

# THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Mr. Joseph Hoodless of Hamilton is dead.

Fears are expressed at Hamilton that the hay is drying up.

The C. P. R. land department sold \$30,000 worth of land in June.

Master John Gleason, seven years old, was drowned at Brockville.

Hamilton dry goods merchants are discussing early closing on Saturdays.

Mr. L. W. Shannon has sold The Kingston News to Messrs. Oram and Moore.

Mr. David Jackson of Hamilton, committed suicide by taking prussic acid.

James Nealon, the young man shot by hotelkeeper Wall at Hamilton, is recovering.

The shortage in London's water supply has been overcome by the new springs taken in.

The annual games of the Hamilton Police Amateur Athletic Association will be held on August 28.

Miss Falkiner has left Belleville to assume the position of lady superintendent of the hospital at Woodstock.

John Miller, a young man from Toronto, was probably drowned in Burlington Bay. A boat hired by him came ashore empty.

Two homing pigeons made the flight from Montreal to Toronto, 333 miles, in 8 hours 17 1/2 minutes.

Hon. W. B. Ives is suffering from weak eyes, and may have to retire from the Cabinet on that account.

Mr. Claus Spreckels, the great sugar refiner, is reported to be about starting a beet sugar enterprise at Edmonton.

Abbe Dutilly, Vicar of Acton, Que., had a desperate encounter with burglars, who left him senseless on the floor.

The American tug Gracie, seized over a year ago, and now at Port Colborne, has been abandoned by her owners.

The report of the Montreal Fire Commissioners shows that the losses by fire during the past six months in that city amounted to \$159,458.

One hundred and sixty union cigar-makers employed by Messrs. S. Davis and Son, in Montreal, have gone out on strike.

The new directory of Montreal, which is just out, shows that there are at present three thousand unoccupied houses in the city.

A Winnipeg despatch states that Mr. John Hallam of Toronto has purchased nearly the entire wool crop of the North-West ranches.

Mr. Francis Boyde, 70 years old, of London Township, was knocked down and very seriously hurt in collision with a London West electric car.

The gross earnings of the Montreal street railway for the month of June were \$111,184.32, against \$88,163.25 for June, 1894, an increase of \$23,021.07.

The number of sheep inspected for shipment at Montreal to the end of June was 18,720, of neat cattle 29,830, of horses 4,440, and of swine 128.

John and Hattie Gray, charged with the murder of James Scollie, of Otonabee, arrived in Peterborough on Friday from Florida in charge of Detective Murray.

The Sir John Macdonald statue for Kingston, Ont., is finished and ready for shipment. The ceremony of unveiling will probably take place on Labour day.

It is announced that the American Tobacco Company has acquired control of the cigarette business of Canada by the purchase of all the Dominion manufactories.

Mr. Walker and a young lady of Dundas were driving across the Northern & North-western R. R. when a train killed the horse and smashed the buggy. The occupants were not hurt.

Dr. Montague, Secretary of State, has reduced his staff by five or six, saving seven or eight thousand dollars a year, without, he claims, lessening the efficiency of the department.

Napoleon Demers, the husband of Melame Masse, who was murdered at St. Henri, a suburb of Montreal, last month, was arrested on Friday on the charge of having committed the murder.

Albert and Paul Riesler, two Germans, were arrested in Toronto on Thursday, on warrants charging them with fraud, committed in Germany. The German Consul received the warrants from Berlin.

The Meteorological Department reports that the rainfall for 1895 to date is only a trifle above half the usual amount, and that last month was the warmest June recorded by the Toronto Observatory.

At Quebec Prof. Hammer ascended in a balloon and was driven by a westerly wind over the St. Lawrence River and landed in the water, where he remained 20 minutes before he was rescued by a tug.

The health officers of Winnipeg discovered a sausage factory where cat meat formed a large proportion of the ingredients. The proprietor pleaded guilty to the charge of keeping filthy quarters, and was fined a small sum.

