

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.

August 10th will be Berlin's civic holiday.

Montreal's new directory gives the city a population of 339,000.

Forty cases of measles and one death are reported at the Winnipeg quarantine.

The steamship Livonian, aground for ten days in the St. Lawrence has been floated.

The Welland and St. Lawrence Canals will be kept open until 6 p.m., every Sunday.

C. P. R. land sales for June, as reported at Winnipeg, were 49,000 acres, realizing \$160,000.

Mr. A. H. Harriss, traffic manager of the Canadian Government railway system has resigned.

Premier Warburton, of Prince Edward Island, has accepted the Kings County Court judgeship.

There is a coal war among the dealers of Hamilton, Ont., and prices have taken a big drop.

James Allison, inmate of the Ottawa Old Men's Home, tried to end his life with laudanum. He took too much.

Thomas Parsons, burglar, incendiary and jail breaker, was sentenced at Belleville to fourteen years in the penitentiary.

The report that grasshoppers are prevalent in some parts of the Northwest, is, after careful inquiry, found to be incorrect.

The Militia Department will establish a provisional school at Carleton Place for the instruction of infantry officers.

John Johnston, son of Mr. Brent Johnston, Hamilton, committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart with a shotgun.

The duties collected at the port of Toronto during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, show an increase of \$526,480.90.

Sir Sanford Fleming has donated to Ottawa his fine collection of hot house plants and the conservatories in which they are kept.

A prisoner escaped from the Winnipeg jail but was recaptured by a guard while attempting to swim the Assiniboine river.

Rolphe J. Lussier, of the district of Montreal, has entered suit against Miss Page, of St. Philippe, Que., for \$350 damages for breach of promise.

W. Kring, blacksmith, Webbwood, Algoma and A. Miller celebrated the holiday by going hunting. Kring mistook Miller for game and shot him dead.

Peterboro has abolished the ward system, limited the number of Aldermen to one per thousand inhabitants and will select them by a general vote.

An office of the Great North Western Telegraph Company, has been opened in Victoria, B. C. and direct communication established with that point.

It is said that the Standard Oil Company has effected the purchase of the Imperial Oil Works, and has leased every other refining plant in Canada for five years.

J. C. Sully, of Guelph, has been awarded the Royal Canadian Humane Society's bronze medal for bravery in saving Charles Clendennan from drowning at Guelph a few weeks ago.

A bishop in England has a son in Canada residing a short distance west of Winnipeg. The other day he wrote to a Kingston lawyer and requested him to invite his son into dinner occasionally.

Captain Philippe de Perron Casgrain, R. E., has been nominated by Lord Lansdowne, Secretary of War, as Quartermaster-General of the Canadian forces, in place of Col. Lake, who retires to rejoin his regiment.

News has reached Halifax of a drowning accident in the Straits of Magellan, by which four seamen of the Halifax steamer Alpha and a Straits pilot were drowned. The men were lost by the capsizing of a rowboat.

A mare belonging to George Howe, of Ottawa, ran away towards the buildings, jumped the cliff at Lovers' Walk, a distance of sixty feet, and rolled down to within a few feet of the water's edge. She was practically uninjured.

The Royal Canadian Humane Association have awarded a bronze medal to J. C. Sully of Guelph for promptitude and conspicuous bravery in saving Charles Clendennan from drowning in the River Speed at Guelph on May 26.

A private letter from a member of the Yukon force states that the Fredrickson and St. John, N.B., company mutinied and refused to carry packs weighing from 70 to 80 pounds. The writer complains of the fare and charges the officers with a lack of consideration.

Mr. R. F. Stupart, director of the Dominion meteorological survey, is at Vancouver, is to make arrangements for the erection of a time signal apparatus at Brockton point for the benefit of shipping and the harbor of Vancouver.

It had always been understood in Quebec that the late Senator de Blois intended to allow his interest in the de Blois estate, as well as other properties, to revert to that estate, and Mr. Adolphe Caron would be one of the

Peter Cline, a foreman of a construction crew on the Crow's Nest Pass Railway, who shot an Italian named Angelo Cirroni near Kuakookok on April 25, has been tried at Nelson and found guilty of shooting with intent to maim. The sentence of the court was that Cline be confined in the provincial penitentiary for three years at hard labor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lord Wolseley, commander-in-chief of the British army, has joined the Anglo-American committee, which is aiming to cultivate an entente.

