

IN A NUTSHELL
Minutes' Select Reading.
Foreign, Domestic and War
Cable, P.M. and Pointed.

Government has opened a
Victoria, B. C.
despatch says work is being
the iron mines in the northern
and glass, and
not electric. We
grease is not
any extent with
of being
to some extent
and vegetable
combined, and
acted upon by
of man, as with
receiving and
part of our
old exist. Be
to animal graze.
highly charged
great success in
such as rheuma
diseases. It
or domanting
nature to over
proper action of
cause of more
anases combined.
tomes the liver
ctly on the dige
destroying or co
overflow of co
organs above me
ough the system
fluid, the blood,
the sportsman to
once in my life
and if anybody
y'll swear I bo

M GOLDSMITH
Goldsmith, of
After trying
recommended, and
of Chronic
one bottle of
Price 50
where.
Go wrong in
Pat is ill. Do
you?" "Yes,
I don't feel any
id hasn't come

Wright, a grocery keeper on
street, Belleville, states that
he entered his premises and stole
from the pocket of his trousers.
Two young men forced a four-
son of Mr. Dickson, Q.C., Belle-
ville, to a rotten egg in which they had
some paint. The victim of this atro-
city has since died.

UNITED STATES.
Belair and wife of St. Louis, were
while crossing a creek near Breck-
enridge at Karns city was struck by
and fired. It burned all the
Elizabeth, N.J., lightning destroyed
the Presbyterian church,
managed the fertilizer works, and
destructive to many other build-
ings.

the projectors of the Storm
intend to proceed with the
under a law passed in 1880.
crop in the vicinity of Read-
ville, will fall one-third short in
consequence of the Hessian fly.
death-rate at New York has com-
mencing upward with the thermo-

Mountain Valley, Robert Wallace,
was injured, fired several shots at his
brother, John Tait. Wallace's sister
and he shot her twice.
The men previously reported lost from
Massachusetts, schooners while
at sea have been heard from. Two
of them were up after 73 hours without food
and water.

S. LINE
LIVERPOOL
D BELFAST
particulars apply to
40 Yonge street
Toronto.

IS ALWAYS INTERESTING
and from week to
continued story of
men, and of their
troubles. This
can any romance
description: DAILY
at, or 86.50 a year
per year; Weekly
New York City

LANDS
MANN
ANTINE
RE FOR
TISM
CURE
The most brilliant features

connected with the coronation, took place at
Moscow recently.
In the House of Commons, recently, Sir
Wm. Harcourt explained that Lord Rose-
bery's acceptance of office in the first place
was only temporary.

H. M. despatch steamer Lively has stranded
near St. John's, all of her crew are safe.
The Royal Harbor Commissioners were on the
vessel when she stranded.
The Emperor of Austria opened the new
observatory at Vienna the other day. It
contains a refractor an inch bigger than the
one in the Observatory at Washington.

The British exports for May show a de-
crease of £548,000 over those of the corre-
sponding month of last year, and the imports
an increase of £31,000 compared with the
same period.
At latest advices the situation at Hanoi
continued to improve, and six companies of
French marines and a mountain battery
from Saigon had passed through Haiphong
on the way to Hanoi.

The new number of the Nihilist journal,
the *Will of the People*, which appeared on
the day of the Czar's entrance into Moscow,
violently denounced the government, and at-
tacked the Czar and the Czarina.
The *Times*, discussing the coming visit of
Lord Chief Justice Coleridge to the United
States, says:—"It is especially pleasant to
observe that time has not snuffed the bonds
knitting English and American law."

The Incas.
Perhaps some of the most remarkable of
ancient dwelling-places are the ruined homes
of the Incas, still scattered about on the
great continent which, by a strange misuse
of terms, we called the New World. In these
vestiges of palaces and large cities, on the
worn stones of grand and massive monuments,
lies the undeciphered history of that
motley empire, in which fragments of sur-
rounding races conquered by the Incas were
mixed up in a high degree; for, before the
waves of Spanish invasion surged over Peru,
there was no page of history to turn back
for a faithful picture of the national life; no
possibility of tracing the successive steps
which led the Incas from their early seat of
civilization to the shores of the Pacific
Ocean.

