

# NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

## FIVE MINUTES SELECT READING.

### Summary of Foreign, Domestic and War Items.—Concise, Pithy and Pointed.

#### DOMESTIC.

Kingston is trying to adopt the American system of leaving public parks unfenced.

The boarding-house licenses issued to bagnios in Winnipeg have been revoked.

The examiners have announced the result of the recent intermediate examinations.

It is stated at Montreal that the Credit Foncier has completely ceased operations.

Sixty employes of the North Shore Railway have been dismissed in the Three Rivers district.

A protest has been filed against Mr. Josiah Wood, Tory member elect for Westmoreland, N.B.

One or two companies have paid the new Quebec tax, but the majority of corporations will contest payment.

Bishop Lafreche, of Three Rivers, has forbidden the ladies of his congregation, under the pain of sin, from wearing curls.

General Rosser has instituted an action against the Canadian Pacific railway authorities for malicious prosecution, claiming \$100,000 damages.

Negotiations are in progress between the Grand Trunk and the Sorel Railway Companies by which it is expected the former will secure control of the latter.

A man named O'Dea sues the Montreal Witness for having charged him with crimping and keeping a queer saloon, where sailors were induced to congregate.

#### UNITED STATES.

The August report of the United States crops is very favourable.

A syndicate is buying all the September pork on the Chicago market.

A small riot occurred at the Camp Hill Mines on the Pan Handle Railroad.

At Matamoras, there have been 67 deaths from yellow fever. No abatement of the disease is reported.

Parnell telegraphs: "I strongly disapprove of the action of the Philadelphia Land League. It ought to be reversed."

One New York firm alone has sold nearly two million bushels of oats for August delivery. The stock in store does not exceed 100,000 bushels.

There are 520 persons working in the Harmony mills. The regular number employed is 4,675.

In Stewart county James Cameron and Walter Hill quarrelled over cards. Cameron shot Hill. Hill stabbed him to the heart. They fell dead both together.

An agreement has been entered into between Mexico and the United States, that regular troops of the two republics may reciprocally cross the boundary line.

At Fort Sill, a mulatto named Finch stole a horse belonging to an army officer. This morning when overhauled he shot a sergeant and private dead and escaped.

Lane and Wade, Americans, met two Mexicans on the road near Austin, Texas, one recent morning and quarrelled. A fight followed, and both Mexicans were killed.

The case against Dr. James N. Holywood, charged with being implicated in the murder of Martine Whittia, has been dismissed.

At Fort Ogden, Fla., Jas. Williams and Clayton Jarrett met in the street and had a dispute about money. Each began firing a revolver. Both fell pierced by several bullets and died.

In Camden county, two boys of 17 seized a boy aged 12, forced him into the river, held his head under the water until he was drowned and then fled. When discovered the body was almost devoured by alligators.

Holm, who buried several of his children on the Lake Front, Chicago, was acquitted on a charge of murder, but fined for irregular burial. He started for the South Branch yesterday in a skiff with his son, aged 14. The boat upset and both were drowned.

At Chicago, Paul Toliner, machinist, who frequently quarrelled with his young wife, said to her finally "Will you obey me after this?" Receiving an evasive reply he drew a revolver and fired two shots into her breast killing her. He then put a bullet through his own heart.

#### GENERAL.

King Milan of Serbia, has started for Vienna.

The condition of Tripoli is reported to be alarming to Europeans.

It is stated that the Marquis of Salisbury has intimated that after the rebuff in the House of Lords it is impossible for him to continue as leader.

Divers report that the bottom of the steamer Mosei, from the stem to the foremast, is smashed. The other part of the vessel is uninjured.

The Imperial Government has announced that after the passage of the Arrears of Rent Bill they will consider the proposal to grant Canadians lands to Irish families.

The prize given by the Dominion Artillery Association was won at Shoeburyness by the second detachment of the 2nd Northumberland Volunteer Artillery.

All the amendments of the House of Commons to the Arrears Bill were agreed to after the Earl of Limerick and the Marquis of Waterford (Conservatives) had recorded protests.

