ROUND THE WHOLE WORLD

WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GLOBE.

Old and New World Events of Interest Chronicled Briefly—Interesting Happenings of Recent Date.

Nearly 1,000,000 people still speak Welsh.

Austrian law permits boys and girls to marry at the age of fourteen.

Boiled aligator flesh tastes very much ike veal. It is much eaten in India.

The Aino of the Japanese islands tateo mustaches on their women's upper lips.

Paper stockings now manufactured in Germany are said to be a preventive of colds.

The Englishman who detests a bicyclist bitterly refers to him as a "cad on castors."

Menezuela is said to have 56 authorized national holidays each year. Mexico has 13 and Brazil 22.

It is possible for any Chinaman, on the payment of a sufficiently large sum of money to become a deity.

From Ostrogosk, on the Volga, it is reported that the whole of that district is being ravaged by rats.

Rudyard Kipling is passing the few months he intends to remain in England at Tisbury in Wiltshire.

Some of the bricks found in Babylon indicate by the stamps upon their surface an age of at least 5,000 years.

Duke Carl Theodore of Bavaria, who is a practicing physician, attended more than 5,000 patients last year.

A tombstone in one of the fashionable cemeteries of Belfast bears only those four words: "Left till called for."

There are now seventy-four survivors of the famous Balaklava charge, so far as the British army authorities can trace.

One of the largest hospitals in the world is the Misericordia of Rio Janeiro. It receives annually over thirteen thousand patients.

The Austro Hungarian refuges for the aged and infirm support their inmates at an average expenditure of fifteen cents a day.

Dissentient Poles, who have had trouble with the authorities of the Catholic church, talk of organizing a religious body of their own.

In Roumania a duty of 25c. a bottle has to be paid on foreign wine. There is a tax on female servants, on door plates, and on doctors.

A lieutenant in the reserve of the Italian army and a resident of Genoa was recently discharged on account of his socialistic tendencies.

Great Britain got two of her possessions from pirates—the Leeward islands in the West Indies, and Sarawak, in the northwest of Borneo.

A Dutch paper publishes the following advertisement from a disconsolate wife: "Adolphus—Return to your Matilda. The piano has been sold."

Paderewski has got along so far with his Polish opera that he hopes to have it produced next May at Buda-Pesth under the direction of Mr. Nikisch.

The most common offence in Jamaica is the use of obscene and offensive language. Over one fourth of the arrests made last year were on this charge.

In certain parts of Africa where a person is suspected of a crime a chicken is killed. If the intestines are white, the person is innocent; if yellow, guilty.

In the French Senate a motion to the effect that the sons of divorced women should be free for military service was recently adopted by a vote of 116 to 114.

A German officer has invented a motor in which a fine stream of coal dust is utilized to drive a piston by explosion in the same manner as the gas in the gas engine.

A wheel is being built in London which is much larger than the famous ferris wheel. It will carry 2,000 people in 50 cars. A big baloon will crown the supporting towers.

Greece is threatened with a plague of locusts this year. Swarms of these insects are reported by the local authorities to have appeared in various districts of Eubœa.

A German scientist has succeeded in propagating sponges artificially. His first cost was $20, cost of maintenance almost nothing, and a crop of 4,000 sponges as a result.

An Irish arts and crafts society has just been formed in Dublin for the purpose of stimulating the industries of Ireland and attempting to raise the craftsmen to a higher artistic level.

The largest cave in Mexico, if not in the world, has been found by a French engineer in the wilds of the north-west. In it he found a cemetery, proving that the cave had been inhabited.

M. Dupuy, president of the French Chamber of Deputies, has just been elected honorary corporal of the regiment of Soudanese Sharpshooters, one of the crack corps of France's African army.

For the feeding of London a little more than 323,083 tons of meat, poultry and general provisions were delivered last year from the public markets alone.

The Congo Free State is really a colony of Belgium, having a central government at Brussels, by which the affairs of the Free State are administered. Its area is estimated at 900,000 square miles, its population is 17,000,000.

