

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## VADA.

The municipal tax rate of Orillia is 18, and of Collingwood 25 1-4 mills.

All the cheese in the stock of the Kingston Board has been contracted for at 9 1/2 to 10c.

Mrs. Joseph Cantinal of Montreal used coal oil in her kitchen fire on Monday evening and was burned to death.

In the Springfield district, near Winnipeg, the farmers have realized 34 bushels of wheat to the acre, all of first quality.

Peaches are scarce in Western Ontario this year, the grape crop is comparatively light and the plum crop is a total failure.

Sir John Caldwell Abbott and Hon. George E. Foster will leave for England in about a fortnight. The Premier's health is improved.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning at the works of the Burlington glass works, Hamilton, and did damage to the extent of \$40,000.

The wheat crop of Manitoba is estimated at from ten to twenty millions of bushels. For quality the crop will surpass anything ever grown in the province.

Robert J. Hamilton, an old citizen of Hamilton, son of Hon. Jas. Hamilton, from whence the city took its name, died there Saturday, aged 81.

Architect Lennox, accompanied by eight policemen, went up to the new court house site in Toronto, one night last week, battered down the fence and "seized" the works. Contractor Neelon characterizes the proceeding as outrageous.

The Provincial Board of Health met on Saturday in Toronto, and passed several resolutions relating to precautionary measures to be taken to prevent the importation and spread of cholera in Ontario.

The Chamby hotel, an old ramshackle building in Montreal, was destroyed by fire on Monday morning. Three inmates of the hotel were burned to death, and about half a dozen were seriously injured by jumping from the windows of the building.

Charles R. Westgate, a candidate for the Methodist ministry, has been placed in the asylum at Kingston, having lost his reason while attending sanctification meetings at Irish Creek.

At the Assize Court in Hamilton on Saturday the case of Thompson v. Thompson was tried, the plaintiff suing the defendant for breach of promise of marriage, and claiming \$5,000. She had lived with him since 1853, and in her seventy-first year he had cast her off and married another woman.

The City Council of London, Ont., has authorized the purchase of a site for a cholera hospital.

George T. Beales of Toronto was on Tuesday elected president of the Dominion Trades Congress, which will meet next year in Montreal.

Mr. James Loudon, M.A., Professor in Physics in the University of Toronto, has been appointed president of the university, succeeding the late Sir Daniel Wilson.

Mr. John Currie, the foreman of Messrs. James Hay & Co., Woolstock, while tending the circular saw at the factory on Tuesday, was struck in the abdomen by a plank which flew back from the feeding carriage, and received so severe an injury that he died.

Hereafter the C. P. R. steamships on the Lake Superior Line will make three trips per week instead of two. Each boat carries 1,800 tons each trip, and the three vessels contribute about \$1,000 to the United States Treasury per week.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Sussex is dead.

The Earl of Essex is dead.

The British Home Secretary had declined to release Mrs. Maybrick from prison.

The depression in the linen trade has caused two large failures in that trade at Belfast.

Incessant rains have spoiled the harvest in the west of Ireland. Potatoes are blighted and great distress is inevitable.

The new Cunard liner Campania, the largest steamer in the world, was launched the other day at Glasgow.

A case of Cholera was discovered on a vessel which arrived at Dublin last week from Hamburg.

A bootmaker named Langley was killed by a soldier named Clayton in a prize fight near Northampton, England, on Sunday.

The harvest in the West of Ireland, which recently promised to be abundant, has been completely spoiled by incessant rains.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, delivered his farewell address in Belfast on Friday.

Thomas Neill, alias Cream, the blackmailer, was arraigned in the Central Criminal Court, London, Eng., on Monday, but the court adjourned the murder cases for the session.

The trades congress at Glasgow has adopted a resolution declaring that an eight hour day should be made compulsory, except where a particular trade balloted to be exempt. The congress has rejected a motion to promote a bill in Parliament to prevent the importation of foreign labor during strikes. The vote stood 215 against and 204 in its favor.

Leonard Mankelov, who, on August 3, murderously assaulted Hilda Wood, a niece of Right Hon. Mr. Goschen, and Edith Philbrick, was arraigned at the Bromley, Kent, Sessions on Saturday and committed for trial.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer in Mr. Gladstone's Cabinet, has arrived at Wiesbaden, and is under treatment by Professor Pagensteher, a noted specialist, for an affection of his eyes.

