

# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

## THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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

CANADA.

A true bill has been found at Montreal against Napoleon Demers for wife murder.

The meeting to fix western grain standards will be held in Winnipeg on Sept. 24. Mr. Peter Thompson, Superintendent of the Algonquin Park, is dead.

There are about thirty cases of scarlet fever in the city of Winnipeg at present.

There is a movement afoot in Montreal to erect a monument to the memory of Honoré Mercier.

Mr. Alton F. Clerk's seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange was sold for \$3,300 to Mr. A. T. Patterson.

Mr. George E. Tuckett has announced himself as a mayoralty candidate in Hamilton for next year.

Arthur Duhamel, a lad of twelve years, was sentenced the other day in Montreal to five years in the reformatory for till tapping.

Mr. Wm. Ward, who was for fifteen years an inspector on the Toronto police force, has been appointed Chief of Police of Vancouver, B.C.

The Hamilton Board of Education has agreed to the conditions for the removal of the School of Pedagogy from Toronto to Hamilton.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, of Ottawa, predicts that there will be very heavy storms on both the Atlantic and Pacific between the 17 and 21st inst.

John Garvey, an old C.P.R. employe at Rat Portage, was stunned by lightning on Thursday morning. He fell on the track, and was out in two by a freight train.

The laboratory branch of the Inland Revenue Department analyzed over 1,000 samples of food, drugs, etc., during the last year, of which 159 were found adulterated.

It has been definitely decided that the shops of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company, which were burned down, and are to be rebuilt, are again to be located at Sorel.

Major-General Gascogne, the new Commander-in-Chief of the Canadian militia, has taken passage by the Allan line steamship Parisian, which sails for Montreal on September 19.

The deficit in Montreal's municipal treasury will compel the city to impose a special tax rate, or else to cut down expenses to a point which will jeopardize efficient administration.

Suit has been entered by John Pinder & Co., of Montreal, against the Dominion Government for the recovery for fourteen hundred dollars, the amount of alleged overcharges on sugar imported last May.

Pte. Hayhurst, G.M., of the 13th Batt., Hamilton, winner of the Queen's prize, has received from Lord Dufferin a beautifully engraved silver medal, in recognition of his skill as a marksman. A letter of congratulation accompanied the medal.

Mr. James Fletcher, entomologist and botanist of the Experimental farm, who has returned to Ottawa from a trip to Manitoba and the North-West, believes that the Government's estimated wheat yield of twenty-seven and a half bushels to the acre will be exceeded.

The Lord's Day Alliance of Hamilton intend prosecuting the steamboat and railway companies which have been running in or near Hamilton on Sunday, with the object of securing a decision from the courts as to the power of the present law to stop Sunday traffic.

Prof. N. F. Dupuis, of Queen's University, Kingston, has written a letter protesting against street watering as being foolish and dangerous. He says the consequences are the deterioration of the streets and the tendency to unhealthiness, as dust is better than bacteria.

The Jesuit Fathers of Montreal are considering a proposal to establish an observatory in connection with St. Mary's College. They intend to make it second to none on the continent. It is understood that the Federal and Provincial Governments will be asked to make grants for the work.

Wm. Doyle, aged seventeen, an employe of the McCormick biscuit works in London, Ont., was caught in the elevator shaft on Wednesday by the hoist. It was necessary to saw out the framework in order to release him. Two doctors were present during the ordeal, and by the use of drugs alleviated his sufferings. Although his back is broken at the hip bones, the chances are that the boy will live.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dublin's water supply is menaced by a landslide, which threatens to destroy the supply main.

General Gascogne, the new commander of the Canadian forces, sails from England on Sept. 19.

The Indian budget was approved in the Imperial Parliament. A smaller deficit than usual is announced.

The Duke of Devonshire and Lord Wolseley are said to favor the introduction of conscription into the British army.

A fatal case of cholera was reported at Grimsby, England, but Dr. Klein, after examination, declared there was no trace of bacteria.

