

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 prospects for a large harvest in Manitoba are excellent.

The first 45 miles of the Teslin trail road have been completed.

A rich discovery of oxide at Lake Winnipegosis has been made.

The receipts of the Winnipeg exhibition amounted to about \$30,000.

Ottawa's population is estimated by the Might's directory at 67,000.

Seven of Toronto's leading hotels have been deprived of their liquor licenses.

A new set of instruments has been ordered for the band of the Dufferin Rifles.

The Montreal customs receipts will total \$1,000,000 this month, breaking all records.

A new system of fire protection is being installed in the Dominion Parliament buildings.

While bathing at Macleod, Constable Sandamore, of the North-west Mounted Police, was drowned.

The monument to the late Sir George Cartier, at St. Antoine de Richelieu, will be unveiled on Labor Day.

Mr. Wm. Saunders of the Experimental Farms reports the crops in the Maritime Provinces as very promising.

Lieut. Sutton of Winnipeg, for some years connected with the Royal Canadian Dragoons, has been transferred to Toronto.

London City Council has granted a 15-years franchise to the People's Telephone Company, which will grant reduced rates.

An Indian search party will be organized to search for the remains of Sir Arthur Curtis, recently lost in the British Columbia mountains.

Private advices from the Klondike say that the gold yield from the spring clean-up in the Yukon will exceed twenty millions of dollars.

The reports received recently by the Director of Experimental Farms from the Northwest and British Columbia are most encouraging.

Mr. Cesaire Letourneau, of Grand Mare, whose daughter was drowned on the Bourgogne, has entered suit against the owners of that vessel for \$40,000.

R. A. and G. O. Church, brothers, and well-known ranchers were drowned north of Edmonton a few days ago in attempting to ford the river.

Officials of the Ottawa, Arnprior and Parry Sound Railway Company deny a rumor that the road has been sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.

About twenty school teachers are receiving drill instructions at Stanley barracks, Toronto, to qualify as instructors of cadet corps in high schools.

The shipment of lumber to the United States from the Ottawa district is not so heavy as last year, but the business across the Atlantic is somewhat better.

At a meeting of the Ottawa City Council on Monday night a resolution was passed to take a plebiscite in January next as to the running of street cars on Sundays.

Claire Hitchon, of Belleville, Ont., a girl twelve years old, has won the Governor-General's prize for children under thirteen years of age in the public schools in Ontario.

The Department of Agriculture has advised steamship owners that they should prepare space for the shipment of apples and other fruit under proper conditions before the present season opens.

The Kingston hackmen have declared war against the electric street railway, and have decided to meet the Richelieu and Ontario steamers and take passengers off the boats around the city at 10 cents per head. General Manager Gildersleeve will advertise this arrangement on the boats.

On Sunday afternoon at St. John, N. B., an electric car ran away, and jumping the track at the corner of Main and Mill streets, dashed across the sidewalk into Harding's liquor saloon, embedding itself two-thirds of its length in the building, the front of which it badly wrecked. One passenger, who jumped, was the only one injured. His leg was broken and had to be amputated.

The Dominion Cotton Company, in applying to the Kingston Council for a bonus of \$25,000, promise to employ 250 hands, at an annual wage of \$90,000; to spend \$150,000 on new plant; and run every working day in the year except fifteen days. The terms were accepted by the Council, who made a stipulation for indemnity in case of a breach of the agreement to which the company objects.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Losses from the fire at Sunderland are placed at \$2,000,000. Half the business houses in the town were destroyed. The place had no fire brigade.

The British Government has commissioned Thomas Brock, R. A., the sculptor, to design the statue of Mr. Gladstone, to be erected in Westminster Abbey.

UNITED STATES.

The Baptist Young People's Union, in convention at Buffalo, decided to meet at Richmond, Va., in 1899, and at Cincinnati in 1900.

The steamer Roanoke and the schooner Samoa have arrived at Seattle from St. Michael's with returning miners, who bring nearly \$2,000,000 in gold.

