

# 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.

Stratford will increase its water supply 9,000 gallons.

The British cruiser *Indefatigable* has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda.

The Cataract Power Co. has supplied its first electric current at Hamilton.

Dr. Charlemagne Laurier, brother of the Premier, died at Arthabaska.

The Postoffice Department is about to issue postal notes of the denominations of \$1, \$2.50 and \$5.

The grain crop of Manitoba is estimated at 50,000,000 bushels, of which over 25,000,000 is wheat.

Dundas has granted a bonus of \$12,000 to the John Bertram & Son of the Canadian Tool Works.

Work has been begun upon the extension of the Stonewall branch of the Canadian Pacific into the Foxton district.

Indians and whites in the Cassiar mining district are threatened with starvation, according to reports from Vancouver.

The new offices of the Grand Trunk in Montreal, plans of which have been completed, will be the largest railway offices in the world.

The George E. Tuckett & Son Company of Hamilton are building a five-story factory, to be used in manufacturing Canadian tobacco.

Customs Inspector McMichael finds that the Vancouver Customs have been defrauded of \$100,000 by false entries of Japanese and Chinese.

Four Indians, held at Dawson City for the murder of William G. Mechem, have been found guilty and sentenced by Judge Maguire to hang at Dawson City on November 1.

A party of farmers estimated to number, with their families, about 1,000 souls, are expected to move from Yankton, N. Dakota, to Crooked Lake, near Prince Albert, N.W.T.

The Elder-Dempster Co. will increase both their London and their Bristol service next season. It is said to be the intention to have two ships a week to London and the same to Bristol.

The City Council of London has passed a resolution to the effect that the site chosen in South London for the Normal School is unsuitable, and that the Government be asked to make another selection.

The Stratford City Council will exempt the Whyte Packing Company of Mitchell from taxes for twenty years and guarantee their debentures as an inducement for the firm to locate in the Classic City.

Michael McMillan, of Grand Mira, C. B., has returned home direct from the Klondike, having been away about two years. He realized over forty thousand dollars, and his mate, Curry, also of Grand Mira, came out at the same time. He is expected home in a few days. His share exceeds \$50,000.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

The Speaker says that Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, will visit the United States in the autumn.

The typhoid epidemic at Belfast is growing rapidly. Six hundred cases have been reported in three weeks, and every hospital is filled to overflowing.

Lord Charles Beresford left London for China on Thursday. He goes to investigate investment prospects as commissioner of the Associated Chambers of Commerce of Great Britain.

The Earl of Westmeath has been appointed secretary of the Royal Commission which is to sit at St. John's, Nfld., to enquire into and regulate certain matters in dispute in that country.

The London Financial Times, commenting on the scheme for a Canadian international exhibition, to be held in Toronto in 1901, says England would render every aid to the proposed exhibition to make it the success it deserves.

The Manchester Courier says that the Lord-Lieutenancy of Ireland is likely next year to be made a non-political and permanent office, which will probably be occupied by a member of the Royal Family, possibly the Duke of Connaught.

### UNITED STATES.

Eighteen firemen were badly burned by a hot air explosion in a fire at Boston, Mass., on Thursday.

American school children are collecting \$5,000,000 to build a battleship to take the place of the Maine.

Chicago and Ogdenburg shippers propose to ask the Quebec conference to take action for the removal of tolls on the Welland Canal.

Hon. Thomas M. Adams, Democratic nominee for the Georgia Legislature, has been assassinated at Giles, in a general row at a political gathering.

Trouble is looked for at Pana, Ill., where the coal miners are on strike. A lot of negroes are being brought in to take the strikers' places, and they are under guard.

American troops at Chattanooga stoned two negro pedlars to death in revenge for the death of a non-commissioned officer at the hands of another colored man.

Rev. J. P. Fletcher, a Congregational minister was shot, while attempting to organize a Congregational Church at Smiley, Ga. While in the pulpit he was fired at through the window, 107 buckshot lodging in his body.

John Pilbam, a farmer living three miles south of Milan, Mich., has ploughed up on his farm twenty-six English Sovereigns, and two half sovereigns.

