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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.

Repairs are being made to the Rideau rifle range.

Immense tracts of prairie land in Alberta are burning over.

Mr. A. Dawson has been appointed Police Magistrate of Winnipeg.

The Cataract Power Company offer to supply Hamilton with water for $13,000 a year.

Michael Wakeham, a stovemounter, of Hamilton, committed suicide by cutting his throat.

Lord Aberdeen has consented to open the Central Exhibition at Peterboro on the 22nd of September.

A number of female employees of the Canadian Colored Cotton Company at Hamilton are on strike.

The Canadian Express Company has secured connection with all points on the Erie and Huron Railway.

Mrs. Jones, of Brockville, has sold her famous herd of Jerseys to Mr. Hartz of Prince Edward Island.

The grain, root and hay crops in Port Hope and Peterboro' districts are reported as giving an excellent yield.

The peach crop in the district about St. Catharines will be a failure. Other fruits are generally abundant.

The by-law appointing Mr. E. G. Barrow City Engineer, at a salary of $2,000, was passed by the Hamilton City Council.

Engineer George H. White, of the T. H. & B., was killed near Welland by his engine being thrown into the ditch.

Mr. Alex. T. Porter, representing English capitalists, is trying to establish abattoirs on a large scale near Quebec.

Winnipeg City Council has abandoned its intention to asphalt certain streets after advertising for tenders, and now the city is threatened with suits by contractors.

Mr. Ballantyne, of Stratford, after a visit to Manitoba thinks that the outlook for dairying in that Province is very good.

At St. Catharines the family of Mr. S. H. Mighton had a very narrow escape from the fire which destroyed the dwelling.

Winnipeg aldermen are dissatisfied with the census figures and will ask the Dominion Government to do the work over.

Manitoba's wheat crop, according to The Nor'Wester, will not equal last year's, a good deal of the grain being damaged by rust.

The 50th anniversary of the marriage of Sir Charles and Lady Tupper will be celebrated by a golden wedding on October 8.

For the first time on record the work of the Dominion Supreme Court is completed up to date, and all the judges are in readiness for the October lists.

The reports of forest fires in British Columbia state that many of the mining towns are in danger, and already immense loss has been caused to the farmers.

The Goderich Council passed a by-law granting tax exemption and free water for ten years to the Dominion Cold Storage Company's building, to be constructed there.

Mrs. Cole, aged 49 years, wife of an old pensioner, was run down by a trolly car on Queen street west, Toronto, on Saturday morning, and killed. The body was fearfully mangled.

A pair of high-bred horses have been presented by a friend in Dublin to Lady Aberdeen, who so narrowly escaped drowning in the Gatineau, to replace the team lost in the accident.

Mr. John S. Middleman, of Birmingham, is in Ottawa for the purpose of interviewing the Government on the subject of the immigration of juveniles to this country.

The Montreal rolling mills, which were closed down for some time, have been restarted, and some four hundred men, who were beginning to feel the pinch of poverty, have found employment.

It is reported that Chief Archibald Skirving, of Ingersoll, will be appointed to the provincial detective service, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Provincial Detective McKee.

Mr. T. H. Lawry of Hamilton has entered an action for $10,000 damages against Mayor Tuckett and the Passmores, who recently assaulted him, alleging conspiracy on the part of the defendants.

Mr. F. A. Knapp, a Prescott barrister, is in Ottawa to interest the Minister of Marine on an ocean steamer which he has invented, which, he says, can make the voyage between the Labrador coast and England in twenty-seven hours.

George Foster, of 116 Shuter street, Toronto, was found in his room at noon on Saturday in a comatose condition. A physician was called in, but the young man died shortly after his arrival. It is thought that he took morphine, and as he attempted suicide two years ago this theory is confirmed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Peary Anderson, assistant Under-Secretary, in the Foreign Office, is dead.

Lieut. Thompson of Edinburgh won the Queen's Prize at the Bisley rifle ranges.

The Cunard Steamship Company have ordered three 5,000-ton steamships to be built at Belfast.

Mr. Charles Dickens, son of the deceased novelist, died at Kensington from paralysis.

A doctor reports a case of cholera in South London. The officials are examining into the facts of the case.

The Pope has received a present of an elaborate typewriter, inlaid in ivory and silver, with the Papal arms upon it.