H. N. Pillsbury of Boston, won first prize in the chess masters' tournament at Hastings, Eng.; M. Tschigorin second and E. Lasker third.

It is stated that the Japanese Government has contracted with a ship-building firm in Glasgow for the construction of five warships, the cost of which will be nearly five million pounds.

The British Committee for the Relief of the Armenians complains that the Turks are putting every possible obstacle in the way of the distribution of much-needed relief.

The Chinese Minister at London has been instructed to procure the recall of M. N. R. O'Connor, British Ambassador to

China, on account of the ill-feeling created by his energetic action at the time of the outrages on the missionaries.

Instruction was given the Parliamentary Committee of the British Trades Union Congress to prepare a bill limiting the hours of labor to eight per day in all trades and occupations in the United Kingdom, with a view of getting it passed through Parliament.

The Trades' Union Congress, in session at Cardiff on Thursday passed a resolution condemning Emperor William's interference with the liberty of the press, and expressing sympathy with the workmen of Germany in their struggle for liberty.

Mr. James Lowther, M. P. for the Isle of Thanet, division of Kent, presided at a meeting in London on Thursday, at which it was resolved to address a manifesto to the English people in favour of the adoption of a protective policy, with preferential treatment of the British colonies.

The London Times recently published a letter from Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who urges that paper to exert its influence to bring about a pacific solution of the Irish question, which, he says, is unfortunately an American question also, casting its baneful influence over American politics.

The British Government, upon the retirement of the Duke of Cambridge from the post of Commander-in-Chief, will establish a council for naval defence, to act in conjunction with the Army Board, consisting of the new Commander-in-Chief and the four other heads of the military department.

UNITED STATES.

The Aurania, said to be the largest lake steam vessel afloat, was launched at Chicago.

After a very thorough test the experts declare that the United States battleship Iowa will keep out the projectiles of the best 12-inch gun afloat.

H. H. Holmes, the alleged murderer of Pitezel and his three children, of Minnie Williams, and many others, since he has been in prison in Philadelphia, has written a book, by the sale of which he hopes to realize enough money to pay counsel for his defence.

All the girl students of Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio, struck against obeying the order which required them to visit the gymnasium, their objection being exercising before a male instructor. The faculty yielded and appointed a female instructor.

Since the recent speed performances on the English West Coast and East Coast railway, between London and Aberdeen, which showed the remarkable feat of covering 540 miles in 538 minutes, the officials of the New York Central have been studying the figures, and it is reported that a movement is on foot to show that American locomotives can make better time than the English flyers.

George Fraker, of Topeka, Kansas, the man who was supposed to have been drowned in the Missouri river two years ago, was captured in the woods near Tower, Minn., on Sunday. Fraker's life was insured for \$58,000, and the heirs brought suit to recover. The case went to the Supreme Court, and was one of the most famous insurance cases of the country. The insurance companies were defeated in the final decision, it being recorded last month. A reward of \$20,000 had been offered for his capture.

Commercial advices from the United States report trade as being well maintained, despite the slackening off in general demand which the holidays and the summer always entail. There is at present an increase over the general business of this time last summer. The noticeable feature lately has been the general check to what appeared like a remarkably rapid advance in prices. Of course the most satisfactory point in the situation is the certainty that crops are large and well secured, the possibilities of damage from frost being now reduced to a minimum. Cotton is short in yield and comparatively firm in price.

GENERAL.

Cholera has made its appearance for the first time in the Sandwich Islands.

Great damage has been done by a hurricane and flood in the vicinity of Lisbon.

Sven Lovan, the distinguished Swedish naturalist, is dead, at the age of eighty-six years.

A man was arrested in the attempt to explode a bomb in Rothschild's Bank at Paris.

Cholera is reported on board the British, French, Russian and Italian naval vessels at Japan.

Spain will make a naval demonstration at Tangier to enforce the terms of the treaty with Morocco.

