

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.

A serious epidemic of measles is raging at Tweed.

Brantford legislators are talking of establishing a civic electric lighting plant.

Hon. C. Fitzpatrick has been re-elected batonniere of the bar of the district of Quebec.

Mr. W. B. McMurrich, has been appointed to enforce the alien labor law at Toronto.

More than a score of Klondikers fell through the ice near Klondike Lake and were drowned.

The G. T. R. will construct 250 refrigerator cars for the general service of the system.

A. F. McLaughlin, brother of Judge McDougall, Toronto, attempted to commit suicide at Winnipeg.

The G. T. R. has accepted Montreal's offer of city land for the erection of new G. T. R. head offices.

It is possible that the shipbuilding yards of the Bertram Company may be moved from Toronto to Kingston.

The report that there is to be a general deduction of salaries on the G. T. R. is denied by the management at Montreal.

The barque Crofton Hall, from Dundee for New York, is a wreck off Sable Island. The crew have been brought to Halifax.

Five destitute children, whose parents had deserted them, were found in St. Sauveur, Quebec, Tuesday, half dead from cold and hunger.

Hamilton workmen will ask the Board of Education to give the teaching of domestic science a trial in one or two of the Public Schools.

The Toronto Board of Control has decided to recommend the appropriation of \$100,000 for the provision of additional school accommodation in the city.

An Italian named Sonner has been sentenced at Nanaimo, B. C., to imprisonment for life for wounding a man named Jones at Halle Crossing with intent to murder.

Angelo Oliver, an alleged New York murderer, traced to Halifax, has eluded the authorities there as a result of a false description telegraphed from New York.

Twenty-four thousand six hundred bushels of Quebec potatoes have been shipped into the United States since last Saturday. The increased demand is a result of the war.

It is reported at Vancouver, B. C., that an Anglo-French company intends to build a telegraph line from Vancouver to Dawson City, via Skagway, Dyea and Wrangell.

E. C. Gildersleeve and W. Moore, of Kingston, are organizing a party to proceed to the Klondike. Already five young men have signified their willingness to join the gold hunting expedition.

A Buelah Man, correspondent writes that Hon. J. C. Mickle had informed him that the Canadian Pacific Railway had purchased the Great North-West Central Railway and that that line would be extended at least twenty miles this year.

Adam Thomson, late city clerk of Nanaimo, B. C., who pleaded guilty at the Assizes to having falsified the city accounts and stolen \$100 of the city's funds, has been sentenced to fifteen months with hard labor. He has a wife and child and pleaded mercy on their account.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The great Welsh coal strike will be settled this week in a compromise or a complete victory for the men.

British Board of Trade returns for April, show an increase in imports of \$250,550,000, and a decrease in exports of \$11,020,000.

Owing to the United States being at war, the St. Jean Baptiste Society of Worcester, Mass., has decided not to celebrate the 24th of June this year.

The engagement is announced in London of William Angus Montagu, ninth Duke of Manchester, to Joan, daughter of Charles Henry Wilson, M. P. for West Hull, a noted shipowner.

Lieut. Penant, of the Canadian Artillery, at present quartered at Aldershot, has entered for several of the competitions at the Royal Military Tournament, to be held in the Agricultural Hall, Islington, from May 19 to June 2.

The third drawing-room of the season was held Tuesday at Buckingham Palace by Queen Victoria. Her Majesty was accompanied by the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of York, Princess Beatrice, and Princess Henry of Prussia. There was a large attendance.

UNITED STATES.

Over one hundred cottages at Scandaga Park, Fulton County, N.Y., a popular summer resort, were destroyed by fire at midnight on Tuesday.

The Arkansas River has left its banks causing great loss of life and damage to property in the neighbourhood of Little Rock, Ark.

Bram, the murderer of Captain Nash, of the barquentine, Herbert Fuller, has notified the world that he "will accept" the last jury's verdict, imprisonment for life.

