

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 hospital at London will cost about \$55,000.

Gold in paying quantities has been found in the Peace River district.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cryler of Allanburg was fined \$150 for illegally manufacturing cigars.

William McDonald, a Buffalo sport, was robbed of \$430 in Hamilton on Monday night.

St. John, N. B., bakers have advanced the price of bread one cent on a two-pound loaf.

The immediate delivery of specially stamped letters will be commenced about July 1.

Actor Emerson, who shot and killed James Tuttle, at London, will be tried at the fall Assizes.

The Irishmen of Ottawa are taking steps to relieve their famine-stricken countrymen in Ireland.

Hamilton Council has decided to take steps towards securing the control of the local street railway.

At Vancouver, Bella Adams, cut the throat of her mulatto lover, Charles Kincaid. Kincaid is dead.

The Montreal Conference, after a lively debate, refused to prohibit ministers from entering politics.

A disease resembling leprosy has made its appearance among the Indians of the Rainy Lake country.

Hamilton license holders who were on probation will have their licenses extended for the whole year.

Miss Brown, aged twenty, of Poplar Point, Man., took strychnine in mistake for salts and died in a few minutes.

The Montreal police raided bicyclists who were out without lanterns. Twenty-five were gathered in at one police station.

Dominion Bank notes supposed to be a portion of the proceeds of the Napanee bank robbery, have turned up at Winnipeg.

August 8th has been chosen for Belleville's Civic holiday. The Sons of Scotland will have a large demonstration on that day.

The Customs returns for the port of Montreal for the month of May amounted to \$601,075, against \$408,248 for May, 1897.

A report has been sent in to the Department of Forestry of Ontario that a bug is eating up the boxwood maple in Eastern Ontario.

A two-year-old son of Mrs. Wm. Kemp, Kingston, fell into a tub of boiling water at a neighbor's and died in a couple of hours.

The War Eagle Mining Company has declared a dividend of one and a half per cent. per month, which is equal to 18 per cent. per annum.

In Kingston the Civic holiday is fixed for August 8th, when bicycle races will be held, as well as the annual races of the Canadian Road Club.

The officers of the Ottawa and New York Railway expect to have trains running into the Central depot, Ottawa, before the first of July.

The Winnipeg City Council will call for tenders for the supply of pumping machinery capable of furnishing four million gallons of water per day.

The carpenters of Winnipeg have commenced an agitation for an increase in their rate of wages. The highest rate paid at present is 25 cents per hour.

Madame Dandurand, wife of Senator Dandurand, and one of the cleverest of French-Canadian writers, has been appointed an officer of the French Academy.

As soon as the Victorian Order of Nurses Committee for Kingston secures \$700 it will engage a district nurse. Considerable opposition is met there to the scheme.

The Attorney-General has been asked for a fiat to allow an action to be brought against the Kingston Street Railway Company for running its cars on Sunday.

R. F. Robertson, of New York, has accepted the post of Government mineralogist for British Columbia. He is a Canadian, and highly recommended by Dr. Dawson.

Elvira, four-year-old daughter of Thomas Copeland, London, died after eating canned salmon. A few days ago Mr. Copeland's little son drank carbolic acid with fatal results.

Petitions are being circulated in Hamilton for a pardon to A. M. Roadhouse, committed to Kingston penitentiary in 1895 for seven years for assaulting H. M. Arthur.

Joseph Ord, 86 years old, living near Orillia may have to answer to a charge of murder. During a dispute he stabbed his stepson, W. H. Lawrence, whose life is despaired of.

Premier Greenway, of Manitoba, who is in Toronto, says that the prospects for the farmers in Manitoba never looked brighter than they do this season. The population of the province will be increased by a large influx of immigrants.

James Prentice, section foreman of the Grand Trunk between Parkdale and Toronto, fell from a gravel train on Tuesday night, and was instantly killed, his head being cut off by the wheels. He was married, and leaves a family of ten children. He was 55 years of age.

David T. Hanbury, of London, Eng., has left Winnipeg for the far north on an exploring expedition. He will

ascend the inlet to Baker Lake, which is known territory, but beyond which is a broad field of hitherto unexplored territory. Here Mr. Hanbury will spend the remainder of the summer, returning to Edmonton after the lakes freeze over.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Baron Lyon Playfair, the distinguished Parliamentarian died in London, Eng.

Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India has again been mentioned in connection with the Governor-Generalship of Canada in succession to the Earl of Aberdeen. The name of the Duke of Fife, son-in-law of the Prince of Wales is also discussed in the same connection.

UNITED STATES.

A trade treaty between the United States and France has been arranged.

The steamer City of Worcester struck a reef in a thick fog on Sunday in Long Island Sound, and had to be beached.

The directors of the New York Merchants' Association have passed a resolution affirming the necessity of improved trade relations with Canada.

Mrs. Sternaman will begin an action against the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company to get possession of the \$1,000 insurance on the life of her husband.

By the explosion of the boiler of an engine on the Hoosatic tunnel and Wilmington, Vt., Zephaniah Douglas, the engineer, and Ereat T. Faulkenner, the fireman were killed. Several persons sustained minor injuries.

A band of Indians has been found in Northern Minnesota suffering from a malady resembling leprosy. As Canadian Indians have been mingling with them, an investigation will be made by the Indian officials at Winnipeg.

GENERAL.

The new Italian Cabinet is a colorless combination, and is likely to have difficulty in finding a majority in the Chamber.

The provinces of Taena and Arica, long a subject of dispute between the Chilean and Peruvian Governments, will be submitted to arbitration.

Five hundred Mohammedans, who were taking part in a procession near Bombay were ordered to stop. They refused, and attacked the police. The head constable was fatally injured, and several others received severe injuries.

Prince Kung, brother of the late Emperor Hienfung, of China, and President of the Council is dead. He was born on January 11, 1833. For twenty-three years, from 1861 to 1884, he was Prime Minister of the Empire. Then he fell from power, but later became again influential.

U. S. ARMY IN BAD SHAPE.

Gen. Miles intimates it is unprepared for Active Campaign in Cuba or Porto Rico.

A despatch from Washington, says:—General Miles intimated in his despatches to the War Department that he finds the volunteer forces of the United States wholly unprepared at the present time for an active campaign against the enemy. No official report has been made yet by the general, as he has not by any means completed his tour of inspection.

The volunteer army is lacking in the many necessities that would be needed in a campaign either in Cuba or Porto Rico. Many regiments have no uniforms, and many more regiments are deficient in shoes, hats, and underclothing. Although every effort is being made by the Government to supply the troops as rapidly as possible with first-class equipment, the authorities find themselves greatly hampered by the lack of facilities in the United States for making clothing for the soldiers.

TROUBLE ABOUT AMMUNITION.

There has also been some slight difficulty in supplying the army at such short notice with arms and ammunition, but this trouble is being very rapidly overcome. Bids have been called for from the leading cartridge companies of the United States for large quantities of revolvers and rifles. The Union Metallic Cartridge Company has presented bids on .45 and .38 calibre cartridges. This company estimates that it can supply 100,000 cartridges in fifteen days, 200,000 during the following ten days, and 25,000 afterward each day.

The Winchester Company and the United States Cartridge Company have also presented bids to the War Department. Both of these companies estimate that they can supply large amounts of ammunition upon short notice. There is no doubt that the Ordnance Department will make several large contracts for cartridges within the next few days.

THREE CAMPS FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Major-General Miles will probably recommend in his report to the Government that three large permanent camps be established for the volunteer army. One of these camps will undoubtedly be at Montauk Point, L.I., another at Chickamauga park, and a third at some place in Florida not as yet decided upon. The troops at Camp Alger will probably be distributed among these three camps. Already the War Department has decided that no more troops will be sent to Camp Alger, and the order that had been issued to the Thirty-fourth Michigan Regiment to proceed to the camp near Washington was countermanded.

The Chickamauga National Park Commission has been instructed by the Government to provide accommodations for an army of 75,000 men. There is a strong probability that the camp in Florida will be at Jacksonville.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Notes of Proceedings in the Canadian House of Commons.

LIEUT.-GOVERNOR CAMERON.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, in reply to Mr. Foster, stated that Mr. M. C. Cameron, member for West Huron, has been appointed Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories.

