

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The Presbyterian Assembly will meet next year at Halifax.

The British flag ship Crescent has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda.

The Patterson syndicate has secured control of the Hamilton Street Railway.

Welland Town has voted to borrow \$40,000 for streets, schools and Town Hall.

Mr. Sutherland, M. P., and J. R. Booth are establishing carbide factories at Ottawa.

The Winnipeg Grain Exchange has approved of Sir Henri Joly's new bill governing the inspection of wheat.

The Government has invited tenders for a direct cold-storage service between Prince Edward Island and Great Britain.

Lord Minto will open the new Royal Victoria College for Women in Montreal, the gift of Lord Strathcona, in September.

The Bank of Montreal has been awarded the \$3,000,000 loan of the City of Montreal, bearing 3 1/2 per cent. for 40 years.

The Northern Pacific Railway Company will erect a passenger station on the site of the destroyed Manitoba Hotel, Winnipeg.

Hamilton has accepted the tender of the Elias Rogers Co. for coal, the prices being about 70 cents a ton ahead of last year's.

The clean-up in the Klondike for the present season, it is estimated, will amount to at least \$18,000,000, more than twice last year's yield.

Four men were killed in the War Eagle mine at Rossland by their drill striking an unexploded charge.

Mr. Dennis Buckley, a resident of Hamilton for 54 years, took carbolic acid in mistake for medicine with fatal results.

Mr. W. A. D. Lees of Ottawa has entered action against the Ottawa & New York Railway Company to make the company restore its second-class rate between Ottawa and Russell Village.

The Imperial and the Canadian Governments have agreed to each pay Pickford & Black \$60,000 a year for a fortnightly service between St. John, Halifax and the West Indies, beginning next year.

The Montreal Board of Trade is urging the Government to provide elevators and warehouse facilities at Port Colborne and Montreal and to light the Welland and St. Lawrence canals by electricity.

A movement is on foot in Ottawa to tender a banquet to Major Girouard, Director-General of Egyptian Railways, on his arrival there on a visit to his father, Mr. Justice Girouard of the Supreme Court.

The Dominion Government will insist on a Canadian telegraph system from Bennett to Atlin, and thence southerly to Quensnelle, B. C., where connection will be made with the trans-continental telegraph line.

The Attorney-General's Department, Manitoba, has been notified that an Indian named Choseman at Lac Seul shot and killed another Indian. The victim was going insane and the other shot him as a duty.

Mr. D. A. Smerk, a Hamilton carriage salesman, died suddenly from an injury received in an apparently slight accident. He tripped while descending the stairs in his home, falling four steps. A blood-vessel burst in his brain.

The Government is suing the British-American Bank Note Co., for \$300,000 damages, alleging that stamps which should have been engraved from steel under their contract, were made from stone. The defence is a denial.

Chas. Hood, a five-year-old boy from Freilton, was thrown out of a wagon on Hamilton market by the horse running away. The child's head caught in the spokes of the wheel and he was very seriously injured.

The steamer Gallia, which has been aground in the St. Lawrence, near Sorel, for several weeks, has at last been floated by dredging and will be taken to Montreal. She is said to be very little the worse for the grounding.

The Dominion Government has sent north T. W. Fuller and H. Ewart of the Public Works Department, Ottawa in connection with the erection of public buildings at Dawson, Selkirk, Bennett, Atlin and other important points.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Robert Ashcroft, Conservative M. P. for Oldham, is dead.

The American liner Paris, has been driven further ashore by a gale.

Rev. Dr. Wood, former president of the Wesleyan Conference in England, is dead.

Mr. A. J. Balfour has stated that the British Government will give aid to an antarctic expedition.

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British oil seed crushing mills talk of forming a combine, with a capital of \$12,500,000.

Winston Churchill, Lord Randolph Churchill's son, has been selected as Conservative candidate for Oldham.

The prospects are that John Dillon will be made leader of the combined Irish party. Mr. Healy is no longer regarded as a serious rival.

