ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

It is illegal to practice hypnotism in Belgium.

In Japan every child is taught to write with both hands.

Gambling mania is now accepted in France as a ground for divorce.

A Spanish bullfighter's fee for a special performance is about $3,550.

Alexandre Dumas the younger's daughter, Colette, is about to marry a Dr. Metza.

The estimated washing bill of London is upwards of £5,000,000 per annum.

Twelve million hats are made annually in the United Kingdom, worth £5,000,000.

The number of inhabited houses Scotland, north to south, is about 608 300.

The greatest length of England and Scotland, north to south, is about 608 miles.

It is estimated that American travellers annually spend one hundred million dollars in Europe.

There is about twice as much beef as mutton consumed in Scotland and England.

Joseph Chamberlain is said to have lost two hundred and fifty thousand dollars in the attempt to make sisal raising in the Bahamas profitable.

The inmates of English prisons who cannot read or write, receive compulsory education twice a week.

A great authority on fish says that every square mile of the sea is inhabited by one hundred and twenty million finny creatures.

According to Lord Tweedmouth, the area of the herring nets used in Scotland one year was no less than one hundred and sixty-four million yards.

Out of the enormous number of women in Constantinople—the population is nearly a million—not more than five thousand can read or write.

There are forty-eight thousand artists in Paris, more than half of them painters. The number of paintings sent in to the exhibition last year was about ten thousand.

Lieut. Boiteux of the French Navy, who was the first man to enter Timbuctoo when it was captured, recently shot himself through the head the day before that set for his wedding.

In 1870 the Duke of Galliera began to spend thousands of dollars a year collecting rare stamps. To-day his collection is believed to be the finest in the world, and is valued at $1,250,000.

The captain of a big Atlantic liner after many calculations, has come to the conclusion that the general size of a fog in the Atlantic is about thirty miles in diameter.

A German authority stated that from the mouth to the source of the Rhine, seven hundred and twenty-five castles, formerly the homes of warlike chiefs, are to be found overlooking its waters.

The violence of the winds on the Grampian hills is so great that on several occasions it has brought to a standstill railroad trains travelling from Perth to the North.

In the jungles of Sumatra, the largest spiders are found. Some of the larger specimens measure eight inches across the back, and have seventeen inches of leg spread.

In some parts of Central and South Africa a single firefly gives so much light that it illumines a whole room. The British residents catch them in order to find the match-box or lamp.

Anti-Czech feeling runs so high among the Germans in Bohemia that they have resolved to drink no more Pilsener beer, as it is manufactured by Bohemenians. Out of sympathy for their countrymen the Germans in Germany also are abstaining from Pilsener.

A shallow draught steamer, the John of Cornstadt, built in Glasgow for navigation in Lake Baikal, in Siberia, has reached Yeniseisk by sea. All the steamers that tried the northern passage to the Yenisei this season were successful and have made their way back to Vardo, in Norway.

A massage machine that can be applied by the patient himself, is in use in London. It consists of twelve pairs of polished hard wood balls arranged on a jointed chain with a handle at each end and is thirty-two inches long. Its effect is said to equal that of massage by hand, as it kneads the muscles evenly.

During 1896 there were one thousand and nine persons killed and five thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven injured on the British railroads, ninety-three of the killed being passengers and four hundred and seventy-seven employes. The total number of passengers carried that year, exclusive of season-ticket holders, was 980,339,677, so that the proportion of passengers killed was one in 10,541,287.

Sicily boasts that the first Parliament in Europe was called together on her soil in the town of Mazzara, by Count Roger the Norman, in 1097, eight hundred years ago. M.M. Paterno Castello, and Gagliani, of Catania have sent to the Paris Sorbonne an account of the Parliament, with fac-similes of contemporary documents recently discovered by them in the archieves of the Cathedral of Girgenti, to celebrate the anniversary of the earliest Sicilian constitution.

Englishmen are growing crazier every year, or at any rate, more of them are treated as lunatics yearly in proportion to the whole population, according to the report of the Commissioners of Lunacy. There were ninety-nine thousand three hundred and sixty-five lunatics in England and Wales on January 1, 1897, an increase of two thousand nine hundred and nineteen over the year before, making the proportion one lunatic to every three hundred and thirteen persons in the country. In 1859 the proportion was was one to five hundred and thirty-six, in 1869, one to four hundred and eighteen, and in 1879 one to three hundred and sixty-three.

