

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.

The new electric street railway at London has been formally opened for traffic.

Capt. Smith was sentenced to one day in jail at Hamilton for robbing a corn field.

The wallpaper factory of Watson, Foster & Co., of Montreal, was damaged to the extent of \$10,000 by fire.

A London cider-maker is charged with violating the liquor laws by having too much alcohol in his cider.

Sir John Schultz will, it is reported, be appointed a member of the Alaska Boundary Commission.

John Craig, formerly a prominent contractor of Hamilton, tried to hang himself in the police cells of that city.

Hamilton detectives have discovered a plant operated by boys where lead pipe, etc., supposed to be stolen, was melted down for sale.

Five sailors of the men-of-war in Quebec harbor were captured while attempting to desert. They were placed on board the Crescent, in iron.

By a vote of six to one the town of Woodstock, N. B., has decided to reduce the Town Council from ten to six, and abolished elections by wards.

A large party of Chinese travellers, including about 50 women, passed through Ottawa. Most of them will attend the cotton exposition in Georgia.

The Hamilton Council has adopted its Finance Committee's report recommending no action on the application of the T. H. & B. for an additional bonus.

Mr. John Lowe, Deputy Minister of Agriculture, has been superannuated and Mr. H. H. Smith, Land Commissioner of Winnipeg, succeeds to the position.

Prof. Saunders, of the Experimental farm, has returned to Ottawa from his trip to the West. He says the crop of Manitoba is, if anything, under-estimated.

The Robin Hood smokeless powder mill at Winnipeg was fired by an explosion and John Morris was burned to death. Another employee was seriously injured.

Frank Hiltz, a lad about seventeen years of age, residing at 164 Monro street, Toronto, accidentally shot himself on Tuesday afternoon whilst repairing a pistol, supposed to be empty. He is not expected to recover.

Mr. Norman P. Macdonald who defended the murders Weiler and Hendershott, was found dead in his bed at St. Thomas on Monday night. Death is attributed to heart failure. The deceased was thirty-four years of age.

Regarding the prospects of Canadian trade in Australia, Commissioner Larke writes to the Department of Trade and Commerce that the saw mill machinery of the colony is out of date, and must soon be replaced. He also thinks there is a good market for Canadian boots and shoes.

Oil is no longer to be poured on troubled water. It is to be fired like a shell from a gun. As a wave approaches a shell filled with oil is to be precipitated in its direction. The shell will be perforated with small holes, so that the oil will run out slowly and continue its work for a greater length of time than would otherwise be the case.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Arthur Sullivan realized \$50,000 by his song, "The Lost Chord."

Professor Huxley's widow has received a civil list pension of \$1,000.

One half the week Sir Isaac Holden is a vegetarian. The other half he is carnivorous.

When in the best of health Lord Rosebery seldom sleeps more than five hours out of the twenty-four.

They say the crop of peach brandy in South-West Missouri will beat the record this year.

New Jersey has more miles of improved roads than any other state in the Union. She is also noted for the strict justice with which her laws are administered.

Dr. McClintock, of the University of Michigan, has been making experiments with hen's eggs, and finds that many of them are infested with deadly bacteria.

The St. Alban's (Vt.) creamery handles the milk product of 20,000 cows, and the daily output of butter during the summer months runs from 12,000 to 20,000 pounds.

An order of the court has been issued appointing a receiver for George A. Sala, the well-known newspaper writer and author.

There are two cases in the British peerage of twin sons inheriting the heirship. In such cases the younger twin is heir presumptive to the title.

It is reported that a British-German steamship syndicate is forming, and that rates for all classes of transatlantic business will be increased.

The new English battleship Majestic started on her trial trip on Tuesday morning, but ran aground on the sands at Spithead. She was floated off at high tide.

Several of the larger Massachusetts cities have increased, according to the recently published returns of the State census, much more rapidly since 1890 than either Minneapolis or St. Paul.

A portion of the pier at Morecambe, an English watering place collapsed on Tuesday, throwing a large crowd of people into the water. Two were drowned, and a number injured.

In private life Mr. Asquith is said to be impartially disagreeable to everyone he meets, while Mr. Chamberlain's manners are charming, and he is the most pleasant of hosts.

Two Chinamen of Belfast, Me., have paid the poll taxes assessed against them as Chinaman No. 1 and Chinaman No. 2. They refused to give their names to the assessors, and the taxes were assessed as above.

