

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.

Capt. Hudgins of Deseronto dropped dead on Friday, while working at his yacht.

Quebec is crowded with tourists, the season being the most successful for several years past.

Driver Sweet, of "A" Battery, Kingston, has been sentenced to 45 days' imprisonment for desertion.

The Manitoba wheat crop is estimated at 25,000,000 bushels, and that of the Territories at 7,000,000 bushels.

Mrs. Amy Blizzard, of McDonald's Point, Queen's County, N.B., celebrated her 106th birthday on Tuesday.

The 5th Royal Scots, of Montreal, are applying to the Militia Department for power to add two companies to the regiment.

The Dominion Trades Congress meeting, to be held at Winnipeg next month will assemble on the 16th inst., instead of the 15th.

A petition is in circulation in Woodstock praying the Government to institute an audit and inspection of the town books.

Director Saunders of experimental farms, reports from Agassiz, B. C., that crops throughout British Columbia are good.

It is rumored that the R. & O. N. Company will build a large hotel at Kingston, to cost in the neighbourhood of \$50,000.

The estimated yield of fall wheat for the Province of Ontario for 1898 is 25,305,890 bushels, as against 23,988,051 bushels last year.

Capt. Leslie, of "A" battery, will be temporary A. D. C. to Major-General Hutton, until the permanent officer arrives from Scotland.

The revenue of the Interior Department from the Yukon during the fiscal year just closed amounts altogether to \$142,200, exclusive of the royalties.

A company to be called the Canadian Meat Company is being formed by Toronto and Chicago capitalists, to operate a meat packing industry near Toronto.

Returns compiled by Mr. George Johnson show that there are in Canada 559 creameries, 2,556 cheese factories and 203 factories producing both butter and cheese.

Mr. James Hutchison, City Engineer of Guelph, fell a distance of 50 feet in the old rolling mills on Friday. He struck on his back, and it is hoped his injuries are not serious.

George and Alfred Nicholson have been committed for trial on the charge of setting fire to Bickle & Healey's brewery on the night of August 7th at Gouborg.

Arrangements have been completed for the visit to Quebec on October 3, 4 and 5, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, 300 strong, with band and arms.

The aldermen of Winnipeg have decided to take a trip to the coast in a body, in company with their wives. They will leave on September 1, going over the Canadian Pacific.

The Foreign Missions Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, is to consider the position of their missionaries in China in the event of war between Russia and Great Britain.

Mr. D.M. Rennie, Canadian commercial agent in the Argentine Republic, reports that during the months of June and July 48 cargoes of lumber arrived there from Canada, of which 11 were white pine.

A communication has been received from the British Government asking if the Canadian Government are prepared to carry out the arrangement made some time ago for an exchange of military units.

Canadian fire waste to the end of July this year was \$3,517,020, with an insurance loss of \$2,250,000, against \$4,267,520 fire waste and \$2,917,960 insurance loss during the same period last year.

The Yukon will have no say in the approaching plebiscite. There is no recognized municipal organization anywhere in that country, and no voters' lists, and the population of aliens is overwhelming.

The Attorney-General of Quebec has decided that as a surveyor is not paid his salary at so much per day, but so much for the work he performs, his salary cannot be seized. The only salaries which are liable to seizure, according to the Attorney-General, are the salaries of permanent and supernumerary employees.

The British flagship *Renown*, with Admiral Sir John Fisher on board, will sail from Halifax on September 6 for Quebec. During the visit of the big battleship to that city a number of her officers and crew will give several public performances of a nautical opera entitled "H.M.S. *Olbacore*," which was given a successful production in Halifax last week.

GREAT BRITAIN.

It has been arranged that the new imperial penny postage shall apply to mail via New York.

The Registrar-General's return at London, Eng., shows that the population of the United Kingdom, is 40,188,927.

According to a report from Glasgow, the past half-year has been the most prosperous in the history of Scotch railways.

The Lord Mayor of London, the Hon. Horatio David Davies, has postponed his projected American tour indefinitely on account of his wife's illness.

