

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.

Corwall district is alive with tramps.

The Northwest Territorial elections will take place on Nov. 4.

The Bank of Nova Scotia will establish a branch in Winnipeg on January 1.

Hon. A. G. Blair is ordering a lot of new rolling stock for the intercolonial.

The Williams Shoe Co. of Galt, has definitely decided to move to Brampton.

There are not enough ocean steamers coming to Montreal to handle the freight offered.

Hamilton is considering a proposal to build a new watermain at a cost of about \$170,000.

One shipment of Rosland amounted to 4,415 tons last week, exceeding all previous records.

W. C. Macdonald, the Montreal millionaire, has given a further sum of \$25,000 to McGill University.

Winter has set in all through the Alaskan gold fields. There is three feet of snow in Chilkoot Pass.

The American Society of Municipal Improvements, meeting in Washington, decided to meet next year in Toronto.

Mrs. Rowan, widow of the late John Rowan, hotelkeeper at Hamilton, has been left a fortune by relatives in Indiana.

The exports from Toronto for the first quarter of the present fiscal year totalled \$1,659,457, nearly double that of a year ago.

The Niagara Historical Society protests against the proposed international monument at Quebec, to General Montgomery.

It is reported at Hamilton that Maj. J. S. Hendrie will be gazetted lieutenant-colonel, and will assume command of the Welland Field Battery.

Mr. John Bickel, the Manager of the Royal Art Union at Montreal, has been summoned on the charge of keeping a common gambling house.

Major A. M. Smith will likely succeed Lt.-Col. Lindsay as commander of the Seventh Fusiliers, of London. The battalion is being re-organized.

It is stated that the Crown will not apply for postponement in the Naponee bank robbery trial when it comes up on November 21.

The new railroad via the Crow's Nest Pass is in operation to Kootenay Lake, and a fine steamer is being put on the route to Nelson.

Mr. W. W. Ogilvie takes exception to Mr. Sifton's statement regarding the damage to the Manitoba wheat crop, and says the damage will not exceed 10 per cent over the whole Northwest.

Chief Justice Sir Henry Strong, arbitrator in the case of McCord, an American citizen, against the Government of Peru, has awarded McCord \$40,000.

The Humane Society has granted a medal to Miss Ida Smith, the Merriton school teacher, who displayed great heroism during the recent cyclone.

An Order in Council has been passed superseding Mr. M. Sweetman, Chief Postoffice Inspector of the Dominion, with headquarters at Toronto. The office will be abolished.

Chevalier Drole, of Montreal, passing through Winnipeg on Sunday evening on his way to Edmonton, to test a new dredging apparatus, designed to extract gold from the sand bars and gravel beds of the rivers.

The steamship Turret Age, of the Black Diamond Steamship line, at Montreal, reports having collided with and sunk the American steam barge Lloyd S. Porter, near St. Croix, above Quebec, on Sunday. No lives were lost.

Charles Baker was sentenced by Judge Jeffs at Hamilton to three years in the reformatory for stealing a gold watch. The evidence against him was weak, and he would have been acquitted had he not gone into the box in his own defence.

Rev. John Hunt, an aged Methodist minister, and one of the best known citizens in Toronto, was run down by a bicyclist on Tuesday night while crossing Jarvis St. Mr. Hunt received a bad scalp wound and will be laid up for some time. The bicyclist rode away.

The Postmaster-General has decided to permit all steamship companies to carry mails to Britain, providing that they become liable for the safe delivery of mail in England, that no compensation be asked, and that the mail matter be addressed by such steamer.

Capt. Dykes of the steamer Ganges in explaining the loss of his vessel before the commissioner at Halifax stated that the wreck was pillaged by schooners from Newfoundland and everything of value carried off. The schooners had their names covered up, and he was threatened with shooting when he attempted to learn the name of one of them.

The immigration branch of the Interior Department have a problem on their hands, which it is not easy to solve. Two thousand Doukorski immigrants will arrive here in the very worst time of the year, and without sufficient means. They will have to be housed and fed during the winter weather, or they will find a Canadian winterer quite as hard to combat as Russian persecution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British steamer Norseman, from Montreal, is at Liverpool. She lost 350 sheep during the voyage.

The cargo of the wrecked Mohegan is reported to be salvable. The recovered merchandise will be landed at Falmouth docks.