Henry Yates Thomson, former owner of the Pall Mall Gazette, has offered to give $190,000 to build a chapel, connected with Westminster Abbey by a cloister from the poet's corner, for monuments for great men and women.

Norway is to adopt a uniform time for the whole of that country from Jan. 1 next. The mean time will be that at the meridian fifteen degrees east of Greenwich. At present nearly every locality in Norway has its own local time.

The widow of Ernest Renan, who died the other day, was a Miss Cornelie Scheffer, a niece of Ary Scheffer, the Dutch-French painter, who educated her along with his daughter, and is said to have predicted the fame of Renan.

"Mignon" had its thousandth performance at the Paris Opera Comique two weeks ago, and the occasion was celebrated by admitting the public free to all parts of the house. The composer, Ambroise Thomas, who is 82 years old, was present.

A French physician has devised a vibrating helmet for the cure of nervous headache. It is constructed of strips of steel put in vibration by a small electric motor The sensation produces drowsiness, the patient falls asleep under its influence and awakes free from pain.

Lide Gharnit for twenty years past the Foreign Minister of Morocco; practically becomes its Sultan by the action of France, Spain and England in recognizing Abdul Aziz as its sovereign. The new Sultan is a mere boy, and the work of rule will fall on the veteran Minister.

Berlin claims the record for quickness in turning out the fire brigade. At a test the other day the company tested was out, of quarters, fully equipped for the fire twenty-two seconds after the alarm was turned in. Amsterdam has hitherto claimed to hold the record on 26 seconds.

A rainmaker in India has an apparatus consisting of a rocket capable of rising to the height of a mile, containing a reservoir of ether, in its descent it opens a parachute, which causes it to come down slowly. The ether is thrown out in fine spray, and its absorption of heat is said to lower the temperature about it sufficiently to condense the vapor and produce a limited shower.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Some Readable Items About a Few of the Great Folks of the World.

The Queen of England has a horror of peacock feathers. Curiously enough a great many well-known people share this dislike.

To Queen Natalie of Servia belongs the distinction of owning the finest head of hair among the royalties of Europe. She usually wears it hanging in two long plaits down her back.

One of the last acts of Lord Houghton previous to leaving Crewe Hall the other day was to write to the Castleford local board offering to present six acres of land near the town for a public park. The offer was gratefully accepted.

There has just died near Ballymena, Ireland, David Yaston, who, at the age of 50, had attained the height of three feet. A widow and several children mourn his death. He was well known as an evangelistic preacher, and carried on the grocery business.

The late President Carnot of France, according to French papers, was never baptized. He belonged, it is said, to the Theophilanthropists, founded by La Revilliere-Lepaux. Among the original members of the sect was Lazare Carnot, grandfather of the President.

Andrew Carnegie will return to Pittsburg in the fall to arrange for the formal opening of the library which he is to give to his fellow-citizens. From all accounts the institution promises to be worthy its great purpose and fit to do its donor honour. The building's capacity will be 230,000 volumes.

The death is announced of J. O'Neill Daunt, who was once very prominent in Irish controversies, but almost forgotten of late years. He was a contemporary and loyal supporter of O'Connell, of whom he published a book of recollections. He was an ardent patriot, but had no sympathy with either dynamite or the Land League.

Queen Marguerite of Italy has been seized with the prevailing cycloma ia, and every day she spends a couple of hours practising in the gardens of the Quirinal. All Rome seems to have gone crazy on the subject, and not only society, but also the diplomatic corps and the two Houses of the national Legislature have succumbed to the temptation.

Miss Sara Jeannette Duncan, the author of "A Social Departure," is the daughter of Charles Duncan, of Brantford, Ont. After teaching awhile she entered upon journalistic work, and in her journey around the world was correspondent for several English and Canadian papers. She is now the wife of Professor Everard Cotes, who holds an important position in the Indian Museum, Calcutta.

