

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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.

Mr. John Hendrie of Hamilton is dead. Berlin decided by vote to purchase the local waterworks. Henrietta Reeves, aged 81, was burnt to death at Montreal.

Robt. F. McLaughlin, aged thirty-five committed suicide at Montreal. Philip Campau found a pot containing \$1,100 on his farm near Tecumseh.

John Dillon of Montreal believes he is heir to the Earldom of Roscommon. The Montreal Herald is charged with criminal libel by Chief of Police Hughes.

John Jenkins, a six-year-old boy, was run over and killed in Toronto on Wednesday. Two thousand five hundred cords of wood were destroyed by a prairie fire at Elm River, Man.

At Brookville Cyrus Seymour, horse thief and bigamist, was given eight years in the penitentiary. The Ogilvie Mining Co. have bought S. Nairn's oatmeal mills at Winnipeg and will double their capacity.

A young man named Oakley, supposed to belong to Toronto, was seriously injured on the C. P. R. at Souris. Mary Ann Blackwell, 9 years old, lost the sight of her right eye at London through contact with a fire-cracker.

Water meters are to be placed in Hamilton saloons livery stables and other places where much water is used. The Kingston Board of Trade has requested the Government to close the canals on Sunday only from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.

At Montreal Francis Donnelly climbed an electric light pole to look at the river. He touched a live wire and was electrocuted. At Ottawa Edgar Engelson, nineteen years old, was drowned in the Y.M.C.A. plunge bath, and a lad named Hogan was drowned in the river.

At London the little child of Mr. Thos. Copeland, who accidentally drank a quantity of carbolic acid on Saturday, died from the effects. The actor Thomas W. Keene was so ill at Hamilton that he had to cancel his engagements and go to New York, where an operation for appendicitis will be performed.

Some of the peach trees in the Niagara district are affected with curl and leaf, the leaves curling up and finally dropping off. It is feared the crop may be injured thereby. Captain Ferguson, A. D. C. to Lord Seymour, who succeeds Lieutenant-General Montgomery Moore in command of the Imperial forces in British North America, has arrived at Montreal.

Owing to the failure of arrangements at Ottawa Messrs. Mackenzie & Mann have notified the British Columbia Government that they cannot carry out their railway contract with the Province. The Government grant to the city of Ottawa in lieu of taxation on Government property by the city is to be increased. It is announced, to \$60,000. Heretofore it has been about \$25,000 per annum.

While most of the Indians from the Kynessie reserve, in Cowichan, were in Victoria, B.C., to participate in the Queen's Birthday celebration, their settlement was entirely destroyed by fire, and an old woman of the tribe burnt to death. The St. John medical men, who some months ago had one Harry Roberts, of St. George, Bermuda, sent to Tracadie as a suspected leper, have received word of his arrival home, the Tracadie authorities finding that the man was not afflicted with leprosy. During Roberts' detention at Tracadie he was not an inmate of the Lazaretto, the medical officer there having suspicions that his was not a genuine case.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has granted a royal charter to the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada. The Irish Local Government bill passed the committee stage in the House of Commons on Tuesday. The report that Great Britain had sent a note to Spain, asking an explanation of the concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Gibraltar is officially denied.

One hundred children were hurt by the collapse of a grand stand at Denver. At Salisbury, Md., Garfield King, a negro, aged about 18, was taken from goal, hanged to a tree, and shot to pieces. The United States Supreme Court has decided convictions under the oleomargarine laws of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire to be invalid, thus holding the laws unconstitutional.

Rev. Daniel L. R. Libbey, of Watertown, who has been confined to the St. Lawrence State Hospital, at Ogdensburg, committed suicide on Sunday, hanging himself in his room with a sheet. Chas. H. Cramp, of Philadelphia, denies absolutely that there is any truth in the reported consolidation of the Cramp Company and Vickers, Sons & Maxim, of Barrow-on-Furness, England.