Tradition says that the first homes of the
Incas are to be found on the shores and
islands of the sacred lake, Titicaca; and
among the ruins there many objects of in-
terest in gold and silver and pottery have
been discovered. Some of the few rare
specimens of pottery present fair representa-
tions of the people of those far-off times,
which show that they were identical in fea-
ture with their descendants of the present
day. But at the period when this race of
kings are first met with in history, their em-
pire extend for two thousand five hundred
miles, and included the present States of
Ecuador, Peru, Bolivia and part of Chili. It
was traversed by the two great mountain
ranges of the Cordilleras. A great portion
of this vast kingdom was partially uninhab-
itable.

On the plateau of the Despoblado, which
lies far above the limits of eternal snow,
between the mountain ranges there is no trace
of human habitation, excepting small huts
of refuge built by the Incas on the main road
between the northern and southern parts of
their dominions. And in the desolate
regions around the Lake Umayo, the only
distinguishing features are the innumerable
chulpas or burying towers, which stand
singly or in groups upon the desert plain.
Round or square, these tombs are solid
structures, with one cavity at the base, en-
tered by a narrow hole in the side. Some
are in ruins; a few as perfect as when first
completed; many, doubtless, as completely
vanished as the ashes they were meant to
cover.

HISTORICAL ITEMS.
York is the most ancient Metropolitan See
in England. It was made a bishopric by
King Lucius, about 180.
Until 1835 the punishment for sacrilege
in England was death. At that date it was
changed to transportation for life.
Louis the Fat was the first king who took
the oriflamme into battle. The banner be-
longed to the Abbey of St. Denis, and was
suspended over his tomb.
The "Radicals" became prominent in
England in 1816, when Hampden clubs were
formed, of which Sir Francis Basset, Lord
Cochrane and William Cobbet were mem-
bers.
It is said that the first Masters in Chancery
were appointed to assist the ignorance of Sir
Christopher Hutton, Lord Chancellor of Eng-
land, in 1587. The office was abolished in
1852.
The surrender of Abd-el-Kader to the
French took place Dec. 22, 1847. He was
imprisoned at Pau and at Amboise, although
the French had promised to give him his
liberty, but Louis Napoleon released him in
1852.
In 1773 Elizabeth Timothy published and
edited a paper in Charleston, S. C. After
the revolution Anne Timothy became its
editor, and was appointed State Printer,
which position she held seventeen years.
Mary Crouch published a paper in Char-
leston about the same time, in special oppo-
sition to the stamp act. She afterwards re-
moved her paper to Salem, Mass., and con-
tinued its publication there for three years
after.

Perhaps the oldest tunnel in the Alps in
existence is the heading driven by the orders
of Margrave Louis II. of Saluzzo through
Mount Viso, and constructed in the years
1472 to 1480. It was completed at a total
cost, including the paths leading to the
respective openings, of 12,000 florins. The
tunnel has a height of 6 1/2 feet and an aver-
age width of 8 feet, and at the present time
a length of only about 250 feet. It is stated,
however, that, in consequence of frequent
land slips, the openings of the tunnel have
gradually receded, and that it may have had
when first opened double its present length.
The geological structure of Mont Viso is
similar to that of Mont Cenis, and frequent
irruptions rendered repeated repairs neces-
sary. During times of war the tunnel has
been blocked and walled up; but Napoleon
I. gave orders for its complete restoration.

Gas is more out of favor than ever in
sitting rooms in England. The French
moderator lamp, burning colza (rape seed)
oil, is the favorite light.

MANTOBA MATTERS.