The German Emperor's wardrobe is valued at £100,000 every uniform bearing precious decorations. He has twelve valets, who devote their entire attention to its care. In the wardrobe are uniforms of all the regiments of the German army and of the Imperial German navy. Austrian, Russian, Swedish, British, Italian and other uniforms that are worn by the Emperor on his journeys and on the occasion of princely visits also form a part of his wardrobe.

A new electric locomotive, the Fusee, Rocket, has been turned out by the Cail works for the Paris-Havre line. It can draw six hundred tons at the rate of thirty-six miles an hour, two hundred and fifty tons at sixty-six miles an hour, and without any load can make seventy-five miles an hour. The locomotive weighs one hundred and twenty-six tons, and its tender fifty tons. It is practically a stationary steam engine of fourteen hundred horse power, setting in motion the electro magnets that drive the dynamos.

CANADA'S GRAIN TRADE.

An Attempt to Compete with the New York Route by Means of Great Steel Barges.

The Bertram Engine Works Company of Toronto has contracted to build a fleet of steel barges to be used in conveying grain from Fort William to Montreal. The company has already constructed four new steel barges for use on the St. Lawrence. The rapid and increasing construction of large barges has an important bearing upon the conditions of Canadian trade. The Prescott Elevator Company has been engaged only a short time in transporting grain, but its officers say that they have already found that the St. Lawrence and Montreal route to Britain can be used in competition with the Erie and New York route. At present the grain comes to them at Prescott by lake propellers, and is transshipped to Montreal in the new steel barges, which have a capacity of 26,000 bushels. Now the company has ordered a large number of new barges with a capacity of 40,000 bushels each, which will be able to go from Fort William to Montreal direct.

As soon as the canal deepening operations have been concluded so as to admit of the passage of vessels drawing fourteen feet of water, they will have barges built with a carrying capacity of 80,000 bushels. Simultaneously with the operation of the scheme of carriage from Fort William direct to Montreal, the company will take another same direction. It is now preparing to step of the greatest importance in the have floating elevators constructed for use in Montreal harbor, so that transshipment to ocean steamers can be effected with the greatest economy and expedition.

MOST PRECIOUS STONES.

"To the question, 'Which is the most valuable precious stone?' nine people out of every ten, at least, will without the slightest hesitation, reply, 'The diamond,'" said a dealer in gems to the writer. "But the value of a good-sized diamond cannot approach that of a ruby of the correct color and similar dimensions.

"The worth of small rubies—stones that are of less than a carat—is, if anything, rather less than that of diamonds of a like description, but the rare occurrence of large specimens of that dark carmine tint which is looked upon as the sine qua non of a perfect ruby causes the value of these gems to increase in a far greater proportion than in the case of diamonds. Rubies weighing more than four carats are so exceptional that when a perfect one of five carats is brought to the market it will command ten times as high a sum as a diamond of the same weight, while rubies of six carats, without crack or flaw, and of the proper color, would, in all probability, bring as high a price as $5,000 per carat, or fifteen times as much as a diamond of like size and faultlessness.

"All over the east rubies are regarded with the greatest possible favor, and so it has been from the earliest times of which we have any record. The finest specimens are found in Burmah, and from time immemorial it has been a law of that country that all rubies of above a certain size are the property of the king, whoever may have been fortunate enough to find them. It is thought to this day there are concealed in Burmah, among the treasures which the British invasion caused to be hidden away, rubies of far greater size and value than any which have up to now been seen either in Europe or this country.

"The law which gave fine rubies to the ruler of the land has undoubtedly caused the destruction in modern times of many magnificent specimens of this gem, for the finders of larger stones than usual have, whenever the opportunity was favorable, broken them into fragments, each weighing less than a carat, to insure themselves the possession of several rubies incomparably less valuable, it is true, than the original, in which they were once united, but still their own instead of the king's."

ALL MANKIND HIS PREY.