A list of fifty commercial organizations in the States, all declaring by resolution in favor of reciprocal commercial relations with Canada, has been forwarded to the Ottawa Government.

At Ashley, Mich., great excitement exists over the striking of a vein of coal four and a half feet thick at a depth of 206 feet. The find was made by men who are drilling a well at the T. S. & M. water tank.

Fifty-five volunteers at Camp Alger on Tuesday partook of hash which had been cooked in a tin vessel which had become corroded. 15 of the men are seriously ill, although all suffered from the effects of the poison.

GENERAL.

An accident in a colliery near Morgenrot, Prussian Silesia, caused 24 deaths.

A funeral service in memory of the victims of La Bourgogne was held in the Church of the Madeleine, Paris.

Eben Brewer, who had charge of all postal arrangements of the United States in Cuba, died near Santiago on Saturday of malarial fever.

Arrangements have been made with the Korean Government that American experts shall survey the country, looking to the building of roads and bridges.

The German Minister at Seoul administered a severe beating to the Korean Minister of Foreign Affairs for the latter's refusal to grant certain mining privileges to German subjects in the district of Kiojgu.

The movements of the Carlists are causing increased anxiety in Spain. The organizations of the adherents of the Pretender is complete, and they have representatives in every town.

The clergy, especially in the Basque provinces and in Navarre, Catalonia, and Valencia, are powerful auxiliaries of Don Carlos, whose order will be sufficient to cause the simultaneous appearance of bands in various districts.

INDIAN FEATS OF MAGIC.

Are Often Beyond the Power of the Wisest to Explain.

One need not go to the realms of space, or time, or figures, to meet with the incomprehensible. Despite modern science and ingenuity, this word still remains the only applicable epithet for some of the achievements of Indian conjurers. We can smile at the luminous appearance of the beautiful face before which, as the revelation of Osiris the old Egyptians prostrated themselves in awe—for the marvels of the magic lantern are familiar to us; the early existence of gunpowder gives an easy explanation of the oracle's lightning and thunder; the weird harmony of Mennon was merely the result of an ingenious mechanical contrivance.

But shrewd travellers of later date, whose veracity is beyond dispute, tell of much more inexplicable things than these. One of the best known writers on occultism, Jacolliot, has left an account of certain things he saw during his official sojourn in India, which, as they seem to defy explanation, may fairly be classed among things incomprehensible. The performer whom he accidentally met required some persuasion before he would exhibit feats which he continually affirmed were the work of other intelligence.

On some sticks fixed upright in flower pots were placed some leaves from a tree, with holes in each sufficiently large to make them fall to the level of the mold. Standing at a considerable distance, the fakir made a gesture with his hands. A slight breeze seemed to pervade the room, then the leaves quivered and gradually worked upward on the sticks. Jacolliot placed himself between the flower pots and the operator, and adopted every means he could to frustrate any trickery, but nothing he did made any difference to the movement of the leaves.

The more familiar feat of the seemingly supernatural growth of flowers was utterly eclipsed by another instance vouchered for by the same narrator. His own servant brought him a score or so of seeds, from which he selected and marked one. The fakir planted it in a pot of earth, muttered some words over it and fell into a sort of trance, which lasted about thirty minutes. He then awoke, uncovered the pot and discovered a seedling growing two or three inches high. Jacolliot examined it and found it had sprung from the seedling which he had marked. With a touch of a peacock's feather the fakir depressed a balance of a common weighing machine in daily use in the household, though in the other was a weight of twelve stone, and with a distant motion of his hand he made shavings of wood to sink or move in the water. Still more marvellous is the description of the manner in which this veritable wizard was able to set at defiance the law of gravity. On this occasion, when leaving the room, he passed on the threshold, folded his arms, and by a simple act of volition, raised himself from the floor and remained poised in the air for some minutes.

CHANGE OF HEART.

First Female Advocate—What? Do you mean to say Mrs. De Sweet has resigned from the Woman's Rights Society, and says she has all the rights she wants?