**Fifty Photographs Carefully Collected for
Our Readers' Edification.**
A customs office has been opened at the
Rorings.
Work has been commenced at Nelson on
the county buildings.
The residents of Pilot Mound are seeking
incorporation as a town.
The railway station at Stony Mountain
has been burned down.
The C. P. R. is furnishing a large stock
yard at Portage la Prairie.

The sixth Provincial Exhibition of the
Province of Manitoba will be held in the
Portage from the 1st to the 6th of October.
The employees along the main line of the
C. P. R. have been notified that their wages
will be reduced from the first of this month.
A citizen of Brandon, going to the river for
a pail of water recently, found the body of
an infant floating on the water near the
bank.
Brandon has voted a bonus of \$5,000 and
exempt from taxation to a paper mill. In
addition the company receives a grant of a
block of land from private individuals.
Mr. Baker, formerly of the C. P. E. staff
and at one time private secretary to Lord
Dufferin, has been appointed General Man-
ager of the Portage, Westbourne & North-
western Railway.

Two car-loads of potatoes, were recently
seized for undervaluation by the Customs
authorities at Emerson. The firm was fined
\$100 and afterwards allowed to buy the pota-
toes back.
Messrs. Gigg & McGregor are building a
saw mill at Brandon. It will have a cap-
acity of 10,000 feet a day to start with,
afterwards to be increased as the necessities
of the business demand.
The body of the man Alexander Robert-
son missing since September last, has been
found imbedded in the mud of Morris river,
near the residence of Mr. Lane, where it has
probably lain ever since the day of his dis-
appearance.
The engineer of the Qu'Appelle & Wood
Mountain Railway has completed the pre-
liminary survey of the route between Qu'-
Appelle and Fort Qu'Appelle. He reports
the entrance to the valley easy, good align-
ments, and grades no heavier than on the
C. P. R.

A Winnipeg despatch says that trouble is
reported at the end of the track by strikes of
railway employees. The Indians are also
troublesome, and several horses have been
stolen. Inspector Steele has left Regina
with thirty Mounted Police for the scene of
the troubles.
The M. & N. W. Survey party consisting
of twelve men, have been running a line
across the river at Minnedosa. The line
runs through the Registry Office and through
German & Gilles' store, crosses the river in
front of the Brunswick Hotel, and is fifty
feet up the hill to the west, as it passes
Odanah.

**The Ridiculously Solemn Mexican
Dance.**
I entered at 10 p.m., a hall in a large old
house in a town in Mexico and took a seat
on one of the many chairs that were ranged
round the room with their backs to the wall.
The hall was spacious, and few people had
yet arrived. In one corner of the hall sat a
man before a small round table, on which
were placed small plates full of almonds and
raisins. Some ladies were seated at the
other end of the room, attentively watching
this man and the entrance door by turns.
Their curiosity was soon relieved, for by one
of the crowd poured in, and each one took
his or her seat on one of the chairs against
the wall. The aspect of the whole thing
was ridiculously solemn. Suddenly one
young man, less bashful than the rest,
walked up to one of the almond and raisin-
watching ladies and began to dance with her.
Others followed his example, and to the
slowest timed waltz I ever have seen,
gloomily moved here and there through the
room. They had come there for pleasure, I
for business; but what pleasure these young
men and girls found in moving about the
room so slowly and sedately I shall, I fear,
never be able to find out. As each cavalier
led his partner to her seat he would look at
the almond and raisin President and very
gravely nod; then, his "bien aimee" being
seated, he would purchase a plateful of these
delicacies and always in the same grave
manner present them to her. She would
place them in her pocket-handkerchief and
wait for the next beau. As far as I could
make out, the game seemed to be who would
get the most almonds and raisins, and I
shrewdly suspect that the fruits were re-
turned to the President, and each plateful
represented a certain amount of money for
the danseuse.—*Galveston News.*