A CLEVER ROGUE WHO MAY BE NOW "DOING" CANADA.

Latest Escapades of the Notorious "Lord Beresford" After His Release from Prison — Married an Heiress, Who Is Now Travelling With Him.

Lord Beresford, alias Sidney Lascelles, alias Sir Harry Vane, R.N.; alias Lord Courtenay, has again proved his right to be called the prince of swindlers, this time under the name of F. S. Lancaster. New England has been the clever rogue's latest scene of operation, and once more he has disappeared, leaving in his wake, a trail of bad debts, but fewer broken hearts that has characterized his previous escapades.

His career has been sketched in the public prints from time to time, but his movements since his release from the Georgia Penitentiary and his subsequent marriage to an estimable young woman at Fitzgerald, Ga., are now for the first time placed on record. They form another chapter in the life story of as fascinating a scamp as ever imposed upon the innocence of women and the confidence of men.

When he disappeared from Georgia with his young bride, having been divorced by his former wife, who was Miss Lillienthal, of New York, it was thought that he had gone to Alaska. This was last June. Recent developments, however, prove the contrary.

After his release from the convict gang his career in Georgia was brief, but eventful. Going to Fitzgerald, he posed as a victim of circumstances, and, with the semblance of good breeding and charm of manner which have always characterized his movements, succeeded in getting an entree to the best society of the place.

The pretty nineteen-year-old daughter of Alexander Pelky, one of the town's wealthiest men, fell head over heels in love with the smooth-tongued adventurer. She has $50,000 in her own right, but this she cannot touch until she becomes of age. Beresford, or Lascelles as he was called in Fitzgerald, made desperate love to the girl and ingratiated himself into the good graces of her father. He married the one and borrowed $5,000 from the other.

The money was lost in speculations and a second $5,000 loan was requested. This was refused, and he left Fitzgerald. There were two warrants for his arrest, one charging him with embezzlement, and the other with obtaining goods under false pretences. It was believed that he left the town with a fair amount of ready cash in his possession.

MEETING IN SPRINGFIELD.

The scene now shifts to Springfield, Mass., and, as they say on the playbills, two months elapse. One day during the latter part of August a young man with a Southern accent entered a restaurant, and seated himself at one of the tables. He did not notice the gentleman sitting opposite him until their eyes suddenly met.

"Hello! Lascelles," exclaimed the young Southerner. "What are you doing here? I thought you were in Alaska."

"Pardon me. I think you have made a mistake," replied the other, coolly.

"Nonsense. I met you down at Fitzgerald Georgia. Don't you remember?"

By way of reply a card was presented to the Southerner, bearing the inscription, "F. S. Lancaster, Nos. 716 and 717, State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass." The young man, however, refused to be bluffed, and Lascelles finally admitted his identity. His acquaintance had no object in exposing him, and only told of the circumstances after Lascelles had shaken the dust of Worcester from his feet.

Lascelles, or Lancaster, as he should now be called, inasmuch as that is his latest alias, went to Worcester about August 1 as general agent for the Merchants and Manufacturers' Life Insurance Company of Westfield, an assessment concern, recently organized. He was accompanied by his wife, and they took rooms at Bay State House, the best hotel in the city. They also engaged a pew at All Saints' Episcopal Church, one of the most fashionable churches. Here Lancaster made the acquaintance of the cashier of one of the city banks, with which he immediately opened a small account.

HIS CAREER IN WORCESTER.

Having taken rooms in the State Mutual Building he furnished them on credit and advertised for a man with a small amount of capital as partner. In consequence of this a young man named Francis is just $250 out of pocket.

With his ready wit Lancaster made friends easily, and told wonderful tales of his experiences in India. The women, as has invariably been the rule, were completely fascinated by him. He seemed very fond of his wife, and gave it out that she was the daugther of a very wealthy resident of Hartford.

After opening his account at the Worcester ban khe paid his small bills in checks, but let his large ones run. He took a house in Cedar street, in a fashionable neighbourhood, signing a three years' lease. This helped his credit, and he bought a variety of articles for himself and wife.