The dates of the half sovereigns are 1817 and that on the sovereigns are 1811.

It is probable that a large number of the cotton mills in Massachusetts using about a million spindles, will close down before the end of October. This will affect some 2,500 hands, a great majority of whom are French Canadians.

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has decided that under existing conditions there is no reason why Spanish ships should not enter, load and clear at ports in the United States. Collectors of customs will be instructed to this effect.

John Restivo, aged 30, and John Muscolino, aged 33, of Baltimore, Md., quarrelled on Tuesday morning and agreed to fight it out with stiletos. They fought in an open field in the presence of a single witness. Restivo was killed and Muscolino fled.

Allie Hopkins, aged 19, died at Johnsbury, Warren County, N.Y., on Tuesday, the result of a wound inflicted on Sunday by Harry Hatch, aged 14. Hopkins and others of his age were abusing Hatch, who drew a knife and almost disembowled Hopkins.

The Middlesex shoe factory at Marlboro', Mass., employing 275 hands, has shut down for an indefinite period. The cause of this action is a strike of the stitchers, who refuse to return as long as the forewoman of their department, Mrs. Robert Henderson, retains that position.

Steam yachts are a drug in the market at New York. At least half a dozen of these floating palaces are for sale at about half the purchase price. The expense of keeping a steam yacht in commission is more than even most millionaires care to stand, and in the course of a year or two they look upon them as white elephants.

### GENERAL.

German explorers have discovered a new island to the east of Spitzbergen.

The Shah of Persia has announced his intentions of visiting the Sultan at Constantinople.

Conflicts have taken place between American soldiers and native insurgents at Cavite.

The Dutch pianist Siveking, has been arrested at Tschl, upper Austria, for failing to salute a priest.

The personal estate of the late Dr. Cornelius Herz, who, it was charged, was implicated in the Panama Canal scandal, has been sworn to at £20.

Illness among the American troops at Porto Rico is on the increase, and there are now nearly a thousand cases of malaria and dysentery, with a few of typhoid fever.

At the San Quintin mine, in the Province of Ciudad Real, Spain, 2,000 miners have gone on strike. Forty gendarmes have been ordered there to prevent trouble.

The contemplated increase in the German army will amount to 22,500 men, involving an extra annual outlay of 14,000,000 marks, \$2,800,000 beside additions to the artillery and other services.

The Court of Cassation at Rome has rejected all the appeals of the rioters, sentenced by military tribunals to various terms of imprisonment for connection with the riots in Milan last May.

The German newspapers are becoming more friendly towards the United States, taking the view that Spain has only herself to blame, and that the conditions imposed by the United States are not excessive.

### PROPHECY OF RAPINE.

Influential Spaniard on America's Future.

A despatch from Madrid, says:—The only nominations for Spanish members of the peace commission that are sure are those of Senor Castillo, Spanish Ambassador to Paris and Gen. Fuentes. It is still believed, however, that Senor Moret, ex-Minister for the Colonies is to be named. Premier Sagasta keeps repeating that as many of the members as possible must be conversant with the English language, and gives as a reason that this will enable the work of the commission to be done more quickly. The real reason, however, is his desire that acceptance of America's terms may be forced without unnecessary delay. Moret knows English well, is Sagasta's friend, and is very conciliatory.

Senor Santos, a well-known writer, who is a specialist on American subjects said on Tuesday:—"The United States means to rob not only Spain, but all other European countries, of their American colonies. Having accomplished this, it will turn upon Mexico, which country the United States regards as a rampart separating it from the rest of Latin America. The United States wants all of South America in order that it may make the inhabitants buy the products of the rapacious North American Republic. The countries on the western coast of South America are still safe, because of lack of communication with the United States, but the day will come when all the little Latin-American Republics will feel themselves equally threatened, both with regard to their national existence and their economic interests. Then probably there will be formed a sort of immense league, supported morally, and perhaps materially, by old Europe, which the Yankees will have forced out of the New World."

### COOL SUMMER RESORTS.

Winks—Catch me going to Mount Fashion another summer.

Minks—Hot there?

