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.

There are already $400,000 worth of new Dominion bills in circulation.

Archbishop Langevin is a patient in St. Boniface Hospital suffering from typhoid fever.

Sir Casimir Gzowski, who has been seriously ill in London for some time is much better.

John W. Colcleugh, collector of customs at Rat Portage, dropped dead from heart disease.

The mounted police in their progress to the Yukon only travelled eighteen miles in ten days.

Mr. F. J. Rastrick, of Hamilton, architect and civil engineer, is dead after several weeks' illness.

Count Louis de Louzo of Bulgaria is travelling in Manitoba as advertising agent for Washburn's circus.

The Ottawa city assessors believe their returns will show a population of 53,000 an increase of 2,000 for the year.

It is expected that Mr. D. L. Moody the well-known evangelist, will visit Montreal in the middle of next month.

Montreal priests are not to ride bicycles in the city. This is the injunction given at the last ecclesiastical retreat by Mgr. Bruchesi.

There is a rumour in Ottawa amounting almost to a certainty that the next meeting of the Federal Parliament will be in the first week of February.

The trouble at the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary continues, and the convicts appear determined to keep up row until tobacco is restored to them. the row until tobacco is restored to them.

Mr. Joseph Letoile, of Ottawa, inventor of the submarine searchlight, has a scheme on hand to reach the Klondyke by balloon, starting from Ottawa.

The Winnipeg Tribune announces that a big grain dealers' combine has been formed to control the wheat crop and defraud the western farmers.

Maxime Lepine, one of the most noted men amongst the Metis of Manitoba and the Northwest, died suddenly at his home at Duck Lake.

The Canadian Cotton Mills Company have decided to sell the whole products of their mills direct to the trade, instead of through an agent, as heretofore.

At Brockville Mr. Grout, clerk in the Bank of Toronto, was riding his wheel, when he ran into a boy named Pennock. The boy was knocked down, and so seriously injured that he died.

The London Street Railway Company's roadbed and rolling stock have been a essed at $230,000, and the company's taxes will probably be increased $5,000 over last year's figures.

The latest advices received from England at McGill University announce that Principal Petersen is rapidly recovering from his recent indisposition, and that he expects to sail for Canada in the course of a few weeks.

Mr. W. A. Hastings of the Lake of the Woods Milling Company denies the statement that a combination has been formed to beat the Northwest farmers on their wheat sales. His company has never had any connection with a combine.

Information has been received from Edmonton to the effect that W. K. Patterson, one of the six Hamilton Klondike gold-seekers, who left on August 14 for the gold fields, was drowned in the Grand Rapids of the Athabasca River.

Dr. L. H. Davidson acting dean, and Judge Wurtele, professor of real estate law, have resigned from the staff of McGill University, as a result of the trouble in the law faculty, incident upon the appointment of Prof. Walton, of the Scotch bar.

Postmaster-General Mulock states in connection from the profit from the sale of jubilee stamps that they will add at least a quarter of a million dollars to the receipts of the year over and above what would have been realized by the sale of ordinary stamps.

The Council of the Hamilton Board of Trade considers it desirable that a route should be opened as soon as possible through Canadian territory, as the trade of the Yukon country is now largely in foreign hands in consequence of inadequacy of communication through our own Dominion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince and Princess of Wales will make many visits to London to encourage the winter season.

London has a scheme to produce hot water at a halfpenny per gallon from the waste heat of the street gas lamps.

The London County Council has undertaken to abate street noises as far as the shouting of newsboys is concerned.

The appalling number of cycling accidents in London is leading to a demand for legislation to abate the public danger.

Ten batteries of horse and field artillery have been ordered to embark for India from England during the months of September and October.

It is said that the ghost of Anne Boleyn has recently appeared in the Tower of London, a sure sign of the approaching death of a member of the Royal family.

Mr Michael Davitt says the Irish do not want a Royal residence in Ireland, and the Dublin Daily Independent declares that the Irish people would rather starve than accept bounty from England.