Former General Manager Toney, of the New York Central Railroad, recently appointed assistant to President Galloway, has retired from active service, with the usual honor of a pension.

At Washington on Tuesday Judge Hagner signed a decree granting Frances Hodgson Burnett, the novelist, a divorce from Dr. S. M. Burnett, a well-known oculist of that city. She is permitted to resume her maiden name of Hodgson.

The Board of Railroad Commissioners of New York State issued an order exempting the railroads from the law compelling them to equip ten per cent. of the freight cars each year with continuous power of air brakes for the years 1897 and 1898.

GENERAL.

Austria has decided not to suspend the corn duties.

Russia and Japan have agreed not to interfere with independent Corea.

The American students of Halle have protested against the unfriendly attitude of the German press towards America.

The Oceanic Co.'s steamer Moana, left Sydney, N.S.W., for San Francisco on Wednesday with a gold shipment of 500,000 sovereigns.

The Queen of Belgium, who is a daughter of the late Archduke Joseph of Austria, while driving near Brussels on Saturday, was upset in a lake, but rescued uninjured.

CURE EFFECTED.

A Young Woman Cured of That Terrible Disease Nostalgia.

The wise physician frequently finds it necessary to "minister to a mind diseased" rather than to the body that merely sympathizes with it. A young woman who had gone from her home in an inland village to visit friends in the great city for the first time in her life, soon began to lose all appetite and grow thin and hollow-eyed.

Her friends, fearing that she was going into a decline, called in a physician, in spite of her protests, and asked him to prescribe for her. He asked a few questions, noted her symptoms, gave her a malady a scientific name, and said, as he handed her a bottle of pellets:

"It will be necessary, my friend, first of all, for you to leave the crowded city. The air here is not good for you. Have you friends in the country?"

"Why, I live in the country, doctor," she replied.

"Very good. Return, then, to your home, engage in light exercise, with frequent walks in the open air, and take five of these pellets every morning before breakfast."

She returned to her village home, observed the doctor's directions faithfully, paying particular attention to taking the medicine, and was well in less than a week.

Meeting the family physician one day it occurred to her to tell him her experience. He listened to her, asked to see the pellets, tasted them, and finding them to be merely sugar, unmedicated, said:

"What did your city doctor tell you was your ailment?"

"He said it was nostalgia."

"Nostalgia! Do you know what nostalgia means?"

"No, sir."

"It means homesickness."

GRAINS OF GOLD.

Victory belongs to the most persevering.—Napoleon.

A man's best capital is his industry.—Stephen Girard.

Show is not substance; realities govern wise men.—Penn.

Punctuality, honesty and brevity are the watchwords of life.—Cyrus W. Field.

There is but one method of obtaining excellence and that is by hard labor.—Sydney Smith.

I hate a thing done by halves. If it be right, do it boldly; if it be wrong, leave it undone.—Gilpin.

There is only one real failure in life possible, and that is, not to be true to the best one knows.—Canon Farrar.

Don't let your heart grow cold and you shall have youth with you into the teens of your second century.—Gladstone.

There is no secret of success in business. All you have to do is to attend to your business and go ahead.—Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Whoever pays you more court than he is accustomed to pay, either intends to deceive you or finds you necessary to him.—Courtenay.

I find nothing so singular in life as this, that everything opposing appears to lose its substance the moment one actually grapples with it.—Hawthorne.

There is no road to success but through a clear, strong purpose. A purpose underlies character, culture, position, attainment of whatever sort.—T. T. Munger.

CHRISTIAN MOTHERHOOD.

It is an old proverb, but one full of truth. "They who rock the cradle rule the world." That is, the character of the training and instruction received in infancy is manifest in all after life and endeavor. The language of the nursery is echoed in all subsequent relationships. Its voice sounds from the pulpit, and from the public forum. Its principles guide conduct both in private and in public relations and obligations. The mother in the home sets the example which the child through all the after years of his life is striving to reproduce. The nature of man's after development depends mainly upon the direction given during the impressionable days of childhood.