Rev. Dr. Pierson, of Philadelphia, has been accepted as the permanent successor of the late Rev. C. H. Spurgeon, and will assume his duties January 1, 1893.

By the Queen's express orders Princess Louise is to stay for three weeks at Bath in the course of the autumn in order to take a course of the waters. The Princess had intended to visit Aix-les-Bains, but it is the wish of the Queen that she should try the Bath waters instead of going abroad again.

## UNITED STATES.

The first national convention of the Brotherhood of Street Railway Employees began at Indianapolis last week.

On Monday morning there were 28 ocean vessels in quarantine at New York from all parts of the world.

George R. Grant, a millionaire attorney of Chicago, was drowned in lake Milona, Minn., on Tuesday while fishing.

Eleven cars of pilgrims passed through Watertown, N. Y., the other morning on their way to St. Anne de Beaupre.

Near Hazelton, Pa., in a quarrel over the Sullivan-Corbett fight. Anthony Weed was killed by a blow from an iron bar.

Fifteen people were killed and 40 seriously injured in a collision near West Cambridge, Mass., on Saturday night.

At Stamford, Conn., John Brooks, whose wife eloped while he was in jail for forgery, shot himself the other day after murdering the woman and her child.

The cotton report of the Department of Agriculture at Washington indicates a lower condition of the crop than in any September since 1883.

Minnie Merrick, a female lion tamer, was probably fatally injured by one of her pets at a circus at Winston, N. C., Saturday.

Jonathan K. Bass, the ossified man, so well known as a dime museum exhibit, died at his home on the Niagara river in New York state, opposite Queenston, last week. The ossification reached his heart.

Six business houses were set on fire by overcharged electric wires during a storm at Bloomington, Ill., on Sunday night. When water was thrown on the fire the firemen holding the hose were knocked down.

New Haven, Conn., is excited over a challenge from Dr. Vincenzo Delia to Dr. Louis Parasunolo to fight a duel. The doctors are Italians, and had a love affair in Italy. The challenge has been accepted.

At St. Paul, Minn., Simon J. Ahern, a leading lawyer, worth \$300,000, was convicted the other day of criminal libel and sentenced to 60 days in the county workhouse.

Frank Garvin, a newspaper artist, aged 23 years, shot his wife, Cora, through the heart on Sunday at Pittsburgh. The couple were married last Tuesday and the deed was caused by jealousy.

Sam Small, who has been conducting temperance meetings in Vincennes, Ind., was shot in the thigh after reaching his hotel. The revolver was discharged through a window by some unknown person.

The Chinese consuls and leading Chinese in the United States have issued a proclamation forbidding the Chinese to comply with the terms of the Geary Act, requiring them to register, to be photographed, and to be identified by two white witnesses.

The proprietors of the paper mills at Holyoke, Mass., talk of shutting down owing to the scarcity of rags due to the cholera scare.

The condition of Mrs. Harrison, wife of the President of the United States, is very critical.

No further shipments of immigrants to the United States will be made by any of the leading steamship companies until the cholera plague has abated.

## IN GENERAL.

The Russians have evacuated the Pamirs. Gen. Crespo has finally triumphed in Venezuela, and the dictatorship has been withdrawn.

There are 250,000 visitors in Genoa to take part in the Columbus celebration there.

The visits of the Czar and Czarina to the cholera hospitals at St. Petersburg have evoked much favorable comment.

The cholera epidemic at Teheran, Persia, has ceased. The deaths in the whole of Persia since the outbreak are estimated at 30,000, one-half of which were in Teheran.

Up to September 10 the official cholera returns in Hamburg showed 13, 238 cases and 5,805 deaths.

Emperor William of Germany says it is by no means improbable that he will pay a visit to the World's Fair at Chicago.

The Government of Belgium declines to allow the international monetary conference to be held at Brussels.

Count Adalbert Sternberg, aged 24, shot himself at Vienna, inflicting fatal injuries. He had lost \$100,000 betting on races.

Reports from the Champagne district of France predict that the harvest will be below the average in quantity, but excellent in quality. Prices are likely to be higher.

According to the new military bill every company in the German army will in future enlist nine recruits annually instead of 45 as hitherto.

