

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

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

CANADA.

August 10th will be Berlin's civic holiday.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The duties collected at the port of Toronto during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, show an increase of \$526,480.96.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

It had always been understood in Quebec that the late Senator de Blois intended to allow his interest in the de Blois estate, as well as other properties, to revert to that estate, and Sir Adolphe Caron would be one of the principal beneficiaries. It appears, however, that a few days before his death he made a will leaving everything to his wife.

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

GREAT BRITAIN.

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

At Liverpool, it is said the United States had purchased six of the Atlantic Transport Company's liners and the National liner Michigan for £300,000.

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

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

UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Captain Joshua Slocum has arrived at Newport, R. I., in the sloop yacht Spray, after a voyage around the world. He left Boston on April 24, 1895, going to Gibraltar and South American ports, and from there to the Straits of Magellan into the Pacific to Australia, Tasmania and Juan Fernandez. He sailed into the Indian Ocean and visited Natal, South Africa; Cape Town, St. Helena, Ascension Island, Grenada and Antigua, and thence home. His cruise of more than three years was made in a sailing craft 33 feet long and 14 feet wide, and 1270 net tonnage. Captain Slocum made the voyage entirely alone.

GENERAL.

The new French Cabinet has been formed.

Martial law has been proclaimed in parts of Austria.

The new French Cabinet is not favorably received in Russia.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

STRANGE CUSTOM.

The Bayanzi, who live along the Upper Congo, have a strange custom which makes life a burden to the married women. Brass rods are welded into great rings round the necks of the wives. Many of these rings worn by the women whose husbands are well to do weigh as much as 30 pounds, and this burden must be carried by the wretched creatures as long as they live.

THE BATTLE AT SANTIAGO.

DESPERATE FIGHTING AT THE OUTER WORKS OF THE CITY.

Gen-Shafter Reports the American Casualties as Four Hundred, But Only a Small Proportion of Them Are Fatal.

With the American Army before Santiago, via Playa del Este.—Major-General Shafter on Friday morning began with great vigour, the attack on the outer defences of Santiago. From three directions the American forces advanced toward the doomed city.

While General Lawton and General Wheeler were attacking Caney, northwest of Santiago, General Kent was advancing toward Aguadores. General Garcia with his Cuban troops at the same time approached Caney from the south-east, and the other division of the American army pressed toward Santiago from the east, the United States forces thus presenting a solid front from the coast to Gen. Linarez' northern defences.

Four members of the 21st Regiment of regulars were killed in the fighting between Sevilla and Aguadores, while 16 other Americans, all members of the 21st, were wounded.

Both the American and Spanish fleets early joined in the battle.

While Admiral Sampson's men were reducing the recently emplaced batteries at Aguadores, Admiral Cervera's fleet was hurling shells in the direction of the American and Cuban lines.

Two batteries of light artillery, getting under orders from Major-General Shafter, who went to the front at the head of the troops, began the battle of Santiago by attacking Caney. From this village a direct road leads into Santiago, and the advance of the United States forces will be irresistible when they gain possession of the road.

General Wheeler, with a detachment of his cavalry command, and Garcia, with the Cuban troops, quickly joined General Lawton's men in the advance upon Caney.

CAPTURE OF CANEY.

The Spaniards for a time fought desperately to prevent Caney from falling into the hands of the United States forces. It was a vain effort. Before the fighting had been long under way the American and Cuban forces gained advanced ground. Foot by foot the enemy was driven back into the village. It was evident after the first hour's fighting that General Shafter had accurately gauged the strength of the enemy, and that he would be able to drive the Spaniards into Santiago at his pleasure.

It was with difficulty the commanding officer restrained the ardour of his troops until the hour for beginning the attack came. The enthusiasm of the American forces was intense and their spirit quickly spread to the Cuban troops. All have shared in the belief of Gen. Shafter that Santiago could be taken by a sharp, persistent attack, and they have been impatient to advance.

Brigadier-General Kent, who commanded the centre of the general line of attack, started the 21st Regiment of regulars toward Aguadores at the same hour General Lawton's men advanced toward Caney. Upon these troops fell the brunt of battle to the south-east of Santiago during the early hours of the day. There was

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about Aguadores. Acting under orders from General Linarez, the Spanish at that point returned the American fire with a fury that aroused in the Americans the fiercest determination. They boldly faced the enemy's fire, holding their ground tenaciously, and pressing forward whenever an opportunity to gain an advance footing presented itself. In their operations about Aguadores the Americans were greatly encouraged by the work of the fleet, which poured a heavy fire into the lines of the Spaniards. Admiral Sampson ordered the New York, Gloucester, and Suwanee to attack the batteries recently placed to the east of Morro. The vessels engaged the batteries at short range, and left only the scarred hillside to show where the batteries had been located. The Massachusetts and the New York troops then opened with big guns, plunging a heavy fire into the enemy's lines. Common shell and reduced charges were used for this purpose, and they demoralized the enemy's ranks.

The shells were fired at a high elevation so as to clear the towering coast line ridge. The Newark joined the fleet on Friday morning, and at noon the Iowa steamed within 10,000 yards of Morro Castle. Admiral Sampson had signalled from the flagship for Iowa to engage Morro, but a few moments later, just as the Iowa was about to open fire, the annulling pennant was hoisted.

The Harvard arrived at Altares on Friday morning, with 1,800 Michigan volunteers. They were hurried ashore, and hastened forward to join the American lines.

