

# 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 Assorted for Easy Reading.

#### CANADA.

Windsor, N.S., is to have a hospital. A new cannery factory is to be established at Hamilton. A new Board of Trade Building is to be built at Montreal. A regular business course is being taught in Port Hope high school. Hintonburg, a suburb of Ottawa, has developed a case of smallpox. Sir Louis Davies will remain in the Government until after the visit of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York.

Forty subpoenas have been served in the Sifton murder case, which comes up for trial shortly at London. The governors of the Western Hospital, Montreal, are contemplating the erection of a new hospital to cost \$100,000. Lord Strathcona's fine residence in Montreal is being completely renovated for the occupation of the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall.

In consequence of the big strike the United States Steel Corporation has sent agents to Canada to buy up all the tin they can. The London Trades and Labor Council has appointed a committee to consider the formation of an independent labor party.

Premier Murray announces that the Government will give a \$100,000 bonus to a company establishing a steel shipyard in Nova Scotia. It is said that the Cree Indians are starving in the barren lands north of Winnipeg, and that the tribe run risk of being exterminated.

Rev. R. C. Ridley, Bishop of Caledonia, B. C., with a diocese of over 2,600 miles, is on his way to England to solicit support for the Indian mission. The omission of the 38th Dufferin Rifles from the review before the Duke at Toronto has caused much disappointment in Brantford military circles.

It is stated that a number of ice-landers are to be imported to take the place of the Spaniards engaged in the fishing industry in British Columbia. The Canadian channel is blocked by a mudbank eighteen miles east of Kingston. Vessels of fourteen feet draft are compelled to take the American side of the river.

Montreal shipping men believe that the proposed steamship line from Berehaven to Halifax, which is expected to make the journey in four and a half days is quite feasible. It has been decided to cut out the clergy from King's reception to their Excellencies the Duke and Duchess of York. They will only be at the Limestone City for two hours.

It is stated that Mr. J. W. Munro, M.P., Pembroke, has submitted to the United States firm his contract for the construction of the Spanish River pulp mills, and thereby netted the sum of \$30,000.

Chairman Walker, of the reception committee at Hamilton, says he will not ask for an appropriation to entertain the Duke of Cornwall and York, who is going to be in that city only three hours.

Thomas Phelan, a Kingston tanner, aged 67, has lately suffered from toothache. He went to a physician for treatment and was astonished to learn that he was slowly but surely cutting a tooth.

The control of the South Shore Railway Company, which runs from St. Lambert, opposite Montreal, to St. Grevoire, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, has been virtually secured by New York capitalists.

Lord Strathcona has given orders to have all his carriages overhauled and placed at the disposal of the Duke and Duchess of York during their coming visit, and he will also supply the horses for the carriage of State which will be brought over on board the steamer.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir William Laird, the Glasgow iron master, is dead. He was born in 1830.

There is a great and spreading opposition to the telephone monopoly in the United Kingdom.

There are five correspondents of English newspapers accompanying their Royal Highnesses on the Ophir. King Edward has gone to Hamburg for three weeks, for the cure, and Queen Alexandra is on her way to Copenhagen.

The English Government will not adopt any form of protective nation in regard to South African Customs duties.

Twenty-six of Turkey's richest nobles are in London for the purpose of purchasing jewellery, silverware, and pictures for their harems.

The London papers comment in a disappointed way on the Canadian census, which shows an increase in population of only 503,327 in ten years.

It is reported that the visit of the Crown Prince of Germany to England is connected with a possible alliance with the daughter of the Duke of Connaught.

Field-Marshal Count Von Waldersee has been gazetted a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath, and Prince Nicholas of Greece, a Knight Grand Cross of the Victorian Order.

Major-General Baden-Powell is soon to receive a casket made of Tasmanian blackwood, enamelled and decorated with gold and silver, from the members of the Tasmanian Relief Force who fought under him.

Lieut.-Commander Speke, commander of the turbine torpedo-boat destroyer Viper, which was totally wrecked while taking part in the naval manoeuvres, has been found guilty of negligence, and sentenced to be reprimanded. The wreck was blown up to-day to prevent anybody securing information regarding her secret mechanism.

