

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

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

CANADA.

Sir Donald and Lady Smith have returned to Montreal.

Thomas Lindsay, who was injured in the Leont Lake fire, is recovering.

The Norwegian ship Reciprocity is wrecked on the New Brunswick coast.

Two electric cars collided at Hamilton. A motorman was badly injured.

Mr. William Wainwright will sever his connection with Grand Trunk in March.

Col. Villiers was banqueted at Winnipeg on the eve of his removal to Hamilton.

Two American schooners have been seized at Cape Breton for violating the fishing laws.

Sergeant Colbrooke, who was killed by an Indian cattle-lifter, has been buried at Prince Albert.

At Chatham, N. B., Joseph Doherty shot and killed Arthur Luke. The shooting was the result of a street row.

The Ottawa Board of Trade has expressed a strong opinion in favor of two Aldermen for each ward instead of three.

The St. Lawrence at Montreal is at the lowest point ever known—three feet one inch below average low water mark.

Ex-Chief of Police Page of St. Cuneo, and Cyril Moquin were burned to death in a dredge in the Lachine Canal.

The report of Engineer Keating on Hamilton's water works recommends changes that will cost the city about \$275,000.

Mrs. Andrew, the fifth victim of the fire at the Queen's hotel in Hamilton ten days ago, died on Saturday at the hospital.

Capt. Smith, R. N., has been commissioned by the Dominion Government to enquire into the wreck of the Mariposa in the Straits of Belle Isle.

It is reported that the projectors of the Toronto, Hamilton, and Buffalo railway will ask for a bonus from Hamilton of \$150,000 to build the Toronto branch.

The Bank of Montreal has received from the gold mines in British Columbia a gold pyramid and brick valued at seventy thousand dollars.

Mr. J. W. Lowndes, of London, Eng., is in Ottawa to urge upon the Dominion Government the desirableness of adopting the Imperial penny postage scheme.

Mr. J. N. Ladouceur, of Keewatin, Rainy River district, has disposed of four mining locations in that district to three Ottawa gentlemen, who propose to work them.

William McCurdy of Vienna, Ont., and Charles Day, two men who went to Manitoba for the harvest, have been killed, the first named on the railway and Mr. Day in a threshing accident.

The steamer Odiam broke her tail shaft on Thursday off Sable Island, and was taken in tow by the steamer Pennland, which brought the disabled steamer to Halifax, where they arrived on Saturday.

George Cyr of Hull was sentenced to five years in penitentiary for setting fire to Gilmour & Hughson's lumber piles. Mrs. Lalonde will serve an eighteen months' sentence for burning her residence.

A vault in the Roman Catholic cemetery at Kingston was broken into on Saturday night and two bodies were carried off. There is no clue to the perpetrators, but medical students are blamed.

Mrs. W. C. Macleod, of Woodstock, Ont., has presented two thousand five hundred dollars to Chalmers' Presbyterian church, of that place, and one thousand dollars to the Woodstock General hospital.

Commander Spain, of the Canadian fisheries protective service, who seized the United States fishing schooner Sherman for selling supplies purchased in a Canadian port to an unlicensed American schooner within the three-mile limit, has been ordered by the Department of Marine and Fisheries to release the vessel, which held a Canadian license and was acting within her rights.

The jury at Beauharnois, Quebec, returned a verdict of guilty against young Shortis on Sunday morning for the murder of Mr. John Loy at the Valleyfield mill. They answered a question regarding the prisoner's insanity in the negative.

The quarterly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce gives details of a gratifying increase in Canada's trade during the first three months of the fiscal year. The live stock and dairy trade has been the chief gainer by this improvement in business.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Belfast and Glasgow shipbuilders have conceded the demands of their employes for increased pay.

By the finding of the Admiralty Court the British steamer Turkistan is held responsible for the sinking of the Edam in September last.

The Prince and Princess of Wales have received congratulations on the betrothal of Princess Maud to Prince Charles of Denmark.

Mr. Chamberlain will begin immediately the consideration of the details of his great plan to develop the Crown colonies.

The marriage of Princess Maud and Prince Charles of Denmark will take place in six months. Prince Charles will shortly visit England.

Edward Stockwell, a street chalk artist, died in London recently. Stockwell was a grandson of Mrs. Sarah Siddons, the famous actress.

The importance to English trade of the Nicaragua Canal was pointed out by Mr. Colquhoun in a paper read before the London Chamber of Commerce.

The Duke of Cambridge, upon his retirement from the post of commander-in-chief of the forces, has been gazetted chief personal aide-de-camp to the

Queen and honorary colonel-in-chief to the forces.

