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.

Judge Jamieson of Guelph is ill with appendicitis.

Guelph organ and piano makers have formed a union.

Ottawa bakers have raised the price of bread to twelve cents a loaf.

London had 45 deaths, 28 marriages and 45 births during August.

A Presbyterian missionary, a student of Manitoba College, is about to leave Winnipeg for the Klondike.

The first carload of Ontario fruit from Winona reached Winnipeg in a prime condition.

About 45 miles of grade on the Crow's Nest Pass road is ready for the rails. Track-laying west from MacLeod will commence at once.

By running C. P. R. cars over the H., G. & B. Electric Railway fruit shipments from the Niagara district are greatly facilitated.

Mr. Thomas Hood, lessee of the Royal Hotel, Hamilton, made an assignment to Mr. C. S. Scott. It is said that about $3,000 is owing for rent.

Mr. Paterson has decided that henceforth petroleum imported in tank cars may be stored in bond in bulk and the duty paid on the oil that is sold.

The corner-stone of the Montreal General Hospital Jubilee Nurses' Home was laid by Lord Lister in the presence of 1,500 friends of the institution.

During the three months ended Aug. 30th, 157 cases were disposed of in the London Police Court, an increase of 50 over the corresponding quarter of last year.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, western manager of the Ogilvie Mining Company, estimates the Manitoba wheat crop this season at from 15,000,000 to 16,000,000 bushels.

Mr. A. F. McCullogh, civil engineer, and at one time professor in Toronto University, had the misfortune to lose his right hand by the premature explosion of a giant firecracker at Mine Centre.

Vice-President Shaughnessy, of the Canadian Pacific railway, who was in Vancouver, B.C., on Tuesday, said that his company had now under consideration the question of a direct service to the Yukon.

The Hudson Bay expedition reports from Natchvan, on the coast, near the entrance to the Hudson straits, that all are well. Much ice was encountered, but the Diana made her way through it without difficulty.

Since the closing of the Indian Famine Fund in Canada on the first of July additional subscriptions, amounting to three thousand two hundred and thirty-nine dollars, have been received, which makes a total of one hundred and seventy-nine thousand one hundred and sixty-one dollars.

Mr. James McMullen, M.P., for North Wellington, in an interview in Montreal on Thursday, said he thought the provisions of the Dingley Act aimed at Canadian trade were an impertinent interference, and that Canada should no longer cringe to the American people, but assert herself by retaliation.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. E. R. Balfour, the famous Oxford oarsman, died last Friday in Scotland from pneumonia.

Lord Charles Beresford, who is at present a captain in the Royal Navy, will shortly be raised to the rank of rear-admiral.

The Queen arrived at Balmoral on Tuesday. At Perth, Aberdeen, and Ballater enthusiastic crowds gathered to greet her Majesty.

All the delegates to the Congress of Women in behalf of national dress, to be held at Oxford next months, are to wear bloomers. Lady Haberton will preside.

An eastbound passenger train from London on Wednesday, was derailed and thrown down an embankment at Mayfield, Sussex. Four passengers were killed and thirty injured.

The Duke of Westminster has issued an appeal to the British public for funds for the relief of the distress which prevails in Athens among the refugees from Thessaly and Crete.

The members of the Jackson-Harmsworth expedition, who have spent three winters in the Arctic regions, have been brought back in safety to England by the British steamer Windward.

UNITED STATES.

Banker David J. Seligman, of New York, is dead.

Negroes in and about Elwood, Ind., have been warned to leave the town and suburbs.

A new steamship line has been formed at Portland, Oregon, to run between Portland, China and Japan.

The coal strike in Ohio is considered settled. The plan is to resume at 64 cents and work pending arbitration.

Eight persons are reported to have been poisoned by eating a stolen melon at Paducah, near Louisville, Ky.

Melville H. Valentine was killed and four other occupants of a carriage injured by being struck by a train near Buffalo.

The United States battleship Maine is to be placed in dry dock at Halifax next month. She is to be followed by the battleship Iowa.

The First State Bank of McPherson, Kan., of which Senator Matthews, is president, has failed, with liabilities amounting to $28,000.

The steamer Del Norte has arrived from Dutch Harbor, and the Pribyloff Islands, Alaska, with 30,000 skins for the North American Company.

Engineer Wm. Thornley and Fireman Louis Brown were killed by the explosion of a C. Q. & C. locomotive at Fredericksburg, Ohio, on Tuesday.