Abraham Lincoln undoubtedly was the tallest President of the United States; he was six feet four inches in height. The shortest was probably Benjamin Harrison, although Van Buren and John Adams were very short men. The oldest President was William Henry Harrison, who was sixty-eight years and one month old when inaugurated; the youngest was Grant, who was not quite forty-seven years old.

The Prince Archbishop of Austrian Poland, Cardinal Dunajewski, who has just died, enjoyed the unique distinction of having in his youth, and prior to his taking holy orders, worn the garb of a convict. served a term of three years' imprisonment in the great Austrian penitentiary of Knefstein, and of having on two occasions been condemned to death, the sentence in each case being commuted at the very last moment.

Mr. Gladstone and Professor Blackie, says the Westminster Gazette, are both going to Pitlochry this summer, and will probably spend some time together. They are old friends, but they don't agree on politics nor on Greek, and it is not unlikely that they may fight some of their battles o'er again. When Professor Blackie was addressing his students he used sometimes to say, "Gentlemen, there were three great men born in 1809—Tennyson, Gladstone, and John Stuart Blackie."

The Sultan of Turkey is the most extravagant housekeeper in the world. According to a recent estimate his domestic budget runs thus: Repairs, new furniture, mats, beds, etc., $3,000,000; toilet requisites, including rouge and enamel for the ladies of the harem, and jewellery, $10,000,000; extra extravagancies, $12,000,000; clothes and furniture for the Sultan personally $2,000,000; douceurs and wages, $4,000,000; gold and silver plate, $2,500,000; maintenance of carriages and horses, $500,000; a total of $34,000,000.

No Fear of Microbes.

Mother—Did I hear you kiss young Dr Phlynn at the door?

Daughter—Yes, mamma; but Charley applied an antiseptic immediately.

AGRICULTURAL.

Pastures for Sheep.

The depression in the price of wool has been and is now discouragingly low which is equally true of other lines of farm production and which may not have been wholly in vain if the inducement has been to lessen the size of the flocks by the process of culling. That is by keeping only the best and by increasing their value by improvement. There have been too many inferior sheep in this country and too little care bestowed on their management. A writer in the Practical Farmer says: The too common opinion in regard to sheep is that they are mere scavengers and fitted only to consume the weeds and other waste on the farm. This is a great mistake. Out of nothing one only gets nothing. If the owner of a flock takes no care of it and does not provide sufficient shelter for it, all he can expect is that his sheep will pine away and perish. It is this wrong treatment to which is due the frequent disappointment of farmers who procure a few sheep and then, expecting they will live on briars and weeds, neglect to feed them and soon find them perish miserably. When sheep are kept with sufficient care no farm stock will be more profitable. The wool will pay for good keeping and the lambs will almost or sometimes more than double the flock each year. This ought to satisfy any reasonable person and the pleasure of success will be an equal gratification to that of the money profit, as he views his thrifty flock quietly, contentedly reposing in a green pasture and the lambs skipping about their dams.

