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.

The Galician smallpox patient in quarantine at Winnipeg, is dead.

The price of flour was reduced 40 cents a barrel at Winnipeg yesterday.

Hannah Lute, aged 17, has been arrested at Hamilton, Ont., on a charge of infanticide.

The Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph, has had over 15,000 visitors since June 1st.

Private Thomas Robertson, R.C.I., St. John's, Que., has become insane through the use of cigarettes.

The custom collections at Lake Bennett since the opening of the season have amounted to $125,000.

An addition costing a quarter of a million will be made to the C. P. R. Windsor station, Montreal.

Albert Webber, a Hamilton street car conductor, fell from a car and is suffering from concussion of the brain.

The body of Miss Mary Bastable, who disappeared from Lachine last November, has been found in the St. Lawrence River at Quebec.

A young son of Mr. Isaac Johnson of Binbrook was run over by a loaded wood waggon, one arm being badly torn and broken.

The Montreal Harbour Commissioners have accepted the plans of the Minister of Public Works for the improvement of the harbor.

Many of the bills stolen from the Dominion bank at Napanee have turned up in Montreal, and the detectives there are hot after those who are passing them.

The confusion of American and Canadian railway signals at Niagara Falls, Ont., resulted in a collision and the death of Engineer George Jack, of the Erie railway.

Mr. F. X. Grandmaitre, who sued the Hull Electric Company for $1,500 damages for the death of his son, was awarded judgment at Hull on Friday for $275 and costs.

The medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association has been granted to Conductor McMurray, of the Toronto Street Railway Company, who saved the life of a motorman named Cruise on March 16 last by cutting a telephone wire which had crossed the trolley line.

Three Klondike exploration parties were sent from Ottawa on Monday by the Public Works Department. Two parties will start from Edmonton to explore routes through to the head waters of the Pelley River. The third party will enter from the coast by the Stikine river.

It has been decided not to extend the electric railway system of Quebec to Montmorency this year, but everything will be got in readiness during the winter to change the motive power from steam to electricity next year of the entire railway from Quebec to Cape Tourment, below La Bonne Ste. Anne.

At the meeting of the Quebec City Council it was decided to guarantee bonds of $200,000 for the Great Northern Railway, on condition that the company establish its workshops in Quebec, that the line be completed and that a passenger train be run through from Parry Sound to Quebec or vice versa.

Mr. J. C. Roy, division engineer for the Dominion Government, has returned to Victoria from Glenora, where he has been with Chief Engineer Coste, of the Public Works Department, examining the all-Canadian route to the Yukon. Mr. Roy reports the Stickeen to be a fine body of water. The trouble this season has been, he says, that several steamers not powerful enough have attempted to ascend the river.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain emphatically denies the rumors of his contemplated retirement from the British Cabinet.

A Scotch member of Parliament is authority for the statement that the Governor-Generalship of Canada is a position much too expensive for a Scotch nobleman of small means to accept.

Professor Riva, of the University of Brussels, says the London Chronicle, has been appointed arbitrator to fix the amount of indemnity to be paid by Russia to Great Britain for the seizure of Canadian vessels in Russian sealing grounds.

UNITED STATES.

The U. S. Senate is debating the Hawaiian annexation question.

The business portion of Park City, Utah has been destroyed by fire at a loss of $1,000,000.

All the coal miners in the Jellico district of Kentucky will soon be transferred to an English syndicate.

Col. R. E. A. Crofton, retired, died at Washington yesterday, aged 63 years. He took a prominent part in the suppression of the riots at Chicago during Debbs' strike.

Lieut. J. Fugitti, of the Japanese navy has arrived at Seattle from Yokohama. He will watch the construction of the war vessels now being built for Japan at Philadelphia and San Francisco.

A Norfolk and Western passenger train was wrecked on Sunday two miles west of Shawville, Va. Three men were killed and several injured. The dead are, the engineer, Al. Horner, Bristol, Va.; the fireman, Edward Satler, Bristol, Va.; and the mail clerk, A. S. Francis, Merion, Va.