Agricultural

TIME TO SOW CLOVER.

For some years past there has been a craze among farmers to sow their clover seed very early. A number of good writers have advocated this custom as being in the long run the best practice. We are all familiar with the arguments that are used by these writers in support of their views. A great many men can urge that experience will back up the practice. Many of those, however, says a writer, in Breeders' Gazette, who argue for early clover seeding make the mistake of thinking that it is merely a question of time and season, forgetting that it is in fact a matter of condition instead. The fact is, one can sow clover seed successfully any time from June to June if only the proper conditions could be secured. The seed of clover is ripened generally during the latter part of summer; most of it is retained in the dried blossom throughout the remainder of the growing season, and held up away from the ground above the moisture. If, as sometimes occurs, the autumn is wet with beating rains, seed on clover still remaining on the stalk upon which it grew, will be found beaten down and much of it sprouted. The writer has a field of clover at the present time which was seeded in just that manner in the fall of 1896 and which promises well for the present year. But the idea I want to put forth is this: It is rarely too late to sow clover if you can happen upon or manufacture the proper conditions for successful seeding. These conditions seem to me to be, first, the perfect covering of the seed. The freezing and thawing of the late winter months generally do this work in the best of shape and without any effort on our part. But while this is so, we must not forget that there are many chances to be taken when early sowing is followed. Two years ago we were all taught a new experience when almost all the entire area seeded to clover was killed by the late frosts of April and May. I do not want to be understood as arguing against early sowing, for in the long run I believe the best results are to be gained by getting the seed into the ground as soon as possible, but if this first condition mentioned, namely, the covering of the seed, be carefully looked after, success will generally follow. Most of our clover is sown on winter wheat, and in this case it very often happens that the ground becomes very much packed and settled by the spring rains. When this occurs, one had better keep his seed in the sack than to scatter it on such a hard surface unless something is done to loosen it somewhat. Seed can however, be put on such a hard soil and when harrowed in carefully with a sharp harrow the results will usually be as good as when sown early. Very often it happens that the ground cracks open by the action of the vigorous March winds and the seed finds lodgement therein and quickly germinates. A second condition to be observed in sowing clover seed is to make sure of sufficient moisture in the soil. This is the chief advantage gained by harrowing the ground. A loose surface insures plenty of moisture for germination and subsequent growth, while if the soil be left unpulverized a serious drought may be disastrous to the young plants. When the seeding is done on oats ground it would seem that every condition would be favorable for good results. That this is not the case we know too well from frequent failures in the past. The reason is not far to seek. It is simply explained by the fact that the ground has been left in such a rough, or else very open and loose condition, that the seed was either buried out of sight or perished with the first slight dry spell. If clover is sown on oats it is far better to first harrow them in, unless the drill has been used; then after seeding brush or drag the ground. Some might suggest the roller, but its use upon damp ground is hardly advisable, and oats do not need to have a solid foundation in their early days. Clover is so cheap these days, that it will pay anyone to experiment with this season under different conditions. Much of that sown in February is already up and growing and if nothing happens soon to kill it out, a good stand is sure. This need not make any farmer who has not yet sown his seed feel belated, for in all probability just as promising seasons will be met in April and early May.

IMPROVED METHODS OF HANDLING FRUIT.

We have passed the pioneer stages of growing fruit, but many growers are still handling it after the old style, that is, hauling it to the village or city market in common farm wagons without springs, and over rough roads. Is it any wonder that such fruit sells at a low price, when growers of apples haul them from 10 to 20 miles to find a purchaser? He must discard a large percentage of the load on account of the bruises in hauling. No matter how well we may care for our orchards, a large per cent of our labor is lost. All fruit packages should be carefully stenciled with the name of the grower and the variety of apples or other fruit, so consumers could see what they are

buying and could tell their families what kind of fruit they are using.

