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.

Rev. Dr. Sawyer has resigned the presidency of the Acadia College, Halifax.

The G.T.R. western car shops will likely be constructed on the old site at London at once.

George Gunn was sentenced at Winnipeg on Saturday to a year's imprisonment for raising a ten-dollar bill to fifty.

Mr. Goldwin Smith has declined the degree of LL.D. which the senate of the University of Toronto proposed to confer upon him.

Sunday cars ran in Kingston on Sunday to and from Ontario Park, where the Free Methodists were holding a camp meeting.

The first ten-mile section of new line built this season on the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound railway will be completed in August.

Police Interpreter Godin, who was shot near Calgary, by Ducharme and then killed his assistant, died at the hospital at 4 o'clock on Saturday.

The lumber laden steamer Simon Langell, for Tonawanda, is hard and fast aground on the third pier from the Canadian shore of the International bridge.

Principal Peterson, of McGill University has left for Glasgow to take part in the jubilee of Lord Kelvin (Sir William Thompson.)

Mr. J. U. Tyrrell, C.E., of Hamilton has been asked to represent the Dominion Surveyors' Association in Lieut. Peary's expedition to the Hudson Strait.

Jean Baptiste, or "Mighty Voice," the Indian who is charged with the murder of Sergt. Coldbrook of the Northwest Mounted Police, was captured in Montana.

The Coroner's jury at Victoria has found the Consolidated Railway Company responsible for the bridge disaster in that city, and the Corporation officials are exonerated.

The office of local manager of the Grand Trunk railway at Toronto will be abolished, and Mr. E. Wragge, who has held the position for thirteen years will retire next month.

Mr. Jas. H. Metcalfe has been notified that he had been appointed warden of Kingston penitentiary, at a salary of $2,000 per annum. Warden Lavell has been placed on the retired list, with an allowance of $1,400 a year.

George and Alexander McDonald of London, Ont., have been arrested on the charge of attempting to wreck a train on the Stratford branch of the Grand Trunk railway. A farmer claims to have seen them place spikes on the track.

Francis Brown, sr., who was ninety-five years of age, was thrown from a runaway delivery waggon in Toronto on Saturday afternoon, and his foot catching in the wheel, was dragged some distance. He died a few moments after being picked up.

Cecil Rhodes and Barney Barnato are turning their attention to the mining regions of British Columbia, and have now an expert at Rossland, who says that there is ten times more wealth in the Trail district than South Africa ever saw.

John G. Moore, one of Winnipeg's most prominent citizens, has been arrested for theft. It is alleged that he rested for theft. It is alleged that he did not properly account for moneys collected from properties which he was managing for Hon. Stratford Tollemache, London, Eng. The amount of the shortage is $6,000.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Hercules Robinson, with other South African officials, have arrived at London.

Princess Helene, the Duchess of Sparta's baby, is Queen Victoria's twenty-second great-grandchild.

A new addition of Byron, edited by the poet's grandson, the Earl of Lovelace, will shortly appear.

The Irish Land bill was passed to its second reading in the House of Commons on Tuesday night without a division.

The Opposition in the British House of Commons is said to be preparing a motion of census condemning the Egyptian expedition.

The Duchess of Marlborough will make her first appearance as a hostess at Ascot. She will entertain a large and distinguished house party.

British Board of Trade returns for May show a decrease of $7,000,000 in imports and an increase in exports of $2,360,000 as compared with May, 1895.

Romney's painting of Viscountess Clifden and her sister, representing Music and Painting, was sold in London on Thursday for fifty-three thousand dollars.

It is said that the Prince of Wales spent three hundred pounds in replying to the telegrams which he received congratulating him upon winning the Derby.

At the dinner at the Imperial Institute in London to raise funds for Guy's hospital, the Prince of Wales announced that one hundred and sixty thousand pounds had been subscribed.

In the action tried in London for breach of promise, brought by Miss May Gore, an actress, against Viscount Sudley, for fifteen thousand pounds, a verdict was rendered for the defendant.

The London Times-Echo, referring to the trend of politics in the United States, announces the prospect of the secession of the South and West and the formation of three unions, over the silver question.

Certain diplomatic correspondence regarded by England as of a confidential character has been printed in the Italian green book. Mr. Balfour, in the House of Commons, has referred to it as the "Italian breach of faith."