#### UNITED STATES.

Chicago is to have a policeman's brass band. The tax rate for New York city this year is \$96,929,031.

Dr. Gattling, of gun fame, has invented a motor plough. Mount Shasta, California, considered an extinct volcano, is becoming active.

Further large seizures of silk by the customs officials are expected at New York. A German Lutheran church in Chicago takes up collections every Sunday for the Bazaar.

At Harrodsburg, Ky., Thos. Dean, a murderer of 15 years' standing, killed himself to avoid arrest.

Lee Curtley, who smoked cigarettes to excess, became insane and shot himself at Des Moines, Ia.

Rev. W. W. Walker, of Franklin, Va., predicted that he would die on his 46th birthday, and he died that day.

Adolph Morey was shot dead in the saloon of J. W. Ballard in South St. Joseph, Mo., by robbers who attempted to hold up the saloon.

Garhardt Terlingen, of Duisberg, Germany, accused of forgery and embezzlement by the German Government, has been captured in Milwaukee.

The National Transportation Company has been organized at Syracuse, N. Y., with a capital of \$2,500,000, to carry freight over the great lakes.

Thomas Watts, a Cornishman, for twenty years a day laborer about the mines of Michigan, has received a legacy of \$250,000 by the death of a sister in Cornwall.

Samuel Abraham, the young Arabian who killed young Anthony J. Mulish three months ago at Wyoming, Pa., has been located at Kimberg, South Africa.

Italian telegraph superintendent, Railroad telegraph superintendent, has perfected an invention for the simultaneous transmission of telephone and telegraphic messages over the same wire.

Lightning struck the coffin in which was a little girl at Hanston, Kan., opened the metallic coffin and restored the supposed corpse to life. It is believed that the girl was in a cataleptic state.

J. Pierpont Morgan has planned a union of labor and capital, by selling aside several millions of dollars of Steel Corporation stock at \$100 per share for the purchase of the 195,000 met. account of the recent exposure of alleged frauds in the New York customs service, several of the big wholesale dry goods firms of Chicago have filed claims with the Board of Appraisers, asking sums aggregating hundreds of thousands of dollars as rebates.

Frederick Mubs, a Brooklyn policeman, by an act of bravery and presence of mind, saved a woman and her child from death under a fire truck, but in the act was himself trampled down by the horses and cruelly crushed by the heavy truck. He is not expected to live.

Hot winds have been doing damage in Norway and Sweden. A message from Rome to Vienna predicts war between Austria and Italy.

At Malta someone covered the statue of Queen Victoria with corrosive acid. Slaves are still bought and sold in some parts of Abyssinia and the Soudan.

Two Boer prisoners who attempted to escape from St. Helena by swimming were recaptured. Marquis Ito, formerly the prime minister of Japan, has been ordered by his physicians to take a sea voyage.

Max Opitz, proprietor of a large private bank in Berlin, is under arrest, charged with heavy defalcations and forgeries.

Count Von Walderssee is being censured by German papers for bombast since he returned from Germany. It is a case of swollen head.

Extensive forest fires are raging in three districts of the Government of Nijni-Novgorod, Central Russia, and several villages have been destroyed.

The official census in France shows a population of 38,841,333, an increase of 112,364 in the past five years. Paris shows an increase of 148,504. Marseilles, 47,428, and Nice 18,853.

The municipal council of St. Petersburg will send an electrical expert to the United States to study the telephone system with a view of reorganizing the one in use in St. Petersburg.

At Copenhagen two of the Nobel Institute's scientific prizes, each worth \$4,500, have been awarded, one to Dr. Finner, the originator of the light treatment for lupus and the other to Dr. Pavloff, a Russian physiologist, for his researches in nutrition.

MUCH THE SAME. My wife is a woman of strong will power, said Goldthorpe. My wife is a woman of great won't power, added Bickers.

A BURNING COAL MINE. The "burning mountain" of Montet in Aveyron, France, which is often mistaken for an active volcano, because a pillar of cloud rises and is caused by day and a pillar of fire by night, is in reality a coal mine which has been burning for several years.

