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.

Work has been commenced on the Beach Radial Railway track at Hamilton.

Morris Freeborn attempted suicide at Hamilton by taking poison. An emetic saved him.

The widow of Peter Sayeres, a pure blood Iroquois Indian woman, died at Caughnawaga, at the age of 118 years.

Treasurer Harvey of Guelph, has been suspended, as the Council is investigating an alleged shortage in his accounts.

Arthur Dupuis, a Montreal laundryman, was stabbed fatally by unknown men whom he ordered away from his residence.

The early-closing by-law recently passed by the Council of Montreal has been pronounced bad law by Recorder DeMontigny.

The British warship Rambler arrived at Halifax from Bermuda. She is one of the latest additions to the North American squadron.

A Vancouver, B.C., syndicate has purchased a rich gold mine accidentally discovered in Cayuse Creek, in Lillooet district by a half breed.

A young Englishman, just arrived at Montreal, shot himself dead on the mountain. He registered at the Windsor as T. B. Cottwright, England.

Lieut.-Col. Lake has returned from England, where he went on business connected with the recent contracts for arms made by the Dominion Government.

There are numerous desertions from the ranks of the Royal Artillery stationed at Halifax. It is believed the men are being induced to desert by the high pay in the United States for good artillerymen.

One of the Wentworth County Councillors proposed to use the lawn in front of the court house at Hamilton for a free market to enable the farmers to escape paying fees. The motion was treated as a joke.

It is stated in Halifax that the North Atlantic squadron is soon to be strengthened by the sending of a new British warship from England. The squadron is to be strengthened proportionately with that of the United States.

Mrs. Edwin Henry King, formerly of Montreal, who died in April in Monte Carlo, bequeathed £20,000 to the Montreal General hospital, £10,000 to the McGill University, and £5,000 to the Ladies' Benevolent Society of Montreal.

The Ontario Government has secured for Toronto Desarge's painting of the Charge of the Light Brigade, which for years hung in the Victoria Cross gallery in the Crystal palace at Sydenham. The central figure is the late Col. Dunn, V.C., a Torontonian by birth, of the 100th Canadian Regiment.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lady Henry Somerset has been elected president of the British Woman's Temperance Association.

England is suffering from a very severe drought. In six weeks the rainfall in London has only been two-tenths of an inch.

The King of the Belgians is expected shortly in London, to negotiate a loan for the construction of the New Congo railway.

The Behring Sea Convention, in session in London, will appoint a commission to decide upon the individual Canadian claims.

It is stated on good authority in Berlin that the Dreibund will continue to morally support England in Egypt if, after the coronation fetes, Russia joins France to harass Great Britain.

Over 134 branches have been added to the British Woman's Temperance Association in England, Scotland and Wales during the past year. The association is in annual session in London.

The alleged revival of Fenianism is creating some excitement in London. The Scotland Yard detectives say they are only waiting for the opportune moment to proceed against certain men for conspiracy.

The Dublin police have made an extraordinary discovery of military rifles, bayonets, and a large quantity of ammunition. All the articles are out of date, and appear to have been hidden for a long time.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, Imperial Home Secretary, in the House of Commons, stated that he could find no reason for the exercise of further clemency in the case of Mrs. Maybrick, found guilty of the murder of her husband.

In dealing with the cattle diseases bill in the British Commons, amendments in favor of Canadian cattle were opposed by the Government, and it was stated that in spite of denials from this country Canadian herds were tainted with pleuro-pneumonia.

UNITED STATES.

Buffalo is to have Sunday band concerts in the park.

Mr. H. S. Roper, inventor of a steam bicycle, fell off the machine at Cambridge, Mass., and was killed.

Miss Helen M. Gould of New York, has sent $100,000 for the relief of sufferers by the St. Louis tornado.

The total number of fatalities caused by the cyclone in St. Louis and East St. Louis, is now placed at 490.

The United States Church Army, a body like the Salvation Army, has been founded in New York city.

An eight-year-old son of Henry Acklam, of Racine, Wis., was torn to pieces by two bulldogs while returning from school on Thursday afternoon.

The suicide of Henry E. Champlin, in Colchester, Conn., is the third suicide in a single family in that town within a year.

W. H. T. Durrant, the convicted San Francisco murderer, has made application for a new trial in a document covering 1,000 typewritten pages.

G. F. Stephens and Wm Horan, prominent Single Tax advocates in New York, have been arrested for speaking in the streets of Dover, Delaware.

Prior to the great St. Louis tornado there were sixty-four house boats on the river near the city, all of which were lost, with probably three hundred occupants.