Contractor Foley, who has been handling the survey of the Hudson Bay railway, says that the road will be built whether the Dominion Government granted aid or not. The survey is now completed as far as Lake Dauphin, about 125 miles.

Reeve McDonald, of London West, Ont., has written to the City Council of London, Ont., calling attention to the \$100,000 judgment recovered by the village against the city four years ago for polluting the River Thames with sewage. The letter states that if the nuisance is not abated the judgment will be enforced and suggests a conference with a view to settlement.

A statement has been made in Hamilton that the deal between the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company and the C. P. R. will be consummated during the next week, by which the C. P. R. will operate the line between Toronto and

Hamilton, and have connections with the Vanderbilt system for the remaining portion of the road.

Nearly the whole of the village of Lorneville, a suburb of Cornwall, Ont., was reduced to ashes Sunday afternoon, and upwards of fifty families, mostly mill employes were rendered homeless. Most of the buildings in the burned district were owned and occupied by mill employes and represented their savings for years. Very few of the buildings were insured. The village has no fire system, nor water works.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prof. Huxley's funeral took place at Eastbourne.

Sir Henry James will take the title of Baron Ayleston of Hereford.

Nazrulla Khan visited the Queen at Windsor, and was received with military honors.

A laborer in Dublin was blown to pieces by a tin canister he picked up on Boyne street.

Lord Salisbury's Cabinet now consists of nineteen members, and is the largest ever formed in Great Britain.

Mr. Gladstone has written to the Chairman of the Midlothian Liberals in connection with his retirement from politics.

The action for absolute divorce brought by Mrs. Craigie, the novelist, against her husband, ended in favor of the plaintiff.

Right Hon. Charles T. Ritchie, the new President of the Board of Trade, was returned without opposition in Croydon.

Col. Stitt and Brigadier Clibborn of the Salvation Army, are coming to Canada to select a site for the Army's proposed farm colony.

Her Majesty the Queen gave Mr. Bell-Smith a sitting for his historical picture of the decoration of the tier of Sir John Thompson at Windsor Castle.

Five cloth mills situated near Leeds have been closed, owing to a dispute regarding wages. The closing of the mills affected two thousand persons.

The rumour that Lord Rosebery is to marry one of the Prince of Wales' daughters is revived, and it is added that he may relinquish politics altogether.

Two hundred and fifty pound of flesh is what Dr. W. G. Grace carries from one wicket to another every time he makes a run.

Mr. Gerald William Balfour, brother of Mr. Arthur J. Balfour, leader of the House of Commons, has been appointed Chief Secretary for Ireland.

It is rumored in London club circles that General Lord Roberts will be the Commander-in-Chief of the British army in succession to the Duke of Cambridge.

The return issued by the British Board of Trade for June shows that the imports decreased £350,000 and the exports £110,000 as compared with those for June last year.

Lord Rosebery's mother, the Duchess of Cleveland, is writing the life of Lady Hester Stanhope, her aunt, who began life as the private secretary and confidante of William Pitt, and for thirty years had her own exact way as an Arab sheikh in Syria.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies, on Thursday received the representatives of the different colonies. Replying to Sir Charles Tupper, the Canadian High Commissioner, who was spokesman of the party, Mr. Chamberlain said the colonies could rely upon his hearty co-operation to advance their interests and increase their influence.

At Long Sutton, between Cambridge and Boston, in England, a farmer's wife recently discovered that an old woman in the neighbourhood had bewitched her. The only remedy was to beat the witchcraft out of her, which she and her husband at once did, breaking the old woman's wrist before they were successful. As they were convinced that the spell was broken they cheerfully paid a heavy fine.

UNITED STATES.

A riot took place at Boston during an A. P. A. and Orange procession. Several people were fatally hurt.

A ten-year-old boy named Palmer fell from a horse he was riding at Fargo, and the animal tramped him to death.

Mrs. Cleveland, wife of President Cleveland, gave birth to a daughter on Sunday afternoon.

The Pullman Palace Car Company has advanced the wages of its employes at its shops ten per cent.

Thirty houses were washed away and ten people killed by a flood at Winona, near Springfield, Minn., on Saturday.

