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 trial of the Winnipeg election petition has been postponed to January fifteenth.

An Austrian immigrant girl is ill at Winnipeg with a disease believed to be smallpox.

Deposits in the post-office savings banks last month exceeded the withdrawals by $20,000.

Mr. Charles J. Mickle, M.PP., for Birtle, is the new Provincial Secretary of Manitoba.

W. Watson, a miner at Rossland, was drowned in the Columbia River while removing driftwood.

Trade returns for four months of the current fiscal year shows an increase in exports amounting to $4,727,000, and imports of $2,163,000.

The ocean shipping season just closed at Montreal shows an increase of 238,229 tons shipped. The live stock trade was very unsatisfactory.

Prof. Calendar, of McGill University, has succeeded in photographing a man's lungs, showing with great distinctness the diseased condition of the organ.

Mr. John Gee, watchman at a Grand Trunk crossing in Montreal, was seriously injured while rescuing another man from the wheels of a train.

Dr. Slack, of Farnham, who recently pleaded guilty of uttering a forged power of attorney, was on Friday sentenced to twenty-three months in gaol.

Lord Aberdeen has recommended Mr. Laurier to the Imperial authorities for the honour of knighthood, and it is understood that the Premier has consented to be knighted.

As a result of his recent visit to Quebec, Mr. Borden will recommend immediate work upon a number of military buildings in the Ancient Capital that are falling into ruins.

Alex. Bell, the missing Manager of the imaginary Scottish Canadian Loan & Investment Co. of Montreal, seems to have swindled a large number of Ontario people.

The Militia Department is investigating some of the supplies received under old contracts, and discovers that shoddy blankets were sent by firms that tendered for woollen ones.

Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of Canada, has been nominated by the Government of Canada as the Dominion's representative on the Judicial Committee of the Private Council.

St. Thomas has now a population of 11,008, and an assessment of $5,295,890. The exemption of the M. C. R. property expiring this year adds a million to the ratable property of the city.

The steamer Carthagenian has arrived at St. John's, Nfld., from Liverpool, conveying drafts of 800 officers and men to relieve the British garrisons at Halifax, Bermuda and Esquimalt.

The Minister of Marine will not authorize an investigation into the cause of the collision between the steamship Tiber and the schooner Maggie in St. John's harbour, Nfld., the captain of the Tiber being now on trial for manslaughter.

The annual report of the Inland Revenue Department shows that the revenue accrued during the year was $8,041,086, as compared with $7,912,097 for the previous year. Canada's whiskey bill for the fiscal year ending June is the lowest on record.

Ald. Carpentier of Montreal has been committed for trial on a charge of criminal libel preferred by ex-Ald. Robert. They were opponents in the last municipal election, and the libel is contained in an anonymous circular distributed during the contest.

The monthly return of deaths from contagious diseases throughout the province of Ontario for the month of October, has been issued. The total number of deaths from these causes was 235. The number of municipalities reporting was 527 out of a total of 745.

Sir Oliver Mowat is to be informed of the doings of tramps, and asked to make them the subject of special legislation. He will be requested so to amend the criminal code that any tramp arrested with a revolver or other weapon may be liable to six months' imprisonment and fifteen lashes of the cat-o'-nine tails.

GREAT BRITAIN.

James R. Roosevelt, first secretary of the American Embassy at London, is seriously ill.

Sir Charles Staveley, conspicuous during the Crimean and Chinese wars, is dead at Dublin.

A speed of 30 miles an hour has been reached by motor cars between London and Brighton.

The Prince of Wales and the Duke of York have captured prizes at the Norwich cattle show.

Five tenants on Lord Dunraven's estate near Limerick, have been evicted for non-payment of rent.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are visiting the Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim Palace.

Of the 218,224 masters and seamen employed in British merchant ships last year, 1,843 were lost by drowning or other accidents.

Dr. Jameson and some of his associates in the Transvaal raid will probably be released from prison on the ground of ill-health.

Coventry Patmore, the English author, is dead. He was one of the assistant librarians of the British Museum for more than twenty years. He was seventy-three years of age.

The Lord Mayor of London is inviting subscriptions to endow in perpetuity the Queen Victoria Institute for Nurses, founded for the purpose of nursing the poor in their own homes.

The London Times, referring to the Colonial Cable Conference, expresses the belief that both the Pacific cable and steamship service projects are well on the way towards realization.

It is stated that the Imperial Government will ask for a credit of several millions for the rearmament of the artillery, increasing the infantry and reorganizing the transport service.

UNITED STATES.