Salvage to the amount of \$12,500 has been awarded to the British steamer Marino for towing the curand liner Aurania, which she picked up at sea Sept. 14, into Queenstown.

Dr. Henry Guilford, of Bridgeport, Conn., wanted on a charge of murdering Emma Gill, will be extradited from

England, after a delay of fifteen days.

Major-General Wesley Merritt, recently in command of the United States troops at Manila, and Miss Laura Williams, of Chicago, were married in the Savoy Hotel at London on Tuesday.

The British steamer Norseman, from Montreal, arrived at Liverpool and reported that 350 sheep were lost on the passage, owing to the heavy weather encountered.

UNITED STATES.

Another Indian uprising is reported near Canon City, Oregon.

Thursday, November 24, will be Thanksgiving Day in the United States.

Col. George E. Waring, jun., died in New York of yellow fever. He had recently visited Havana.

The United States Supreme Court has decided that the Joint Traffic Association is an illegal combination.

Fire destroyed one of the piers and adjoining warehouses in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday, at a loss of half a million dollars.

It is reported at Seattle, Wash., from Sunrise City, Alaska, that nine men, all Americans, were drowned recently at Cook Inlet.

A wrecking firm in the United States has applied to the Government for permission to raise the Maine in Havana harbor.

The John Stevenson Car Building Company of New York, has gone into a receiver's hands. The liabilities are placed at \$700,000. The assets will equal the amount of the liabilities.

A bill incorporating the Rutland-Canada Railway was introduced in the Vermont Legislature on Tuesday. The road is to run from Burlington to the Canadian border, connecting with the Canada-Atlantic.

The Indian chief who is accused of being the main instigator of the recent trouble at Leech Lake, Minn., is reported to have crossed over on the Manitoba side of the line to evade United States authorities.

GENERAL.

The Spanish evacuation of Porto Rico is completed.

The renewed activity of Vesuvius has caused much alarm at Torre Annunziata and Portici.

According to the National Review, the Czar favors a revision of the Dreyfus case.

The American authorities at Manila have released some of the Spanish sailors captured during the war.

Five more of the Mussulmans convicted of taking part in the massacre of British soldiers at Crete on September 6th, have been hanged.

Lt.-Gen. Sir Wm. Howley Goodenough, in supreme command of the British troops in South Africa, is dead at Cape Town.

The editor of the Nacional has been imprisoned at Madrid in consequence of charges made by that paper against Senor Rebot, the Civil Governor of Cadiz.

The Spanish Peace Commissioners have accepted the negative view of the United States Commissioners towards the proposed armistice by the United States of the Cuban debt.

The Pullman Car Company will have to dispose of the model city of Pullman. It cannot hold it under its character, which only gives it the right to manufacture cars.

The Constantinople correspondent of the Times says that a body of Kurds have fired upon and seriously wounded the well-known German archaeologist, Prof. Belk, while conducting his explorations in the Sipadagh district.

DREYFUS TO BE RETRIED.

Court of Cassation Makes the announcement That it Will Institute a Supplementary Enquiry.

A despatch from Paris says:—The Dreyfus case is to be again tried. On Saturday the Court of Cassation, which has been hearing the application, made known its decision to grant a revision of the case and institute a supplementary enquiry. The court, however, has declined to order the release of Dreyfus.

The decision of the court, textually, is as follows:—"In view of the letter of the Minister of Justice dated September 20, 1898; in view of the arguments of the public prosecutor, denouncing to the court the condemnation pronounced by the first court-martial of the Military Government of Paris on December 22, 1894, against Alfred Dreyfus, then a captain of artillery attached to the general staff in view of all the documents in the case, and also of articles 443 to 446 of the code of criminal procedure, amended by the law of June 10, 1895, relative to the admissibility of an application in proper form and revision.

"Whereas the matter has been brought before the court by the public prosecutor in virtue of the express order of the Minister of Justice.

"Whereas, the application comes within the category of the cases contemplated in article 443, and has been introduced within the period fixed by article 444;

"Whereas, the judgment, a revision of which is demanded, has the force of a *res judicata*.

"Whereas, the documents produced do not place the court in a position to decide all the merits of the case, and there is ground for making a supplementary enquiry;

"For these reasons the court declares the application to be in proper form and legally admissible, and states that it will institute a supplementary enquiry, and declares there is no ground at the present moment for deciding on the public prosecutor's application for a suspension of the penalty."