Severe storms are reported in England, the low-lying districts are flooded and crops are extensively damaged. The Carmarthenshire district of Wales was swept by a tornado.

The Kynoch Company, of Birmingham, Eng., is reported to have received an order for ten million military cartridges, to be promptly delivered to the United States Government.

M. de Staal, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, according to a special despatch from St. Petersburg, will soon retire from London, and be succeeded by the Count Cashini, Russian Ambassador to the United States.

Rosenthal, the pianist, has been commanded by the Queen to play at a state concert at Buckingham Palace early in October. He will appear in the Crystal Palace opening concert, and immediately after will leave for the United States to resume his tour, which was interrupted two years ago by sudden illness.

High officials at the British Foreign Office declare that the story based upon a despatch from Aden, Arabia, to the St. Petersburg Viedomost to the effect that Great Britain has recently assumed a protectorate over the whole of South Arabia, is nonsensical, as Great Britain has for many years exercised a protectorate over the tribes around Aden, and there has been no change in the situation for the last two decades.

UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Mary Conrad, an aged lady, residing at Reading, Pa., died from the bite of a musquito.

United States Ambassador Hay has accepted the office of Secretary of State in Mr. McKinley's Cabinet.

The father of James Corbett, the pugilist, shot and killed his wife at San Francisco on Monday, and then took his own life with the same weapon.

Rev. Samuel Breakwell, a leader in business and religious circles in Highwood, near Chicago, was stabbed to death by Carl Pethke, a tailor, on Monday.

Additional details relative to the terrible cloudburst in Hawkins County, Tennessee, last Friday, are that thirty-two persons became victims of this downpour from the skies.

On a wager, Miles McDonald, a teamster of St. Louis, Mo., dived from the top rail of Fads bridge into the Mississippi River, and came out uninjured. The distance from the rail to the water is 115 feet and the water is about 25 feet deep.

Five negroes were killed by a sheriff's posse, who raided a gambling den at Bay Boro Ga., on Saturday night. There were one hundred negroes in the place, and when the sheriff entered the firing commenced. The sheriff was badly wounded.

A disastrous fire occurred at Fresno, Cal., on Saturday night. It swept the Southern Pacific reservation from Mariposa street to Mono street, a distance of three blocks, and in a little more than an hour \$500,000 worth of property went up in smoke.

A tornado struck twelve miles north-west of Canby, Minn., Monday night, and killed seven people, destroyed many buildings and did great damage to the crops. The entire family of Joseph Hutchinson, including his wife and four children, were killed, also Peter Juglin. The storm also swept through North Dakota, and at Mortz Siding eight people were killed.

The west-bound train on the Santa Fe Pacific was held up by four masked robbers at Grants, fifty miles west of Albuquerque, N.M., on Monday morning. The express car was cut off and run about two miles down the road, but an armed guard in the car prevented the robbers from entering, and after holding the train for two hours they took to the woods without having secured any booty.

GENERAL.

1,800 persons were rendered homeless by great fires in Galicia, Austria.

The gold yield of New South Wales during the past seven months amounted to 181,821 ounces.

Estival's great manufactory of military equipments at Lyons, France, has been destroyed by fire.

The bubonic plague is again in evidence in Bombay. There were 103 deaths officially reported last week.

Two hundred clergymen will accompany Emperor William on his trip to Jerusalem.

It is reported at Atbara that the advance of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition against Khartoum has practically begun.

Persistent rumours are current that a meeting will take place between Emperor William and the Czar in the first week in September, Emperor William desiring to remove suspicion with which his eastern tour is regarded in Russia and France.

SPOILING A HORSE.

Buyer—Looke here, you! You said this horse was sound and kind and free from tricks. The first day I drove him he balked a dozen times, and he's as bad to-day.

Dealer—Um—you've been wondering if I cheated you, may be?

Yes, I have.

And the first time you druv the hoss you sort o' wondered if he hadn't some tricks, didn't you?