A sensation has been caused by the statement that the Archduke Franz eFrdinand, heir presumptive to Franz Ferdinand, heir presumptive to the throne of Austria-Hungary, married a middle-class lady in London last week.

A strong company to exploit the Klondike region was recently organized in London by Lieut.-Col. Domville, who will shortly reach Montreal and organize a fully equipped expedition to the gold regions, which he will lead personally.

Bristol is showing a keen desire to secure a large share of the Canadian trade, and Mr. Girdlestone, the general manager of the Bristol docks, sailed last week as a representative of the Bristoll Chamber of Commerce and Shipping, to work up a better connection with Canada.

UNITED STATES.

Sir Julian Pauncefote's term at Washington is likely to be extended for a year.

Rev. G. B. F. Howard, a convict in the Ohio penitentiary, is reported to have escaped.

Owing to the scarcity of apples in Canada, Canadian buyers are in Kansas contracting for the crop.

The United States Deep Waterways Commission to select a route for a ship canal between the Great Lakes and the Atlantic has selected permanent headquarters in Detroit.

At a fully attended Cabinet meeting in Washington on Tuesday the question was considered of affording relief for inconsiderate Klondyke immigrants who are stranded and hungry at Dawson City.

Jackson, Miss., is completely demoralized and business is at a stand-still on account of yellow fever. The people continue to pour out of the city until two-thirds of the population have gone.

The commercial reports furnished by the agencies of Messrs. Dun and Bradstreet as to the condition and prospects of business throughout the United States continue satisfactory. From all quarters reports appear to be more encouraging. It is generally conceded that stocks have been very low in all lines, and now, with the prospect of much activity—if not indeed a coming boom—in the natural general anxiety to be abreast of the times large orders are anticipated. The finish of the coal strike means not only increased confidence, but an added spending power among large numbers of people and steady improvement in trade. In all lines reports are most encouraging. The commercial failures in the United States for the week just ended are 204, as compared with 317 in the corresponding week of a year ago.

GENERAL.

Yellow fever is spreading in Nicaragua.

The city of Quezaltenago, in Gautemala, has been captured by the rebels.

The death is announced of Princess Shonrega, daughter of King Menelek of Abyssinia.

Carlotta, ex-Empress of Mexico, is so dangerously ill tnat her death at any moment is expected.

A balloon was seen in Arctic Russia on September 14, which is supposed to have belonged to Prof. Andree.

The wheat crop of Sicily and Calabria this year will range from one-half to two-thirds of an average crop.

Baron Fava, the Italian Ambassador to Washington, has been recalled. He held his office for eighteen years.

Captain General Weyler assures the Spanish Government that he will be able to pacify Cuba in four months.

The Paris Municipal Council is debating a scheme to furnish cheap baths in small buildings erected on the sidewalks.

The officials of the Vatican have strictly enjoined the Spanish priests from participation in the Carlist agitation.

Louise Michel, the notorious French Anarchist, is going to the United States in October on a speech-making tour.

The Spanish Minister of Finance, who has been excommunicated for expropriating church treasure, is expected to resign.

Arroyo, who assaulted President Diaz in the city of Mexico, on Thursday, was stabbed to death in his cell the same night by an angry mob.

Despite the invasion of the flying locust, the reports received concerning the Argentina wheat crop are of a most encouraging character.

The English and American residents of Brussels are protesting against the new law which compels all foreigners to serve a term in the civic guard.

The bad harvest affects seventeen Russian provinces, and it is feared it will also be felt next year, as the drought has prevented sowing winter wheat in a large area.

It is stated that the Ambassadors of the powers at Constantinople have all received instructions enabling them to come to a full agreement on the basis of Lord Salisbury's proposals.

The Cuban insurgents are now so confident in their military strength that they have assumed the defensive, and say they can achieve their end without the intervention of the United States.

Following the report that Emperor William intends to visit the Queen at Balmoral comes the statement that the Emperor is anxious that the Queen should visit him either at Coblenz or Potsdam in April.