The diseases of animals bill and the land rating bill, passed by the Imperial Parliament have received the Royal assent.

Drought has produced a severe water famine in the east end of London, and prolonged rains are needed to avert serious consequences.

It is stated that the Imperial Government intends calling upon the Chartered South African Company to pay an indemnity for the Jameson raid.

The new Burmah railway loan of two millions and six hundred thousand pounds was placed on the market in London and subscribed for twenty times over.

A despatch from Constantinople says that forty prosperous villages around Van Hub have been destroyed, and very male more than eight years of age has been killed.

Complaints are being made that the Martini-Henry ammunition of 1896, English issue fails to come up to the standard; but it passed the inspection of the Imperial Government.

The situation in Rhodesia is regarded by military men in England as very grave, and in their opinion the force at the disposal of Sir Frederick Carrington is utterly inadequate.

The Queen, through United States Ambassador Bayard, has sent an expression of her gratitude to the citizens of Ocsala, Fla., who recently planted and dedicated a magnolia tree to her Majesty.

Mr. Balfour announced in the House of Commons on Wednesday that he feared there would not be time this session to pass the Deceased Wife's Sister bill, but that efforts would be made for the passing of the Irish Land bill.

In spite of strong pressure brought to bear by Sir Donald Smith, the Imperial Government has finally refused to permit the Ulster Steamship Company to erect on the live stock wharf at Belfast a building in which to slaughter Canadian cattle.

UNITED STATES.

Kansas City banks refuse to pay out any more gold.

Forest fires are sweeping the valleys in Washington Territory with terrible rapidity.

Millionaire John R. Rockefeller has made Cleveland, Ohio, a centennial gift of $1,000,000.

Ten lives were lost in a flood which followed a cloudburst in Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday.

Gorman Swain killed his three youngest children and then suicided, near Attica, Mich., on Tuesday.

Herbert C. Spencer, of Lawrence, Kas., has the disease known as mental blindness. He has lost all memory.

"Billy" Ward, the noted minstrel, has become an evangelist. He attributes his conversion to the St. Louis cyclone.

George J. Gould, the New York millionaire, is preparing for an extended northern cruise on his yacht Atalanta.

Nicola Tesla, the electrical engineer, claims to have solved the problem of the long-distance transmissions of electricity.

Notices are posted that the Amoskeag Mills, Manchester, N. H., will close in August indefinitely. This will throw out 6,000 operatives.

John C. Howard, Deputy Town Marshal of Tulare, was hanged at San Francisco for the murder of an Italian in a political quarrel.

Etta Robbins, aged 24, has been jailed at Huntington, W. Va., for the murder of a father and his two daughters. She had attempted to kill a whole family.

Car barns, 250 cars and 50 horses, belonging to the Chicago City Railway Co., were destroyed by fire in Chicago on Saturday night, at a loss of $359,000.

The death is announced of Right Rev. Arthur Cleveland Coxe, Episcopal Bishop of Western New York, and a most conspicuous figure in the American church.

A strike of the various organizations constituting the Brotherhood of Tailors in New York has been officially declared. This will bring to a standpoint about twelve thousand strikers.

The system of importing women and girls for immoral and other unlawful purposes is to be investigated by Commissioner McDonough, of the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics.

The paralytic stroke which prostrated Mr. Vanderbilt, sr., is said to have been the result of a violent altercation with his son, who persisted in his determination to marry Miss Grace Wilson, who is many years his senior.

The reports of the business agencies in New York continue week after week to be monotonously dull, and the current ones show no variety. The week commenced badly in the speculative markets, owing largely to the outflow of gold and decline in the Treasury reserve. Business—which is always quiet at this time of year—has been considerably further depressed by the general financial unrest. The produce markets have been much depressed; lard especially marked the lowest figures on record. The industrial outlook is gloomy, as owing to stoppage of works in different parts of the country the purchasing power of the people has already sensibly decreased, and no prospect of an early improvement appears to be in sight. The sales of wool this week are the smallest known for years.

GENERAL.

Over 1,300 Spanish soldiers in Cuba are dying with yellow fever.

It is reported at Singapore that native uprisings continue in the Island of Formosa.

Massacres are reported to have occurred at Orde, in which 25 Armenians were killed.