Hon. John Sherman, until recently United States Secretary of State, will leave Washington this week in company with Mrs. Sherman for a tour of the West. They expect to travel as far north as Sitka, Alaska, and return about the last of August through Canada. The consolidation is announced of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia and Vickers, Sons & Maxim of Barrow on Furness, Eng. into

as great shipbuilding concern. This alliance, if perfected, will make one of the most powerful corporations of its kind on either continent. GENERAL. Thirty bodies have been recovered from the Zollern mine disaster in Prussia. The national subscription to increase the strength of Spanish naval forces has now reached twelve million pesetas, \$2,400,000. There are 40,000 tons of coal at Cadiz, and 30,000 tons more are expected this week. One firm has contracted for 150,000 tons for Cadiz. Gustavo Beck, the millionaire Havana cigar-maker, who has been trying to get through the blockade into Havana and who is alleged to be a colonel of Spanish volunteers, will not be permitted to go. According to a despatch from Gibraltar the Austrian cruiser Kaiser Franz Joseph I. has arrived there, and on Friday will sail for Cuban waters, with the armored cruiser Kaiserin Maria Theresa. The United States Government is considerably embarrassed in the sending of reinforcements to Admiral Dewey, owing to the lack of transports on the Pacific, and may have to impress vessels for that service. Efforts are being made by the authorities to provide an adequate supply of food for the residents of Havana and the soldiers, provisions having become scarce since importations from the United States ceased.

STEPS TAKEN TOWARD ALLIANCE.

Britain to Recognize the Monroe Doctrine, and the U. S. to Help Her in the China Affair. The Washington correspondent of the London Daily Telegraph telegraphing Sunday, says: "I have just learned from a high authority in the State Department that most important preliminary steps toward an Anglo-American alliance have already been taken. How far these negotiations, if they can yet be called that, have proceeded, it is not easy to ascertain; for naturally strict secrecy is maintained; but my information is that the preliminary suggestions have been made, and that the subject of such an alliance is practically before the two Governments in some shape. "The recent visit paid by Sir Julian Pauncefote to the State Department has not, it seems, had reference altogether to the consideration of negotiations. "According to my authority, the features of the proposed alliance now being considered are these:—"Great Britain is to recognize the Monroe doctrine, to attempt no increase of her territorial possessions in the Western Hemisphere, and to endorse the American construction of that doctrine. The United States is to build the Nicaragua canal; Great Britain is to have the use of it in the United States is to have all the territory taken from Spain in the present war, and Great Britain is to protect the United States in the possession of it should it be threatened. The United States is to stand by England in her policy in China and the East; and all the British ports in the East to be opened to the United States under the most favored nation clause."

CUBAN INVASION AGAIN DELAYED.

President McKinley Wants 100,000 Men Before Undertaking It, and They Must Be Drilled. A despatch from Washington, says: Not until an army of 100,000 men is thoroughly organized, drilled, and equipped will the main invasion of Cuba take place. This is President McKinley's decision after careful consideration of all the conditions and the difficulties which the army would encounter in attacking Spain's stronghold at Havana. When this army will start is a question which has not yet been decided, but the report of General Miles, when he returns from his present tour of inspection, may throw much light on the subject. It is fully realized by the Administration that the making of an effective army of 100,000 men cannot be accomplished in a month, even if a considerable portion of the men have had some training in the National Guard. The progress of events made it necessary, however, to send expeditions to Manila, Santiago de Cuba, and Porto Rico in advance of the main expedition against Havana. As a consequence, the regulars left for the main expedition against Havana will form a very small part of the invading army. Volunteers must be relied upon almost entirely. It is highly probable that the expedition will not embark for Cuba until near the end of the rainy season. General Miles, upon his return from his tour of inspection, will have a more clear idea of the condition of the volunteers and what can be expected of them than he could obtain in Washington from official reports. It is his purpose at the conclusion of his tour to join the army in the field in person, and devote himself to its organization and equipment, while General Merritt, General Shafter and General Brooke are conducting the operations at Manila, Santiago de Cuba, and Porto Rico.

GOLD AT VERMILLION RIVER.