Gangadhar Tilak, the native member of the Bombay Legislative Council, and publishe rof the Kesari, has been found guilty of publishing editorials inciting the natives to disaffection, and sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment.

Two steamers collided in the River Volga near Astrakhan. One sank and while she was going down her passengers, panic-stricken, jumped into the river. Many of them succeeded in reaching the shore, but 40 persons were drowned.

During the civic parade in the city of Mexico, on Thursday, while President Diaz was walking with public functionaries from the palace to the Alameda he was attacked by a man, who sprang upon him from the crowd, and attempted to assassinate him with a dagger. The man was disarmed, and handed over to the police.

NO FURTHER ADVANCE.

The Attack Upon Khartoum Deferred on Account of Troubles in India.

A despatch from London says:—It is learned that no further advance will be made at present by the Anglo-Egyptian expedition up the Nile. It is recognized that an attack upon Khartoum would necessitate a strong backing of British troops, and owing to the troubles in India the War Office cannot send such a force to Egypt.

A STICKER OF ETIQUETTE.

Here's an account of a man, said Mrs. Gadsby, who hadn't spoken a word to his wife in three years.

That's rather a rigid adherence to one of the rules of politeness, said Gadsby.

Rule of politeness! says Mrs. Gadsby, in a scornful tone.

Yes—never interrupt a lady while she is talking.

Deference is the most delicate, the most indirect, and the most elegant of all compliments.—Spenstone.

SOME LATE CABLE NEWS.

STRONG FEELING AGAINST THE SILVER PROPOSAL.

London Tailors and the Dingley Bill—Paul Kruger's Death War and—Belgian Law and the Civic Guard.

A despatch from London says:— A meeting of the bankers of London, called to protest against the action of the governor of the Bank of England in relation to the silver reserve, was held at the clearing house on Wednesday. There was a large attendance of representatives of powerful interests. Several of the prominent banks were not represented, but according to the statements of those who participated in the meeting, their absence was due to the fact that their heads were not in or near London at the present time. A resolution protesting against the Bank of England's proposed action was adopted. This resolution will be embodied in a letter to the governor of the Bank of England, and it will be presented to him on Thursday. The bankers who were present at the meeting were pledged to secrecy in regard to the proceedings. Mr. Robert Benson, who threatened at the recent meeting of the Bank of England to sell his bank stock if silver reserves were held, took a prominent part in the meeting. This protest upon the part of the London bankers is unprecedented, and is the only thing talked about at present in financial circles.

London tailors have been hard hit by the Dingley tariff. Travellers find that the hundred-dollar limit leaves room only for two cheap suits. Many orders have been countermanded since the new tariff came into operation, and the tailors are in despair at the loss of so much American trade. Some big houses have been accustomed in the past to send travellers with samples to take orders in America, but this business has now been killed. It is the smaller London tailors who utter complhints about the Dingley tariff, and who are devising all sorts of schemes to evade its provisions. Every American going back with light luggage is being implored to carry clothes for friends to the hundred-dollar limit. One guest at the Hotel Cecil has distributed in this way $500 worth of clothes among half a dozen friends. Another scheme is to bring in enough cloth for a suit in the guise of a travelling rug. The London Tailors' Association will debate the Dingley Act at their next meeting. Some Americans, before leaving, are giving away clothes bought early in the season. Enquiries are being made on every hand as to the enforcement of the Dingley law, ladies being especially interested about gloves.

The Daily Chronicle says it learns from an unimpeachable source that on September 14, President Paul Kruger, of the South African Republic, was examined by two leading physicians who diagnosed his malady as Bright's disease in a very advanced stage. One of the physicians informed President Kruger that he would probably not live more than 18 months. The President, however, perseveres in his resolve to seek re-election.

Lord Salisbury has replied to a correspondent who had addressed him on the subject that the new Belgian law compelling foreigners to serve in the civil guard is engaging the attention of the British Government.

The Times makes the announcement that it will begin the publication, toward the end of October, of a weekly review entitled Literature edited by Mr. Henry Duff Traill. The review will deal with English, American, and Continental publications.

