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THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.
Representative stockmen of Ontario met recently in Guelph, and selected that city in which to hold their winter show, on December, 8th, 9th, and 10th.

Louis Archambault, a twenty-year-old youth, of Hull, is under arrest in the county jail in that city on the charge of marrying a fifteen-year-old girl without her parents' consent.

Mr. Thomas Harris, for more than twenty-five years bookkeeper for Mr. J. E. Hodgman, of Waterloo, Ont., was found dead in his bed on Thursday morning. The deceased was 65 years of age, and his death was caused by heart failure.

Rev. Father Gill of Granby has won his appeal in the case of Bouchard against Gill, the Court of Appeal upholding his right to refuse to answer questions concerning communications that took place in the confessional.

The H. G. & B. Electric Railway Company is asking the City of Hamilton to release the bonds of \$23,000 held by the city, and to authorize the making of the extension of the line from Grimsby Village, by way of Grimsby Park, to Beamsville.

Wesley Widdis, Gesto, Ont., was shot in the right shoulder on Thursday by a bullet from a blacksmith. Mr. Gregor says he did not know that the rifle was loaded, and that he pointed it at Widdis as a joke. McGreggor has not been arrested.

It is reported that the Grand Trunk management will appoint Mr. Fitzhugh master of transportation for the line east of Toronto, and Mr. Cotter master of transportation for the lines west of Toronto, and that Mr. J. M. Riddell, assistant Superintendent at Montreal, and Messrs. Morris, Tiffin and Gifford, district superintendents, will resign.

GREAT BRITAIN.
A London coterie was strangled by his shirt collar while asleep the other day.

Joseph Prestwich, D.C.L., F.R.S., the celebrated English geologist and author, is dead, aged 82.

Duan Farrar, making an appeal for funds to restore Canterbury cathedral, which is falling into decay.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of a bill authorizing marriage to a deceased wife's sister.

Queen Isabella II. of Spain, possessed a black pearl, which was recently sold at a London jeweller's for \$5,750.

The London Goldsmiths celebrated the jubilee of the abolition of the corn laws by a dinner at Greenwich on Saturday.

The Pan-Presbyterian Council, recently in session in Liverpool, has accepted the invitation to hold its next meeting in Washington.

The coming Wesleyan Conference at Liverpool intends taking steps to extend the terms of ministers on circuit from three to six years.

AWFUL MINING HORROR.

OVER ONE HUNDRED MEN SAID TO BE IN THE PIT.

Cave-in and Explosion—Pittston, Penn.
The scene of the Catastrophe—Probably All the Men Perished—But One Successful Attempt at Rescue.

A despatch from Wilkes-Barre, Pa., says:—At 3 o'clock Sunday morning the City of Pittston, nine miles from here, was thrown into the wildest excitement by three distinct and separate shocks, accompanied by rumblings resembling an earthquake disturbance.

Hundreds of people rushed in mad haste to the Twin Shaft, operated by the Newton Coal Company, from which the alarm came, where they learned the shock was due to an extensive cave-in, accompanied by an explosion, which had occurred in the sixth or lower vein of the shaft.

Rumors soon gained currency that no less than 100 men and boys were entombed in the pit. The fearful and distressing news spread with lightning rapidity, and by 8 o'clock this morning the head of the shaft was thronged by thousands of men, women and children.

The hours following the alarm were full of harrowing scenes. The anxious suspense of the workmen, the grief of the friends, and the tender sympathy for the afflicted ones, manifested by the spectators, were painful to witness.

TERRIBLE NEWS FROM BELOW.
The first to come to the surface from the shaft after the explosion was John Gill, who was at the bottom engaged in labor. The force of the concussion threw him with terrible force to the wall, and with intense fear, more dead than alive, he crept to the foot, and with great difficulty signalled to the engineer at the surface to hoist the carriage.

When he was brought up his story added to the doubt as to the safety of any of the men and boys below. From him was secured the first information of the number of men in the shaft. It is thought that not less than 100 workmen have suffered a most horrible death.