The Niagara Falls Power Co. have contracted for additions to their premises and plant to cost $3,000,000 for the purpose of furnishing power to Buffalo.

At Columbus, Ga., two negroes were hanged to a tree in the middle of Broad street, the main business thoroughfare, and riddled with bullets by an infuriated mob.

The United States receipts for the month of May were $24,643,717, and the expenditure $28,426,592, leaving a deficit for the month of $3,782,875, and for the eleven months of the fiscal year of $26,928,874.

Arrangements are being made for the celebration on an elaborate scale on July 15, at Fort Ontario, Oswego, and Fort Niagara, of the contennial of the evacuation of those places by the British troops.

There is a lock-out at the works of the Illinois steel works, Chicago, and lnearly 1,500 men are thrown out of employment. The men claim the colour line was the cause of the lock-out, although officers of the company do not admit it.

Our reports this week from the New York commercial agencies show little if any change. As crops promise well and old stocks are large, it is likely the low prices now realized for farm products will continue. Factories are mostly on short time, and the purchasing power of the people is thus seriously curtailed. But the tone among the commercial community is reported as excellent, and it is assumed confidently that business will improve as soon as the conventions are over. The boot and shoe industry is the only one just now which can be fairly called active, and employment in this line is good though orders are diminishing. Financial complications and political agitation are seriously affecting trade all over the United States.

GENERAL.

Herr Roplfs, the African explorer, is dead at Berlin.

Leaders of the cholera riot at Cairo have been shot.

The Czarina is ill, prostrated by the Moscow catastrophe.

It is reported that 1,500 bandits have burned the town of Autrirabe, in Madagascar.

Carl Ladstrohm, a widely known Swedist naturalist, will visit the wilds of Patagonia this year.

Princess Liliuokalani, of Hawaii, is still in Italy, but is expected in London towards the end of the month.

The London Standard correspondent estimates the number of killed at Moscow at 3,600, besides 1,200 injured.

A national Committee has been formed in Athens to assist the Cretans who are in rebellion against Turkish rule.

Li-Hung Chang took with him a letter of credit for expenses incurred at the Czar's coronation amounting to $400,000.

It is said that Signor Crispi will undergo a surgical operation soon at Naples, as the cataracts in his eyes are spreading.

The village of Krienholz, in the Bernese Oberland, has been partially destroyed by landslips and the subsidence of the ground.

Twenty persons were probably fatally injured in a panic caused by the falling of a staircase at a circus performance at Antwerp.

A despatch from East Africa says that the French Niger expedition has been totally routed, and many of its members were killed by poisoned arrows.

A dinner was given in Moscow on Thursday night by Sir Nicholas O'Conor, the British Ambassador, to the Czar and Czarina. Covers were laid for fifty guests.

A despatch from Apia, Samoa, says that an attempt is being made by Germany to assist the present pretender Tamasese and thus have a puppet upon the throne.

More than a hundred Russians in Berlin have been ordered to leave the city within three days. No explanation of the order is given except that they are obnoxious foreigners.

The gravity which the Turkish Government attaches to the Cretan situation is shown by the fact that thirty-five battalions of troops have been ordered to the Island of Crete.

A despatch from Athens says that the Turks, after leaving Vamos, Island of Crete, burned and sacked the villages of Duleana and Tsivira. The insurgents retired to the mountains, and proclaimed the union of Crete with Greece.

It is stated that a confidential note has been addressed to the Belgian Government, announcing that ex-Empress Eugenie has summoned a great meeting of French Monarchists to take place in Brussels during the coming month of August.

A detachment of Turkish troops, 85 in number, which had returned to the recently besieged town of Vamos for the purpose of moving war material, were attacked by the Cretans and cut pieces, only two succeeding in making their escape.

The Hawaiian Government have refused permission to Mr. Volney F. Ashford of Belleville, Ont., to return to Honolulu. He appealed to the British Government, and it is understood that he will be taken to the island in a British man-of-war, and landed, despite the Hawaiian protest.

AN HISTORICAL RUBY.

The ruby in the center of the Maltese cross on top of the British crown is the stone that was given to the Black Prince by King Pedro of Castile after the battle of Nejara. Henry V. of England wore it in his helmet at the battle of Agincourt.

PAID $5,000 RENT EACH WEEK.

The late Baron Hirsch once rented Lord Walsingham's historic place in Suffolk, England, for eight weeks, paying $20,000 for that period. As he remained there but one month, his rent was equal to $5,000 a week for the time the palace was occupied.

THE HOME.

BABY LOVE.