A FIENDISH DEED.

A Dairyman's Milk Supply Loaded With Paris Green by a Discharged Employee.

A despatch from Shamokin, Pa., says:—Isaac Leppley, a farm worker of Shamokin Township, was arrested on Wednesday night on the charge of having entered the barn of Dairyman M. L. Sober, at Elysburg, and placed a quantity of Paris green in the milk cans. Mr. Sober on Thursday morning sent his man to this city with the milk, not knowing that it had been poisoned. Two hours later the farm girls found traces of poison in the milk cans, and George Sober jumped on his bicycle and started for Shamokin, six miles distant, to warn the two hundred families on his father's milk route not to use the fluid. On reaching Shamokin, he notified the authorities, and several men were hurried over the route with the warning. So far as known they were successful in preventing the use of the milk. Leppley was discharged by Sober some time ago

STRAINED, OUT OF GEAR.

Lord Wolseley's Opinion of the British Army Machinery.

Lord Wolseley, in thanking the corporation of Glasgow for the honor of the freedom of the city conferred upon him on Thursday, said the British army machinery was "strained and out of gear," anil advocated a sufficient increase to meet all emergencies Continuing the Commander-in-Chief remarked:—"The navy has been restored to its ancient and proud pre-eminence, but it is arrant folly to declare that only the navy is required for our protection. Great Britain requires a moderate-sized army of perfect quality to protect these islands and to hold her coal stations beyond the seas."

CRUISE OF ROYALTY.

The Duke of York Has Been Appointed Commodore.

A despatch from London says:—His Royal Highness, the Duke of York has been appointed commodore of three cruisers, and will take command of the first-class cruiser, Terrible next April. According to the Times, which makes the announcement, he will go with two fast second-class cruisers for a twelve-months' cruise, during which he will visit the principal colonies of the Empire.

BOUND HAND AND FOOT.

Supposed Murder of Moritz Von Valtheim An American Consul.

A despatch from London says:—Scotland Yard is now endeavoring to trace the murderers of Moritz von Valtheim, a naturalized American citizen, and from 1893 to 1896 the American Consul at Santa Marta, Columbia.

On August 5th the naked body of a man, six feet four inches in height, was found floating in the Thames, in the vicinity of the docks. A strong rope was wound tightly around the neck and down the back, tying the hands, and then securely fastened to the ankles. The body, it was declared, had been in the water a month, and the doctors affirmed that death was caused by strangulation before immersion. The police, content with the verdict of the coroner's jury, consigned the body to a pauper's grave in Ilford cemetery.

About two weeks ago, Mme. von Valtheim applied to the Home Secretary for an order to have the body exhumed, as she believed it to be that of her husband. She said she had lost sight of him early in the year, and that soon afterward he had bigamously married a young Greek lady, Marie Magrovordato, whom he met at a Bloomsbury boarding-house. The body was exhumed last Friday night, and Mme. Valtheim identified it as that of her husband: It is surmised that Von Valtheim was thrown overboard from some foreign ship.

INSANE AND INEBRIATES.

They Are Both Increasing in London—Drunkenness Increasing in All Classes in the City—Some Startling Statistics.

The report of the Asylums Committee of the London County Council shows there has been an alarming increase in lunacy during the last nine years, and especially in London. While the population of London is 14.59 of the inhabitants of England, London's proportion of insane persons is 19.87, Dr. Cloye Shaw, an expert on the subject, says:—"There is no doubt, that as regards the future of lunacy, we are doing all in our power not to stamp it out, but to increase it." This is largely due to the want of asylum accommodation, the technically cured being discharged before they are really cured, and thus adding further chances for transmitting lunacy.

The inspector of inebriates in a report just issued, contends that the number of habitual drunkards in English society is greatly under-estimated, and adds:—"Immoderate drinking, though frightfully common among the industrial classes, is still more prevalent among the upper ten." It is also certain that among women of all classes drunkenness is increasing rapidly. Out of 442 cases at the Dalrymple home 101 were university men, 316 were well educated, 235 were married, and the others were widowers or bachelors. In 228 cases sociability caused the downfall, ill-health caused the downfall in 36 cases, and overwork caused the downfall of 32 cases. In 55 per cent. of the cases the excess was traceable to predisposing hereditary indications.