At Liverpool, it is said the United States had purchased six of the Atlantic Transport Company's liners and the National liner Michigan for £800,000.

The English artillery team, which is coming to Canada to compete with the Canadian artillerymen, will probably sail for St. John, N.B., on August 20.

At the Old Bailey in London on Monday W. Mansel Collins, an unregistered doctor, was placed on trial charged with causing the death of Mrs. Emily Edith Uzielli, by an illegal operation. Mrs. Uzielli was well known in society.

UNITED STATES.

The Western Rubber Belting Company, of Chicago, has collapsed.

American bankers meet in annual session at Niagara Falls, N. Y., July 22nd.

Three companies of the Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, have arrived at Fort Brady, Mich., to guard the locks of the Soo Canal.

Reports received at Seattle, Wash., state that 16 Klondikers were drowned in Lake Lindeman, waves demolishing their scow.

Anna Forrester, aged 23, committed suicide at Bedford, a suburb of Cleveland, rather than marry. She poured oil on her clothing and set fire to herself.

It has been decided to restore the provisions appropriating \$50,000 for a commission to adjust the differences between the United States and Canada.

The British Ship John Bramble has arrived at Philadelphia from Surabaya, Java. Nearly the entire crew is in a state of partial blindness from a disease which mariners call "moon blink."

Many new victims of the storm which blew down a circus tent at Sioux City, Iowa, were discovered Sunday. The dead number three and the injured 33. Of the latter ten are critically hurt and may die.

The Great Western distillery at Peoria, Ill., the second largest in the world, was struck by lightning on Saturday and everything was burned except the bonded warehouse. The loss is estimated at \$300,000; fully insured.

Three men were drowned in the Chippewa river at the half-way dam, near Mount Pleasant, Mich., on Saturday. The party were fishing, and had prepared to return home, when Thomas Francisco, aged 16, and Sidney Caster went in bathing. The father, Harvey Francisco, plunged in after them, and all three sank in thirty feet of water.

Captain Joshua Slocum has arrived at Newport, R. I., in the sloop yacht Spray, after a voyage around the world. He left Boston on April 24, 1895, going to Gibraltar and South American ports and from there to the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific to Australia, Tasmania and Juan Fernandez. He sailed into the Indian Ocean and visited Natal, South Africa; Cape Town, St. Helena, Ascension Island, Grenada and Antigua, and thence home. His cruise of more than three years was made in a sailing craft 33 feet long and 14 feet wide, and 12.70 net tonnage. Captain Slocum made the voyage entirely alone.

GENERAL.

The new French Cabinet has been formed.

Martial law has been proclaimed in parts of Austria.

The new French Cabinet is not favorably received in Russia.

Storms in Austria have caused loss of life and damage to property.

The American mission at Tong Chow, near Wu-Chow, is reported to have been looted and burned.

The Newfoundland Transinsular Railway is completed and the first through train across the country made the 548 miles in 24 hours.

The Archduchess Elizabeth, mother of the Queen Regent of Spain lies seriously ill at Madrid, in consequence of the present excitement.

In resigning office, owing to his failure to form a party government, the Marquis de Castellanos expressed a desire to renounce all his ranks and decorations.

An edict has been published in Havana providing for the burial of the dead. City carts will collect the bodies at certain hours. A heavy fine is imposed upon citizens who conceal bodies or keep them in houses more than 24 hours.

The first street railway work in St. John's, Nfld., will begin in a few days. Men are now employed quarrying the stone to pave the streets. The fishery prospects in Newfoundland are fair. Lobsters are reported scarcer than last year.

Chief Mahomedali Khalif and five other ringleaders of the attack recently made by 1000 natives on a Russian post garrison by 300 infantry, at the town of Ardijan, Province of Porgiana, Turkistan, in which twenty of the soldiers were killed and eighteen others were wounded, have been publicly hanged.

GIVE HIM A CHANCE.

John, she said, you ought to punish that boy.

What's the matter with him? he asked.

He's altogether too dictatorial, she said.

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Agricultural

CCNONSTANT CULTIVATION PAYS.

Sometimes I am almost persuaded that weeds are a positive benefit to the small planter, and if to him, why not to every farmer? writes F. H. Sweet.