The insurance business was not good, and Lancaster realized that some desperate means were necessary to avoid a crash. It was then that he decided upon a grand coup and attempted to raise money on the prospectus of an embryonic Klondike mining company.

ANOTHER SCHEME TO FLEECE.

This document was remarkable in its character and read as follows: "The Worcester Yukon Mining Development and Investment Company. Capital $250,000, in 50,000 shares; $5 per share, non-assessable.

"On March the 1st, 1898, this company intends to send from Seattle its own steamer, with fifty men under the direction of competent mining engineers.

"The party will be composed entirely of New England men, and each and every one of them must be stockholders in the company. Their expenses will be paid by the company from the time they leave Worcester, until they return. Two thirds of the net earnings will go to the company, and one-third will be allotted for the members of the expedition.

"The hardships, works and difficulites will be borne by the expedition, and its organizers, whose only chance for reward lies in the complete success of the company.

"As all the money subscribed cannot be used at once shares will be sold on the following terms:—$2 on application and $1 monthly thereafter until paid up. All funds of the company will be deposited with the Citizens' National Bank of Worrester.

"Reports of progress and shipments of gold will be made monthly from the mines direct to Worcester, and dividends will be paid to the stockholders as each shipment is received. Applications for stock can be made in person or by letter to the office of the company, Nos. 716 and 717 State Mutual Building, Worcester, Mass. All orders for stock must be accompanied by certified check, express money or post office order."

Lancaster used every effort to persuade some Worcester capitalist of repute to head the subscription list, but they all fought shy of it. He found the hard headed Yankees less susceptible to his powers of persuasion than the people of the South. He had been borrowing small sums of money from his acquaintances, but even they were becoming suspicious. He had reached the end of his rope, and the only thing left for him was to leave town and seek pastures new.

From Boston, Lancaster was traced to Buffalo, where he and his travelling companion, registered as C. H. Davis and wife of New York. It is believed that he went from Buffalo into Canada, and that possibly he has gone to England. Much sympathy is felt in Worcester for the young wife, who is as completely under the spell of the man's influence, as though he exerted a hypnotic power over her. She will come into her property in about a year, and utnil then this remarkable rogue may be expected to prey upon his fellow men wherever he finds them. Where will he turn up next and under what name?

READY FOR WINTER.

Teachers in the public schools of a large city hear many stories some of them amusing, some of them pathetic. A young woman who teaches in a kindergarten in Boston, upon learning that one of her little pupils was sick, went to visit her.

The teacher had been to Katie's home before, and so had no difficulty in finding the two little rooms at the top of a tenement house where Katie and her mother lived. The mother was absent, and Katie, well wrapped up, was sitting up in bed.

After the usual inquiries and condolences, the teacher noticed that the little girl seemed to speak with some difficulty and said:

Katie, I am going to examine your lungs.

Yes'm responded the child, dutifully, and Miss C. began to loosen the child's waist. After removing it, she found layer after layer of flannel, which she unfastened with some difficulty. Satisfying herself that there was no danger of pneumonia, she began to replace the child's dress, when Katie began to cry.

My mother'll be awful mad at you when she gets home and finds what you've done.

Why, Katie, what have I done?

You've unfastened all my flannels, and ma had just got me sewed up for the winter!

HAND IN HAND

Health and Happiness go Hand-in-Hand—With Stomach and Nerves all Out of Sorts, Health and Happiness Are Unknown.

Frank A Gadbois, Cornwall, Ont.: "I was for several years a great sufferer from indigestion, dyspepsia and nervousness. I took many remedies without any relief. I saw South American Nervine advertised. I procured a bottle, and I can truthfully say It is the best medicine I ever used, and I strongly recommend it to anyone suffering as I did. A few doses wonderfully helped me, and two bottles have made a new man of me." It cures by direct action on the nerve centres.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

PILES CURED IN 3 TO 6 NIGHTS.

Itching, Burning, Skin Diseases Relieved In One Day.

Dr. Agnew's Ointment will cure all cases of itching piles in from three to six nights. One application brings comfort. For blind and bleeding piles it is peerless. Also cures tetter, salt rheum, eczema, barber's itch and all eruptions of the skin. Relieves in a day. 35 cents.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

UNJUST DISCRIMINATION.