### MARKETS OF THE WORLD

#### Prices of Cattle, Horses, Grain, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Aug. 27.—Wheat—The local market continues quiet, with prices steady. Sales of old No. 2 white and red to millers at 68 1/2c low freight. New No. 2 white offers at 66c middle freight for export. No. 1 spring is unchanged at 69c on middle freight. Manitoba wheat steady, with sales of No. 1 hard at 85c, grinding in transit, and of No. 2 hard at 83c, g.t. For Toronto and west 2c lower.

Milled—The market is firm. Bran quoted at \$13 west. Shorts, \$15.50 to \$16 west, Canadian No. 2 at 54 to 54 1/2c west.

Rye—The market is steady at 48c middle freight, August delivery. Buckwheat—Market dull, with prices purely nominal.

Trade quiet and prices generally unchanged at 68c middle freight for new No. 2, August shipment.

Barley—There is a quiet trade, with sales of No. 2 at 43 to 43 1/2c middle freight, and of No. 3 at 42c middle freight.

Oats—There is a moderate demand with sales of No. 2 white at 33 1/2c middle freight, and of mixed at 33c middle freight. Old oats are quoted locally at 34 to 35c west.

Flour—The market is quiet. Nine-cent cent, quoted in barrels at \$2.00, and at \$2.60 in buyers' bags, middle freight, for export. Choice straight rollers in barrels, locally and for Lower Provinces, \$3.25 to \$3.30. Manitoba patents, \$4 in bags, and strong brands, \$3.75.

Oatmeal—Market is unchanged. Car lots at \$3.90 in bags, and \$4 in wood. Broken lots, Toronto, 30c per bbl. extra.

DAIRY MARKETS. Butter—The market is steady with good demand for choice qualities. We quote as follows:—Selected dairy tubs, 17c; choice 1-lb rolls, 17 to 18c; second grade, in rolls, tubs and pails, 15 to 16c; bakers', 14c. Creamery is firm at 21c to 22c for prints, and at 20c to 21c for solids.

Eggs—Market continues steady. Strictly new laid (nearly gathered), 13c; fresh candled, 11 1/2 to 12c; seconds, 7 to 8c.

Cheese—Market steady. Finest, 10 to 10 1/2c; second, 9 1/2 to 9c.

HOGS AND PROVISIONS. Dressed hogs dull at \$9.50 to \$9.75, with very few offerings. Hog products continue firm. We quote: Bacon, long clear, ton and case lots, 11 to 11 1/2c; pork, mess, \$19.50 to \$20; do., short cut, 22c.

Smoked Meats—Hams, 14 to 14 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 15 to 16c; rolls, 12c; backs, 15 to 15 1/2c, and shoulders, 11 to 11 1/2c.

Lard—Stock light. Market firm. Guaranteed pure, in 50-lb tubs, 11 1/2c; 11 1/2c, and tierces, 11c.

THE STREET MARKET. The receipts of grain continue small. The new wheat is very light in weight, one load of white sold at 66 1/2c a bushel, a load of red winter at 70c, and a load of goose at 66c. Rye unchanged, a load selling at 49c a bushel. Oats are firm, 700 bushels selling at 40 to 41c for feed, and 37c to 37 1/2c for new. Hay in supply, with sales of 25 loads of new at \$9 to \$11 a ton. Straw sold at \$10 a ton for one load.

Following is the range of quotations:—Wheat, white, new, \$0.72 \$0.00; Wheat, white, new, 0.64 0.00; Wheat, red, new, 0.70 0.00; Wheat, goose, new, 0.66 0.00; Oats, old, 0.40 0.41; Oats, new, 0.36 0.37; Peas, 0.65 0.66; Rye, 0.45 0.46; Barley, 0.43 0.44; Hay, old, per ton, 13.00 13.50; Hay, new, per ton, 9.00 11.00; Straw, per ton, 10.00 0.00; Dressed Hogs, 9.50 9.75; Butter, in lb. rolls, 0.17 0.22; Butter, creamery, 0.20 0.80; Chickens, per pair, 0.65 1.00; Ducks, per pair, 0.12 0.15; Turkeys, per lb., 0.14 0.16; Eggs, new laid, doz., 0.12 0.14; Eggs, held, per doz., 0.10 0.15; Potatoes, new, bush., 0.15 0.30; Tomatoes, basket, 4.50 5.50; Beef, forequarters, 8.00 9.00; Beef, hindquarters, 6.50 7.25; Beef, medium carcass, 7.00 7.75; Beef, choice, 7.00 7.75; Lamb, yearling, 6.50 7.00; Lamb, spring, 8.00 9.00; Mutton, 5.50 6.25; Veal, choice, 7.50 8.25.