The London Speaker sees no practical outcome to Mr. Chamberlain's zollverein proposals, and refers to the hypocrisy of the professed readiness to favor Canadian trade while excluding the store cattle of the Dominion on an exploded excuse.

Leading representatives of the English peace and arbitration societies have presented Mr. Pulitzer, proprietor of the New York World, now in London, with an address thanking him for his efforts on behalf of good feeling between England and the United States.

Mr. Geo. N. Curzon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Foreign Office, answering a question in the House of Commons, said that negotiations were proceeding with the United States with the view of bringing about a settlement by arbitration of the Venezuelan dispute.

By special invitation of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of England, sent under special sanction of the Queen, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts will visit London next month, and as a foreign body of "armed men" will be permitted to march on British soil.

UNITED STATES.

John Hauck, the millionaire brewer, is dead, at Cincinnati.

The first session of the 54th Congress of the United States closed on Thursday.

Two bulldogs tore to pieces Henry Acklam, aged 8, at Racine, Wis., Sat-

John Hauck, the millionaire brewer, urday.

The Red Cross Society has sent from New York $22,000 for relief work in Armenia.

Four men held up the watchman of a bakery on Lake street, Chicago, and took $1,000 from the safe.

Commercial failures in the United States last week number 234, against 195 for the corresponding week last year.

Robert Bonner, of New York, at Harrisburg, Pa., has been re-elected president of the Scotch-Irish Society of America.

At Shelbyville, Ill., Thomas Thomas and his entire family, six in all, will die from the effects of eating poisoned ice cream.

M. L. Comfort, of Oswego, aged 52, and Eva B. White, of Monroe, Mich., aged 44, both less than four feet in height, were married at Niagara Falls, N. Y., Saturday.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Milwaukee street car strikers, held on Wednesday, it was decided to continue the strike to the bitter end.

Mr. Frank Mayo, the well-known actor, while on his way the other day from Denver to Omaha, Neb., died on board the train of paralysis of the heart.

The National Conference of Charities and Corrections, in session at Grand Rapids, Mich., has selected Toronto for its next annual meeting.

Mr. Wyatt Eaton, of Montreal, the celebrated Canadian artist, died recently at Newport, R. I. He studied under Gerome and Millet, in Paris. He was forty-seven years of age.

Severe storms, with heavy rains, prevailed on Sunday throughout Wisconsin, Iowa, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Michigan, and destroyed a vast amount of property. Some lives were lost.

M. Bouguereau, the French painter, who is seventy-two years of age, will be shortly married to Miss Elizabeth Gardner, the American painter, of Exeter, N.H., who was at one time M. Bouguereau's pupil.

Dr. Lazarus, the famous hermit, who had for years lived on the top of Sand Mountain, Alabama, died the other day. Twenty years ago he was a prosperous physician in New York, and his father was a wealthy merchant in Wilmington, N.C. Socialistic ideas turned his brain, and he became a recluse.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard T. Wilson, of New York, having made the formal announcement of the engagement of their youngest daughter, Grace, to Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, jr., Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, sr., announces that the engagement is against his expressed wish, and without his consent.

The business summaries from New York report trade generally quiet and unchanged throughout the United States. The coming Presidential election and widespread anxiety as to future financial possibilities are given as the chief factors in the present commercial stagnation. The only industry in which there appears to be any movement is the boot and shoe industry, and that has slightly improved, though dealers are ordering only what they immediately require. The textile trade shows no improvement. So far, fortunately, the depression has not been increased to any extent by labor disputes. Cotton, wool, and steel and iron industries are all slow. Mercantile collections are reported generally as unsatisfactory.

GENERAL.

Smallpox has broken out and is spreading in Havana and Santiago de Cuba.

The illness of ex-Queen Natalie of Servia is causing much anxiety to her friends.

Muzaffer-ed-Din, the new Shah of Persia, was formally enthroned at Teheran on Monday.

Cuba's sugar crop this year will amount to about one-eighth of the crop of last year.

In commemoration of his coronation the Czar has donated the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars to charities.

The British cruiser Bonaventure lost seventy men by sunstroke while on a voyage from Colombo to Pondichery.

It is reported at Apia, Samoa, that Germany is attempting to assist the present pretender, Tamasese, to the throne.

