

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.

Caterpillars are ravaging the vicinity of Chicoutimi, Quebec.

The tax rate of Middlesex County is 1-15 mills on the dollar.

Samuel Perry, a resident of Hamilton, has fallen heir to \$50,000.

George Smoke of Ancaster was very badly injured by the explosion of a gun.

The debt on the Y. M. C. A. building at Kingston, \$12,000, has been met by subscription.

The immediate delivery of specially stamped letters will be inaugurated on July 1st.

Stratford aldermen favour biennial elections and the abolition of ward representation.

Arthur Knox, of 79 Van Horne st., Toronto, was killed on the C.P.R. at Locust Hill.

Commencing on July 1, Montreal shirtmakers will have their wages reduced 10 per cent.

The party of balloonists who are going to search for Andree have arrived at Vancouver.

J. Robitaille, a C. P. R. conductor, dropped dead on his passenger train near Portneuf, Que.

James Taylor, a farmer living near Aylmer, was fatally injured by a Hull Electric Railway car.

The three-year-old daughter of Victor Sor fell into the lake at Rat Portage and was drowned.

Miss Jeanette Wilson of Hamilton fell downstairs and fractured her skull, dying in a few hours.

Fire at Hull destroyed Bourque's mill and 75,000 feet of lumber and also damaged fourteen houses.

Chief of Police Hughes of Montreal, his prosecuting Publisher Brierley of the Herald for criminal libel.

Sheriff Murphy, of Moosomin, has been elected Grand Master of the Masonic Grand Lodge of Manitoba.

The resolution to prohibit preachers from entering politics was defeated in the Montreal Methodist Conference.

Lieut.-Col. George V. Ince of the Department of Customs, Ottawa, died on a C. P. R. train at Whitewood, Manitoba.

Four trainmen lost their lives in the derailment of a gravel train on the Ottawa & New York railway at Embury.

Senator McInnes wants the City Council of Hamilton to purchase Dundurn Park for a museum or zoological garden.

Rev. J. R. Grant of River John, Picton, N.S., a delegate to the General Assembly, was killed by a street car at Montreal.

Mr. John Hurley of Peterboro' has been appointed Dominion Government grain inspector for the district between Kingston and Toronto.

The first crop bulletin of Manitoba for the year is very encouraging. There are 200,000 more acres of wheat under cultivation than last year.

Mr. Flavian Dupont, sen., has taken an action for \$10,000 against the Grand Trunk on account of the death of his son, the late Mr. Flavian Dupont, M.P.

The Allan liner Korean has arrived at Halifax with 189 British tars and petty officers on board, most of whom are for the battleship Renown.

Mr. Wilfred Tremblay, of Chicoutimi, has come upon a vein of ore on his property at a depth of seven feet from the surface, which he believes to be very rich in silver.

The report from Moncton that Mr. David Pottinger, general manager of the I.C.R., is to supersede Mr. C. Schreiber as Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals is generally discredited at Ottawa.

Elvira, the four-year-old daughter of Thomas Copeland, London, died on Saturday after eating poisoned canned salmon. Her eight-year-old brother died a week ago from carbolic acid poisoning.

The officers and members of the 43rd Battalion, of Ottawa, have received a formal invitation from the Governor of Vermont to participate in the 4th of July celebration at St. Alban's and it has been accepted.

Twenty thousand dollars have been added to the supplementary estimates to cover the expenses of the proposed Quebec commission to consider outstanding differences between the United States and Canada.

Frank Cushing, of Bangor, Maine, was instantly killed Tuesday evening at the mills of the Sault Ste. Marie, Ont. Pulp and Paper Company. Every bone in his body was broken, and his left arm, which caught in the shaft which hurled him to death while trowling off the belt, was torn out of the shoulder.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Wolseley is mentioned as the next Governor-General.

The Marquis of Huntly is bankrupt. His debts are \$698,490 and his assets \$3,450.

The British Board of Trade returns for May show an increase in the imports of £1,360,000, and a decrease in the exports of £1,430,800.

The emigration from British ports to Canada during May was as follows: English, 547; Irish, 81; Scotch, 288; foreign, 1,018. The total for the five months of the present year are: English, 5,769; Irish, 301; Scotch, 701, and foreign, 3,540.

UNITED STATES.