Doing Him a Favor.
The occupant of an office on Larned street
desired to drop 5,000 circulars to as many
residents of Detroit regarding a new house-
hold patent, and he had just completed the
weary work of directing the envelopes, the
other day, when in came a telegram calling
him out of the city for a day or two. He
ran into a law office and left his key and ex-
plained that he was sorry he didn't have
time to mail his circulars before going.
When he had departed the lawyer said to
his office boy:
"My son, what is life worth without the
good opinion of our fellow-men?"
"Nothing, sir."
"Of course not. This afternoon you go
over and stamp all his circulars and get
them into the postoffice. It will be a favor
and a surprise to him."
At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the boy said
he had used up all the stamps, and he was
directed to mail the circulars and wait for
his reward. It came in a manner to astonish
him. When the circular man returned he
rushed into the law office white with rage,
drove the boy into a corner, and shrieked
out at the top of his voice:
"You infernal idiot! You licked three
cents on each circular!" — *Detroit Free
Press.*

Why He Married the Bachelor.
A postman left two letters at the residence
of a Chicago minister, both of which con-
tained an application for his services to per-
form the marriage ceremony at the same
time.
"I hardly know what to do," he remarked
to his wife. "I can't accommodate them
both. Let me see—Mr. A. has been married
before, has he not?"
"Oh, yes," replied his wife, "he lost his
first wife six months ago."
"And B. is a bachelor?"
"Yes."
"That settles it, then. I shall marry Mr.
B. When a man marries a second time he
never pays the minister any more than the
law allows, but young bachelors are some-
times very foolish," and the good man rubbed
his hands merrily.

Traits of Russian Character.

One can understand as one reads "Under-
ground Russia," how a sect like the Skoptzi,
or self-mutilators, has grown to a large
community, how Russians have been found
to die on the gallows for the right to spell
"Jesus" with two j's; how there once arose
in the South a sect with suicide for creed,
which actually alarmed the authorities by
the increase it made in local mortality. The
Russian, as portrayed here, has two instinc-
tive specialties. One is his relation between
thought and action is in him terribly close,
so close that thought is usually immature,
and when a thought has possession of him,
self-interest is suppressed. These Nihilists,
for example, have forgotten God—all e-
lected Russians, says Stepaniak, are Material-
ists, and certainly all Nihilists are—have ac-
cepted as their dominant idea or faith that
to bring happiness or even endurable ex-
istence to the Russian millions, the existing
method of government must be swept totally
away. Murder—plain murder, and not only
the assassination of kings—becomes for them
only an act, and being required by their
belief, is acted. The right of arson is not
one they discuss even in thought, they as-
sume it; and though we see no plain refer-
ence to it, we do not doubt, from the facts
at Odessa and Kiev, that Stepaniak, if money
needful for the cause were wanting, would
admit that he approved theft or forgery to
obtain it, at least if the victim were a depart-
ment of the state. Even this state of mind
is not without examples. We do not sup-
pose that Philip II. of Spain, with Catholi-
cism at stake, would have hesitated at mur-
der, or fire-raising, or forgery, and, in fact,
he did not hesitate at the two first. But
here comes in the strange peculiarity of the
case. These Nihilists are not in the least
like Philip II. They are men who possess
in a degree almost unparalleled that power
of self-abnegation, of suppressing the carnal
man, as Christian doctors say, which seems
to many men, not unreasonably, the perfec-
tion of virtue. They are murderers who go
to the gallows smiling and gentle; fire-raisers
who would jump into the blazing houses, if
that would help; thieves who would regard
the abstraction of a copper coin from the
stolen money for their own indulgence as a
disgraceful crime. All of them hold the
doctrine of free love, most of them find fe-
male companions essential to their plans,
but many of them, if not all, in order to de-
vote themselves more exclusively to their
work treat them as their sisters.