Herr R. Koch has been trying to discover what are the best means to destroy the spores of bacilli, how they behave toward the microphytes most easily destroyed, and if they suffice at least to arrest the development of organisms in liquors favorable to their multiplication. He got nothing worth mentioning from the use of phenol, thymal, and salicylic acid; and, strange to say, sulphurous acid and zinc chloride also failed to destroy all the germs of infection. The best effects were obtained from choline, bromine, and mercuric chloride. Solutions of mercuric chloride, nitrate or sulphate, when diluted 1 to 1,000 parts, destroy the fertility of the spores in 10 minutes.

## THE CANADIAN SUSPECTS.

### Hard Fare in a Filthy Dungeon.—Released Without an Examination.—Soldiers and Constables the Cause of much Trouble.

Cornelius and Matthew Flaherty who, on a recent visit to Ireland, were captured by the Irish police and locked up on suspicion of being implicated in the murder of Lord Cavendish and Mr. Burke, have given a full description of their experience of being Canadian suspects. Cornelius, in an interview, says:—On the afternoon of the 11th of July, shortly after having finished dinner, we were sitting comfortably in a room in the house of our aunt at Ballyduff, when we were surprised to see three officers step into the house. One of them walked up to each of us and tapped us on the shoulder, saying, "You're my prisoner in the Queen's name." This was about four o'clock in the afternoon of a Tuesday, and we asked the cause of our arrest, but no reason was given. We were then taken to Ballybuoin, and kept in custody until 11.30 in the evening, when they came to take us away again. I (Cornelius) objected to go out at that late hour on account of Mat's delicate health, but they paid no attention to what we said, and we were compelled to go to Listowel, some nine miles away. On reaching that place we were lodged in the police station, where they wanted to lock me in the cell, but Mat said he would accompany me, and so they let me stop in an outer-room. We were kept there until one o'clock on the following afternoon, when we were taken up stairs to the office of Mr. Massie, the magistrate. There was no examination at all, but the magistrate told us that we were remanded for eight days until they could get further evidence of our being concerned in the murder of Cavendish and Burke. Then we produced the certificates given to us before we left this city by Mayor Meredith, and having the seal of the city of London, but they said anyone could write that, sneered at the papers, and hardly looked at the credentials. They next marched us off to Tralee gaol, which we found in a dirty, filthy condition. The fare was very poor, and the dishes seemed not to have been cleaned for a long time. When the doors of the prisoners' cells were opened the stench was terrible, and could hardly be borne at first. The tea they gave us was served in a dirty tin, and was so greasy and bad that it served the purpose of both physic and medicine. The first time I drank it I became sick, and was ill for three days from the effects of drinking the stuff. We were kept in confinement from Tuesday until the following Friday when we were released, and the officers said they were sorry to cause us so much trouble, but we told them if they had examined our papers there would have been no need for the trouble.

After our release we enjoyed a very good time with our friends. It had been our intention to visit nearly all the points of interest in Ireland, and also to go to England, but we were afraid to leave the place where we were for fear that we might be arrested again on some other charge without foundation. So we could not go anywhere until we made up our minds to come home, and we left Ireland on the 28th ult., disgusted with the way we had been used in our native land. The soldiers and constables are themselves the cause of all the trouble in Ireland, and no stranger travelling there is safe from imprisonment."

### Marriageable Nobles.

From an official list recently published at St. Petersburg, it appears that there are now in Europe thirty-one princes and twenty-one princesses of marriageable age, who have not yet passed beneath the conjugal yoke, and who are, still open to offer. The years during which a prince is called of marriageable age are those between 24 and 40, while the poor princesses are eligible only between 16 and 28. Thus cruelly, even among aristocrats of bluest blood, is the sphere of woman's activity, limited by *les convenances*. Of these brilliant "catches," Germany possesses more than a moiety. Most of the Teutonic contingent, however, are mere princelings, no scion of the royal family being in the market. Ludwig of Bavaria is, indeed, a bachelor, but he so fiercely contemns the sex that no account of him is made in matrimonial calculations. The Prince of Reuss is a more promising subject; his principlality is small, but his private fortune is immense. If one desires simply a noble name and lofty lineage, they are offered by France, in the person of Peter d'Orleans, a Bourbon of the Bourbons, but now reduced by the irony of fate to the position of lieutenant in the French army. He is 37 years old. Prince Wallemar, youngest son of Denmark's king, may present attractions for some one. Italy offers two widowers, one Prince Amadeo, who, calls himself king of Spain, and the other Prince Albert, ruler of Monaco. The Netherlands, Austria, Russia and Portugal, each offer one or more candidates for hyemal honors. Among the princesses, by far the most eligible, is Beatrice, the only unmarried daughter of Queen Victoria. She is now 25 years old, and has therefore, only three more seasons in which to accomplish the chief end of woman. In Spain, Portugal, Holstein, Hessen, and several of the minor German principalities, are also to be found maidens of varying attractions, personal and pecuniary, while in Montenegro, a fair Amazonian, the Princess Zorka, awaits the coming man.

