

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Adapted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Mr. Charles Gurney, of Hamilton, is dead.

Mr. L. J. Forget paid \$3,300 for a seat on the Montreal Stock Exchange.

Mr. John Hettle, the representative of Turtle Mountain in the Manitoba Legislature, is dead.

Arrangements have been completed for the establishment at Guelph of a pork packing industry.

Since the outbreak of smallpox in Montreal on July 2, there have been twenty-two cases, with nine deaths.

The London Council has passed a by-law imposing a license of \$50 a year for the privilege of selling cigarettes.

The opening of the new Grand Trunk bridge over the Niagara River drew 20,000 people to the vicinity from both sides of the line.

The Guelph Board of Trade is endeavouring to have the fire appliances of Guelph brought up to the requirements of the underwriters.

The report that Major-General Gascoigne is about to retire is not credited in official circles in Ottawa. The Deputy of the department says it is unfounded.

The bequest of \$5,000 made by the late T. W. Yeomans to the library and reading rooms of Bridge Street Church, Belleville, has been paid over to the trustees.

Rev. J. M. Douglas, M.P. for East Assiniboia, reports at Winnipeg the discovery of a seam of supposed anthracite coal on the Qu'Appelle River, near Wapella, Assa.

Mr. Robert S. White, collector of Customs for the port of Montreal, has compiled some interesting statistics relative to the increase in trade which Montreal is now experiencing.

Basil O'Neill, aged five, of 470 John street, Hamilton, has developed into a memory wonder. He can give correctly and at once the population of 60 different cities, and can name in order Presidents, Premiers, Kings and Queens.

The Allan and Dominion Lines of steamships threaten to withdraw their vessels from the Halifax route during the winter months and run only to Boston and Portland unless the Government continues the subsidies which it has hitherto given for carrying the mails.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The wheat yield of Great Britain this season will be about 50,000,000 bushels against 62,000,000 bushels last year.

A British Consular report says that owing to the expansion of the tin plate industry under the Dingley tariff the American market is almost wholly lost to South Wales.

The new steamer being built for the Dominion Line at the Belfast shipyards will be delivered next April. She will be called the New England, and not the Dominion as was at first intended.

The London Globe referring to the proposed resumption of the arbitration negotiations says that Lord Salisbury is too courteous to the United States, which, after all, is only a fourth-rate power.

The Right Hon. Robert Richard Warren, president of the Probate and Matrimonial division of the High Court of Justice, Ireland, is dead. He was eighty years of age.

The Birmingham Post says the Government of Canada, early next year, will make large purchases of heavy field batteries and a number of defence guns, the latest being for a new scheme for the defence of Montreal and the river below.

Drunami, the King of Benin, who has been on trial at Benin City since August 15 last, charged with being concerned in the massacre of an unarmed expedition under British Consul Phillips, has been condemned to be transported to Calabar, a slave settlement of British West Africa.

UNITED STATES.

Charles A. Dana, of the New York Sun, is seriously ill.

Alix Ferrouh Bey has been nominated as the new Turkish Minister at Washington.

A mine at Belle Ellen, near Birmingham, Ala., is on fire. A number of miners are said to be entombed in the mine.

Attorney-General McKenna has decided that section 22 of the Dingley tariff law does not impose a discriminating duty of ten per cent. upon merchandise brought from contiguous countries—Canada and Mexico—or brought by vessels not of the United States.

Prof. David Starr Jordan, of the Stanford University, San Francisco, who is preparing to attend the conference of the International Seal Fishery Commission, says that rather than see the seal herds slaughtered, as proposed by some of the United States authorities, he would prefer to have England own them all.

Mrs. Baker, formerly of Chatham and Toronto, Ont., and recently arrested in Cleveland, on suspicion of insanity, and while in confinement she stated that she and her paramour had murdered her husband in St. Paul's, Minn., in 1893. The Cleveland authorities believe the woman is speaking the truth, and are making an investigation.