Reports of the crops in France are most favorable compared with the reports of last year.

M. Eugene Spuller, the French politician, journalist, and author is dead. He was sixty-one years of age.

It is estimated that it will take 50,000 Chinese troops to subdue the Mohammedan rebels at Tanchue.

The British ship Sierra Parima, bound for Rangoon, has been wrecked on the Maldine Islands and all hands lost.

Mrs. Catharine Booth Clibborn, head of the Salvation Army organization in France, was knocked down on Wednesday in Paris, and seriously hurt.

The wife of Carmen Morales, of Monterey, Mexico, was assaulted and tied to a horse. The horse was then made to run away, and the woman was dragged to death.

A Turkish irade has been issued notifying the Council of Armenia and Patriarchate that they will be held responsible hereafter for any treason on the part of the Armenians.

Sir Frederick Carrington reports that his force carried the Matabele position in the Matoppo Hills after severe fighting, in which 80 of the enemy were killed. The British loss was three killed and eleven wounded.

A fire that broke out in Canae, Island of Crete, on Sunday, was mistaken as a signal for the Turks to massacre the Christians, and a panic ensued. Marines from the British and Austrian men-of-war lying off the port were landed before the error was discovered.

BLOOD-BROTHERHOOD IN AFRICA.

In a communication published in Nature Mr. T. L. Patterson suggests that inoculation with the blood of healthy natives may be able to give residents and travellers in the tropics immunity from climatic diseases. Stanley, the writer says, underwent the operation of blood-brotherhood, fifty times, and he asserts that the explorer's escape from the fevers and diseases of the jungle was due to this transfusion of blood.

MEN BLOWN FROM GUNS.

OLD TOM TIERNEY'S CAMPAIGNS IN PERSIA AND INDIA.

His Story of an Attempt by Native Indian Soldiers to Murder British Soldiers in Their Beds and Its Failure—Fifteen Sepoys Hanged on One Gallows

Old Tom Tierney, of Newark, N.J., is a hero of England's war with Persia in 1857, and is one of the few men living to-day who saw and took actual part in the performance which some historians have seen fit to call "England's crowning act of shame;" the blowing of Sepoy rebels from the muzzles of cannon in the East Indies.

He has lively recollections of the historic episode, but exhibits little feeling when talking about it.

"At such times civilized men are not in their right mind," said he on a recent night to a reporter. "In the time of a battle I could see all my own lying dead about me and not shed a tear. No, my boy, men are not themselves at such times. They're just crazy."

Tom Tierney was born at Enniskillen, county Fermanagh, Ireland, in 1833, and it was there that he enlisted in the army in 1849. He was a big lump of a boy at sixteen at the time, and although the recruiting officer enrolled him, he could not get him sworn in, and they took him along without the oath. In the barracks and on the parade ground at Brentford, in Essex, they made a soldier of him, and a good one, too. The growing boy ripened into a soldierly, broad-shouldered, and erect man. He was five and one-half feet tall when he enlisted, and barrack life in England added over six inches to his stature before he was 21 years old.

THE HARD LIFE OF A SOLDIER

began in 1856, when he embarked with his comrades at Gravesend to do duty in the Second Bombay European Light Infantry. They had a long but delightful trip to Bombay, and then followed a weary season of barrack life in the hot Indies, with occasional relief in short trips into the interior, but Tom's first battle was not in India. When war was declared against Persia the Second Bombay and other regiments were ordered to the Persian Gulf under Gens. Outram and Wilson. The trip from Bombay was made in a steamer with two transports in tow. Tom's first engagement was at Bushire, where the British troops disembarked and assaulted an earthwork known as the Dutch fort. It was taken after a hot fight, and was followed next day by the capture of the city of Bushire. Tom was in the thick of the fighting, but escaped without a scratch, though Gen. Outram was said to have received eleven flesh wounds.

It was in these engagements that the big Irish soldier came to the conclusion that a man in battle lost his senses. He says "that the whole fact of the battle" is as clear in his mind to-day as it was at the time of it, but he knew nothing of the details which followed the breaching of the earthwork fort with the artillery, and the rush of himself and comrades through the gap.

