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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 new Russell Theatre at Ottawa will cost $40,000.

John R. Tobin had his leg severed by a circular saw in a mill at Sarnia.

The Canadian smelting works at Trail, B.C., may build a lead refinery.

St. Joseph's Convent at Port Arthur was damaged by fire to the extent of $5,000.

The Queen's statue at Ottawa will be unveiled by the Duchess of York in September.

The by-law to raise $30,000 to extend the waterworks system has been carried at Owen Sound.

Vera Forbes, the 4-year-old daughter of Wm. Forbes, was run over and killed by a waggon at Hamilton.

Deputy Minister of Labor King has left Ottawa to attend the convention of labor bureaus at St. Louis, Mo.

Labor Law Officer Edward Williams has deported six alien laborers from Little Current, Manitoulin Island.

Sandwich Town Council has granted a franchise to John Auld, M.P.P., to build an electric road from Windsor to Amherstburg.

Geo. Little, a well-known wrestler, is under arrest at Montreal, on a charge of defrauding a Montreal citizen out of $2,650.

Stanley Mills & Co.'s departmental store at Hamilton caught fire through the spontaneous combustion of some oil-soaked cotton. Loss $10,000.

The Anglican ministers of London and the London Ministerial Association, composed of clergymen of all other denominations have united in one body.

J. B. H. Nelve, who has been in the Dominion Government service since Confederation, has received notice of his superannuation, to take effect from July 1st.

W. D. Ross, manager of the Bank of Nova Scotia at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, has been appointed to an important position in the Finance department at Ottawa.

A course of military instruction for teachers of high schools or collegiate institutes in the Province will be commenced at Stanley Barracks, Toronto, on July 5 next.

The Dominion Government has awarded to Fleming & Ferguson, of Paisley, Scotland, the contract for the construction of the new steel twin-screw steamer.

President O'Connell of the Machinists' Union, who has removed the strike headquarters to Toronto in connection with the convention, says the strike will be won in the United States by next week.

Ottawa Council of the Board of Trade recommends that a memorial be sent to every Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce in the Empire asking co-operation in considering the question of State owned cables.

The Minister of Agriculture has authorized L. V. Labelle of St. Jacques to prepare several cases of Quebec-grown tobacco for the European market and to make experiments to find out which kind of tobacco is best for foreign trade.

By the death of Sir Charles James Stuart, London, he is succeeded in the baronetcy by his younger brother, Major-General Edward Andrew Stuart, colonel of the Lothian Regiment, Royal Scots and a native of Quebec. The baronetcy was conferred in 1816 upon Hon. James Stuart, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, who was regarded by Lord Durham, as the most profound lawyer and jurist then living in the Canadian Provinces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The King will visit Ireland as soon as possible.

The official Gazette gives the total number of Boer prisoners as 19,449.

The Duke of Cambridge has just completed his 82nd year.

The National Eisteddfod of Wales will be held at Merthyr this year.

The Ottoman Embassy at Paris will leave unless the Sultan pays its salaries at once.

The Royal Hospital, London, has just received £10,000 from Alfred Harmsworth, of the Daily Mail.

Twenty-two English steamers are engaged to carry American coal to France.

The Archbishop of Canterbury says all the clergy of the Church of England shall be married.

Sir John Edmund Commerell, Admiral of the British fleet from 1892 to 1899, is dead. He was born in 1829.

The British Royal Geographical Society has conferred a gold medal upon Arthur Donaldson Smith, the American African explorer.

In a speech in London, Lord Raglan said that Englishmen should not be frightened by the idea of conscription. Germany has it in force now.

The full score of Purcell's "Fairy Queen," which has been missing for 200 years, has been discovered in the library of the Royal Academy of Music.

It is said that there is no truth in the story that the condition of Earl Roberts' health is causing concern to his friends, and that his work at the War Office is far behind.

UNITED STATES.

There is smallpox at Sitka, Alaska.

Former Governor Tanner, of Illinois, died suddenly at Springfield.

An Indian outbreak is threatened on Shoshone reservation, Wyoming.

Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan has bought a fine collection of antique curiosities in Paris.

A package containing $8,000 in currency has been stolen from the mails at Kansas City.

Patrick J. Gleason, mayor of Long Island City, N.Y., and a unique figure in politics, is dead.

Henry Musaick and Milton Boyd, of Wallace, Va., are reported drowned in the flood in that section.

"The largest bank in the world" is to be established by J. Pierpont Morgan, says a New York paper.

Frank Heroy, son of a Methodist clergyman, shot and killed Charles Vanderlyn, at Greenfield, near Kingston, N.Y. Heroy was drunk.

It is thought that Edgar Van Ettan, general superintendent, will become president of the New York Central Railway.

John M. Glover, an ex-Congressman from the St. Louis, Missouri, district, is reported to have met his death in the floods, near Love, Colo.

Over 300 men and boys have "tied up" the Corbin Colliery at Shamokin, Pa., by striking for the enforcement of the semi-monthly pay law.

The pneumatic tube service is to be established between New York and Boston by a company which is starting with a capital of $5,000,000.

Peter Anderson, piano maker, in New York, shot and killed his son Gustave, aged 26 years because the latter called him "an old washerwoman."

Percy L. Johnson, an attorney, recently returned from Mexico, pleaded guilty to embezzlement to $50,000 from three trust funds at Bridgeport, Conn., and was sentenced to six years imprisonment.

Mrs. Josephine Keelat, who recently died in France, left to H. H. Hawthorne, a veteran of the Soldiers' Home, at Dayton, Ohio, a fortune of $2,500,000, his reward for saving her from drowning in Kent, Eng., in 1854.

GENERAL.

Fatal election riots have occurred in Spain.

Telephone charges in France are being reduced.

The strikes at St. Petersburg, are ended—by force.

Nine hundred emigrants have gone from Porto Rico to Hawaii.

Russian poultry is rigidly inspected before admission into Germany.

The total number of plague cases at Cape Town up to date is 651, with 300 deaths.

The village of Aurenza, Italy, has been partially destroyed by earthquake.

The German Government is experimenting with the octuple system of telegraphy.

The Prime Minister of Cape Colony is opposed to the introduction of Chinese labourers.

The population of Italy is now 32,449,754, an increase of 4,000,000 in the last twenty years.

The population of Ireland is 4,456,546, a decrease of 5.3 per cent. Scotland's is 4,471,557, a heavy decrease in ten years.

The Austrian Reichsrath has approved the appropriation of 487,000,000 kronen, $97,000,000, for new railroads.

If Turkey does not at once satisfy Italy about the arrest of an Italian postal agent at Preveza warships will be sent there.

An earthquake has occurred in Malaga, Spain. A number of houses were damaged and a panic was created among the inhabitants.

Three Russian officers have been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for mapping Nagasaki harbour, in the vicinity of the fortifications.

Engineers have submitted to Russia plans for connecting the Black Sea with the Caspian Sea by a canal 550 versts long, and costing 300,000,000 roubles.

Storms and floods at Puebla De Alcocer, Spain, have resulted in the loss of two lives and injury to several persons.

FARMERS' SUMMER OUTING.

Thirty-Two Excursions to the Model Farm Next Month.

Arrangements have been completed by the Department of Agriculture for thirty-two excursions to the Model Farm at Guelph next month, under the auspices of the various Farmers' Institutes. It is expected that they will be taken advantage of by forty thousand people. The dates and excursions are as follows:—June 11th, North and Centre Grey; 12th, East and Centre Simcoe; 13th, North and South Waterloo; and North Middlesex; 14th, East Middlesex and West Kent; 15th, West Huron and Halton; 17th, Peel and Drayton Agricultural Society, or West Wellington; 18th, South Ontario, and South Simcoe; 19th, South Oxford, Haldimand and North Oxford; 20th, East and West Lambton and East Huron; 21st, North and West Bruce and Dufferin; 22nd, North and South Norfolk; 24th, North Ontario and Peel; 25th, South Perth; 26th, South Grey and Parry Sound; 27th, South Bruce; 28th, West Simcoe.