Of course.

And you kept saying to yourself, I wonder if that there horse will balk, may be?

Probably.

And you had your mind on it a good deal, most like?

That's true.

That's wot's the matter, You've hypnotized him. See?

STRATEGY.

The Nurse—She says she doesn't want any broth and won't eat it.

The Doctor—Take it back and tell her that it isn't good for her, and she mustn't eat it.

Agricultural

EARLY PLOWING FOR WHEAT.

Early plowing for any crop has many advantages, but for wheat it is especially desirable. The old theory that wheat sown broadcast or drilled on rough ground froze out less than that on a fine seed bed has long been abandoned by close observers. The gradual melting down of the clods about the young wheat plants was a pretty theory to the sloven. It told of Nature's readiness to do his work for him. He lost sight of the fact that fewer grains germinated and many of that number perished or were enfeebled for the want of moisture and ready plant food. Where one has a rotation of wheat after oats, barley or clover, says a writer, he cannot plow too early after harvest. The grain should be removed to the stack or mow as soon as dry enough and the plow started. Many think they make great gain by leaving the stubble for pasture until September and then plow just in time to get in the wheat when the moon is right. Pasturing hogs in stubble is a deception and a snare. An old buyer of stock hogs of my acquaintance bought shoats and shippers during harvest, to be delivered after they had gleaned the stubble field. He kindly told the farmer he knew that he, the farmer, wanted to save the shattered grain and get all the growth possible in his shoats. This shrewd buyer told me he was always ready to oblige the seller that way, for shoats would shrink on the best stubble fields. He was careful not to allow them to stay too long or they would get into such condition that they would not thrive on the slops and new corn for a while. If the reader is delaying to give the pigs a chance to glean the stubble field he will do well to take a hint from this old buyer that had used the scales to test his practice. Usually ground will plow better the first half of July than latter. If the harrow and roller follow quickly to crush clods and pack the furrows the labor of making a fine, compact seed bed is lessened and the soil put in condition not only to prevent the enormous loss of moisture that occurs from the newly-turned furrows but also to save that which may come in the rainfalls of the coming month or more. Early plowing gives a chance to clean the ground while preparing the seed bed that cannot possibly be done by late plowing. Where the land is harrowed and rolled or planked after the plow, weeds and volunteer grain start promptly after a rain, and by starting the harrow over again as soon as dry enough every weed is killed. If this is repeated two or three times as the weather favors one has secured an ideal seed bed for wheat and grass. The weed seeds have been destroyed that were near enough the surface to ever appear before the ground is plowed again and the soil is so fine and firm that it carries an abundance of moisture, so that the largest possible per cent of seed germinates and makes a prompt, vigorous growth. By the time the ground freezes it is so thickly covered with the wheat that the injury from freezing and thawing is lessened. It is rare that where we get a short, feeble growth of wheat in the fall, the plants are not more feeble or dead by the first of May. They have lacked the vigor and root to stand the trying weather of winter and spring. Look at the subject as we may, the practice of early plowing for wheat has so much in its favor that no wheat-grower can afford to ignore its advantages. Fortunately a kind "Providence" tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" and even gives the careless farmer enough success to keep him from despair. It is no sufficient argument against early and thorough preparation for wheat that some large crops have been made by late plowing and rough late seeding. A favorable season saved such a man from his folly. The season after all is the great controlling factor in crop making and the best farming is suiting our labor to the soils and crops so as to secure the highest and surest yield year by year.

COWS AND HORSES IN FLY TIME.

If the domestic animals upon the farm are able to anticipate what the seasons ahead are to bring them they must dread the tortures of "fly time" more than the extremest rigors of winter. Their tormentors assail them at every point. With all their size and strength they are overmatched in the contest with their agile and pitiless tormentors, minute but numberless. Cattle and horses roaming at will in pastures may relieve themselves in a measure of flies by running, pawing the ear, and casting it over their bodies, standing in water, crowding through underbrush, and seeking situations where the wind blows freely. But horses haltered in their stalls, and cows fastened between unyielding stanchions are almost utterly helpless. The cow shows the extent of her annoyance by a shrinkage of milk; the horse grows poor and stamps the shoes off his feet in constant and frantic effort to dislodge the biting, cruel flies that will not let him alone. Is it quite humane

IN FRONT OF THE GUILLOTINE.