The finishing department of the King Powder Company, located at King's Mills, near Cincinnati, was destroyed Sunday night, evidently having been fired by two men. One of them was badly burned, and was captured. People going to the fire met a stranger going toward South Lebanon. The prisoner is apparently a foreigner. The monetary loss is small.

GENERAL.

Fourteen Russian sailors, capsized off Nonmea, N. S. W., were devoured by sharks.

A Chinese torpedo destroyer was driven ashore at Port Arthur and 130 men were drowned.

Austria is likely to take military measures to deal with the Albanian and Servian disorders near the Austrian frontier.

The Sultan of Turkey, it is stated, has purchased 13,000 square yards of land near Jerusalem, which he will present to Emperor William, of Germany.

An old temple at Hisango, Japan, together with several other valuable buildings, were destroyed by fire on May 22. Another temple at Kyoto was destroyed by the same agent on May 25. A warehouse was also destroyed.

The Pope's health, according to his physicians, is quite good. His Holiness has quite recovered from a slight attack of rheumatism in the shoulder, and on Tuesday he transacted business and promenaded the gardens as usual.

The British steamer Para, from Dunkirk for Tilt Cove, loaded with copper for Swansea, entered an ice floe off the mouth of Notre Dame Bay, Newfoundland, on Saturday, and was crushed, sinking within two hours. The crew arrived at Tilt Cove all right.

During a military review Tuesday at Deutsch Eylau, near Osterode, East Prussia, a soldier in the ranks, whose identity is not yet established, fired at General Von Rabe, wounding him in the leg, and killing his horse. A searching investigation is proceeding.

EXECUTION IN MANILA.

A Sight Brutal to English Eyes—How Poor Prisoners are Shot Down.

To witness an execution in the Philippines is a sight most brutal to English eyes. The rebels, taken on the slightest pretext or suspicion of revolt, are, after a summary trial, shot in batches of twenty to thirty, and for years past the mournful sight has been familiar to residents in Manila.

On such occasions, at 7 a.m., a procession, consisting of the condemned, escorted by Spanish regulars and Guardia Civilia, may be seen issuing from the Fort Santiago gate. The column is headed by the mounted guardia a single drummer, then the prisoners in single file, with arms pinioned above the elbow, accompanied by several priests, flanked on either side by companies of Spanish regulars with fixed bayonets, from which are drawn the firing parties, for the condemned. It is worthy of note, however, that the firing parties are mostly selected from the native troops, and not from the drafts from Spain. These troops are mostly armed with the Remington, while the Spanish regulars carry the Mauser magazine.

LIKE A GALA DAY.

To give colour to Spanish character, it may be said that these events almost assume the aspect of a gala day. Great crowds follow from the city, which includes numbers of Spanish women in their carriages. A hollow square is formed by the combined troops, the centre-rear being occupied by the colours, guard and massed bands. An officer preceding a group of drummers, whose purpose it is to beat the drum on arriving at each corner of the square, reads a proclamation announcing that should anybody ask pardon for the condemned they would be dealt with as sympathizers. The open side of the square, on which line up the firing party, faces the sea, the ground selected being the Lunetta, or public promenade.

ROLLING IN AGONY.

The prisoners are marched on, and halted as each arrive about four paces in front of his squad. The priests then officiate and the prisoners kneel down with their backs to the rifles. The firing of the executioners is usually wretched; frequently the volleys fail to kill, the condemned creatures rolling about on the ground in fearful agonies until some humane sergeant stoops down and ends their suffering with a revolver. When all is still the crowd shouts "Long Live Spain!" while the bands thunder forth the national anthem.

Groups of officers, including many from the navy, are now seen passing along the dead, apparently from idle curiosity. All troops now march past the bodies to a lively quick step, and then return to barracks.

The law of annihilation, which seems to pervade the official mind is demonstrated again in the disposal of the troops, as each firing squad, being native, is covered by a corresponding squad of Spanish regulars immediately in their rear.

BENEVOLENCE.