UNITED STATES MARKETS. Duluth, Aug. 27.—Closed.—Wheat No. 1 hard, cash, 73 1/2c; No. 1 northern, cash, 70c; August, 70 1/2c; September, 70 1/2c; December, 71 1/2c; No. 2 Northern, 68c. Oats—35 1/2 to 35 1/2c. Corn—55 1/2c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 27.—Wheat—Higher; close, No. 1 Northern, 70 to 71c; No. 2 Northern, 67 1/2 to 71c; No. 3 Northern, 65 1/2 to 69c. Rye—Lower; No. 1, 59c; No. 2, 57c. Corn—57 1/2c.

Buffalo, Aug. 27.—Flour—Firm; good demand. Wheat—Spring, quiet. No. 1 Northern, old, 75c; No. 2 red, 75 1/2c; No. 3 extra red, 73c; No. 3 strong, No. 2 yellow, 63 1/2c; No. 3 do., 63c; No. 2 corn, 62 1/2 to 63c; No. 3 do., 62 1/2c. Oats—Stronger; No. 2 white, 40c; No. 3, do., 38c; Rye, dull and weak; No. 2 offered at 59 1/2c.

Detroit, Aug. 27.—Closed.—Wheat—No. 1 white, cash, 73 1/2c; No. 2 red, cash, and August, 73c; September, 73 1/2c; December, 75c.

St. Louis, Aug. 27.—Closed.—Wheat—Cash, 70c; September, 70 1/2c; December, 73c.

Toledo, Aug. 27.—Wheat—No. 2 cash, 72 1/2c; bid, September, 72 1/2c; bid, 75c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 58c; Oats—No. 2, mixed, 35c; Rye—No. 2, 57 1/2c.

Cloverseed—Prime October, \$6.15 bid. Off—Unchanged. Minneapolis, Aug. 27.—Close—

### CRIME IN CANADA.

#### Indictable Offences and Summary Convictions.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—The statistical department has prepared the criminal statistics for the year ending September 30, 1900. The report treats of indictable offences and summary convictions, and includes all cases tried by police or other magistrates with the consent of the accused under "summary trials," "summary trials by consent," and "Juvenile Offenders' Act."

Indictable offences—The charges during 1900 in Canada were 249 more than in 1899, being 8,419, as compared with 8,170 in the previous year. The convictions were 5,768, or 55 more than in 1899. The acquittals were 2,676. There were eight detentions for lunacy, and 67 cases which for different reasons, such as nolle prosequi, were without sentence. In the previous year the acquittals were 2,355, detentions for lunacy 11, and other cases of no sentence, 91.

No. of Rate convictions, per 10,000. 1899 1900 1899 1900 P. E. I. ... 16 27 1.46 2.48 New Bruns. 125 137 3.89 4.26 Nova Scotia 250 325 5.45 7.37 Ontario ... 1,779 1,857 11.08 9.18 Quebec ... 2,693 2,769 11.80 12.01 Territories 256 265 18.06 18.49 Brit. Col. 370 489 21.40 26.40 Canada ... 5,713 5,768 10.75 10.72

DECREASE IN QUEBEC. It will be noticed that in all the provinces except Quebec the convictions have increased. The greatest increase being in British Columbia, where the advance has been 23 per cent. The North West Territories would show a decrease but has been 9 per cent. The increase is made that Nova Scotia, for a mining province, has an exceedingly small number of convictions. In cities the increase has been 193, while in rural districts there has been a decrease of 129. The estimate made according to occupations shows relatively the same as last year. By sex the statistics show that there were 5,430 convictions of males, and 338 of females, as compared with 5,384 and 329, respectively, during 1899. By a table dating back to 1884, the statistics show that crime on the part of females has steadily decreased.