The Liverpool School for Tropical

diseases has decided to send an expedition to Africa to investigate malaria and other tropical diseases.

A story is circulated in London that certain members of the Cape Parliament have sent a petition to Britain calling for the recall of Sir Alfred Miller.

The Minister of Militia, at the Royal Military College closing, announced that out of 260 of last year's graduates, 131 were still in Canada. The time was coming when Canadian officers should command the Canadian army. Dr. Borden denied that the Military College took young men from the universities.

The report of the Minister of Justice on penitentiaries shows the total number of convicts incarcerated to be 1,446, of whom 60 are serving life sentences and 25 terms of 20 years and over. The total expenditure on the penitentiaries was \$356,366, and the revenue \$77,089, leaving a net expenditure of \$279,277.

A great many counterfeit £10 Bank of England notes are in circulation. They are dated 1898, and the usual watermark in the paper is missing.

The Duke of Connaught has decided not to accept the heirship to the Grand Duchy of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, which will devolve upon his son, the Duke of Albany.

At the Royal Agricultural Show, held at Maidstone, the Queen received four first prizes and several other awards. To the Prince of Wales were awarded two first prizes, and to the Duke of York one commendation.

Sir Henry Campbell Bannerman's speech Saturday, which was devoted to the Transvaal crisis, was a notably outspoken declaration voicing the sentiment of the Liberal party that nothing would justify warlike action or even military preparation.

Mr. Gerald Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, replying to a question as to the proposed purchase by the Government of the Lakes of Killarney, said there was no evidence of a general demand on the part of the public to purchase the estate, as the place, he explained, was removed from the population center, and was of no value to tourists during many months of the year.

UNITED STATES.

The threatened general tie-up of all building trades is on at Scranton, Pa. A sneak-thief managed to get away with \$10,000 from the Metropolitan National Bank, Boston.

The Cleveland Street Railway Company have settled matters with the employees and the strike is ended.

Report says that Gen. Miles will be sent to command the United States army in the Philippines.

Hon. Charles E. Littlefield, Republican, of Rockland, Me., has been elected to Congress to succeed the late Nelson Dingley, jr.

Dr. T. Osmond Summers, late major-surgeon in charge of the fever hospital at Santiago and a noted yellow fever expert, suicided Monday night at St. Louis.

A Chicago despatch says that the Grand Trunk has issued a new tariff on oats and corn, which it is thought will lead to a competitive cut by other roads.

President McKinley will authorize the enlistment of additional men for the Philippines when he returns to Washington.

An eminent New York financier has submitted to an Irish member of Parliament a scheme for raising many hundred millions of dollars for the purchase of Ireland.

Fears of a big strike in the Chicago stockyards are expressed. Already about a thousand men employed in Armour's and Swift's packing houses have quit work.

Admiral Kautz has arrived home at San Francisco. He reiterates that he has done his duty in the matter of the Samoan trouble, and he believes that he has been subject to much unjust criticism in certain quarters.

Four women were injured in New York on Monday by jumping off trolley cars, while in motion. In each case they got off the car in the usual feminine fashion, with their faces in the opposite direction to that in which the car was going.

Walter Porter and John Newman, two mail wagon drivers of Chicago, were arrested Wednesday, charged with robbing the mails. An immense quantity of letters and many money orders and checks were found in a lodging house at 260 Halstead street, where the two men occupied a room. There were letters, checks and money orders intended for nearly every State in the Union and all parts of Europe.

GENERAL.

Federation has been carried in New South Wales by 101,200 to 79,634.

Dreyfus' friends fear he will be assassinated.

It is stated that Nansen may try an antarctic expedition.

Bad riots are reported in the Tinnivelli district, in the extreme south of India.

The great timber firm of Christophersen & Co., at Christiania, has suspended payment.

The Chinese have been interfering with the German railway in Shantung.

Brigands have killed a couple of Russian engineers and ten Cossacks in Manchuria.

