



The Chilean Ministry has resigned. San Francisco has experienced an earthquake shock.

Esenada is in a ferment over the new discovery of gold in lower California.

Elisha Baxter, the tenth Governor of Kansas, is dead at his home in Batesville.

General Degenay, former military attaché of the French Legation, in Washington, is dead.

Revenue cutter Perry, the first of the Behring Sea patrol fleet to leave, has sailed from Seattle.

Robt. Cox, M. P. for South Edinburgh, in the Liberal Unionist interest, is dead. He was born in 1845.

Lynchings in the United States numbered 166 in 1897, and 127 in 1898. Since Jan. 1st, 1899, there have been 31.

Since March 4th there have been 498 plague cases in Hong Kong and 436 deaths. The weekly average of deaths now is sixty.

Earchiere Laderout was drowned at the Cascades, on the Schyan River, Quebec. Laderout was working on J. R. Booth's drive.

The National Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, in session at Mansfield, O., adopted resolutions denouncing secret societies.

A North Carolina woman recently dropped dead in church while she was standing with a child in her arms waiting for it to be baptized.

A 25 per cent. advance in rates on all freight from the Atlantic seaboard to points in the U. S. northwest is to go into effect on June 20th.

A new company, known as the Société de Navigation Franco-Canadienne, will early in July establish a line of steamers from Montreal to Bordeaux.

Gen. Lawton has been given command of the defence of Manila. Gen. MacArthur commands the outlying garrisons, and the troops holding the railroad and the river.

The Americans have reconstituted the courts of the Philippine Islands, appointing a number of prominent native lawyers as judges and retaining the Spanish language.

Another U. S. man of war, this time the cruiser Brooklyn, has come to grief through contact with a hidden obstruction off the batter, New York. She will have to be docked.

Five unknown persons, three women and two men were drowned at the foot of Madison street, Toledo, in full view of a number of persons last night by the upsetting of a rowboat.

The text of the letter in which Mr. Conyngham Greene, British agent at Pretoria, informed the Transvaal Outlanders that their petition is being considered expresses strong sympathy with their case.

Mrs. Stanford, widow of the Senator who built and endowed the University bearing his name, has just deeded the bulk of her stocks and real estate, valued at \$10,000,000, to the university.

The Public Prosecutor has announced that he will not proceed with the prosecution of Ernest Terah Hooley, the London corporation promoter and speculator, upon the charge of fraud.

A general strike has begun in the village of Lecrouzet, in the department of Saone et Loire, France, and in nearly all the factories work has been suspended. Four thousand hands are already out.

General Gomez is very weak. He had a severe attack of asthma on Monday night, and another early this morning. His friends fear that in his weak condition he cannot withstand another attack.

Dr. Blyden, a native Liberian statesman, is now en route from Liberia, empowered by the Liberian Executive to demand an American protectorate for Liberia, and in the event of the United States refusing, to approach the British Government.

The Marquis of Londonderry has consented to preside at a meeting within the next ten days in a committee room of the House of Commons, when a statement will be made of a project for constructing a tunnel between England and Ireland.

A colored minstrel named Scott, belonging to M. B. Curtis' Jubilee singers, jumped from the train near Calgary on Monday night, while it was running 25 miles an hour. He had been drinking. It is thought he must have been killed as nothing has been heard of him since.

Third Officer Fred. Heppy and Assistant Engineer Charles Blandford, of the U. S. "Relief," rigged a sail on one of the ship's boats, and went sailing along the shore on the south, opposite the insurgent lines. The boat became becalmed near the shore and some natives, with Filipinos on board, put out and captured the two men who were unarmed, and also took possession of the boat.

The proposed German anti-strike bill provides that whoever threatens to forcibly prevent persons from going to work will be sentenced to a maximum of a year's imprisonment. Where there are extenuating circumstances, a fine of 1,000 marks will be imposed. The same punishment will be meted out to those who threaten a boycott to compel employers to desist from work, or who, during a lock-out, try to force employers or employees to yield to their demands, or who threaten to maltreat or otherwise molest non-strikers.