The First National Bank of East Saginaw, Mich., has suspended.

Whitelaw Reid is mentioned as a probable successor to Mr. Bayard as United States Ambassador to England.

George G. W. Ferris, designer and builder of the Ferris wheel at the Chicago Fair is dead at Pittsburg, Pa.

Seattle and the entire north-western portion of the State are just recovering from another disastrous snowstorm.

The embezzlements of John H. Hoffer, cashier of the First National Bank, of Lebanon, Pa., have already amounted to $185,000.

A rolling stone beheaded Joseph Champaign while Joseph was hunting among the mountains near Cedar Run, Pa., on Saturday.

A St. Louis powder firm has received a telegram asking for a price on ten tons of dynamite. It is understood the Cuban insurgents are negotiating.

One policeman and twelve church members were injured in a free fight between two factions of the St. Stanislaus parish in Bay City, Mich.

An English syndicate is reported to have made a number of investments on the American side of Niagara Falls with a view of making a more attractive resort.

Topeka, Kas., with a population of 35,000, is reported to have 400 divorced women. The divorce mill is running steadily, the general charge being incompatibility of temper.

Reports as to the condition and prospects of business in the United States—as furnished by the commercial ageacies of Messrs Dun and Bradstreet—continue, as a rule, of an encouraging nature. Orders in some lines have fallen off, but this is only natural in the circumstances; while usually business everywhere is steadily improving, and with increased employment the purchasing power of the people is a factor which soon tells throughout the country. The unseasonable weather this week has injured some trades, but a more confident feeling exists everywhere. What was lately known as the financial difficulty is rapidly righting itself and the outlook is favourable.

GENERAL.

Italo Campanini, the well-known tenor singer, died near Parma.

The rebellion in Madagascar has spread over nearly the whole island.

Gen. Riva Palacio, Mexican Ambassador to Spain, is dead at Madrid.

Twelve thousand dock laborers are on strike in Hamburg and neighboring ports.

Natives of the New Hebrides are being sold as slaves to masters of trading vessels.

It is reported in Berlin that Prince Bismarck will continue his newspaper disclosures.

Tom Mann, the English agitator, was arrested at Hamburg and sent out of the country.

The market building and adjoining houses in Antwerp were destroyed by fire Saturday at a loss of $350,000.

Despatches from Cuba say that a Canadian named Dalbrigeon has been murdered at Cienfuegos, Province of Santa Clara.

In the floods in Greece the cemeteries were swept by water and bodies washed out of their graves. The loss of life is large.

The 27th Punjaub Regiment of Infantry became riotous, looted shops and wounded several persons who resisted them.

La Paix, of Paris, announces that the text of the treaty signed in Paris by President Faure and the Czar will be published shortly.

China is reported to be about reorganizing her navy and building a lot of ships of war under the direction of Li Hung Chang.

Italian emigration to South America is increasing. Over 6,000 persons have sailed from Geneva for the Argentine Republic within the last two weeks.

A Berlin despatch says that Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia has secured Emperor Francis Joseph's assent to a modified plan for the partition of Turkey.

The Shah of Persia announces that hereafter he will dispense with a Premier, and will preside in person over the Cabinet, which will consist of twelve Ministers.

A report comes from Tokio to the effect that Russia has been granted the right to build the Siberian railway through Chinese territory and defend it with Russian troops.

The Hon. Geo. Emerson, a member of the Cabinet, will succeed to the vacancy on the Newfoundland Supreme Court bench created by the resignation of Sir James Winter.

The Paris Figaro, commenting upon relations between the United States and Spain on the Cuban question, says that war with Spain means war with Europe.

Two Canadians, Richard and John Beattie, have been arrested under martial law in Cuba. Their friends have brought the matter before Mr. Chamberlain, who promises to bring it to the attention of the Foreign Office.

The Hamburger Nachrichten, Prince Bismarck's organ, accuses England of trying to kindle a European blaze under the pretext of helping the Armenians, and the paper adds that Europe with inconceivable blindness, is playing into England's hands.

The prosecution of the persons arrested for bomb-throwing during a religious procession at Barcelona has commenced. The Attorney-General announces that he will ask the court to sentence 28 to death and 56 to imprisonment for life.

MINOR DETAILS.

Do you want a shirt that opens in front or one that opens in the back? asked the salesman.

Don't keer where it opens, answered Uncle Silas, so's it's got an openin' at the top an' bottom.

TONED DOWN.

He. Do you think Miss Kajones is pretty?

She, Miss Kajones? Oh, she isn't a bad looking girl—when she has a veil on.

