

# 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.

Stratford will build a new city hall. Lord and Lady Aberdeen are at Vancouver.

The 30th Battalion Band at Guelph has disbanded.

The Bell Telephone Company has reduced its rates in London.

The C. P. R. land sales for July totalled 29,560 acres, realizing \$123,000.

A couple of skeletons were dug up on St. Joseph street, Quebec, on Tuesday.

Henry Tandy has been appointed manager of the Kingston Locomotive Works.

The C. P. R. telegraph rates to the Kootenay have been reduced to \$1 for ten words.

Superintendent Frank Pedley of Immigration has started on a tour of United States agencies.

Ten thousand acres of the Manitoba University land grant will be placed on the market this year.

A laborer in Kingston named Thomas Walsh died on Friday morning from the effects of a sunstroke.

The crop outlook in Nova Scotia is very satisfactory. There is a notable increase in the acreage of wheat.

A horse belonging to Contractor Corbett, of London, is dead there from lockjaw. It stepped on a nail.

The "peg-legs" so far arrested in connection with the murder of the London policeman Toohy, number 28.

It is said that the session of the Quebec Legislature will not be held before the second week in January.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier has been obliged to decline an invitation to lecture before the Y. M. C. A. at Detroit.

A Halifax undertaking firm is busy with a rush order for metal lined coffins. It is said they are to be shipped to Cuba.

Lieut.-Col. Sherwood, chief of the Dominion Police, will, it is probably, go to England to bring back Capt. Theriault, the absconding militia officer.

The late George Dawson, of London, left \$1,000 to the Aged People's Home, \$500 to the Home for Incurables, and \$500 to the Infants' Home there.

Formal notice is given that the Reliance Marine Insurance Company has ceased to carry on business in Canada, and applies for a release of securities.

Belleville citizens will vote on the question of reducing the number of aldermen from 21 to 11, on Aug. 19.

New regulations and rules to govern the Canadian patent office have been adopted and printed in the Canada Gazette.

A returned Klondiker at Montreal says the recent reports of thirty million dollar washings are very much exaggerated.

Prof. J. A. Buddick, Superintendent of the Kingston Dairy School, has refused the Dairy Commission of New Zealand.

B. Battery will, return to Quebec from Halifax on August 21, when the Royal Artillery detachment will go back to their old quarters.

Dr. S. E. Dawson and Lieut.-Col. Anderson, chief engineer of the Marine Department, have been appointed members of the Geographic Board of Canada.

It is reported at Victoria, B. C., that the steamer Hamlin was wrecked in a collision with the steamer McConnell on the Stikine river. No lives were lost.

Hamilton ratepayers have voted against the operation of the street railway by the city and in favour of extending the present company's franchise for 15 years.

The Champlain statue, which alone weighs 9,000 pounds, and which was recently brought out on the steamship Californian, will be shortly placed in position in Quebec.

Mormon settlers of Cardston, Man., deny the charge of Rev. Dr. Robertson, in a recent address at Regina, that they are violating the marriage laws of Canada.

There was a heavy hailstorm at Burnside, Man., on Tuesday night. Some of the stones were seven inches in circumference. The storm extended east as far as Portage la Prairie.

A rumor is current on the Pacific coast that the Imperial Government is about to acquire the whole site of Esquimaux Village for the purpose of fortification works and dock extension.

In view of the criticisms that have been made with respect to exhibiting his cattle at fairs in competition with other farmers, Premier Greenway has decided not to show his stock again at any Manitoba fair.

The Yukon party from the Interior Department, which left with the military expedition and reached Telegraph Creek some weeks ago, is returning to the Pacific coast to join Commissioner Ogilvie at Wrangell or Dyea.

Hon. W. S. Fielding, Minister of Finance, and Mr. D. Pottinger, general manager of the Government Railways, were in Halifax on Saturday in connection with a new elevator, which it is proposed to erect there.

Dr. Saunders, director of the Experimental Farms, has left Ottawa for Winnipeg. He goes to inspect the Experimental farms in the West, and will meet Mr. Fletcher, the Dominion entomologist, at Agassiz, B. C., in two weeks.