Eighty-six thousand men and 15,000 horses will take part in the German army's autumn manoeuvres.

The Grand Vizier of Turkey has tendered his resignation on account of the critical condition of political affairs.

The amount of gold exported from Cape Colony during August was £830,623, and on Thursday £96,000 in gold was shipped to London.

It is announced that the French Chambers, upon reassembling, will be asked for an additional credit of fifty million francs on account of the Madagascar expedition.

Archduke Ladassas died on Thursday from the injuries he received by the accidental discharge of his gun while he was hunting in the forest of Agra, Hungary, on Monday.

The man who attempted to explode a bomb in the vestibule of the Rothschild's banking-house in Paris on Thursday still refuses to reveal his identity. He admits that he is a deserter from the army.

The Turkish Grand Vizier has dismissed a number of officials at Moosh who have been found guilty of extorting taxes and of treating the Armenians with ruthless severity.

When the steamer Empress of China, which arrived at Victoria, B. C., on Tuesday, left Peking on August 23, cholera was increasing, the death rate exceeding fifteen hundred daily. The disease is also ravaging Japan.

Herr Pfund, editor of the Berlin Vorwarts, has been arrested, and two editions of his paper have been confiscated by the Government, upon the ground that the paper contained articles insulting to Emperor William.

The Soliel of Paris describes the hospitals in Madagascar, in which 2,200 French soldiers are confined, as mere shells, crowded to excess, and manned by inefficient and incompetent doctors and nurses.

There is likely to be trouble between England and Belgium over the death of the English trader Stokes, who was hanged by the Belgians in the Congo District, on a charge of selling arms to Chief Kibonge, with whom the Belgians are at war.

Lord Salisbury has informed Rastum Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to England, that if the Porte persists in its refusal the powers will undertake the suggested reforms in Armenia, and if the Porte continues to resist, it would be the signal for the dismemberment of Turkey.

### HOW WE GO TO SLEEP.

The Senses Drop Into the Arms of the Slumber God One by One—Why a Touch Arouses Us.

New physicians and physiologists come to the front with the astounding statement that a man goes to sleep piece-meal instead of altogether and simultaneously, as it were. That is, the senses do not lull themselves unitedly and at once into a state of slumber, but cease to receive impressions gradually, one after the other. At first the sight ceases and next the sense of taste loses its susceptibility to outward impression.

Even then, the individual being almost in a state of unconsciousness, three senses still remain in a condition of activity—smelling, hearing and thought. Gradually the sense of smelling goes, then hearing and finally, with the lapse of thought, the entire body becomes completely asleep.

The physiologists have gone further than this, and they say that the senses sleep with different degrees of profundity. The sense of touch is the most easy to arouse, next that of hearing, then sight, and taste and smelling last.

Sleep steals on the body gradually, certain parts of muscles beginning to sleep before others. Slumber commences at the extremities, beginning with the feet and legs. That is why it is always necessary to keep the feet warm.

### JAPAN PLAYING AT WAR.

Even Her Games and Toys Now Express Her Exultation Over the Defeats of Poor John Chinaman.

The playthings of Japan have now a warlike character, says a recent newspaper from that country. Chess is a favorite amusement of the Mikado's subjects, and the shapes of the pieces have all been changed of late to meet the popular taste the pawns being made to represent Japanese and Chinese soldiers, and the bishops knights and rooks the officers of higher rank.

The market is also being flooded with a great variety of mechanical toys, of tin or wood, which, by turning a crank or by simple clockwork, are made to show Chinese soldiers in various unenviable positions. Some of them represent the Celestials pursued by Japanese troopers, who make terrific sweeps with sword or lance in a stately see-saw; others show prisoners caught by their queues and trying to avoid the rising and falling blades. A favorite paper-weight or desk ornament is a clay figure of a Chinaman pleading for mercy. The most ambitious bit of mechanism represents a Japanese war vessel gradually closing with a Chinese ship. The latter is struck, its flag comes down with a rush, and the doomed vessel sinks beneath the turbulent tin waves.