According to commercial summaries by the agencies of Messrs. Dun and Bradstreet, the improvement in general business continues to steadily advance. The disturbing influence known as "labor troubles" is an influence which has much decreased during the past week, and an increased demand for labour everywhere means an increased spending capacity, a better movement all round, and a rapid circulation of money. From the Gulf States, however, the intelligence is unsatisfactory, as the quarantine, owing to yellow fever, has in that part of

the States seriously interfered with all lines of trade. Prices of iron and steel have advanced, and are expected to go still higher at an early date. The trade outlook is regarded as most encouraging. The commercial failures in the United States for the week just ended amount to 186, as compared with 221 in the corresponding week of last year.

GENERAL.

The rebellion of the Philippines still continues.

Corea has joined the International Telegraphic convention.

Typhoid fever is causing ravages among the Turkish troops in Thessaly.

The Indian plague is said to have made its appearance in Northern Caucasus.

There are rumors in Yokohama of the possibility of an alliance between China and Japan.

The Hawaiian Congress on the 12th inst. ratified the treaty of annexation with the United States.

The rumours about foreigners and Christians kidnapping children are still being circulated in China.

Prince Bismarck has received the Grand Cross of the Star of Ethiopia from King Menelik of Abyssinia.

The Spanish Junta in New York announces the safe arrival of three big expeditions in Cuba for the insurgents.

Reports from all parts of Japan indicate that the rice crop will exceed anything seen during the past ten years.

The Spanish Government is negotiating a loan, guaranteed by the port dues for the purposes of new naval works.

One hundred thousand people have been rendered destitute by floods in China, and damage to property is estimated at about \$1,000,000.

The police gambling scandal is the sensation of the day in Hong Kong. Detective Inspector Quiney and several clerks have been dismissed.

Several Japanese officials have been arrested for fraudulent acts in connection with the distribution of Government aid to sufferers by the floods.

Arrangements are being made at Berlin to hold a national festival in honour of the late Emperor Frederick on October 18. All Germany is likely to participate.

The Paris Liberaire has been seized by the police for publishing an article advocating the assassination of President Faure, King Humbert, and the Queen Regent of Spain.

About forty persons have been killed, and as many more have been injured by the earthquake slip at the sulphur mines near Gergen's Italy.

It is stated that the Government of Germany is earnestly considering whether Europe should allow the United States to drive Spain out of Cuba.

The bubonic plague is again active in India, and owing to the absence of the military doctors with the troops in active service it is likely to assume serious proportions.

Owing to the floods having washed away a railway bridge near Maddur, India, an engine and five cars, filled with passengers were precipitated into the river. There has been great loss of life.

It is said that Japan is smuggling a large number of soldiers disguised as labourers into Hawaii, to resist, forcibly, if necessary, the annexation of the islands to the United States.

Spain is very anxious to form an alliance with England to resist the extension of the Monroe doctrine by the United States, but such an alliance is not believed to be within the range of diplomatic possibilities.

It is reported from St. John, Nfld., that there is intense indignation among the inhabitants of St. George's Bay over the action of the British warships in closing down the lobster factories of residents and confiscating the products.

Drunami, the King of Benin, who has been on trial at Benin City since August 15 last, charged with being concerned in the massacre of an unarmed expedition under British Consul Phillips, has been condemned to be transported to Calabar, a slave settlement of British West Africa.

NO REAL DIFFERENCE.

Bishop Wilberforce was a keen sportsman by inclination, and one fine day, when on a visit at a dual seat, was persuaded to join a shooting party.

His grace's head keeper was a Scotchman and a Presbyterian, and the bishop tried to engage him in a friendly chat; but finding the keeper's replies were short and reserved, he said:

I suppose, Grant, you think a bishop ought not to go out shooting?

Well, my lord, said the Scot frankly, I doubt ye'll find no warrant for it in the Scripture. Did ye ever read of the apostles going out shooting?

No, true, replied the bishop. They had no game in Palestine in those days; they went out fishing instead.

TRUTHFUL.

Tramp—I'd like a drink, but I don't suppose you'd want to change this five dollar bill.

Bartender (briskly)—No trouble about change. Here's your medicine.

Tramp—Thanks, Ah! That's good whisky.

Bartender—Eh? Looker here! This bill is no good!

Tramp—Yes, I said you wouldn't want to change it.

A CHANCE FOR CONVERSION.

Yeast—That man Doughton is very sceptical. Unless he sees a thing he won't believe it exists.

Crimsonbeak—He never ran into a rocking chair in the dark, then?