The judges of the court were occupied for three hours and a half in considering the judgment. The public, whose admission to the court was regulated with the greatest care, awaited the decision with marked eagerness. During the suspension of business the public crowded into the lobby, and there was evident anxiety to hear the result. There was no demonstration when the court rose.

PEACE WITH HONOUR ONLY.

Strong Party Disinclined to Let France Down.

A despatch from London, says:—The arrival of Major Marchand at Khartoum on his way to Cairo with the portion of his report which was not finished when Capt. Baratiar left Fashoda is regarded as a rift in the clouds overhanging Anglo-French relations, for, in spite of the semi-official denial issued in Paris that orders were sent to the major to go to Cairo, it is fully believed here that the French officer would not be on his way to Cairo unless he had received a hint to that effect from the French Government, who consider that his leaving Fashoda will take the sting out of the situation and at the same time prepare France for the eventual withdrawal of the whole expedition, which now consists of seven officers and 120 men.

The British view of this latest move is that the Marquis of Salisbury and his Ministers are delighted to afford Major Marchand the facilities for reaching Cairo. But they would hardly care to send him back, except in the capacity of a guest or scientific explorer. That is to say, France would first have to renounce her political claims based on his mission.

In the meanwhile, in the voluntary return of Major Marchand the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, and the Government of France have got over a great difficulty from a diplomatic point of view. M. Delcasse had declared that the French Government could not do the impossible, that is to say, recall Major Marchand. Therefore the latter's return has enabled the French Government to save its face, as the saying goes.

MAIN OBJECT OF DISPUTE.

It is recognized, however, that, even if the tricolour of France is hoisted down at Fashoda, the main subject of dispute remains, and may cause anxious moments in both countries, before the Bahari-Ghazal question is settled, although there has been a confident feeling for the last few days that war will be averted. The French Ministerial crisis at first increased the feeling of anxiety which prevailed as to the prospects of a peaceful solution; but in the list of probable new Ministers the British newspapers see a body of experienced and capable men, who are able to lead French opinion. The retention of M. Delcasse at the head of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, however, is not regarded as a serious hindrance to the peace of the Marchand adventure.

The French newspapers seem to have little faith in Russia helping her ally in the present crisis, while Russian despatches to the British papers affirm positively that the Czar is decidedly opposed to war, and has counselled the French Government to abandon its untenable attitude. It is even said that the Czar has characterized the French attitude as reckless.

300 PEOPLE DROWNED.

United States Prize Ship Panama Reported to Have Foundered in the Windward Passage, Off Cuba.

A despatch from Santiago de Cuba says:—A rumour that the Government transport Panama went down in a gale in the Windward passage, off Cape Maysi, on Tuesday, and that few of her passengers or crew escaped, has caused great uneasiness here. There is no telegraphic communication between Santiago and Cape Maysi, and it is therefore impossible to verify the story at present. The report was brought by a fishing schooner which arrived here on Wednesday morning. Her captain says that he picked up a quantity of wreckage marked Panama. The Panama was a prize that was captured during the war. She was not in the best of shape when she left here Monday. Her bottom was fouled with marine growth, and her engines were in bad condition. Many seamen here considered her unsafe. She had 300 persons on board—passengers and crew—and was bound for New York by way of the north coast and Havana.

Congressman Dalzell, former Congressman Huff, of Pennsylvania, and a party of friends, who spent several days here, were on board the Panama. A number of officers who were bound home on sick leave were also among her passengers.

The Panama carried no mail. Postmaster Hugo Hydeman considered her unsafe, and refused to put the mailbags aboard of her.

A GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.

Canadian Canneries and the War and Admiralty Supplies.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—Lord Strathcona, Canadian High Commissioner, is manifesting his interest in Canadian affairs by endeavouring to find new markets for Canadian products. He has been in communication with the War Office and the Admiralty in reference to Canadians supplying to these departments some of the products which are annually required by them in large quantities. A good opportunity is now offered to Canadian canners, and those who supply what are known in England as preserved provisions. Lord Strathcona says those Canadian manufacturers in the lines mentioned who desire to tender should submit samples of their products, such as canned beef, corned tinned bacon, sliced canned fruits, canned vegetables, and evaporated vegetables, to the proper authorities of the War Office, in order that if approved, their names may be placed on the special list, samples of which are only invited for certain specially selected brands.

