

# THE NEWS OF THE DAY.

## CANADIAN.

Chicago detectives are in Winipeg following up clues in the Cronin murder case.

Kingston business men purpose starting an oilcloth factory with a capital of \$50,000.

Martin Barke's lawyers in Winipeg have received \$600 anonymously for their defence of the Cronin suspect.

There are at present 75 students attending the Royal Military school at Kingston, five less than last year.

It is understood the Banff Coal Mine Company have made arrangements for shipping a large supply to a San Francisco firm.

Hillman's mill, near Ottawa, and a large quantity of lumber, were burned the other night, causing a loss of nearly \$20,000.

Mr. James Good, who, it is said, built the first railway locomotive constructed in the Dominion, died at Toronto Friday morning.

Five Manitoba Mennonites brutally maltreated a young girl, and were left with a fine of \$1 each by the chief of the village.

A dead beat, who called himself the Marquis de Vermont, has suddenly departed from Ottawa, leaving a hotel bill for \$70 behind him.

It is reported that a serious hitch has occurred in the negotiations tending towards an amalgamation between Laval and Victoria Universities.

Duncan Campbell, jun., member of a Montreal wholesale firm, has forged a considerable amount of paper and is a fugitive across the lines.

Arrangements have been made with English capitalists for money to complete the Great Northwest Central Railway from Brandon to Battleford.

Archdeacon Ræve, who has spent many years in the district, believes that there is nothing in the Arthabasca and McKenzie river districts to attract immigration.

The Dominion Alliance closed its convention at Toronto on Friday. Senator Vidal was elected president. It was recommended that the next meeting be held in Montreal.

It is understood that the will of the late Mr. Gooderham makes, among other bequests, one of \$200,000 to Victoria University, conditional upon its being removed to Toronto.

Dr. Selwyn, director of the Dominion Geological Survey, is investigating the formation in the Deloraine district with a view to give practical advice regarding artesian wells for water.

Mr. Thomas Diver, of Kingston, has commenced an action against the city for \$5,000 for injuries received by falling into an open drain, which was not indicated, as ought to have been the case, by lights.

## AMERICAN.

A heavy frost visited Northern Wisconsin Sunday night.

Bodies continue to be taken from the debris at Johnstown at the rate of two a day.

From eighteen to forty tons of grapes daily are being shipped down the lake from Canandaigua, N. Y.

John McCully, a young tough, shot and killed Constable William Crossin at a picnic near Sparta, Ill., on Saturday.

The wife of a leading citizen of Reading, Pa., died the other day from swallowing her artificial teeth during a fit of laughter.

Della Walker, aged 19, a beautiful and accomplished girl, committed suicide by drowning at Langdon, N. H., on Friday.

The will of the late Professor Elias Loomis, of New Haven, Conn., bequeaths the bulk of his \$300,000 estate to Yale University.

Twenty-three Hungarians, engaged in the recent riots in the Pennsylvania coke region, have been sentenced to a year in the work-house.

The race troubles in the South continue. The whites of Choctaw county, Ala., are supplying themselves with rifles in anticipation of trouble.

Frank Amos, a prominent citizen of Morgan county, Ohio, was hacked to death by Mrs. Hamton, his niece, with a butcher knife, yesterday.

Deputy Sheriff Tate was attacked by a convict named Haynes in the Fremont county, Iowa, prison at Sydney on Monday, and beaten almost to death.

F. W. Gesswein, the wealthy tool manufacturer, of Brooklyn, was shot dead in his office by an old man with whom he had had a dispute about a patent.

Forest fires in the Sierra Nevada mountains have swept away Central Pacific railway bridges and snow sheds. Passengers are being transferred.

The geysers in the Yellowstone Park are displaying remarkable activity, which is supposed to be due to the same causes as the great Atlantic disturbance.

Thomas E. Jackson, aged 18, fought a battle with Ed. Ahearn, champion lightweight of St. Louis, on Monday night, and was so badly punished that he died.

Rosemond Cormier was a short time ago ordered by regulators to leave Louisiana. He failed to obey, and, along with his 15-year-old daughter, has been murdered.

Bishop Fowler, of the M. E. Church, who has been in China recently, thinks that country will yet call the United States to account for violation of the Chinese Treaty.