His campaign in Persia was brief. They went into the interior and were cut off from supplies by an armed force that outnumbered the Europeans nearly ten to one. An attack was ordered and the enemy fled. After occupying the enemy's camp for a day, a forced march of thirty miles was made, and at dawn next day the English soldiers surprised the Persians in their camp and put them to rout. For distinguished bravery in this fight Tom got

THE PERSIAN MEDAL.

with its ribbon, slide, and clasp, but he sold the medal for four and sixpence when he got back to England.

It was soon after this battle that five companies of the Second were ordered back to Bombay. There were serious threats of an uprising of the Sepoy soldiers in Bombay and the troops got back to their barracks just in time. As soon as they were quartered the Sepoys expected them to fall to drinking and they plotted to murder them all in their beds. A native who learned of their plot carried the information to the commanding officer, who communicated with his staff and line officers, and a plan was arranged to thwart the plot of the bloodthirsty natives. Only the sergeants were told of the arrangement, and they were instructed to keep their clothes on and listen for the signal.

"It was a queer signal the Sepoys were to have," said Tom. "They have what they call a gurra instead of a bell to sound the hours, and it was arranged that if everything was right for the slaughter the gurra was to strike only eleven again at 12 o'clock and that then the devils were to get their muskets and sneak out of their quarters and into ours. Not a shot was to be fired, but the bare-footed heathens were to creep in and line up and all stab at once, with their bayonets, each taking a sleeping man. When 11 o'clock came the corporals and sergeants went around tickling each man's foot and saying: 'Wake up and get into your things; the bazaar is afire.' I said to my chum: 'Get up quick, Mickey; it is no bazaar fire we're called up for; tumble out.' I smelled trouble, you see. In three minutes we were all out on the parade grounds with our guns loaded. The gurra struck 11 while we were dressing, and when we formed with the officers at their posts we could see the white breeches of the Sepoys around their barracks. They sneaked back again when they heard the drums, and we had a regular dress parade.

"The Sepoys knew that their plot had been betrayed and that punishment would follow quick enough. There were five or six of them to every one of us and they concluded to show fight. We remained on duty all night. In the morning the rebels were all gathered together with their guns and it looked like a fight for sure, but the General marched us down and

WE FORMED IN LINE.

The artillery was loaded with grape and canister and all our guns were loaded, but we went through the motion of loading again, and then the General called upon the Sepoys to pile arms and surrender. He called upon them twice and then ordered us to aim.

"Then he shouted again: 'Sepoys, for the third and last time, I order you to lay down your arms and disperse to your quarters!' Then one after the other of the cowardly devils dropped his gun and skulked away. We marched up and took charge of the guns. Fifty of them were loaded, and it was no trouble to find the owners of them, as each weapon had its number. The owners were quietly put under arrest, and fifteen others who were said to be ringleaders were taken into custody at the same time. The next day they had a drumhead court martial, and were all sentenced to death. I saw fifteen men hanging from one gallows that day and fifty more tied to the muzzles of the guns, as all the pictures show them, but each man was tied with a piece of rope around his waist that gave him a foot leeway, but he could not get out of range. Some were blown in half, and others were flung up in the air and came down dead. It did not affect me much. I was hardened by the knowing that every one of them would serve me worse if he had the chance. It was a dirty sight, though, one which I never thought to see, and want never to see again."

LITTLE MOTHERS.

Touching Incident in the Life of One of These Children.

A new charity has lately been started in one or two of our largest cities. One of the city sights almost as common on the back street as the newsboy in the business centre, is the little girl—she may be seven years old, she may be twelve—with a baby tossed over her shoulder. Thin, hungry-looking, often scantily clad, never playing herself, but always looking on at others having a good time, the little mother—the baby's elder sister—represents a life of devotion that is apparently borne without complaint.

Every moment watching her charge, that would be a burden to an older person—waiting longingly for the real mother to come home at night from her long day's work to give the relief which too often is not given,—the little mother is the embodiment of suffering fidelity that rarely fails to excite sympathy in the thoughtful observer.

Pure sympathy has found expression in a society formed for the purpose of taking the babies off the little mothers' hands, so as now and then to give these elder sisters a much needed outing and rest. It was a happy inspiration that concerned this charity, which possibly was suggested by

A TOUCHING INCIDENT

that occurred some time ago in New York.