Over 200 Americans and two carloads of ammunition leave Chicago to-night for Cuba via Key West, Fla. The men are from the ranks of the unemployed, and have enlisted for a year.

George Stutz, aged sixty-five, was found dead on Sunday night in the vestibule of the Most Holy Trinity church, Brooklyn, N.Y. His head was crushed in, and there were evidences of a terrible struggle.

Francis Schlatter, who was recently reported dead, is at present at Manhattan Beach, near Chicago, conducting a divine healing camp. He has been summoned to answer to a charge of practising medicine without a license.

A letter received from the United States Commissioner at Dyea intimates that the Government is to make claim to a large portion of the Yukon gold fields which have hitherto been supposed to be in British territory.

A hearing was given by the State Railway Commission in Albany, N. Y., on Wednesday, to the application of the New York and Ottawa Railway Company, for permission to construct a railway from Moira to a point on the St. Lawrence which would shorten the trip from New York to Canada by fifty miles.

GENERAL.

It is announced that the Czar will visit Paris at the end of this autumn.

It is reported that there are 37,000 Spanish soldiers in Cuban hospitals.

News has just reached Hong Kong of the prevalence of pirates on the Canton River.

Work has been commenced in the construction of the Chinese eastern railroad.

Merchants of Managua, Nicaragua, are asking the Government for a gold standard.

The steamship Meana has sailed from Sydney with 600,000 sovereigns for San Francisco.

The Shanghai Shepoo reports that the Bubonic plague in Foo Chow and suburbs is most serious.

It is reported from Berlin that Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, will retire in October.

Arbitrators of the Venezuelan dispute, cannot, it is thought, in London, sit before September, 1898.

The Spanish Government is formulating a plan to bring about the banishment of all Anarchists from Spain.

Spain will call out 50,000 more reserves, 27,000 to be sent to Cuba and 13,000 to the Philippine Islands.

Danger threatens the sugar planters in Japan from a widespread disease, which attacks the roots of the cane.

Next year's Japanese budget will show a deficiency of 25,000,000 yen, even though the fullest economy is observed.

Four travellers of an Alpine tourist party are reported at Arolla, Switzerland, to have been killed near Mount Pleurer.

A special commission will meet shortly in St. Petersburg to discuss the introduction of universal and compulsory education in Russia.

Twenty of 26 German cities appealed to have approved of the proposal to collectively participate in the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The Corean Government has sent out an official notice that the ports of Chenanpo and Mokpo are open to foreign trade on October 1.

Reports from New Caledonian report that rain is much needed, and if the harvest fails predictions are made that serious disturbances will occur.

It is said that the Czar has decided to partly abolish the Siberian exile system and to erect large central prisons in Russia proper within a year.

It is said that Germany will demand an explanation of the hope expressed by M. Meline, the French Premier, that Alsace-Lorraine will be reunited to the republic.

THE SULTAN'S JEALOUSY.

People who have not lived in Constantinople can have no idea of the insane jealousy of the Sultan with regard to his successor. An official Turk will ride miles out of his way rather than pass the palaces where reside ex-Sultan Murad and Rechad Effendi, the Sultan's younger brother and heir. A Minister who passed the palace of the latter twice on his way on important business to the Bosporus, where the Ambassadors, are staying, found on his return the most imperious message from the Sultan requiring his immediate presence at Yildiz Kiosk in order to explain his conduct. Another Minister was called upon in a similar manner for explanation because at the moment when he was returning the salute of the guard the heir apparent happened to pass in his carriage, and therefore his salute was supposed to be intended for the Prince. Ministers and great dignitaries get out of the way and hide abjectly in order not to meet and salute the heir-apparent.

RUSSIA'S POWER.

The whole visit of the Kaiser, as well as that now being paid to the Czar by the President of the French republic, serves to call attention to the fact that in spite of all that has been said of the intellectual as well as physical degeneracy of Czar Nicholas, who has been described repeatedly as a weakling, half crazed with nervousness and epilepsy. Russia during the three years that have elapsed since his accession to the throne has attained a power and a pre-eminence unparalleled in Europe, as well as in Asia, which is unprecedented in history. The center of political gravity in the old world is no longer at Vienna, at Paris, nor yet at Berlin, where it remained for nearly a quarter of a century, while Bismarck was in power, but at St. Petersburg, to which all the Governments in Europe are obliged to refer before embarking upon any scheme of an international character.