Nearly every occupation has some way of indicating pressing need or want of attention, and weeds are the alarm-clocks of the agriculturists. No matter how much a man may like his craft, he is apt to procrastinate rather than anticipate its wants, and while he is willing to supply them, he has too much else on his hands to meet them more than half way.

The fundamental need of farm crops is cultivation, a constant loosening and stirring of the soil. The roots need air quite as much as they do food and water and if communication is closed between them and the source of supply, not only are they cut off from this primal necessity of their existence, but even their food becomes sour and unassimilable and their water is lost for want of a mulch.

Many choice crops have been destroyed by weeds that the over-pushed farmer could not find time to meet, but on the other hand, many and many a finely started field has come to naught for want of warning from these weed vagabonds. The crops have come up well and given signs of an abundant harvest, but for some reason or other the weeds have not shown their usual strength and pertinacity.

The farmer goes through his fields occasionally, but his alarm-clocks are dormant and he neglects or only half does his cultivating. The ground becomes hard and baked and the starving crops grow more and more slowly and finally turn yellow and mature a small yield. It matters little how rich the soil, or how well watered, if no air can penetrate to the roots of the plants they will of necessity be smothered in their sun and wind-baked coffins. Plenty of manure is good, proper irrigation is better, but cultivation exceeds them both. Crops can hardly be hoed too much.

The onion bed should be gone over most frequently; and yet I wonder if there is an onion raiser who does not time his work by the size of the weeds. And so it is with beets, carrots and other fine crops. When the beds get foul with weeds they are hoed and when the weeds return, the hoers are again brought into requisition. Occasionally I notice that the alarm-clocks are signaling for a long time, and are able to bow to one another across the tops of the crops before they are taken heed of; and I wonder what the cultivation would have been if there had been no weeds.

The farmer has so many things to do, so many small details to remember and look after, that he has unconsciously fallen into the habit of watching his weeds as some people do their calendars. They tell him what to do and when to do it; and without their frequent reminders I am almost persuaded that he would feel lost, even on his own farm. Indeed, if weeds were perpetually banished, I believe there are many farmers who would have to learn their calling over again. But now and then we find a man who seems to have an innate love for the soil. He does not concern himself about the weeds, for they are as rare to him as they are common to his neighbors. He may be a large farmer, or the gardener of one or two acres. In the latter case he probably does all his work and the neighbors can hear the click, click of his hoe long before the sun has crossed the line of eastern hills. And so it continues, day after day, and week in week out. As soon as the plants show themselves above the surface his hoe is at work and a weed has about the same chance on his place as a wood-chuck or rabbit. He does not think of the number of times he goes over the ground; but does it just as often as he can—as many times as there is opportunity between dark and dark.

His idea is to keep the soil constantly mellow and friable. If it rains, he is out with his hoe almost before the clouds have left the sky. If it rains again inside of a week he goes over the ground again with his hoe. Over and over and over! And how his plants grow! There are none like them in all the country round, and the neighbors wonder and say that he has the "knack of such things." He manages an acre and a half, or two acres, with no special effort; and his ground is always clean, neat and free from weeds. The market gardeners around him are well satisfied to allow a man to an acre, and even then are always behind with their weeds. And that is just it. He takes possession of his ground before the weeds come and refuses them admittance; they wait until the weeds have fully established themselves and then try to drive them away. It is only another exemplification that possession is worth nine points.

SOME DON'TS FOR FARMERS.

Don't forget Poor Richard's maxim: "He that by the plow would thrive, Himself must either hold or drive."

Your hired hands are doubtless all right; but you should be at the helm. Don't leave your farm tools exposed to the weather; it is a bad plan.

Don't let your hogs run at large unfed, if you wish them to thrive. Be-

Don't put off till to-morrow what should be done to-day. A few days' growth of weeds may make an extra day's labor for your force.

Don't grow up a crop and then let it go to waste before harvesting it.

Don't allow the boy who drives your cows to and from pasture to throw stones at them, or to run them to see which cow is fastest on foot.

Don't try to chop with a dull axe; you can't do it. Just go and grind it.

Don't go a-fishing when you should go to a field.

Don't fail to mix a liberal portion of whistling with your grumbling.

Don't forget these don'ts.

POULTRY HOUSES ON THE FARM.