Two golden brown eyes has my darling,
That lovingly look into mine,
Reminding me often of sunsets
Far off in some strange southern clime,
With the glints of the gold and the amber
Far down in the depths of their deep.
I often sit watching their suns set
With the closing of eyelids in sleep.
My bonny, bright blossom, my Donald,
I pressed to my bosom to-day
And cried in my rapture, "Oh darling,
How much do you love me? Oh say!"
He waited a moment in silence,
Then answered with voice full of glee,
"If this house was as big as all heaven,
That's how much I love you, you see!"

VEGETABLE SOUPS.

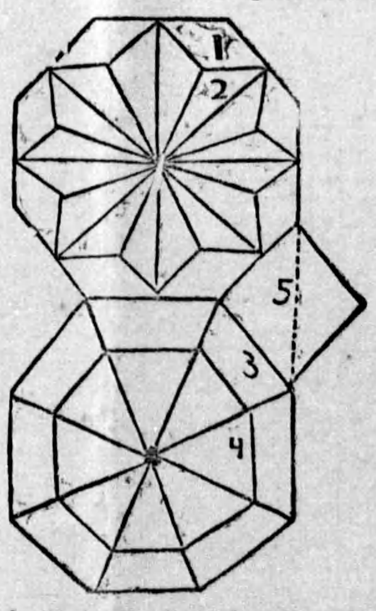
A large proportion of the soups in daily use in the French household, says an exchange, are made without stock, but of vegetables simply boiled to a puree in water and properly seasoned. At the head of this list of maigre soups, as the French call soup made without meat, is Julienne.

Take two small carrots, one turnip, one leek, one onion, a quarter of a head of fine young cabbage, and a quarter of a head of celery. Clean all these vegetables, wash and dry them. Cut them into little shreds, about the size and shape of matches, but not over two inches long. On account of construction of the onion it is not possible to cut it on exact straight lines, which are considered the proper shape for this soup, but it should be cut as near the shape as possible. Keep all the vegetables as dry as possible. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter in a hot saucepan and fry all the vegetables in it until they are slightly brown. A quart of the water in which peas or beans have been boiled should then be seasoned with salt and pepper, if it is not so seasoned already. The fried vegetables should be added to it and the soup should be allowed to slowly simmer for three hours, when a handful of chopped sorrel or a teaspoonful of minced cheese or a handful of minced lettuce leaves should be put in and the soup served at once. You may add little squares of bread properly browned in the oven. This soup will be a great deal better if it is made with a rich stock or consomme in place of water. In this case it is made in exactly the same way, except that the vegetables are cooked for thirty minutes after adding them to the stock.

An onion soup is one of the best vegetable soups we have. Fry four onions, cut in thin slices, in two heaping tablespoonfuls of butter, or even in nice fat Stir the onions continually while they are frying, and when they are quite brown add a scant half cup of flour. Continue stirring the rather pasty mixture that you have till the flour has cooked a little and is well browned. Then add very carefully, a little at a time, three cups of boiling water. Add now a tablespoonful of salt and let the soup stand at the back of the stove, where it will slowly simmer for half an hour. Now mash smooth two fresh boiled potatoes, and about half a cup of milk to them, and stir them into the soup. Add another cup of boiled milk, or enough to reduce it to a cream consistency. Some brands of flour require a little more milk than others. Strain the soup through a fine puree sieve. An ordinary flour sieve will do. Return it to the kettle, which should be rinsed and wiped out, and let it boil ten minutes, stirring it frequently. Put a half cup of little squares of toasted bread and two tablespoonfuls of minced chives in the tureen and pour the hot soup over them.

SOFA CUSHION PATCH WORK.

Cut the patterns any desired size, of tin or pasteboard, which should be very stiff so that the material may be cut true. The star pattern, if made of a yellow color as originally intended, should be in two distinct shades of yellow. The diamond shape, which constitutes the ground, should be of apple green, or golden brown tint. The square No. 5 must be a different color from No. 1. The points in the octagon should be light and dark green alternately, and No. 3 the same, placing the light tint over the light point and the dark in the same way. The square used to



join the blocks should be yellow plush—that is, if the remainder of the pattern is followed out in plush; of course, any material can be used, as silk, satin, cloth, etc. The square if made of silk, cloth or linen, can be embroidered in colored silk. The patchwork may be all of the star pattern or of the octagon, or as in the design, used alternately.

WASHING THE DISHES.

There is a right way and a wrong way to do everything it is said, and this surely holds true of the tri-daily dish washing. Any work that must be done so frequently becomes irksome from the very monotony: therefore such work should be performed in such a manner as to consume as little time and strength as possible.