As to origin and percentages supplied by the various countries in 1900 are as follows:—England, 7 per cent; Ireland, 3 per cent; Scotland, a little over 1 per cent. Canadians, 68 per cent. United States, 4 per cent; other foreign countries, 16 per cent. Crime on the part of foreigners is on the increase. By the average per cent. last year are as follows:—Roman Catholic 38; Anglican, 15; Methodist, 9; Presbyterian, 7; Baptist, 3; and others, 25 per cent.

The remark is made that the larger religious bodies seem to be reducing crime. Of all these who were convicted of indictable offences, 23 per cent. were married.

The tendency towards a habitual criminal class, whose number of whose repeated offences will be larger, is stated to be apparent. The largest class in the various kinds of offences consisted of "offences against property without violence," this class amounting to 60 per cent. of the whole. Offence constitutes the chief offence.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. The percentage of increase in summary convictions taken according to provinces shows that all have increased except Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In the latter province there has been a decrease, while in Quebec the statistics remain practically the same. The Yukon furnished 1,969 out of 41,654 cases. The Territories altogether furnished more than any other two of the provinces, the number of summary convictions being 20 per thousand. The report shows that the crime of drunkenness among women in more former provinces in Quebec than in any other province.

One hundred and twenty-four tickets of leave were issued, 112 of which were for convicts in the penitentiary, and the rest for inmates of jails. Three of these were forfeited during the year.

ALL ACCOUNTED FOR. A despatch from Pretoria says:—Of the members of the old Government Executive Council only Schalkberg and Retz are in the field. General Joubert is dead. Gen. Cronje is a prisoner, and Gen. Kock is dead. W. Marais is a prisoner. Sergeant Merritt, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, was awarded a medal for killing Malan, who was sniping at the Boers in June. Merritt Magaliesburg in June. Merritt stalked him four miles before he succeeded in shooting him. Tosen is dead. W. Marais is a prisoner. Eight members of the first Volksraad have surrendered. About half of the members of the second Volksraad are accounted for. All the heads of the State departments are accounted for except Smuts. Three of them are in Europe, two are prisoners, and fourteen have surrendered. The judges are all accounted for. Seventy-five per cent. of the sub-heads of departments are accounted for.

ASIATIC CHOLERA. Stoker Dies in England of the Dreaded Malady. A despatch from London says:—A doctor of the name of Robert Gundy died at Ashton-under-Lyne on Thursday of what is alleged to have been Asiatic cholera.

COMMANDO CAPTURED. Clever Work of Col. Parker at Dornburg. A despatch from Cape Town says:—Col. Parker has captured Haasbroem's entire commando at Dornburg. The Boers lost seven killed, two wounded, and twenty-one are prisoners.

JAPAN INDIGNANT. Relations With U. S. in Danger of Breaking. A despatch from London says:—The British Times from Tokio says there is great and growing indignation in Japan in consequence of the insulting discrimination of the Hawaiian medical inspectors against Japanese ladies travelling by steamship. The correspondent adds that these outrageous measures, supplementing previous acts of outrageous discrimination in Hawaii and San Francisco, create the conviction that Japan's relations with the United States will be impaired unless some corrective measure is speedily adopted.

CRIME IN CANADA. Indictable Offences and Summary Convictions. A despatch from Ottawa says:—The statistical department has prepared the criminal statistics for the year ending September 30, 1900. The report treats of indictable offences and summary convictions, and includes all cases tried by police or other magistrates with the consent of the accused under "summary trials," "summary trials by consent," and "Juvenile Offenders' Act."

Indictable offences—The charges during 1900 in Canada were 249 more than in 1899, being 8,419, as compared with 8,170 in the previous year. The convictions were 5,768, or 55 more than in 1899. The acquittals were 2,676. There were eight detentions for lunacy, and 67 cases which for different reasons, such as nolle prosequi, were without sentence. In the previous year the acquittals were 2,355, detentions for lunacy 11, and other cases of no sentence, 91.