THE BUSINESS BLOT.

Mrs. Spriggs—Why do you leave those horrid boots in your letter to Mr. Richman, asking for a business interview?

Mr. Spriggs—I want him to see that I am business man enough to use a fountain-pen.

THINK LOUIS RIEL LIVES

A STRANGE WEIRD TALE FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

The Rebellious Half-Breed Said to Have Escaped the Gallows — He Said He Would Rise Again.

The Detroit Free Press publishes the following story:

W. J. White, who recently made a tour of the North-west provinces as a representative of the Interior Department of the Canadian Government,

tells an interesting story concerning Louis Riel, the leader of the rebellion, that made such a serious disturbance in the North-west some years ago, and for which he was hanged by the British Government as a traitor. Riel, it may be remembered, was executed on a scaffold at the Government barracks, Regina, N.W.T. Just before the drop fell the condemned man, who was a religious fanatic, declared in a solemn voice, plainly heard by all who witnessed the execution:

"In three days, brethren, I shall rise again."

After the hanging the body was temporarily buried near Regina, but through the intervention of Archbishop Tache, permission was granted to have the remains removed to St. Boniface cemetery, near Winnipeg, where Riel had expressed a preference to be buried. The reason he was not first interred there was a fear on the part of the Government that such a would start a popular uprising, as Riel was considered to have died a martyr by the vast French and half-breed population of the territory, and it was believed that a public funeral would meet a demonstration with violence and possibly bloodshed. So it was agreed between the Government and the archbishop to bury the body temporarily at Regina and remove it secretly after the excitement had subsided.

TO ST. BONIFACE.

The second day after the execution the box containing the body was disinterred and placed in a box car on the siding near Regina. The utmost secrecy was observed, so that the people would know nothing of the transfer. Besides the archbishop and several churchmen, the only person present was James Egan, superintendent of that portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Unknown, however, to the railroad officials, friends of Riel had secreted a brother of the dead man in the car with the body, the idea being that in case Riel came to life, as all his friends firmly believed he would, some one would be near to minister to his wants and to spirit him away where the Government could not again capture him. This brother, by the way, was an exact picture of the dead man; so alike did they look that friends often mistook the one for the other in the days

PRECEDING THE REBELLION.

It was on the third day, the day and hour on which Riel had predicted he would rise again, that the lonely funeral car, drawn by a switch engine, lumbered slowly across the long bridge just outside Winnipeg, this roundabout approach to St. Boniface having been selected to secure the greatest secrecy. The train drew up to the gate of the cemetery, and Pat Farley, yardmaster of the Canadian Pacific at Winnipeg, himself a devout Catholic, and a believer in Riel's prophecy to come to life, with faltering step approached the door of the car. With muttered prayers and trembling fingers he unfastened the wire holding the door of the car. Then, with another fervent prayer, he slowly slid the door back, and the next minute jumped back with a cry of fright and ran away, his yells of terror arousing the entire neighborhood, while his shrieks, "It's Riel! It's Riel! My God, Riel has come to life again!" were heard by the

ASTOUNDED BYSTANDERS.

All peered fearfully into the car through the half-open door, and for an instant it seemed as if the miracle had already come to pass, for there, half concealed by the darkness of the car's interior, stood the exact counterpart of Riel, the fanatic that had been hanged three days since. By some strange coincidence the seeming apparition appeared identically the hour he was hanged.

With the exception of Archbishop Tache, the few people present as witnesses to the burial of Riel in sacred ground turned and were about to follow Farley, whose frenzied shouts could still be heard echoing in the distance, but a word of command from the archbishop stopped them.

"Hold my good friends," he called out. "Do not be frightened. It is only his brother."

And sure enough, so it proved. When Farley opened the car door the brother had stepped to the opening and in the excitement of the moment and intensified by the superstitious fears of most of those present that Riel's prophecy would come true, they had mistaken the living brother as the dead.

LEADER OF THE REBELLION.