Prof. Saunders, director of Experimental Farms, telegraphs from Brandon that the crops in the eastern and

central parts of Manitoba are very good. In south, central and western parts it is said the crops have suffered from lack of early rain, and will be uneven and below the average.

A contract between Quebec and the Great Northern Railway has been signed by His Worship Mayor Parent and the Hon. P. Garneau, president of the company. By this agreement Quebec invests \$200,000 in the stock of the Great Northern and the latter is to give Quebec railway connections with Parry Sound.

Dr. Coulter, deputy postmaster-general, warns parties using the special quick-delivery stamps not to forget to add the ordinary postage, which the letter should have. This defeats the object of the delivery stamp. The letter should have its regular postage as well as the delivery stamp before the stamp becomes effective.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

Emile Zola is traveling incognito in England.

Prof. John Caird, D.D., L.L.D., Glasgow, is dead at the age of 78 years.

The Irish local government bill passed its third reading in the House of Lords.

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The postmaster of Scarva, County Down, Ireland, Robert Taylor, is dead at the reported age of 119 years.

Right Hon. James Bryce, M.P., has been selected as President of the recently formed Anglo-American League.

The northwest of Great Britain has been swept by a violent storm which did much damage to the fishing fleets and to the crops.

The famous Hope collection of paintings has been purchased by Asher Wertheimer, a London, Eng., dealer in works of art, for \$607,500.

The Earl of Winchelsea's counsel has published a letter denying Mr. Hooley's statement that he was paid \$50,000 for acting as Chairman of a company.

The Prince of Wales has started for the Solent. He was carried from his room in Marlborough House on an ambulance couch, which was placed bodily in a hospital ambulance. The Princess of Wales went with him, and the royal yacht Osborne has been specially prepared for the use of the royal party.

### UNITED STATES.

The shipments of California green fruits so far this season, have exceeded those of last.

Joshua Guest, a Canadian, is reported to have been killed by lightning at Cascer Creek, Wyoming.

Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, will be United States Commissioner General for the Paris Exposition of 1900.

Four Sisters of Charity of the Delta County, Mich., Hospital are reported to be lost in the woods near Maywood, Mich.

Over 200 labourers of the Cleveland Shipbuilding Co. at Lorain, Ohio, are on strike for an increase of wages from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

A San Francisco paper says a contract has been awarded for a cable to connect the United States with Hawaii, the Ladrones, the Philippines and Hong Kong.

The car barn of the Consolidated Traction Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., was completely gutted by fire on Sunday, entailing a loss of about \$175,000; well covered by insurance.

Susie E. Swift, of New York, who a year and a half ago caused a sensation by deserting the Salvation Army for the Roman Catholic church, is about to become a Dominican nun.

The Beach Hotel, of Galveston, Texas, located on the gulf front, and one of the leading summer and winter resorts in the south, was burned on Saturday, entailing a loss estimated at \$200,000; to \$250,000.

Of late the Madison Light and Railway Company of Madison, Ind., as a measure of economy, have been employing young women as conductors, but the citizens are resenting the move, and refuse to ride on the cars.

Charles Warren Spalding, the convicted ex-president of the Globe Savings Bank, Chicago, and Sarah Louise Erwin, his former stenographer, were married on Saturday. Spalding is serving an indeterminate sentence in the Joliet penitentiary for wrecking the Globe Bank. An hour after the ceremony, the ex-banker was back in his cell in gaol, and the bride had gone away with her father.

### GENERAL.

Japan is reinforcing its squadron at Saïseho, to make ready, it is thought, for Philippine operations.

A fresh inquiry into the loss of La Bourgogne has been ordered by the French Minister of Marine.

Italy's naval budget is to be increased because of the proposed additions to the British navy.

The Chinese Ambassador at Berlin has left for China by way of the United States—re-called, it is thought, for incapacity.

The rebellion in Kwangsi province, China, is practically ended. Kungmin city has been captured by the Government and 1,000 rebels slain.

The Mediterranean squadron has returned to Malta from an interesting visit to Joppa, during which the officers and men, numbering several thousand, visited Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and other sacred spots.

An intimate friend of ex-Queen Liliokalani, of Hawaii, states that when she reaches Honolulu she will issue a protest against the annexation of the islands to the United States, and will present a claim for the Crown lands confiscated by the republic.