IS FAVORABLE TO DREYFUS.

Beaupre Thinks Esterhazy Wrote the Bordereau.

HIS CLOSING APPEAL PATHETIC.

Paris cable: M. De Beaupre read a fresh report drawn up by M. Manau, the procureur-general, on Saturday last, in view of the recent developments, enumerating ten fresh facts in favor of Dreyfus, viz.:

1. The Henry forgery.
 2. The changing of the date of the bordereau to August instead of April.
 3. Contradictions of the handwriting experts.
 4. Absolute identity of the paper upon which the bordereau was written with Major Esterhazy's letter paper.
 5. The sentence, "Am starting for the manoeuvres," which could not have been written by Dreyfus.
 6. The police report withheld by the court-martial.
 7. Lieut-Col. Henry's weeping confession in Burtula's office.
 8. The Panizzardi despatch.
 9. Official documents proving that Dreyfus had no relations with foreign embassies.
 10. A document demonstrating that Dreyfus never confessed guilt.
- M. Manau's report concluded with an expression in favor of a re-trial of Captain Dreyfus.

WRITTEN BY ESTERHAZY.

M. Ballot de Beaupre said that one new fact, from a legal point of view, was the discovery that the bordereau was written upon precisely the same paper as that used by Major Esterhazy. The Judges in 1894 did not



MAITRE BALLOT-BEAUPRE.

know this, and M. de Beaupre declared that on his soul and conscience, according to his conviction, the bordereau was written by Esterhazy.

Then the anxious friends of Dreyfus, who had gathered no fixed hope from the long balanced argument of the reporter, burst forth in shouts of approval. From behind the chairs of the four Presidents of the Court of Cassation and from the body of the court there were some counter-cries of "Oh, oh!" but President Mazeau leaned back in his chair with an impassive countenance and noticed neither faction. The noise speedily subsided, and M. Ballot de Beaupre concluded his able argument, setting forth the grounds for his conviction.

The reporter's task was now done, but M. Ballot de Beaupre had some words to add. He said that passions had been called forth and things so represented that he feared the court might, in giving judgment in the case before them, appear to be pronouncing against the army. Criminal attacks, too, had been launched against every judge of the court, distorting the whole question, which should have been purely judicial. Again the speaker paused, and then in a voice sonorous, but broken with emotion, uttered these final words: "On my soul and conscience, I should be failing in the most sacred of my duties did I not proclaim before the world that in this affair there are new facts of a nature to establish the innocence of the man condemned in 1894. I do not propose that you declare his innocence, but, putting myself above parties, I propose to you to quash his conviction and send him before a new court-martial. It is now, gentlemen, for you to pass judgment; I have finished my report."

The peroration seemed to take away the breath of the hearers. Utter silence prevailed for several seconds, and then came cries of applause. Procureur-General Manau then rose to address the court. Beginning with a reference to the abuse and insult to which he had been subjected, he declared that he had not been moved by the attacks upon him. He had only sought the truth. That was about to be made plain, for the reporter of the court agreed with the conclusions that he (M. Manau) himself had reached.

It is stated that Lienka, who is accused of having shot Fred. Bauer in Atlin, has escaped from jail.

The relations between the Italian Government and the Papacy have been seriously strained by the exclusion of the latter from participation in the Peace Conference, and the reconstruction of the Italian Cabinet is much hampered by the resulting friction.

One of the leading financiers at Johannesburg, a man named Eckstein, has been assaulted at the Standard Bank, by Thomas Regan, an American, who struck him in the face with a whip and with his bare fist, smashed his eye glasses and threw him to the ground. Regan was arrested.

MOTHER'S DREADFUL DEED.

Kills Her Babe With an Axe at Pine Orchard, AND THEN COMMITS SUICIDE.

Toronto, June 2.—A horrible and sad case of murder took place at Pine Orchard, near Newmarket, between 9 and 10 o'clock yesterday morning, in a well-to-do and highly respected family.

Nobody was present when the cruel act was performed, but the circumstances show plainly the chain of events.