The Atlanta police are looking for John T. Moody, an insolvent dry goods merchant of that place. Moody is supposed to be in Canada.

By the upsetting of a small boat in Buffalo-harbour on Saturday evening William A. Thomas, Joseph E. Talbot and Felix Gilmore were drowned.

Edward Reynolds, of Brockville, was badly injured at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., on Saturday by a premature blast. His throat was laid open and part of his jaw torn away.

Miss Evangeline Cisneros, who was assisted to escape from a Spanish prison in Havana several months ago, was married at Baltimore on Thursday to Carlos F. Carbonell, who assisted her in her rescue.

Martin Thorn, who was convicted in Queen's county early in December of last year, and sentenced to die in the electric chair at Sing Sing, for the murder of William Guldensuppe, the bath rubber, will have to suffer the death penalty.

GENERAL.

Plague riots have broken out in Calcutta.

White people are dying of the plague in Calcutta.

Natives attacked a Russian post in Turkestan, and carried the garrison.

SPAIN HAS HAD ENOUGH.

Negotiating With the Powers for Honorable Peace—Conference Held at Madrid.

The Madrid correspondent of the London Daily Mail says:—"There is now little doubt that Spain, seeing the hopelessness of further continuing the war, is approaching the powers with a view of obtaining an honorable peace. The Cabinet Council to-day finally authorized Duke Almedovar de Rio to expedite diplomatic action and in consequence, the Duke is now conferring with certain Ambassadors and Ministers in Madrid. Instructions have been telegraphed to the Spanish Minister in Vienna, and orders likewise given to Senor Aguera, the Under-Secretary of State, to proceed at once to the Austrian capital. Spain is unquestionably looking to Austria for assistance in her distress. It is unlikely that any appeal will be made to the Pope, as the earlier intervention of his Holiness met with a discouraging reception in America.

"Probably Captain-General Augusti will be ordered to make the best terms he can with Admiral Dewey. A Minister has informed me that if reinforcements were on their way to the Philippines, Augusti would be ordered to hold out to the last; but as they were not, Augusti would act 'according to circumstances,' a mild euphemism for surrender.

"The cruiser Lepanto is still at Cartagena, completing her crew. Orders have been issued for between 2,000 and 3,000 men to be assembled at Cadiz in case Admiral Camara's squadron may lack its full complement.

"All the forces opposed to the Government are showing signs of restlessness. Marquis de Cerralbo, the chief agent of Don Carlos, assures me that while the war lasts the Carlists will remain quiet; but should a dishonorable peace be negotiated, they will act 'in accordance with ideas of duty.' This is a plain statement and should not be lost sight of, since it is hardly possible that the Government will be able to negotiate a peace which the people will not regard as crushing."

Captain Anon, Minister of Marine, started for Cadiz at 10 o'clock on Wednesday evening. All the Ministers accompanied him to the railway station. He will remain at Cadiz until Admiral Camara's squadron is ready to sail.

General Correa in the meantime is fulfilling his duties at the Ministry of Marine. The fifteen vessels forming the squadron will start together, under sealed orders, which will be opened when the squadron is well out to sea. It is understood that the forces will then be divided.

ROTIING NEAR BELFAST.

Orangemen Break Up a Nationalist Procession and Attack the Police With Stones—Troops Called Out.

A despatch from Belfast says:—"During the celebrations of the anniversary of June 6, 1886, when seven civilians were shot on Shank Hill road by the constabulary, the Nationalist procession, while returning on Monday evening from Hannanstown, was broken up in a riot. Several thousand Orangemen in the Shank Hill road attacked and overpowered the police and chased them back into the Brow Square barracks. Several mounted constables were severely injured and one had his leg broken. The police reinforcements which arrived were compelled to threaten the crowd with their revolvers before they were able to rescue their comrades from the fury of the mob, which tore up the street for missiles. The troops were then called out, but the mob cheered them and sang 'Rule Britannia.'" At a late hour in the evening there was renewed rioting, and the troops were compelled to charge the mob, numbering several thousand. The rioters stoned the police and troops. One constable who fell from his horse was savagely beaten with stones. When Shank Hill was cleared the crowds gathered in the side streets. Altogether this was the worst rioting that has occurred here since 1886. It was prolonged until midnight, and the city is still in a dangerous state of excitement. Over fifty policemen have been injured and twenty-four have been taken to the hospitals with fractured skulls and severe scalp wounds. Many civilians were injured in the military charges, some dangerously. The constable who was thrown from his horse is not expected to recover from his injuries. The military are now in practical occupation of Shank Hill.