Citizen—Say, Bill, can't you do something for my friend, Nogood? He's been a hard drinker so long that now he's deaf, blind and lame.

City Official—Does he know many voters in his district?

Yes—a good many.

All right. Tell him to call at my office, and I'll appoint him a sanitary inspector.

Agricultural

THE PLUM CURCULIO.

This insect is a serious pest to persons raising plums, as it often destroys half the crop. It must be treated in a different way from the apple worm, as its habits are different. It is responsible for the loss of many thousands of dollars each year to the fruit-growers of the state. The curculio is a little beetle, less than half an inch long. It passes the winter in any protected place it can find, and comes out in the spring about the time the leaves first appear. At this time it is a little beetle rather less than a quarter of an inch long, and with a snout on its head. It feeds on the leaves of the plum and also the apple, pear, peach and cherry. When the plums are set the insect cuts a little curved slit in the plum, and close to it, in a little hole, lays an egg. This egg soon hatches into a little grub, which eats into and around the stone. When the grub is full grown (after about three weeks) it leaves the plum, which has usually fallen off by this time, goes into the ground, where it remains quiet for a time, then comes out as the full-grown insect again, to go into hiding until the following spring. Thus, there is only one brood a year. It is not possible to reach and kill the grub, as it is inside the fruit, but, fortunately, there are other times in the life of the insect when it can be attacked with success. The first of these is before the eggs are laid, when the insect is eating the young leaves. Before the flower buds open, therefore, spray the trees with London Purple. To make this, mix a pound of the London Purple with a pound of fresh lime and add water at the rate of one pound of the Purple to 150 gallons of water. Add enough of this water first to slake the lime, afterward the rest. If peach trees are sprayed, 250 gallons of water should be used. Do not spray while the trees are in blossom, but when the blossoms have fallen, spray again, choosing rather a cool day, if possible. If any of the leaves turn brown and die after spraying, it means that the spray was too strong. In such cases, add more water to the mixture next time. A second way of treating this insect is by spreading a large, white cloth tacked on a light frame, under the tree at morning or evening, and jarring the tree suddenly. The insects at these times do not fly readily, but drop into the cloth and can be killed. This will dispose of many and it should be done about the same time as the spraying. A third way to handle the curculio is by picking up and burning the fallen plums every day, beginning about a week after spraying for the last time. This will catch the young grubs in the plums, which the other methods missed and will reduce the number of insects the following year. These methods have all been tried and work well, the frequent result being that instead of saving one plum of every twenty-five that form about twenty are saved.

FARM FENCES AND BUILDINGS.

Every fence a farmer builds should be a good one of its kind, built in neat workmanlike order, and answer the purpose for which it is built perfectly. Considering the cost of fencing as it relates to other improvements of the farm, it is a heavy drain on the resources of the farmer. Hence it should be curtailed as much as possible. To do this, the location of the buildings and most convenient forms of the fields must have careful consideration. The only fence a farmer should think of building now, is a wire fence of some kind. Their number and variety is legion and the farmer should buy what—after a careful consideration—will suit his circumstances best. Woven wire fences of safe strength and durability, are desirable. If the farm has a permanent pasture, the cultivated area can be handled without fences. If the farm has a highway passing one side or end, the buildings should be located near it, and near the central part of the sides or end of the farm. Every farmer should have a comfortable and convenient house, large enough to meet his wants; neat in appearance; built for use and not for show. When a farmer builds for show, and a larger house than he needs, it nearly always becomes a burden. But we do not hear of farmers building barns that bring with them overwork and misfortune, unless the builders have been lacking entirely in judgment when they built. A common error in building barns, is to cover too much land with roof for the amount of space obtained. In short, they are not high enough. Had we barns to build, all lower floors would be made of cement, and put down so the rats could not get under them. By this plan much space that is usually lost under plank floors would be saved. With the stables floored with cement all manure could be saved, both liquid and solid. The house and barns should be only a sufficient distance apart to prevent loss of both by fire in case of accident. Whenever swine are kept on farms, comfortable shelter should be provided for them. Whether they are portable or stationary hog houses, they should be well and neatly made; such as will give the farm a neat, progressive, and not rundown appearance. Now that most all lumber used on the farm must be purchased, that bought for buildings should be of good quality, and that exposed to the weather dressed, so that it can be painted. While location and convenience must first be considered, appearance must not be ignored. A neat and tidy appearance in the buildings adds much to the value of the farm and also to the reputation of the farmer. Such buildings draw from strangers favorable comment. But when they have the appearance of being built for show alone, the comment is against the owner and to his injury.