Winks—No, Cold enough for blankets every night.

Minks—Then what was the matter with it?

Winks—They didn't have the blankets.

## MARCHING ON OMDURMAN

### KITCHENER'S 20,000 MEN OFF FOR THE DERVISH CAPITAL.

Little Likelihood of the Dervishes Making a Serious Resistance to the Troops.

A despatch from Wady Hamed Camp, 53 miles from Omdurman, says:—A parade was held on Wednesday of the entire force of the Anglo-Egyptian expedition which is operating against the dervishes. The sight was a magnificent one. The fighting force numbers over 20,000 men and the line was over 4,000 yards long. The artillery and camel corps occupied the centre of the line. The British troops were on the left, and the Egyptians on the right. It is said that the expedition will move on Omdurman on Thursday. Officers will each have sixty pounds of baggage, while the men will carry only their blankets. Two marches will be made to Jebel Rayan. The camp here is about two miles long by half a mile wide. There is plenty of sweet water and no lack of forage.

Refugees are arriving daily from Omdurman. They all agree that the Khalifa means to fight. They report that he has 70,000 men. The attack is expected to occur about September 4. The English camp of 20,000 men, extending three miles, with the white gunboats and an innumerable fleet of native boats, presents a picturesque and animated sight.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener's achievement, so far, is a brilliant operation. Some weeks ago he announced his intention to concentrate his forces at Wady Hamed on August 22. He arrived here on Wednesday. Wady Hamed, a village forty miles above Metemeh, and between fifty and sixty miles from Omdurman. It is at foot of the long sixth cataract, the head of which is at Shabluka. Considering the difficulties of moving 20,000 men and impedimenta over the desert, and along the Nile, under a blazing sun, the achievement is proof of the splendid organization of the expedition, and augurs well for the final overthrow of the Khalifa's power.

Major-General Archibald Hunter commands the Egyptian forces, which comprise two-thirds of the expedition and which critics agree now form capital fighting material. Major-General Wm. Forbes Gatacre, commands the British forces.

### MANITOBA CROPS.

Average Wheat Yield Over 17 Bushels—Other Cereals Give Equally Satisfactory Returns.

A despatch from Winnipeg, says:—A more gratifying crop report has never been published in Manitoba than that which has just been issued by the Provincial Department of Agriculture. It shows that the agricultural conditions of the country are highly satisfactory, and that the winter will in all likelihood close in one of the most prosperous years ever enjoyed by the farmers of the Prairie Province. The total production of the cereals is estimated at a little less than fifty million bushels, but as the department is prone to conservatism in the matter, it may be taken for granted that the elevator returns next spring will probably give larger figures.

### THE WHEAT YIELD.

The average wheat yield per acre is placed at a fraction over seventeen bushels, and the total at between twenty-five and twenty-six millions. This is an increase over the official estimates made earlier in the year, and is explained by the fact that there was a wonderfully rapid improvement in the crops three or four weeks before maturity, bettering the conditions very considerably. There has as yet been no damage of note from insect pests or weather, and a bountiful harvest of Manitoba's unexcelled hard wheat will be safely garnered.

With respect to other cereals, the reports of the Government crop correspondents are also of a generally favourable character, the exceptional chapters to the pleasing story being few. Good reports are given regarding live stock, and Manitoba will not be behind her record this year in furnishing prime cattle for the export trade.

### YIELDS OF OTHER CEREALS.

The estimated yields of cereals other than wheat are:—Oats, 18,029,944 bushels; barley, 4,011,314 bushels; flax, 850,000 bushels; rye, 79,950 bushels; peas, 33,474 bushels.

The weather for the last two or three days has been showery, but no serious delay to harvesting operations has been occasioned.

### TO BUILD THE NEW PACIFIC CABLE

Australia Will Contribute Four-Ninths of the Cost if Canada and Great Britain Will Contribute the Balance.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says:—Right Hon. Sir Hugh Muir Nelson, Premier of Queensland; Right Hon. Sir George H. Reid, Premier of New South Wales; and Right Hon. Sir George Turner, Premier of Victoria met in conference on Saturday, and discussed the plans for a Pacific cable. They decided to make the definite offer that if Great Britain and Canada collectively would guarantee five-ninths of the cost of laying the new cable they would recommend to contribute one-ninth each asking New Zealand to contribute the remaining one-ninth.

## RECONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN.

### Khartoum Will Be Captured and Mahdism Smashed Within A Month.

A despatch from London says:—The Anglo-Egyptian re-conquest of the Soudan is steadily approaching its culmination. Khartoum will be captured and Mahdism smashed within a month, but Englishmen have not yet reached the stage of excitement over what is one of the most remarkable and uninterruptedly successful military enterprises in British history.

Gen. Kitchener is the youngest man of his rank in the British army. He has made no mistakes, and now has a perfectly equipped army of 25,000 men of all arms, 1,700 miles from the starting point, and ready to deliver the last crushing blow upon the enemy. There has been no fuss, and this fact has lulled foreign suspicion as to the aims of British policy in the Soudan.

### WILL REMAIN.

If the French think about the matter at all they assume that Gen. Kitchener will clear out of the Soudan as soon as the dervishes are finally defeated. The assumption is unfounded, whatever the British Government may have said a year or two ago. The intention now is to keep the Soudan and more, its policy embraces the possibility—nay, the probability—of war with Abyssinia, despite King Menelek's newly-found friends in Paris and St. Petersburg. The purely British regiments will be gradually withdrawn from the Soudan, but Gen. Kitchener's Egyptians, transformed by him from spiritless peasants into real fighting men, and the Soudanese warriors, who have learned to worship their British officers, will remain to extend and complete the scheme of conquest. General Kitchener's flag, nominally Egyptian, will be taken to the borders of Uganda, there to get the British flag now upheld by a handful of Englishmen thousands of miles from civilization. It is a scheme to stir the imagination, yet it was born in prosaic Downing street.

### OUT OF THE CUBAN ARMY.

Gen. Garcia Resigned Again and Was Permitted to Go.

A despatch from Havana, says:—Calixte Garcia, the insurgent leader who had trouble with General Shafter at Santiago, and tendered his resignation to the insurgent Government, is now at Gibara. He has handed in his resignation for the second time, and it has been accepted. General Luque was preparing to attack Gibara when the news of peace arrived.

A general order to the army, published on Tuesday, says that General Correa, Minister of War, sent the following cable despatch from Madrid on Monday:—

"The Queen and the Government having been informed of the excited feeling in this long suffering army, count absolutely on the continuance of its conspicuous military virtues to aid the public authorities to carry out their designs for the good of the country."

"They will not be sparing in showing their gratitude to it, which is expressed in general orders to the army for its satisfaction."

"BLANCO."

General Pando, chief of staff of the army, has arrived here from Mexico. Provisions are coming in, but are still scarce. The Infanta Isabel has returned. The vessel was sent to Gibara to carry news of the peace, of which the American vessels there had no information.

There have been no disturbances in Havana, as was falsely announced by the New York Herald. The volunteers and army are quiet, and perfect calm reigns in the city.

### LARGEST IN THE WORLD.

New Grand Trunk Offices in Montreal Will Have an Acreage of Two Million Cubic Feet.

A despatch from Montreal says:—Mr. R. A. Waite, the architect of the new Grand Trunk general offices, is busily employed in this city on the plans, which he hopes to have in such an advanced condition that the contracts can be let during the coming month, and the work immediately commenced. The new building will be the largest suite of railway offices in the world. They will fill an area of two million cubic feet, or six hundred thousand cubic feet larger than the Philadelphia and Reading offices at Philadelphia, the present largest building of its kind in the world. The building will be five storeys high, and the front will be of what is known as the Neogrec style. The contracts for what Mr. Waite calls the carcass of the building, will be let in a few weeks, and he expects that the foundation should be completed before the bad weather sets in. The building is to be completed in 1900. These figures will appear upon the front of the building, as well as the date of the inception of the Grand Trunk system in Canada, while the seal of the company will be set forth over the main entrance opposite the second storey, as well as the words, "Grand Trunk Railway," cut in the stone. The building will be fire-proof throughout, and all the material.