SILENCED THE BIG FORTS

STORY OF THE BOMBARDMENT OF SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The Attack on the Fortifications Lasted Three Hours—None of the United States Ships Were Hit.

A despatch from Jamaica, says:—"The American fleet on Monday morning engaged the Spanish batteries defending the entrance of the harbour of Santiago de Cuba, and, after a three hours' bombardment, silenced nearly all the forts, destroyed several earthworks, and rendered the Estrella and Cayo batteries, the two principal fortifications, useless.

The fleet formed in double column, six miles off Morro castle at six o'clock in the morning, and steamed slowly 8,000 yard off shore, the Brooklyn leading, followed by the Marblehead, Texas and Massachusetts, and turned westward. The second line, the New York leading, with the New Orleans, Yankee, Iowa and Oregon, turned eastward. The Vixen and Suwanee were far out on the left flank, watching the riflemen on shore. The Dolphin and Porter did similar duty on the right flank.

The line headed by the New York attacked the new earthworks near Morro castle. The Brooklyn column took up a station opposite the Estrella and Catalina batteries and the new earthworks along the shore. The Spanish batteries remained silent. It is doubtful whether the Spaniards were able to determine the character of the movement, owing to the dense fog and heavy rain which were the weather features this morning.

A TORRENT OF SHELLS.

Suddenly the Iowa fired a 12-inch shell, which struck the base of the Estrella battery, and tore up the works. Instantly firing began from both Rear-Admiral Sampson's and Commodore Schley's columns, and a torrent of shells from the ships fell upon the Spanish works. The Spaniards replied promptly, but their artillery work was of a very poor quality, and most of their shots were wide. Smoke settled around the ships in dense clouds, rendering accurate aiming difficult. There was no manoeuvring, the ships remaining at their original stations and firing steadily. The squadrons were so close inshore that it was difficult for the American gunners to reach the batteries on the hill-tops, but their firing was excellent. Previous to the bombardment orders were issued to prevent firing on Morro castle, as the American admiral had been informed that Lieut. Hobson and the other prisoners of the Merrimac were confined there. In spite of this, however, several stray shots damaged Morro castle somewhat.

A HOT FIRE AT 800 YARDS.

Commodore Schley's line moved closer inshore, firing at shorter range. The Brooklyn and Texas caused wild havoc among the shore batteries, quickly silencing them. While the larger ships were engaging the heavy batteries, the Suwanee and the Vixen closed with the small inshore battery opposite them, raining rapid-fire shots upon it, and quickly placing the battery out of the fight. The Brooklyn closed to 800 yards, and then the destruction caused by her guns and those of the Marblehead and Texas was really awful. In a few minutes the woodwork of the Estrella fort was burning, and the battery was silenced, firing no more during the engagement.

Eastward, the New York and New Orleans silenced the Cayo battery in quick order, and then shelled the earthworks located higher up.

Later on the practice was not so accurate, owing to the elevation of the guns. Many of the shells, however, landed, and the Spanish gunners retired.

Shortly after 9 o'clock the firing ceased, the warships turning in order to permit the use of their port batteries. The firing then became a long reverberating crash of thunder and the shells raked the Spanish batteries with terrible effect. Fire broke out in the Catalina fort, and silenced the Spanish guns there.

SPANISH FORTS SILENCED.

The firing of the fleet continued until ten o'clock, when the Spanish fire ceased entirely, and Rear-Admiral Sampson hoisted the "cease firing" signal. Generally, the fire of the fleet was very destructive. Many of the earthworks were knocked to pieces and the Estrella and Catalina fortifications were so damaged that it is questionable whether they will ever be able to renew any effective work during the war.

After the fleet retired, the Spaniards returned to their guns, and sent twelve shells after the fleet, but no one was injured. One large shell fell close to the collier Justin.

Throughout the engagement no American ship was hit, and no American was injured. If the Spanish stuck to their guns, and all evidence is to the contrary, their loss must have been heavy.

LOSS OF LIFE VERY GREAT.