### Over the Garden Wall.

The breach of promise case which has been occupying Mr. Justice Hawkins and a special jury for the last two days shows that the popular song of "Over the Garden Wall" may sometimes be sung to a very expensive tune. The plaintiff and the defendant lived next door to each other, and the plaintiff traced their engagement to the facilities which the walls of suburban garden undoubtedly afford for love-making. At any rate, as soon as the defendant went away from home he found that he "loved her no longer," and, as he was in good circumstances and no attempt was made to deny either the engagement or the breach, the jury awarded the "noble-hearted girl" (as her counsel described her) the substantial damages of £1,000. The prophecy that "Golden sunshine will be yours at last," which the plaintiff appears once to have made on a New Year's card, has come true more literally than she meant.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

## SUNBEAMS.

In Buenos Ayres it takes ten dollars in paper money to buy one dollar in gold. The paper currency there is depreciated.

Queen Victoria and Princess Beatrice will arrive at Balmoral on Aug. 19. The court will stay in Scotland till the end of November.

A recent pay bill of John Elder & Co., the Clyde shipbuilders amounted to over \$115,000 for fifteen days labor. Nearly 6,000 men are employed in the yard.

A soldier at Carondelet, Mo., kicked a horse to death. A Police Justice fined him \$1; but a court martial took a more serious view of his crime, and sent him to prison for six years.

Queen Victoria invariably transacts her public business between breakfast and luncheon, and hardly once in a month does she concern herself with public affairs at any other time.

The Western Methodist journals are denying that Bishop Jesse T. Peck, who is wealthy, allows an aged sister to live dependent upon charity, such a charge having been made by some of his relatives.

The eighty-sixth anniversary of the birthday of the Duchess of Cambridge, the present Duke's mother, was celebrated by that lady in London on July 25. She received presents from the Queen and the Prince and Princess of Wales.

On Dec. 11, 1878, the distribution of the population of Egypt was as follows: Cairo, 327,462; Alexandria, 165,732; Damietta, 32,750; Rosetta, 16,243; Suez, 11,327; Port Said, 3,854; other towns, 11,747; provinces, 4,948,612; total, 5,517,627.

The judgment of the Prussian court martial which tried Chico Pilot Meiling of the imperial navy for selling navy plans to Russia, has been published. Meiling is condemned for high treason to six years hard labor, and to dismissal from the navy.

The Rev. Mr. Garretson is anointing with oil and praying for miracles in the Kentucky region where Barnes began in revivalism. Barnes says that Garretson is a fraud, but Garretson points with pride to several persons who declare that he has cured them.

Prince Leopold and his wife received the school children of Esher, nearly 400 in number, at Claremont on July 20, when they had their annual treat in the park. They were regaled with an excellent tea, after which the Duchess presented each child with a toy.

Fanny Kemble says that Disraeli told her he thought Dublin should be burned down. He could see the use of London and Paris, but not of Dublin. Disraeli never visited Ireland, though he directed its government for eight years, and it was within twelve hours' travel.

Mr. Smith, a Scotch laird, has bequeathed the whole of his property, about \$500,000 to his servants, a shepherd receiving the bulk. This fortunate legatee has agreed to pay \$137,000 to the heir at law and other relatives, who would otherwise attempt to break the will.

The monument of Sir Edward Landseer, by Mr. Woolner, is now in the crypt of St. Paul's in London, near the tomb of the artists, and is the next vault to the one where Sir Christopher Wren is buried. It consists of a medallion portrait in profile, below which is a bas relief from the well known design of "The Shepherd's Chief Mourner."