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### THE SITUATION SERIOUS.

Surgeon General Sternberg's View of the Fever Outbreak at Santiago.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—During the last few days the public has become, through the reports of General Shafter, so accustomed to a large increase in fever cases, with a small percentage of deaths, that less and less importance seems to be attached to the disease among the troops at Santiago.

But Surgeon-General Sternberg does not seem to take an altogether hopeful view of the situation. He said today, although he would not apply to it the word "alarming," he would call it a "serious situation." He added that he thought the worst was yet to come.

General Sternberg has become so impressed with the danger to the men that he is sending forward nurses and doctors faster than ever. Many will go to Santiago from New York on the Relief in two or three days, to be followed soon thereafter by the hospital ship Breakwater. Nurses are being sent from Tampa also as rapidly as possible.

General Sternberg told me that under certain conditions different forms of typhoid fever were more fatal than yellow fever. It is prevalent now, not only among the troops at Santiago, but among those in Florida also. I was also told by a gentleman who has been among the Jacksonville troops for two months that typhoid fever had been more fatal to the men there than had been the yellow fever in Shafter's arm at San Jago.

The camp is low and flat, and the draining of it an impossibility. The management of it is lax on the part of some of the officials in charge, and there is inattention to patients on the part of nurses and attendants. Men are sent back to the quarters before they are convalescent simply because the hospital is crowded. The hospital kitchen was last Saturday reported as the filthiest spot in the camp. Moreover, it is charged that the hospital is run by the 49th, Iowa Regiment, and that all the places worth having are given to men from that corps. All serious cases are sent to the Division hospital, the regiments having only what is known as dressing stations, in charge of a steward and clerk.

### DEATH OF BISMARCK.

Germany's Greatest Statesman Passes Away Quietly at Friedrichsruhe Surrounded by His Family.

A despatch from Berlin says:—On Saturday night shortly before 11 o'clock Prince Bismarck died at his home at Friedrichsruhe. Surrounded by his family, he passed peacefully away.

On Thursday evening an improvement set in in the Prince's condition, in which repeated changes for the worse had occurred since October last; and he was able to appear at the table and take part in the conversation, drinking champagne and afterwards smoking several pipes, which he had not done lately. His condition was so satisfactory that Dr. Schweninger after the Prince had gone to bed left, with the intention of returning Saturday.

His condition was comparatively satisfactory throughout Friday and Saturday morning. He read the papers and conversed on politics, particularly referring to Russian affairs. In the forenoon he took luncheon, grumbling jocularly at the small proportion of spirits in his drinking water. Then a sudden change for the worse occurred in consequence of an acute attack of pulmonary oedema, and in the course of the afternoon he frequently became unconscious.

Recently, besides periods of unusual mental clearness, the Prince had had intervals of drowsiness, falling into long, sound and beneficial sleep, on awakening from which he would be completely refreshed.

On Saturday evening grave symptoms appeared. Death came easily and painlessly. Dr. Schweninger was able to some extent to lighten the last moments.

The whole family were assembled at the bedside at the time of his death; Dr. Schweninger, Dr. Chrysanter, and Baron and Baroness Merck were also present. As no breathing movement or pulse was perceptible for three minutes, Dr. Schweninger declared quietly and simply that the Prince was dead.

Dr. Schweninger telegraphed the news to the Emperor William at Norway. The Prince lies as he used to sleep, in an easy position, with his head slightly inclined to the left. The expression on his face is mild and peaceful.

79 PER CENT. ADULTERATED.

Result of an Analysis of Belladonna Plasters at Ottawa.

A despatch from Ottawa, says:—The Dominion analyst has completed the analysis of a number of samples of belladonna plasters collected in localities between Ottawa and Halifax. These plasters are seldom made up by the druggists who sell them, but are mostly manufactured in the United States. According to the standard set down by the analyst, 79 per cent. were found to be adulterated. "This cannot," says the analyst, "be regarded as a satisfactory state of affairs, but to institute proceedings against the delinquent vendors would scarcely be judicious until after they have been made aware of the worthlessness of the article sold by them. The manufacturers are chiefly to blame, but for various reasons it is doubtful whether prosecuting them would result in obtaining convictions."