GOODWIN'S \$73,000.

Mr. Blair, Minister of Railways, announced that the sum of \$73,000 which the Exchequer Court declares to be due to the contractor for the Soulanges canal has not yet been paid, as the Department of Justice is considering the advisability of entering an appeal.

The Minister anticipates that the Soulanges canal, which will cost five million dollars, will be open for navigation next spring.

A BILL WITHDRAWN.

The Sons of England bill, after making its way through the Commons in face of a strong opposition, met with disaster in the Banking and Commerce Committee of the Senate. Mr. Fitzgerald, Superintendent of Insurance, and J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance, both made strong representations in favour of inserting in the Sons of England bill the clause placed in the Foresters' bill requiring an increase of rates. By a vote of 11 to 7, the committee decided that the measure could only pass with such limitation, and thereupon the promoters withdrew their bill.

MANITOBA'S CLAIM.

Premier Laurier gave notice of a motion to credit Manitoba with \$284,465 to settle the claim for legislative buildings, and to pay \$241,836 arrears of interest.

YUKON GOVERNMENT BILL.

When the Yukon Government bill was before the House, Mr. Davin said it met the requirements of the district pretty well. He admitted it was proper, at present, not to give miners the control of the Executive Council, and to retain such appointment at Ottawa. To make the Council less autocratic, however, he suggested that the judges be ex-officio members. This suggestion was adopted by Mr. Sifton, who moved an amendment, making judges ex-officio members, of the Executive. He said the Council would have a great deal of work, as the population of the district was now 40,000.

THE RAILWAY COMMITTEE.

All the various Yukon railway schemes for entering the district through U. S. territory, including Hamilton Smith's bill, were withdrawn in the Railway Committee by the request of the Government. Mr. Blair declared that after full consideration the Cabinet had decided to oppose the granting of these charters. Bills to incorporate the Alaska and N. W. railway, the British Yukon Mining and Transportation Company, and the Pacific and Yukon Mining and Navigation Company were withdrawn in consequence. Mr. Domville's bill to incorporate the Yukon Overland Transportation Company to build a wagon road from Lake Bennet to Dawson City was defeated by a vote of 31 to 27.

POTATOES BY WEIGHT.

The Government bill to amend the Weights and Measures Act was read a third time and passed, with an amendment declaring that wherever potatoes are sold by the bag such bag shall contain eighty pounds.

BILLS PASSED.

The following bills were read a third time in the House and passed:—

Respecting the Dawson City Electric Co., limited.

Respecting the Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co., and to change its name to the Saskatchewan Pacific Railway and Mining Company.

To incorporate the Ottawa Inter-provincial Bridge Co.

To revise and amend the Acts respecting the International Radial Railway Company.

THE SUPPLEMENTARIES.

Supplementaries for 1898-99 were brought down. The total to be voted is \$3,508,376, of which \$1,130,482 is chargeable to capital, and \$1,861,933 to income. J. G. Colmer, of the High Commissioner's office, gets an increase of \$300 in salary. There is an item of \$1,000 for introducing the Bertillon system of identification of criminals in Government penitentiaries and fitting up central bureau at Ottawa. The sum of \$250,000 is set apart for defraying the expenses of the plebiscite, and \$1,000 to assist Mr. Kingsford in historical researches. An item of \$5,000 is for a new rifle range at Hamilton and \$25,000 for a new camping ground at London. An item of \$5,000 is for medals for militiamen who served during Fenian raids of 1866 and 1870.

Col. John Gray, of Toronto, gets a gratuity of \$1,436. The sum of \$5,000 is given towards wiping off the liabilities of the Bisley building, and the Dominion Artillery Association receives a further grant of \$1,100, of which \$2,000 is to entertain the English team. The sum of \$15,000 is voted for altering ten million rounds of .302-inch ammunition purchased from the Home Government, and \$140,000 for expenses and pay of Yukon military contingent. For the Intercolonial there is \$1,002,900. An item of \$20,000 is set apart for renewal of superstructure of Port Dalhousie piers, and \$39,000 to renew the Dunville dam and bridge. Five thousand dollars is asked for purposes of Railway Commission, and \$38,000 for summer fortnightly service between