"The story," continued Mr. White, "soon spread, and it created a rumor, which the Government was put to some expense to disprove, that Riel was indeed alive and at large. It was said that through some collusion with the hangman at Regina Riel escaped death on the gallows, and that the coffin with the supposed body, buried there and afterwards secretly removed, was in fact only a lot of stones. The rumor was that it was indeed Riel who so frightened Farley and the others, but that to divert the Government, the story was fabricated, as to above, of Riel's brother being mistaken for the dead man. While the Government authoritatively denied the escape from the gallows, it is a fact that his body was never located, and it is not known definitely, excepting perhaps, to a few friends, where his remains really are interred, while there are some in the provinces who believe Riel is still alive and secretly fomenting another rebellion."

THE EL DORADO MYTH.

How the Term Came to Be Applied to Sources of Uncommon Riches.

El Dorado is the term now heard on every side in connection with the placer mines of Alaska and the northwest territory of Canada. Its derivation is of interest. In the fifteenth century it was rumored that there existed in the northern part of South America a city of great wealth called Manoa, whose King, El Dorado by name, was periodically smeared with gold dust, until his whole body had a gilded appearance. It was said that on these occasions he threw gold, emeralds, and other precious metals and gems, into a sacred lake, in which he afterward bathed.

Beginning in 1532 the Spaniards sent many large expeditions to search for this phantom city, and most of them ended disastrously, hundreds of lives being lost. One explorer, Orellano, averred that he found El Dorado in his voyage down the Amazon in 1540. This was disproved, but the search was continued down to the eighteenth century. Some of the results were the conquest and settlement of New Granada, the making known to the world of the mountain region of Venezuela, the discovery of the noble rivers, the Orinoco and the Amazon, and the exploration of the vast forests west of the Andes. About the end of the sixteenth century an English expedition either sent out by or under the personal leadership of Raleigh penetrated into Guiana, thereby obtaining a claim on that country which has resulted in the acquirement of the modern British colony of that name.

It has been supposed that the origin of this fable arose from the yearly celebration of a tribe of Indians near Bogota, whose chief was on these occasions gilded with gold dust, but this ceremony was never witnessed by the Spaniards, and the story may simply be another version of the El Dorado myth.

The name El Dorado was commonly used to describe the city or country which was the object of the search, but a later usage of the term has been its figurative application with regard to any region of more than common richness. El Dorado county, in California, was the scene of the famous gold finds of '49, and since then the expression has been used to describe many gold camps.

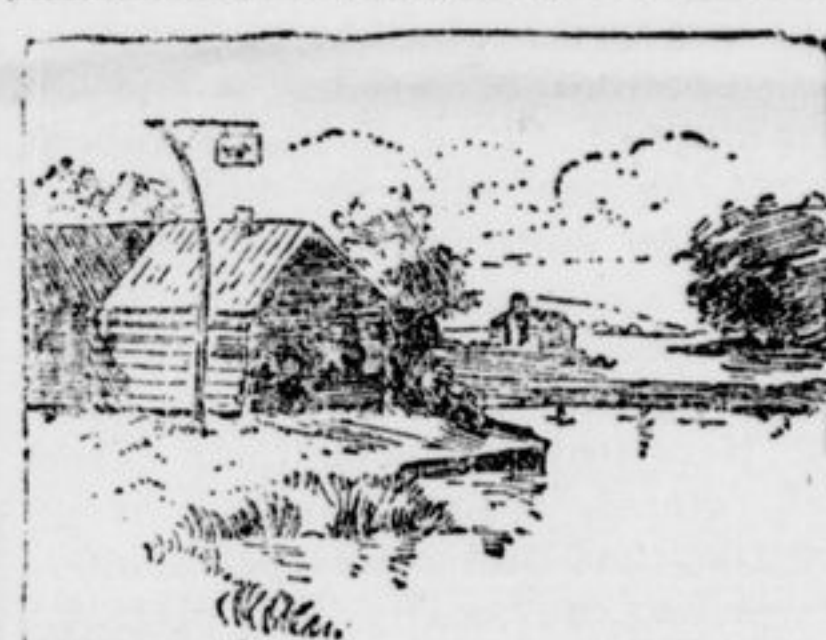
ONLY A BLUFF.

Tourist—What's the name of that noble mountain.

Hamiltonian—Dunno as it's got any. We call it 'th' mountain.

Tourist—No name. No name for that grand eminence.

Hamiltonian—Wot's the use of it's havin' a name? It's only a bluff.



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