In a speech at Dublin Mr. Wm. Redmond said the Irish question would never be settled until England was unable to resist or ignore it. He quoted the old saying, "England's danger is Ireland's opportunity."

The post of poet laureate is still vacant. Swinburne and Morris are out of the running, the former for his early radicalism, and the latter for his socialistic tendencies. Alfred Austin is mentioned favorably for the position.

The Dublin Independent publishes an address, issued by the Amnesty Association, addressed to Irishmen in the United States and Canada, making an appeal for aid in continuing the agitation for the release of the Portland prisoners.

The Prince of Wales, wearing a Russian uniform, Prince Nicholas of Greece, and the majority of the members of the diplomatic corps in London, were present Friday morning at the requiem mass on the anniversary of the death of the late Czar of Russia.

It is stated in London that investigations have been made of the operation for ten years past of Germany's law for the insurance of laborers against sickness, accidents, and old age, with the view, possibly, of adopting something similar in Great Britain.

Referring to Senator Chandler's predictions of war between the United States and Great Britain, the London Standard says Senator Chandler may excite enthusiasm among the riff-raff of the great towns, but his prophecies will be received with indignation and disgust by the great bulk of the people of the United States.

As regards the proposed line of fast steamer between England and Canada, Mr. Chamberlain will shortly see Mr. Huddart, the promoter of the scheme. It is not considered likely that the Imperial Government will give a direct money subsidy, but it will give the line the carriage of a portion of the mails on paying terms.

UNITED STATES.

California has produced a sweet-scented violet the size of a large pansy.

Four tailors were burned to death in a fire in Pelham street, New York.

Mgr. Satolli, Papal delegate to the United States, has been made a Cardinal.

A prairie fire burned over a tract of country twenty miles long by two broad near Yorkton.

Theodore Durant, of San Francisco, charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont was found guilty on Friday of murder in the first degree.

Mrs. Harriet Keller has been found guilty, at Oswego, of murdering Albert Kemphorne, a Canadian, in August last, and was sentenced to Auburn prison for life.

Mrs. Elizabeth Graham of Buffalo has recovered \$2,000 from the Niagara Falls (Ontario) Park Commissioners for injuries received through a defective railing.

After a very brief deliberation on Saturday evening the Philadelphia jury found Holmes guilty of the murder of Benjamin Pictel in the first degree. The case will be appealed.

Two persons were killed outright and 25 or 30 passengers were injured by the wrecking of the Cincinnati express at Elm Grove, near Wheeling, on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Ex-Senator Dolph, in an address at Portland, Ore., on Monday night, said that the United States must either abandon the Monroe doctrine or enforce it, with the sword, if necessary.

Miss Flagler, of Washington, daughter of General Flagler, whose shooting and killing of a negro boy who was stealing fruit, several months ago, created a sensation, has been indicted for manslaughter.

The Masons of Mississippi have made a rule that "no Mason, either as principal, agent, employee, or in any other capacity, shall sell intoxicating liquors to be used as a beverage, and the penalty thereof shall be expulsion."

Horace Manvill, of Woodbury, is probably the oldest Church member in Connecticut or in the United States, he at Middlebury, December 3, 1815, eighty years ago. Mr. Manvill is nearly 101 years old.

At Chicago John W. Cadman, an uncle of Mrs. Cleveland, wife of the President, attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself in the mouth with a 32-calibre revolver. He was removed to the hospital, where it is stated he cannot recover.

Senator Morgan said in an interview on Friday that if Russia and China have made the treaty reported in the London papers, the United States, whose interests are antagonistic to those of Great Britain, should not interfere.

It is arranged that Miss Vanderbilt's dot on her marriage with the Duke of Marlborough will be ten million dollars, but so settled on her that she has only the use of the income during her life, and at her death the principal will descend to her issue.

Commander Heiermann, of the United States navy died on the Havel at sea, at 4 p.m., October 27. Commander Heiermann was in command of the Kearsarge when she was wrecked on the Roncador Reef. For that he was suspended from duty, and recently went on the retired list.

Senator Stephen B. Elkins and ex-Senator H. G. Davis have renewed the proposition made by them four years ago to the Presbytery of Lexington, W. Va. The proposition, which has been accepted, contemplates the founding of a Presbyterian College at Elkins, W. Va., to which Messrs. Elkins and Davis will give \$30,000 in cash and land for the site, provided the Presbytery raises a like sum.