The Ontario Government Has Sent an Expert to Examine the Finds. The Ontario Government has dispatched Mr. Arthur H. Gracie, of Gananoque, who has had ten years of experience in placer mining in California, to Vermillion river for the purpose of reporting on the alleged placer deposits in that region. Mr. Gracie will spend two or three weeks in the region with a view to ascertaining just what the deposits amount to. He will be accompanied by a forest ranger, who will examine the timber in the vicinity. From all that can be learned by the Crown Lands officials it would appear that there are placer deposits of real value in the region. The Vermillion river is a lengthy and winding stream, and it winds away to the east and passes close to Lake Wahnapitae. Its sources are unknown. The placer deposits so far reported are along the banks of the Vermillion, close to Lake Wahnapitae, in the Townships of Hanmer, Capreol, Norman, and Wabner, and it is unsurveyed territories north and west of the latter two townships. The district is about 25 miles straight north of Sudbury, and prospectors from the latter place have been rushing in this spring. Letters received by the department state that about 200 miners in all had gone from Sudbury, and a few who had returned gave most promising accounts of the finds. It is reported that many single pannings yield from thirty to forty colours of gold. These reports indicate that the sands are valuable and would pay to work. With a view to preventing any claim-grabbing, the Ontario Government has decided to restrict the granting of applications as follows:—No individual can obtain more than one claim of 40 acres within any one township or within any six square miles of the organized territory. "Sindicatos of individuals cannot obtain more than two forty-acre claims under the same conditions."

SAMUEL PLIMSOLL, DYING.

A despatch from London says:—Samuel Plimsoll, known as "The Sailor's Friend," originator of the famous "Plimsoll Mark," to prevent the overloading of ships, is said to be dying at Folkestone. He was at one time president of the National Amalgamated Sailors and Firemen's Union of Great Britain and Ireland, and is the author of "Our Seamen," and "Cattle Ships." He was born at Bristol in 1824, and went into Parliament for the express purpose of helping the sailors.

COAL FROM CANADA.

Spain Lodges a Protest Against Shipment of the U. S. to Help Her in the China Affair. A despatch from Washington, says:—The Spanish Government has made a protest to the British authorities against the shipping of Canadian coal from British North America to San Francisco for relief of the ships of Admiral Dewey's fleet at Manila, and also against the shipping of coal from Nova Scotia to Atlantic ports for use by United States warships operating in the West Indies. In view of the ruling by the British Government that coal was contraband of war, this protest by Spain might have caused considerable embarrassment, as the Canadian coal is considered by naval authorities to be a superior article for the use of our ships. It is only a short distance from the British North America coal fields to San Francisco and the Nova Scotia coal fields are also accessible to Atlantic ports. It is understood, however, that Spain's protest has not proved of any avail. The subject was referred to the Canadian authorities, who, upon investigation, learned that the coal shipments both from British North America and from Nova Scotia were in the ordinary course of commercial transactions. They were made by private parties in Canada to private parties in the United States. Whether the coal subsequently passed into the hands of the United States Government for use by the American navy was held to be outside of the province of the British and Canadian authorities. It is probable that any direct sales to the Navy Department would have been stopped, as those would have been manifestly a breach of the neutral attitude maintained by the British Government and its colonial possessions, including Canada. If the Queen Regent of Spain has instructed Admiral Castillo to ask the powers to intervene for peace, that movement has not yet taken any form in Washington, either at the State Department or at any of the foreign Embassies.

WEARY OUT THE ENEMY.

That is Now Apparently the Policy Spain is Pursuing. A despatch from Valencia, Spain, says:—The death or victory policy hitherto advocated in the conduct of the war no longer finds support here. The watchword today is "Wait, let us weary out the enemy and Europe by prolonging the struggle." Say these tacticians. "What we have lost is already lost, and every day that passes without seeing an effective occupation of Cuba by the American army brings us nearer a reaction in American opinion against the jingoism that provoked the war, and increases the impatience of commercial Europe at its continuance." The war subscriptions are visibly flagging. The principal contributions have latterly been drawn from patriotic bull fights and theatrical performances, which a large section of the community condemns as unworthy, and even a disgraceful means of stimulating patriotism. The ecclesiastical authorities have just issued an urgent and touching appeal to the clergy on behalf of the war fund. "In presence of the great peril through which our country is passing," says this document, "every sacrifice will be small and insignificant. The enthusiasm of your flocks must be kindled, not only by word, but by example. You must make clear to them that the aid required is for their own sons, husbands, brothers, and fellow-countrymen, who are fighting a common enemy, and will for help to gain a victory. On the issue of the struggle depends in a great measure our honour, the integrity of our territory, and the well-being of our native land, and even of the religion itself which we possess."