Heavy rains prevail throughout Mexico. The dearth of prime articles of food is causing much suffering. In spite of the heavy importations of corn, the prices are still rising.

While an agent of the State Bank at Durango, Mex., was conveying \$10,000 in gold coin through the Sierra Madre mountains, accompanied by 50 mounted men, the party was attacked by brigands and all killed but one, after a desperate fight.

The King and Queen of Italy and 4,000 guests attended a grand ball in the municipal palace at Genoa on Friday night in honor of the Columbus celebration. The crowd was so great that dancing was impossible. The spectacle was the most brilliant ever seen in Genoa.

The Standard's Hamburg correspondent says:—On Saturday there were reported 810 fresh cholera cases, 257 deaths and 475 interments, and on Sunday 798 fresh cases, 281 deaths and 492 interments. The epidemic is increasing in Barmbeck and Alsterdorf, but is abating elsewhere. The average fatality is two out of five.

## Drainage of the Zuyder Zee.

The proposal of the drainage of the Zuyder Zee, which was spoken of for the first time in 1848 in Holland and again in 1866, 1875, and 1882, has once more been revived with the support of several political associations and chambers of commerce, whose members have forwarded petitions to the Government in support of the scheme, and asking for its thorough examination. The *Independence Belge* publishes some interesting details on the subject, and states that the total cost of carrying out the work would be 190,000,000 florins. This is exclusive of the expense which would be entailed on the War Department, as the undertaking, if carried out, would, it is said, bring about a complete change in the present system of defence in Holland. It would also have the effect of adding a new province to the Pays Bas.

# HOUSEHOLD.

## Daisy's Lunch Basket.

"Once more the little feet  
Are rushing up and down;  
Again the faces sweet,  
Make bright the lonely town!"

How we miss the children when vacation scatters them "to make glad the waste places" of country, mountain and shore! A city without children would be a garden robbed of its flowers! In walking the busy streets, how often we see a little face that goes home with us in memory, and comes again, and again, like a sweet picture, to brighten our day! We never know the name or abode, but that it makes the sweetness and sunshine of some home we are sure. One of the losses of the summer to stayers-at-home is the absence of the children—the only comfort in it, that they are the gainers, and with September they will come home again. They go away, pale and worn, from school work, and return two months later like little Indians, so brown and rollicking they are.

General renovation and reconstruction are necessary, both in clothes and manners, before they are welcome and presentable at school or in the home circle. To "Johnny Jones and his sister Sue" vacation has been freedom and relaxation. All the "d'n'ts" and restrictions, except those concerning the well-being of heart and good intentions, were left behind with the tattered school-books, and they have climbed and "run wild" after their own fashion.

There are a few things to be considered on the mother's side in this new year of journeying up the "hill of science" for these young and innocent pilgrims.

A little voice calls out, "Mamma, what shall I take for lunch to-day?" Mamma is busy, and she answers, "Oh, that lunch! I cannot be bothered. Go to Bridget, darling, and she will find something for you." "Bridget" and "something" is an easy way out of present trouble. Bridget's heart is loving and warm, and if her knowledge and judgment were only in accordance, all would be well, but digestion and the laws of health are Greek to her, and she gives the "swate darlint" the best she can find and puts it up in Bridget's way. The tastes and fastidiousness of mamma are repeated in the little, sensitive child that is to eat it after the fatigue of a morning devoted to study, and in the necessarily impure air of the school-room. What is the "something" that has proved Bridget's refuge? Bread and butter. But Bridget (like mamma) was very busy, and the slices were thick, and the butter almost equally so. The contribution from the cake box—very rich, and unsuitable for the delicate stomach destined to receive it. If not cake, pie, and (in winter) mince-pie as a rule. If meat is added, the manner of its cutting is not taken into account, and consequently difficult for the little fingers to manage. The paper that comes into Bridget's kingdom is brown, and in that the lunch is wrapped and the impatient little girl departs, with the fear of tardiness before her, and without mamma's kiss.

When the lunch is opened, its appearance is not tempting; the consequence—the pie or cake is devoured hastily, and "the staff of life" left untasted. This goes on, day after day, and the little cheeks lose their roses and roundness and everybody wonders (mamma most of all) what ails Daisy. The dear, pleasant, good, little child becomes cross and irritable, and at home and in school suffers injustice. Is the fault hers or mamma's?