John Riker, a runner boy, Jacob Adam and Frank H. Sheridan, company men, were next brought to the surface and told the story. It appears that several days ago the officials discovered that the rock between the fifth and sixth veins had prevented the full complement of day men and such others as could be employed in the mine, from working at the shaft.

The force was under the supervision of Supt. Langan and his assistants. Michael Langley, the foreman, was given about midnight that as many men as possible should be sent down to assist in this dangerous work.

In accordance with the order, between 10 and 11 o'clock Sunday morning, about 30 additional workmen left their homes and journeyed to what now is a dangerous work.

The new force of men enlisted in the work was placed at a point beyond that of the night hands and the terrible work was begun at 11 o'clock. The men who likely will be the only ones to live to tell the tale of disaster was that all of these 100 or more men had been caught in a regular mine force.

THE MISSION OF RELIEF.
Upon learning this discouraging news the excitement became more demonstrative. It was felt that all the mine foremen, superintendents and bosses who had gone to supervise the work were those who are imprisoned.

This was the first time that the rescue party had been sent down to the foot of the shaft with renewed vigor and still more men, they went beneath the surface into the pit and tried by the counter-gangway to reach the prisoners.

After a journey of nearly a thousand feet they met obstructions insurmountable, and the rescue party was forced to retreat. The rescue party was forced to retreat.

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JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE LOST THEIR LIVES BY DROWNING.

In the Great Tidal Wave of June 15, Particulars of Which are Brought by the Steamer Empress of China—Story of Devastation.

The steamer Empress of China which arrived at Vancouver on Wednesday brings Yokohama advices to June 18, three days later than the Japanese earthquake, which was accompanied by a great tidal wave.

Disconnection reports of the terrible visitation are published in the Japanese press. These would indicate that the tidal wave was not in the least exaggerated. The loss of life is in the thousands, and the destruction of property enormous.

AN AWFUL VISITATION.
The centre of disturbance was the Island of Kinkawa Zan. Between Kinkawa Zan on the south and Hachinove on the north, a distance of about 170 miles, practically the whole coast was swept by the wave and over half of the town of Kawai Ichi swept away.

Many persons were drowned or killed. Four hundred deaths are reported at Hashikami, and 300 buildings were destroyed; 1,450 deaths at Koidzumai and 600 at Utsu Mura. At Shizukawa 50 houses were swept away; 720 corpses were recovered up to 4 p. m. June 16. At Hachinove Minato 11 persons were killed.

At Kachihama 80 buildings were swept away and the deaths numbered 21. Among those who lost their lives were eight jailers and several prisoners. In the three districts of Motivoshi, Ojika and Momo in Miyagawa prefecture the most disastrous damage was done by tidal waves at night.

1630 DEATHS IN ONE DISTRICT.
According to the report of the authorities in the district of Moto-Yoshi along the coast, 1630 deaths, and the buildings washed away numbered 560. At Morokita during the night of June 15 there were repeated earthquakes.

The eastern part of the coast was washed by the tidal wave and the damage done was beyond description. The worst was experienced in the three towns of Kamahishi, Miyako and Sakari.

All the employes of the telegraph office at Kohiro Hamu were drowned in the tidal wave. The office of Yamada also was swept away.

2000 IN ANOTHER DISTRICT.
A telegram from the Governor of Iwateken, dated June 18, says the number of persons who either lost their lives or were injured is 2000 in the Sakurama-Chi-Kasen district. Excluding the bluff of Kamahishi the whole town was completely swept away.

The eastern coast of Miyagi Ken prefecture was swept away by the tidal wave at 8 p. m. June 15. A number of houses were swept away and a heavy death roll is anticipated.

In the Motowachi district more than 700 deaths were carried away, involving the deaths of over 70 people.

The steamer Kawanojima, Maru collided with a sunk the Horn Maru off Hiroshima during the storm and 178 lives were lost.

TOMATOES FOR ENGLAND.

A Grand Chance for Canadian Growers Has Presented Itself—Varieties Suitable for Export.

An enquiry has been received by the Dominion Agricultural and Dairy Commissioner at Ottawa, from Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., on whose line of steamships cold storage accommodation is being provided this year, for the names of growers or merchants who might be disposed to send shipments of tomatoes to the British market.

Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. carry large quantities of tomatoes from the Mediterranean, have exceptional facilities for the sale of the fruit in Great Britain, and are disposed to make an effort to introduce and expand the trade in Canadian tomatoes.

Canadian fruit is known to be much superior in flavor and solidity to what is imported from the Mediterranean.

Mr. Carter, horticulturist at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, has arranged the following notes for the guidance of those who may be inclined to have a share in the development of this business.

It is known that to England with or without cold storage; and there is every reason to believe that they may be exported with profit after the 1st of September, when there is little demand for them in the home market.

Whether or not it will pay to export them during August, when the demand in Canada is fairly brisk and the price remunerative, is a question that can be decided only by actual trial.

SUITABLE FOR EXPORT.
Those varieties which are of medium size, smooth and regular in form, solid, with small seed cavities, and of a bright red color, are the best kinds to cultivate and select for this purpose.

The varieties, Canada Victor and Atlantic Prize belong to the earliest ripening varieties, which fetch high prices in the home market and are not reliable, smooth, medium, early tomatoes, suitable for export, are: Livingston's Beauty, Favorable, Ruby, and Ignomito. It is possible that the pink and purple (like Mikado) tomatoes, might take well upon the export market.

PICKING AND PACKING.
Only sound, smooth tomatoes should be selected, when they are fully developed and beginning to color. They should be so carefully picked as to be entirely free from bruises. Small-sized packages only should be used, and packed several rows deep in large cases or baskets.

Indeed, all fruit will carry better to distant markets if packed in cases, instead of baskets. Cases also occupy proportionately less space in the storage compartment of the vessel.

It is sure to say that tomatoes should not be packed in cases exceeding five and a half inches in depth, outside measure. A convenient size for handling purposes is measuring outside 22 inches long, 10 inches wide, 5-1/2 inches deep; and provided with a partition in the middle.

The boxes should be made of light planed lumber and so constructed as to allow of ventilation. The thickness of the lumber might be three-eighths of an inch for the ends and partitions, and three-eighths of an inch for the sides, top and bottom.

Ventilation could be provided for by using inside pieces slightly narrower than the top and bottom pieces. This would be called for by the depth of the box.

Tomatoes will not carry long without a ventilating slit along the side without weakening the package. Such a case would hold about four dozen medium sized tomatoes.

Each tomato should be wrapped in tissue paper, or in a light cheap grade of paper. They should be carefully packed, stem-end down, in such a manner as to leave them firmly in place when the case is filled.

Each case should bear the shipper's name, the quantity or number of tomatoes it contains. The brand "Canada," or "Canadian," should also be put on conspicuously.

THE FIELD OF COMMERCE.

Some Items of Interest to the Busy Business Man.

The amount of wheat in warehouses at Toronto is 162,655 bushels, as against 98,252 a week ago, and 27,427 bushels a year ago.

The wheat trade is very dull with prices about the same as a week ago. No. 1 Manitoba hard is selling for export at 58c. to 60c. for bulk.

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There are no special changes to note with regard to prices, and payments are somewhat dilatory. Money is unchanged with call loans quoted at 5 to 5-1/2 per cent, and prime commercial paper is discounted at 6 to 6-1/2 per cent.

At New York the money market rules easy at 1-1/2 to 2 per cent. The rate of the discount rate is unchanged at 2 per cent, and the open market rate is 3-4 to 7-8 per cent. Consols firmer at 113-1/8.

If we hear, one of these days, that wood has become suddenly superseded as the staple material for paper, let us prepare not to be surprised. Experiments are being carried on in some of our mills to discover, if peradventure any way can be found, how to make paper economically out of the enormous quantity of wheat straw of the North-West. That straw has an excellent quality for the manufacture of paper expert to worm himself into the secret of making that fibre into strong, cheap paper. Last year the North-West crop of 60,000,000 bushels of wheat, with a tremendous crop of straw, to be sure, if straw becomes a staple, it will be a most fertile field for the farmer as cheap as that of returning the straw to it would have to be discovered.

FEEDING THE LONDON ZOO.

Varley and Quantity of the Provisions Required By Its Residents Annually.