Russia is about to spend 11,000,000 roubles in improvements for Port Arthur harbor.

Victoria will vote on Australian federation at the close of July, and Queensland on September 2nd.

The Spanish Chamber of Deputies has approved of the sale of the Caroline and other islands to Germany.

Dr. Park, the quarantine officer at Santiago, reports the existence at that port of fourteen cases of yellow fever and four deaths from the disease.

The German Parliament has made a

commercial agreement with Great Britain for one year. Canada does not receive most-favoured-nation treatment.

It is said that some of the Peace Conference delegates are affected by a local malarial ailment prevalent at The Hague.

The Sultan's chief representative at the Peace Conference wants to fight a duel with the leader of the Young Turkish party.

The Chinese have refused the British demand for the removal of the Governor of Kwei-Chau, sought for his failure to punish the murderers of Missionary Fleming.

Vice-Admiral Cavellier de Caverville, chief of the French naval staff has been deprived of his post by M. Lockroy, Minister of Marine, for opposing the Minister's plan of naval reform.

Three German banks are suing Prince Leopold, ex-hereditary Prince of Isenberg-Birstein, for \$87,500 advanced to him to make a tour of the United States to prospect for a wife.

The new fuel, which had recently been invented by a Mannheim workman possesses three times the heating power of the best Silesian or Scotch coal, while the cost is only one-half of that, and a peculiar kind of clay play important parts in the new fuel.

In a conflict on Tuesday between peasants and police, arising out of election riots at Bucharest, the troops were called out and fired upon the mob, several persons being killed and many others wounded.

The reigning Prince of Montenegro has become insane. The use of narcotics and gross intemperance have made him a mental and physical wreck. His lunacy has occasioned some alarm, since he is determined to go to war with Austria. There is no one in the principality able to curb him.

Prospects of the Peace Conference are brightening, and the German delegates have been instructed to take part in the deliberations of the Arbitration Committee, which will now continue brisk work pending the final decision in Germany. Russia will make fresh proposals as to the Mura-vieff circular, three paragraphs having been voted down on the ground that it would be impossible to decide upon a satisfactory plan for checking the continued improvements in explosive ordnance.

AN INNOCENT ENEMY.

Who is there that looking on a blooming garden, with the sun shining, the dews sparkling, the birds darting from spray to spray, the bees filling the air with their murmur, would think of it as a place full of any but sweet and innocent treasures in the morning light? Yet, according to the collectors of simples and the dealers in drugs, this beautiful spot may be looked upon as a haunt of horror and death.

It seems a shame to connect thoughts of poison with, for instance, such delicate and lovely things as that baby of the flowers, the snow-drop, as the narcissus with its delicious breath, as the hyacinth and the jonquil. But one is obliged to see to it that the children do not put the bulbs of these flowers into their mouths. The oxalis also is not a safe thing to put between the lips; and all the lobelia will produce dizziness and general disaster. The monk's-hood, too, and the beautiful fox-glove as well, are noxious affairs from which powerful drugs are obtained, more than a few drops of their extracts being usually a fatal dose. Certain of the crocuses if eaten, even if nothing be swallowed but the juice, produce vomiting; the bulb of the intricately beautiful lady's-slipper poisons externally as the noxious ivy, dog-jack-in-the-pulpit, although not a garden plant, is another enemy to health and life; and so also is the marvellous Queen Anne's lace, which now and then will creep in through the paling, and looks so enchanting when far and wide it embroiders field and roadside. The laughing lily buttercup, that might be a drop of visible sunlight, is by no means as innocent as it looks; the cow in the pasture knows enough to avoid it; that, and all its cousins, the rich profuse paeonies, the dazzlingly blue larkspurs, and the rest, are full of toxic properties. The oleander-tree, that is set out-doors when spring comes and that lines the streets of various of our Southern cities, is another hive of deadly poison. The superb catalpa-tree, towering with its great leaves and its masses of white and fragrant flowers, is a charming thing in the garden, but its bark is exceedingly injurious; and the laburnum, that looks like a fountain of gold leaping into the sun, is poison in leaf and flower and seed; and even the grass beneath it is best thrown away when cut, instead of being fed to cattle.