UNITED STATES TOOLS.

British Government Introducing Them in the Dockyards.

A despatch from Portsmouth says:—It is understood that the Admiralty has decided to introduce American labour-saving appliances in the Government dockyards. A pneumatic riveting and drilling plant will be installed here, as the result of satisfactory trials in building the cruiser Kent. Several other American tools are now being tested.

STILL COMING IN.

Two Hundred Boers Surrender to the British in Bechuanaland.

A despatch from Cape Town says:—Two hundred Boers have surrendered at Palapye, Bechuanaland, and 42 waggon loads of men, women and children have surrendered at Fort Tuli, Rhodesia.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Cattle, Cheese, Grain, &c in the Leading Markets.

GRAIN.

Toronto, June 4. — Wheat—The wheat market was steady today. No. 2 white and red sold at 68c to 68½c, middle freights to Montreal, and it is quoted at 68½c to 69c, low rate to New York. No. 1 goose quoted at 67½c, low freight, and spring sold at 68c to 69c, middle freight to Portland, and 70c east. Manitoba wheat higher, with quotations as follows, Montreal freight, g. i. t.:—No. 1 hard, 92c; No. 2 hard, 88c; No. 3 hard, 81c. Prices Toronto and west:—No. 1 hard, 90c; No. 2, 86c; No. 3 hard, 79c.

Millfeed—Is quiet and prices steady. Bran, in car lots, $12 west, and shorts $13 to $14 west.

Corn — Market continues quiet with Canada yellow quoted at 40½c to 41c, and mixed at 40c west; yellow, on track, 46½c.

Rye—The market is quiet, with prices unchanged at 50c to 51c, middle freights.

Buckwheat—Non offering, and market firm.

Peas—Market is firm, with offerings small. Quotations, 66c to 67c outside.

Barley—Market rules quiet; No. 2 quoted at 50c, lake ports, and at 44c to 45c, middle freights; No. 3 extra, 43c, middle freights.

Oats—Market rules firm, with sales of No. 2 at 32c, middle freights. No. 1 firm at 33c to 33½c east.

Flour—The demand is fair and prices steady; 90 per cent. ordinary patents, buyers' bags, sold at $2.65, middle freights choice lots, 15c to 20c more; Manitoba patents, $4.25, and strong bakers', $3.95 to $4.

Oatmeal—Market unchanged; car lots at $3.65, in bags, and at $3.75 in wood; small lots 20c extra.

PRODUCE.

Potatoes—The market is quiet, and prices steady. Car lots quoted at 27c to 28c. They sell out of store at 35c to 40c per bag.

Field produce, etc.—Onions, $1.10 to $1.25 per bag. Carrots, 45c to 50c per bag. Parsnips, per bag, 40c to 50c.

Garden stuff—Spinach, peck, 10c. Watercress, 15c to 20c. Rhubarb, dozen, 15c to 25c. Celery, dozen, $1 to $1.25. Lettuce, 20c. Radishes, dozen, 15c. Asparagus, dozen, 75c to $1. Cabbage, dozen, 40c to 75c. Onions, dozen, 10c. Parsley, dozen, 15c to 20c.

Dried apples—The market rules quiet. Dried apples, 3 to 3½c; evaporated quoted at 5c to 5½c for car lots, and jobbing at 5½c.

Maple syrup—Market dull; five-gallon tins are $1 per imperial gallon; $1.10 to $1.15 for gallon tins, and 85c to 90c for wine gallon tins.

Honey—Dealers quote from 10d to 10½c for 5, 10, or 60-lb. tins, according to size of order. Comb honey sells at $1.50 to $2.40, according to weight and quality.

Hops—Quiet. Choice 1900 growth are quoted at 14c to 15c, and yearlings at 8c to 10c.

Beans—The market is unchanged. Ordinary white beans bring $1.40 to $1.50; choice hand-picked beans $1.60.

Baled hay—Choice timothy on track here, $11 to $11.50.