The Spanish generals in Cuba have decided to limit their operations to defensive movements during the wet season.

A body of German cuirassiers rode into a morass while manoeuvring before the Emperor, and two men lost their lives.

As a result of the bomb explosion in Barcelona on Sunday eight persons were killed, twenty-one are dying, and eighteen are injured.

The committee of the French Chamber of Deputies has unanimously approved the bill making Madagascar a French colony.

The Neue Freie Presse, of Vienna, says that matters are in a fearful condition in Crete, and large quantities of guns are being sent from Greece.

A despatch received at Constantinople from Canea says that another Greek vessel loaded with munitions and provisions for the insurgents has been seized by the Turkish officials.

The sugar crop of Cuba having been nearly all gathered, there are a large number of labourers idle on the plantations, for whom the Spanish Government must find employment to prevent them joining the insurgents.

The four Johannesberg Reformers paid their heavy fine yesterday, and all except Col. Rhodes signed an agreement to abstain from any interference in the politics of the South African Republic.

The French guardship at Constantinople has started for Yalova with seventy-five thousand dollars, with which to pay the ransom of the two French ladies who were recently captured near that place by brigands.

Financially President Kruger has done a great stroke of business in the Transvaal. The fines which he has received from the Johannesberg reformers are equal to one-fifth of a year's income of the South African Republic.

The mixed tribunal in Cairo on Monday rendered judgment against the Government and the four Commissioners of the Caisse who favoured advancing funds from the Egyptian reserve for the purpose of the Soudan expedition. An appeal will be taken.

M. Moissan, the renowned French metallurgist specially famous for having produced artificial diamonds in the electric furnace, has been appointed by the Paris Sorbonne, or university, to represent it at the centennial at Princeton University this summer.

On Sunday two carriages containing three ladies were attacked by brigands at Yalove, twenty miles from Constantinople. The ladies were carried off, and information was received in the city that they will be held until a ransom of two thousand pounds is paid.

BUTTER SENT IN ICED CARS.

A Good Thing for Those Engaged in the Dairy Business.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the running of refrigerator cars for butter to Montreal on terms similar to those which were agreed upon last season. In Ontario, a car will leave Teeswater and Owen Sound once a fortnight, picking up butter at stations between those points and Toronto, where the shipments will be consolidated into a through car for Montreal. At stations between Toronto and Montreal butter will be picked up en route. It is expected that similar arrangements will be made with the Grand Trunk Railway for cars over its lines. The cars will be iced as frequently as is necessary to keep the butter cool throughout the whole journey. Particulars as to the exact time when these refrigerator cars will leave the stations en route to Montreal may be obtained from the railway agents. The arrangements are that shippers of butter by these cars and routes will be charged the usual "less than carload rates," without any charge for the icing or the special service, which are to be provided for by the Government. As far as space will permit, merchants may use these cars for shipment of dairy or creamery butter between points at which cars touch. Shippers will be charged by the railway companies the usual "less than carload rates" on such shipments.

In regard to shipping arrangements at Quebec, the agents of the Elder line of steamships, which is handling all the butter being shipped to England, have taken up the matter of providing tugs or barges to convey butter from the wharf at Quebec to the vessel in mid-stream. This, however, will not involve any extra charge to the shipper of butter. Sailings of steamers fitted with refrigerator accommodation have been arranged as follows: July 2, Ss. Lycia; July 16, Ss. Merrimac; July 23, Ss. Memphis; July 30, Ss. Etolia; Aug. 6, Ss. Memnon; Aug. 13, Ss. Lycia.

A DARING ROBBERY.

How a Banker Was Robbed Out of $21,000 One Day at Noon.

Mr. Moffat is the Denver banker who was robbed of $21,000 in his private office one day at noon. The robber held a revolver in one hand and a bottle of nitroglycerin in the other. He requested Mr. Moffat to write a check for $21,000 under penalty of being shot and of having his bank building wrecked by the explosive in the bottle. Mr. Moffat is reputed to be worth as many millions as the number of thousands demanded by the robber. He wrote the check. The robber said he would have to trouble Mr. Moffat to go with him into the paying teller's cage and produce the cash: he would take $20,000 in large bills, and $1,000 in gold.