To put up a lunch five mornings in every week for nine scholastic months in the year, is undeniably not an enviable task. To plan for it beforehand, to manage frequent changes in the menu, and to put it up, busy or otherwise, is a care. It is not a matter of choice, but a duty, and one that, like tickets, is not transferable. Mamma must do by Daisy as she would wish to be done by, and she would not eat Bridget's lunch herself. The luncheon at home is under strict rules of household management; preparation is made for it by way of marketing, etc., and is not Bridget's way, but that of the mistress of the house.

A pretty lunch basket is a great source of pride and pleasure to a little girl with refined taste. To be attractive, in this age of cheap baskets, it need not be expensive. A little duck of fine willow was for years a treasure to a young school girl and the envy of her girl friends. How good everything tasted from it? And yet fifty cents paid for it. To-day it stands in a place of honor, in the pretty home of its owner—no longer a little girl, but a wife and mother, and her baby calls it the "duck basket." Napkins get lost in spite of care, but they are so cheap that the sacrifice is more than atoned for in the child's comfort. Paper napkins are a good substitute, and at the Japanese stores are sold in packages, containing a hundred, at a very low price.

Let the lunch be first wholesome, and then pretty and tempting in look. At a recent child's party, a mother (with surprise) beheld her little boy eat six sandwiches, when at home he had no appetite. They were very thin, rolled and tied with baby-ribbon. His mother laughingly resolved to provide herself with a few pretty ribbons as a tonic for Harry. The many delicate wafers of the present time are a great convenience by way of variety. Cold meat, sliced very thin, placed between carefully prepared bread and butter, almost all children enjoy. Fruit is always acceptable in its season, fresh, and in winter, dates, figs and prunes are a treat and surprise in turn. Chicken or turkey, especially if the wings and legs of the fowls are given them, are enjoyed because they can take them in their fingers and pick the bones. A mother who considers this school lunch an important point in child-life, puts up each year dozens of tiny tumblers of jelly, and one in the lunch basket is always a surprise and pleasure, as it signifies especial approval on mamma's part.

A tender, judicious mother will provide a varied menu for this mid-day meal, and the roses will not dim or the little cheeks grow less round. The school-work will be cheerfully accomplished, and the class-rank creditable. Impatient words and hasty temper will give way for the return of a pleasant, happy obedience, and henceforth nobody will inquire: "What ails the bright, merry little girl we call Daisy?"

The wholesomeness of the lunch is just as important for Daisy's brother, but he will rebel at the dainty accessories that are all important to her. He will, after awhile, in boyish slang, call your best endeavors in his behalf "grub," but he will eat it just the same and thrive accordingly. Make no mistake; he, too, prefers mamma's way, and

feels any neglect quite as soon as his little sister.

## Economy of Mending.

Women always find it an economy worth practising to keep their dresses in good repair, especially those which are worn most frequently. Prompt attention to little repairs not only makes the garment last longer, but it looks better while it does last. If the braid at the bottom is renewed as soon as it becomes frayed, the skirt will wear much better. And when new braid is being put on, it would not be much extra work to put new canvas in the bottom of the skirt if it was needed. A skirt in which the facing has become limp is not apt to hang well.

When a bodice wears out under the arms as they often do, one way of repairing it is to rip the seams and set in a new under-arm piece. Short jacket fronts of velvet would be sure to cover the defect. Still another way is to sew ribbon on the bodice in such a way as to cover the worn place. Two rows on each side would look well, starting under the arms and meeting in a point in front.

It would be a good plan for one whose dresses are apt to wear through quickly to have the under-arm pieces and the adjacent part of the fronts made of two thicknesses of the goods. Then as the outside wears through, the edges can be darned down and the bodice will wear as much longer before a hole really shows.

For darning, only darning yarn should be used, either cotton, linen or worsted; according to the material which is to be mended. This yarn, which is very soft, can be bought in skeins or in balls, and in any color.

Careful repairing of men's and boys' clothes will make them last some time longer than they would if neglected. Sponging with ammonia water, and pressing will remove most of the dirt and wrinkles. A vest is often much improved by this treatment, especially if new binding, braid and buttons are put on. In mending the knees of boys' trousers, a round patch should never be used. The seams should be ripped and a piece set in. Then if the seams are pressed well the mending will scarcely show. The necessity for doing this could be avoided for some time if, as soon as the cloth began to look worn, a piece were put underneath and the cloth darned with fine worsted.—Unidentified Exchange.

