strikers—An Appeal to the United States for Financial Aid.

A despatch from London says:—The Executive Committee of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers is about to send to the leading newspapers and labour organizations in the United States a statement, giving the details of the strike of engineers now in progress, and declaring that the sum of \$100,000 is required weekly to pay the men on strike and meet other expenses. This amount, the statement says, can only be raised by subscriptions, and the committee appeals to the liberality of the American friends of labour to assist the engineers to defeat the employers' attempt to crush their organization.

A new and most important element has been introduced into the great engineering dispute by the official intervention of the Board of Trade.

The Right Hon. C. T. Ritchie, President of the Board, proposes, in an identical letter addressed to the masters and the men, a conference based upon the following suggestive arrangement:—

First, the federated employers, while disavowing all intention of interfering with the legitimate action of trades unions, will admit no right of interference in the management of their business. The trades unions, on their part, while maintaining the right of combination, will disavow any intention of interfering with the management of the business of the employers.

Second, the demand for a 48-hours week made by the men's joint committee upon the Federated Employers of London, without a previous request for conference with the employers, is withdrawn.

Third, a conference between the representatives of the Federated Employers and Engineering Unions, shall be held forthwith to discuss and settle the hours of labor.

Fourth, the constitution of the conference shall be arranged by its chairman or other selected representatives of both parties.

The Times, in an editorial on the engineering dispute, says:—"It would be a very paying business for German or American artisans to supply funds to prolong a struggle which will drive the engineering business from Great Britain to foreign competitors."

Members of the Employers' Federation in Glasgow, say that there is no prospect that the mediation of the Board of Trade in the engineering dispute on the lines suggested by the identical letter of the board will be accepted.

### WAR IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

Japan and Russia Preparing for a Conflict.

The steamship Empress of Japan brings the following advices from the Orient:—

A correspondent in Corea, writing to a Shanghai paper, takes rather an ominous view of the state of affairs in that country, stating that there is no doubt that Japan and Russia are both preparing for war in the near future. The Japanese are surveying the southern coast of Corea, while the Russians have obtained a small island off Fusan as a naval coaling station. The Japanese also are building barracks in Gensan that will hold 5,000 men.

The Japanese in Seoul are using money quite freely in order to foster an anti-Russian spirit.

The Japanese Government will be forced to go abroad to float a public industrial loan. Out of 67,000,000 yen, only 3,000,000 was subscribed in Japan. It is rumored in Hong Kong that 16,000 rifles have been shipped to the Philippine rebels.

### LOOKING BACKWARD.

You must feel very happy in this lovely cottage you call your own.

How can I when I think of my family that owned an estate of thousands of acres, with a castle and a whole regiment of servants?

Why, when did they lose it? During the eleventh century.