No. of Rate convictions, per 10,000. 1899 1900 1899 1900 P. E. I. ... 16 27 1.46 2.48 New Bruns. 125 137 3.89 4.26 Nova Scotia 250 325 5.45 7.37 Ontario ... 1,779 1,857 11.08 9.18 Quebec ... 2,693 2,769 11.80 12.01 Territories 256 265 18.06 18.49 Brit. Col. 370 489 21.40 26.40 Canada ... 5,713 5,768 10.75 10.72

DECREASE IN QUEBEC. It will be noticed that in all the provinces except Quebec the convictions have increased. The greatest increase being in British Columbia, where the advance has been 23 per cent. The North West Territories would show a decrease but has been 9 per cent. The increase is made that Nova Scotia, for a mining province, has an exceedingly small number of convictions. In cities the increase has been 193, while in rural districts there has been a decrease of 129. The estimate made according to occupations shows relatively the same as last year. By sex the statistics show that there were 5,430 convictions of males, and 338 of females, as compared with 5,384 and 329, respectively, during 1899. By a table dating back to 1884, the statistics show that crime on the part of females has steadily decreased.

As to origin and percentages supplied by the various countries in 1900 are as follows:—England, 7 per cent; Ireland, 3 per cent; Scotland, a little over 1 per cent. Canadians, 68 per cent. United States, 4 per cent; other foreign countries, 16 per cent. Crime on the part of foreigners is on the increase. By the average per cent. last year are as follows:—Roman Catholic 38; Anglican, 15; Methodist, 9; Presbyterian, 7; Baptist, 3; and others, 25 per cent.

The remark is made that the larger religious bodies seem to be reducing crime. Of all these who were convicted of indictable offences, 23 per cent. were married.

The tendency towards a habitual criminal class, whose number of whose repeated offences will be larger, is stated to be apparent. The largest class in the various kinds of offences consisted of "offences against property without violence," this class amounting to 60 per cent. of the whole. Offence constitutes the chief offence.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. The percentage of increase in summary convictions taken according to provinces shows that all have increased except Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In the latter province there has been a decrease, while in Quebec the statistics remain practically the same. The Yukon furnished 1,969 out of 41,654 cases. The Territories altogether furnished more than any other two of the provinces, the number of summary convictions being 20 per thousand. The report shows that the crime of drunkenness among women in more former provinces in Quebec than in any other province.

One hundred and twenty-four tickets of leave were issued, 112 of which were for convicts in the penitentiary, and the rest for inmates of jails. Three of these were forfeited during the year.

ALL ACCOUNTED FOR. A despatch from Pretoria says:—Of the members of the old Government Executive Council only Schalkberg and Retz are in the field. General Joubert is dead. Gen. Cronje is a prisoner, and Gen. Kock is dead. W. Marais is a prisoner. Sergeant Merritt, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, was awarded a medal for killing Malan, who was sniping at the Boers in June. Merritt Magaliesburg in June. Merritt stalked him four miles before he succeeded in shooting him. Tosen is dead. W. Marais is a prisoner. Eight members of the first Volksraad have surrendered. About half of the members of the second Volksraad are accounted for. All the heads of the State departments are accounted for except Smuts. Three of them are in Europe, two are prisoners, and fourteen have surrendered. The judges are all accounted for. Seventy-five per cent. of the sub-heads of departments are accounted for.

ASIATIC CHOLERA. Stoker Dies in England of the Dreaded Malady. A despatch from London says:—A doctor of the name of Robert Gundy died at Ashton-under-Lyne on Thursday of what is alleged to have been Asiatic cholera.

COMMANDO CAPTURED. Clever Work of Col. Parker at Dornburg. A despatch from Cape Town says:—Col. Parker has captured Haasbroem's entire commando at Dornburg. The Boers lost seven killed, two wounded, and twenty-one are prisoners.

JAPAN INDIGNANT. Relations With U. S. in Danger of Breaking. A despatch from London says:—The British Times from Tokio says there is great and growing indignation in Japan in consequence of the insulting discrimination of the Hawaiian medical inspectors against Japanese ladies travelling by steamship. The correspondent adds that these outrageous measures, supplementing previous acts of outrageous discrimination in Hawaii and San Francisco, create the conviction that Japan's relations with the United States will be impaired unless some corrective measure is speedily adopted.