Japanese Tea.
Japanese tea as exported, which ten years
ago rose to such favor, especially in this
country, is falling very low. It was at first
choice in quality, and the quantity produced
was relatively small; but the great demand
for it induced the growers to abandon their
ancient custom of picking only the young
spring leaves. They soon took to stripping
the plants all through the season, and even
to adding wisteria leaves. Formerly the
long and wiry tea leaf had a natural olive
tint, and an especially delicate flavor; but
now the leaves are broken short, while their
dusky brown or yellow shades are disguised
with ultramarine or indigo blues, gypsum,
or soapstone; and the twenty-seven tea-
firing houses in Yokohama where these
sophistications take place appear, from the
report of Drs. Geerts and Wheeler, to be
filthy, crowded, unhealthy dens. Strenuous
efforts are, however, being made to better
this condition of affairs. It is curious to
find also that the rich, fragrant Oolong tea
of Formosa, which sprang into such sudden
repute, are falling off in quality.

The Population of the Air.
Ancient Pantheism animated all nature.
Gnomes in caverns, naiads in springs, sylphs
in the air, represented life, pervading every-
thing. Twenty centuries having passed,
science has resuscitated these elementary
genii under the form of organic germs; and
we are forced to-day to recognize that the
reality surpasses all the bold conceptions of
the fable. From pole to pole the atmosphere
transports myriads of microscopic animals
and plants. They are counted by hundreds
in each cubic metre of air that we breathe
in Paris. Developing themselves in the organic
infusions into which they fall, they soon de-
termine then complete decomposition; and
they play their parts in virulent diseases
and in fermentations. No doubt is permis-
sible on this point after the admirable labors
of M. Pasteur; and every day a new work-
man brings his stone as a contribution to
the grand edifice of which this illustrious
physiologist has drafted the plan and him-
self laid the impregnable foundations.—*Popu-
lar Science Monthly.*

A Very Sensitive Plant.
A singular species of acacia is growing at
Virginia, Nev., which shows all the charac-
teristics of a sensitive plant. It is about
eight feet high and growing rapidly. When
the sun sets its leaves fold together, and
the ends of the twigs coil up like a pitgail, and
if the latter are handled there is evident un-
easiness throughout the plant. Its highest
state of agitation was reached when the tree
was removed from the pot in which it was
matured, into a larger one. To use a gar-
dener's expression, it went very mad. It
had scarcely been placed in its new quarters
before the leaves began to stand up in all di-
rections, like the hair on the tail of an angry
cat, and soon the whole plant was in a quiver.
At the same time it gave out a most
pungent odor, resembling that of rattlesnakes
when teased. The smell so filled the house
that it was necessary to open the doors and
windows, and it was a full hour before the
plant calmed down and folded its leaves in
peace.

**Some Curious and Unaccountable
Facts of the Wind.**
A correspondent at Hillsboro, Mont-
gomery county, Ill., writes of a recent great
storm: "It was my fortune to witness, at a
distance of about three hundred yards, the
cyclone pass through the outskirts of our
city. I have also investigated part of its
track since. During the evening previous to
the storm (which occurred between 9 and 10
o'clock p. m.) the whole sky was laden with
black, heavy clouds, and the entire horizon
was constantly illuminated by flashes of
lightning. The wind was strong, but vari-
able, and seemed to change rapidly from one
storm centre to another. But little rain had
fallen previous to the passage of the cyclone,
yet for an hour before its appearance the
heavens looked like heavy storms prevailing
in almost every direction. When I first saw
the cyclone, I now judge it must have been
from three to five miles distant, and seemed
to be approaching the spot where I stood. I
got several clear and distinct views of its
outline by the incessant flashes of lightning
which illuminated the heavens. When first
seen it was a dense, black cloud, not extend-
ing over ten degrees horizontally, from
which depended a funnel-shaped cloud,
point downward. The funnel seemed to
rise and lower, so low at times that the
point or stem was hardly seen, at others
rising; the stem, meanwhile, seemed to
writhe and whirl like a gigantic snake sus-
pended by the tail.
It came from a point almost due south-
west, and while its path in some places is a
zigzag its main direction was a direct line
nearly northeast. The fact that its path
through this vicinity is exactly in line with
those of the cyclones which passed near
Stanton in Macoupin county and through
Nokomis in this county on the same evening
leads to the conclusion that these storms
were one and the same. If this conclusion
is correct it jumped or left untouched a dis-
tance of about fifteen miles between its last
appearance in Macoupin county and the
point where it first touched the ground in
this county, and making another jump
about three miles northeast of this place,
again striking the earth at Nokomis, about
ten miles distant, where it made several suc-
cessive dips for a distance of two or three
miles, destroying two dwelling-houses and
several barns, then disappearing entirely.
As it swept past this town it travelled with
great rapidity. Its speed must have been
fully, if not more than,
FORTY MILES AN HOUR.