PEACH BORER.

The parent insect belongs to a family of moths known as Algerians, which have transparent wings and slender bodies. They fly only in day time, and when on wing, resemble certain wasps and hornets quite closely. The moth appears from middle of July to end of August. The female measures about one and one-half inches across, when wings are expanded; the male is small and seldom measures more than one inch. The eggs are deposited singly on the bark of the tree near the surface of the ground. As soon as the larva is hatched it works downward in the bark of the root, forming a small winding channel which soon becomes filled with gum. It begins to devour the bark and sap wood and causes a copious exudation of gum, which often forms a thick mass at the base of the tree, intermingled with the castings of the worm. When full grown the larva measures over half an inch in length, and nearly half an inch in diameter. Different sizes of larvae may be found all through the fall and winter months. Occasionally it attacks the trunk further up, and sometimes the fork of the limbs. The exuding gum always points out the spot where it is at work. When about to become a pupa, the larva crawls upward to the surface of the ground, and here forms a case of leathery structure made from its castings mixed with the gum and silken threads. Sometimes it is found several inches below the surface in recently stirred, loose soil. Early in the spring or late in the autumn, the larva may be dug out of the tree and destroyed. To prevent the moths from depositing their eggs, the crown of the roots where the bark is soft and tender and really offers the only point of entrance, may be covered with a mound of coal ashes or soil, packed firmly around it. Washing the lower part of the trunk with alkaline mixtures, strong soap suds (especially if hot), tobacco tea, lime water, etc., will serve to prevent much injury.

SHELTER FOR CATTLE.

The London Farmer thinks that "in England few subjects of equal importance to the farmer have occupied less attention that the provision of proper shelter for live stock in the fields. The average English farmer has a great deal to learn. If he could but appreciate the enormous loss which is caused every year on this score alone we are sure it would hasten a better era in live stock management out of doors. Not a little of the success which has attended the rearing and feeding of Scotch cattle is due to the infinite care which is taken to prevent loss of flesh, owing to the miserable conditions which so frequently pertain during the pasturage season. The motto of every feeder who desires to turn a good profit yearly, must be to keep all the flesh with which food has clad the stock of the farm, and, above everything, always keep the animals growing. Every pound of flesh lost during cold weather goes to the debit side of the cash-book, and every pound saved is so much gained."

LORD WOLSELEY.

Affection Existing Between Him and His Daughter.

One of the prettiest sights in London is Lord Wolseley and his daughter, Frances Garnet Wolseley. If there are a pair of lovers in all London more devoted to each other they are not known in polite society. General Wolseley has no son, and this daughter has in a great measure taken the place which would have been given to him had he been born. But the English Government has made the daughter the heir to the viscounty under what is called a "special reminder," which is just one more honor added to all those which have been heaped upon the old warrior.

HEALTH BEFORE BEAUTY.

Two Irishmen who had not met for years ran across each other in Derby, and, after a period of handshaking, adjourned for some moist congratulations.

Long time since we met. Pat, isn't it? Great lot of things have happened since then.

Yes, indeed. Look at mesilf. Sure, it's married I am! replied Pat.

You don't tell me?

Faith, and Oi've got a fine healthy bhoy, and the neighbors says he is the very picture of me.

O'Grady looked at Pat, who wasn't built on the lines of a prize beauty.

Och, well, what's the harrum so long as the child's healthy?

POSITIONS FOR HEROES.

Robson — Street car conductors should all be heroes.

Hobson—And why heroes?