It is stated that the oyster plant, which lost nearly \$2,000,000 by the great storm. Restaurant keepers in New York and Philadelphia are unable to get a single order filled.

Citizens of Hackberry, Arizona, have telegraphed for arms and ammunition, fearing an uprising of the Hualilo Indians, who have been holding war dances. Families are being sent away.

At Clayton, Ind., on Friday, Rev. Mr. Smith (Baptist) quarrelled with a druggist named Millard Jones and was fatally stabbed. The magistrate said Jones' act was justifiable and dismissed him.

"Old Hutch," the Chicago manipulator of wheat corners, was attacked and searched by foot pads while going home on Monday night, but he had no valuables about him. The robbers escaped.

The ship W. H. Starbuck, which arrived at New York on Saturday from Rio Janeiro, picked up an eagle on September 10, in the Gulf Stream, 150 miles south of Cape Hatteras. The bird was in an exhausted condition, but soon recovered.

John Powers, a lineman, in the employ of the Brush Electric Light Co. in New York unwittingly took hold of a live wire, received a shock and fell to the ground, fracturing his skull. He died soon afterward.

The Chicago police are said to have found that the men who killed Cronin had concocted a plan whereby the Doctor's clothes were to have been put on a dead body in London, which was then to be thrown into the Thames.

Col. T. F. Farron, special agent for the American Steam Boiler Insurance Company, of Chicago, suicided at Denver, Col., Monday night, rather than pay the penalty for stealing from the company, he being a defaulter to the amount of at least \$6,000.

A Wilkesbarre despatch tells of a cave-in of enormous extent just outside the town of Plymouth, Pa. Thirty acres of land sank very considerably. The territory is owned by the Delaware and Hudson Railroad Company. About 1,500 men and boys are thrown out of employment.

## FOREIGN.

There is trouble between Mussulmans and Hindoos in India.

The aggregate capital of the London dock companies is said to be £20,000,000.

Stanley is expected to reach the East Coast of Africa about the end of October.

The official report gives the number killed by the Antwerp fire and explosion as 135.

England and Germany are supposed to be negotiating a new agreement with regard to Africa.

The Prince of Wales is still lame, but his leg is no longer swollen and he can walk fairly well.

A renewal of the disturbances in Samoa is feared if the decisions of the Berlin Conference are not enforced.

The Prince of Monaco's son and successor is opposed to gambling contracts, and will endeavor to suppress them.

Paris papers are giving wildly sensational rumours about French and German military movements near the frontier.

A letter received at a London news agency, signed "Jack the Ripper," promises another Whitechapel murder.

Nihilists are visiting Denmark and the authorities are taking precautions against attempts on the life of the Czar.

King Alexander arrived at Odessa yesterday from Yalta on board a Russian gunboat. He was received with royal honours.

Rosa Bonheur, who is 67 years of age, is making studies of Buffalo Bill's Indians and animals for a large painting she intends to execute.

Bismarck has sent assurances to the Pop that Italy's allies will constrain the Italian Government to respect the wishes of the Vatican.

The Recorder, in charging the jury at the Old Bailey noticed the fact that there was not a case on the calendar arising out of the great strike.

During the past few days twelve persons have died from trichinosis at Eisenben, Prussian Saxony. Eighteen others are reported dying.

Cardinal Gibbons has written a pastoral letter, to be read in church to-morrow, denouncing the unavailing of the statute of Giordani Bruno.

Ex-Queen Natalie, who is on her way to Belgrade to visit her son, the youthful King of Servia, was accorded an official reception in Odessa on Monday.

The Pope has addressed a protest to the French Government against their action in prohibiting the bishops and clergy from taking part in the elections.

The French Government's last report concerning the wheat crop of France estimates the yield this year at 306,515,598 bushels, as against 270,787,002 bushels last year.

The municipal authorities of Liverpool have voted £30,000 to construct depots for the storage of petroleum at isolated points, to reduce the risk of fires and explosions.

The Vatican will publish the correspondence of Pope Pius IX with Napoleon III, and the Prussian Government in 1870, with reference to the Italian occupation of Rome.

A prominent London correspondent believes there are two murder bands connected with the Whitechapel crimes, and that the latest victim was not killed and carved up by the scientific "Jack the Ripper."