At Elkhart, Indiana, six hundred people fell 40 feet by the collapse of a bridge from which they were watching a boat race. Several fatal injuries were received.

The excess of United States Government expenditure over receipts during the fiscal year ended on Sunday was forty-two million eight hundred thousand dollars.

Common Councilman Charles J. Kingster was fatally shot in the head during a flag-raising in Philadelphia by the accidental discharge of a revolver.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, of San Francisco, has determined to sell her jewels, which are worth more than half a million dollars, in order to support the Stanford University.

Mrs. Catherine O'Leary is dead. She was the owner of the fractious cow which, on a memorable night in October, 1871, kicked over a lamp and started a blaze which cost Chicago \$190,000,000.

Great damage has been done in Missouri and adjacent States by storms and floods. Chicago was also visited by a violent storm, and the destruction of property and loss of life are bad and excessive.

Friday at noon in Buffalo, Mrs. Maria Calistan Phelps, a widow seventy-eight years of age, reputed to be worth a million dollars, was married to Dr. Ashton Buchanan Talbot, of Philadelphia, aged thirty-four.

Counsel for Clarence and Sadie Robinson, convicted of the murder of Montgomery Gibbs in Buffalo, will make application for a new trial on the strength of evidence which, he says, will establish a complete alibi.

Bessie Harris, the pretty sixteen-year-old daughter of a wealthy farmer of Ramirena, Texas, confessed on Wednesday to having murdered Albert Blackman, her suitor,

acted by jealousy. She lured Blackman to a lonely place in the woods, and hanged him.

The trade reports from the United States for the week continue satisfactory. The advance in wages that commenced some time ago goes steadily on, and this—added to the increasing price of many staples—is a satisfactory sign that the improvement in general trade is not ephemeral. Some advances in price have not been everywhere maintained, but this has been more than offset by the steady upward tendency in other lines of goods. Considering that this is the period of the midsummer and holiday dulness, the reports as to the present state of trade across the line are decidedly satisfactory. Wool, cotton, leather, lumber, iron, and tin are higher. The coal trade alone appears to remain in the unsatisfactory condition it has been in for some time.

GENERAL.

The Russo-Chinese loan has been signed. Prince Bismarck's health is very unsatisfactory.

Five men were injured by the bursting of a German military balloon.

The infernal machine received by the Berlin police was sent by Belgian anarchists.

A despatch from Sofia says that the situation is serious, almost amounting to a state of war, between Bulgaria and Turkey. Russia produced 297,500,000 pounds of petroleum in 1894, a falling off of more than 27,000,000 from 1893. A pound is 36 pounds.

Mount Etna and Mount Vesuvius are both active, and the villages in their vicinity are in great danger.

The agreement to issue the sixteen million pound four per cent. gold loan to China, under Russian guarantee, was signed on Saturday evening.

Severe storms of wind and rain have caused considerable damage in various parts of Austria, and at Marbach, on the Danube, six persons lost their lives.

It is reported in Paris from Madagascar that recently several thousand Hovas attacked the French troops at Zarasotia, and were repulsed with heavy loss.

It is the intention of the Emperor of Germany in the spring to send a squadron to visit the ports of the nations who were represented in the naval display of Kiel.

Baron Hirsch, the Jewish millionaire, has just leased the shooting on the estate of Cardinal Vaszary, Prince Primate of Hungary, which extends over 77,000 acres.

Governor O'Brien has refused assent to the Newfoundland retrenchment bill, which cuts \$5,000 off his own salary. The bill must now be submitted to the Imperial Cabinet.

It is reported that Russia has massed a very strong naval and land force at Vladivostok, and is prepared to make an instant descent upon Japan should occasion afford an excuse.

It is announced that King Humbert will shortly issue a decree exonerating Premier Crispi from the charges of having been connected with Dr. Cornelius Herz, the Panama canal lobbyist.

In the town of Hamned, Sweden, on Monday, lightning struck a building in which ten persons had taken shelter, killing seven of them, and injuring the other three so severely that they will die.