PEACE SECURED AT LAST.

The Sultan Attached His Signature With Great Promptness.

At last an official end has been put to the Greco-Turkish war, which really terminated some fifteen weeks ago, by the Sultan on Saturday afternoon at Constantinople attaching his signature to the terms of peace. It took the Ambassadors of the powers more than twice as long to arrange them as the actual hostilities lasted.

At present the result of the struggle is a military victory for the Sultan over Greece, and undoubtedly the Sultan hopes and intends to gain a reward for Saturday afternoon's act of complaisance in the shape of concessions in the matter of Crete. This he plainly showed in an interview with Signor Pansa, the Italian Ambassador at Constantinople, when he said that in return for Turkey's yielding in the matter of peace he expected that the powers would show leniency concerning Crete.

To Signor Pansa's surprised remark that the autonomy of Crete, to which Turkey had consented, had already been agreed upon, the Sultan replied with, a gesture, expressing "We shall see."

SANK IN TWO MINUTES.

An Austrian Steamer With Fifty Passengers on Board.

A despatch to the London Daily News from Vienna says that the steamer Ika, with a crew of ten and carrying 50 Austrian passengers was entering the port at Flume on the River Flumara, at 7 o'clock on Tuesdny evening while the Bora was plowing hard, when she collided with the British steamer Tiria, which was leaving. The bows of the Ika were stove in and she sank in two minutes. Boats hastily put off and saved the captain and seven others but most of the passengers perished. The cries of the drowning were most distressing. The casualty took place in full view of thousands who crowded the piers in the greatest excitement.

THREE BURNED TO DEATH.

A Repetition of the Port Alma Tragedy of Sturgeon Falls.

A despatch from Sturgeon Falls says: Shortly after midnight on Monday fire broke out in the residence of Mr. Leandre Gatieu on Main street. The fire had gained such headway before being discovered and the flames spread so rapidly that the parents and five of their eight children barely escaped with their lives, and it was impossible to save three daughters, aged thirteen, ten and eight, who were asleep upstairs, and they were burned to death. The fire originated on the upper flat and is believed to have been caused by a defective flue. The loss is estimated at $1,000, which is partially covered by insurance.

RAILWAY MILEAGE OF THE WORLD.

How It Has Increased uring the Last Sixteen Years.

The railway mileage of this world has during the last sixteen years increased at an annual average rate of 14,000 miles, and now stands at about 440,000 miles, says the Pall Mall Gazette. It will readily be inferred that in regard to length of track, the United States is an easy first. At the end of last year it possessed 182,500 miles of steam railway, as compared with 176,229 in 1894. For the whole American continent the total is approximately 230,370 miles, South America boasting a trifle in excess of 24,000 miles, Canada and Newfoundland 16,230, and Mexico and Central America the rest—a matter of 7,640 miles. In the whole of Europe there are 161,500 miles, Germany leading with 29,240 miles. France coming second with 23,630 miles. The place of Great Britain and Ireland is fourth on the list. Our actual mileage in operation, according to the latest return of the Board of Trade, was 21,174 miles at the beginning of last year. Next after this country ranks Austria-Hungary with 18,960 miles, Asia, as a consequence of activity on the