The Duke of Sutherland has been visiting his estates in the north, and was warmly received by the fishermen at Helmsdale, having responded to their appeals for assistance in the erection of a harbor.

W. H. Preece, chief electrician of the British Postoffice Department, in a discussion before the British Association, contended that electricity could not be used properly as an instrument of execution.

It is stated that in English court circles great dissatisfaction is felt at the Queen's partiality for Prince Henry of Battenberg, and that the Prince of Wales is furious at his interference in the recent Royal grants discussion.

## Finding the Nile Sources.

It facilitates research very greatly to learn where not to look for anything which we wish to find. The scientific world must be deeply indebted to the Boer of South Africa, who demonstrates the folly of looking for the sources of the Nile south of the equator.

"They are spending no end of money to find out the source of the Nile, and actually send people into Africa south of the equator to discover its source."

"Well, is not the world round?"

Taking an orange to illustrate the matter, and drawing a line round the centre of it, the man said:

"Here is the equator. You see where the equator is, don't you? Well, the fools expect to find that the Nile rises on this side of it; but how on earth can men with common sense believe that water will run uphill? Well, these Englishers are the greatest fools; what say you?"

They all agreed with him.

## Following the Fashions.

A famous French woman's witicism about the way her own countrywomen differ from other women in their dress is perhaps deserving of attention on the part of some American women.

"There are two ways," she says, of following the fashion.

"A French woman follows it as a dog follows its master. But all other women follow it as a blind man follows his dog."

# THE FASCINATION OF NIAGARA.

## A Possible Explanation of the Many Suicides at the Falls.

"Never," said an old resident of the village, "have I known of so many people going over the Falls as during the past six months." During that time some eight or nine persons have been known to pass over, three of which have been deliberate suicides. It is a source of wonder to many people living here why persons will come from a distance to Niagara apparently to commit suicide.

The press despatch sent out from Birmingham under the impression that the last suicide was a Miss Mead, of that place, says that the young lady visited the Falls a short time ago and has been "strangely fascinated with Niagara ever since." It is a well known fact that scarcely any two persons have the same impression when first looking upon the rapids or falls. Only a few evenings since your correspondent heard a clergyman in a neighboring city make this remark: "I never look upon Niagara above the falls but that there is a strong desire to go into the water, lie down and go with it. I have no thought of suicide, but it always seems to me as if it would be pleasant to go with the water."

A lady from Rhode Island was making her first visit to Niagara and was standing on one of the Sister Island bridges looking into the rapids underneath. She hurriedly took the arm of her companion and asked to leave the spot. Upon reaching the centre of Goat Island she sank upon a seat, seemingly exhausted and very nervous. When asked the cause, she said: "I don't know what came over me, but if I had stood on the bridge another moment nothing could have prevented me jumping into the rapids."

"Why," said her friend, "do you wish to commit suicide?"

"God forbid!" said she. "It was the furthest thought, but there was an impulse which I could not control, and I do not think I would dare live at Niagara."

Others have experienced a similar sensation.