A Woman's Account of the Shocking Spectacle Presented by a Paris Execution.

In these rushing times we might take for our motto "Something New, Always Something New!" Consequently, I imagine that the impressions of a woman at the foot of the guillotine would not be commonplace. I have just been present at the last performance in the Place de la Roquette, where M. de Paris and his assistants officiated in the name of so-called justice. The horrible spectacle haunts and racks the mind, and tends rather to reinforce the partisans of the abolition of capital punishment. The horror of the punishment imposed renders a guilty man almost worthy of pity. The sight of a human being, dragged like a beast to the slaughter house, up even to the sinister seesaw, is terrible. I know many people may be astonished that anybody could be moved to pity for the ferocious brute, Carrara, who transformed his mushroom establishment into a crematory and had no mercy for the unfortunate young man, Lamarra, whom he threw into the fire after having murdered him for the purpose of robbery. I know all that, and I do not dispute the fact that the Italian was a monster, but that is no reason why we should not be

DISGUSTED AT THE SPECTACLE

which was presented to our eyes, and which I will now endeavor to describe with the impartiality of a simple spectator, without resentment or prejudice, but with a heart that revolts against a scene that has neither the grandeur nor the majesty of a punishment inflicted, but rather exhibits the cowardice and baseness of a vengeance which hides itself from the light of day.

The execution was fixed for 4 o'clock in the morning, but from the hour of midnight the neighborhood of the Grande-Roquette was swarming with an undulating and mocking crowd. Jailbirds, murderers, footpads and women of the streets assembled there to see, as they said "the Italian animal shortened."

Journalists were admitted into the narrow space so often described, with its fire sinister stones and its legendary gas jet which is never lighted except on the evening before an execution.

There in the rain we watched the setting up of that horrible machine which, according to the legend, Cagliostro showed in a glass of clear water to the terrified Marie Antoinette. In the yellow and spectral light of the jet that flickered in the wind these preparations were hideous to witness. Almost on a level with the ground stands the scaffold with its two arms in the air brandishing the sparkling knife. And I, a woman, in the presence of these preparations, could not help thinking of the family of the wretch whose head was soon to fall into the basket. I thought of his little children who were at that moment sleeping soundly somewhere, and of his wife, equally guilty with him and who, as it were, pushed her husband into the arms of the executioner as a last resort to save herself. What remorse will be hers when they tell her abruptly, "Carrara has suffered his punishment; you are a widow!"

But the day was dawning and the lamps were going out. At the windows and even on the roofs numbers of spectators were gathered as if to witness some carnival. The sight was heartrending. Mounted gendarmes and soldiers gradually came out of the darkness, and one might be inclined to rail at such a display of force at the execution of a wretch.

PARALYZED BY FEAR.

who in a few moments would appear upon the scene tied hand and foot. There was some little commotion among the crowd when people began to point at a thin, old man who hobbled about with the gestures of a dancing jack to see if the knife in the brass runners was in good working order. This was Deibler, the executioner, a ghost with a white beard, who adjusted the instrument with the indifference of a grocer weighing his goods. Suddenly there was profound silence; the rain was over, heads were uncovered and motionless; breathless and almost in agony the crowd followed with staring eyes the movement of the doors of the prison, which at last opened wide. A suppressed "Ah!" came from many contracted chests, while with pale faces all gazed upon the assassin, whose crime the mountebanks of the fairs popularized. He was simply frightful to look at, bowed down as he was with terror. He did not look like a human being. He looked like a beast. His intelligence was already dead and his heart had lost all feeling. The instinct of the animal still remained. The sight was dreadfully sad. What followed beggars description. The executioner and his aids seemed no longer to be men employed to carry out the ends of justice; they looked like butchers. They seized the condemned man, some by the ears, some by the legs, while others held down the centre of the body and kept holding up to the very moment when, with a sudden rattle, the knife fell, the head rebounded into the basket and the abomination was at an end.