FLAGS PROTECT CRIME.

EMBASSIES MUST NOT BE ENTERED BY THE POLICE.

The Case of the Chinese Dr. Sun in London—Lord Salisbury Acted Promptly and Will Endeavor to Secure the Indictment of the Members of the Chinese Embassy—Some Curious Cases.

Lord Salisbury's action in instructing the principal law officers of the British Crown to prepare documents with a view to demanding the recall and, if possible the indictment of Sir Halliday McCartney and the other members of the Chinese Embassy in London for the recent kidnapping of a Chinese political refugee in a public thoroughfare of the English metropolis serves to call attention to the fact that kidnappings such as these are both feasible and frequent.

Sardou, when he wrote "Fedora," was severely chided by some critics for presenting it as a possibility that his hero when "wanted" by the Russian police could be kidnapped in Paris and secretly deported to St. Petersburg. Allen Upward was similarly considered as audacious when a short time ago he published a story based upon the idea that Pope Pius IX., after the Italian occupation of Rome, executed a traitor who had been lured into the Vatican on the ground that by the law of guarantees the Vatican was his own territory, and upon it he could execute his sovereign will.

Truth, however, is stranger than fiction, and the kidnapping of the Chinese doctor, Sun Yat Sen, his incarceration at the Chinese Embassy in London, and the attempt made to secretly ship him back to China for torture and death as a conspirator, show that such things are really being done, and that spiriting a man out of a country against his will is not only practicable, but frequently occurs.

DISCOVERED BY CHANCE.

It was only by chance that Dr. Sun was discovered and rescued and thanks to Lord Salisbury's intervention, he was liberated by the Chinese Ambassador on the eve of the day on which he was to have sailed for China. The Envoy had made arrangements for his close confinement in the hold of a Glen line steamer from London to Shanghai. The Glen line is subsidized by the Chinese Government, and its owners are under deep obligations to the latter.

Dr. Sun had been literally whisked off one of the most fashionable and crowded thoroughfares of London in broad daylight, without leaving a trace of his whereabouts. As writs and warrants do not "run" in foreign embassies and legations, the police being prohibited from crossing the threshold, except on the invitation of the Envoy, the doctor might have been put to death on the premises or taken secretly to the Glen line ship had it not been for the chance indiscretion of the English servants of the Ambassador.

The case of Dr. Sun, who speaks English perfectly, professes Christianity, and who spent some time in the United States, where his footsteps were dogged day by day by four emissaries of the Chinese Government is by no means an isolated one, and has only attracted so much attention because it happens to have been found out. People have been spirited away by the hundreds from Paris to St. Petersburg, mostly on board steam launches down the Seine to Havre. From London scores of Russian conspirators have been kidnapped in the same way as Dr. Sun and shipped off to Riga on board a Muscovite ship, after spending the time intervening between their capture and their embarkation either at the offices of the Czar's Consulate or else at the headquarters of the Russian detectives in the British metropolis, where a number of secret police are kept to keep track of the Nihilist movement.

Their hands are tied, as stated above, by the fact that every embassy and legation is officially regarded as constituting a piece of foreign territory, exempt from the jurisdiction of the land in which it is located and subject only to that of the country represented by the Envoy who has made it, his headquarters. Some years ago a German nobleman, Count Lynar, committed a shocking crime in London, for which he was arrested by the English police. Owing to his lofty connections, and to the fact that he was attached to the German Embassy in London, he was turned over to the German authorities for punishment, although the offense had been committed in England.

The English police brought him in a cab to the German Embassy, on the threshold of which they left him, and where he was at once arrested by German officials, that being considered as German territory. He was kept there closely imprisoned for several days before being taken to Bremen. So far as the English Government and public were concerned his detention at the German Embassy was considered in the light of imprisonment in a German prison, although the Embassy is situated in the very heart of London.

SOME RECENT CASES.

Should a political offender, a man branded as traitor to his country, and for whose arrest a warrant had been issued by his Government, have ventured within the precincts, of either the German or the French Embassy in London he would certainly have been detained precisely in the same manner as if he had ventured, on board of one of the men-of-war of his country, lying at anchor in an English port, and it may safely be taken for granted that the English Government would never have insisted upon his release or cared to run the risk of going to war on his account

No stronger proof of this need be cited than the recent case of Said Khaled, the usurper Sultan of Zanzibar, who, on the defeat of his troops by the English, sought refuge at the German Consulate. Although Zanzibar is part of the British Empire, and the British Government was most anxious to effect his arrest, yet it did not venture to cross the threshold of the Consulate for the purpose or to prevent his embarkation on board a German man-of-war, which conveyed him from the island of the mainland.