The War Office informs the High Commissioner that if these samples are sent and approved, arrangements will be made to give an opportunity to those Canadian firms to tender.

OUR NAVAL STRENGTH.

Britain's Position Unassailable by a Single Enemy.

In view of the present situation it may point a moral if attention is drawn to the strong naval position of England in Europe, and to the reinforcements which could at short notice be added to the British fleet says the London Daily Mail. M. Guyot has told us in the Siecle that a war with England would infallibly conduct to a new Sedan, and facts justify him in this startling prophecy.

In the Channel the forces of England and France stand as follows:

	England.	France.
Battleships	8	6
Cruisers	4	4
Torpedo craft	2	4

The port guard squadron of four battleships and one torpedo gunboat dispersed yesterday, though hopes had been expressed that it would be strengthened. England, has, however, in commission, with reduced crews, eleven battleships, four cruisers, eight torpedo gunboats and eighteen destroyers, but these ships are very much scattered, one battleship or cruiser being stationed at each of the important ports.

At short notice the French fleet could be reinforced by three or four old coast defence ships, as many cruisers, and sixty or seventy torpedo boats. The British fleet could be further reinforced by three or four old battleships, eight first-class cruisers, twenty second-class, ten third-class, and some thirty destroyers.

In the Mediterranean the forces are as under—

	England.	France.
Battleships	10	6
Cruisers	11	10
Torpedo craft	13	9

while England has in reserve two old ironclads and a dozen torpedo boats, and France three battleships and about sixty torpedo boats. The French squadron could be quickly reinforced by four more good but small battleships and three or four cruisers.

England has at the present time, besides the ships enumerated above, a torpedo ram, a torpedo depot ship, and two cruisers in the Mediterranean. The last two have just been relieved.

The battleships of the French Mediterranean fleet are, though few in number, all new and very fast. Le Yacht, the leading French naval paper, says of them, "They are of extraordinary offensive and defensive strength. They would have no reason to fear an equal number of adversaries belonging to a foreign fleet."

Of the six, four have steamed at seventeen knots for twenty-four hours, and are faster than any completed British battleship in European waters. They have done this with their full load. The other two are slower.

Our greatest danger in the Mediterranean is the way in which our fleet is scattered. At such a juncture our ships—which are none too numerous in that sea—might well be concentrated. Perhaps such a concentration is already quietly taking place.

England has one new and fast battleship—the Canopus—nearly ready. But the unhappy strike she and two of her sisters would by now have been at sea.

Given time and a sufficiency of officers, England could add to her strength, besides the above ships, three armoured cruisers, twenty old ships, mostly armed with muzzle-loaders, ten fine cruisers, and twelve destroyers. She could also strengthen her fleet by the purchase of ships building for foreign powers in England, and now near completion. Of these there are several available.

FRENCH OFFERED AID.

Statement That the Services Were Invited to Protect Themselves Under the Tricolor Before Omdurman.

A despatch from London says:—The Chronicle says it has received "a very grave story regarding Major Marchand's action on the Upper Nile." The paper declines to guarantee the accuracy of the story, but declares that it has every appearance of trustworthiness. It adds that, if the story is true, it is calculated to greatly increase the tension between England and France for which reason it refrains from making the assertion, but it appeals to the Government, in the public interest, to answer the following questions:—

"Does the Government possess information concerning a communication from Major Marchand to the Khalifa before the battle of Omdurman?"

"If so, did the communication invite the Khalifa to hoist the French flag with a view to becoming an ally of France and so deterring the Anglo-Egyptian forces from attacking him?"

"Has the communication, the flag, and the Khalifa's reply fallen into the Sirdar's hands?"

The Chronicle speaks mysteriously of knowledge that "the story is going further," and that it is "about to be published in a quarter over which we exercise no control." Hereupon it bases the opinion that the Government ought to deny the story if it is untrue.

SPIRITS FOR SMOKELESS POWDER.

A despatch from Chicago says:—The British Government has closed a contract here for the immediate delivery of 125,000 gallons of distilled spirits at Montreal. An intimation was also given that about 450,000 more gallons would in all likelihood be ordered within about ten days. This order of 125,000 gallons amounts to nearly 8,000 barrels, and will require over sixty carts for its transportation into Canada. The use of this distilled spirits thus ordered will be in the manufacture of smokeless powder, of which distilled spirits is one of the ingredients.

USES FOR WOOD PULP.