Mrs. Samuel Jewett, wife of a well known school teacher at Toronto Junction, and formerly at Bogartown, came home a few months ago, on the advice of her physician, to try the benefit of a change, being in poor health ever since the birth of her baby about six months ago. She also brought two other children with her, and all were made as comfortable as possible at her home, being a daughter of the late James Starr.

Mrs. Starr, her mother, is very poorly, being confined to her bed and under the doctor's care.

Yesterday morning, when Mrs. Jewett commenced washing the baby by the kitchen stove her sister went down cellar to work some butter, finishing she went upstairs and found the washbasin and other things where they were used, and some of the baby's clothes, but Mrs. Jewett was missing. After going to see if her mother required anything she came back to the kitchen to see what her sister was doing.

THE CHILD WAS MURDERED.

On going into the woodshed a horrible sight met her gaze. There the darling little babe, partly dressed, was lying with its brains knocked out. It had been struck an awful blow on the side of the head with the back of an old axe, that was used in the woodshed to chop light wood. The axe was left near by and was stained with blood.

Mrs. Starr at once alarmed everybody on the farm, sent for neighbors and Coroner Scott, of Newmarket.

Shortly after, the family physician arrived on his usual visit, but Mrs. Jewett could not be found.

The murder was clearly a case of temporary insanity, and had been deliberately planned. Insanity runs to some extent in the family.

Mrs. Jewett had sent the two older children to the barn to hunt, telling them that she would soon be out there with them.

The child was a little cross and fretful, but otherwise a healthy and promising baby; still its mother had remarked to her sister that it would be better if the child was dead.

THE MOTHER'S BODY FOUND.

The neighbors were soon aroused and a party was formed to search for the mother. They found an apron on the fence near the woods, but failed to find the perpetrator of the awful deed. Diligent search was kept up, and about one o'clock they found the lifeless form of Mrs. Jewett under a bridge that spans the creek a short distance from the house. The theory is that she must have been watching the searching party, as they had looked under the bridge a short time before, and that when she saw a chance she came out of the woods, took refuge under the bridge, and drowned herself in about eight inches of water. Dr. Webb, who is attending old Mrs. Starr, came to pay a professional visit about 10 o'clock and helped to dress the murdered child. Coroner Scott was summoned and immediately communicated with County Crown Attorney Dewar, who ordered an inquest to be held at 10 o'clock to-day. The bodies of the mother and child will be buried this afternoon.

INSANITY IN THE FAMILY.

The family history is somewhat interesting and points to insanity as the cause of the crime. The oldest son of the family is in the insane asylum, and another member of the family is weak-minded, but, although some of the family appear to be lacking mentally, they have the faculty of carrying on business with great shrewdness, and have accumulated considerable wealth. Everything about the farm points to good husbandry, and Mrs. Jewett is said to be wealthy. There is no immediate cause, except illness, given for the fit of insanity of Mrs. Jewett, who is his second wife. The two children, who were seen at their aunt's, appear to be bright little ones, and feel very sorely the suicide of their mother.

THE NEWS AT THE JUNCTION.

Practically nothing of the murder was known at Toronto Junction last night, even in the neighborhood where Mr. Jewett lives. In the afternoon a telegram was received by Mr. Jewett conveying the mere information of the baby's death, and urging him to come at once. He told one of the neighbors this, and left on the 4 o'clock train for the scene of the tragedy. Those acquainted with the family were loth to believe the awful news, and could not credit that Mrs. Jewett could have committed such an act. The family lived pretty much to themselves, and though Mrs. Jewett did not fraternize a great deal with those about her, she was held in high esteem.

There seems little doubt that she was only partially responsible for her actions, as since the birth of the murdered infant the mother had been in poor health, and had been treated for melancholia. She had spent several weeks at her mother's home, and returned for the Queen's birthday, apparently much improved in health, as was the child, but returned to Pine Orchard in a few days. She was a Quakeress before her marriage, but afterwards attended the Davenport Methodist Church. Mr. Jewett is principal of the Carlton School at the Junction, and lives at 77 Charles street.