It would seem that it is very far from a safe thing to turn a little child loose in a garden, whether it be the formal modern thing of splendor or the dear old-fashioned grandmother's garden; as a very few moments there may serve not only for the destruction of the garden, but of the child. And with these facts in mind, it is a wise thing in directing the attention of the child to the beauty of grouping and combination of color and shape to give also some sufficient idea of the properties of the several plants, teaching what is to be avoided, and teaching also that the mouth is the last place in which these properties are to be tested.

WHY, OF COURSE.

Why is it, he asked, that people who have money seldom have taste in dress?

Her look of pitying contempt showed that this problem was altogether too easy for her.

It is because, she replied, the people who have taste in dress seldom have

On the Farm.

COMFORTABLE STABLES.

A stable should not only be roomy, so as to afford the horses a comfortable abode, but should also be fairly lofty, in order that it may contain a comparatively large volume of air; because in that case, it will be easier to maintain the purity of the air inside, without the necessity of creating a draught, than it would be if the cubic contents of the building were less, says a writer in the London Live Stock Journal. As the amount of air breathed in by the horses may be assumed to be constant, it is evident that the smaller the quantity of air in a stable, the quicker will it have to be renewed in order to preserve a healthy standard of purity; in other words, the greater the draught. Supposing that a stall was six feet wide, 10 feet long, and 10 feet high, it would contain 600 cubic feet of space. To this we might add two-thirds more for passages, etc., and would thus arrive at a total of 1,000 cubic feet, which would probably be a fair minimum. I do not think that less space than that would afford a healthy place of residence for horses; and even then, every precaution should be taken to obtain free ventilation. If a box consisted of a single room or small house with only one door, 1,500, say 12 3/4 feet x 12 feet x 10 1/2 feet, would be a reasonable average; although the addition of a couple of feet to the height would be an improvement. I do not think that 2,500 cubic feet say 14 feet x 15 feet x 12 feet, need be exceeded, even for high-class horses. It goes almost without saying, that the more confined the situation, the greater should be the cubic contents.

As sunlight has a good effect on horses, he should secure a sunny aspect for the stable and have it well lighted by windows. When the horses are at work, it is a great advantage to be able to open out the stable, so that it may be disinfected by sunlight as well as by fresh air. In our desire for sunlight we must not obtain it at the temperature of the stable, which we would do by having the roof made more or less of glass. In the case of animals which, like race horses, do their work in the morning and will want a rest in the middle of the day, it is advisable to have an arrangement for darkening the boxes or stalls, while shutting out the fresh air as little as possible.

I like to have the division of the boxes and stalls and the interior of the walls of a light color, if not actually white, so that there may be but little loss of sunlight. It has been stated that the effect of having a white wall constantly in front of a horse while he is in the stable, would be injurious to his eyes; but I have never known or heard of a horse suffering from that alleged cause. I may say the same of human beings, many of whom live all their lives in rooms which are white-washed, without their sight being hurt by the supposed glare, which in almost all cases would be that of diffused, not direct sunlight. We should also bear in mind that the eyes of the horse, by the possession of corpora nigra, the dark-colored and irregularly-shaped bodies that project more or less over the pupil of the eye, are especially constructed to bear strong sunlight with impunity. I may add that the corpora nigra are portions of the iris, in which the pupil forms an opening. It is an advantage to have the stable

lighted, though dimly, at night, so that in case of alarm or necessity, the owner or groom may be able to see his way lay in getting a light. We may be quite sure that the presence of the light can in no way disturb the horses; for when the animals are turned out they get all the sleep they need; although even on moonless and starless nights there is as much light, if not when the gas or lamps were turned low down. Besides, the fact that many horses which kick or are otherwise restless when in a dark stable at night, will remain quiet if the place is somewhat lighted up, seems to show that horses do not like darkness, which in any case is an unnatural condition for them.