To begin with, it seems in order to state that this is no little girl's work. In many families this work is often made the work of the children before they are of a suitable age or size to perform the work properly. It is work which requires no small amount of patience, as well as good judgment, and women who must perform their own housework have no right to shirk this which they find so distasteful, but seek rather to make it as nearly pleasant as possible. That it may be done quickly and thoroughly, one must prepare for it before beginning. Have plenty of hot water, soft if possible, and plenty of clean dish towels. A leaky pan may be easily converted into an excellent drainer by punching holes in the bottom, as many as desired. All sticky dishes should be dipped in water and set aside. Fill the dish pan half full of water and the drainer placed in a pan also half full of very hot water. Wash glassware first. When the drainer is full, lift from the pan and place the pan upon the stove to keep hot, and wipe glass upon very clean, dry towels.

Knives, and forks, spoons, etc., come next, the china, tin, and last ironware. When all dishes are wiped place towels in rinse water, wash well with soap, rinse and hang in the open air to dry; dish-cloths should be treated in the same way, and will always be found sweet and clean.

Dishes should be washed on a table or shelf, never in an iron sink, thus preventing the chipped dishes which often disfigure an otherwise faultless table.

TRIFLING WASTES.

Much waste can be traced to slight neglects like:

The open tea and coffee canisters.

The soap left to dissolve in water.

The wrong use of napkins, towels and holders.

The potatoes and vegetables left to sour.

The tin vessels corroded with vinegar.

The cheese left to mould or to be nibbled by mice.

The bones and scraps of meat discarded before used for a savory soup.

The dried fruit left for the worms.

The unsalted beef and pork.

The new brooms used for scrubbing.

The tinware left damp to rust.

The spoons which scrape the kettles and pans.

So there are many trifling wastes which greatly swell the aggregate and should be feared as the "little foxes which spoil the vines."

JUGGLERS OF INDIA.

Their Wonderful Feats Accomplished By Means of Hypnotism.

A correspondent, writing from India regarding the theory that the jugglers perform their tricks by "will power," says:

"During the course of the Indian mutiny I made the acquaintance of one of these gentlemen of India, who tried to instruct me how to perform these tricks. He said it was all imaginary on the part of the spectators, as he simply willed that they should see those things. Yet I, in common with Western nations, was too animalized, sensual and materialized by flesh-eating and consumption of alcohol to retain or accept any deep spiritual teaching.

"The most exciting performance that he gave for my amusement was the converting of a bamboo stick into a native servant, who waited at table and supplied our wants.

"Afterwards—in his absence—I tried it on, and, to my surprise, the same man was before me asking for instructions. I directed him to fill the chatties in the verandah with water from the well in the compound. This he proceeded to do. When he had filled them all to overflowing, I requested him to stop. He, however, took no notice of me, and went on stolidly bringing in the water, until, in my excited imagination, it seemed that the bungalow would be washed away.

Finding that I could not arrest or stop his movements, he passing through me as though I did not exist, I drew my sword and lay in wait for him. Making a slash, I apparently cut him in twain, when, lo! there were two men bringing in the water, neither of whom could I restrain or prevent from doing so.

"I was completely out of my depth, when I heard a quiet laugh behind me, and, on turning, I found it was my instructor, who held up his right hand, and the two men disappeared, the stick resuming its place in the veranda, and to crown all, there was not the slightest sign of any water, having been brought in. I excitedly appealed to him for an explanation. He said that he had been present all the time, having willed that he should be invisible to me; also, that I should imagine myself to see and do what I thought had taken place.

"In order to prove it, he asked me to step out into the compound, and directed my attention to a huge cavern, which I knew was not there before. As I entered it, a number of huge elephants and camels issued from it in a continuous stream; yet I could not touch one of them. They apparently passed over me, as though I did not exist. He again raised his hand, and the cavern and animals disappeared, and there was no indication of any exodus of any kind."

THE WRONG FUNCTION.

Snobson—I feel dweadfully. I gave an at home yesterday and only ten people came. Quiz—Why don't you give a funeral? You'd have it crowded.

A CLEAR VIEW.

Papa, what is posthumous fame?

It is getting what you want after you have ceased to want it.

GOLD IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

New Fields Opened and New Methods of Mining Adopted.