EUROPE SHORT OF WHEAT.

THE OLD WORLD IS FACING A VERY GRAVE SITUATION.

Bread Is Rising in Price — Beerbohm Says Wheat Will Go to Two Dollars Per Bushel—The Shortage in Europe Said to be Tremendous — What The American Agriculturist Says.

The bakers in almost every city and town in Canada have given notice that the price of bread must be raised. The prudent housewife will want to know what it is that sends the price of bread kiting and so materially increases the household expenses at the time when the coal bin needs replenishing for the winter. She knows in a general way that the price of wheat has gone up and that the bulls and bears in the wheat gambling houses at New York and Chicago are making and losing fortunes day by day. She may think, indeed, that the price of bread is the stake in this mighty game. As a matter of fact, however, the bulls and bears the men who try to put up the price or to bear it down, are merely flies on the wheel. Behind them as the real arbiter of the price of wheat and of bread stands the spectre of famine which begins to haunt Europe and has already set the French papers talking of bread riots.

A GRAVE SITUATION.

The American Agriculturist, perhaps the greatest authority on the continent, in its latest issue says:—The food crop situation abroad is indeed grave. Commercial estimates of Europe's, including England's, needs of wheat imports range all the way from 300 to 400 million bushels. Inquiries conducted for a month past by American Agriculturist indicate that the higher estimate is the more conservative. Europe's wheat crops for 1895-4-3 averaged about 1,500 million bushels. In the famine year of 1891, Europe's wheat product was only 1,200 millions. The impression is gaining ground that Europe's wheat crop this year is even less than in 1891. If so, she must not only import her usual supply of wheat but 300 million bushels more on top of that.

But this is not the worst of it. Europe usually produces as much rye as she does wheat. It is the bread grain of the masses. The rye crop of the principal European countries, Russia, Germany, France, Austria, Bulgaria, Roumania, Italy, the low countries and Sweden, had averaged about 1,300 million bushels annually for 1896-5-4-3. This season, according to American Agriculturist's carefully compiled reports and inquiries through reliable correspondents in the countries of principal production, the rye crop of these countries cannot much exceed 875 million bushels. Here is a shortage of 325 million bushels of rye. Europe's thortage in rye is even more serious than her wheat deficit. The two crops together are apparently over 600 bushels less than the normal.

Quite as bad is the potato prospect. Europe produces in ordinary seasons twice as many bushels of potatoes as of wheat. Her potato crop is about equal to her rye and wheat crops together. The normal potato crop in the countries above enumerated is 2,850 million bushels. Due allowance for the fears and exaggerations even of our well-informed European representatives still leads American Agriculturist to the conclusion that only about 1,850 million bushels of potatoes will be harvested in these countries this year. Without regard to the United Kingdom or other Europe, there is a shortage of some 1,000 million bushels of potatoes.

THE EUROPEAN SHORTAGE.

The European shortage, compared with the average, is as follows:—

	Bushels.
Wheat	300,000,000
Rye	325,000,000
Potatoes	1,000,000,000
Total	1,625,000,000

No part of the world, apparently, has any considerable surplus of cereals except the United States and Canada. The potato crop in these countries is about 25 per cent. less than last year, and may be still smaller. The United States, has no potatoes for export. But if prices go high enough, the United States can spare 240 million bushels of wheat, 300 million bushels of corn, 100 million bushels of oats and 10 million bushels of rye, total say 650 million bushels.

This will about offset Europe's needs of wheat and rye, but where is she to find a substitute for her enormous shortage in potatoes? The twelve months ended June 30, 1892, following Europe's short crops of 1891, the foreigner bought from the United States flour and wheat amounting to 225 million bushels at an average export price considerably above $1 per bushel; of corn, 177 million bushels at an average value of over 55c per bushel; of rye, more than 12,000,000 bushels at an average of 95c per bushel.

BEERBOHM'S FRANTIC CABLE.

Why must not the foreigner expect to pay around these prices to-day? Beerbohm must have had an inkling of Europe's shortage in rye and potatoes when he frantically cabled over from Liverpool that England would be compelled to pay $2 for wheat before the next crop comes in. But new wheat from the southern hemisphere will be on the market in January, the European situation as a whole is certainly no worse than in 1891-2, there will be large underconsumption. All these factors must be kept in mind. Don't get excited. To refuse a good fair price is to assume speculators risk. Moreover, Russia has not yet prohibited the exportation of rye as she did about this time in 1891.