I say it's unfair! exclaimed the portly dame who was looking over the society column. In writing up the receptions they don't give me any more space than they do that skinny little Mrs. Whackster!

HEAT HOLIDAYS.

Heat holidays have been established by law in the public schools of Switzerland. Recognizing the well known fact that the brain cannot work properly when the heat is excessive, the children are dismissed from their tasks whenever the thermometer goes above a certain point.

A BOY'S SUFFERINGS.

ATTACKED WITH INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AT AN EARLY AGE

Each Successive Year Brought Fresh Attacks With Increasing Severity Until He Was a Physical Wreck.

From the Sun, Belleville.

Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Kelly are people who are deeply grateful for a kind intervention of Providence whereby the life, health and happiness of their twelve year old son, Master Harry, has been restored and preserved. Mr. Kelly is one of the best known conductors on the Midland division of the G. T. R., and is now residing in this city. A sun reporter having heard of the cure of the little fellow and the joy of his parents, called at their home and was met by Mrs. Kelly, who on being informed of the object of his visit, at once told the story of the cure and how the results were attained. We were living in Madoc when our boy was about five years of age and in the spring I went to call him one morning. He replied to my call by saying he could not rise. I at once went to him and found that he was unable to walk. Medical aid being summoned we discovered that inflammatory rheumatism had our little boy in its grasp. All that attention and doctors could do was done and the attack passed off, but the following spring while in Peterboro he was again seized with the dread disease and again we were in terrible dread of losing the child. When the warm weather came again he rallied, but was very weak and only a shadow of his

former self. Despite all we could do he was again attacked in the next spring. You can imagine the fear and dread with which we watched these recurring attacks, each one more severe than the last, and each one leaving our boy in a worse condition than those that went before. His last attack confined him to bed for three months, and his heart was dangerously affected. His sufferings were terrible, and it was pitiful to see him trying to carry food to his mouth. His nervous system was so shattered that a form of St. Vitus' dance had affected him, and his hand and arm trembled so that he could not feed or aid himself. Some friends advised me to try Dr. Williams' Pink Pills and recommended them so highly that my husband and myself decided to try them. We gave them to Harry for several months and when the spring came watched anxiously, fearing a return of the trouble, but were thankful and delighted to see no symptoms of it, nor has he been troubled for the past three years. "What is the condition of his health at present?" asked the reporter. "He is as sturdy and as healthy a boy as parents could wish for. I attribute his recovery and present health to nothing but Pink Pills, and I cheerfully recommend them to all."

Rheumatism, sciatica, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, nervous headache, nervous prostration, and diseases depending upon humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc., all disappear before a fair treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions. Sold by all dealers and post paid at 50c. a box, or six boxes for $2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont. Do not be persuaded to take some substitute.

MEETING BOTH ENDS.

Smith walked up Market street the other evening with a box of candy under one arm and a big package of meat under the other.

Hello Smith, said Brown, gone to housekeeping? I didn't know you were married.

I'm not yet.

What are you doing with that candy and meat then?

Going to see my girl.

Do you have to furnish the family with meat already?

Oh, no; the candy is for the girl and the meat is for the dog. I have to square myself with both.

DRY TIME.

Why has milk gone up? she asked as she took in the day's supply at the door.

We have had so little rain, madam, that the pastures are all dried up.

Yes, and so are the wells.

TORTURED AND HELPLESS.

Rheumatism has Hordes of Victims, and is no Respecter of Persons—South American Rheumatic Cure Resists his Cruel Grasp, and Heals the Wounds he Inflicts—Relief in Six Hours.

Geo. W. Platt, Manager "World's" Newspaper Agency, Toronto, says: "I am at a loss for words to express my feelings of sincere gratitude and thankfulness for what South American Rheumatic Cure has done for me. As a result of exposure I was taken with a severe attack of rheumatic fever which affected both my knees. I suffered pain almost beyond human endurance. Having heard of marvelous cures by South American Rheumatic Cure, I gave it a trial. After taking three doses the pain entirely left me, and in three days I left my bed. Now every trace of my rheumatism has disappeared."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.