The glamor surrounding the earlier discoveries of gold in Western Australia has naturally diverted public attention from the fact that the auriferous output in New South Wales has been steadily increasing of late years, the quantity obtained in that colony during the past year being 360,016 ounces, being the largest annual yield since 1873, when the quantity was 361,784 ounces, and surpassed only in eight years since the discoveries of 1851. The output of gold during the present year is expected to show a further increase. In fact, it is now generally recognized that instead of the auriferous sources of the colony being comparatively exhausted, as supposed by many, they are only just beginning to be property developed. Although the alluvial deposits discovered in the early days have been practically abandoned and are popularly considered as worked out, there is ample evidence that the surface of the country has been merely scratched. The search for gold has been vigorously prosecuted for more than forty years; but new gold fields and fresh deposits are nevertheless being continually discovered.

Improved methods of extraction have been invented, and

A RICH HARVEST

awaits the skilled miner who shall bring to bear upon the development of this industry modern knowledge and appliances such as are being successfully employed in other countries. Gold is also found in quartz-veins, occurring in older and metamorphic rocks, such as argillaceous slates, chloritic and talcose schists, as well as granite, diorite, serpentine and porphyry. Vein gold is associated more commonly with iron pyrites, though found with copper, lead, zinc and silver ores, and also in asbestos. But the extraction of gold from quartz-veins requires the erection of extensive machinery and gold-saving appliances, involving an outlay of capital such as the ordinary miner seldom possesses. Quartz-mining is generally carried on by limited liability or no liability companies, most of the capital being found in the colonies. The principal quartz-veins are situated near Armidale, Bathurst, Hill End, Orange, Barkes and Wyalong. The districts which produced the largest quantities of gold during 1894 were: Orange, 36,208 ounces, nearly all from Lucknow; Cobar, 18,524 ounces, of which 7,796 ounces came from one mine, situated at Mount Drysdale, and discovered in 1893; Hillgrove, 21,050 ounces, and Hillgrove West, 10,318 ounces; Peak Hill, 12,231 ounces; Parkes, 9,745 ounces; Wyalong, 9,649 ounces; Adelong, 6,356 ounces; Fairfield, 6,062 ounces; Mudgee, 5,373 ounces, and Wellington (Mitchell's Creek) 5,208 ounces. Besides the Mount Drysdale gold field the most important find of recent years was made at Wyalong, in the Lachlan district. The first prospecting claim on this field was registered on the 26th of December, 1893; a great rush at once ensued, and in the early part of 1894 there were probably more than 10,000 persons on the ground. At the end of 1894, the adult population, within a five-mile radius of the Wyalong Court House, was estimated at 3,825 males and 930 females. The number of quartz claims registered, to the end of the year, was 900, of which about 300 were being worked, 121 had been surveyed, and perhaps twenty-five yielded more than barely payable results.

ANOTHER NEW FIELD.

was discovered during 1894 at Garangula, near Murrumburrah, which is said to have yielded about 2,400 ounces. At Yalwal, in the southern district, one mine yielded 4,000 ounces for two months' work, while the richest mine was lying idle owing to litigation. It may be mentioned here that the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, during 1894, saved 4,079 ounces of gold from their silver lead bullion. The principal seats of alluvial gold mining are the Bathurst and Mudgee districts, and the country watered by the various feeders of the Upper Lachlan, and also in the Tumut and Adelong and Braidwood districts. In 1880 the Temora gold fields, in the Murrumbidgee district, about thirty to forty miles from the inland town of Wagga Wagga, were discovered, and were for some years in a flourishing condition. The district is now drifting from mining into an important agricultural settlement. In the north of the colony, in the New England district; on the coast, in the country of Gloucester; and in the extreme northwest, at Mount Poole, Mount Browne and Tibooburra, the gold fields maintain a considerable population of miners.

The system of hydraulic sluicing is adopted in only two or three mines in the New England district; at Kiandra, on the southern tablelands, where extensive reservoirs have been formed, and the face of the rocks attacked in various places; at Nelbothery, near Bombala, where the Delegate River Hydraulic Sluicing Company have erected machinery capable of lifting 4,500,000 gallons of water to a height of 330 feet in twenty-four hours; and in the Shoahaven Valley, where large sums have been expended by companies in endeavoring to bring water to bear for sluicing several promising beds of alluvium. The great features of gold mining enterprise in New South Wales is the business-like character with which it is generally conducted, and the permanent nature of many of the reefs. Discoveries of a sensational kind may be few and far between, but the greater number of mines give the holders a fair profit on the cost of working, and even where losses are incurred they are seldom of a serious character.

GREATEST LITERARY AUTHORITY.

Mr. Andrew Lang, perhaps the greatest living authority on literary matters, is a tall, spare, dark man, has a broad forehead, brown eyes and an ample lower jaw. He is extremely delicate and nervous. Fishing, as every one knows, is his hobby, and, in the humaneness of his heart, he invariably throws back into the water whatever fish he catches.