A TREMENDOUS SHORTAGE.

Europe's potato crop this year compared with her full average crop in 1896 and 1893, and her short crop in the "famine" year in 1891, as gathered by American Agriculturist's representatives and correspondents in those countries:—

(In Millions of Bushels.)

	1897	1896	1893	1891
Russia	367	538	556	280
Sweden	53	62	61	51
Denmark	16	20	21	14
Germany	849	1,180	1,270	730
Holland	46	51	54	44
Belgium	110	159	162	98
France	428	445	466	440
Italy	25	30	32	28
Austria	263	348	328	244
Roumania	2	3	3	2
Total	1,859	2,836	2,899	1,931
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EUROPE'S RYE CROP

this year compared with her fair yield of rye last year, her full average rye product in 1894, and her shortage in 1891, compiled from comprehensive returns furnished by American Agriculturist's foreign correspondents:—

(In Millions of Bushels.)

	1897	1896	1893	1891
Russia	510	671	840	483
Sweden	20	23	18	22
Denmark	17	19	16	18
Germany	174	244	260	188
Holland	9	11	10	8
Belgium	14	29	19	15
France	62	80	85	59
Italy	3	4	4	4
Austria	59	118	129	68
Roumania	8	12	6	4
Bulgaria, etc	3	5	6	4
Totals	879	1,216	1,393	873

PAY OFF THE MORTGAGE.

The Agriculturist adds the following bulletin, which may have something to do with the very light delivery of grain in the United States to date:—

Acting under our telegraphic orders, a select number of our most reliable correspondents in the centres of commercial production made a comprehensive canvass to ascertain the farmers' views. Their telegrams up to the hour of going to press with this edition indicates that farmers are very firm holders, they think that they control the situation and will not let go until they get what they consider a fair price under present circumstances. This is further demonstrated by the fact that receipts of wheat since July 1 at primary points up to Aug. 22, were only half as much as in the same period of the boom season in the fall of 1891.

All reports speak of great jubilation among the farmers, rapid payment of their debts, and universal plans for improvements in everything pertaining to the farm, stock and house. The outlook for business in agricultural trade and among the rural population is overwhelmingly brilliant.

Should anything like the above figures be generally realized, The American Agriculturist points out that more than half of all the mortgages on all the farms in all the United States can be paid off this year. The American Agriculturist also discusses the world-wide situation as to supplies, demand and prices, showing that the United States is in for a period of unprecedented prosperity. This prosperity should be of prolonged duration because founded upon the solid basis of prosperous agriculture and rich farmers—the rock-bottom foundation of national wealth.

FOUGHT ZULUS.

Lord Chelmsford, British General, Visiting in New York.

Lord Chelmsford, the British General who gained fame fighting the Zulus and Kaffirs, is one of the most conspicuous visitors in New York just now. Although he is more than 70 years old, and long ago retired from the army, he is an unusually vigorous man. This is Lord Chelmsford's first visit to this country, and he says that he intends to inspect the lines of defense between the United States and Canada, not officially, of course, but simply for the purpose of gratifying his soldierly curiosity. He expects to make a trip through the lakes to Duluth, and his inspection of the defenses will furnish him amusement. Lord Chelmsford has been accessible to interviewers who have called upon him, and he has talked freely on a variety of subjects upon which he could speak with knowledge and without indiscretion. Among other things he has praised the Turkish soldiers and said a good word for their fighting, which he had an opportunity of observing during the Crimean war.

WHEN MEN ARE STRONGEST.

At what hour of the day is a man at his strongest, and so fitted to do hard work with the least weariness? Probably the answer occurring at once to most persons will be, "When he gets up in the morning." This is by no means the case; on the contrary, according to experiments of Dr. Buch with the dynamometer, a man is precisely at his weakest when he turns out of bed. Our muscular force is greatly increased by breakfast, but it attains to its highest point after the mid-day meal. It then sinks for a few hours, rises again, toward evening, but steadily declines from night till morning. The two chief foes of muscular force, according to Dr. Buch, are overwork and idleness. Sweating at work deteriorates the muscles. Many of the great workers of the world have been early risers. But early rising, according to Buch's doctrine, ought always to be supplemented by early breakfasting.

APPROPRIATE.