The London Zoo is, perhaps, the most popular scientific institution in Europe, and its expenses are heavy. A recent report says that the death rate of its denizens is high, about 379 per 1,000, and about 1,200 animals are added every year, of which one-sixth are purchased. The provision bill comes to over 44,000 a year, which means that it costs only a little more than a penny a day per capita to feed 2,500 animals.

The flesh-eating animals are not supplied with prime joints of beef at this rate. Their fare is horseflesh and goat-flesh. Hay, clover, bran, oats, maize, wheat, and barley for grass and grain eaters from a large item, and 244 bushels of canary, hemp, and millet seed are demanded by the birds.

The fish-eaters consume seventeen tons of fish annually. There are some odd items in the commissariat. One can understand the fifteen tons of biscuits, the four tons of rice, and the three tons of potatoes, but the 3,400 bunches of water-cress, the 1,200 quarts of shrimp, the 7,500 fowls' heads are among the unexpected. Carrots and greens are popular.

The latter includes 500 dozen of cabbages. And there are epicures who demand 24,000 eggs. The nuts dispensed by visitors are far from supplying the key nuts figure in the annual consumption. Dates, grapes and raisins have a place in the provision bill. Oranges are eaten to the tune of 17,000, to say nothing of 14,000 bananas. The children's bananas are cloying, but they are supplemented officially by 5,500 quarters of malted and 5,100 quarts of milk. There is also the hideous item of the living food of the snakes, who are not held by ancient wisdom to be symbols of evil for nothing.

ANTS THAT BUILD FROM TWELVE TO TWENTY FEET HIGH.

Termites, which, though small, soft-bodied insects, only about a quarter of an inch long, build nests frequently 12 feet high; that is 500 times the height of the builders. The internal structure of these nests is very remarkable. There is a central royal chamber belonging to the King and Queen, which is surrounded by the young, which are guarded by the workers and soldiers. Around these rooms are arranged the state-partments, and are reached by winding staircases and bridges, and the entrance to the nest is through an underground tunnel. From the outside the nest has

LITTLE ARCHITECTS.

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ANOTHER GOLD VEIN DISCOVERED.

A despatch from Port Arthur, Ont., says:—Mr. Proudfoot, civil engineer, returned on Thursday from the Seine river district. On mining location A. L. 199 he has discovered a large vein about 10 feet wide, from which he has broken some marvellously rich specimens of fine gold. Messrs. Morley Bros., of Detroit, are commencing to operate an iron pyrites vein near early this morning. Export to the United States to be used in the manufacture of sulphuric acid.

A CITY IN THE SKY.

Oswego People Get a View of Kingston Upside Down—A Beautiful Mirage Over Lake Ontario.

A despatch from Oswego says:—Just before the sun sank to rest in the blue waters of Lake Ontario, on Thursday night persons along the lake front and from the lower bridge witnessed one of the most beautiful and rarest phenomena witnessed in this climate—a mirage. It was first discovered shortly after 7 o'clock. The Duck and Galloup Islands, the entrance to Kingsport harbor, the masts of vessels, and what appeared to be buildings like for the sky.

It was a remarkable picture and was witnessed for more than half an hour by hundreds of people, and then gradually faded away. Records of such phenomena are not kept, and data regarding them on Lake Ontario are not to be had. That of Thursday evening, however, is said to have been the clearest and most distinct seen in many years. The mirage on the lake is not infrequent in midsummer, but is rarely seen at this season of the year. When first it was seen on Thursday evening, it was seen by some who were on the pier that the reflection of the sunlight upon what appeared to be church spires could be plainly seen. One large building evidently a church, had the spires hanging down almost to the water.

The mirage is most frequently seen in hot climates, more especially on the sandy plains of Egypt. It is a phenomenon of reflection which results from the unequal density of the different layers of the air when they are expanded by contact with heated soil or water. The hot sun has warmed the water, and no doubt Thursday afternoon the cool currents of air that came into contact with it were expanded.

To see the city of Kingston suspended in the sky over Lake Ontario, and its inhabitants walking about its streets head down is a sight not to be seen in a lifetime. However, it was not quite as vivid as that but it was all very beautiful.

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