A flock of sheep should be provided with a good pasture. A farmer who cannot or will not make this provision must not keep sheep; indeed, he will not, for the flock will soon leave him. The pasture must be dry and rolling. It may be stony and rough and is all the better for it, for the sweetest and tenderest grass grows around rocks and stones. The grass should be of a kind that is not coarse, rough and stemmy, but is soft and tender. A clover pasture kept for the purpose and not mown is excellent. A blue or June grass field is equally good; red top, meadow fescue and other common grasses are also excellent for pasture, but timothy, unless pastured closely, is too coarse for the purpose. Sheep should never be pastured on grain or hay stubbles because of the stiff stubble which wounds the muzzle and cheeks and sometimes injures the eyes so badly as to cause blindness. An aftermath of clover may be used but it is not a desirable pasture. The best is one prepared and sown for the purpose with such grasses and other plants as are best fitted: These grasses are red top, blue grass, yellow oat grass, crested dog's tail, animal spear grass, meadow fescue, meadow foxtail and timothy; and with these should be mixed a few pounds per acre of red clover, white clover, rib grass or narrow leaved plaintain, parsley, and a little yarrow, if it can be procured. About five pounds of each of these grasses should be sown, per acre, so as to make a dense sod. Several of these varieties have running roots, and in two years will have bound the soil firmly together. The pasture should not be fed off until it has made a good growth and become firmly rooted, when the treading of the sheep will be of great assistance in making it firmer and more compact. The pasture should never be permitted to go to seed. If it cannot be eaten down closely, so as to prevent the growing of the flower stalks, it should be mowed at once and the grass raked off for hay; the new growth will then be rapid, and there will be no hard stubble in the way of the sheep feeding. Grass is always short-lived when it is permitted to seed, but close pasturing tends to make the growth permanent. This is the secret of the thick, dense soft turf of an old sheep pasture in England, as much of the moisture of the climate, and the value of those old pastures is proverbial. It is better that a pasture should be overstocked than to be not stocked enough to keep it fed down; because it is easier to grow a green fodder crop, such as mustard or rape, which will be ready for feeding in six weeks after sowing, than to get rid of the surplus growth unless it is fed off by horses. Cows do not like to follow sheep, nor sheep care to run in pastures which have been soiled by cows. The pasture will be eaten closer and kept in better condition if it is grazed in alternate positions. It may be divided into halves by a temporary cross and one-half pastured off first, and when this is closely eaten the fence is opened and the sheep enclosed on the other half. Ten acres thus divided and used alternately will support one-fifth more sheep than if it is all trodden down at once. The fertilizing of a sheep pasture is not to be neglected. If the sheep are supplied with some bran or corn or both, during part of the year, especially when the ewes are breeding and when they are nursing lambs, the manure will help the grass considerably and but little fertilizing will be needed.

Does Horse Raising Pay?

The prices of horses are very low at the present time, yet when we consider the pric of other farm products horses are comparatively profitable. In fact good horses find a market at fair prices. It is only the common horse that is a drug on the market. Good horses are finding an outlet to foreign countries and to encourage the exportation, the farmers should strive to breed up to higher standards of merits. The large cities also want the best and the demand is on the increase as prices recede. The care of horses has much to do with development of the best class which is most easy to find a market. Feeding for muscular development and vigor rather than for fat is essential.

A writer of experience says about horses. Don't be afraid to buy a horse because he is thin. In other words look out when buying a fat one. Flesh hides blemishes. Better muzzle the horses than hinder the free use of their necks by checking while at work. Checked horses sweat more and grow thin faster than free horses. A team that is yelled at and jerked will become so nervous that they do not know what they are about, they grow thin with half the work of one that is used kindly and steadily. The manners of the team show the temper of the driver. If for any reason the horses have not shed their coats or are unthrifty, give them a little oil meal in their feed daily. Begin with a tablespoon and gradually increase until feeding a pint twice per day. Few feeds will give a horse so much strength and make him look so well.

Water is good for a horse's feet. If they get hard soak them in warm water. Never oil or varnish any part of a horse's foot. Keep a foot hook handy and clean out the feet every day. It will prevent thrush and other diseases of the foot. Have the collars made thin at the top and full where the draft comes.

BORN TO BAD LUCK.

A Man Who Seems to Have Been Born Under an Unlucky Star.