"If you say one word, or indicate by a look or motion that anything is wrong, I will shoot you and then blow up the bank." Saying which the robber threw a light overcoat over his arm concealing the revolver he held in his hand, accompanied the bank president into the teller's cage, received the money and returned with Mr. Moffat to the private office. He then repeated his threat to kill the banker and blow up the building if an alarm should be given before he (the robber) was safely outside the bank. He made his escape and has not been captured. The robber's overcoat, revolver and bottle were found in a doorway near the bank building. The revolver was loaded, but a chemical analysis of the contents of the bottle revealed the fact that the fluid was not nitroglycerin but sweet oil.

THE TURKS ARE POOR PAY.

English Artisans in Constantinople Want Their Wages.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople is just now engaged in the delicate and difficult operation of extracting money from the Turkish Government, which is about equivalent to drawing blood from a stone. It seems that the Porte, being in want of skilled artisans to teach its own workmen in the arsenal, induced a number of Englishmen to go out to enter its service. The wages offered were sufficiently liberal to tempt men of the highest skill, but it proved to be paper liberality, as might indeed have been expected. The wages of most of the men are five or six months in arrears, and one of them, who went out last August, has not received a cent since, and has to live on charity. The Ambassador has taken the liberty of suggesting to the Porte that English workingmen are not accustomed to, and are constitutionally unfitted to understand, Turkish methods of finance, but the Pashas are equally unable to comprehend how a common toiler can expect to receive what is due him.

A TRAGEDY AT CALGARY.

Mounted Police Inspector Shot by a Drunken Halfbreed.

A despatch from Calgary, N. W. T., says: At 8 o'clock on Friday night as Mounted Police Inspector Charles Godin was riding to the Langevin Bridge, Pierre Ducharme, a half-breed, fired at him with a revolver, the shot entering the abdomen, passing out near the backbone. Godin immediately returned the fire, shooting Ducharme dead through the heart. Godin then rode to the barracks and fell off his horse. Medical aid was summoned, and a priest took the dying statement of Godin as above. No cause is assigned, except that Ducharme had been drinking heavily during the afternoon.

X RAYS IN SURGICAL WORKS

THE PHOTOGRAPHY OF BROKEN BONES AT A LONDON HOSPITAL.

Long Exposure for a Fat Man—Slight Movements of the Subjects Not Fatal to Good Results in the Roentgen Process—Scenes While the Pictures are Taken.

It may be said at once that the new photography will never become a popular hobby because the apparatus is too expensive, but there is some danger of Prof. Roentgen's discovery being ranked in popular estimation with palmistry, magic lantern entertainments, and sleight-of-hand performances, says the London Daily News. There is more than one establishment already where one has only to pay a fee ranging from sixpence to a guinea to have any part of his or her skeleton "photographed." But the X rays deserves a better fate than this. From time to time fragmentary accounts of sporadic experiments at London hospitals have been published, but at King's College Hospital, the home of the all-conquering antiseptic surgery, the new photography has for some time been used as an auxiliary in clinical work. By special permission of the Warden, the Rev. N. Bromley, a representative was enabled to spend several hours in the hospital at a time when he was fortunate to find the Surgical Registrar actively engaged with his apparatus, and some account of what he saw will doubtless be read with interest.

Since it became known that the X rays were utilized at King's the number of persons who have called with needles and other foreign bodies in hands and feet is remarkable. Nothing, of course, can be easier than to secure a negative showing the shadow of—say—a needle in the extremities. An exposure of

ONE MINUTE

suffices for the hand, and of three minutes for the foot. In a simple case it is not even necessary to take a photograph—a look at the hand by means of the cryptoscope answers every purpose. But if it be thought advisable to take a photograph, the developing only requires a very short time. In the bath the ordinary photograph of the part first appears, then the too, too solid flesh disappears, and ultimately beneath one's gaze the bones or foreign bodies stand out in strong white relief. With a photograph beside him the surgeon operates with the minimum expenditure of time and with the least possible use of the knife. The value of the invention has been illustrated in the case, inter alia, of a dislocated thumb, the negative showing that had the thumb been longer neglected it would have become useless.

To the ignorant the unknown is always terrible, and the mere process of photographing, with the glowing green glass and the flying electric sparks, was too much for one female patient in our representative's presence, and she sobbed and shook as though about to undergo a major operation; and it was only with difficulty and the exercise of patience that she could be induced to place her needle ridden hand in the proper position.