A man who owed his landlord in Calais, Me., for eight weeks' board, is trying to

regain possession, by means of a writ of replevin, of his two sets of false teeth, which were seized by the landlord as a security for the debt.

The return of Lord Salisbury to power is giving new life to the United Empire Trade League. The league is issuing a manifesto, stating that the campaign is to be started in favor of inter-imperial preferential trade as endorsed by the Ottawa Intercolonial Conference.

An attempt is being made in England to check Canadian competition in the cheese trade. The North British Agriculturist alleges that a considerable proportion of the so-called full milk cheese from Canada is really made from separated milk fattened with oleomargarine.

Dr. Baedecker, the English prison philanthropist, is about to start, at 73, on his third mission to the Siberian mines and convict settlements. He has authority from the Inspector-General of Russian Prisons, and will visit besides the Central Penitentiaries at Tomsk, Krasnojarsk, Yakutsk, and Vilyuisk.

A New York mineralogist, William Niven, had a rare luck recently in finding several thousand crystals of xenotime and monazite, worth at least \$1 apiece, in the excavations for the Harlem speedway. Hundreds of thousands more went into the Harlem river with the blasting out of the rock. Xenotime is a phosphate, and one of the chief elements in monazite is thorium. Both of the minerals are rare, and interesting to the student.

According to the commercial summary or the week the trade situation in the United States does not show much alteration, as depression in one direction is offset by encouraging accounts from another quarter. In the South and the South-West there has been a pronounced improvement while in the central West a slackness in dry goods and other reasonable lines is rather premature, while low prices are reported as generally prevailing. In the South the autumn trade is said to be opening up very favorably, and in Jacksonville, Augusta, and Atlanta business is generally improving and a feeling of increased confidence exists. An improvement is reported in the iron and hardware trades.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley has arrived at New York.

There is talk of the restoration of the Missouri Pacific of the wages of two years ago.

It is now claimed that the Connecticut pool law is thoroughly enforced, and that there is not a pool-room doing business in the State.

Calvin Wilcox, of Jewett City, Conn., is said to be the largest land-owner in Eastern Connecticut. His holdings aggregate 2,500 acres.

Police Commissioner Jas. E. Curtis, of Buffalo, visited Toronto last week, and brought back with him one million dollars to be invested in loans.

Lord Sholto Douglas, who recently married Loretta Mooney, concert hall singer, has decided to locate in Los Angeles, Cal., where he will engage in business.

Instead of 5,000,000 boxes of oranges, which is Florida's usual crop, only 100,000 boxes will be shipped. These will come chiefly from the Manatee region on the Gulf of Mexico.

It is estimated that the Carnegie Company has contracts on hand at present aggregating almost 1,000,000 tons of structural material. No orders for delivery in less than three months can be accepted.

A Chinese laundryman was in Brunswick, Me., looking for a stand. He received little encouragement, and, as he would find it rather lonesome, concluded not to settle. Brunswick, so far, has not had a Chinese resident.

Electricians say the safest place of refuge during a thunderstorm is a trolley car, and that no instance is known of one having been struck by lightning. The wires and car pole are a far better protection than any lightning rod.

In California it has been found that peach stones burn as well as the best coal, and give out more heat in proportion to weight. The stones taken out of the fruit that is tinned or dried are collected and sold at the rate of \$3 per ton.

The city of Rochester, N. Y., is considering a proposition to purchase for the sum of \$33,000 seventy-five Myers ballot machines for use in local elections. The company guarantees the machines, with all the new improvements for ten years.

The late Dr. Edward Beecher on one occasion was dining with friends, and inadvertently took a mouthful of exceedingly hot coffee. Immediately he deposited it upon his plate, and, turning around, remarked: "A fool would have swallowed it."

A ten-foot "wind-wheel" in Nebraska raises 1,000 gallons of water daily to a height of seventy-five feet. These wind-wheels are coming more and more into use in the west, and it is thought that they will have a very important bearing on the industries of the future.

GENERAL.

The Sultan of Morocco is seriously ill.

The Province of Podolia, Russia, has been officially declared infected by cholera.

Foreign Consuls in China report an increase in the use of injections of morphine as a cure of the opium habit.

Dr. Buggrasse, professor of medicine in the University of Ghent, is 90, but feels pretty well. He drinks and smokes.

Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the Premier of the Cape Colony, although suffering with influenza, is able to attend to his official duties.