Secretary—What shall I head your address to bicycle riders?

Preacher—The sermon on the Mount.

ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Socotra is to have a lighthouse on account of the recent loss of the Peninsular and Oriental steamship Aden.

Gift enterprises by Paris newspapers have been stopped by the courts as infringements of the Government's lottery monopoly.

Paris is trying the experiments of closing the stores at noon on Saturday this summer. Many shops have closed regularly on Sunday for some years past.

Though Lord Roberts thinks there is no danger in India, Englishmen in that country are now carrying loaded revolvers and spare cartridges in their pockets.

Prof. Victor Meyer of Heidelberg, the physiological chemist whose death was announced recently, is said to have committed suicide by taking prussic acid, on account of domestic troubles.

A reconciliation between Kaiser Wilhelm and his sister, the Crown Prince of Greece will be attempted at Wilhelmshohe, where they are to meet. The Empress Frederick will try to mediate.

England's Cinque Ports, now nearly all high and dry, may become harbors again. The sea, which for centuries had been receding from Rye and Winchilsea is returning and is fast eating into the land.

Stationers' Hall in London, where all books must be copyrighted, has at last prepared an index of titles, thus enabling authors to guard against involuntary infringement of others' rights and the consequent lawsuit.

Bicycles are used for smuggling on the frontier of France and Belgium. The customs officers at Tourcoing took to pieces the machine ridden by a man they suspected and found that all the hollow tubing was stuffed with peppers.

One of the feet of Louis Philippe's throne, which was carried off from the Tulleries by the mob in February, 1848, and burned at the foot of the column in the Place de la Bastille, has been presented to the Camavalet Museum in Paris.

Prince Maximilian of Saxony, who two years ago became a Catholic priest and took charge of a parish in London, is about to go to Eichstatt to pass the examination for the Degree of Doctor of Divinity. At the Saxon court it is asserted that he wishes to enter the Capuchin order.

An accomplished French Newfoundland dog named Sultan, wearer of a collar of honor awarded by the French S.P.C.A., has been poisoned at Corbell by tramps. He had stopped a robber, caught a murderer, saved a girl from drowning in the Marne and a man from the Seine after he had jumped off the Pont Nouf.

Abel and Brockwell, professional cricketers of the Surrey team, have broken the record for a "partnership" by scoring 379 runs in a recent match with Hampshire. Abel, the first man in, made 73 runs before he was out, to Brockwell's 202, the latter's full score being 225.

English parties have multiplied since Mr. Gladstone took up home rule. His former followers are now divided into Liberal Unionists, Roseberyites, Harcourtites, Laboucherians, Dillonites, Parnellites, and Healyites. Some one in the Times calls him the Grand Old Party Splitter.

A London woman has been killed in the crush at a bargain sale at which twenty-two policemen were employed to hold the crowd in check. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was: "Deceased died from syncope caused by the exertion and excitement of getting into a bargain sale, and that such death was due to natural causes."

An old lady who, in the great Napoleon's time unconsciously saved a French flag from the enemy, has just died in Paris. Her father was an officer at Toul during the Cent jours, and when the place capitulated managed to save the colors of the Twenty-seventh Infantry by using them as a swaddling band for his baby girl. They were afterwards restored to the regiment.

Perspiration from a healthy man when injected into a dog will kill him in from one to three days. The dose is 15 cubic centimetres to each kilogram of dog. The effect is also fatal on rabbits, though they require a larger dose, 25 cubic centimetres. Sweat secreted during severe muscular labor is from one-fourth to one-third more poisonous. Such are the results of experiments by M. Arloing, communicated, to the Paris Academy of Sciences.

Hindoos in the plague district are employing many devices to elude the officials seeking for plague cases. One man who had died was set up at a table with cards in his hands, while his friends sat around him making believe that they were playing a game. The stolid expression on the corpse's face led one official to put his hand on its shoulder, when it fell over to the flor. In Yella Reddi two girls were dying. Their relatives cut their throats and buried the bodies before the coming of the officials.

English judges are showing a disinclination to enforce the Sunday laws on the statue book. A person named Williams brought suit against the Times for advertising a Sunday concert contrary to the act of 1781. In court he declined to take oath on the ground that he had no religious belief and stated that he objected to the law himself. The Judge squirmed out of the difficulty by ruling that the statue had not been violated, inasmuch as "admission" to the concert was free, although the seats had to be paid for.