Odds and Ends of Scientific News

The delicacy of modern scientific instruments is illustrated by those Prof. Vernon Boys recently used in determining the earth's density. Forces were measured by them that were equivalent to but one twelve-millionth of a grain acting at the end of a lever one inch long.

Electrolytic processes have largely displaced old time methods in the manufacture of colors and chemicals. Through the agency of electricity many pigments are now produced, and caustic soda, chlorate of potash, bleaching powder, etc., are turned out in great quantities. Prices, consequently, are far lower than in the years preceding the dynamo.

An enormous meteor recently dropped into the sea near Helsingfors, Russia, penetrating twenty-five feet a bed of clay. It is thought it will be raised shortly, as the iron and other metals it probably contains would be of considerable value.

Dr. Rollins, in the Electrical Review, says consumption can be discovered in its incipient stages by means of X rays. The signs can be detected so early that treatment is followed by prompt recovery. As statistics show consumption responsible for one-seventh of the deaths by disease, Dr. Rollins' statements are worthy of attention.

Dr. Issutschenko, a Russian physician, has announced that he has discovered a microbe pathogenic to rats. An epidemic having broken out among rats kept for experimental purposes in the Government agricultural laboratory, bacilli were isolated from the liver and spleen of the affected animals, and they proved very fatal to rats and mice. Further developments will be looked for with interest.—Scientific American Supplement.

By the use of a mechanical draught an economy of \$6,500 a year has been effected at the United States Cotton Company's plant, Central Falls, R. I. Three Babcock & Wilcox boilers of 335 horse power each had previously been fired with a semi-bituminous coal, as the draught necessary to burn the cheaper grade was lacking. The installation of the mechanical draught enabled them to burn a mixture costing only \$2.29 per ton. A fan driven by a direct connected engine, the speed of which was regulated by the steam pressure, supplied the draught.

Aluminum is generally supposed to be unaffected by acids. Mr. A. Witte, in a communication to the Paris Academie des Sciences, proves this belief erroneous. The apparent indifference of the metal to such reagents, he states, is due to the fact that in their presence it clothes itself with an impervious layer of alumina, but if means are provided for its removal or its formation prevented, the aluminum readily dissolves. For instance, a solution of common salt and acetic acid acts on the metal quite readily, the solution having the power to dissolve the alumina and expose the clean metal to oxidation.

A locomotive headlight using acetylene gas has been devised by a Canadian inventor. The apparatus consists of a cylindrical cast iron generator, five inches in diameter and twelve inches long, together with a water reservoir and condenser. The charge consists of about ten pounds of carbide, which is put in a wire basket and placed inside the generator. The water from the reservoir, dropping on the carbide, generates the gas, which is led through a small pipe in front of the reflector.—Scientific American.

The well-known Hoosac Tunnel, near Fitchburg, Mass., will soon be thoroughly ventilated. One of the largest ventilating fans ever built will be placed at the western end of the tunnel, and when it is in operation it will draw the smoke-laden gases and atmosphere from the interior. The fan will be sixteen feet in diameter, with a capacity of 600,000 cubic feet per minute. It will be operated by electric power, and the success of this plan will solve a problem that has troubled engineers for over twenty years.—Electrical Review.

A number of experiments have been completed in Zurich, Switzerland, with ball bearings for street railways. They were all unsuccessful until M. Schupplisser arranged balls to take the side pressure as well as the weight. The arrangement consisted of two rows of sixteen balls each, nineteen millimetres in diameter, for carrying weight, and two rows of twenty-six balls, each twelve millimetres in diameter, for taking the side pressure. The bearings are arranged so that they may be moved into four new positions so as to distribute the wear. On one line the saving of power was found to be 20 per cent., and when the grade was small 37.8 per cent. On another line an average of 24 per cent. saving was obtained. Previous experiments on this side of the Atlantic have not been very successful.—Electrical World.

If your child is pale, peevish and does not thrive, a dose of Miller's Warm Powders occasionally will cure.

An investigation into the loss of the steamer Starbuck, of the Pacific Mail Line, which went on the rocks off the shore of Nicaragua about four months ago, has been begun. There is no charted rock within a mile of the reef. It is intimated that thereof which caused the disaster was a recent volcanic upheaval.