Advices from the two chief commercial agencies in New York as to the condition of trade in the United States indicate no decided change either way. If anything, the volume of general business has been rather smaller, though there is better demand for many manufactured products, and the retail demand is fair. The report of works in different parts of the United States closing is by no means unusual at this season of the year, which in trade is always a time of comparative uncertainty. Cotton has made another decided advance, and the mills are reported to contain only moderate stocks. There is increased activity in iron and steel, though some grades are weak in price. Minor metals are also a shade lower. Some shoe factories are closing.

GENERAL.

A little rebellion is reported in Hayti.

The King of Corea has chosen another Queen to replace his murdered wife.

The German Asiatic fleet has been ordered to concentrate at Sevalon and Amoy.

The ex-Queen of Hawaii is reported to have purchased winter and summer residences in Italy.

Gen. de Campos has decided to suspend military operations in Western Cuba while the rain lasts.

Mr. J. B. Patterson, formerly Prime Minister of Victoria, is dead. His Ministry resigned September 25th, 1894.

The King of Portugal arrived in Potsdam on Friday night, and was given an enthusiastic welcome by Emperor William. He will visit England.

An extensive anti-foreign outbreak is expected at Canton. Four hundred braves, enlisted at Hong Kong by the Viceroy, have gone to Canton.

Travellers arriving at New York report that all is quiet in Venezuela, and the feeling is that the boundary dispute will be settled without trouble.

The Turkish Government demands the immediate withdrawal of the American missionaries from Sassoun, on the ground that if they remain they may be massacred.

Dr. Lueger, leader of the anti-Semites in Vienna, has been elected burgo-master of that city. Vienna is the first of the capitals of Europe to be administered by an anti-Semite.

The King of Ashanti has rejected a British ultimatum. He says he will not and that he is prepared for the war. A British expedition will be sent against him in the middle of December.

It is learned that Lord Salisbury is dissatisfied with the Sultan's verbal guarantee of Armenian reforms, and the four great powers favour an early European conference on the Turkish question.

The condition of the Czarewitch is steadily growing worse. He is now continuously confined to his bed, and remains in a comatose state, not even recognizing members of the Royal family.

The south of France has suffered from a huge railway job, and as the attitude of the Government was regarded as attempting to shield the guilty, the Ribot Ministry has been defeated in the Chamber of Deputies.

Another terrible massacre of Armenians, accompanied by the outraging of women, is reported to have taken place quite recently in the district of Balburt. The Turkish authorities say the Armenians provoked the outbreak.

There is a strong feeling against the rule of the Sultan in many parts of Turkey, and it is believed that there will be a fusion of the Mussulmans and Armenians to overthrow the present ruler.

News has been received that the Japanese have captured the inland town of Katchi, in the Island of Formosa. The position of the Blackflags is said to be desperate, and the Japanese demand their unconditional surrender.

The Mohammedan insurgents in China have captured Lau-Tcheou-Fu, the capital of the Province of Kau-Soo, on the Yellow River. They are defeating the Chinese troops in every direction, and they intend to form an independent kingdom.

The next consistory to be held will leave the Italians in a majority of three over the foreign cardinals in the conclave, so that the supremacy of the Italians is assured over any possible combination in favor of a foreign candidate for the Pontificate.

A despatch from Constantinople says that Kiamil Pasha, having put the Armenian question on the track of settlement, has asked the Sultan to relieve him from the Grand Viziership; but his Majesty declares that he cannot dispense with his services.

Gen. de Campos says that a policy of leniency towards the Cuban insurgents must prevail or one hundred and fifty thousand troops will be necessary, and even then seventy-five thousand of them would perish. He thinks the United States would recognize the insurgents as belligerents before they could be conquered.

The St. Petersburg Novoe Vremya publishes a despatch saying that the British squadron of warships in the far east has been concentrated at Foo-Chow, and adds that Great Britain is zealously seeking a pretext for declaring war upon China in order to counteract the success of Russia and restore her shattered prestige in the Pacific.

WOMEN IN THE PROFESSIONS.

The Great Increase in the United Kingdom—Some Statistics.

The advance made by women in the professions is strikingly brought out by the new census paper. In the civil service the number of women officers and clerks had risen from less than 3,000 in 1871 to 8,546 in the last census year. In the local government of the country, too, women are much more freely employed. There was evidently no return of women doctors in 1871; they were awaiting their degrees, or had degrees which the census did not recognize; in 1881 they were returned as 25 in number, but in 1891 they were 101 in England and Wales. Women veterinary surgeons appeared for the first time in the census of 1891. There were then two of them. Besides over 53,000 sick nurses, there are 887 women engaged in "subordinate medical service." Under the somewhat comprehensive heading of "author, editor, journalist," we find 660 women in 1891, as compared with 452 ten years before, and 255 in 1871. Women reporters were rare in 1881. Fifteen was the total number for England and Wales, but in 1891 there were 127. In the arts the invasion of the ladies is most conspicuous. In 1881 there were 1,960 of their sex who returned themselves as painters, engravers, or sculptors; in 1891 the number had risen to 3,032. For the first time in 1891 there were lady architects on the census. They numbered nineteen. Lady musicians and music mistresses numbered over 19,000 in 1891. They were 11,000 ten years before. Instead of 2,363 actresses, as in 1881, there were in 1891, 3,696. In the commercial class the increase of women workers is not so striking, the apparently great augmentation of commercial clerks being explained by the transfer of this class of hundreds previously described as accountants.