Straw—Steady. Car lots on track $5.50 to $6 a ton.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS.

Dressed hogs are firm at $8.75 to $9.25 for small lots. Provisions firm. Quotations are as follows:—Bacon, long clear, loose, in car lots, 10c, and in case lots, 10½c to 10¾c. Short cut pork, $20 to $20.50; heavy mess pork, $19 to $19.50 shoulder mess, $15.

Smoked meats—Hams, heavy 12½c; medium, 13c; light, 13½c. Rolls, 11 to 11½c; backs, 14c to 15c, and shoulders, 10½c to 11c.

Lard—Pails, 11c; tubs, 10½c; tierces, 10½c to 10¾c.

DAIRY MARKETS.

Butter—Receipts are moderate, and prices unchanged. Pound rolls sell at 13c to 14c; new, in tubs, at 12½c to 13c per lb; inferior, 10c to 12c; creamery boxes 17½c to 18c, and pounds 18½c to 19c.

Eggs—Market is steady at 10½c to 11c per dozen, in large lots, and occasionally 11½c for case lots. No. 2, chips, 8½c to 9c.

Cheese—Market is quiet. Full creams, September, 9½c to 9¾c; do., new, 9c.

Buffalo, June 4.—Flour—Quiet and steady. Wheat—Spring, few cars spot sold; No. 1 Northern, old, carloads, 83½c; do., new, 80½c. Winter wheat—Nothing done; No. 2 red is quoted at 78c; No. 1 white, 77c on track, Buffalo. Corn—Dull; No. 2 yellow, 46½c; No. 3 do., 46c; No. 2 corn, 45½c to 45¾c; No. 3 do., 45½c, 45¼c, through billed. Oats—Easy; No. 2 white, 32½c; No. 3 do., 32c; No. 2 mixed, 30c; No. 3 do., 29½c, through billed. Barley—Too irregular to quote. Rye—Quiet; No. 1 in store and on track offered at 59c; No. 2, on track, 58c.

Chicago, June 4.—Higher cables, continued drought in the spring wheat districts, reports of damage by Hessian fly, caused an active wheat market today. Reports late in the session of rains in the Northwest, the gains were more than wiped out. July closed ¼c lower. July corn ¼c higher. July oats, unchanged, and provisions from unchanged to 5c higher; July wheat opened a shade to ¼c to ½c higher at 74c to 74¼c.

Milwaukee, June 4.—Barley—Dull; No. 2, 56c to 57c; sample, 40c to 53c.

Toledo, June 4.—Clover seed—Cash $6.50; October, $5.22½c. Oil—Unchanged.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Toronto, June 4.—The receipts of live stock at the western cattle yards today were 57 carloads, including 1,050 cattle, 800 hogs, 127 sheep and lambs, 50 calves, and a dozen milch cows.

We had unmistakable signs of a reaction in the cattle trade today, while all really good stuff sold well at steady prices there was slackened demand with a decidedly lower tendency in the price of ordinary cattle.

Good to choice export cattle sold at from 4¾c to 5¼c per pound, but light, shippers were not wanted. Still there was a fair clearance.

Some choice butcher cattle sold up to 5c today, but there was a limited enquiry, and sales were not brisk. Other grades of cattle are inclined to weaken, and a heavy run tomorrow (Wednesday) may cause a serious break in prices.

There was a good demand for feeders; the supply was short, and prices ranger from 4c to 4¼c per pound. Light feeders are worth from 3½c to 4c per pound.

There was a small demand for export bulls; trade was dull at from 3½c to 4c per pound.

A few good to choice stockers are wanted.

Milch cows sold at from $25 to $50 each today. Choice milkers are wanted.

Good to prime veal calves are wanted up to around $10 each.

The run of "small stuff" was light and it all sold early at steady and unchanged prices.

Export ewes are firm at from 3½c to 4c per pound.

Grain-fed yearlings are worth from 4½c to 5¼c per pound.

Bucks are worth from 2½c to 3c per pound.

"Barnyarders" are unchanged at from 4c to 4½c per pound.