More mountain-climbers have been seriously or fatally injured in the Alps this season than ever before in an equal length of time.

A captive balloon used in the German army manoeuvres at Stettin burst at a height of 600 metres. An officer fell with the balloon and was seriously injured.

General Armstrong, when talking about the business profits connected with missionary work, said: "The first sign of grace in a penitent savage is a request for a shirt."

A plot against the life of Prince Ferdinand of Bulgaria has been discovered at Rusechuk, and twenty persons have been arrested upon the charge of complicity in the conspiracy.

An avalanche from the Altels glacier has fallen upon the village of Spitalmatt. About two square miles of land have been covered, and it is feared that six persons and three hundred head of cattle have perished.

It is said that the Japanese have no swear words in their language. Their severest epithet is the word "fellow," and the term of strongest condemnation is found in the words "There, there!"

Twenty-one guns have been brought from Cherbourg and placed in the naval arsenal at Havre. They are intended in case of war, for the Transatlantic Company's steamers Bourgogne, Champagne and Normandie, which would serve as auxiliary cruisers.

In the principal streets of Canton many shops where foreign provisions are sold entirely for Chinese consumption. Foreign wines, especially champagne, are seen on the shelves, together with "sweets," biscuits, salad oil, and preserved milk.

The German Minister of Finance has decided to immediately convert the outstanding four per cent. loans into three per cent. It is represented that the Government would not be likely to undertake such an operation unless diplomats were looking forward to a period of unbroken peace.

When the German Consul at Odessa undertook to celebrate Sedan the other day by a garden party he applied to the prefect of the Government for permission. The Prefect wrote the Minister of the Interior, who, after consultation with the Minister of Foreign Affairs, answered that he considered the celebration inopportune, and permission was consequently refused.

Three Dainty Collars.

The centre collar is of white batiste; it is bordered with a row of lace insertion three-quarters of an inch wide, and edged



with the same at the inner edge; at the outer edge is a ruffle of lace four inches deep, shaped to a point at front and back.

The other collars are of white lawn trim-



med around the edges with ruffles containing two yards and a quarter of embroidery five inches deep, headed by two bands of inch-wide insertion holding a tucked band



between them. The neck is finished with a band of insertion and a lace frill.

A TRAGEDY IN REAL LIFE.

Murdered a Brother Instead of a Stranger.

A Brahmin travelling between Chittur and Nemara was belated in the road, and asked for shelter for the night at a house, where he was received by two Nair women. He entrusted to the elder sister a thousand rupees for safe-keeping. This roused her cupidity, and induced her to propose to her younger sister to make away with their unsuspecting guest and pocket the money. The latter, however, stoutly refused to take part in the crime. Later in the night the husband of the elder woman arrived on the scene, when he readily fell in with the proposal of his wife. In the meanwhile the younger woman, determined to avert the murder, roused her unsuspecting guest, who was sleeping in a veranda, warned him of his danger, and locked him up in a cullum attached to the house. The brother of the two women returned towards midnight, and fatigued with his journey, seeing the house shut, quietly lay down and slept on the mat vacated by the Brahmin. Soon after, the would-be murderers, utterly unconscious of the change made in the occupant of the mat, settled the sleeper with one blow of the rice-pounder, and buried the corpse in the dark without knowing of their fatal mistake, and, effacing all traces of the blood that was spilt, retired to their guilty repose.

IN THE MORNING.

the Brahmin was released by his fair rescuer, and words cannot describe the surprise and horror that overcame the murderers when their supposed victim appeared before them and demanded the money. Dumb with horror, they restored it to the Brahmin, who gave information to the police of his intended murder. While police enquiry was in progress, it transpired that the brother of these women had mysteriously disappeared. The police accordingly made a vigorous search, and unearthed the corpse of the deceased, and found some traces of bloodstain at the doorstep which had not been wholly removed. The police have accordingly arrested the culprits, and the matter is under investigation. To conclude the interest of the narrative, we have only to add that these revelations have impressed the Brahmin with a due sense of the extent of the danger he had escaped, and the magnitude of the service rendered to him by his rescuer. He, therefore, made her a present of the thousand rupees which was the original incentive to crime on the part of the murderers.

DIPHTHERIA TREATMENT.

THE VALUE OF ANTI-TOXINE IN THIS DREAD DISEASE.

Prof. Van Ranke, of the University of Munich, Prof. A. Baginsky, of the University of Berlin, and Dr. Richet, of Paris, have Great Faith in the Serum Treatment.