### The Benefits Outweigh the Losses.

The Electrical Review makes an estimate that trolley cars have done away with the service of 275,000 horses in the United States. Commenting on this statement, a Topeka paper says that that many would consume about 125,000 bushels of corn or oats a day, besides hundreds of tons of hay, and that the discontinuance of a demand for this fodder is enough to affect appreciably the prices of these articles of food, besides considerably reducing the tonnage for the railroads. But in these calculations no account is taken of the compensating increase of industry in other fields. The generating of electrical power calls for prodigious supplies of coal, which must be carted at the mines and in the cities. The shipments of this fuel, in addition to the quantities formerly carried, must make up to the railroads for any loss of freight on fodder which they may have suffered. Manufacturers of electrical apparatus—dynamoes, motors, heaters, and the like—are busy day and night, and are giving employment to thousands of men and great numbers of horses. If statistics could be obtained showing the effect which the introduction of electric power on street railways has had on various industries, it is hardly to be doubted that the benefits would be found largely to outweigh the losses.

### Russian Proverbs.

Many familiar proverbs of the Russian people have a cynical flavor. Here is a little group of them:

Words are not arrows, but they fly farther.

After the fight, there are lots of brave men.

Everything is bitter to those that have gall in their mouths.

The bread of others is sweet.

Seat a lout at your table, and he will put his feet on it.

The rare visitor is a jolly companion.

He who robs, sins once; he who is robbed, sins ten times.

Pure gold makes itself known, even in the dirt.

### Pulling Him Up.

He was saying all sorts of soft things to her.

Sir, she exclaimed with sudden indignation.

Oh, I beg your pardon, he replied hastily, I meant nothing by—

That's just what I don't like, sir. What I want to hear is something you mean.

## MISSIONARY MURDERS.

### BRAVE MEN AND WOMEN WHO HAVE FALLEN VICTIMS.

Horrible Privations, Suffering, Torture, and Unholy Brutality—Africa, India, China, and Java, the South Seas, Have Taken Many Noble and Promising Lives.

Missionary history literally teems with terrible tales of suffering and death by savage hands. It is only necessary to put your hand in the bag, as it were, and draw out any one. Take the last hours, for example, of Bishop James Hannington, Bishop of Equatorial Africa, who came to his death on Oct. 29, 1885.

In company with a large party he was traversing Masai-land, when they were set upon by a band of ferocious Masai. The Bishop was first noticed away from his party by a few harmless-looking savages led by a swarthy and cunning Arab. As soon as they had lured him a few feet off, he was seized and dragged with almost incredible swiftness and brutality over the ground. At the same moment the shrieks and yells of his friends and servants who were being swept out of existence in a concerted attack came to his terrified ears. Only four out of that party of fifty managed to eventually escape.

Such merciful, sudden death was not for the brave old man, however. He was kept for eight days in a filthy hut with little food and no comforts at all, every moment expecting death, and at the end of that time he was led out to be killed. His men had been put out of the world with spears, and he was shot down like a dog with his own rifle, first being prodded in the presence of a howling circle of savages with fiendish precision.

Strange, pathetic, suffering old man, sitting there in the low and filthy hut eight days and eight nights, uncomplaining, waiting only for the gates to come ajar.

HE DID NOT FALTER

as the time went on, but wrote in the little pocket diary he carried up to the very day on which he died. This diary later came into the hands of a native at Uganda, from whom it was bought by one of the Bishop's dearest friends. A few of the entries in it have an almost heartbreaking touch:

"Oct. 22.—In a fair-sized hut, but with no ventilation; twenty men surround me, and rats and vermin ad lib; strained in every limb; great pain and consumed with thirst. Floor covered with rotting banana peel and lice. Guards drink pombe; scarce power to hold up small Bible. Shall I live through it my God? I am Thine. I feel that I am in a caged lion frame of mind, yet I ought to be praising His holy name, and I do.