### MORE MARTIAL SPIRIT.

Our baker's boy takes great interest in his job nowadays.

And for why?

He calls his morning deliveries roll-calls.

## THE CZAR IS FOR PEACE.

### HE SUGGESTS AN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Issues a Note Proposing the Calling of a Conference of the Powers—The Note Causes a Sensation.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, says:—By order of Emperor Nicholas, Count Muravieff, the Foreign Minister, on the 24th inst., handed to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg a note declaring that the maintenance of peace and the reduction of the excessive armament now crushing all nations is the ideal for which all Governments ought to strive. The Czar considers the present moment favourable for the inauguration of a movement looking to this end, and invited the powers to take part in an international conference as a means of thus assuring real and lasting peace, and terminating the progressive increase of armaments. The text of the note follows:

"The maintenance of general peace and the possible reduction of the excessive armaments which weigh upon all nations present themselves in existing conditions to the whole world as an ideal toward which the endeavors of all Governments should be directed. The humanitarian and magnanimous ideas of his Majesty, the Emperor, my august master, have been won over to this view in the conviction that this lofty aim is in conformity with the most essential interests and legitimate views of the powers; and the Imperial Government thinks the present moment would be very favourable to seeking the means.

"International discussion is the most effectual means of ensuring all people's benefit—a real, durable peace, above all, putting an end to the progressive development of the present armaments.

"In the course of the last twenty years the longing for general appeasement has grown especially pronounced in the consciences of civilized nations, and the preservation of peace has been put forward as an object of international policy. It is in its name that great States have concluded between themselves powerful alliances.

"It is the better to guarantee peace that they have developed in proportions hitherto unprecedented their military forces, and still continue to increase them without shrinking from any sacrifice.

"Nevertheless, all these efforts have not yet been able to bring about the beneficent result desired—pacification.

"The financial charges following the upward march strike at the very door of public prosperity. The intellectual and physical strength of the nations' labour and capital are mostly diverted from their natural application, and are unproductively consumed. Hundreds of millions are devoted to acquiring terrible engines of destruction, which, though to-day regarded as the last word of science, are destined tomorrow to lose all their value in consequence of some fresh discovery in the same field. National culture, economic progress, and the production of wealth, are either paralyzed or checked in development. Moreover, in proportion as the armaments of such power increase, they less and less fulfil the objects the Governments have set before themselves.

"The economic crisis, due in great part to the system of armaments' out-rance, and the continual danger which lies in this massing of war material, are transforming the armed peace of our days into a crushing burden which the peoples have more and more difficulty in bearing.

"It appears evident that if this state of things were to be prolonged, it would inevitably lead to the very cataclysm it is desired to avert, and the horrors whereof make every thinking being shudder in advance.

"To put an end to these incessant armaments, and to seek the means of warding off the calamities which are threatening the whole world—such is the supreme duty to-day imposed upon all States.

"Filled with this idea, his Majesty has been pleased to command me to propose to all Governments whose representatives are accredited to the Imperial court the assembling of a conference which shall occupy itself with this grave problem.

"This conference will be, by the help of God, a happy presage for the century which is about to open. It would converge into one powerful focus the efforts of all States sincerely seeking to make the great conception of universal peace triumph over the elements of trouble and discord, and it would at the same time cement their agreement by a corporate consecration of the principles of equity and right whereon rest the security of States and the welfare of peoples."

### WILL PRODUCE A SENSATION.

A despatch from London says:—The Czar's proposition for an International Conference for the purpose of securing real and lasting peace among the powers, and the termination of the progressive increase in armaments, as conveyed in a note from Count Muravieff, the Russian Foreign Minister, to the foreign diplomats at St. Petersburg, is likely to produce a sensation throughout Europe; and, coming from such a quarter, and with such evident sincerity, it is likely to have important effects.

There is no doubt that with Russia taking the lead in such a step, Germany, France, and the other nations will be ready to follow.

### CHANGED CONDITIONS.

Woman came after man originally, but man has been after woman ever since.