Precautions against fire are even more necessary in stables than in ordinary houses. In some luxurious stables each box is furnished with an electric burner.

GOOD STOCK.

Why is it that so many of those who start to undertake to establish themselves in the thoroughbred poultry business undertake it with inferior stock? They are certainly laboring under a great mistake. It is out of the question to breed fine stock from ordinary fowls—indeed it is a waste of time and money to undertake it. In starting one cannot be too careful as to the foundation he is laying, as upon this depends his future success or failure. If one starts with poor stock, he may work for years and then have the same, as like begets like. Of course he may improve it to a certain extent, but it should be purchased from some reliable breeder, which is the first step toward success. Then by taking one or more good poultry papers, so as to learn the proper ways of mating, feeding and caring for them, he may rest assured of having a flock of birds he will be proud of.

WHY PEAS BENEFIT OTHER CROPS.

It has been demonstrated that the micro-organism of the roots of field peas collect more nitrogen than the plant itself needs. As a consequence any other crop, such as oats planted with peas, would be benefited by this accumulation of nitrogen unless the peas are so thick as to interfere with the proper development of the other crop.

BEST COLOR FOR HORSES.

As a rule a quiet color, such as bay, brown or dark chestnut is the best and sells well in the market. Occasionally a bright golden chestnut with four white legs will sell well enough to certain city trade, but ordinarily the quiet-colored horses outrank the flashy ones.

AIR THE CREAM.

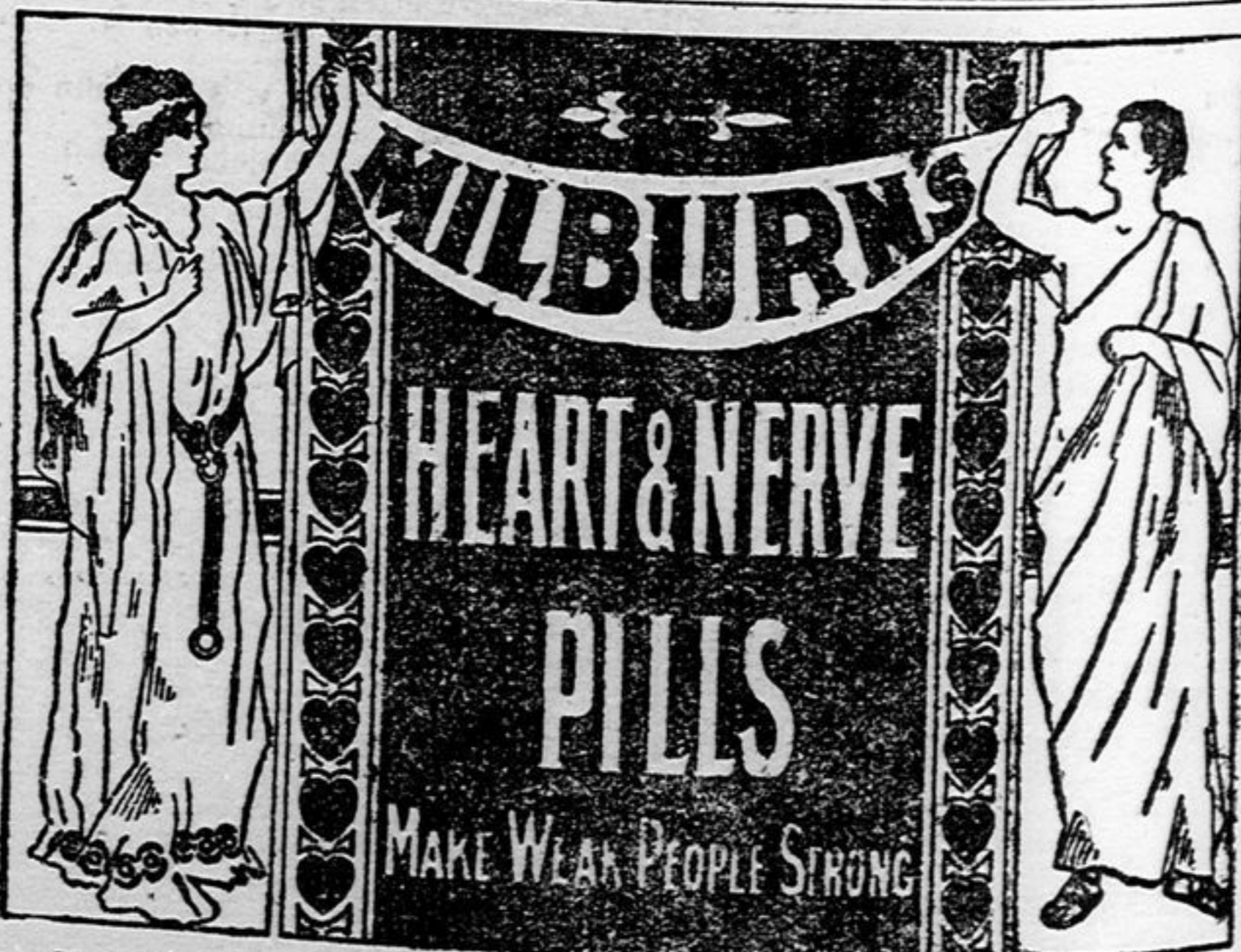
Immediately after separating the cream it should be aired and cooled down to 60 degrees. It should be held at this temperature until churning time, which is indicated by the cream becoming slightly acid. The usual temperature for churning is 58 to 60 degrees.