Fish Commissioner Baird, in his circular explaining how exhibits may be sent to the London show of next year under the appropriation of \$50,000 made by Congress, points out that shipments of American canned, dried, pickled, and smoked fish to Great Britain last year exceeded in value \$2,000,000. The advantage of the coming display for still further making known American fish food is apparent.

The Austrian navy possesses some powerful ironclads. The frigates Kaiser Max, Don Juan of Austria, and Prince Eugene date from 1875 and 1877; but the Tegethoff is the most powerful man-of-war in the lot, coming thirteenth in order of strength among all the vessels of the world. She is 300 feet long by 60 broad, and her plates are 15 inches thick, while she carries twenty-eight 11 inch Krupp guns, and has engines of 8,200 horse power.

The executors of the late Lord Wenlock, in England, sued the River Doe Company for \$865,000, money lent by the deceased peer on the mortgage of the lands which the company has reclaimed at the mouth of that river. It was pleaded for the defence that the act of Parliament which incorporated the company only gave borrowing power to the extent of \$250,000. Baron Huddleston, remarking that the defence had made a strong point, reserved his judgment.

There are three dramatic clubs in London, the Savage, Junior Garrick, and Green Room. The Savage, which recently entertained the Prince of Wales, was for a time the rage; but the Junior Garrick eventually eclipsed it in popularity. The Green Room, founded by Sothorn, and of which the Duke of Beaufort is President, is now ahead. Most of the American actors and managers give it the preference. It and the Junior Garrick are on Adelphi Terrace, commanding a beautiful view of the river.

At a London meeting to raise money to complete the excavations at Ephesus, Mr. Wood, the explorer, told how he discovered the famous temple. No writings existed to afford him the slightest clue to the whereabouts of this wonder of the ancient world. But he hit upon an inscription from the wall of that theatre to which St. Paul would have entered, but "the disciples suffered him not." This described a procession in which certain images were carried from the temple through the city gates. After much search he found the gates, and then at length hit upon the paved way, worn into groves by the wheels of chariots. Little by little he made progress at the city of Ephesus until he reached the temple of the great goddess Diana. The fragments of friezes and column drums give a glittering idea of what the whole must have been. They are now in the British Museum.

The increase in the consumption of Coffee is very striking. Twenty five years ago the quantity grown was estimated at 338,000 tons, but in 1879 the total was 500,000. The consumption was greatest in the United States. The principal coffee-producing country is Brazil, the crop of 1880 being estimated at 280,000 tons, but when the eman-

ipation of the negroes is complete, as it will be in twenty years, the question is whether the coffee planters will be able to find laborers enough to keep up their high total. Next to Brazil come the Dutch Indies, including Java and Sumatra, into which the cultivation of coffee was introduced by Van Hoor in 1669. It is only within the last quarter of a century that the coffees of Ceylon and the East Indies have been exported in any quantity, but at the present time the export of Ceylon coffee is 40,000 tons, and of East Indian coffee over 30,000. The coffee plant has been found to do well in some parts of Africa, such as the region of the Mozambique and the Cape Verde Islands; but it has not answered at Sierra Leone, on the Guinea coast, at Natal, or in the Cape Colony. Attempts are now being made to acclimatize it in the Fiji Islands.