In building a house for your poultry place it on a high, dry spot and have it somewhat sheltered from the cold winter winds if possible; have the front of the building to the south and be sure there are plenty of windows in it. It is best not to have it connected with the stables, as the fumes from them are more or less injurious to poultry; and if they, through neglect, become lousy, the cattle and horses will be almost sure to be affected.

As poultry can be kept more cheaply when running at large than when confined, it would be better to put the chicken house at some distance from your own dwelling, so that they will not litter up the stoop or doorstep. If they have good quarters they will not be likely to bother much if table scraps and food are not thrown out of the back door to attract them. To save all risk a light fence of lath or wire netting may be built about the dwelling.

When you have your buildings and breeding stock you are ready to begin business. Do not expect eggs too soon if the fowls have just been bought, as moving usually disturbs them, and it takes some time to become accustomed to their new quarters. If your building does not contain arrangements for separating the sitting hens from the others, take pains when a hen is set to fasten her in with laths so that the others cannot disturb her, and when you let the sitting hen off to feed be sure that all others are shut out of the house or some may enter the nest to lay, and the "sitter" on returning make such a row that the eggs be broken or she go to another nest, and when the laying hen comes off the eggs become cold. Where several hens are set in a row of nests all alike, some advocate painting them different colors to assist the hens in finding their own nests, and they assure us that hens getting on their neighbors' nests than when there is nothing to tell the nests apart.

Sitting hens should be allowed to come off every day, but do not disturb them if they do not seem inclined to leave their nests. Some hens will not feed oftener than once in three days. Have plenty of grain and fresh water at hand.

OLD SHOES.

And a Word About Other Things Old, Including Old Babies.

"As easy as an old shoe," is a familiar saying," said Mr. Staybolt, "and there can be no doubt that an old shoe is a mighty comfortable thing. After we have worn the new shoes, close fitting, hard and formal, how gladly we put them off, and with what joy we put on the shoes that are old and worn and familiar to the feet! Old shoes, however, are not the only thing old that we like. We like an old bed, if it is not too old, but just old enough, so that while still soft and comfortable it is also shaped somewhat to the body, which it supports at every point, yielding a degree of comfort which not the finest of beds can afford when it is new.

"But it is so with all things old, that are not too old, including old habits. We cling to them, so long as they give us comfort, and we hate to change. We are creatures of habit, who would if we could follow to the end along the first comfortable rut we fall into, and never look out above its sides. And it is well for us that our shoes wear out and that we have to buy new ones and wear them; that we are in various ways compelled to change; that we are rooted out now and then and set going anew.

"And some of us profit by this change. Once lifted out of the rut we stay up on the plain, where there is nothing to cramp us, and where we can lay about freely in any direction in accordance with our power, but more of us, I fancy, rather welcome the days when the shoes grow old again, and yield without much struggling to the enticements of ease and comfort."

DANGER TO SPIRIT LAMPS.

It is frequently charged against women that they are deficient in the sense of moral responsibility.

Perhaps nothing lends more color to this charge than their inconsiderate, one might almost say conscienceless, use of spirit lamps upon public conveyances. A woman will boil her baby's milk, or, worse, curl her hair on a train rocking through the mountains, or a ship lurching at sea, although by so doing she risks the upsetting of the lamp and the consequent peril to herself and every other passenger on board.

Spirit lamps are prohibited on board transatlantic steamers and are ruthlessly confiscated whenever found, still the fact remains that numbers of them every year cross and recross in cabin and are successfully hidden

DYSPEPSIA.

"For over eleven years I suffered terribly with Dyspepsia and tried every thing I could think of, but got no relief until I started using Burdock Blood Bitters. I had only taken one bottle when I commenced to feel better, and after taking five or six bottles was entirely well, and have been so ever since. I feel as if B. B. B. had saved my life." Mrs. T. G. Joyce, Stanhope, Que.

B. B. B. cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Coated Tongue, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Kidney Disease, and makes the blood rich, red and pure. It is a highly concentrated vegetable compound. One teaspoonful is the dose for adults; 10 to 30 drops for children. Add the water yourself.

Burdock Blood Bitters advertisement with logo and 'RIP-PAN'S' text.

DURHAM MILLS

CRISTING AND CHOPPING DONE on shortest notice and satisfaction guaranteed.