TRANS-SIBERIAN RAILROAD

in British India and in Japan, which has recently had its railway mania, has in the last three years seen a remarkable increase, and the total now works out at 28,490 miles, against 26,670 miles in 1893. Of this total 19,700 miles must be credited to India, 2,950 miles to Japan, and 2,300 miles to Russia, the others being Dutch India, 1,260 miles, Asia Minor, 1,100 miles, Ceylon, Siam, Malay and Port India, Cochin China, Tonquin, China and Persia. In the whole of Africa, which has an area of about 11,950,000 square miles or a round 4,000,000 miles less than either Asia or America, there are about 8,500 miles of railway; while Australia, with an area of 2,954,417 square miles now possesses close upon 16,000 miles. In regard to railway mileage per 100 square miles of territory, neither of the three great continents of Asia, Africa, or America shows well beside Europe. There are ten countries in which the State does not control the railways, namely Great Britain, Colombia, Mexico, Paraguay, Peru, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, the United States and Uruguay. Eighteen Governments own and operate some of their railways. These are Argentina, Australia, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, Brazil, Canada, South Africa, Chili, Denmark, France, Germany, Guatemala, India, Japan, Norway, Portugal, Russia and Sweden. Egypt and Nicaragua own and control practically all their railways, while Greece, Holland and Italy own part of their several systems, but do not work any, leasing all the present mileage to joint stock companies. In Canada about one-tenth of the total mileage is owned and controlled by the Government, which loses something like £100,000 per annum on its proportion.

SPAIN'S ALHAMBRA.

A Monument of Love—Origin of the Famous Palace—Sixty Years in Building.

The Alhambra of Spain has attained a fame equalled by no other palace on earth. This marvellous creation of Moorish fancy is situated in what was in its time one of the strongest and largest fortresses in the world. Capable of containing an army of 40,000, it was at once the admiration of the Moors and the dread of the Spaniards. The Moors called it the Maiden Fortress, and had a superstition that when it fell the Moorish power in Spain would come to an end. The belief was justified by the event, for Kal-al-Hamrah, the Red Castle, was the last Moorish stronghold to surrender to the Spaniards, it being given up the year before the discovery of America, and the eight centuries of constant war between the Moors and the Spaniards was brought to a close. The dainty palace within the walls of the huge fortress was the work of Ibn el Abmar, and was inspired by his love for his wife Telika was her name, some say Zelelka, and others gave her various appellations, so she may have had more names than one, but, no matter what was her name, she found life in the great fortress, rather dull, and, to please her, Ibn el Abmar began the elegant palace as a home for her and a refuge for himself from the cares of business and the fatigues of war. It proved too long and expensive an undertaking for his life and pocket-book, but his son and grandson each was bountifully supplied with wives, whom they were anxious to please, so it was continued by the one and finished by the other in 1314, over sixty years from the time when its foundations were laid.

EARLY METAL WORKERS.

Antiquity of the Art Established by Recently Discovered Inscriptions.

The earliest miners and metal workers of whom we have record were the Aryan peoples of Euro-Asian origin, who, though of pastoral and boreal habits, were familiar with the metals and worked with them—at least with the metals gold, silver and bronze. Chaldeans and Assyrians, as we now know from the cuneiform inscriptions which go back 3,000 years B.C., were undoubtedly expert in the use of metals, while the Egyptians had an intimate knowledge of the arts and sciences. In the brick and other inscriptions recently discovered, artisans are seen at work with curious details of their methods and tools. Potters, indeed, had attained eminence in their art, and the Egyptians had certainly a knowledge of chemistry, as the samples of their glassblowing and the stone pictures of tools, forceps, blow pipes, etc., prove. Gold was largely used at an early period—between 4,000 and 5,000 B.C., as we find from some newly discovered and ingenious weighing balances. Many centuries older than the pyramids, which date from fifty to sixty centuries back, we have examples of engineering in Memphis which could not have been constructed without tools and necessarily an acquaintance with metals. The word "metals" is of Semitic origin—the Hebrew word "matal's," to forge, indicates an early acquaintance with the fusing of ores and the malle-

THE FATAL RUSH.

BURTON F. BENNETT'S DESCRIPTION OF WHITE PASS SCENES.

Gold-Crazed Men Walking Right Into Death—Horrors of Which the World Knows Nothing.

One of the most distinguished passengers to arrive in Seattle the other day on the steamer Queen from Alaska was Burton F. Bennett, who was sent north by Grover Cleveland to fill the office of United States District Attorney for Alaska.