Some time ago, when the Turkish Sultan was about to arrest and punish one of his statesmen and former Ministers, Said Pasha, for treachery, the latter sought refuge at the English Embassy at Constantinople, where on the police officials requesting his surrender, the English Ambassador informed them that the English Embassy was English territory, and that no Turkish warrant of arrest could "run" on English territory.

Still more recently, when the Armenian riots were in progress in the Turkish capital, the same Ambassador coolly landed a large detachment of British sailors and marines, replying to the protests of the Ottoman authorities that the Embassy was English soil, and that he had no need to ask their permission to occupy it with British troops.

In much the same way the Brazilian Embassy at Paris was officially regarded as constituting Brazilian territory when the crown Princess of Brazil was prematurely confined of her second son in the French metropolis. As the former Brazilian Constitution stipulated that all Princes in the line of succession to the throne should be born in Brazil, she had hoped to return to Rio in time for accouchment. But, as this was impossible, she was conveyed at the last moment from the residence of her father-in-law, the Duke of Nemours, to the Brazilian Embassy, where she gave birth to a boy within an hour after her arrival.

Nor is this any mere modern doctrine. Two centuries ago a retainer of the French Ambassador in London, having killed an Englishman and sought refuge within the Embassy walls, was tried for his life by the French Ambassador, and sentenced by him to death, being turned over to the Lord Mayor of London for execution because there were no facilities for hanging the man on the Embassy premises. A hundred years later Queen Christine, of Sweden, while at Fontainebleau a guest of the French Government, herself tried, sentenced to death, and caused to be beheaded within the palace precincts a Swedish noble, who had been in her service as an equerry and who had incurred her anger by satirically portraying her mature charms and odd characteristics in letters addressed to a Swedish court beauty, who was the rival of Her Majesty in his affections. The French Government hesitated for a time as to whether to call the Queen to account for these high-handed proceedings. But it was finally decided that foreign sovereigns possessed the same extraterritorial rights as their Ambassadors and Envoys, and that the French royal palace of Fontainebleau, being her place of residence, must be regarded for the time as Swedish territory, and therefore beyond French jurisdiction.

BUYING STAMPS IN TURKEY.

The Great Ceremony Which Must be Gone Through With in Making the Purchase.

Things are not hurried in Constantinople as they are in our cities. The Turks love ceremony, and have peculiar notions of what constitutes politeness. At one of our postoffices we walk to the proper window and ask for a stamp of the denomination we require. The clerk pushes it out, we put down the money, and depart. The entire transaction has not occupied a minute and probably less than a dozen words have been spoken.

In Istambul a different scene is enacted. The purchaser approaches the window, and after a series of very low and obsequious salaams, lays his right hand upon his heart and says:

"May this gracious morn prove a most happy one for thee, sir."

The official returns the salutation, and asks, "What commandest thou?"

"Wouldst thou vouchsafe thy servant several stamps with which to send letters to America? As thou mayest know, my son, Abdullah Effendi, the glass merchant of Ak Serai, is abiding at this moment in Chicago, and his family are desirous of communicating with him. Though I myself know not how to write, you is the son of my brother, the pipebowl manufacturer, skilled in the art, and he hath promised to oblige me in this matter."

"Very well, O worthy sir, but how many stamps dost thou desire?"

"Ah, my precious jewel, how many thinkest thou I should take? One will hardly suffice, as he doth not intend to return at present. Therefore I pray thee, give me two."

"Excellent, excellent. Here they are. May I request the sum of four plasters in payment?"

"What sayest thou, my gentle lamb? Three plasters I always paid—never more. This was but a year ago, when Abdullah was at Paris, even at—"

"You are quite right, effendi, but the prices have changed. They cost more today."

"In very sooth, O apple of mine eye? Then the charge has been increased?"

With this the Turk produces an intricately knotted purse, and draws forth a bundle of paper money.

"Nay, nay, my adorable gem!" protests the official. "We accept no paper; thou must pay in silver."

"What, thou refusest paper? And wherefore? Is it not good money? Does not the Sultan guarantee its payment? Well, since thou declinest it, I will pay thee in coppers."

"Nay, effendi, we take no coppers, either; thou must give me silver."

"Silver? I have it not. I pray thee take this copper, and thou shalt have some additional."

"I cannot do it, effendi. It is forbidden."

"Well, then, thou shalt have silver. Here it is, the latest mintage."