"That some men are born under an unlucky star, I verily believe," says a writer in the Pittsburg Dispatch. "Fatality surely follows some men, and try as they will they cannot avoid it. It was so in the case of my brother; misfortune followed him from the cradle to his grave. He seemed never to be able to escape it. Wherever he would go it followed him like a shadow. I remember how, when a boy, sitting in a high chair, he fell from his seat into a tub of scalding water, scalding his feet so severely that it was months before he had fully recovered. All during his childhood and boyhood he had a greater number of accidents than usually befall reckless youngsters. When he grew up the first serious accident which befel him was one day when he was grinding a chisel. The tool slipped, his hand got caught in the machinery—it was a steam grindstone—and the back of his hand and half his thumb were sacrificed. Shortly after this he was working at a machine in a manufactory when he had two fingers taken off. In adjusting a mowing machine some time after this the blade took off another finger. Not only in accidents was he unfortunate, but he seemed to be marked for all sorts of mistakes and blunders in which he was always the sufferer. One evening he took a walk down Liberty street, and was standing looking at a building, when three tough looking men began to eye him; then he heard one say: 'Yes, that's our man; go for him.' He told me he did not know what made him do it, but as soon as the fellow said this he was seized with an impulse to run, and he followed it. He was an athletic man, and soon got the lead of the three fellows who followed him, but not until he reached Soho did he succeed in eluding them. There he hid in a sawmill. He had not the least idea for what the men were chasing him, but knew instinctively that it was dangerous to fall into their hands. When he had hidden there for a long time he came out only to be chased again; but he reached home in safety. While working in a mill shortly after this some white hot molten metal splashed upon the palm of his hand and burnt its way through. While working in the same place a fellow workman dropped a heavy bar upon his head, taking away part of his scalp. Thinking that luck was against him in Pittsburg, he went to Cleveland to find work. While walking along the street there one day a man whom he had never seen before, without the least provocation, slipped in front of him and gave him a blow which broke his nose. Not being able to find work, he shipped on Lake Erie, and on his first trip was wrecked nearly losing his life. That settled shipping for him and he went to peddling. In going about he was constantly being mistaken for somebody else. One woman claimed he was her son, and, strangely, too, his name was the same as her son's. So much trouble did this cause him that he gave up peddling and came back to Pittsburg. He had scarcely been in the city a day when a man came up to him, while he was standing on Diamond street, and without cause deliberately struck him with a billy on the nose, breaking that organ. Well, his luck never seemed to change. He continued having one misfortune after another piled upon him, until one day he went out hunting and then he lost his life. A friend made a shot which by mistake struck my brother in the side, and he died of the wound. Surely fatality followed him."

LABOR MEN WILL ENLIST

And Thus Win the Militia Over to Their Interests.

The report is current, and its authenticity is vouched for by an official attached to one of the most influential labor organizations in New York city, that organized labor throughout the United States is to unite in an effort for the conversion of the militia to labor interests. This is to be accomplished by the enlistment of labor men in the National Guard in the several states.

The movement was inaugurated in the west more than a year ago, and labor leaders in this city who favor the scheme point to the recent conduct of the National Guard in California, who refused to do duty in quelling the railroad riots, as an evidence of what the plan may accomplish.

It has been stated that as a result of a conference following the recent outbreak in Chicago an order was promulgated throughout the labor organizations in the east directing the men to enlist in the militia. This is denied by the labor leaders, but the fact remains that the applications for admission to the regiments of the National Guard in New York state have recently been more numerous than ever, and among the applicants are many members of labor organizations. Some of the applicants are members of the Knights of Labor, and this is regarded as significant, because of the fact that after the railroad riots in Buffalo in 1890 the district assemblies of that order passed resolutions requesting their members to refrain from enlisting in the National Guard, and of those already enlisted it was asked that they should retire at the expiration of their terms of enlistment or earlier i possible.

A GREAT HISTORIAN'S PROPHECY.

Lord Macaulay on the Future of the United States.

In a letter written to Henry S. Randall, of New York, in 1857, Lord Macaulay made a prophecy which, judging from recent events in the United States, appears to be in process of fulfilment. He said:

"Your fate I believe to be certain, though it is deferred by a physical cause. As long as you have a boundless extent of fertile and unoccupied land, your laboring population will be far more at ease than the laboring population of the old world; and, while that is the case the Jeffersonian policy may continue to exist without causing any fatal calamity. But the time will come when New England will be as thickly peopled as Old England. Wages will be as low, and will fluctuate as much with you as with us. You will have your Manchesters and Birminghams; and, in those Manchesters and Birminghams, hundreds of thousands of artisans will assuredly be sometimes out of work. Then your institutions will be fairly brought to the test. Distress everywhere makes the laborer