FLOUR, OATMEAL and FEED

THE SAWMILL We are now prepared to do all kinds of custom work.

LUMBER, SHINGLES AND LIME always on hand.

N. G. & J. McKECHN. 50 YEARS EXPERIENCE

PATENTS SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

A PERFECT TEA MONSOON TEA

THE FINEST TEA IN THE WORLD FROM THE TEA PLANT TO THE TEA

IN ITS NATIVE PURITY. "Monsoon" Tea is put up by the leading growers as a sample of the best qualities of the Tea. Therefore they use the greatest care in selection of the Tea and its blend, that it will put it up themselves and sell it only in the packages, thereby securing its purity and excellence.

Put up in 1 lb., 1 lb., and 5 lb. packages, and sold in... ALL GOOD GROCERS KEEP IT.

If your stool does not keep it, tell him to... STEEL, HAYTER & CO. 11 and 13 Front Street East, Toronto.

FURNITURE UNDERTAKING

Prices Out. A FIRST CLASS HEARSE IN CONNECTION. Embalming a specialty.

JACOB KEES. J. SHEWELL Dealer in all kinds of Furniture

Undertaking and Embalming

Standard Bank of Canada Head Office, Toronto. G. P. REID, Manager.

Capital Authorized... \$2,000,000. Paid Up... \$1,000,000. Reserve Fund... \$1,000,000.

Agencies in all principal points in Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba, United States and England. Durham Agency.

A general Banking business transacted on all points. Deposits received and interest allowed at current rates. SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed on Savings Bank deposits of \$1 and upwards. Particular attention and every facility afforded customers living at a distance. J. KELLY, Agent.

Medical Directory. Dr. JAMESON, Durham. Office and Residence a short distance east of McAllister's Hotel, LaSalle Street, Lower Town. Office hours 12 to 2 o'clock.

Dr. A. L. BROWN, Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, Edinburgh, Scotland. Office and Residence, opposite Temple Hall, Holstein.

DENTIST. DR. T. G. HOLT, L. D. S. Office—First door east of the Bank Pharmacy, Calder's Block. Residence—First door west of Post Office, Durham.

Will be at the Commercial Hotel, Belleville, first Wednesday in each month. Legal Directory.

J. P. TELFORD. BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc. Office L. Grants Store, Lower Town. Any amount of money to loan at 5 per cent property.

G. LEFROY McCAUL, BARRISTER, Solicitor, etc. Office L. Grants Store, Lower Town. Collecting Agency promptly attended to. Seecher's Estate Registry Office.

LUCAS, Wright & BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS, NOTARIES, CONVEYANCERS, ETC.

Money to Loan Lowest Rates Easy Terms. L. E. LUCAS, MARKDALE W. H. WRIGHT, OWEN SOUND. C. A. BATSON, DURHAM.

RESIDENCE—Middleburg House. Office hours—9 a.m. to 6 p.m. Will be at the Commercial Hotel, Belleville, first Wednesday in each month.

Miscellaneous. JAMES BROWN, Issuer of Mal Licenses, Durham, Ont.

HUGH MacKAY, Durham, Land Auctioneer and Licensed Auctioneer of County of Grey. Sales promptly attended to and notes cashed.

JAMES CARSON, Durham, Lic Auctioneer for the County of York and Valuator, Bailiff of the 2nd District Sales and all other matters pertaining to—highest references furnished.

JOHN QUEEN, ORCHARDVILLE resumed his old business, and is prepared to loan any amount of money of moderate amounts. Old mortgages paid off at most liberal terms. Fire and Life Insurance at the lowest rates. Correspondence to Orchardville, P. O., or a call solicited.

D. JACKSON Clerk Division Court. Notary Public and Valuator. Commissioner, Insurance Company. Money to lend. Money invested for profit. Farms bought and sold. CONVEYANCER ETC. general financial business transacted. Office next door to Standard Bank, Durham.

The "Chronicle" is the largest Local Newspaper in Western Ontario.

ALL'S WELL THAT ENDS WELL The little one had behaved badly and spending had been the result. Her mother's expostulations were vain. Only a third and a sob and a cry and then that her mother had said she had not yet got her hair cut. But the sky was cloudy.

The mother in a corner had been thinking of the little one's hair. It had been cut for a long time.

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