## The John Hopkins University.

One of the most shameful results which ever followed disreputable money-making has been the wrecking of what had already approved itself well, and bade fair to become one of the world's most famous seats of learning—the Johns Hopkins University of Baltimore. This university, founded and magnificently endowed by the generosity of a noble-minded citizen of Baltimore, has been checked in its beneficent career, and reduced to the necessity of soliciting assistance, solely through the inveterate thirst of gain which had taken possession of one in whom the founder of the university had unfortunately placed an ill-founded trust. The story is too long to be told in anything but the barest outline. Suffice it to say that old Mr. Hopkins before his death organized two corporations under the laws of Maryland for the purpose of controlling two schemes of princely generosity to the establishment of which he gave the greater part of his large fortune. These were the Johns Hopkins and the Johns Hopkins Hospital. In his will he left to the first of these a large block of what was then the very valuable stock of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, and a farm. To the second he bequeathed a large amount of valuable real estate. The old philanthropist died December 24th, 1873, and the bequest for the University became almost immediately available. On the Board of Directors was John W. Garrett, President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This man owed his elevation to that position to the friendship of Mr. Hopkins. He was a wholesale grocer doing business in Baltimore, his firm, like many others in that city, being a stockholder in the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. At the annual meeting of the year, 1877, John W. Garrett made a speech against the political element in the management of the road which pleased Mr. Hopkins so much that he determined to push him forward. He made him a director, and one year later saw Garrett the President of that great road. Such was the state of things, therefore, when Mr. Hopkins died with such a firm trust in Garrett and his management of the B. & O. road, that for the endowment of his university "pot scheme" he left 1500 shares of the stock, which had a par value of \$1,500,000 and a market value of more than double that amount. The University was set a going and flourished famously for ten years. It had a notable man at its head in Doctor Daniel C. Gilman. The most head professors were attracted to its well paid chairs, and everything seemed to point to long years of usefulness and increasing fame. Prudent men, however, and President Gilman among them, were conscious of the instability of railroad stock as a foundation for endowments and lost no opportunity to urge the necessity of establishing the institution on something nearer bed rock. But President Garrett always managed to block the way to any such desirable transfer of capital. The fact is, as has since been made clear, that he was using the university stock to further his own disreputable purposes. He controlled the university trustees and through them the 1500 shares of stock which enabled him to do whatever he pleased. He used his power to the utmost, played the game to a finish in a spirit of pure unadulterated rascality, which grasped at accumulation of wealth for the individual self without thought of anyone else. He seems to have deliberately set himself to wreck the railroad for the express purpose of putting money in his own pocket. It is needless to go into the details of the disgraceful business. But the upshot has been that in this second decade of its existence, the Johns Hopkins University, which had already shed no dim lustre over this continent, finds its princely endowment wiped out, and itself a beggar at the doors of the bountiful. And this has been the work of one who was befriended and owed his elevation in the world to the very man whom in this dastardly way he had robbed after his death. The thief also has, some years before this, joined his benefactor in the beyond. He is not within the reach of human justice, but the consequences of his iniquity have fallen heavily upon others.

The Austrian Government, which controls the tobacco trade, made a great financial loss by raising the price of cigars. In Vienna alone 35,000,000 fewer cigars have been sold, with a corresponding increase in the consumption of cigarettes and pipes. In all the loss amounted to 710,000 florins.

# The Possibilities of the Tomato

The tomato broiled is grateful and invigorating beyond almost any other dish of our climate. The fruit itself is the most easily produced from the soil, most plentiful and cheap; and the method of preparation is the very simplest form of cookery. Select from your garden or market basket a proper number of perfectly ripe and sound tomatoes, taking care that the skin is not broken. After wiping them clean, cut off a thin slice from the "stem end" of each, and take out the hard core from the center. Then set them close together on the wire boiler, keeping the cut side level on top; cover the cut side with salt and pepper, and place the broiler over a hot fire of live coals. Do not close the lid of the boiler upon them. Now let them cook steadily until thoroughly done—occupying about twenty minutes. The salt and pepper are absorbed by the juices, which assume a fine reddish brown color and exude a flavor of unequalled quality. Remove them from the broiler with a broad fork, passing the prongs under, so as to avoid breaking or overturning. They may be served either in the skins or with the latter removed. With any form of meat, vegetable, or bread there is no sauce, forcigu or home made, which can be compared with this simple, inexpensive dish.

## FRIED TOMATOES.

It happens frequently that our "modern conveniences" render the genuine broiling process inconvenient, and in such cases a tolerable substitute may be prepared as follows:

Select your tomatoes as for broiling. They must be ripe and sound, and of nearly equal size. Cut off a slice from the "stem end," and take out the hard core, as already described. Lay them, cut side down, in a skillet well greased with butter or beef drippings (the latter is preferable,) and of proper heat for frying. Cook gently for about five minutes, then turn carefully, so as not to break the tomatoes. The cut sides are now on top, so they may be sprinkled with salt and pepper. The frying is then continued. To prevent scorching, a large spoonful of cold water must be thrown in from time to time as it evaporates. Too much water will cause the tomatoes to boil, and will break the skins; and if permitted to fry dry, they will burn and stick to the iron.

In about twenty minutes take them from the skillet, adding a little butter to each tomato.