MUTINOUS AND DISCONTENTED,

and inclines him to listen with eagerness to agitators who tell him that it is a monstrous iniquity that one man should have a million while another cannot get a full meal. In bad years there is plenty of grumbling here, and sometimes a little rioting; but it matters little, for here the sufferers are not the rulers. The supreme power is in the hands of a class, numerous indeed, but select, of an educated class, of a class which is, and knows itself to be, deeply interested in the security of property and the maintenance of order. Accordingly the malcontents are firmly yet gently restrained. The bad time is got over without robbing the wealthy to relieve the indigent. The springs of national prosperity soon begin to flow again; work is plentiful, wages rise, and all is tranquility and cheerfulness. I have seen England pass three or four times through such critical seasons as I have described. Through such seasons the United States will have to pass in the course of the next century, if not of this. How will you pass through them! I heartily wish you a good deliverance. But my reason and my wishes are at war; and I cannot help foreboding the worst. It is quite plain that your government will

NEVER BE ABLE TO RESTRAIN

a distressed and discontented majority. For with you the majority is the government, and has the rich, who are always a minority, absolutely at its mercy. The day will come when, in the State of New York, a multitude of people, none of whom has had more than half a breakfast, or expects to have more than half a dinner, will choose a legislature. Is it possible to doubt what sort of legislature will be chosen? On one side is a statesman preaching patience, respect for vested rights, strict observance of public faith. On the other side is a demagogue ranting about the tyranny of capitalists and userers, and asking why anybody should be permitted to drink champagne and ride in a carriage, while thousands of honest folks are in want of necessaries. Which of the two candidates is likely to be preferred by a workingman who hears his children

CRY FOR MORE BREAD.

I seriously apprehend that you will, in some such season of adversity as I have described, do things which prevent prosperity from returning, that you will act like people who should, in a year of scarcity, devour all the seed corn, and thus make the next year a year not of scarcity, but of absolute famine. There will be, I fear, spoliation. The spoliation will increase the distress. The distress will produce fresh spoliation. There is nothing to stop you. Your constitution is all sail and no anchor. As I said before, when society has entered on this downward progress either civilization or liberty must perish. Either some Cæsar or Napoleon will seize the reins of government with a strong hand; or your republic will be as fearfully plundered and laid waste by barbarians in the twentieth century as the Roman empire was in the fifth, with this difference, that the Huns and Vandals who ravaged the Roman empire came from without, while your Huns and Vandals will have been engendered within your own country by your own institutions."

The Price of Gas in England.

In a pamphlet recently published in England some interesting statistics are given regarding the cost of manufacturing gas at both governmental and private plants. The figures are based upon the official reports from municipal plants and board of trade statistics gathered from private manufacturers relating to the business of the year 1889. Municipal or public gas works, of which there were 173 in England during the year 1889, supplied gas to all applicants at an average rate of 82 cents per 1,000 feet. The average profit at this figure was phenomenal—no less than 22½ cents on each 1,000 cubic feet. The actual cost of manufacture of gas in England, then, taking the average receipts and profits of the 173 municipal gas works for 1889, is a fraction over 59 cents per 1,000. The figures of the private manufacturers, representing 405 plants, show that it costs them 33⅓ per cent. more to manufacture gas than it does the municipalities which own their own works. The profits of the private plants are much less too than those of the public ones, for, according to the figures (given in on the one side of course by interested parties), the public gas works have an average of 6,646 customers each, while those owned by individuals or private corporations have on an average only 2,787. These figures will apply in all cities not too far removed from bituminous coal fields without change, for, while the price of labor is greater here, most American coal is so much richer in gas than that found in England that the saving of material more than compensates for the extra expenditure for wages. The statistics show most conclusively the advantages of municipal or state ownership of lighting plants in England.