There is scarcely any doubt that much greater damage than was at first supposed was inflicted upon the Spaniards at Santiago harbour during the bombardment Monday morning. Many shells are believed to have fallen into the city itself, and when all the facts

are known after the port has fallen into Admiral Sampson's hands, it will probably be found that the loss of life was very great. Even with the meagre facts now at hand it can be stated that this is the result of the bombardment:—

The formidable Estrella and Cayo batteries were completely wrecked. The Spanish cruiser Mercedes was sunk.

United States forces were landed at Daiquiri, a short distance east of Aguadores, where they are now entrenched. These forces formed a junction with the insurgents under Gen. Garcia.

Several Spanish military and naval officers were killed and wounded. The Spanish loss of soldiers and marines was heavy.

The city is now at the mercy of Admiral Sampson. The bombarding vessels formed in two divisions, the one under Rear-Admiral Sampson being led by the flagship New York; the other division, under Commodore Schley, on the Brooklyn. Thirty-four shots were fired from the Iowa's 12-inch guns, and thirty-eight shots from her 8-inch guns. There were a few shots from her secondary battery. Other vessels engaged in the bombardment fired a proportionate number of shots, and as every one was well aimed the damage done must have been tremendous.

RIOTOUS NEGRO TROOPS.

Causing a Great Deal of Trouble at Tampa, Florida.

A despatch from Jacksonville, Florida, says:—"Advices received here from sources in Tampa which cannot be doubted tell of a very bad state of affairs there and in Ybor City relative to the coloured troops now in camp. Negro soldiers of the Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth Infantry at Tampa heights broke loose last Monday night, and there was a wild time. The men became intoxicated, and nearly wrecked Ybor City. They fired forty or fifty shots into some of the houses. In the place known as Fort Brooke the rioters almost demolished the houses, compelling their occupants to flee to Tampa for safety. It is reported that during the row a white officer of one of the companies was shot and seriously wounded by a coloured private. Company "H," Second Massachusetts, was ordered out to restore order, and a white soldier was shot in the shoulder by a negro. Although the white troops succeeded in dispersing the negroes toward morning the rioting was resumed with increased vigor on Tuesday. While the negroes were at the height of their wild revelry a company of Southern white volunteers appeared and promptly attacked the rioters. A large number of shots were fired, and it is asserted that four negro regulars were killed, although this has not been verified. Several soldiers were more or less hurt. The Second Georgia Regiment was ordered on guard duty Tuesday night, and prevented any further outbreak. Residents of Ybor City were greatly alarmed, and there is much uneasiness in Tampa over the presence of the colored troops, who are declared responsible for many more or less serious affrays. General Shafter has been urged to place a strong guard around the camp of the coloured soldiers, and to keep them confined strictly within its limits so long as they are held in this State.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

Russia Warned Not to Interfere in Yang-tse-Kiang Valley.

A despatch from London says:—"The newspapers are printing many congratulations upon the signing of the Anglo-Chinese convention on Thursday, which gives Great Britain an extension of the boundaries of Hong Kong, including Kan Tung, of altogether two hundred square miles, under a lease to which the greatest importance is attached, as the territory acquired is regarded as being essential for the protection of Hong Kong. The lease comprises the Island of Lantau, to the westward of Hong Kong, and the mainland behind Kan Lung, south and east of a line drawn from Mrs bay to Deep bay. While the Chinese retain the northern shores of these bays, the lease covers their waters, subject to the right of the Chinese to use them for their own ships.

When questioned in the House of Commons, as to whether Russia contemplated sending troops to the Yang-tse-Kiang valley, the Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Mr. Curzon, made an important statement to the effect that such a proceeding, without the consent of China, would be an act of war, and the Government would take the requisite steps to protect British interests. Obviously this is intended as a warning to Russia not to interfere in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley.

AWFUL MASSACRES.

A Thousand Persons Killed in an Uprising in Sierra Leone.

A despatch from Liverpool says:—"Steamers which have arrived here from Sierra Leone report that a thousand persons were killed in the recent uprising in that district. One hundred and twenty inhabitants of Free Town, most of them traders, are known to have been massacred, and other colonists were carried into the bush by the warboys and undoubtedly met a worse fate.

Three hundred friendly natives were killed, and beside the white missionaries, six coloured missionaries of the United Brethren of Christ were murdered. The English missionaries are at the mercy of the warboys, but have not been molested.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

MEDALS CLAIM BOARD.