Second Female Advocate—Just so. F. F. A.—Mercy me! What has happened?

S. F. A.—I'm sure I don't know. Johnny! Have you seen Mrs. De Sweet lately?

Little Johnny—No, ma'am, but as I was passin' her house this mornin' I saw a furniture wagon stop and unload a crate.

Agricultural

THE SUMMER CARE OF TREES.

Many complaints are reaching me of trees dying out during the summer months; sometimes the cause is traceable, but in most cases there is no apparent cause. Some of the failures can be traced to the following: Bad planting; insects, principally aphids and caterpillars; lack of moisture; unsuitability of soil or climate; rubbing or browsing by cattle, etc. Very large trees, says a writer in Farmer's Advocate, should not be transplanted. It is difficult to take up a due proportion of roots, and the shock of transplanting a large tree is greater than with a small one. The scars of the large limbs, which it is generally found necessary to remove, are unsightly, and it is more difficult to form a symmetrical shape from an old tree. Insects injurious to trees are increasing rapidly in many parts of the Province, the most numerous being the green louse, aphids. These cling to the lower side of the leaf and suck the sap of the tree, reducing its vitality. In addition to this injury the insect exudes a sticky substance called honey dew; this adheres to the bark of the tree and produces a fungus growth which soon kills the tree. From experience gained on this farm, we are inclined to think that more trees are killed by the fungus than from the loss of sap taken by the aphids. Spraying with coal oil emulsion and with a decoction of tobacco leaves is recommended for the aphids. We have had the best success with the tobacco; six pounds of tobacco, cigar-makers' refuse, is placed in a coal oil barrel, boiling water sufficient to cover the tobacco is then poured on, the barrel closely covered and allowed to remain for twelve hours, twenty-five gallons of water is then added, and when strained is sprayed thoroughly on the trees. This should be done at the very first appearance of the aphids but a short time to severely injure the tree. We have had no experience with the caterpillar on this farm, but I understand that a spraying of weak Paris green liquid is the best treatment. If a tree is kept growing with vigor it is seldom that insects trouble it, but an unhealthy tree is always liable to attack. Persons having a convenient water supply often attempt to augment the light rainfall by turning on the hose and saturating the soil. This seldom gives good results. The better plan is to cultivate a space around each tree, varying from one to five feet, depending on the size of the tree. So far, we have found it impossible on this farm to grow with a success any kind of tree if surrounded by red or weeds, as they rob the tree of so much moisture that the tree soon dies. The soil best adapted for tree growth here is probably a rich vegetable humus, but this is not obtainable everywhere, and much can be done by proper management toward improving unsuitable soils. Where the soil is inclined to be too heavy the subsoil should be discarded and some mellow surface soil used, and on such soil the baking and cracking usual after heavy rains can be prevented by surface cultivation, for which purpose the hoe or cultivator set to run shallow are very satisfactory. On poor leached soil the remedy is found in the use of an abundance of well-rotted manure. Very little of this should, however, be placed directly in contact with the roots of the trees. A surface application in the shape of a mulch is better; this will retain moisture and add fertility at the same time. No person should undertake the planting of trees unless prepared to protect them by suitable fences or guards, for during fly time cattle appear to congregate about trees, and the trees are destroyed in a short time. Most avenue trees require some pruning each year, and this work should not be delayed until the objectionable limbs are large. Scars are then left, and the tree also becomes unsightly; if in pruning the small branches an upward cut is made the succeeding shoots are not so much inclined to droop. If vigorous trees are planted and kept free from frequent cultivation there will be very little injury from insects, and a few minutes spent each month in pruning is much better than waiting for years until large branches are formed. If a tree is not worth fencing it is not worth planting.

Every farmer who keeps horses should have a patch of carrots. They cost less than oats per bushel, and if one bushel of carrots be fed with two bushels of oats they will do the horse much more good than if three bushels of oats were fed raw. Raise some this year and try them.

Do not stuff your horse with hay; it is a waste as well as an injury to the horse.

Working or driving when the stomach is filled with hay is very liable to cause broken wind or heaves.