As the enemy was pressed back towards Santiago, both at Caney and at Aguadores, the progress of the American forces was in entire harmony with the plans of General Shafter. The lines thus became more closely knit, and now the Americans and Cubans present

A CONTINUOUS FRONT

from the southeast and north of the city.

On the right at Caney now is General

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CLOSE ALL CUBAN PORTS.

UNITED STATES TO BLOCKADE ANOTHER FIVE HUNDRED MILES.

Will Not Be Such a Difficult Task—Havana Not in Such a State of Destitution as Some Reports Have Made It.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—By proclamation issued on Wednesday the President gave notice of the intention of the Government to assume the task of blockading about 500 miles of Cuban coast line in addition to the sections already blockaded. This increases the extent of the blockade fully four-fold, it having been confined heretofore to a stretch of a little more than 100 miles on the north and the single port of Cienfuegos on the south coast of the island. The demands upon the navy in the way of ships to patrol the coast, however, will not be nearly so heavy in proportion to the territory to be covered as in the case of the initial blockade for the reason that the new blockaded coast line lies entirely within the great belt on the South Cuban coast, in which the water is generally very shallow and the ports are few in number to which a vessel of any draught could enter. The most important of these ports are Manzanilla, Trinidad, and Tunas. West of Trinidad is Cienfuegos, which is already blockaded effectively. From that point westward for nearly 140 miles there is no point to be blockaded until Batabano is reached. This port is distant only about 40 miles from Havana by rail, and is believed to have been the principal source of food supplies for the Spanish capital. For 150 miles west of this, clear over to Cape France, the western edge of the blockaded territory, there are no ports for deep vessels of any considerable draught, and even if there were, the country in the interior, Pinar del Rio, is in the hands of the insurgents and supplies could not be sent through to Havana. The purpose of extending the blockade westward to Cape France was to command the channel between the west side of the Isle of Pines and Cape France, and thus render much easier the task of blockading vessels.

SITUATION AT HAVANA.

The reports which have reached the President as to the exact state of affairs in Havana are conflicting; in some cases the town was declared to be on the verge of starvation; in others, food supplies were said to be still abundant. As a matter of fact, the truth probably lies between these extremes, and while supplies of a certain character are very scarce in Havana, there is no lack of others. It is known, for instance, that while flour may be scarce, large quantities of beef have reached Havana. Only a day or two ago word reached here that 500 head of cattle were rounded up at a point on the Mexican coast, near Yucatan, waiting transport to Batabano. There has been no running of the blockade by these cattle-ships, notwithstanding the Spanish stories to the contrary; all of the ships that have entered Cuban ports with supplies have done so at places not within the blockade, such as Batabano and Manzanilla. The vessels for the additional blockade service will be supplied almost entirely from the patrol fleet which, under Commodore Howell, has been guarding the North Atlantic coast from Maine to South Carolina. This service has been abandoned because the only available Spanish warships are with Admiral Camara, thousands of miles away from the nearest point on the Atlantic coast. The vessels are already on their way southward, having been reinforced by several of the new torpedo boats, which are particularly adapted, because of their light draught, for blockade duty in the shallow waters lying behind the Isle of Pines and Cuba.

PUNISHED THE NATIVES.

A British Expedition Teaches Missionary Murderers a Lesson.

A despatch from Liverpool says:—A mail steamer from Sierra Leone which arrived here on Wednesday reports that the British expedition which was despatched to the Sherboro district of Sierra Leone, west coast of Africa, owing to the massacre of American missionaries by natives, who destroyed the mission houses, as a result of an uprising against the imposition of the hut tax, fought its way to Rotifunk. The British force found the cremated bodies of the murdered missionaries, which, however, bore no traces of mutilation, as had previously been reported. The expedition severely punished the rebellious natives, but the search for Mrs. Cain, who fled to the bush at the time of the massacre, proved fruitless.

SHAFTER WANTS MEDICINES.

Despatch From Clara Barton—Wounded Are Constantly Coming In.

A despatch from New York says:—Chairman Stephen E. Barton has received the following telegram from Clara Barton, the despatch coming through the War Department from Playa del Este:—"Lesser and his forces are attending wounded here. They are constantly coming in. Elwell and his forces are landing supplies from the States of Texas, in the surf, day and night, without docks, under great difficulties and dangers. General Shafter sends us urgent appeals from the front for medicines and food. None there. Will try to send by four mule waggons to him and go on ourselves." Miss Barton does not give her exact location.

WHEN THE WAR IS OVER.

Germany, France, and Russia Have an Understanding Regarding the Philippines.

A despatch from Berlin says:—On the best authority the correspondent here of the Associated Press is informed that Germany, France and Russia have reached an understanding relative to the Philippine Islands. It is said that these three powers do not intend to actively interfere until hostilities cease, after which they will combine to prevent the United States or Great Britain gaining possession of the whole of the Philippine Islands. When the war is over an international congress will be proposed, similar to the Berlin Congress of 1878, to settle all questions connected with the war. All the great powers will be invited to join, including the United States and Spain. It appears certain that Germany will then demand a slice of the Philippine Islands or other compensation in the Far East.

The National Zeitung iterates the statement that Germany has not yet shown a desire to interfere, except to protect German subjects should the necessity arise, which is by no means unlikely, as neither Spain nor the United States seems able to cope with the natives.