But, as has been said, dealing with hands or feet is comparatively simple. It is the more complex cases that are the more interesting. One of these, at which our representatives "assisted," was that of an old man with a painful hip. He had met with an accident, and was convinced that he was suffering from dislocation improperly treated. The surgeon at once diagnosed the complaint as what is commonly called rheumatic gout, but to satisfy the sufferer the joint was photographed. Laid on his back on a couch, with the plate underneath the affected part, it called for little or no effort to stay still in one position, for 20 minutes. That length of exposure was deemed necessary, as the subject was a big man, and the X rays had to penetrate a considerable thickness of flesh. It may be remarked in passing that one of the difficulties of the process is to know

THE EXACT AMOUNT

of exposure required. If the plate be exposed too long, the rays go through bones and all, and the result is chaos and old night. In the case under review, precisely the right exposure was allowed and an excellent negative obtained, which conclusively corroborated the diagnosis. Nothing remained for the sufferer, therefore, but to possess his soul in patience, and to grin and bear his pain; but he had, at any rate, the slight consolation of knowing ten minutes after the photograph had been taken that there was no ground for his previous fears. This and other consultations took place in a room, which serves the double purpose of studio and dark room, but while our representative remained at the hospital a number of cases were taken in the wards.

The whole apparatus, which consists of the all-important Crooke's tube (of the type specially designed by Mr. Herbert Jackson of King's College), and a vise in which to hold it, the accumulator, the induction coil, and the plates weigh under 2 cwt., and is wheeled to the bedside on an India rubber-tired trolley, everything being got ready in a few seconds. The process causes very little disturbance in the wards. The noise of the coil, with its hammer beating and miniature thunder, is inconsiderable, and the whole operation evidently affords an agreeable break to the monotony of ward life. The first case in the wards was that of a boy who had just come in to the hospital with a swollen knee. Some months previously the upper part of his femur had been wired for ununited fracture. His leg was, therefore, photographed twice on whole plates, and the negatives on being joined showed the whole limb from thigh to shin, wires and all. The little fellow was told to keep his leg still, and for that reason was unable to control violent involuntary twitchings, so it was necessary, to rest a hand on his leg. However, slight twitchings or similar movements do not materially interfere with the result of the new photography, and hence its superiority to the old, which those who have had their counterfeit presentments taken what time their heads were fixed in a "rest" will appreciate. The next case was that of a woman with a

NEEDLE IN HER FOOT,

and such nurses as had not hitherto seen the process clustered round the bedside.

The patient suffered from the last infirmity of noble minds, but from no other sensation, and she was evidently an object of envy in the minds of all the other patients in the ward who had not from the X ray's point of view interesting complaints. The apparatus was conveyed by lift to another floor, where some difficulty was caused as the patient possessed, in Mr. James Russell Lowell's words: "the pectoral proportions of a Juno," or shall we say an amount of adipose tissue that only an operatic soprano could rival? But with twenty minutes exposure a triumphant photograph of the whole of the shoulder joint was obtained. One more patient was visited, a man suffering from the results of an accident, recently reported in all the papers. It was now thought desirable to see what progress he was making. The plate in its box (the whole being under one inch in thickness) was adroitly placed under the patient's thigh without in the slightest moving the injured parts, and the photograph was taken through splints and all. The importance of being able to report progress or otherwise through splints must be obvious. The only drawback in such cases is the presence of the metal pins joining a rectangular splint. Such, then, is a sample of what our representative was privileged to see.

Lord Salisbury's hand, with its tendency to gout, shown at the soiree of the Royal Society, was interesting, but that pales beside a photograph of a hip or elbow joint after operation. To those ignorant of anatomy the photographs taken at the hospital would not be so interesting as, say, the photograph of the contents of a purse in one's pocket, or of a foot taken through a fashionable boot; but to students the former having an abiding value. So the vocal gymnastics of a prima donna may prove more attractive to the groundlings (not necessarily to the gods) that the strains of "Goetterdamerung." The influence of the X-rays on the surgery of the future is at present inestimable.

ARMORED TORPEDO BOATS.

Argentina Has Four to Go Twenty-six Knots an Hour.