Germany's right to levy tolls on all vessels passing through the Kaiser Wilhelm canal forms the subject of diplomatic correspondence upon the part of Great Britain, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

Oiney B. Ashford and Fred Underberg, who were expelled from Hawaii for alleged complicity in the recent rebellion, have announced that they will return to Honolulu under the protection of the British flag.

The British and German admirals have withdrawn their guards from the Island of Formosa. It is believed that the reason for this action is the inexpediency of retaining the guard with the Japanese forces advancing, and fighting probable.

It is believed in well-informed London financial circles that the Franco-Chinese loan of sixteen million pounds sterling guaranteed by Russia, has been concluded without a lien on the Customs of China, and with the annulment of the clause providing that China shall not borrow any more money for six months.

BELIEF IN WITCHCRAFT.

An Extraordinary Trial in Ireland—A Man, Aided by His Relatives, Burned His Wife to Death Under the Belief That She Was a Witch.

A despatch from Dublin says:—Michael Cleary, of Ballyvadlea, near Clonmel, was convicted of manslaughter on Friday in causing the death of his wife, Bridget Cleary, at Ballyvadlea, on March 14th last, by burning and otherwise ill-treating her, on the ground that she was bewitched. The so-called Clonmel witch tragedy is one of the most remarkable in the annals of crime in Ireland. Michael Cleary, husband of the deceased, Patrick Boland, her father, William Patrick Michael and James Kennedy, cousins, Mary Kennedy, aunt, and Patrick Dunne, William Ahearne, and Dennis Ganey, the latter known as the "family doctor," were jointly arrested and charged with burning and ill-treating Mrs. Bridget Cleary, until death relieved her from further suffering. The evidence showed that Mrs. Cleary was suffering from nervousness and bronchitis, and that her husband, believing her to be bewitched, forced a nauseous decoction of herbs down her throat for the purpose of exorcising the evil spirit. After this the unfortunate woman was held over a fire and dreadfully burned until she declared in the name of God that she was not Cleary's wife. This torture was repeated, and in the end her husband knocked her down, stripped off her clothing, pouring paraffine over her body, lighted it, and the woman was burned to death in the presence of her relatives. Cleary claimed that he was not burning his wife, but a witch.

A Clear Case.

Yes, remarked the Cheerful Idiot, in an absent-minded manner, it was a clear case. What was? asked the shoe clerk boarder unthinkingly. The showcase, of course, answered the Cheerful Idiot with lightning celerity.

ALL ABOUT NEW ZEALAND.

A Picture Drawn by Hon. Mr. Ward, That Colony's Postmaster-General.

The picture of New Zealand's progress and condition, drawn by Hon. Mr. Ward the postmaster-general of the colony is a brilliant one indeed. It is only fifty-five years since Captain Hobson formally took possession of the island under a treaty made with the Maori chiefs at Waitangi. The treaty did not mean the peaceful possession of the country, however, and its development was retarded by long and costly hostilities with the natives, who showed both courage and military skill in their operations. In 1860 there was only 80,000 white people on the islands, having under cultivation 150,000 acres of land. The troubles with the natives ended, after an intimation from Great Britain that those who caused should take the responsibility of suppressing them, and New Zealand's progress began on a rapid scale. In 1870 the white population numbered 248,400, and 1,140,000 acres of land were under cultivation. In 1880 there were 484,000 white inhabitants, in 1890 there were 625,000, and now the number is estimated at between 650,000 and 675,000. There are about 9,800,000 acres of cultivated land.