"Oct. 30. My nerves have received such a shock. Heard some loud yells and war cries and expected to be murdered. I simply turned over and said, 'Let the Lord do as He sees fit; I shall not make the slightest resistance.

"The chief and about a hundred of his wives came to feast their eyes on me in cruel curiosity."

The last entry reads: "Fever fast developing. A hyena howled near me last night, smelling a sick man, but I hope he is not to have me yet."

BRAINED BY A HINDU'S CLUB.

No less a martyr for religious truth was the Princetonian Levi Janvier, who, in 1864 was struck down at Annapore, in India, by a fanatic's club, while he was preaching and distributing tracts. On the roadway, gasping for breath, while barely conscious, lay the brave young student, while over him, with that insanguined club banished high, stood the wild-eyed Hindu. For a moment it seemed as if the East had conquered the West, but as breath by breath the brilliant evangelist's life ebbed away, it could be seen that it was the Orient that had been weighed and found wanting beside Occidental heroism.

THE CAWNPORE MASSACRE.

Chief among the horrors of India's savagery, though, stands out the Cawnpore massacre of 1857, in which women and children, soldiery and missionaries were caught like drowning rats in a trap, exposed for days to the merciless, raking fire of the barbarous Sepoys with Nana Sahib, that Nero of Modern days, at their head. Of Europeans in Cawnpore, there were but 300 fighting men, including the English officers of the Sepoy regiments. The native forces, on the other hand, were 3,000 strong—three infantry regiments and a detachment of Bengal cavalry.

On the evening of June 4, Nana Sahib issued his orders. The camp treasury was at once sacked, all the ammunition possible taken and the artillery secured. A regiment of native foot and the Bengal cavalry men began the attack. They were a little after aided by the remaining regiments, and by high noon the next day the siege was in full operation.

Within the camp there were 1,000 souls in all, 465 of them being men (soldiers, citizens and missionaries). As day after day the siege went on the agony in the camp increased. The guns of the rebel natives swept all over the fortified inclosure, and soon the list of the wounded and the number of the dead crept up around 50 per centum. There was hunger, too, in the tiny camp. Starvation was imminent, and it seemed as if it must come very soon. What remained of the garrison when the week of siege drew towards an end was hardly sufficient to bury each day's dead.

SURRENDER, THEN DEATH.

Finally, the suffering was so dire that the leaders of the garrison capitulated to the Sepoy wolf, and it was arranged that under the flag of truce they should march out of the garrison the next day, get into the boats and go down the river. Therein lay the crime of Cawnpore. When, the next day, the English started in to do their part, the Sepoys let them go down to the boats. Then they crowded the men into these frail crafts, keeping the women and

children back with devilish design. They pushed the boats hurriedly off and then opened a murderous fire on them from both banks, not stopping until practically every survivor was killed, driving meanwhile most of the women and children back into the town.

Some of these they killed offhand, some they spared for a little while for purposes unholy and dreadful. Within a few days all the women met their deaths, for then the Sepoys heard Gen. Hasting's bugle call, at the head of his troops come to relieve Cawnpore.

He came too late to save, but in time for vengeance. Nana Sahib and his men were almost wiped off the face of the earth, and their crime was dearly paid for. Yet Cawnpore will never be forgotten.

Brave in defending as the soldiers themselves were the missionaries that were in the fort with their wives and children. A roll of honor should be made of these heroic men. Taken fragmentarily, they were David Elliott Campbell, Albert Osborne Johnson and Robert McMullin, who was on his way to Allahabad.

A PRINCETON MAN'S END.

On a sunny summer sea in Chinese waters an old barkentine was ploughing her way one August afternoon, when a dreaded band of ferocious Chinese pirates appeared. Swinging themselves up deftly to the decks, they took the crew and the officers one by one and, slitting their throats, tossed them overboard into the calm blue waters. It was their purpose to leave the ship's deck clear so they could go on with their looting undisturbed. In the stern was sitting the solitary passenger, Walter Macon Lowrie, a Princeton man, who had gone to the Flowery Kingdom as one of his church's mission pioneers. For this was in 1847, when China, from the mission point of view, was altogether an experiment.