PRACTICAL FARMING.

Horse Collars.

The old adage that "the best is the cheapest" is as applicable to things about the barn as elsewhere. The following points about horse collars were learned in a conversation with a manufacturer who is in the saddle and harness business and has followed it for twenty-five years and handles all kinds of collars, such as cork, wool, wool-faced, straw, both in good and cheap grades. He has been a manufacturer of collars, and making collars a study all these years, therefore his opinion is worthy consideration. He says that a man may convince himself and do justice to straw collars by going to a dealer who has learned the harness trade and knows the quality of leather and make of goods, and ask him for a good collar and to give him a perfect fit, and if the dealer cares to hold his customer he will surely not recommend a poor collar.

He says that straw as stuffing for collars for a number of years, began upon as an unfit article for that purpose by the people using collars, but gradually the false impression is vanishing, for experience has shown that it was not the straw, but the work of the man who made collars, which caused the sore shoulders on animals.

In years gone by collars were made by men who had learned their trade, and took care to stuff a collar properly, but the rapidly increasing demand caused some manufacturers to employ inexperienced workmen, who could not stuff and did not care how uneven or knotty a collar would become. Next came a practice which was still worse, the employing of penitentiary hands on horse collars, none but the foreman having an idea how a collar should be made; the consequence was that people believed straw was the cause of the collar hurting the horse.

The expert or experienced collar maker, being unable to compete with penitentiary labor, was compelled to find new means by which his collars should be known on the market and sell at a profit which would yield him a living. This was wool, and gave general satisfaction, but was heavier than straw; but they were soon imitated by using a small quantity of wool mixed with straw, and selling as wool or wool-faced, giving the same results as the all straw. So that to-day there is no article with which collars can be stuffed by inexperienced hands which will not chafe or gall the horse. But straw used by a professional workman is as good as or better than anything else, for the simple reason that it is lighter and as cool as anything known.

Another point is the dealer. Quite a number of men are handling collars who have no judgment of them whatever, whether the leather used is good, or the work done properly; if a salesman comes along who handles the convict-made or other cheap collars, and tells them they are as good as those of some manufacturer whose name is known, but that they can afford to sell cheaper for some reason or other, he buys from him and recommends it accordingly to his customers, perhaps in full confidence that it is really so. This is to a great extent the cause of finding so many collars throughout the country which chafe.

Last but not least comes the men using collars. They generally buy too light a collar for the purposes they intend to use it for. Some, in order to save 25 cents, others, because they imagine that it is good enough, while quite a number of people seeing a poor collar of some dimensions as the good one, but at a cost from 25 to 50 cents less, believe that the dealer is only putting on the price in order to obtain a larger profit. Very often an 18-inch collar is used where a 17-inch would be a fit. A very bad habit is to soak a new collar in water for twelve hours; this will, of course, rot the straw or wool which is used.

Farmers Should be More Business-Like.

One great trouble with farmers is that they are not careful enough about the business part of their work. They do the work and let the profit or loss come out as it may without giving the matter a thought, or if they do occasionally make a spasmodic effort at keeping accounts it is soon discontinued as making too much work.

How are we going to know "where we are at" in any other way than by keeping account of the expense connected with dairying, for instance? Nine out of ten are "going it blind" year after year. They feed and milk their cows, and make and sell the butter, and then at the end of the year know nothing about whether they are any better off or not as to the dairy.

Don't you think many a farmer is keeping cows at a loss? Well, now, do you think you are one of them, yourself? How do you know about it, anyway? Have you the figures to prove that your cows are a source of profit to you? It would be well for every dairyman and every farmer who does not claim to be, strictly speaking, a dairyman, to try and ascertain just where he stands. Guesswork is a poor plan to go by. If we are once convinced that we are losing money we may better stop dairying and turn our attention to something else.

Now, when we start in to find out the truth of the matter we must give the cows a good chance. We need not expect to make a profit out of poor cows in the first place nor out of poorly fed ones in the next place. Don't condemn the cows unless they are really to blame. Remember, many a good cow returns her owner no profit simply because it is a physical impossibility to do so with the food he supplies her and the care she receives. It is a clear case of "give nothing, get nothing."