Recently there was launched from the yard of Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of London, a torpedo boat destroyer which differs from vessels of this class built for the British navy chiefly in respect of being armored.

The boat is one of four similar vessels now in course of construction. Her length over all is 190 feet 8 inches, her breadth 19 feet 6 inches, and her depth amidships 12 feet. With a draught of 5 feet the displacement will be about 250 tons.

The armament comprises on 18-inch tropedo tube, built into the stem for bow fire, and two 18-inch swivel torpedo tubes on deck aft. The latter command both sides of the vessel. There will be a 14-pounder quick-firing gun mounted on the conning tower forward, three 6-pounder quick-firing guns on the deck aft, and two Maxim automatic guns just abaft the conning tower, one being on either side.

The policy of armoring these small craft has been a good deal discussed lately, the interest in the subject having been revived by some operations during the late war in the East. About eleven years ago Messrs. Yarrow & Co. built for the Japanese Government a small vessel, the Kotaka, which was protected by armor, and was, we believe, the first high-speed armored torpedo craft. It will be remembered that during the late war the Kotaka led two important torpedo attacks, and came through comparatively unharmed, while the unarmored boats suffered severely. The price paid by armor is, of course, loss of speed, but the Argentine naval authorities are evidently of opinion that it is advisable to sacrifice something in swiftness in order to gain protection. In our own navy there are, as stated, no armored torpedo craft, it being held that the very thin armor, which alone can be used, is comparatively useless, or worse than useless, while it destroys the most valuable quality in these little vessels—their paramount speed.

Speed, however, is a relative term. These Argentine destroyers are to steam twenty-six knots, which would be sufficient to enable them to perform their ostensible duty of putting out of action torpedo boats proper. It is now generally recognized, however, that "destroyers" are but torpedo boats of a larger growth, and this is fairly well shown by the fact that the present vessels have each three torpedo discharges, which are certainly not intended for use against small craft.

Whatever may be the intention of the designers, however, one may be sure that no naval officer in command of a destroyer would lose the opportunity of bagging a battle ship or cruiser. For such an opportunity the chief advantage of speed is that it enables the attacking boat to pass "the zone of fire" very quickly. Armor naturally lessens this advantage, but while it detains the boat longer under fire, it would keep out a great many projectiles that might otherwise be fatal. It is, of course, guns of the smaller nature that torpedo craft have most to fear. The machine-fire gun sends a stream of bullets which may almost be likened to a jet of water from a hose, and, once the range were obtained, would soon play havoc with the ordinary thin plating of the average torpedo boat. It is to keep out these projectiles that one-half inch armor has been added to the Argentine boats. This armor entirely surrounds the engines and boilers. The bulkheads at the ends of the machinery space being also of steel one-half inch thick.

The estimated speed of these boats is twenty-six knots.

EMIGRATION RETURNS.

Falling Off of British Emigrants to the United States.

A despatch from London says:—The emigration returns for the year are unusually interesting, says the St. James' Gazette. "For one thing the figures for Ireland show a large decrease, and before long we may find that the Irish population is actually once more on the rise; but, secondly, the English destinations are showing a change. Recent events in America may account for the decrease in English emigration, no less than the growing importance of South Africa explains the large increase of emigrants who now leave our shores for that continent. There have been 28,000 emigrants to America this year, as against 38,000 in the same time last year; while the corresponding figures for South Africa have gone up from 4,500 to 7,000. We are also glad to see that Canada is attracting more settlers, the figures being 4,218, against 3,963. In spite of better times at home, the total emigration has gone up from 66,000 to 69,000. That is how our colonial Empire is made."

SHE BELIEVED HIM.

I am so glad the small sleeves are coming back, he said earnestly.

But why, she asked.

I can sit so much nearer to you, dearest.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

Money on call is quoted at 5 1-2 per cent. in Toronto and at 5 in Montreal.

There is a fair investment demand for Bank of Montreal stock with sales at 220 1-2 to 221.

Another deposit of hematite iron ore has been discovered at Hazzard's Corners, Madoc.

The amount of wheat at Port Arthur and Port William is 1,635,000 bushels, a decrease of about 200,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the total was only 184,400 bushels.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has collected reports from its agents throughout Manitoba and the Northwest which show the area of wheat sown this year to be 10 per cent. less than last, on account of the lateness of the season. As wet seasons have invariably been most bountiful, it is believed the quantity will be quite as great, if not greater, than last year.