"The world at large may not realize it," said Mr. Bennett, "but there are men up north who are walking right into death. The snow is probably flying on White Pass, and if not soon will be. Many propose to winter at Skaguay, but from what I can learn hundreds do not propose to stop there nor will they return to civilization. They have the gold fever as no other body of men had it. Every time they hear of a strike in the Yukon country they get crazier than ever. They will not stop for snow; they will not stop for storms. They will keep pushing over White Pass all winter.

"I am satisfied that while the snow is coming down in all its fury on the pass and the wind is blowing awful gales this winter, you will see men on White Pass. It is a frightful thing to think of, but it is true, and these men should be stopped. I will not be surprised to learn of many deaths up there this winter. It is the most damnable rush I ever heard or read of. These men do not know anything about the horrors of White Pass in the winter time, yet they keep on, and just about the time that winter is at its worst some of them will be caught on White Pass. They will never escape.

"I am satisfied that those who remain at Skaguay this winter will be all right. Spring will soon be with them and they can start for the north. Once there they will all come back rich if they are willing to stay and work for a few years. There is gold in every body of water, big or little, in the Yukon country. Why, the people with all the newspaper talk, do not know what the rush will be in the coming spring.

"From the letters I have received from the States, there will be 10,000 people in Alaska six weeks after the spring rush has commenced. I think that the reports about so much crime in the vicinity of Skaguay have been exaggerated. We are doing what we can to see that order is preserved and we have been fairly successful."

FIEND IN HUMAN FORM.

Tied His Bride to a Tree and Left Her For Three Days Without Food or Drink.

The town of Colgate, Indian Territory, is terribly excited over the discovery of the horrible cruelties inflicted by Wiley Ross on his bride of three weeks. She was found, about a quarter of a mile from the house, tied to a tree, in which position she had been for three days, and in all that time she received neither food nor drink from her husband, who had tied her to the tree.

The first ill treatment she received was some 10 days ago, when her husband tied her to a wagon wheel. After he had thus secured her he fired off his Winchester over her head several times, and proceeded to beat her with a club. How long he beat her she does not know, as she mercifully became unconscious after the first few blows.

The next outrage was to tie a rope around her neck and pull her up to the joists in the cabin.

This he did until he supposed she was dead. After she had survived this treatment he tied her to a chair in the house. He brought beside her a large can of giant powder. Into the spout of this can he stuffed paper. He ran out and remained away for 15 minutes.

When he returned to the room he found that the paper had burned down to the top of the spout. Finding himself foiled in this he then tied her to a tree, where she was found unable to speak, famished and in condition of insanity. It is feared that the fiend's work will prove fatal, as Mrs. Ross is in a precarious condition.

THE KHARTOUM EXPEDITION.

Reported Arrangement of Terms Between the British and the Mahdi to Further the Advance

The Paris Figaro announces that a treaty has been concluded between Slatin Pasha, representing Great Britain, and Sobein Pasha, representing the Mahdi, by which the latter will not oppose the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition as far as Khartoum, and Osman Digna's forces will remain at the Bara River so long as Great Britain desires. The following are said to be the conditions upon which this treaty was signed:—"The Mahdi remains King of Khartoum, and Sobein Pasha continues to exercise the functions of Governor of Darfur, under the protection of Great Britain." Finally, The Figaro asserts that the mission of James Rennell Rodd to the King of Abyssinia obtained a promise of neutrality upon the part of King Menelik by guaranteeing the western frontier of Abyssinia in the name of both Great Britain and the Mahdi.

A NEW NAME.

A Suggested Re-Baptism of the British Empire.

A despatch from London says:—A curious suggestion has been made with the object of emphasizing the union of the British Empire, and is meeting with considerable favor. The idea is that, in place of such distinctive names as Canada, Australia, etc., etc., the designation of "British Empire" should be applied to all the countries under British rule. Under this plan Great Britain proper would be known as "British Empire-Central," Canada would be known as "British Empire-North-West," etc., etc.

ONTARIO ARCHIVES
TORONTO