ANGLO-FRENCH SITUATION.

West African Difficulties Not Approaching a Settlement. A despatch from London says:—The Anglo-French situation, judging from events on the surface, has not improved. The report that a settlement of the West African difficulty had been reached does not find credence, and the outcome is as doubtful, and is regarded with as much apprehension, as ever. The incident of the latter part of the week is not expected to result in more serious complications than now exist. The Frenchmen who were driven out by natives near Nikki have hoisted their flag without the walls, while the British colors wave within. An open rupture, however, between the two countries is not regarded as probable during the progress of the Hispano-American war.

EIGHT DAYS WITHOUT FOOD.

Terrible Experience of Two Fishermen Afloat in a Dory. A despatch from St. John's, Nfld., says:—Two seamen from the Gloucester fishing schooner Atlanta were rescued on Tuesday, and landed here, after having passed eight days and nights without food, drifting in a dory on the fishing banks. The men will probably recover, although they were reduced almost to the condition of skeletons. Incoming vessels report numbers of icebergs along the North Atlantic shipping track, which are very dangerous to navigation.

WAR MEANS SPAIN'S RUIN.

Such is the Opinion of the Ambassador in London. Count de Rascón, the Spanish Ambassador in London, who has been interviewed on the subject, admitted that war means ruin for Spain; and he said:—"The sentiment is growing in favour of seeking an honorable peace, which America, considering her unpreparedness for a war of invasion, would probably also welcome in preference to a protracted struggle, involving heavy sacrifices, of men and money. This being so, I hope a basis of understanding may be found leading to peace."

THE QUEEN TO MRS. GLADSTONE.

Message Sent by Her Majesty to the Widow on Saturday. A despatch from London, says:—On Saturday last the Queen sent the following message to Mrs. Gladstone:—"My thoughts are much with you to-day, when your dear husband is laid to rest. To-day's ceremony will be most trying and painful for you, but it will be, at the same time, gratifying to you to see the respect and regard evinced by the nation, for the intellectual abilities marked him as one of the most distinguished statesmen of my reign. I shall ever gratefully remember his devotion and zeal in all that concerned my personal welfare. (Signed) VICTORIA, R.I."

PELAGIC SEALING TO BE ENDED.

Washington Authorities Think Behring Sea Difficulties Will Be Stopped. A despatch from Washington D. C., says:—The Canadian negotiations recently concluded here led to the signing of a protocol which formally agreed to the exact subjects to be submitted to an international commission. While the protocol makes no preliminary agreement on the several questions, yet it is the general understanding among officials that the Behring Sea question will be adjusted and finally settled by the complete termination of pelagic sealing. This has been a source of controversy for many years, the United States seeking to put an end to pelagic sealing, and Canada, through the Imperial Government, contesting against this termination of an industry very profitable to many citizens of the Canadian Pacific coast. During the recent negotiations, however, it developed that this industry was practically extinct, and was no longer profitable to any considerable number of Canadians. It was stated by those well versed in the matter that only two Canadian vessels were engaged at present in sealing operations in Behring Sea. Heretofore the Canadian sealers have gone to the Behring Sea by the hundreds, and it was impossible for Canada to stop the industry without paying these sealers a very considerable sum, running into millions, for the extermination of their industry. Now, however, under the changed conditions, it is said that Canada has only a few sealers to deal with, and that she is, therefore, in a position to meet the contentions of the United States without seriously injuring any large established industry. While an agreement towards giving up pelagic sealing was reached during the recent meeting, the discussion was along lines indicating that the coming commission without difficulty, and with regard for the interests of both Governments, could put an end to the Behring Sea controversy by agreeing to a complete suspension of pelagic sealing. It is understood, also, that there shall be three representatives from each Government in the Canadian-American commission.