If your horse has been worked or driven very hard always let him rest awhile before being fed.

Be patient with the colts. The nervous colt will make the most trustworthy horse.

If he sees everything on the road it is proof of his intelligence, and as soon as he realizes that he will not be hurt, his shyness can be overcome.

A low, kind voice and a firm hand will soon inspire his confidence, and then you are reasonably sure of his prompt obedience in most cases of emergency.

Never lose your temper when handling a colt. If you do the injury to his manners may be irreparable.

Whenever you feel tempted to speak irritably to a horse, just stop and ask yourself how you would relish being spoken to in the same tone.

Horses do not understand all words as clearly as men do, but detect an irritating tone of voice even more readily.

Horses suffer from extreme heat as well as men.

These are the days for galls and sore necks. Wash often and keep perfectly clean both necks and collars.

"I spoiled a good horse by driving over a piece of board with a nail sticking up through it," said a friend lately. Look out for such things. And if a horse limps or seems loth to go, don't whip him. Alight and investigate the situation for a cause.

A STRANGE VOW.

Penance Paid by Twenty Generations to Fulfill a Vow.

But there is one muffled figure that bears the heaviest cross, and walks painfully with unshod and shackled feet over the uneven stones, who, owing to the strange and peculiar penance he performs, cannot hope to enjoy the anonymity of his brother penitents. The self-imposed penance of fathers in Seville would seem even as the weight of their sins, to be visited upon their children unto the last generation of their seed. At least, it is true that the staggering youth before us is the twentieth of his name and line who has done vicarious penance for the sins of his forefather, a celebrity of the sixteenth century, who looked "on beauty charming" with the eyes of Don Juan Tenodio. He was finally captured, the legend relates, by a Barbary corsair and carried a prisoner to Oran, where, manacled and chained, he spent many a long and weary day wishing that he were dead. But while he pined hopelessly in prison he made a solemn vow that, should he ever regain his liberty, he would walk bare-footed and humbly bearing his cross behind the Christ of the Great Power in every madrugada, or morning procession, and, further, he vowed that he would make the annual accomplishment of this vow a charge upon his estate for all time by providing that, should any one of his male descendants fail in its performance, his portion of the estate should go to enrich the foundation of a convent.

There had been no defaulters among the old gallant's heirs, and, though the present bearer of the proud name is a perfumed and scented polio, a duke of Seville society, he too, did not shrink from the sacrifice necessary to keeping the money in the family. And I regret to say that, as he came meekly along in this strange guise, his appearance excited much amusement among the other polios, whose inheritance had come to them without so unpleasant a condition; and at the sight of his bruised and bleeding feet much money was wagered on the question of whether he would be able to lead the cotillon at the Duke of Alba's on Easter Monday.

But perhaps the strangest of all the array of silent masters who followed the Christ of the Great Power was a little girl of some 12 summers, clothed in her communion robes, weird and ghostly apparel for this dark hour before the dawn. Her eyes were blind-folded, and, unlike the hoods of the Nazarenes, there was not left the smallest aperture through which she might look to choose and pick her way. She carried a golden chalice in one hand, while with the other she groped and felt her way. Every now and then, misled by the deceiving echo of music, she would turn out of the way, now to the right, and now to the left. Once she stumbled and fell, and when she rose, in her confusion, started to walk back the way she had come; but the Nazarenes caught her by the hand and directed her on her way again. The little girl in the white communion dress symbolized that faith which is blind.

Some prefer a very moist cheese, in which case it cannot be made into balls—others a dryer one—but we know of no one who likes the curd hard, hence the caution, "do not cook the curd much."

If you want to make up as soon as possible it is not necessary to wait for the whey to drain out of its own accord—it may be squeezed out with the hand as soon as cool enough to handle.

COTTAGE CHEESE.