Prof. Hermann M. Biggs, pathologist and director of Bacteriological Laboratory of the Health Department of New York city, has just returned home from a two months' sojourn abroad. His principal object in visiting Europe was to attend the sixty-third annual meeting of the British Medical Association, which was held in London during July and August. "The most interesting discussion during the meeting," said Dr. Biggs, "was on the subject of the treatment of diphtheria by anti-toxine. Several of the most eminent physicians of England and Germany took part in the discussion, and the results which they reported following the use of the treatment of the disease were simply marvellous."

"Prof. Van Ranke, of the University of Munich, reported that the mortality from primary diphtheria in his clinic from 1887 to 1894 ranged from 42.2 per cent. to 57 per cent. Since the commencement of the serum treatment, from Sept. 24, 1894, to July 1, 1895, the mortality had been reduced to 17.7 per cent. The mortality had been reduced to considerably more than one-half compared with the best years, and to two-thirds, compared with the worst years. Prof. Van Ranke also stated that under the influence of the serum treatment, diphtheria loses its progressive character, and he gave it as his firm opinion that the serum treatment is

A MOST POWERFUL

and specific remedy against diphtheria.

"A very interesting statement was that made by Prof. A. Baginsky, of the University of Berlin. He said that during the last year he had treated 525 diphtheria patients with serum. Previous to the introduction of this form of treatment the mortality during the four years averaged 41 percent, but by the serum treatment it has been reduced to 15.6 percent. The serum treatment was said by Prof. Baginsky not only to reduce the mortality, but the whole condition of the child was improved by it."

"A recent paper by Dr. Richet, of Paris, was quoted during the discussion, which stated that in Paris from 1884 to 1894 the smallest number of deaths from diphtheria in fourteen days had been thirty, while the highest number had been 145 in the same period. There is more of the antitoxine used in Paris to-day than in any other city in the world, and the result has been that during 1895 the highest figure of mortality for fourteen days was twenty-seven and the lowest was four. No better evidence of the efficacy of the serum treatment is needed to establish its value and extend its use."

Dr. Biggs, in taking part in the discussion, dwelt at length on the importance of antitoxine in preventing the spread of the diphtheria, by rendering those who were exposed to the infection immune. He said: "In one institution in New York there had been a large number of cases of diphtheria, 107 cases having occurred during the 108 days preceding the injection of the serum. The antitoxine was then injected 200 units of Behring's preparation being used in each case. During the next thirty days only

ONE VERY MILD CASE

occurred; in the following thirty days another case was reported, and shortly after five more patients were attacked. Two hundred and twenty-five units were then injected, with the result that no more cases occurred. The same result was obtained in three other institutions, showing the extreme value of the immunizing power of the serum. The protective period is a short one, probably not extending over thirty days, but within this time it is almost absolute. In over 800 patients which I have treated for the purpose of rendering them immune, in no case have I discovered any unfavorable symptoms as the result of the injection of the serum."

"It was the consensus of opinion among the eminent physicians in attendance at the meeting, who had devoted much time to the practical observation of the treatment by antitoxine, that the experimental stage had long since passed, and that the remedy had proved its claim to be far above all other remedies for the cure of diphtheria and that no physician would be justified in neglecting to resort to this treatment in any case of diphtheria that he is called upon to attend."

Wealth in Great Britain.

No fewer than sixty-six persons in Great Britain are shown by the income tax reports just published in London to enjoy annual incomes of over \$300,000. There are nearly two thousand more whose incomes range all the way from that figure down to \$50,000 a year, while those possessing from \$25,000 to \$30,000 a year exceed three thousand in number. Some five thousand people are taxed on \$10,000 to \$15,000 per annum, and nearly fifteen thousand citizens make return of incomes ranging from \$5,000 to \$10,000. When it is borne in mind that the tendency to raise one's income for revenue purpose at the lowest possible figure is almost universal, and that even the most upright and patriotic of citizens think it fair game to "do" the tax collector, it must be admitted that the showing of the report is eminently satisfactory to Great Britain.

A Cruel Advantage.

Said an ancient spinster belle,
As she with her escort stood,
While the rain in torrents fell:
This reminds me of the flood.
Oh, said he in accents brave,
What a memory you have!

Concerning Athletes and Others.

Slim (superciliously)—Some men are all muscle and no brains.
Miss Tiller—And some are not even vice versa.