GREAT FIRE AT MONTREAL.

East End Abattoir at St. Henri Almost Completely Destroyed. A despatch from Montreal says:—The East end abattoir at St. Henri was almost completely destroyed by fire on Wednesday morning, and the loss is estimated at \$100,000. The fire started about four o'clock in the rendering house, where the flames made rapid headway. By the time the fire brigade arrived the whole building was a mass of flames, and their attention had to be directed towards keeping the other buildings safe, and as much of the material in the burning buildings as could be removed was put in a place of safety. The cattle that were in the other buildings were hastily removed and placed where the fire could not affect them. Owing to the greasy material in the rendering house the flames were very hard to check, and a general alarm was sent in. The reinforcements played on the other buildings, but could not confine the flames to the rendering house, and a slaughter-house No. 1 soon ignited, and was completely destroyed. Besides the loss of the two buildings that were burned, several other buildings were scorched, and the loss will total up to about \$100,000. The total loss on the building and contents will be about \$30,000. The rendering house, beef slaughtering house, and wooden addition are totally destroyed. The balance of the buildings are pretty badly wrecked. The insurance amounted to \$41,000.

SAMPSON'S EXPLANATION.

Admiral Tells Why He Bombarded San Juan de Porto Rico. A despatch from Washington says:—The following bulletin was posted at the Navy Department on Friday:—"The following is a copy of a report made by Rear-Admiral Sampson concerning the action of San Juan de Porto Rico:—"Upon approaching San Juan it was seen that none of the Spanish vessels were in the harbour. I was, therefore, considerably in doubt whether they had reached San Juan and again departed for some unknown destination, or whether they had not arrived. As their capture was the object of the expedition, and as it was essential that they should not pass to the westward, I determined to attack the batteries defending the port, in order to develop the position and strength, and then, without waiting to reduce the city or subject it to regular bombardment—which would require due notice—turn to the westward. "I commenced the attack as soon as it was good daylight. This lasted about three hours, then the signal was made to discontinue the firing, and the squadron stood to the north-east until out of sight of Juan, when the course was laid to the westward, with the view of communicating with the department at Port Plata, and learn if any Spanish vessels were in the neighbourhood. At Cape Haytien I received word from the department that the Spanish vessels had been sighted off Curacao on the 14th inst. As stated in my telegram, no serious injury was done to any of the ships, and only one man was killed and seven wounded slightly."

HUNDREDS FELL VICTIMS.

In Addition to the White Missionaries a Number of Native Preachers Were Murdered. A despatch from London says:—The American missionaries, Mr. and Mrs. Burnett, Mr. and Mrs. Minshall, Mr. Ward and Miss Mullen, members of the United Brotherhood of Christ, who survived the recent massacres in the Sherboro district of Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, arrived at Liverpool on Friday from Freetown, Sierra Leone. They give thrilling accounts of their escape at the time the mission house at Shungbe was destroyed in the rioting that grew out of the dissatisfaction of the natives with the hut tax. The Governor of Sierra Leone, Col. Frederick Cardew, believing, they say, that it would be impossible to do any further effective work for a year or two, Mr. Burnett says that in addition to the white missionaries, a number of native preachers, some educated, including Mr. A. R. Wilberforce and his entire family; a brother-in-law of Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Cole; and Prof. Clements, who was from the United States, all of whom were stationed at Danville, and the entire Hughes family, who were stationed at Avery. In the opinion of Mr. Burnett several hundreds fell victims to the wrath of the natives. The entire party return to the United States by the Etruria.

PROOF OF IT.

I suppose Saxe and Silas are both truthful men? Absolutely so. Neither of them is capable of making a misstatement of fact. Why? O. I just heard them calling each other liars.

THIRTY-FOUR WERE DROWNED.