There was an alarm of fire in one of the crowded tenement regions. Great columns of smoke arose from the upper windows of an apartment-house, and when the engines arrived a portion of its hallway was in flames. By this time most of the tenants were in the street. In one of the groups of families gathered there, a girl of nine suddenly clapped her hands to her head, and cried out:

"O mother! where's the baby!"

The mother had not thought of the child, as she had not been accustomed to care for it. She supposed that, as usual, the baby's older sister had it in charge, and instead of blaming herself for neglect, she blamed the little mother with hysterical severity.

"I thought you had him, mother," said the girl, patiently, "but I can get him."

Before any one thought of stopping her, she darted past the firemen, and through the smoke coming from the door, into the burning building. Up two flights of stairs she staggered, groped for a familiar room, and there she found the baby. Thoughtless as usual for herself, she rolled him in thick blankets, and began the terrible descent to the street. By this time a fireman was sent to look for her, but was driven back by the

SMOKE AND FLAMES.

In intense excitement the crowd waited. The seconds seemed hours. When the little mother and her baby had been almost given up as lost, a figure shot through the smoke— through the crumbling door, and coming to the outer air, stood still. Strong arms hurried to support her, but she said simply:

"Take the baby."

Although her hair was singed, and her face burning red with heat, she seemed to be miraculously preserved. There she stood and stared. Then a loud wail burst from her parched lips.

"Oh my! O mother! mother! What is the matter with me? I cannot see!"

The fire had smitten the little heroine blind—and blind for life.

The same situation might call forth a similar brave deed of love in many a home. It should be remembered, however, that the one noble act is no more worthy of commendation than was the patient fidelity that went before it in the every-day service of the "little mother."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Two Ship-Building Shops in Belfast Almost Wiped Out—Very Heavy Loss.

A despatch from Belfast says:—The Harland and Wolff and Workman and Clarke ship-building shops and their contents have been almost wiped out by fire. The conflagration started in the establishment of Harland and Wolff, and spread to that of the Workman and Clarke Company. The yards alone were damaged to the amount of $1,500,000. Later, it was learned that the total loss by fire at the ship-yards would not amount to more than $1,500,000. The property destroyed was partly insured.

The works with the marine engineering works attached cover an area of nearly eighty acres. The firms employed upwards of 8,000 hands, and the compulsory idleness of a large number of them will cause much inconvenience, if not suffering, among their families. The yards were on the Admiralty list as suitable for building vessels for the Royal Navy. The fire began early on Monday morning in the engineering department, and as a high wind was blowing the flames spread rapidly, despite the efforts of the local firemen, who were greatly assisted in their work by the employes in the yards.

The fire was communicated to the buildings in the ship-yard of Clarke and Company, adjoining Harland and Wolff. The buildings in both yards, which were mostly huge wooden structures, were destroyed. An immense quantity of valuable machinery belonging to vessels now in the course of finishing at the yards, was ruined, as were also the tools and machinery belonging to various shops.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

The Union Bank has opened a branch at Hastings.

The world's shipment of wheat last week were 5,500,000 bushels.

Toronto 3 1-2 per cent. debentures are selling in London at 104 ex-interest.

The Customs revenue for the year reaches a total of $20,172,778, an increase of $2,250,000.

It is stated that Cable and Postal Telegraph stocks have been bought lately on the Toronto and Montreal markets for English account.

The Canadian Pacific Railway earnings for week ending July 14th, were $409,000, and for the same week last year, $343,000; increase $66,000.

At an auction sale in London lately Canadian cheese sold at an average price of 23s. per box of 112 lbs. This is equal to about 5c. per lb. delivered there.

Canadian banks are withdrawing part of their balances from the United States. On Monday $350,000 in gold was shipped from New York for Canada.

The gold reserve of the United States treasury is down to $89,603,000. At a meeting of New York bankers it was agreed to supply the treasury with $20,000,000 in gold in exchange for legal tenders.

The exports for 1896 show a total of $118,140,504, an increase of $7,500,000, the highest amount in the history of the country, with the exception of one year. The imports total $110,587,808, an increase of exactly $5,000,000.

The earnings of the Grand Trunk Railway for the week ended July 14th were $373,088, an increase of $16,385 as compared with the corresponding week of last year. There was an increase in Canadian Pacific earnings for the same week of $66,000.