Spring lambs are worth from $2.50 to $5 each.

There was no change in hogs today.

The best price for "singers" is 7¼c per pound; thick fat and light hogs are worth 6¾c per pound.

Hogs to fetch the top price must be of prime quality, and scale not below 160 nor above 200 pounds.

Following is the range of quotations:—

Cattle.		
Shippers, per cwt.	$4.50	$5.25
Butcher, choice, do.	4.25	4.75
Butcher, ord. to good.	3.50	4.00
Butcher, inferior	2.75	3.25
Stockers, per cwt.	3.50	4.00
Export bulls, per cwt.	3.75	4.50
Sheep and Lambs.		
Choice ewes, per cwt.	3.50	4.00
Lambs, grain-fed, cwt.	4.50	5.25
Do., barnyards, cwt.	4.00	4.50
Do., spring, each	2.50	5.00
Bucks, per cwt.	2.50	3.00
Milkers and Calves.		
Cows, each	20.00	45.00
Calves, each	2.00	10.00
Hogs.		
Choice hogs, per cwt.	6.75	7.25
Light hogs, per cwt.	6.50	6.75
Heavy hogs, per cwt.	6.50	6.75
Sows, per cwt.	3.75	4.00
Stags, per cwt.	0.00	2.00

BRITISH LOSS SEVERE.

Convoy Attacked, But Boers Were Finally Repulsed.

A despatch from Potchefstroom says the Boers made two determined attacks on a British convoy in a drift near Ventersdorp. The waggons had choked the drift. The Boers were finally repulsed leaving fourteen dead on the field. The British loss, which was severe, is not stated.

A special despatch from Pretoria says:—A limited number of permits will be granted next week for the importation of "soft goods" into Johannesburg. Each permit will allow the importation of not to exceed, ten tons of goods, fifty per cent. of which must be clothing, suitable for cold weather, and thirty per cent. of clothing suitable for the poorer classes. Boot makers will be allowed to import goods not exceeding five tons in weight, fifty per cent. of which must be suitable for the poorer classes. A ball to commemorate the entry of the British troops will be given at Johannesburg on Friday night.

The elevation of Lord Milner to the peerage created a number of new records in that line. He is the first man who was created a peer on a Friday and gazetted the following Tuesday—record time. He is the first man who has ever taken his title from his lodgings. He is the first statesman who, having been received on his arrival by almost every member of the Administration, was received almost immediately afterward by the Sovereign, and the first guest within memory invited to dine and sleep at Windsor castle who was commanded to stay another night.

A despatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, says the Boers are massing under Commandant Kritzinger to the northward of Bailey. There is much local apprehension, and the town guard remains all night in the trenches. Passenger traffic to the north is suspended, and freight is proceeding under an armed escort. The banks close at noon. Bailey is about twenty miles north of Queenstown, on the line from Port Elizabeth to the Orange river. It is about forty miles south of Stormberg, in the district which General Gatacre held.

A BOILER COMPETITION.

British Warships to Test Two Kinds in a Race.

A despatch from London says:—An interesting test of boilers has been arranged by the Parliamentary Boiler Committee, which has ordered a full speed trial between the second-class cruiser Hyacinthe, of 5,000 tons displacement, fitted with Belleville boilers and the second-class cruiser Minerva, of the same tonnage, fitted with Scotch boilers. The two vessels will start simultaneously from a home port and run to Gibraltar with the object of determining which class of boiler can best stand the strain of a long run at high pressure.

Several sugar refiners in Russia have requested the Government to lower the tariff on sugar cattle on the railroads and intended for export into foreign Asiatic countries.

OUR NORTHERN HERITAGE

REPORT OF THE EXPLORATION OF NEW ONTARIO.

Extent of Arable Land—Timber and Pulp Wood Resources—The Climate—Geologists' Reports.