"Accept my overflowing thanks, my exquisite turtle-dove."

"Allah be with thee, and increase thy shadow mightily."

"Farewell, effendi! May thy beard grow to an exceeding great length.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH

THE TRUE STORY OF AN OLD MISSOURI SLAVE.

He Accompanied His Master to California, Took Care of Him in His Last Illness, Brought His Fortune Back to the Widow, and Was Buried by Her at Her Request.

When a man has been dead forty-six years it is rather late to write a tribute to his memory. But this is an instance where a conjunction of circumstances crowded out the facts, and the good which the man did was almost interred with his bones.

The writer recently made a journey into the country near Harrisonville, Mo., the country seat of Cass, the county adjoining that in which Kansas City is situate. A few miles from the county seat two graves were seen from the highway. They were conspicuous more from neglect than otherwise. The man who was acting as guide said, in a matter-of-fact manner, as he coaxed the team:

"One is the grave of the mistress; the other, that of her faithful negro man. He was buried beside her, as you see, at her request."

Of course, he explained, they died about the same time. The mistress was told a short time before her death that the old slave was dead.

"They were victims of the cholera," continued the guide, "when that awful scourge swept over the country. It almost depopulated Harrisonville. Every doctor in the town was stricken down, and then the only men in the town who sold drugs or knew anything about medicine

DROPPED DEAD

in their work. After that those who were left died in their turn, it seemed, and without any assistance. Two of the latter lot were those who are buried in the graves we just passed. The woman was the wife of the oldest and best doctor in the town, John McReynolds.

"When The California gold fever struck the whole country Dr. McReynolds caught it, and he joined that long procession which whitened the plains and crossed the mountains. He took with him his faithful body servant, an old negro who had been his property from infancy. He had attended his master so long that the master regarded him as necessary to his welfare. The old servant often accompanied his master in the calls of the latter on his patients.

"When the doctor reached the gold country he gave up his profession and became a miner, and the old servant was his assistant in that, as he had been in other things in the States. They were successful. At the end of a year the old doctor had $10,000 in gold, and that was a fortune then. But in the midst of his luck he was taken sick and died. His nurse, attendant and undertaker was his faithful servant Asa. They did not waste much time on funerals out in that country in those days. After Asa had buried his master

HE OWNED HIMSELF.

He was in a country where there was no slavery, and had the entire possessions of his master in his own hands. No legal steps that might have been taken in Missouri could have reached him. He was a rich man.

"I have been told, but I do not remember the particulars, that some of the people in the mines who believed that Dr. McReynolds left a fortune, undertook in various ways to get it. But the old servant thwarted them all and succeeded in getting out of the country. His journey back across the plains was an eventful one. He was followed and tracked and often forced to resort to strategy to evade his pursuers. Once he buried the fortune of his master in the sand of the desert when he was hard pressed, and in escaping from a band of desperadoes he found himself a captive of Indians. What his fate might have been, you can guess if he had not had a bit of good luck about that time. Some sort of epidemic had broken out in the tribe where he was held, and as Asa was a sort of a doctor from observation he experimented on the sick reds with such success that they regarded him as a special dispensation for their benefit from the hands of the Great Spirit. In this way he regained his freedom, returned to the place where he had buried the fortune of his master, resurrected it and resumed his journey without further molestation.

"He reached Independence, Mo., and called upon a man who had been a patient and friend of his master. This friend accompanied him to Harrisonville and was the messenger who gave Mrs. McReynolds the first information concerning the death of her husband. Then the friend told her about her faithful servant Asa; and this was followed by calling in the old servant from the negro quarters, and he rendered to his mistress an account of his stewardship, with the larger amount of

HIS MASTER'S FORTUNE.

"I have been told by some of the very old-timers that Asa was the first colored man who ever received anything like an ovation in Missouri. When Harrisonville heard of the old negro's return he was invited to the homes of the people, and had greater glory than any white man who has ever lived there since.

"His mistress gave him his freedom and some of the money; I don't know how much. But he remained her faithful servant. He refuseds to accept his freedom as long as his mistress lived.

"The cholera came, as I have said, and one of the victims was the mistress of Asa. He cared for her and was her attendant until he was stricken himself. When he failed to respond to her call she suspected the reason, and then it was told her that he was dead. She knew her time had come, and she hardly had time to request that his remains be placed beside hers, and it was done. And there are their graves. Only a few people living know even the names of the dead, and not many know the story I have told you. If I were a rich man I would put a monument over the grave of that colored man, and I would just have a few words on it, after his name, something like this:

"Faithful unto Death."