The visible supply of wheat in the United States and Canada is now 46,743,000 bushels, a decrease of 477,000 bushels for the week. The total a year ago was 40,483,000, and two years ago 53,771,000 bushels. The amount of wheat afloat to Europe is 21,360,000 bushels, a decrease of 1,200,000 last week, while the amount on passage a year ago was 38,240,000 bushels.

Montreal wholesale trade shows little change during the past week, and is of a generally quiet character. Among grocery jobbers there is rather more enquiry, but country orders are but moderate, and city retailers report a falling off in business, owing to the exodus of customers to the country. Canners are reported to be doing considerable cutting in prices of new vegetables, etc. Dry goods orders are numerically about up to the average, but, as before stated, are mostly on the small side. Bleached cottons have been reduced from 5 to 10 per cent. on the last October list. Boot and shoe men are still disposed to complain, and the leather market is very dull as regards local orders, but a steady export movement prevails in sole, and prices generally are steadily held under a firm market for hides, and stocks do not show any great accumulation. The regular mid-summer dullness prevails in metals, hardware, paints and oils, a 10,000 barrel contract for cement was placed a few days ago, to be used on the works of the Lachine Rapids Hydraulic Company, but the general demand in this line is very light. There is little apparent prospect for any immediate improvement in cheese and butter values, but the export movement in the former article is very fairly maintained. Grain crops are reported to be looking remarkably well in this district, with perhaps the exception of corn, which is reported a little backward. Hay has picked up some, but will be below an average in a good many quarters. The money market remains on about the same level.

The wholesale trade at Toronto this week has ruled quiet, not an unusual thing at this season of the year. Those who can are away from business enjoying a vacation, and in but few branches of trade is there anything approaching activity. Outside a little sorting up trade, there is little doing in dry goods, and the feature is a reduction in Canadian cottons. Hardware is also quiet, and the movement in groceries is on a limited scale. Prices in these lines show no important changes. What concerns dealers most at the present time is the crop situation and outlook. The yield of grain will vary considerably. In the Midland district it is reported that the acreage of wheat has increased, while west it has decreased. Spring grains are looking well in most districts, but the hay crop of Ontario is generally below the average, although the yield will probably be greater than last year. Cheese and provisions are lower this week. The money market shows little change. Rates for call loans are 5 to 5 1-2 per cent. There was further liquidation in Cable and Postal Telegraph early in the week and a slight recovery in values since. The improved tone of American securities is due to the action of New York bankers in supplying the treasury with gold. They intend to keep the reserve intact so as to avoid the necessity of the Government in issuing new bonds before election day. In the ordinary course of events the United States should be beginning to import gold on its increasing exports of grain and cotton.

A NEW GOLD FIELD.

Madagascar Promises a Rich Yield of the Precious Metal.

There seems warrant for the belief that Madagascar will provide the world's next great gold field. Since the French conquest the country has begun to be prospected, and the results have been very encouraging. No reefs have been discovered yet, but there is scarcely a district of the island which has not yielded alluvial gold in paying quantities, and finds of big nuggets have been made; but if the French can help it nobody but Frenchmen will be allowed to share these riches. While not absolutely excluded from the country, foreigners are viewed with suspicion, thwarted at every turn, and concessions of any kind are refused to them. The policy is a short-sighted one, and intelligent Frenchmen deplore it, but the Government is afraid of the Paris newspapers, and dreads interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, where speculators, who hope to exploit Madagascar, are strongly represented.

DR. JAMESON CONVICTED.

HIS COMPANIONS ALSO BROUGHT IN GUILTY.

Light Sentences Passed—From Fifteen to Five Months Without Labour—Their Life Begins at Once Within the Walls of Holloway.

A despatch from London says:—The attendance at the trial of Dr. Jameson and his associates was never so great as on Tuesday. The opening part of Lord Russell's summing up, however, and his two hours' recapitulation of the evidence was boresome, and even Dr. Jameson probably the most interested of all present, indulged in a series of cat naps, while the other defendants were dozing at times. Besides, Sir Richard Webster and his associates were clearly wearied, and lolled about, and Sir Edward Clark alone showed any signs of nervousness. He frowned frequently at Lord Russell's emphasis against the prisoners. As for the jury, composed, with two exceptions, of elderly men, there was no doubting that they were bored. The ladies, of whom there were a great number in the court, fanned themselves wearily while trying to catch glimpses of the defendants. The latter, while the jury was out, retired to the tea-room, where they held a reception of their lady friends and relatives, all of whom had high hopes of the acquittal of the prisoners.