There is no question in my mind that the best packages we should use in the future for pears and all choice apples is the bushel box. It is most convenient for the general trade in the city markets. The groceryman, the Italian street dealer and the customer all like the bushel box. It can be handled with less work than the barrel. Barrels may be used for all second and third grades. There is a growing demand for fine appearing dessert fruits of all kinds. If one had the time it would pay to line the quart boxes we put our largest berries in, even if the box did not hold more than half the usual amount. The care shown in putting up the large berries thus, would attract a certain class of people, who have more money than sense, to buy at any price asked. To obtain the best results, all our strawberries should be graded No. 1 and 2, and boxes should be well filled with berries as large at the bottom as at the top.

The importance of handling fruits carefully should be impressed on all transportation agents who are in the employ of the express or railroad companies. Thousands of dollars are lost to the grower every year, by poor ventilation and bad handling. To correct these abuses fruit growers must organize for protection. They must also co-operate for purchasing all kinds of packages and package material as well as for reasonable transportation rates. In these days of close and sharp competition the fruit producer and packer must be up to date in the ways and means of placing his fruit before the people so that it will please the eye as well as the taste.

PRESERVING EGGS.

Lime eggs is both a practical and simple way of preserving them, and we don't know of a better, unless to keep them in a cold storage house at a temperature always above freezing—say 38 to 40 degrees—when they will keep six months with safety. There are many formulas for making the lime solution. One of the best plans is packing in jars. Care should be taken to select a receptacle from which the eggs can draw nothing; hence glass jars or stone crocks are preferable. Six gallon glass jars will hold twenty dozen eggs. Slack about a peck of lime; to this add six pailfuls of water and three quarts of salt. This should be dissolved, and when settled is fit to use. Pour the thin lime-water into the jars, cover them with cloth, and on this spread a coat of the thicker lime-water. The solution must stand in the jars so as to cover the eggs. A peck of lime will be enough to preserve about one hundred dozen eggs.

KEEPING APPLES IN THE ORCHARD.

A Geneva, N. Y., farmer has been trying an interesting experiment with apples during the past season. He divided the fruit of a certain variety into equal parts. One part he placed in the cellar in the usual way, while the other he left beneath the trees in the orchard, well covered with straw so as to protect them from the frost. On comparing the lots recently he found those which had been out of doors during the winter were in a much superior condition; they were hard and of excellent color; in fact fully as good as when placed there in early fall.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS.

The human race is but a contest for dollars.

The sherry cobbler is not in the shoemaker class.

The only law against cycling is the law of gravitation.

Power is powerless unless you are conscious of your ability.

Good-natured criticism is the kind a man always dishes out to himself.

After a man has made his pile he believes in himself instead of luck.

Flatter a woman and she will love you; pity her and she will hate you.

Good deeds always speak for themselves when they call for improved real estate.

There are tricks in all trades, with the exception of the one you are engaged in.

Affection before marriage is often overdone, but after marriage it is usually rare.

Railway pools may be prohibited by law, but the stock will continue to be watered just the same.

Man was made to mourn, and woman was made to see that he does it. That's the whole story in a chestnut shell.

The beauties of nature are best admired through a glass—but some people think a pocket flask answers the purpose just as well.

SHARKS IN CAPTIVITY.

Sharks are rather delicate in captivity, and it is difficult to keep them in aquariums. Whatever care may be bestowed upon them, they do not seem to be able to stand confinement, however large the tank or pool may be. In captivity sharks swim round and round the tank, nine times out of ten taking course and never reversing. A shark has been known to keep its course for three or four months without change, and, except for food, never halting, so far as it was observed. It would keep going all day long, and would be found going in the morning just the same. If food was placed in its way, it would stop for several minutes and eat, remaining headed the same way. Presently it would start on again in the same direction on its rounds, moving slowly unless disturbed.

THE HEALTHY SELDOM HUNGRY.

Stomach's Pangs Said to Be Felt Because of Imperfect Digestion.