THE COMMERCE OF THE PEOPLE

has kept pace with their increase in numbers. Mr. Ward's figures make the average wealth \$1,160 a head, which is \$75 a head in excess of that of Great Britain, which stands first among European and American nations, and is \$180 a head greater than the estimate put on Canada's total wealth. The foreign trade of New Zealand is very large, the imports being close to \$35,000,000 in 1894 and the exports over \$48,000,000. The exports include wool, frozen mutton, butter and cheese, gum, gold, silver, coal and other minerals. Iron ore is plentiful and in time no doubt, will be utilized. There are over 2,000 miles of railroad, and telegraph communication has been largely developed. In the regular savings banks, there are over \$90,000,000 on deposit. The manufactures produced in the colony in 1893 were valued at \$17,000,000. The number of hands employed was 29,000. In agricultural and pastoral pursuits there were 69,000 persons engaged. The value of private land with improvements is \$480,000,000, of live stock \$80,000,000, of shipping \$7,500,000, of railways \$75,000,000, of machinery \$25,000,000, of mines, etc., \$35,000,000. This realization of wealth in half a century by less than three-quarters of a million people, occupying a territory only slightly larger than Great Britain, is something tremendous, and puts the New Zealanders in the front rank of the world.

MOST PROGRESSIVE PEOPLES

of the world. This position is theirs in other senses also. New Zealand has woman suffrage, and, according to an address of Mr. Ward's in London, the experiment gives promise of being a success. Its Government lends money on land, and is not a loser. It has a compulsory arbitration system for the settlement of labor disputes. And it has an income and a land tax, the former a means of revenue and the latter designed to break up large estates held for speculation and encourage their division among agricultural holders. Under the system all improvements are exempt from taxation and the produce of land is exempt from the income tax. Out of 94,000 land holders only 12,000 pay a land tax; but it is explained that the others pay under the income tax provisions, so that the system does not of itself make the people rich. The land and income taxes produce about \$1,900,000 a year, while \$8,000,000 is raised from customs dues. The socialistic experiments have not made taxes light, and probably they have not added much to the wonderful growth in prosperity indicated in Mr. Ward's figures. The national wealth of the islands, developed by an enterprising and intelligent people, living in a salubrious climate, is quite sufficient to account for the record, which it is hoped, will be continued. The New Zealanders are a good people to be associated with, either commercially or as part of the great British family.

"MAN OVERBOARD."

A Lively Little Joke, But It Cost Him His Passage.

"Steamship passengers frequently resort to practical jokes to relieve the monotony of voyages," said a retired sea captain the other day, "and while the pranks, as a rule, are perfectly harmless they sometimes have a boomerang effect. Three years ago we were crossing the Atlantic and both the owners and myself were exceedingly anxious to make a speedy trip, as a rival liner had the week before lowered the record held by our company. On the third day out, just about dusk, the cry of 'Man overboard' rang through the ship, and a hurried investigation elicited the information that several of the passengers had heard a splash, followed by piteous appeals of 'Help, help—save me!' The engines were stopped, and the steamer put about, a close watch being kept meanwhile for the drowning man. A half hour was spent in cruising about without results and we started on our journey under the belief that the poor fellow had gone to the bottom. The inquiry that followed proved puzzling. No one was missing, and we came to the conclusion that a stowaway had committed suicide.

"The next day, however, an explanation came. We had a ventriloquist aboard, in the person of a very smart young man, who was too tickled over the success of his joke to keep the secret.

"Then the laugh was on him. As he had caused a serious delay and much annoyance I notified him that I had made an official entry of the circumstance on my log and the loss of time, and that on approaching shore I would detain him until a sufficient guarantee had been put up that he would answer in court to reply to a demand for financial restitution. I talked of \$50,000 being about the penalty under the government mail contract, and it is needless to say he spent the balance of the voyage on tender hooks. He disappeared before we docked, leaving his baggage behind."

NEW GOVERNMENT FARM.

THE FARMING RESOURCES OF THE RAINY RIVER TERRITORY.

Immunity From Frosts This Season—The Description of the Buildings to be Erected on the Farm—An Interesting Talk With Hon. Mr. Dryden about the Prospects of the Lands Adjacent to the Rainy River.

Hon. Mr. Dryden, who returned recently from an inspection trip to the Government pioneer farm at Barclay, on the line of the C. P. R., north of the Rainy River district, was interviewed by a representative of the press. He expressed himself as having had an extremely pleasant trip, travelling being rendered agreeable by recent rains in the northern portion of the province. He arrived at the farm a week ago, and after devoting two days to choosing the site for the buildings and giving necessary instructions as to the work of the farm, he spent some time personally exploring the surrounding country, in order to ascertain more definitely the nature of the soil, resources, etc.