Montreal, Quebec, and Manchester, and a winter service between St. John and Halifax and the British port. The request of the Royal Society for a marine biological observatory in the St. Lawrence is granted, \$7,000 being given for the purpose, while \$3,000 is asked for a new magnetic observatory at Agincourt. Remaining items include \$15,000 for dredging Kingston harbor, \$7,500 for repairs to pier and dredging at Oakville, \$10,000 for dredging Goderich harbor, \$16,000 for examination and improvements of Stickeen river from Fort Wrangel to Glenora, etc., \$15,000 for trail from Edmonton to Yukon district, \$25,000 for steambot and launches for use of Government officers in the Yukon district, \$28,000 for payment of balance of judgment and costs of litigation commenced against the Crown in 1894 and 1895 in cases of Canada Sugar Refining Company and Toronto Street Railway Company; \$10,607 for costs in connection with the Manitoba school litigation.

PELAGIC SEALING TO BE ENDED

Washington Authorities Think Behring Sea Difficulties Will be Stopped.

A despatch from Washington D. C., says:—The Canadian negotiations recently concluded here led to the signing of a protocol which formally agreed to the exact subjects to be submitted to an international commission. While the protocol makes no preliminary agreement on the several questions, yet it is the general understanding among officials that the Behring Sea question will be adjusted and finally settled by the complete termination of pelagic sealing. This has been a source of controversy for many years, the United States seeking to put an end to pelagic sealing, and Canada, through the Imperial Government, contesting against this termination of an industry very profitable to many citizens of the Canadian Pacific coast. During the recent negotiations, however, it developed that this industry was practically extinct, and was no longer profitable to any considerable number of Canadians. It was stated by those well versed in the matter that only two Canadian vessels were engaged at present in sealing operations in Behring Sea. Heretofore the Canadian sealers have gone to the Behring Sea by the hundreds, and it was impossible for Canada to stop the industry without paying these sealers a very considerable sum, running into the millions, for the extermination of their industry. Now, however, under the changed conditions, it is said that Canada has only a few sealers to deal with, and that she is, therefore, in a position to meet the contentions of the United States without seriously injuring a large established industry. While no agreement towards giving up pelagic sealing was reached during the recent meeting, the discussion was along lines indicating that the coming commission without difficulty, and with due regard for the interests of both Governments, could put an end to the Behring Sea controversy by agreeing to a complete suspension of pelagic sealing. It is understood, also, that the protocol specifically recites that there shall be three representatives from each Government in the Canadian-American commission.

ANGLO-FRENCH SITUATION.

West African Difficulties Not Approaching a Settlement.

A despatch from London says:—The Anglo-French situation, judging from events on the surface, has not improved. The report that a settlement of the West African difficulty had been reached does not find credence, and the outcome is as doubtful, and is regarded with as much apprehension, as ever. The incident of the latter part of the week is not expected to result in more serious complications than now exist. The Frenchmen who were driven out by natives near Nikki have hoisted their flag without the walls, while the British colors wave within. An open rupture, however, between the two countries is not regarded as probable during the progress of the Hispano-American war.

EIGHT DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

Terrible Experience of Two Fishermen Adrift in a Dory.

A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—Two seamen from the Gloucester fishing schooner Atlanta were rescued on Tuesday, and landed here, after having passed eight days and nights without food, drifting in a dory on the fishing banks. The men will probably recover, although they were reduced almost to the condition of skeletons. Incoming vessels report numbers of icebergs along the North Atlantic shipping track, which are very dangerous to navigation.

WAR MEANS SPAIN'S RUIN.

Such is the Opinion of the Ambassador in London.

Count de Rascon, the Spanish Ambassador in London, who has been interviewed on the subject, admitted that war means ruin for Spain; and he said:—"The sentiment is growing in favour of seeking an honorable peace, which America, considering her unpreparedness for a war of invasion, would probably also welcome in preference to a protracted struggle, involving heavy sacrifices, of men and money. This being so, I hope a basis of understanding may be found leading to peace."

TRAGEDIES OF FRIENDSHIP.