## BAKED TOMATOES.

Select and prepare exactly as for broiling or frying. Arrange with the cut sides on top in a buttered baking pan. Salt and pepper, and set in a well-heated oven. Bake for half hour, and then transfer, without breaking if possible, to a platter or dish, where the gravy is poured over them. A sprig or two of parsley may be laid around each tomato as a garnish. The tomatoes themselves may also be used as a garnish for meat baked in the same pan or separately.

## OLD VIRGINIA CREAM TOMATOES.

The tomato has not been cultivated and tamed long enough to entirely banish a certain wild and rank flavor, which clings to the fruit in a greater or less degree according to soil and climate. That peculiarity is removed or modified by broiling, baking, or frying at high temperature, so as no longer to affect the most delicate taste. To most persons, however, the wild, raw flavor is "gamy" and agreeable, and, when preserved in cooking, constitutes a much valued quality. "Old Virginia cream tomatoes" are the best, perhaps, of this kind. They are prepared as follows: Select firm, smooth, and rather small tomatoes, fresh from the vine. Dip them one by one in water kept boiling, and remove the skins without breaking the fruit; as in all cases, cutting out the hard core at the stem end. Place them close together, with the cut sides up, in a skillet or pan, in which has been spread about half an ounce of butter. Set this on the stove, and keep at a heat just below the "frying point." A higher degree of heat will scorch the butter, cause the tomatoes to stick to the iron, the juices to escape, and the entire dish to be spoiled. Into the cut places at the stem end of each tomato press a teaspoonful of fine dry bread crumb, containing a little salt, pepper, and butter. Then over all sprinkle salt and pepper. Continue to cook slowly until the tomatoes show signs of breaking, which will occur in ten or fifteen minutes. Then pour in (for a dozen small tomatoes) half a pint of rich, fresh cream (milk will not do), and begin immediately to remove the tomatoes, carefully, with a tablespoon, to a vegetable dish.

By the time they are all thus taken up from the pan the cream will have simmered a little, becoming slightly thickened and changed in color. Pour this over the contents of the dish. Toss a teaspoonful of finely chopped parsley is sometimes added to the gravy.

The bright red tomatoes, half submerged in rich cream gravy, furnish a delightful accompaniment to baked fowl or meats, and add greatly to both the appearance and substance of a family dinner.

Considerable care and patience are required to produce this beautiful dish in perfection; and the fruit must be of the best quality.

## TOMATO CROUTES.

In this dish, like the last, the desirable "gamy" flavor of the raw tomato is retained in the cooking. In this case they should be rather small and flat. Scald and peel, and cut off a slice from the stem end, leaving about three quarters of each tomato.

Place them, cut side down, on a slice of buttered bread, out of frying size. Arrange on a buttered pan, sprinkle with salt and pepper, and bake at least half an hour.

This is quite an ornamental entree, easily prepared, and assists wonderfully at a meal where cold meat is the *piece de resistance*.

Late in the season, or when for any reason the tomato cannot be obtained in its best condition, much more difficulty is experienced in giving it a good appearance at table. We are then treated to the inevitable tomato salad, tomato sauce, tomatoes scalloped, tomatoes stuffed, tomatoes stewed, tomatoes *a la carte*, tomatoes *en diable*, etc. So long as the essential flavor remains there may be excellent articles. When, however, autumn frosts have cut down the garden crop, we are reduced to the canned fruit for our supply. This latter, to be thoroughly good, must be produced in a soil and climate where the tomato reaches its very best quality; otherwise it is harsh in taste, and by no means suitable to any but the strongest stomachs. And the climate and soil which best suit this invaluable fruit are those which produce in perfection the melon, the peach, and the sweet potato.

# MISCELLANEOUS.

A subscription "Bier-Halle" is to be established in Berlin. For an annual payment of £30 the thirsty soul may drink as much beer as he pleases.

The largest brook trout ever caught on this continent was landed recently at Spring creek N. Y. The fish weighed six pounds and two ounces, and its proportions and complexion were perfect.

A poor digger in a gem pit in Ceylon found a large sapphire. It was immediately purchased from him for £600 and was straightway sold in Colombo for £1,200. By the time it reaches Bond Street its value will probably have risen to £3,000.

Temperance puts wood on the fire, flour in the barrel, meal in the chest, money in the purse, credit in the country, contentment in the house, clothes on the children, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and spirit in the whole constitution.