It was accompanied by a deafening roar,
more like the din one hears at the Main
street crossing of the St. Louis bridge dur-
ing the passage of heavy freight trains than
anything else I can conceive of. During its
passage, at the distance of one-fourth of a
mile on each side of its track, there was a
tremendous suction or side draft of wind to-
ward it and blowing in a direction at right
angles with its path.
The width of its path varies with the near-
ness of its approaches to the ground. In
some places it is thirty rods wide, in others
not more than ten rods. The pendant stem,
or small end of the funnel, is always the
centre of the track and the force of the storm.
Where it swept along the ground can easily
be seen. The track of the stem proper is
not more than four or five feet wide. There
is nothing more certain than that there is
absolutely no safety for anything in the
track of the stem. It will take the water
out of wells and in many places actually dig
trenches in the solid earth. There is no
safety in cellars or caves in its immediate
track, but a cellar or cave would be a safe
place if only ten or fifteen feet on either side
of the stem. No house in this county was
struck by the central stem, consequently the
loss of life was not so great as it otherwise
would have been. The nearest approach was
at Mr. Blackburn's residence, about three
miles southwest of this city, where the
storm passed about fifteen feet from the
southeast corner of the building, and within
ten feet of a well. A bucket in the well was
taken out and has not been heard of since.
The dwelling was two stories, with a cen-
tury L on south side, next to the storm. It
was a substantial brick, with very thick
walls. The L was entirely demolished and
the main building down to the second floor.
The window-sash and outer and inner door
shutters of the lower story were taken out
bodily, and the furniture and clothing of the
family carried away. The outside of the
east wall of the house left standing was
plastered with a mixture of mud and sand
as neatly as if it had been put on with a
paint brush. A number of stones of a
peculiar formation and shape uncommon in
this region were showered upon a farm near
its track. Small straws were driven end
foremost into solid wood and through the
bark of trees a quarter of an inch thick.
Growing wheat was twisted off and taken up
by the roots and deposited again along the
track in small bunches or wads, having the
appearance of having been chewed by a beast
and spit out. The leaves of trees near its
track on each side have the appearance of
having been scorched or partly burned. Far-
mers living ten miles north of this place
found next morning after the storm that
they had been visited during the night by a
shower of broken boards, shingles, leaves
and twigs of trees and bits of clothing.
Much of the former showed from the form
and paint still adhering that they were
pieces of door and window frames and house
and barn weather boarding. The storm re-
volved from right to left. The workmen
engaged here in removing the debris of the
iron railroad bridge which was thrown a
shapeless mass into the bed of the stream by
the cyclone affirm that the quality of the
iron has been ruined by the cause. If by
the cyclone then there is another knot for
the scientists to untie.

—The *Hebrew Standard* tells its readers
that their unpopularity in hotels is in a
great degree their own fault, being due to
objectionable manners and customs and in-
difference to the feelings of others.
A Berlin merchant lately submitted to a
diva, to whom he was paying court, two
splendid dresses for her choice, and said he
would call to learn her decision. She soon
wrote: "I like both so well that you need
not trouble to call."
A lady who bought heavy mourning at
Algona, Iowa, explained to the milliner that
her husband was not well, and might pop off
at any time when it might not suit her to
come to town. Possibly with a similar
excuse he went on to the undertaker's

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