Schooner Jane Gray, From Seattle, Suddenly Foundered. A despatch from Seattle, Wash., says:—The schooner Jane Gray, which sailed from Seattle for Kotzebue sound on the 19th of May, with 61 persons on board, founded Sunday, May 22, about 90 miles off Cape Flattery, while lying to in a moderate gale under foresail. Ten minutes after the alarm was given she lay at the bottom of the ocean with 31 of her passengers. The remainder succeeded in embarking in a launch and reached this city on Wednesday afternoon. Among the prospectors was a party of 16, headed by Major Ingraham, who were outfitting by Prince Luigi, of Italy, for a two years' prospecting trip in Alaska. Of this party the only survivors are Major Ingraham and three others. Captain Crockett gives the following account of the wreck:—"We were lying to, to mend our foresail. A moderate gale was blowing, and the seas were running high. I had gone to bed, and was sound asleep when the watchman awakened me with the announcement that something was wrong. I arose at once and found the vessel leaking. A hurried investigation showed that she would soon sink, and I at once notified the passengers of the situation. Most of them were asleep underneath the deck. A scene of confusion then took place, and it is impossible to give any detailed account of the events that followed. The darkness added to the confusion. The first lifeboat launched was swamped. The launch Keenoma, belonging to the Ingraham party, was successfully lowered. At this time the Jane Gray was almost under water. A heavy sea struck her throwing her on her beam. There was no time to launch other boats. "The water was over her hatch and everyone below was certainly drowned. As the launch drifted away from the almost submerged schooner we saw eight or ten men standing on the lee rail clinging to the rigging. Soon they disappeared from sight."

WAR BRIEFS.

A despatch from Gibraltar says that it may be positively stated that there has been no movement from Cadiz of the Spanish reserve squadron. A third call for volunteers is certain to be issued within the next two weeks, says a Washington despatch. The President has become convinced that the military forces for invasion will have to be much enlarged. He estimates it will require 125,000 men for Cuba, 60,000 for the Philippines, and 30,000 for Porto Rico, besides many for home defence. A Hong Kong cable says:—"Admiral Dewey is fortifying Corregidor island, in Manila bay, mining the channel at the entrance to the harbour, and otherwise preparing to receive any Spanish fleet." The unknown steamer, supposed to be a Spanish auxiliary cruiser, sighted by the Wilmington and Bancroft, about fifteen miles off Key West, early on Thursday evening, was not captured. The Bancroft gave up the chase. A Hong Kong cable says the police seized a quantity of stores supplied by a Chinese merchant to the American auxiliary cruiser Zafiro, which arrived on Thursday from Manila. The stores were being conveyed to the ship on lighters. The Zafiro is still at Knowlton bay, where she coaled and provisioned. Rear-Admiral Dewey has informed the authorities at Manila that he will hold them responsible for the life of the captain of the Spanish gunboat Callon, captured by the United States fleet. The Spaniards have been threatening to shoot him for surrendering although confronted by the whole American fleet. "The London Daily Chronicle, referring to the United States, says:—"We have no doubt whatever of her success. No people of tougher grit ever fought for their place in the world, but it will greatly shorten and simplify their task, assisting the work of civilization, if they are assured that British diplomacy and the British army are acting as their reserve force."

SPAIN'S FINANCES BAD.

Bank's Condition Considered More Serious Than Any War Reverse. A despatch from Madrid says:—The condition of the bank of Spain is considered as more serious than any reverse of the war. If it cannot help the Government the war cannot be continued. There was a long procession at the bank during Wednesday. All classes of people were represented, and many women were in line waiting their turn to change notes into silver, fearing the notes would be shortly subjected to a discount. If the run continues, there is danger of the bank's store of silver becoming exhausted, which would compel the Government to resort to a forced currency, issuing notes of small denomination. It is hoped, however, that the panic will subside, leaving the bank a margin of silver. The financial outlook of Spain is rather dark. The Government has entrusted the Bank of Spain, with the negotiation for a loan of one billion pesetas at four per cent, which sum is to be raised as required. The bank will endeavor to raise the loan at home and abroad.

AN EXPERT'S OPINION.

Burgin—I see the scientists claim that strawberries are 91 per cent. water. Ralston—The scientists are away off. Strawberries are 91 per cent. boy bottom.