When the Austrian Emperor saw the review at Spandau, he learned for the first time that the smokeless powder which was used with such effect had been invented by an Austrian apothecary and offered to the Austrian Government, but had been declined.

An effort is being made to get Oliver Wendell Holmes to write an autobiography. He refuses on the ground that his works already tell as much of himself as he cares to have the public learn, and that he desires to spend his remaining years in comparative idleness.

Two ancient aqueducts have just been discovered at Athens—one, large and fit for use, in the part called Gaudis, toward Hymettus; the other, made of brick, in the city itself, beneath the royal stables. Near the latter have been found several tombs in marble, and in both places fragments of inscriptions, one of the names of Philagros.

An act of kindness, a word of sympathy, may render the whole line of life different from what it would otherwise have been. There are crises in many a life when the course it shall take for weal or for woe depends upon a slight influence—almost a single word. How careful then should we be that our influence may at all times be in the right direction!

Harrison's reign in the White House so far as it has yet gone has been anything but a success, his friends themselves being judges. The most of his work has been taken up with beholding office holders and distributing the spoils. This is always a thankless job, and it has not been less so than usual in Harrison's experience. In the meantime the free trade agitation goes on, and the people are being educated by the current discussions. The protective system is continually in danger of breaking down on this side or that, and any suffering interest is crying to Jupiter for relief. While the mills of Britain are working night and day in order to fill orders, those of New England stand in many cases idle. This is said to arise from the fact that they have to use dear highly taxed wool and the cry is therefore raised for free "raw materials." But what are "raw materials"? To the manufacturer of woollens, wool may be, but to the farmer it is a finished and manufactured product, and why should not the farmer be protected? why not? Must there be free coal also? Oh, of course, and so it goes on and the eyes of multitudes are being opened.

The British Government has made a contract with the Canadian Pacific Railway by which it agrees to contribute \$225,000 per annum (the Canadian Government adding \$75,000 as a subsidy to enable the company to lay down a line of fast steamers and open a monthly service to Yokohama, Saanghai and Hong Kong, via Canada. This will be a route entirely through British territory and will be very valuable especially in time of war and as an alternative to the Suez route. This new service will not be ready till January 1891 and then it is calculated that Yokohama will be reached from Britain in 25 days, Saanghai in 28 and Hong Kong in 30. There cannot be a doubt about such an arrangement being highly advantageous to Canada. There will also be a mail line of steamers from Vancouver to Australia. Viewed in the light of present facts how absurd many of the accusations which used to be brought against the Canadian Pacific and everything connected with it. Why one prominent Brit actually said in Parliament that the sleepers were laid on the snow and that when the thaw came the whole thing would sink into a mass of ruin. A better bull line is set on the continent.

## Tanning an Elephant Hide.

It weighed about 1,200 pounds, and was about an inch and a third thick. After being put into a reservoir of pure water to green it, it was beaten for one hour every day with an iron or a large anvil. After being ten days in pure water it was left for another ten days in water with about four per cent. of salt. Then it was replaced in pure water again for twenty days. During those forty days it was constantly in soak. The head and feet, weighing about 300 pounds, were then removed, and the skin hung on spikes in the drying room. After hanging one day it was put in a vat containing potash and a small quantity of sulphur of sodium in the following proportions: Water, 1,000 parts; stacked lime, twenty-five parts; potash, three parts; sulphur of sodium, two parts. After being two days in this bath it was rinsed in pure water of a temperature of twenty degrees, when it was again placed in the drying room. After this double operation was repeated three times the skin was ready to have the hair taken off. This operation occupied about one day's time, and gave about 75 pounds of hair. Another day was spent in cleaning and scraping. By this time it lost 30 per cent. of its weight. The operation of its preparation lasted two months, and it went through the same course as cowhide, with the difference that each phase of the work took three times as much time. The skin should be stretched in the pit, and placed in the middle of the cow hides. Six layers of powder are then thrown in: two first, two second, and two third layers. Altogether the tanning takes three years. The partition of time is thus: becoming green, 47 days; worked, 16 days; preparation, 50 days; retanned, 60 days; first pit (double), 200 days; second pit (double), 300 days; third pit (double), 400 days.

Easy crying widows take a new husband sooner: there is nothing like wet weather for transplanting. —[O. W. Holmes.