"A thoroughly healthy person is never hungry." Thus says Dr. William Henry Porter, who is a recognized authority on dietetics. Up to this date a huge appetite has almost invariably been considered as evidence of a good physical condition. Many persons will realize after weighing the doctor's remark that their great desire for food at certain times is a warning that all is not well with them. Dr. Porter supports his startling statement by some interesting explanatory facts. The healthy person does not, however, slight his meals, it must be understood, but does ample justice to them. Yet not until he tastes the food before him, says Dr. Porter, does he realize the need of it. He could go about and forget his meal times but for the force of circumstances. The pangs of hunger are felt as an effect of imperfect digestion.

Dr. Porter gives some valuable information on the question which and of what kind shall be the principal meal—morning, noon or night. In speaking of this he said:

"As in running of an engine, the most intensive consumption of fuel must be just prior to and in accordance with the amount of work to be performed; so, in a man, the time for taking, and the quantity and quality of the meal digested, or the determination of the 'principal meal,' must be in harmony with the work to be accomplished. If the individual is to begin his daily labors between 4 and 8 in the morning and terminates them between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening it necessitates the taking of a good and liberal breakfast at an early hour before beginning active work, especially so if the last meal of the day previous has been a light one at 6 o'clock, as is the common habit of this class. Habits of this kind naturally call for the heaviest meal, which also may be called the principal meal, at noon, or near that hour.

"On the other hand, if the custom is to rise between 6 and 8 in the morning, and the largest amount of work is performed between 9 in the morning and the succeeding midnight, an entirely different arrangement of the meals must be followed. In this class a light breakfast is in order at about 8 in the morning; a stronger, more substantial meal at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, and the heaviest and what justly deserves to be called the principal meal should be taken from 6 to 7 in the evening, because this is more nearly in the middle of the working hours. When the labors are continued until midnight and the hour of resting is after this time a light meal should be taken at 11 o'clock.

"In any of the instances cited, if the foodstuffs taken have been easy of digestion, rapidly absorbed and oxidized, the fire will naturally burn low after several hours' sleep and abstinence from food. On the other hand, if the foodstuffs taken require considerable time for their digestion, and are slowly absorbed and oxidized, the heat-producing supply may not be exhausted completely during a somewhat prolonged abstinence from food, or during the hours usually spent for sleeping."

THE PRESSURE OF THE SEA.

There are spots in the ocean where the water is five miles deep. If it is true that the pressure of the water on any body in the water is one pound to the square inch for every two feet of the depth anything at the bottom of one of the "five-mile holes" would have a pressure about it of 13,200 feet to every square inch. There is nothing of human manufacture that would resist such a pressure. That it exists there is no doubt. It is known that the pressure on a well-corked glass bottle at the depth of 300 feet is so great that the water will force its way through the pores of the glass. It is also said that pieces of wood have been weighted and sunk in the sea to such a depth that the tissues have become so condensed that the wood has lost its buoyancy and would never float again. It could not be even made to burst when dry.

THE LARGEST FARMER IN ENGLAND.

The largest farmer in England, curiously enough, bears the name of Farmer. He is the neighbor of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His residence is at Little Bedwyn, near Hungerford, in Wiltshire, and he occupies the land for miles and miles, the entire amount of his holdings exceeding 15,000 acres. He milks at least a thousand cows, and has a stock of upwards of 5,000 sheep. Paying his men good wages, he commands the most useful class of labor. He also obtains his farms on the best possible terms. There was recently a farm of 1,800 acres to let, which had previously fetched £1,800 a year. Mr. Farmer offered £250, and got it.

SCIENCE ON THE FARM.

Farmer Furrow—You scientific fellows know a heap. I s'pose, I'll bet you can't tell me how to save that big pile of pertaters. The rot's got into 'em.

Scientist—N-o. They are past saving. They're e, eh? Well, I'm goin' to eat them pertaters.

Impossible.

No, it ain't. I'll feed them to the pigs and then eat the pigs.