## THE PHENIX PARK ASSASSINS.

In England the belief gains ground that the story of the man Westgate, who was arrested in Venezuela on suspicion of being concerned in the murder of Lord Frederick Cavendish, has some foundation in fact. The London *Daily Telegraph* sums up a number of suspicious circumstances: "The murder was committed between seven o'clock and a quarter-past in the evening of May 6, in the Phoenix Park. Seven minutes' walk from the scene of the tragedy is the Kingsbridge terminus of the Great Southern and Western Railway of Ireland, whence the mail train for Waterford departs at a quarter to eight p.m. O'Brien could catch that train at once after the commission of the crime, and arriving at Waterford early on the following (Sunday) morning could gain the steamer which leaves the North wharf there at seven a.m. for Milford, thence proceeding to Swansea by rail, arriving at the latter port on the Sunday afternoon or evening. According to the prisoner's statement he slipped on the Monday (May 8) on board the barque "Gladstone," bound for Caracas, and, in further corroboration of the prisoner's story, a reference to the reports of the outward sailings of vessels from Swansea about that date discloses the fact that on May 11 the barque "Gladstone," of Swansea, cleared for Caracas, under the command of Mr. Richards. The "Gladstone" is a small barque of 297 tons register, and built in Prince Edward Island in 1873. So far the prisoner's statement is fully borne out by the facts above enumerated, and, in conjunction therewith, it is a remarkable circumstance that on Tuesday, May 9, the day after that upon which O'Brien states that he shipped on board the barque "Gladstone," a man was arrested upon suspicion at Haverfordwest, as answering the description of one of the men concerned in the Dublin murders. He was in the company of a woman, and gave the name of William Ivory, of Kilkacow, county Waterford, and said he was a farm laborer. He also stated that he had arrived from Waterford at New Milford that morning by the steamer Milford, and that he and his sweetheart were on their way to Swansea to be married. He had on a "jersey" hat and brown tweed suit, underneath being a dirty shirt, on which were spots of blood. He accounted for these by saying that they proceeded from his nose, which had bled about a fortnight before. There were no papers found upon him, and he was subsequently released. The remarkable fact is that this man should have crossed from Ireland by almost the same route as that by which it is now supposed the prisoner O'Brien travelled, and that within two days after the date upon which the latter had so crossed over.

### A QUICK ESCAPE.

If O'Brien left by the mail train from Kingsbridge at a quarter to eight, as the circumstances suggest, his escape was accomplished so quickly that the police would not have been apprised of the crime in sufficient time to watch the departure of the train in question, as the bodies of Lord Frederick Cavendish and Mr. Burke were not discovered by the police until twenty minutes to eight, and no action would appear to have been taken by the police until some time after that, and the possibility of one or more of the murders having left by this train does not seem to have struck the detectives who took the matter up. The Scotland Yard authorities are not taking any present action in the matter of O'Brien's arrest, the case being in the hands of the Irish police, to whom, however, Mr. Superintendent Williamson and his staff are ready to render any such assistance as may be required. It is understood that an experienced member of the detective staff connected with the Royal Irish Constabulary will at once be sent to Caracas to receive O'Brien into custody. The British Government has no extradition treaty with Venezuela; but there is reason to expect that the authorities there will place no obstacles in the way of sending the prisoner to Ireland for trial, especially as the reports to hand state that he has been arrested on his own confession. Additional particulars telegraphed from Swansea concerning the man O'Brien, alias Westgate, confirm the statement of his having shipped on the barque "Gladstone" at that port. It appears that about the date named he accosted a ship runner close to the canal at Swansea, and asked for a boarding-house, explaining that he had a little money. The runner asked him if he was a fireman, and he answered that he was both a fireman and a sailor. He lodged for a few days at a hotel in the Strand, Swansea, the landlady of which describes him as being very dirty, poor, and much mentally depressed, and that he avoided speaking to any one. He was shipped on the "Gladstone" as a pier jumper. When leaving he gave the address of his wife in Dublin, arranging that part of his salary should be sent to her, and this has been done. He admitted to the landlady of the Museum hotel that he was a native of Dublin.

### A MYSTERIOUS COMRADE.

A singular complication has arisen in connection with Westgate's visit to Swansea. Mr. Williams, an officer of the Board of Trade, shortly after the Phoenix Park assassinations, saw a suspicious looking man loitering about the doors of the Mercantile Marine offices, Swansea. He entered into conversation with him, and found that he not only answered the newspaper descriptions of one of the men wanted in Dublin, but that he was a native of Dublin and had just arrived from that city. He appears to have shipped on board the "Neva" for Leghorn, in the name of Evans, but on a hint he was arrested by Detective Jones, of the Swansea police, and then gave his real