During the summer of 1900 the Government of Ontario sent out ten exploration parties into that portion of New Ontario lying north of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the purpose of ascertaining, approximately, at least, the value of the great natural resources of a then comparatively little known region, in land, timber and minerals. At the previous session of the Legislature the sum of $40,000 had been voted for this purpose, the desirability of a more adequate knowledge of the country, with a view to its speedy opening up by railways and other means of communication, being universally admitted. The region to be explored, embracing some sixty million acres, was divided into ten exploration districts. Each of the parties to which a district was allotted comprised a surveyor, a land and timber estimator and a geologist, who were instructed to make the fullest investigations the time at their disposal and the large extent of country to be covered would permit, extending to every natural feature or characteristic of the territory having any bearing upon its fitness for settlement or economic development.

The report of the survey and exploration has just been issued by the Provincial Department of Crown Lands. It comprises a volume of about 300 pages, extensively illustrated with cuts reproduced from photographs taken by the explorers, and contains a vast amount of information in detail as to the resources, products and character of the region traversed, which will be of great value in connection with future legislation. While the main results of the exploration were made public some time since, there are many interesting facts with regard to the North country here presented for the first time.

EXTENT OF ARABLE LAND.

The most important discovery made by the explorers is as to the extent of firstclass arable land available for settlement. The area of the great clay belt, extending westward from the Quebec boundary through Nipissing and Algoma and into Thunder Bay district, is at least 24,500 miles, making an almost unbroken stretch of good farming land. This is nearly three-quarters the extent of the present settled portion of the Province south of Lake Nipissing. The whole country is a network of rivers, streams and lakes, affording an easy means of communication and magnificent water-powers for industrial enterprises and electrical development. Moreover, the extensive water-surface renders the territory especially favorable for agriculture and stock-raising, as it ensures it against the protracted droughts which form one of the great drawbacks to successful farming in a prairie country. In addition to this arable area, which is just receiving a narrow fringe of settlement at its eastern extremity adjoining Lake Temiscaming, the clay land in the townships around Dryden in the Rainy River district was found to extend northward in the Wabigoon Valley, forming a total area in that vicinity of about 600 square miles.

TIMBER AND PULPWOOD.

Great anticipations had been formed as to the extent and value of the spruce and other timber growing on the northern slope of the height of land, and the reports of the exploration more than justified the most sanguine estimates of the forest wealth here awaiting development. Of course the closest estimate that could possibly be made by experts of the quantities covering so vast an area in the limited time allowed them is merely an approximation, and, as owing to the inability of some of the parties to finish the work laid out for them, large areas were left unvisited, the figures given by no means represent the total timber product of the country. The pine-bearing region does not extend far beyond the height of land. In the region around Lakes Temagami and Lady Evelyn in the southern portion of the district of Nipissing, the quantity of red and white pine is estimated at 300,000,000 feet board measure. The total pine-bearing area in this section comprises some 1650 square miles. There are also some scattered pine tracts in other parts and considerable quantities are found in the Wabigoon River region. The great factor of future industrial development is, of course, the extensive forests of spruce, jackpine and poplar available for pulp wood which cover the greater portion of the territory explored, the total estimate being 288,000,000 cords, of which 100,000,000 cords are in the district of Algoma and 150,000,000 in Thunder Bay. Much of the spruce, which is the predominant tree of Northern Ontario, is of sufficient size and quality to furnish excellent timber and supply the place of the pine as construction material and for other industrial uses.

THE CLIMATE.

A highly important fact established by the thorough investigation made by the explorers is the favorable character of the climate for agriculture. Exaggerated ideas as to the coldness of the region have long prevailed which the publication of the report should do much to dispel. At many of the Hudson's Bay posts visited by the explorers it was found that gardens were or had been kept where all the vegetables ordinarily produced in Southern Ontario, including cucumbers and tomatoes, were grown. No drawback is experienced from summer frosts, the amount of water surface and the extensive forests tempering the severity of the winter. A characteristic feature of some districts is the profuse growth of moss upon low and swampy ground, which by gradual decomposition forms beds of peat several feet in depth. The most extensive of these deposits are in the eastern part of Nipissing district to the north of Lake Abitibi. The peat taken from these bogs, on analysis, shows a high percentage of volatile combustible matter and fixed carbon, no sulphur and only a trace of phosphorus, with a low percentage of moisture and ash, which renders it a valuable fuel. The land overlaid by these peaty tracts is of good quality, and when the country shall have become sufficiently settled to make drainage operations practicable and profitable much of it may be brought into cultivation.