Let farmers once apply as strict business methods to their work as the merchant does to his, and it will go far to

ward straightening out the tangled web of affairs existing among many of them. It would at least show them what lines of farming are best for them to pursue.

Give the Fowls Plenty of Food.

Never feed all corn or cornmeal, but feed all the fowls will eat to both old and young, the year round of suitable food. I have no faith in the theory, says an expert in an exchange, that lean pullets will lay more eggs than fat ones. For laying hens, give morning and noon a feed of two parts cornmeal, three parts wheat middlings and four parts wheat bran; add a little salt, mix with hot water, feed warm in cold weather. Give green food, especially in winter, chopped apples, onions, beets, carrot, etc., mixed with the warm mash, adding a little meat, lard or suet scraps, three times a week. Keep a cabbage hung in the henhouse within reach of the fowls, give warm water two or three times a day in winter, feed wheat or corn at night. Keep ground bone, oyster shells, broken crockery and charcoal where young and old can have access to them the year round and my experience for it—if your henhouse is reasonably warm—you will have winter layers, if your pullets are hatched by 1st of May. Do not keep too many in a small house. Ten pullets in a house eight by ten lay more eggs in proportion than twenty with the same care.

Poultry Notes.

The roosts should be low, especially for large, heavy fowls, and should all be of the same height.

If you have a number of good old hens, do not change them all for pullets. Keep some of the old hens.

The good layers are active and generally on the move, the first birds out in the morning and the last to roost at night.

The time to gather feathers from ducks and geese is when the feathers are ripe. Do not wait until the fowls lose a part of them.

When the hens stop laying perhaps they can be started again by changing the feed. Give less grain and more meat and skimmilk.

Turkeys must have a good range to be profitable. They are bug eaters by nature, and must have a good stretch of territory to forage in order to do well.

Never have a fear that there is a danger of the poultry business being overdone, as this large country of ours consumes more and more of eggs and poultry every year. Our supplies fall far short, and eggs are imported into our cities by the millions of dozens every season.

BIDDY'S CLOTHES-PIN LEG.

An Interesting Demonstration Concerning Heredity in the Ovipara.

"If there is one thing I despise more than another," remarked a gentleman the other day, "it is a man who does not regard the truth with sacred awe. I notice that the local papers are full of big egg, big pumpkin, and other stories of that sort that have little real merit in them, and I fear that some of them do not even have the redeeming virtue of being strictly true. I believe they are exaggerated. Now I have a story for you that is not only a good one, but it is true. What does a story amount to if it is not true? Any fool can make up a lie. I hate a liar. Here is my story:—

"I was down east the other day and stopped at a farm house for dinner. After dinner I sat down on the porch to take a smoke. I saw an old hen hobbling about in a very awkward way, and I said to the farmer's wife:—

"Madam, what is the matter with that hen?"

"That hen," said she, "is lame. It has an artificial leg."

"Oh, it has, has it?"

"Yes. You know there was some very cold weather last winter, and one night the hen froze her leg off. I pitied her. I nursed her and doctored her up, and she finally got well. But she couldn't walk on one leg. So I just stuck a clothes pin on the stump of her leg, tied a string around it to hold it on, and she does very well with it."

"Well, well," I said, "if that isn't strange!"

"Yes," replied the good lady, with a smile, "but that isn't the strange part of it."

"No!"

"No, indeed! The strange part of it happened afterward, and one would scarcely believe it if one hadn't seen it with one's own eyes. This spring that hen with the clothes-pin leg wanted to hatch. I didn't think she could. 'Fraid she'd break the eggs with her stump. But I kind 'o pitied her, 'cause she was a cripple, and I put thirteen eggs under her. She stuck right to her business for three weeks and never broke an egg—hatched out every chicken."

"Well," I said, "that is not so remarkable."

"No," replied the woman, "that was not so very odd, but that isn't it. The funny part of it was that every one of those little chickens had a wood-leg!"

The Football Craze.

Football in England has become such a craze that employers are complaining of their men absenting themselves from work. Some employes on the Midlands actually proposed that they should be allowed to work on Sunday at the mills, in order to be free to attend football matches on Monday. The football fever has got such a hold of the Birmingham boy that a local paper says boys introduce football editions of the evening papers into their classes at Sunday-school, and discuss the previous day's play during the lesson.

Their Standing.

Old Man—Women don't amount to much.

New Woman—They amount to as much as men, I guess.

Old Man—Well, that isn't very much, is it?