HISTORY IN TITLES.

The title of the King of Spain suggests a large part of the history of the world. He is King of Jerusalem, which is Turkish; of Navarre, which is French; of Gibraltar, which is British, and of the East and West Indies, which are largely British; Duke of Brabant and Count of Flanders, now the two independent kingdoms of Holland and Belgium, and sovereign of numerous other lands long since independent or under the undisputed sway of other Powers. He bears upon his person, indeed, an epitome of the glory and the fall of Spain.

NEIGHBORHOOD NEWS.

Butcher—You've got six or eight new boarders ain't you mum?

Mrs. Slimdick—Yes. They came yesterday. How did you know?

Butcher—I noticed you was buying half a pound more of everything.

### SPAIN PREPARES FOR REVOLUTION

Strengthening the Army—Two Companies Being Added to Every Battalion to Meet the Expected Uprising.

A despatch to a London morning paper from Biarritz, France, says:—

"The Basque Provinces, Navarre, and the mountain districts of Aragon and Catalonia, the reported strongholds of Carlism, are now on a war footing, and a military occupation of all that country is nearly complete. In many places the troops are camping out because the villages do not afford sufficient accommodation.

"More troops, including artillery, are being sent to complete measures for meeting the Carlist rising, if attempted. The whole Spanish army is being strengthened by two companies for each battalion.

"The Government believes the Carlists boast of more strength than they really possess, and will attempt nothing yet. Still, the situation is that the Carlists are making ready to profit by the first signs of popular effervescence, in an effort to foment revolution. The Government is now prepared to check them immediately."

AWAITING THE WORD.

The Paris correspondent of the same paper reports an interview with one of the chief supporters of Don Carlos, whom he found "brimming over with confidence." He said that Don Carlos would issue a pronouncement the moment Spain was committed to a demand for peace.

"All the north of Spain is eager and ready," said he. "We lack neither men nor arms. Don Carlos will be proclaimed in Catalonia and the Basque Provinces without the necessity of striking a blow. Then will come the time for war."

"The present dynasty counts for nothing, although Marshal Campos and General Polavieja will carry with them a considerable part of the army. The only general on the side of the present Government is Polavieja, but he will be unable to resist the current of popular opinion."

REPUBLICAN SUPPORT.

"Even the Republicans are on our side, for, although Don Carlos will be King and absolute, he will give the provinces what they most desire—namely, provincial councils, so they will have full liberty to manage their own affairs, according to their own idiosyncrasies."

"Don Carlos will suppress corruption and restore good methods all around. General Weyler hesitates, and moves between Carlists and Republicans. The Republicans, of course have an underlying motive. They believe that amid the general trouble their own party may have a chance of coming to the surface, but the country is not prepared for that."

MANITOBA'S WHEAT OUTPUT.

Likely to be Somewhat Less Than That of Last Year.

A despatch from Winnipeg, Man., says:—There appears to be considerable diversity of opinion as to the probable output of the present wheat crop in south-western Manitoba, but from information gleaned from different sources it would appear that in many cases it will be equal to last year's, running from 20 to 25 bushels per acre, while some few farms will not turn out more than 10 to 12 bushels per acre. The fore part of the season was somewhat backward owing to lack of rain, which allowed the weeds to get a start, and when the rain did come, it seemed a struggle for supremacy between the growing crops and the weeds which should predominate. In a few cases the latter came off victorious. Land that is clean will give a good average crop, but in cases of dirty land, the yield is exceedingly difficult to estimate. From what can be learned Manitoba's output of wheat for this year will be somewhat less than the previous year. However, the bountiful supply of rain, although a little late, has made a wonderful change in the growing crops.

AT PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.

From Portage la Prairie, an important wheat-growing centre, it is learned that the weather of late has been favourable for grain and timely rains have improved conditions very considerably. Opinion is that harvesting will be general in about four or five weeks. Some crops of oats will be ready in two weeks, and everything points to a large yield. Farmers are making preparations for handling the crop properly. Many are enlarging their granaries and building new ones. They are in good spirits over the concession gained as to loading grain from waggons.