SHE LET HIM SWING.

Willie, she cried from the window, you two boys get right out of that hammock. The first thing you know you will break it down. Two little fellows like me and Tommy break it down! exclaimed the boy. Yes, you will. An' last night when Mr. Smithskins was calling on you an' you got tired sittin' on the porch an'— Never mind, Willie, she interrupted hastily. Maybe it's all right after all.

DISCOURAGING HER.

Wife, at breakfast, I want to do some shopping to-day, dear, if the weather is favourable. What are the forecasts? Husband, consulting his paper. Rain, hail, thunder and lightning.



Mrs. James Constable, Seaforth, Ont., writes:—'Ever since I can remember I have suffered from weak action of the heart. For some time past it grew constantly long breath it would cause death. In going up-stairs I had to stop and regain my breath. When my children made a noise while playing I would be so overcome with nervousness and weakness that I could not do anything and had to sit down to regain composure. My limbs were unnaturally cold and I was subject to nervous headaches. I have been taking Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills, and as a result am very much better. I have improved in health and strength rapidly. The blessing of sleep vanished. I can now go up-stairs without stopping, and the oppressive sensation has and I no longer suffer from dizziness or headache. It seems to me the circulation of my blood has become normal, thereby removing the coldness from my limbs. I can truly say that Milburn's Heart and Nerve Pills have done me a world of good.'

LAXATIVE PILLS CURE CHRONIC CONSTIPATION AND DYSPEPSIA.

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Mowers, Reapers and Binders.

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Just arrived—a large stock of Preserving Kettles.

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Our Weekly Supply of Ready-Mixed Paints just arrived. Do not neglect to paint your buggy.

Another large shipment of Coolie Cans just to hand.

Our Store will be open all next Saturday and Monday morning, July 3, but Monday afternoon is the day we celebrate.

Everybody come to Durham next Monday.

W. BLACK

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Dealer in Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, including: PIANOS, ORGANS, VIOLINS, Autoharps, Piccolos, Flutes, Guitars, Accordeons, Gramophones, etc., all of which will now be sold at a slight advance on cost.

Pianos, Organs and Gramophones RENTED for Concerts or Entertainments at reasonable rates.

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STOVES—A large stock of Clary's famous Model Cooking Stoves, Fancy Parlor Stoves, Box Stoves, etc., at prices that will surprise you.

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