A few months ago the visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada was 20,000,000 bushels less than at the corresponding period of last year, but now the visible shows an increase of 400,000 as compared with a year ago. The exports have of late been small and the weekly decreases trivial, as compared with the spring and early summer months of 1895. The amount of wheat afloat to Europe is 30,720,000 bushels as compared with 44,870,000 bushels a year ago.

The Nova Scotia Steel Co. is rapidly developing its valuable hematite mine on Bell Island, Newfoundland, and expect to make large shipments during the coming season. They are obtaining splendid results from the use of the ore at Ferrona and the Nova Scotia steel works, and have received an offer from a prominent New York firm for all their surplus yield in 1896. We also understand that they have been approached by an English firm, who, owing to the present inflation of trade in the Old Country and the enormous expension of the steel industry find it difficult to obtain adequate supplies.

Between the opening of navigation and the first of June 104 seagoing vessels entered the port of Montreal. Of these an even hundred were steamships and the remainder schooners in the coasting trade. Of this number 91 entered during the month of May. In 1895, from the opening of navigation to June 1st, a total of 90 vessels from sea came into that port, making a clear gain of fourteen ships for this year over last. In 1894, 122 vessels came into port for a corresponding period. The tonnage this year, however, equals, if not exceeds that of 1894.

Business shows no improvement in wholesale departments at Toronto, but, on the contrary there is a disposition to hold off. Travellers have samples of autumn and winter goods out with them, but are taking few orders. This is only natural. The seasons are rushed too much, and at present retailers have a good excuse in the election cry. Prices of the leading staples show little change, but generally they have a lower tendency. Few people buy on a falling market, and this is a discouraging feature in the situation. Later on the movement will no doubt increase, as stocks held by country merchants are not large. They are held chiefly by the manufacturer and the importer. There is a decline of probably two cents in wheat, the rally during the latter part of last week being lost owing to depressed prices in Liverpool and the United States. Crop conditions in the latter country have apparently improved. Manitoba advices are less favorable owing to recent wet weather. With the exception of potatoes, which are higher locally owing to scarcity, the prices of country produce remain at the low quotations of a week ago. The annual statements of our banks published within the week are not very encouraging, but they reflect the general depression that has existed in trade within the past twelvemonth.

THE SOUDAN.

The Destination of the Expedition—To Reach Khartoum by Christmas.

It is the belief of the British War Office authorities that the Nile expedition will be at Khartoum by Christmas, and that by the end of next spring it will be at Egypt's southern boundary on the White Nile. The recent victory of Egyptian troops over the dervishes at Firket increases the expectations of the English military circles, the members of which think that the expedition will sweep the Soudan without risk of disaster. Cooler calculators, even within the Ministry itself, are considering the possibility of the strain which will be made on men and money. The recent decision of the mixed tribunal at Cairo against the expenditure of moneys for the purpose of the expedition by the Commission of the Public Debt has excited considerable discussion. The decision will be appealed from. The Indian contingent of 4,200 men which is to occupy Souakim will cost £550,000 a month for pay and maintenance alone. The additional expense of transportation, munitions, etc., cannot accurately be estimated. The Viceroy of India has protested against placing the financial burden of the expedition on the Indian exchequer. It must finally fall on the English treasury. If the English tax-payers get out of this enterprise under an expenditure of £10,000,000 they will be lucky. Lord Salisbury can, however, rely upon a majority in the Cabinet and in the House of Commons in favor of a war vote.

BIG CANAL PROJECT.

A canal from the Red River to Hudson's Bay is proposed by Canada promoters, and it is said that of 681 1-2 miles are already navigable for boats and have seven feet of water. The canal work will be in sections, the longest of which will be about two miles.

CANDLES FROM A TREE.

The wax palm-tree of South America, which grows at an altitude of 10,000 feet above sea level, is completely covered with a coating which consists of a vegetable wax and crystaline resin. When mixed with tallow this substance is made into candles.

HOW IT TRIED HIM.

Don't you get awfully tired doing nothing all the time? asked the young man who thought himself interested in sociology.

Mister, answered Perry Pattetic, I git so tired doin' nothin' that I can't do nothin' else.