THE VERDICT.

The jury, after having retired at about 4.30, returned at about 5.24, and the defendants were hastily summoned to take their places. The judges came in five minutes later, and the jurymen gave an affirmative answer to all the questions which had been propounded to them by the Chief Justice; but they added a rider to the effect that the disturbances at Johannesberg were provocative. Lord Russell then directed that their answers were equivalent to a verdict of guilty, but the foreman said that they were not unanimous upon that point. Thereupon his Lordship repeated that the answers of the jurymen to the questions propounded were equivalent to a verdict of guilty against all the defendants. The jury then consulted together for about three minutes, and afterwards rendered a verdict of guilty.

APPARENTLY UNMOVED.

Dr. Jameson and his co-defendants were apparently unmoved when the verdict had been rendered, and Sir Edward Clarke asked the court's disposition to move for a new trial. The judges afterwards retired for consultation, and during their absence Sir Edward Clarke and the defendants consulted together with the result that when the judges returned Sir Edward Clarke said that in view of the verdict rendered the defendants refused to instruct for a new trial, and expressed a desire to settle the case now.

THE SENTENCES.

Lord Russell said that the verdict was given on evidence which no reasonable man would be able to disregard. All the defendants, he added, were men of position and intelligence, holding positions under the Queen, and their crime had the gravest consequences, including death to some and injury to others, while the future consequences of their crime no one was yet able to foresee. Continuing, the Lord Chief Justice said, that although they all took part in the raid the court must distinguish between them in the punishment awarded for their guilt. His Lordship then passed sentences upon the prisoners. Dr. Jameson was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment without labour; Major Sir John Willoughby was sentenced to ten months' imprisonment; Major R. White was sentenced to seven months' imprisonment; and Captain Henry F. Coventry (a son of Earl Coventry), Col. R. Gray, and Col. H. F. White, were sentenced to five months' imprisonment.

GOLD AND COPPER MINING.

Some Remarkably Rich Strikes Made in Rossland, B. C.

An important strike has been made in View claim, lying north of St. Elmo, on the west of the Southern Belle in Rossland, B.C. The ore runs over 15 per cent. copper and $7 gold. It is the highest grade copper yet found, and has a beautiful appearance. The View did not take a prominent position among the mines there, and the value of Southern Belle is greatly increased, as the View ledge runs directly into that claim. A rich strike has also been made in the Sovereign, which is four or five miles southeast of Rossland. Four feet of solid ore has been opened, which runs $50 gold. The Sovereign was recently bonded for $25,000. Very large and rich bodies of ore have also just been opened in Crown Point. The ore in some places is twelve feet wide and runs as high as $70 in gold. Shipments have already commenced, fifteen tons a day now being taken out. It is expected that Crown Point will rival War Eagle. Strikes of pay ore are also reported in Iron Horse, Fraction and Coxey.

THE MODERN BULLET.

It Has no Stopping Capacity—Disastrous Defect in Fighting Savages.

The question of the stepping capacity of a bullet fired from the rifle which is now the standard arm of British infantry has reached a somewhat acute stage. Wherever the rifle has been used against a savage foe it has proved comparatively ineffective. The Matabeles, for instance, seem rather to like it. Unless the bullet strikes a vital organ it no more stops a wounded man's charge than would a popgun. During the Matabele attack on Capt. Laing's detachment in the Matopo hills last week there must have been quite 200 of the enemy wounded, but only those actually killed dropped on the field. The others fought on cheerfully with wounds which ought to have disabled. The same thing is happening in the Soudan, and officers acquainted with the Madhi's warriors predict disaster to the Anglo-Egyptian army from this cause alone when it is brought face to face with the main body of the dervisners.

Gen. Carrington, the commanding officer in Matabeleland, and Gen. Kitchener, commander-in-chief in the Soudan, of course unknown to each other, have made strong complaints on the subject, and there is little doubt that the British War Office will be compelled to appoint a committee of experts to make enquiries.

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