WRONG GUEST; RIGHT MAN.

Embarrassing Situation Ends in a Romantic Marriage.

Facts are sometimes more interesting as well as stranger than fiction. A modern Boston marriage recently resulted from a combination of romantic circumstances that make the ordinary society novel dull, stale and unprofitable.

It is not often a real romance is attached to the modern marriage, but there can be such a remarkable combination, for it has occurred in all places of the world—in Boston. Less than a year ago a swell young bachelor, breakfasting at his club, began reading his morning mail, which a servant carelessly brought in with the first course. Among various invitations was one for a dinner party in a fashionable suburb, but the hostess' name was utterly unknown to the recipient. Who could this lady be? Had he ever seen her? No, he thought not, yet the note was in regular and the address all right, so, fearing to make a blunder, the young gentleman said it was better to accept than to offend someone whom he had probably met in his various wanderings and he would go. The night of the dinner he therefore presented himself at the house designated, but only to find his hosts utter strangers and they equally surprised to see a gentleman who had not been invited. A few explanations followed, to the mutual amusement of guest and host, for it seems the note of acceptance had puzzled the latter quite as much as the invitation had the guest. But, as it pleasantly turned out, both were soon in possession of those clues to common acquaintances by which the elect of Boston society hang together, and the "wrong" guest was cordially given the prettiest girl in the party and who happened to be the hostess' niece, to take out to dinner. The acquaintance thus began in an anti-Bostonese fashion, was continued through the summer, and, when a few weeks ago, a charming wedding took place with this young man and young lady for chief actors, the convention and unwritten Brahminical rules of Boston society received a shock that did them a heap of good. Fate sometimes resorts to devious ways to bring true hearts together, and in spite of it being a selfish, practical age, romance still flourishes in it.

She Might Have Known.

Mr. Peck—I see there's a judge in St. Louis who says there are times when a man is justified in slapping his wife.

Mrs. Peck—Yes, and I suppose you agree with him, don't you?

Mr. Peck I should say not! If I held such a view as that, do you suppose you would have escaped up to this?

His last words were drowned by the noise he made while tumbling down the stairs leading to the street entrance.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo, Lucas County, s.s.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One Hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

Frank J. Cheney. Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 6th day of December, A. D. 1886.

A. W. Gleason, Notary Public.

(Seal.) Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O. Sold by druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Bradstreet's on Trade.

Holiday observances have tended to reduce the volume of seasonal business at Canadian markets. Retrocession of the season's business is quite satisfactory. Warmer weather has stimulated retail trade to some extent and the number of current failures continues exceptionally small. Money is tight at Montreal, while Toronto reports knit goods advanced and cotton and woolen strong, but that winter wheat in Ontario has undoubtedly been hurt. Some improvement in business is noted in the Maritime Provinces, and Victoria reports the jobbing trade active. Bank clearings for last week aggregate \$23,873,000, a decrease of 18 per cent. from the previous week, but a gain of 11 per cent. over the corresponding week a year ago. Business failures number 23, as against 18 the previous week, and in the corresponding week a year ago, 20 in 1897, 25 in 1896 and 36 in 1895.

Pretty for the Dinner Table.

Instead of candles for the dinner table the new idea is the Arctic lamp, which is made in the shape of a candle and burns with a brighter and steadier light. There is, moreover, no danger of its spluttering and dripping wax.

Women's Skulls the Cheaper

A medical student is authority for the statement that women's skulls command a much lower price than those of men. "It is possible," he says, "to obtain the skull of a woman for \$1.50, while that of a man cannot be had for less than \$2. The reason why? Well, a woman's skull, as a rule, is considerably smaller than a man's. It is said to be imperfectly developed; it is an inferior specimen of the article and altogether less useful to science; hence its lower market value."

TIGER STOVE POLISH makes no dust or dirt in using.

M. Ballot De Beaupre concluded his report upon the Dreyfus case by asking for a revision of the verdict of condemnation and a re-trial of Capt. Dreyfus by a court-martial.