Alice, why have you stopped speaking to Ella? Because when I asked her if my hat was straight, she said nothing about my back hair being massed over my left ear.

CUBAN INVASION AGAIN DELAYED.

President McKinley Wants 100,000 Men Before Undertaking It, and They Must Be Drilled.

A despatch from Washington, says:—Not until an army of 100,000 men is thoroughly organized, drilled, and equipped will the main invasion of Cuba take place. This is President McKinley's decision after careful consideration of all the conditions and the difficulties which the army would encounter in attacking Spain's stronghold at Havana. When this army will start is a question which has not yet been decided, but the report of General Miles, when he returns from his present tour of inspection, may throw much light on the subject. It is fully realized by the Administration that the making of an effective army of 100,000 men cannot be accomplished in a month, even if a considerable portion of the men have had some training in the National Guard.

The progress of events made it necessary, however, to send expeditions to Manila, Santiago de Cuba, and Porto Rico in advance of the main expedition against Havana. As a consequence, the regulars left for the main expedition against Havana will form a very small part of the invading army. Volunteers must be relied upon almost entirely. It is highly probable that the expedition will not embark for Cuba until near the end of the rainy season. General Miles, upon his return from his tour of inspection, will have a more clear idea of the condition of the volunteers and what can be expected of them than he could obtain in Washington from official reports. It is his purpose at the conclusion of his tour to join the army in the field in person, and devote himself to its organization and equipment, while General Merritt, General Shafter and General Brooke are conducting the operations at Manila, Santiago de Cuba, and Porto Rico.

"WEARY OUT THE ENEMY."

That is Now Apparently the Policy Spain is Pursuing.

A despatch from Valencia, Spain, says:—The death or victory policy hitherto advocated in the conduct of the war no longer finds support here. The watchword to-day is "Wait, let us weary out the enemy and Europe by prolonging the struggle." Say these tacticians, "What we have lost is already lost, and every day that passes without seeing an effective occupation of Cuba by the American army brings us nearer a reaction in American opinion against the jingoism that provoked the war, and increases the impatience of commercial Europe at its continuance." The war subscriptions are visibly flagging. The principal contributions have latterly been drawn from patriotic bull fights and theatrical performances, which a large section of the community condemns as unworthy, and even a disgraceful means of stimulating patriotism in the times of national peril. The ecclesiastical authorities have just issued an urgent and touching appeal to the clergy on behalf of the war fund. "In presence of the great peril through which our country is passing," says this document, "every sacrifice will be small and insignificant. The enthusiasm of your flocks must be kindled, not only by word, but by example. You must make clear to them that the aid required is for their own sons, husbands, brothers, and fellow-countrymen, who are fighting a common enemy, and call for help to gain a victory. On the issue of the struggle depends in a great measure our honour, the integrity of our territory, and the well-being of our native land, and even of the religion itself which we possess."

THE QUEEN TO MRS. GLADSTONE

Message Sent by Her Majesty to the Widow on Saturday.

A despatch from London, says:—On Saturday last the Queen sent the following message to Mrs. Gladstone:—"My thoughts are much with you to-day, when your dear husband is laid to rest. To-day's ceremony will be most trying and painful for you, but it will be, at the same time, gratifying to you to see the respect and regret evinced by the nation, for the memory of one whose character and intellectual abilities marked him as one of the most distinguished statesmen of my reign. I shall ever gratefully remember his devotion and zeal in all that concerned my personal welfare. (Signed) VICTORIA, R.I."

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, DYING.

A despatch from London says:—Samuel Plimsoll, known as "The Sailor's Friend," originator of the famous "Plimsoll Mark," to prevent the overloading of ships, is said to be dying at Folkestone. He was at one time president of the National Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and is the author of "Our Seamen," and "Cattle Ships." He was born at Bristol in 1824, and went into Parliament for the express purpose of helping the sailors.

THE SMALLEST FLOWER.

The smallest flower known to the botanist is said to be that of the yeast plant. It is microscopic in size, and is said to be only one hundredth part of a millimeter in diameter.

A LONG TIME.

When did the Rev. Mr. Hennyneck take orders? Let me see. He was married in '79 and he's been taking them ever since.