THE GEOLOGISTS' REPORTS.

No specially important mineral discoveries were made, but the reports of the geologists are valuable as establishing the characteristics of the various rock formations and thus furnishing prospectors with a guide to the quarters in which their researches are likely to meet with success. Traces of gold were found in several places, and though the careful analysis made did not develop its presence in paying quantities in any of the samples, the results were such as to afford encouragement for closer examination. Among other matters carefully noted by the explorer were the animals, fish and vegetation of the territory, the volume being full of information of interest both to the sportsman and the naturalist.

An immediate result of the exploration has been the setting apart by the government of the pine-bearing regions around Lake Temagami as a forest reserve, in order to protect the pine from the danger of destruction by fire which grows constantly more imminent, owing to the influx of settlers, prospectors and tourists. This will secure a supply of timber in perpetuity to the adjoining settlements, which are certain to receive considerable accessions of population within a few years. The undertaking of the government of the construction of the Temiscaming Railway and the liberal aid granted to other railway enterprises are largely the outcome of the increased appreciation of the value of our Northern heritage resulting from the exploration.

PAID THE PENALTY.

Negro Burned Alive by a Mob in Florida for Murder.

A despatch from Bartow, Fla., says: Fred Rochelle, a negro, thirty-five years of age, who at noon on Thursday criminally assaulted and then murdered Mrs. Nona Taggart, a well-known and respectable white woman of this city, was burned at the stake here early next evening in the presence of a throng of people. The burning was on the scene of the negro's crime, within 100 yards of the principal thoroughfare of this city. When the crime had been reported a well armed posse was soon moving in every direction in search of the criminal. Bloodhounds were secured and all night a fruitless search was continued. About noon, a courier arrived announcing that the negro had been captured by two other negroes two miles south of the city. Posses were immediately on the trail, but the captors evaded detection, and succeeded in getting their prisoner quietly into the city, and in turning him over to the sheriff of Polk county. In less than 10 minutes after transfer had been made the street became congested with people, and the crowd, in spite of the sheriff and a strong guard of extra deputies, who made every effort to protect him from mob violence, secured the prisoner, and took up the march to the scene of the crime.

The negro was placed on a barrel and chained to a stake, and cans of kerosene oil poured upon him and his clothes, until clothes and barrel were well saturated.

The match was applied, and for fifteen minutes the body burned, and in half an hour only the charred bones were left as a reminder of the negro's crime and his fate. The crowd dispersed in orderly as it gathered, and at 8.30 the city was quiet.

FAST MAIL SERVICE.

Special Bonus if Ships Are Built in Canada.

A despatch from London says:—The fast mail service negotiations are in a more elementary stage than the statements made in the Canadian Parliament suggest. The Government has no thought of Mr. Peterser or the Elder-Dempster Company in connection with the service.

So far as is known here, the Government, in view of the return of the shipbuilding trade to more normal conditions, is ranking it known that it is willing to receive suggestions from shipbuilding houses offering a special bonus in addition to a subsidy to secure the building of the ships in Canada. The Canadian Pacific Company is still spoken of as the most likely company to successfully undertake the enterprise.

Hon. Sydney Fisher and Prof. Robertson have arrived in London, and are interviewing the departments.

MUST PAY $[illegible],000,000

The Indemnity Which China Will Have to Raise.

A despatch from Berlin says:—It is semi-officially announced that the question of the amount of the indemnity which China is to pay to the powers has been settled on the lines of the British proposal. The British proposal placed the indemnity at 450 million taels, or 2,500,000, plus interest.

An enquiry is to be made in the French Chamber of Deputies in regard to the presence of the Russian Ambassador to Germany at Metz during Emperor William's celebration of the Czar's birthday.