The Modern Way of Converting the Tree Into Useful Articles.

"It is wonderful how extensively paper is taking the place of such substances as wood, brick and iron in various mechanical trades," says a dealer in all sorts of novelties made out of paper. "For instance, boards of all sizes and shapes are now manufactured out of wood pulp very faithfully to resemble the grain and texture of every kind of wood. The material costs about one-half the price of the genuine article, and it is used by carpenters, cabinetmakers, picture frame makers and boat builders, for panelling, wainscoting and decorative work generally where lightness and durability are required. Two excellent qualities that the paper boards possess are that they are not subject to warping and dry rot. There are no bad knots to mar the appearance of the surface, and as the material is smooth and does not require planing, and can be easily cut with a fine saw, there seems every reason to believe that it will in time be used even more than it is."

"Telegraph and telephone poles, flagstays and spars for small sailing vessels are the latest development in the line of manufacture from paper. They are made of pulp in which a small amount of borax, tallow, and other ingredients are mixed. These are cast in a mould in the form of a hollow rod of the desired diameter and length. The poles and spars are claimed to be lighter and stronger than wood. They do not crack or split, and it is said that when they are varnished or painted, the weather does not affect them. Besides possessing these advantages, the paper-made article can be made fireproof by saturating it in a strong solution of alum water. When thoroughly dry the paper poles and spars thus treated will

RESIST THE ACTION OF FLAMES.

"The manufacturer of enamelled paper bricks, which commenced in 1896, has now become a definite industry, as the material has been used for building purposes all over the United States with very satisfactory results.

"The production of these bricks on the hollow principle is a marked feature in the form, the object being practically the same as that sought in the making of hollow forged steel shafting. Not only is a defective centre removed, but it is possible to put a mandrel into the hollow, and, by applying pressure the walls are operated upon from both inside and outside. When a solid body is heated the temperature of the interior always varies from that of the outer portion, at first often resulting in the expansion of one or the other, and, finally, by the effects. It is for these reasons that the plan of forming the bricks upon the hollow principle and plugging them afterward is of advantage. Sawdust is found to be a good filler for this purpose. It is first fireproofed, as is also the paper pulp used in the bricks, and then it is mixed with cement and pressed into the hollow of the bricks and smoothed and enamelled over.

"Although paper horseshoes are a recent invention, having only been manufactured within the past two years, their use has already become quite large with the owners of fine horses, especially in cities where asphalt pavements abound. On such roads in wet weather a horse fitted with paper shoes is less liable to slip than when provided with iron ones, and, besides, being light and comfortable for an animal to wear, they are said to be more durable than iron shoes, and are more easily and snugly fitted to the hoof.

"The paper horseshoe is made in practically the same way that a paper wheel is formed. The paper is impregnated with oil or turpentine to make it waterproof, after which it is glued together in layers. The glue or paste is a mixture of Venetian turpentine, linseed oil, powdered chalk lacquer, and it does not become brittle when drying. The moist mass of paper and glue is subjected to a strong pressure in a hydraulic press, the holes through which the nails are driven in fastening the shoe to a horse's hoof being punched while the paper is still moist. These shoes cost from \$1.50 to \$2 per set."

GLASS CAUSED HIS DEATH.

Dr. Yeomans Passes Away Under Distressing Circumstances.

A despatch from St. Catharines, Ont., on Thursday Dr. Yeomans died about midnight, under very peculiar and distressing circumstances. On Wednesday last a coneshaped piece of glass got into his throat while he was supping. The glass got into the sugar and into the apple sauce unnoticed, and was not noticed by him until it got down his throat. The doctor caught his throat firmly with his fingers and prevented the glass from getting any further down, and then he succeeded in working it slowly out.

The edges of the piece were sharp, and the operation of extracting it lacerated the throat badly. His condition grew gradually worse, and although several physicians were called in the sufferer passed away shortly after 12 o'clock on Thursday morning.

Milton Yeomans was born in Prince Edward county, near Picton, 61 years ago, and at an early age graduated as a physician at Victoria University, Cobourg. He practised medicine in Hagersville, Welland, and Picton, and from the latter place removed to St. Catharines. He was quite successful as a physician, and was popular with a large portion of the community.

AS HE HAD FOUND IT.

What soured your life? asked the judge of the desperado. You seem to have gone back on the world. Why? "Cause it hain't squar', yer honor."