CRIME IN CANADA. Indictable Offences and Summary Convictions. A despatch from Ottawa says:—The statistical department has prepared the criminal statistics for the year ending September 30, 1900. The report treats of indictable offences and summary convictions, and includes all cases tried by police or other magistrates with the consent of the accused under "summary trials," "summary trials by consent," and "Juvenile Offenders' Act."

Indictable offences—The charges during 1900 in Canada were 249 more than in 1899, being 8,419, as compared with 8,170 in the previous year. The convictions were 5,768, or 55 more than in 1899. The acquittals were 2,676. There were eight detentions for lunacy, and 67 cases which for different reasons, such as nolle prosequi, were without sentence. In the previous year the acquittals were 2,355, detentions for lunacy 11, and other cases of no sentence, 91.

No. of Rate convictions, per 10,000. 1899 1900 1899 1900 P. E. I. ... 16 27 1.46 2.48 New Bruns. 125 137 3.89 4.26 Nova Scotia 250 325 5.45 7.37 Ontario ... 1,779 1,857 11.08 9.18 Quebec ... 2,693 2,769 11.80 12.01 Territories 256 265 18.06 18.49 Brit. Col. 370 489 21.40 26.40 Canada ... 5,713 5,768 10.75 10.72

DECREASE IN QUEBEC. It will be noticed that in all the provinces except Quebec the convictions have increased. The greatest increase being in British Columbia, where the advance has been 23 per cent. The North West Territories would show a decrease but has been 9 per cent. The increase is made that Nova Scotia, for a mining province, has an exceedingly small number of convictions. In cities the increase has been 193, while in rural districts there has been a decrease of 129. The estimate made according to occupations shows relatively the same as last year. By sex the statistics show that there were 5,430 convictions of males, and 338 of females, as compared with 5,384 and 329, respectively, during 1899. By a table dating back to 1884, the statistics show that crime on the part of females has steadily decreased.

As to origin and percentages supplied by the various countries in 1900 are as follows:—England, 7 per cent; Ireland, 3 per cent; Scotland, a little over 1 per cent. Canadians, 68 per cent. United States, 4 per cent; other foreign countries, 16 per cent. Crime on the part of foreigners is on the increase. By the average per cent. last year are as follows:—Roman Catholic 38; Anglican, 15; Methodist, 9; Presbyterian, 7; Baptist, 3; and others, 25 per cent.

The remark is made that the larger religious bodies seem to be reducing crime. Of all these who were convicted of indictable offences, 23 per cent. were married.

The tendency towards a habitual criminal class, whose number of whose repeated offences will be larger, is stated to be apparent. The largest class in the various kinds of offences consisted of "offences against property without violence," this class amounting to 60 per cent. of the whole. Offence constitutes the chief offence.

SUMMARY CONVICTIONS. The percentage of increase in summary convictions taken according to provinces shows that all have increased except Quebec and Prince Edward Island. In the latter province there has been a decrease, while in Quebec the statistics remain practically the same. The Yukon furnished 1,969 out of 41,654 cases. The Territories altogether furnished more than any other two of the provinces, the number of summary convictions being 20 per thousand. The report shows that the crime of drunkenness among women in more former provinces in Quebec than in any other province.

One hundred and twenty-four tickets of leave were issued, 112 of which were for convicts in the penitentiary, and the rest for inmates of jails. Three of these were forfeited during the year.

ALL ACCOUNTED FOR. A despatch from Pretoria says:—Of the members of the old Government Executive Council only Schalkberg and Retz are in the field. General Joubert is dead. Gen. Cronje is a prisoner, and Gen. Kock is dead. W. Marais is a prisoner. Sergeant Merritt, of the Bedfordshire Regiment, was awarded a medal for killing Malan, who was sniping at the Boers in June. Merritt Magaliesburg in June. Merritt stalked him four miles before he succeeded in shooting him. Tosen is dead. W. Marais is a prisoner. Eight members of the first Volksraad have surrendered. About half of the members of the second Volksraad are accounted for. All the heads of the State departments are accounted for except Smuts. Three of them are in Europe, two are prisoners, and fourteen have surrendered. The judges are all accounted for. Seventy-five per cent. of the sub-heads of departments are accounted for.

### TO PURIFY LONDON.

#### General Crusade Against Vice Has Been Started.

A