## Housewifely Hints.

Linen scorches more easily than cotton goods and laundresses should bear this in mind.

When hot grease has been spilled on a floor, the best thing to do is to throw cold water over it instantly. This will harden the grease and prevent it spreading into the boards. It can then be easily scraped off, and the spot scoured with soap and water.

A pound of sol soda contains from four to five times as much alkali as a pound of hard soap, and therefore it should be used with care. Washing soda should never be used in solid form, but should be dissolved in a separate vessel, and the solution should be used with judgment.

To remove the shiny look from black coat collars, elbows, seams, etc., where the nap of the cloth is not worn off entirely, ammonia water is excellent; but if the whole coat needs a thoroughly good cleansing use strong black coffee, to which has been added a few drops of ammonia, and sponge with a piece of black woolen cloth.

The thorough rinsing of all china that has been used should be an invariable preliminary to the washing of it in scalding suds. From this it should be drawn, a piece at a time, and wiped quickly with a dry cup towel. The towel, by-the-way will keep dry much longer when used on dishes that have just emerged from water so hot that evaporation aids in the work of the cloth.

For luncheon economy in tablecloths may be practiced, and yet be inoffensive, by the use of large fringed napkins spread on the bare board. Four of them are usually employed, laid so that one corner of each touches the other in the centre of the table. A pretty mat or doily may be laid at each place, or the plates may be set on the table with nothing under them. The plainest table with a hard top may be used in this way.

Clean stoves, when cold, with stove polish mixed with alum water; and wash the mica of the stove doors with salt and vinegar. Do not polish the stove until fall, if you are going to put them away during the summer, but to keep them, or any iron utensils, from rusting, rub them over with kerosene. When polishing, six or eight drops of turpentine added to blacking for one stove, brightens it and makes it easier to polish.

There is hardly a labor-saving machine of any sort but what is able to do its work precisely, and even wonderfully, if properly handled. In the hands of manufacturers the little things whir or roll or bob up and down for years, without a hitch. Why? Because, in the first place, every workman is taught how to use them before he is paid for his work. In the second place, because the eye of a mechanic is upon them; an expert who knows the value of a tightened belt, a loosened screw, a little bolt, or what not, attends to them. Thirdly, because they are kept clean day by day and hour by hour.

## Smokeless Powder for India.

After a long fight Lord Roberts, Commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, has succeeded in inducing the war office authorities to furnish his troops with smokeless powder cartridges. The white troops in India still carry the Martini-Henry rifle, and because the new "cordite" powder was especially designed for this new magazine rifle, the War Office at first would not listen to any suggestion of its employment in the Martini-Henry. Although there was not the least doubt of its great superiority. It has been decided at last that a million rounds of the cordite cartridges shall be sent to India, and this instalment will be followed soon by a full supply. Lord Roberts thus carries his point, which is important in view of the fact that a considerable time must elapse before the Indian army can receive the new Lee-Metford (magazine) rifle. It appears indeed, that a large proportion of the native regiments are still armed with the old Snider rifle, now regarded as obsolete. When the first batch of the new rifles reaches India they will get the Martini-Henry, now in the hands of the white troops, but it is not expected that this exchange will be effected before April.

## CAPSIZING OF AN ANCHOR LINE.

### Painful Scenes.

Further details of the loss of the Anglia show that the disaster was not due to fog, as was at first supposed. The vessel was about to anchor in Jellingham Channel between Mud Point and Saugor near the mouth of the Hooghly. The peculiar feature of that channel is that sand heaps are apt to form there suddenly without warning. The Anglia, while slowly turning to anchor, appears to have struck one of these heaps and to have capsized immediately. She lay for some time on her beam ends with her side above the water. The majority of the officers and crew and the only two passengers on board managed to scramble to the side, and remained there for some time till they were picked up by the boats of the British India steamer Goa, which happened to be passing; but the engine-room hands and three sailors in the fore-castle were unable to escape, and perished. A very painful scene was witnessed by the survivors and rescuers. The three sailors who were surprised in the fore-castle at the moment that the ship turned over found it impossible to get out by the door. They put their heads through the ports and begged for help. Every effort was made to save them by enlarging the ports, but for want of proper tools, the attempt to tear away the iron plates proved unsuccessful, and as the hull slowly settled down the boats were obliged to put off and leave the unfortunate men to be drowned. J. Gourlay, the second engineer, was the only officer lost. Dangerous as the navigation of the Hooghly is known to be, it is long since so serious an accident has happened; but only a year ago the British India Company's steamer Dunera, when proceeding down the river with a number of passengers, narrowly escaped a similar fate at almost precisely the same spot. At an inquiry at Calcutta into the loss of the Anglia, the accident was attributed to the vessel striking on a sandbank broadside on while a strong tide was running. The vessel was quite stable and not top heavy.