THE WAR SCARE REVIVES

OMINOUS PREPARATIONS BEING MADE IN BRITISH PORTS.

British Government Asks Newspapers to Suppress Details of Warlike Preparations—Ship Being Hurried Into Commission.

A despatch from London says:—The Daily Mail of Monday publishes a news regarding England's war preparations, explaining that silence as due to a letter from the War Office asking it not to publish "anything which might be useful to a possible enemy."

"We intend to ascertain," says the Daily Mail, "from the War Office and the Admiralty exactly what kind of news it would be permissible to publish."

The Daily Mail confirms the reports of unexplained activity at the French dockyards, notably at Toulon, where the coast forts have been experimenting with melinite shells against an old gunboat.

The Cairo correspondent of the Daily Mail says an Egyptian battalion has been despatched to Fashoda.

Most of the papers are full of alleged war preparations, despite the undoubted fact that the authorities are doing their best to prevent the public from knowing and even denying statements that have already appeared. Sunday a sudden order was received at Dover for an experimental mobilization of the defence forces. All the heights and forts were on Monday morning occupied in a manner giving full satisfaction. The arsenal at Woolwich is working until 11 o'clock at night, the Government having given large orders for guns, searchlights, and other naval equipment. The Bristol Channel squadron has cast anchor off Gibraltar.

The advices from Paris, in a special despatch, add little to what was already known regarding the situation at Fashoda. It is believed Captain Baratiar is taking only verbal instructions for Major Marchand. The idea prevails at the French capital that Count Muratoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, while there on his recent visit promised Russian support in reopening the whole Egyptian question, and that Major Marchand will be instructed to fall back and maintain his occupation of the Bahari-Ghazal posts.

A number of signal men now on duty with the British Channel squadron, which arrived at Gibraltar on Monday morning, have been ordered home for service. It is presumed, on board the auxiliary cruisers, if the latter are required for active service.

The Pall Mall Gazette on Monday afternoon says:—"England has been and even now is so near war that the Government has carried its preparations to the furthest limit of the preparatory stage. It has been arranged to call out the reserves and militia and to mobilize the volunteers simultaneously, and to form large camps at various important railroad junctions, where rolling stock and locomotives will be concentrated."

A sensation has been caused by the arrest on Monday morning of a supposed Russian spy at a fort near Harwich. The man was already under surveillance, and went to a redoubt, where he tried to obtain some information from a sentry regarding the fortifications. He was promptly arrested, and enquiries are being made regarding his antecedents.

GROWING GOLD.

The Mystery Explained by a Chemist's Experiments.

It is generally supposed that the nuggets which are found in the river gravels of Klondike and other auriferous regions have been brought down by the rivers direct from the reefs in which the gold originally lay.

Many practical miners and scientific men, however, have long been of opinion that this cannot be the case, for no masses of gold of so large a size are ever found in the reefs themselves. They believe, on the other hand, that the nuggets have grown where they are now found, just as a crystal of salt will grow in strong brine; but with so insoluble a substance as gold it is difficult to understand how such growth could take place. Experiments carried out in Australia have shown that decaying vegetable matter will cause the deposition of gold from solutions of gold salts, but these salts are not known to occur in reefs.

The mystery is now solved. A Slavonic chemist named Zizimody has just shown that gold itself can exist in a soluble form. By acting on a slightly alkaline solution of a gold salt with formaldehyde and submitting the product to dialysis he has succeeded in obtaining gold in a colloidal condition, in which state it is soluble in water and may be precipitated by the addition of common salt. It is probable that some of the gold in quartz reefs exists in this condition. It is washed out by the rain, carried away in solution by the rivers, and deposited in the river gravels wherever there is anything containing salt to cause its precipitation. In the course of ages a large nugget may in this way be formed.

TELEGRAPHIC TYPEWRITER.

An invention recently exhibited at a convention of the Royal Society of England, seems likely, so far as private house-to-house calls are concerned, to supersede the telephone. This contrivance is a telegraphic recorder without a battery, invented by a Mr. Seigies. It requires no skill and typewrites the message on the desk of the receiver, while retaining an additional copy in the hands of the sender. It is such a revolution in telegraphy that the Post Office, on the advice of Mr. W. H. Preece, has adopted it, and will install it wherever required by the public at a small cost. The Home Secretary has just sanctioned its introduction to Scotland Yard, where forty instruments have already been ordered.