But one should be present and see the pavements covered with blood, the gory knife, the blood spurting from the decapitated trunk, the ignominious washing at the nearby fountain, and the gutters rolling to the sewer a purple-colored mud, in order to be able to comprehend all the horrors of an execution in Paris.

ALWAYS MAKES A HIT.

Woman's weapon has been reckoned As a smile, a tear, a sigh; But her most effective weapon Is a first-class homemade pie.

THE FRUIT GARDEN.

The fruit garden and orchard should be carefully and regularly cultivated to kill weeds and consume moisture. The raspberry canes should be headed back from time to time or as fast as they grow to a height of two feet. This will cause lateral shoots to be formed, which will make a larger, stronger and more prolific plant. All suckers and sprouts upon all orchard trees are to be promptly removed and the new canes of blackberries need to be thinned, if they come up too quickly, which they are almost sure to do. The great trouble with these fruits is just this factor, they tend to run together into a dense mass of vegetation, and their fruitfulness is largely ruined. Watch the young, newly set plum peach, apple and pear trees to see that they are growing regularly and symmetrically. All surplus shoots are to be removed at once with thumb and forefinger. This is an ideal way of pruning, for why allow any tree to make useless growth which must be cut away sooner or later. Fruit trees are ornamental as well as useful and profitable, and we can rest assured that the value of the land upon which they are set is steadily growing.

SHADE FOR POULTRY

During summer the fowls, both young and old, must be provided with plenty of shade. If confined in yards where there are no trees, or large weeds, shelter of some kind must be arranged.

An old piece of muslin spread over posts will serve the purpose, but does not in any way compare with the comfort afforded by nice branching trees.

Almost any kind of fruit trees, such as apple, cherry, or plum, will give sufficient shade after two or three years.

Still, no matter how provided, fowls must have shade in summer just as they must have shelter in winter, and unless they get it, disease in some form will almost certainly visit the flock. Do not, though, carry the idea to extremes, and keep the fowls where no ray of sun can reach them. They need some sun; in fact it is only during the midday that fowls suffer from the heat. It is then they will hunt the shady nooks, and there remain until evening, when they will again come out in search of food.

A POSSIBLE TRAGEDY.

An English magazine, the *Woman at Home*, told recently an incident in the life of the Princess of Wales, which shows how accuracy and thoroughness were the means of avoiding a possible catastrophe. The princess is, it appears, an enthusiastic amateur photographer, and with her daughter, the Princess Victoria, is in the habit of taking pictures of the scenery, people and animals in and about Sandringham, herself developing and mounting them afterward.

Several months ago while out in the park, she took a snap-shot of the railroad bridge at Wolferton while a freight-train was crossing it. When the picture was printed, the princess observed a slight curve in the bridge. She went to the place from which she had taken it, and carefully inspected the structure. There was no such curve in it perceptible.

"I held the camera at a wrong angle, no doubt," she said, and waiting until another train crossed, took another picture, developed and printed it.

Again the depression appeared at the same point in the bridge. She carried the picture anxiously to the Prince of Wales, who sent for the superintendent of the railroad. On inquiry it was found that the engineers of the trains had perceived a vibrating motion when crossing the bridge. It was examined, found unsafe and condemned.

The persistence of the princess in seeking to make perfect her little picture, and the intelligence that noted the slight deflection and saw in it a possible danger, in all probability prevented a catastrophe, and possibly a frightful loss of human life.

ONLY ONE OBJECTION.

The two girls were looking over the wares in the book store.

"Do you admire Dickens?" asked one of them.

Yes, replied the other, ponderingly but I think he would be handsomer if he didn't wear whiskers.