Robson—Because none but the brave deserve the fare.

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.

Two small vessels equipped with Parsons turbine engines, with a guaranteed speed of 35 knots, have been ordered by the British Admiralty.

At a recent English inquest it came out that of five persons who had received legacies of $500 each two years ago four had already drunk themselves to death.

Holland has just established compulsory services for all Dutch citizens in the army. The only persons exempted are priests, ministers and divinity students.

Bohemia's German towns have formed an alliance to resist the spread of the Czech movement. It is expected that the Bohemian towns will form a counter-alliance.

France's new Chamber of Deputies includes a coal black negro from Guadeloupe, M. Legitimus, elected by a coalition of blacks and whites against the mulattoes on the island.

Bryant & May, the matchmakers, have been fined the highest sum allowed by law for persistently neglecting to report cases of phosphorus poisoning among their employees.

Microscopic diamonds have been found in worn street rails of the Northeastern Railway Company in England that were being experimented upon to find out how much strength the steel had lost.

Great Britain's June was ushered in with snowstorms in Bedfordshire, Lancashire at Edinburgh, and in county Limerick. The rest of the kingdom enjoyed heavy thunderstorms with hail and sleet.

The Peninsular and Oriental steamer China was driven ashore on Azalea Point, near Perim, recently, when she landed on the old wreck of another steamer and had her bottom torn out by its engines.

Cape Grisnez, on the French coast opposite Dover, is to have a new electric light that will be visible forty-eight miles off. It will be of 3,000,000 candle power, and is expected to pierce fog for a distance of sixteen miles. It will give out a white flash once a second.

From Madrid comes a strange story of a row in the cathedral chapter of Toledo, during which high words were exchanged between Cardinal Archbishop Sancha and the dean of the chapter, resulting in a challenge. The duel has not yet taken place, as the seconds are unwilling to impose the bloodthirsty condition demanded by both principals.

A Berlin civil court, in a suit brought by a dressmaker for the payment of an expensive dress, to which the defence was that the dress did not fit, after making the defendant wear the garment in court, decided that she should not pay, on the ground that when a dressmaker asks as much as 251 marks or $62 for a dress the price implies that the fit shall be perfect.

Smolensk in Russia has a peculiar lottery four times a year. A young girl is raffled for in 5,000 one ruble shares. The winner marries the girl and receives the money from the lottery as her dowry. If he prefers, he may assign her and the dowry to some one else. Sometimes the girl refuses to marry the winner, in which case the money from the lottery is divided between them.

A French sea Captain living in the rue d'Alesia in Paris kept a savage orang outang as a pet in his rooms and refused to chain him up. During his absence recently a burglar entered the house, was tackled by the ape, which bit him horribly and tried to strangle him, but was rescued by people who heard his cries for help. On being taken to the hospital the burglar went mad.

Neu Wied, on the Rhine, near Coblentz, the birthplace of the Queen of Roumania has a remarkable exhibition of dolls this month. It is called "From Carmen Sylva's Realm," and contains dolls sent to the Queen from all parts of Europe. Roumania sent three carloads showing all the Oriental national costumes; Paris sent a carload of the latest fashions; many dolls were collected for the show by the Queen of Italy, the Crown Princess of Sweden, the King of Servia and by most of the ruling and princely houses of Europe.

Tarantulas do not dance to the sound of the violin, but let the people they bite do the dancing; scorpions, however enjoy fiddling, according to the Quarterly Review and lizards go crazy for music of any kind. As for serpents, the boa constrictor and python are senseless to melody, but the cobra is fascinated by the flute and still more by the fiddle. Polar bears enjoy the violin; so do ostriches; wolves will stop in the chase to listen to a cornet; elephants are fond of the flute, especially the upper notes; tigers, while appreciating violin and flute, cannot stand the harmonium while the musical seal shows no emotion on hearing any instrument, not even the bass drum.

The ink-plant of New Granada is a curiosity. The juice of it can be used as ink without any preparation. At first the writing is red, but after a few hours it changes to black.