### A Curious Incident at Jerusalem.

The eccentricities of the super-religious often find vent in strange forms, and a very singular scene has just taken place in Jerusalem. Outside of the Damascus gate of the city is a curious hill, which from its remarkable resemblance to a skull, the eyes being supplied by two rock-out caves, is called the "Hill of the Skull." This hill was first discovered by Major Condon in 1887, who suggested that it might be the site of Calvary. The late General Gordon, in that curious collection of religious rhapsodies entitled "Reflections in Palestine," not only accepts this identification, but also saw in one of the tombs—now known as Gordon's tomb—the grave hewn out of the rock "in which Christ was laid." There is another tomb in the hill about 500ft distant from Gordon's Tomb which was described by Major Condon, and the religious persons visiting Jerusalem are now divided into two antagonistic parties as to the relative authenticity of the tombs. A fierce controversy is the result. During the height of the dispute an English lady arrived at Jerusalem and promptly decided in favour of the Gordon tomb as the true one. She then cleaned it out and passed a whole night in prayer and meditation there. It is, however, unfortunate for this lady and the other pious enthusiasts that it is proved that the tomb is certainly not a Jewish one. At the time of discovery it was full of bones. The crosses and other marks found in it are those of the twelfth century, and the claim made for the tomb is absolutely without foundation.

### A Husband Transmogrified.

Madame Martin, living in an outer suburb of Paris, recently experienced one of the most extraordinary shocks that have ever startled a human being. On awakening from her slumbers on Saturday morning she was horrified to find that her husband's face had turned completely black during the night. Panting with terror, the woman hastily threw on her clothes and rushed, haggard and unkempt, to the office of the Commissary of Police. There she astonished a member of the force by shouting in his ear, "Come quickly! My husband has been turned into a negro during last night's storm!" The policeman, regarding Madame Martin as a maniac, took her to the Commissary's clerk, and to this official she also related the transformation scene, but in a perfectly cool and collected manner. The clerk, thinking after all that some phenomenon had happened through the agency of electricity, put on his hat and accompanied Madame Martin to her domicile. There the husband was found wide-awake, but looking as if he had been carefully lamp-blacked before going to bed. Explanations followed, and it was ascertained that Madame Martin, who is a devout Catholic, had, during the night of a terrible thunderstorm, flung the contents of what she considered to be a bottle of holy water on the bed and on her husband's face, thinking thereby to drive away the lightning demon. The bottle contained common ink, and hence the metamorphosis in the original Caucasian colour of the worthy M. Martin which so startled his spouse and caused her to invoke the aid of the police in her bewilderment.

The first knowledge that we got of the seriousness of its ravages in western Russia was when we were informed that the Government had prohibited the holding of the great annual fair at Nijni-Novgorod on account of it. The fact was full of significance to all the world. During the past fortnight we have been furnished with some cholera reports and statistics from St. Petersburg, but, while indicating a very heavy mortality there, they have been untrustworthy and unsatisfactory. From Russia at large we have had no returns from which any well-assured inference can be drawn. By collating such figures as have been given out, and by studying such statements as have been made in the *London Lancet*, we judge that in St. Petersburg and other cities of western Russia more than one hundred thousand people have fallen victims to the cholera during the past two months. We cannot even make a guess as to how many more have fallen in the vast region between the Caucasus Mountains and the Baltic provinces. It will probably be years before we get credible statistics of the Russian mortality by the Asiatic cholera in 1892. It may be doubted whether such statistics will ever be obtained.

The seventh child and first daughter of the Emperor and Empress of Germany was born on Tuesday.