name as Harwin, stating that his mother resided at Warrenpoint, county Down. The Swansea police described him by telegraph to the Dublin police, who replied that the man named Harwin, giving the very address quoted, had been arrested in Dublin on suspicion, but had been discharged, as there was no evidence against him. Harwin then admitted to the Swansea police that he had been arrested on suspicion in Dublin, as stated. He was eventually discharged from the custody of the Swansea police and proceeded to Leghorn. It now appears that he and Westgate were seen together in Swansea, and Harwin, who is supposed to have deserted from the "Gladstone" in the name of Evans, had his place filled at the last moment by Westgate. The latter's confession is in keeping with the statement made some time ago by O'Donovan Rossa to a newspaper correspondent, to the effect that the perpetrators of the Phoenix Park crime would be found in South Wales, whence they would endeavor to ship across to South America. The barkentine "Gladstone," Capt. John Roads, and bound from Swansea to Caracas, was leaving dock when it was found that one of the crew was missing. A man, who gave the name of Westgate, and represented himself as a sailor, was taken on board. It was soon discovered he was no sailor, and instructions were sent to the owners, "Stop half pay of Westgate, Dublin. Have reduced his wages to £1 15s." A letter was received from the man's wife, signed "Mary Jane Westgate, 30 Townsend street, Dublin." The man, when shipping, gave his address as Meath Row, Dublin. Instructions have been received by local authorities from Scotland Yard ordering inquiries to be made.

### Occupations for Women.

The rather fascinating occupation (typesetting) is found to be very hard on women if they stand at the work. The testimony of Miss S— is given, who had for a long time been type-setter and foreman of a composing-room. It was: "I have no hesitation in saying that I think I never knew a dozen lady compositors who were well. Their principal troubles are those belonging to the sex, and great pains in the back, limbs, and head."

With regard to this highly organized occupation (telegraph) the same general statements are made, with a difference only: "Those at all familiar with the demands upon the nervous energy and manipulative dexterity required by the processes of telegraphs will not be surprised that the rapidity, readiness of perception, etc., are found to exert upon the general and special health of the youthful lady operator a most positive and injurious effect." A "lady operator," many years in the business, reported: "I have broken down several times from sheer nervous debility. I was well in every particular when I entered the office. Since I broke down the first time I have never been 'right,' though much improved when out on my vacations."

Few occupations would seem so attractive to the average working woman as the counting of money in the treasuries of the United States. It is found to demand "concentration, alertness, continued exercise," and these, with the monotony, work mischief. One of the oldest lady workers said: "Gradually they learn to count faster, but they continue in the work but a short time." The counting of the rattle stands at Wakefield is found to produce the same unbearable results.

Of stenography we have the same report—"constant employment therein would inevitably break a woman down in a short time."

Here sewing-machine work is one of the greatest of the modern occupations for women and it is found to be a doubtful blessing. The troubles produced by the continued use of the sewing machine are classed under some genuine head: First, indigestion; second, muscular pains; third, diseases peculiar to women; fourth, general debility.—*Charles W. Elliott in North American Review.*

### Suspended Railway Carriages.

While a considerable degree of comfort is now realized in railway travelling, there is still room for improvement, and we may invite attention to a new system of interior suspension in carriages, by Mr. Delessert, lately reported on with approval by the French Societe d'Encouragement. It has been employed a few months in twelve first and second class carriages of the Chemin de Fer de l'Ouest. Not only does the body of the carriage rest on springs, but the seats, backs, and (cut out) footboards form one whole, which is supported on steel springs connected with a standard near the sides of the compartment. Thus a double suspension is obtained. The prevention of vibration, usually experienced through the floor, is of great advantage to invalids and nervous persons. The cost of alteration is about £38 for a first-class compartment; which would be somewhat high, it is remarked, were it not that there is compensation in increased durability through reduction of shocks and vibration.

### The Army of Arabi Pasha.

The rebel forces are distributed as follows. One division at Abassieh, outside Cairo, two regiments at Cairo, two divisions at Kaf Dowar, 3,000 infantry at Rosetta, and 7,000 at Damietta, the total amounting to 50,000 men. Each of the above-named divisions consists of four regiments, of infantry numbering 750 men each; two of cavalry, 800 strong, and one of artillery, comprising 700 men and thirty-six guns.

A body of 4,000 civilians, taken from the Nile works, are engaged in the trenches at Kaf Dowar. In the latter place the rebels have formed three lines of defence stretching from the railway to the canal, the second being twenty yards behind the first, and the third 500 yards in the rear of the second. Arabi Pasha is said to hold in readiness a battalion of infantry, a battery of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry to check any advanced parties sent forward by the English.

Better left unsaid: Snookson (with a knowing look through his eye-glass)—I say, Booble, who's that uncommon showy-looking woman your friend Scamperdown's always about with? Booble—His wife and my sister.