Lowrie, the student, had a Bible in his hand, and so intent was he upon its pages that he did not notice the pirates approach until the carnage began. Then he stood petrified, paralyzed. The grinning pirates came towards him. His Testament fell at his feet. Three of the biggest and strongest of the free-booters threw themselves upon him and bound him firmly with a long cord. Then, as if he had been a white kitten, they tossed him overboard, "playing him" on the end of that long rope until, unable to struggle, he sank for the last time.

KILLED BY JAVELINS.

In 1834 Henry Lyman and Samuel Munson journeyed into the interior of Java to establish a new missionary field for their board of missions. At that time Java was even more of a savage waste than it is today, and its people had hardly seen such a thing as a white man. Yet Lyman and Munson pluckily went among them and fought the good fight.

It was the Battus, that savage Javanese tribe, that the two men finally ran foul of. They were received by them at first with a strange hospitality that threw them on their guard. The exact details have never come to light, for no one survived to tell the true tale, but it was afterwards ascertained that these evangelists, after being received in the very heart of the village, were a little later on held as prisoners, both meeting their death within a few hours. Death came mercifully to Lyman, for a bullet was allowed to do its work; but Munson was spared, bound with his back against a tree. Unerringly did the Battu tribe, lined up in good order, hurl javelin after javelin at him, cunningly poisoning and aiming so as to just miss the vital parts. It was long before unconsciousness, death's forerunner, came to Munson's relief.

A SOUTH SEA TRAGEDY.

Extraordinarily dramatic is a certain tale of the Southern Seas. When Bishop Selwyn went down to the Melanesian Islands some years ago to establish a series of missions, he took with him a very promising young man, the Rev. John Coleridge Patterson, of a fine old family and highly educated. When Bishop Selwyn had his mission firmly established he came back, leaving young Patterson in his place.

His sudden and tragic death was not the missionaries' fault. It was an accident and a misconception. The young Bishop had an official boat, shaped and painted in a peculiar way. The enemies of the Melanesians were pirates and slave dealers of a desperate type, who would steal upon the Melanesians unawares and carry off a lot of them into captivity.

They craftily built and colored a boat exactly like the Bishop's own, and for a long while continued to steal marches on the simple minded Melanesians who could not appreciate the fact that the bishop's craft had a wicked double. Finally they got to associate the peculiar form and style of Dr. Patterson's boat with their arch enemies.

The Bishop came sailing into a little port one day, and while he was yet quite a distance off his rig was seen and remarked upon by the natives. "The slave dealers' boat," they murmured among themselves, and they put their heads together. Then they went out to meet it.

Somehow they did not recognize the Bishop as they drew near, taking him, without special examination, for one of the slave dealers. As they approached the Bishop started out to meet them and got into their boat, according to the custom, and

THEY PULLED HIM ASHORE.

That was the last that was ever seen of this brilliant South Sea Bishop. His body was found the next day with a dozen spear wounds in his breast, rolled up on a piece of matting and covered over with a palm leaf.

Cannibalism was another danger that the old-time missionaries were obliged to face. It is not a danger that is altogether done away with now. In 1839, when John Williams started out as missionary to the Society Islands and carried his wife along with him the man eating tribes were many, and the danger was not to be laughed at. The danger never has deterred a missionary from going ahead and never will.

With Mrs. Williams and ten other missionaries this pioneer toured the South Seas pretty thoroughly, taking in the New Hebrides on his route. In that group of islands the party fell in with a strangely cruel and barbaric race. On the island of Erromanga what was destined to be the last stage of their journey was reached.

They got no further than this picturesque little island set exquisitely in its beautiful frame of blue sea for the man eaters took them all prisoners and one by one devour