A militia order issued provides for the establishment of a Medals Claim Board, to determine who are entitled to medals for service in the Fenian raid of 1866, Fenian raid of 1870, and Red River expedition of 1870.

TO PROTECT TORONTO ISLAND. Mr. Clarke enquired what works the Government intended to carry out this year for the protection of Toronto Island.

Mr. Tarte replied—My intention is to build this year two or three additional groynes out of the money at my disposal. I think the groyne constructed last year has done very good service. With two or three more I believe it will be sufficient.

MANITOBA'S CLAIMS.

Manitoba's claim took up a large part of the time of the House. The Government proposed to pay the province \$530,901 to recoup it for deductions made from its subsidy on account of the Federal outlay on the legislative buildings and for furnishing. Since the resolution was introduced the Government has decided that the province was properly charged for the furnishing. It deducted \$17,000 from the total on that account, which, with interest, makes the claim now \$498,601.

The resolutions were adopted.

MANTOBA SCHOOL FUND.

On motion to authorize the payment to Manitoba of \$3,000 out of the school fund of the province, of which sum \$200,000 may be paid in the present year, Mr. Fielding explained that the school fund now in the hands of the Government, from which the payment will be made, now amounts to \$473,764, and there is every reason to believe that the school lands from which the fund is raised will continue to increase in value.

The resolution was passed.

BEHRING SEA AWARD.

Sir Louis Davies announced that the United States will make provision for the amount of the award which it has been called upon to pay for illegal seizure of Canadian sealing vessels by an item in its Appropriation bill, instead of by a special bill for the purpose. This course is adopted for the purpose of escaping undue delay, and possibly the defeat of the proposition. If the successful Canadian applicants for damages do not contribute anything towards the cost, the expense which this country will have to meet on account of the Behring Sea arbitration will be \$70,000, less \$8,000 which Great Britain has agreed to pay. The sum of \$50,000 has already been voted, of which \$49,944 has been expended up to date. The Government will consider whether the country will pay the whole \$70,000, or whether the successful litigants shall contribute a portion of the cost.

ALIEN LABOUR LAW AGENTS. In answer to questions by Messrs. Clancy and McCormick, the Premier said alien labour law agents had been appointed at Wallaceburg and Parry Sound.

THE G. T. R. REGULATIONS. In reply to Mr. Ingram, Mr. Blair said that he had called the attention of the G.T.R. to the objections raised to their new regulations, and the company had agreed to postpone the date when they will come into effect in order to enable their employes to become acquainted with them.

THE HUDSON BAY EXPEDITION. Sir Louis Davies stated, in reply to questions put by Mr. Foster, that the total cost of the expedition commanded by Commander Wakeham, sent to ascertain the practicability of the Hudson's Bay route for commercial purposes, had been \$23,585. The result of the expedition had been to substantially confirm the conclusions arrived at by Commander Gordon, who went over the same route some years ago.

THE FRANCHISE BILL. The difference between the Senate and the House of Commons has been adjusted. There was a conference between two members of the Government, Sir Louis Davies and Mr. Fitzpatrick, and two members of the Senate, Sir Mackenzie Bowell and Mr. Ferguson, with the result that the Franchise bill with an amendment, and the Plebiscite bill without amendment, were passed by the Upper Chamber. The amendment which the Senate withdraws was the one providing for a judicial appeal in Manitoba, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia from the decision of a revising officer. It was withdrawn, Sir Mackenzie Bowell explained, in the interest of peace, and also because Sir Wilfred Laurier has pledged himself to use his influence to induce those provinces to give the judicial appeal under their own laws. This assurance was repeated by Mr. Mills. The amendment which is insisted upon, and which the Government accepts in the interest also of peace, provides that objected ballots in Prince Edward Island, where there are no lists, may be marked as such, in order that they may, if the objection is sustained, be withdrawn.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell affirmed the constitutional right of the Senate to make such amendments. He also moved the following declaration:—"That the Senate does insist upon its constitutional right to reject or amend such bill, or any bill of a similar character that may at any time be presented to the Senate." This declaration was passed by the Senate on the assurance of Mr. Mills that the House of Commons would accept this compromise. The third reading of the Plebiscite bill was agreed to without amendment.