We are asked to give a good receipt for cottage cheese and the best method of preparing it. We don't know as the following is the "best," but we know it makes a very good cheese:

Take sour milk that is not too old, lobbered is best, place it on a stove till the curd and whey separates. Use care not to cook it very much as it hardens the curd. Put the whole mass into a cheesecloth bag and hang where the whey will drain out. When the curd is a little dryer than you wish your cheese to be, remove it from the bag and mix into it enough sweet cream to make it the consistency you wish your cheese. Season with salt or salt and pepper to taste. It can then be made into balls, pats, or left in a dish and served in bulk.

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PAINT FOR PEACH TREES.

For an inexpensive and effective wash to protect peach trees against borers a writer recommends the following:

Slack lime to the consistency of good mixed paint, and to each pailful of about two gallons, add one quart of raw linseed oil, which will thoroughly mix by a few minutes' stirring. With this paint the trees where there is danger of borers entering. For applying use a painter's round dust brush. Apply the paint about June 1, and it will remain a perfect coating until heavy rains in October or November. Examine the trees for borers before applying. Washes made with soap, ashes, potash, etc., do not adhere long enough to protect through the season. This wash will, and will wash off during the winter, leaving the bark smooth.

KLONDIKE MOSQUITOES.

A Terrible Pest in That Country in Summer Time.

The mosquitoes which infest the Klondike district during the summer months are a terrible scourge to man and beast. Mr. Harry de Windt, in "The Young Man," tells us:—While I was there I saw eight dogs worried to death through the mosquitoes. They bite one most mercilessly, and it is simply impossible to do anything to keep them off. I have known them to bite clean through the dogskin glove I was wearing, and the persistence with which they follow you would be worthy of the highest admiration if the result were not so terribly painful. You can't do anything that will keep them off, and their bites have to be borne in patience. I once tried killing a few as they settled on my hand, and in less than ten minutes—my hand was covered with blood—their blood, of course. One of the dangers of the mosquito is that after they have bitten one a kind of blue-bottle fly comes and takes up its abode on the wound, and then one is apt to get a poisoned hand. Once on my way to the Klondike I was almost worried to death by these mosquitoes, and in sheer desperation I threw myself down on the grass and hid my face. But the mosquito can give the ant a good start in the way of industry, and then beat him, and in the summer they don't leave you—night or day.

Handel had produced an opera before he was fifteen.

THE BIGGEST SHIPYARD.

The Elswick Yard in England the Largest in the World.

The capacity of Elswick yard in England is greater than that of any other in the world. Among the vessels at present in evidence at Elswick are the O'Higgins, Chilean war ship, just completed General Banquedana, Chilean training ship, on the stocks, will be launched in about four weeks; Hai-Tien and Hai-Chi, protected cruisers built to the order of China, sister ships, completed, moored in river; Takasago, Japanese cruiser, nearly complete; Assama, Japanese armored cruiser, 9,700 tons, nearly complete; Tokima, Japanese armored cruiser, sister to above; unnamed cruiser, preparing for Japan, not quite laid down; Tordenskjold, Norwegian battle ship, waiting to be delivered; Albany, cruiser built for Brazil, but bought by United States, now plating, launched in three months; Don Carlos I., Portuguese protected cruiser just launched; Pactolus, third class British cruiser, built to admiralty design, ready in about a month; torpedo boat destroyer of large size, to go thirty knots, not ordered, will be completed before the end of the year, and if not previously bought will go into stock; another torpedo destroyer same size as above, but fitted with Parsons turbines, to go thirty-three knots, to be finished this year; unnamed cruiser, 4,800 tons, to be launched shortly, not ordered; large first-class battle ships unnamed, 15,100 tons, being built for the Japanese navy. This will be the largest battle ship yet constructed, will have a phenomenal speed and, notwithstanding her great size, will pass through the Suez Canal.

ROYAL CASTLE.

Large portions of the old royal castle in Berlin are to be remodeled to make it habitable. The Emperor's desire is to be able to offer a comfortable abode to his guests on great festival occasions, who have previously been quartered in various Berlin hotels at great expense to the imperial exchequer. Many hundreds of thousands of dollars have already been expended in altering and repairing the old castle.