"How were you impressed with what you saw, Mr. Dryden?"

"I may say that I was greatly pleased, not only with the quality but also with the quantity of land available for agricultural purposes. The survey of one township will be completed in a few days. It is six miles square, and our farm is located on the 5th concession. To the north of us, as far as present information goes, similar land extends for eight or ten miles. To the east there are one or two townships more, and to the west there is at least another township. The soil is

A STRONG CLAY,

unlike that of Muskoka and Parry Sound, which is of a light nature. My first fear was that it would turn out to be somewhat cold and lacking in fertility, but in this I was agreeably mistaken. All kinds of grain and roots grow extremely well. Our wheat, barley, oats, and peas are growing rapidly, as well as the various root crops. What pleased me most of all was the growth of grass seed. All the land seeded to grain has been sown with grass seed, with a mixture of timothy, red and alsike clover all of which appear to grow luxuriantly.

"Do you think there is any serious danger of summer frosts?"

"That remains to be tested," Mr. Dryden replied. "So far this season the frosts have not been so severe as in many other parts of Ontario, and from the best information I could gather, we are not likely to have any more frost until the autumn."

"What of the timber of the district?"

"Originally it was timbered country, but having for the most part been burned over, the very large timber has been destroyed. This occurred so long ago, however, that whatever stumps remain may be pulled out by a team without difficulty, so that a man and a team with a couple of helpers is able to clear from one to two acres per day ready for the plough. Our farmer reached the place on May 1st, and by June 1st had cleared away, ploughed, sown, and harrowed some twelve acres. By next autumn we hope to have

FORTY OR FIFTY ACRES

ready for seed the following spring. The timber is principally of three kinds, tamarack, spruce, and poplar, with occasional cedar and pine."

"What buildings do you propose to erect?"

"They will be quite unpretentious in character. The house will be erected within the next five or six weeks. It will be built of logs, plastered inside, and will, I think, be comfortable as well as respectable in appearance. Barns and outbuildings will follow. We have the best building timber available that I have seen for some time. The pine is very tall and straight, and there is no difficulty whatever in securing 50-foot timber. This timber, which has not hitherto been included in any timber limit, will, I hope, be reserved for the use of the settlers."

"What are the general physical characteristics of the district, Mr. Dryden?"

"It abounds in lakes and rivers, and the water is excellent for drinking purposes, although it is soft, and appears to be lacking entirely in lime. The landscape is much more attractive than in many parts of the north-western region, and the settler would hardly imagine he was in a wilderness. It reminds me most of

A VIEW IN SCOTLAND,

where one looks away a distance of some miles. The lakes and rivers teem with fish. In Wabigoon lake there are maskinongie, pickerel, whitefish, lake trout, and the Government are making arrangements to stock it with a quantity of bass. Within a stone's throw of the farm there is a fall of about twenty feet in the river, which will doubtless be useful for power at no distant date. Besides this, it is the only outlet for at least a hundred million feet of pine timber in the district, and I expect in the future to see sawmilling and other industries started there. The line of the C. P. R. passes close at hand, and our operations are already attracting much attention from travellers."

"You are still sanguine, then, that the result of your effort to promote the settlement of our northern lands will be a success in this instance?"

"Well, I don't care to prophesy too much, but if I were in that business I should say that church bells will be heard in the village which will exist there within five or six years from now."

They Often Make Mistakes.

Mrs. Brownstone—I should think you would feel afraid, living way off here in the country, with so many tramps about.

Mrs. Meadow—Well I am sometimes. I s'pose you don't have tramps in the city.

Mrs. Brownstone—No, indeed. We have nothing to fear but the police.

Not Remarkable.

Mrs. McSpatt—Isn't it remarkable how many mysterious disappearances there are? Mr. McSpatt—Oh, I dunno. Most of 'em are married.