### TERRIBLE YELLOW FEVER.

TWO HUNDRED CASES AT JURAGUA AND THEY ARE NOT LINGERING.

Expert Gutieras Views—Dr. Senn Says There Will Be a Thousand Cases if the Troops Remain Two Weeks Longer.

A despatch from Division Hospital, Camp Juragua, Cuba, says:—There are 200 yellow fever cases here and at the front. There will be one thousand if we are here two weeks longer.

This was the prediction made by Dr. Senn, the Government yellow fever expert, who, with Dr. Gutieras, is looking after the health of the army in that particular line. The bolt of yellow fever has fallen out of an apparently clear sky. Three cases were discovered four days ago. There were 20 the next night. Now there are over 200. Dr. Senn's estimate of 1,000 in two weeks seems conservative in the face of these figures.

Dr. Gutieras says:—"I cannot say that the fever is of a mild type, but there has been only one death so far, though there have been two cases of suppression and two of black vomit symptoms supposed to mark only the last stages of a desperate case. All four of these, however, seem to be doing well. The usual course in an epidemic is a mild beginning with low death rate, followed by more violent cases more of them, and a higher mortality then a gradual decline both in the number of cases and their violence. I should say that in this campaign we will have an apparently lower death rate than usual, but it will be because we will get nearer to true figures than in an epidemic in a large city."

A FEW FACTS.

This does not pretend to be a criticism, but here are a few of the facts:—

The marines landed at Guantanamo bay more than a month ago, almost a month before the army reached Cuba. The first official act of the landing party was to burn every hut on the beach and knock the head out of every cask of Spanish wine. After the baptism of fire, camp was pitched and rigidly policed. The Cuban allies came and camped with the marines, but they were made to obey the rules of the camp. The marine camp is not so large as that of the army. Its men have not penetrated so far inland, but they have been exposed to almost as much hardships as the army, and there has not been a case of yellow fever in camp. A rigid quarantine is now maintained against Juragua, and the medical officers of Camp McCalla say that with sanitary precautions they will have no fever.

The landings at Daiquiri and Juragua were made almost a month later. There were many men to be handled, the facilities were limited, and the landings were made in great haste. No building was burned, no well was filled, no sink was dug. Several of the enthusiastic aides seized on pretty vine-clad cottages as headquarters for their respective generals. The Spanish commissary flour, which Linears made a hasty attempt to destroy when he evacuated Juragua, was gathered and used by our men when they were thrown to the front on half rations. The Spanish wine was bottled by the medical department for use as stimulant, and a part of it at least, from observation, he said to have fallen into the hands of the men. Cubans and Americans foiled into the empty houses of the town without enquiry as to their antecedents.

The first yellow fever case was that of Burr McIntoch, the actor and news paper man, who had been sleeping at Gen. Bates' headquarters in one of the vine-covered cottages aforesaid.

Dr. Lesser and his wife, "Sister Betina," the New York workers of the Red Cross, were both taken to the yellow fever camp from one of these verdure-bedecked pest-houses. Another Red Cross nurse shared the same fate.

SPAIN SUES FOR PEACE.

The French Ambassador, on Behalf of the Government of Spain, Presents to President McKinley a Message Looking to the Termination of the War.

A despatch from Washington, D. C., says:—Spain has sued for peace formally and directly to President McKinley, through M. Cambon, the French Ambassador.

The following official statement is made:—

"The French Ambassador, on behalf of the Government of Spain and by direction of the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs, presented to the President this afternoon at the White House a message from the Spanish Government, looking to the termination of the war and the settlement of terms of peace."

The proposition submitted by the Ambassador, acting for the Spanish Government, was quite general in terms, and was confined to the one essential point of an earnest plea that negotiations be opened for the purpose of terminating the war and arriving at terms of peace. The communication of the Spanish Government did not suggest any specific terms of peace, nor was there any reference made to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines, or other Spanish possessions. The evident purpose of the Madrid authorities was first to learn whether the United States would treat on the subject of peace, and after that to take up such terms as the two parties might suggest. Neither was there any suggestion from the Spanish Government that an armistice be established pending the peace negotiations. It seemed natural, however, from the proposition that formal peace negotiations be entered upon, that pending their conclusion a cessation of hostilities would occur.