

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.

Last year more than 55,000 seals were taken on the Prilbyof Islands.

The Russian peasant never touches food or drink without making the sign of the cross.

Sir Henry Bessemer, known in England as the "Steel King," has just reached his 83rd year.

The Moravians claim to have had an independent church in Bohemia as early as the ninth century.

Lord Acton has a private library of 80,000 volumes, which is believed to be the largest in England.

In the Bermudas accounts are settled but once a year. June 30 is the day usually fixed for the payments.

In Austria it is scarcely possible to do business without allowing a long credit, which is usually one to six months.

In England a payment of the price of goods delivered is required at the end of three months dating from the day of shipment.

Two sets of sabres, each valued at £13,000 are respectively owned by the Empress of Austria and the Duchess of Coburg.

Multafa Bey, formerly private physician to the Sultan of Morocco, is said to derive an income of \$100,000 a year from his profession.

M. Durnof, the aeronaut, who first opened communication between Paris and the outside world in 1870, is dying in a Paris hospital.

L. W. Palmer, of London, England, had one room of his house papered with cancelled one penny stamps. It took 70,000 to complete the job.

A marble statue of Dr. James Martineau on the occasion of the completion of his ninetieth year, is to be set up in Manchester College, Oxford.

Queen Victoria finds her journey to the south so beneficial that she will shortly purchase her own villa on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Francis George, the Liverpool bell man or orier, who is to retire from business after sixty years' work, has cried 130,000 lost children in his time.

In Spain four-fifths of the transactions are done on a cash basis, while in Portugal great liberality is shown, and quite long credit is generally allowed.

Francis M. Caldwell, who defeated Stanley the first time he stood for Parliament, and who died recently, was an earnest advocate of prohibition.

In Turkey even objects of prime necessity are sold on credit, and in that country, as well as in Russia, the time allowed is, in most cases, 12 months.

The trustees of the English National Art Gallery have just acquired a picture painted in 1808—"Snugglers on the Irish Coast"—by Julius Caesar Ibbetson.

Cables will connect the Eiffel tower with the turrets of the Trocadero palace during the 1900 Exhibition, and upon them light passenger trains will be run by gravitation.

Lord Dufferin has been obliged to discharge all the French servants at the British Embassy in Paris, as they have repeatedly been discovered tampering with despatch boxes.

Great discontent is shown in Germany at the large number of pensioned officers in the army. Since the present Emperor ascended the throne in 1888, 4,000 have been forced to resign.

All the French authorized male religious orders have informed the archbishops of Rheims and Paris that they intend to pay the new tax imposed by the Government on monastic property.

A professor's chair for the history of Alsace has been founded at the Sorbonne in Paris and given to Dr. Rudolph Reuss, of Strassburg, a son of the Protestant theologian and Bible critic.

Bicycle weddings are increasing in popularity in France. At the close of a wedding ceremony recently the bridal couple started off on their honeymoon on a "bicycle built for two."

The people of Leipzig have presented a miniature reproduction of the famous equestrian statue of Prince Bismarck which adorns the market place of the Saxon City to the ex-Chancellor.

Prine Louis Lucien Bonaparte's library, a unique philological collection of 25,000 volumes, for which his executors have more than once tried to find a purchaser at \$200,000, is again offered for sale en bloc.

Military education is commenced at an earlier age in Turkey than in any other civilized country. Before the aspirant for military honors is 12 years old he has received a preliminary course of instruction.

Sir Henry James, who might have been Lord Chancellor if he liked, wears the shabbiest clothes, perhaps, of any celebrity of the day. His tall hats are, however, always conspicuous for their immaculate glossiness. He is a great favorite with the Prince of Wales.

Four autograph pieces of music by Mozart were sold for \$518 in London recently; Beethoven's autograph "Three Songs of Goethe," 1810, for \$185; a quartette by Spohr for \$40; a fragment of a trio by Schubert for \$52, the price also paid for two polonaises by Chopin.

"I hope no one imagines," says the London Figaro, "that the appointment of Lord Wolseley to the command-in-chief, is popular with the army. Should any one labor under that delusion he has only to question the first full private he meets in the street or on a bus in order to be disabused."

Hall Caine, the brilliant novelist, is a Manxman, in the prime of life, tall, but not robust, with pallid face, hazel eyes, dark chestnut hair and beard, and has a delicate, nervous organization, which is readily upset. He is without affectation or mannerisms, and receives his friends and visitors with simplicity and genuine cordiality.

The largest cannon in the world was taken by the English when India was conquered. The cannon was cast about the year 1500, and was the work of a chief named Chuleby Koomy Khan, of Ahmednugur. The inside of the big gun was fitted out with seats, and is a favorite place for English officers to go for a quiet sleep.

In the precincts of the Cathedral of Hildesheim, England, there is a rose tree said to be more than 1,000 years old. The tree, for some time past, has given signs of decay, and, in order to preserve it, several botanists and gardeners were called in. They have not only succeeded in keeping the tree alive but have made it flourish as it did in the past. They expect soon to have it bearing a rich crop of roses.

Among the new members of the English House of Commons is the Indian Shownagree, who has had an unusual career. He is the son of a Bombay merchant, and has been a lawyer and an editor in England and a judge in India. He represents Bethnal Green, in London, in Parliament, and is the only one of his race in the House. His colleagues refer to him, therefore, jocosely, as the "member for India."

A STAGE TO HOLD AN ARMY.

Largest Theater in the World Completed in London.

London now possesses not only the largest wheel but the biggest theatre in the world. Until recently Chicago, with its tremendous Auditorium Theatre, may be said to have had the largest building erected solely for theatrical displays, but now Earl's Court, with the Empress Theatre, goes one better than the American city. The only building in London in which theatrical displays have been given to be compared with the Empress Theatre is Olympia. As this huge structure was not built expressly for theatrical purposes, the claims of the Empress Theatre still hold good.

Imagine an iron and brick building towering above everything in Earl's Court except the great wheel, almost as long as Trafalgar Square, and nearly as wide! The span of the roof is only beaten by one erection of the kingdom, that, we believe, being the span of St. Pancras Station. This roof-span of the Empress Theatre is 220 feet, while the height from ground to lantern is no less than 117 feet, or more than half the height of the monument, and only seven feet shorter than the Duke of York's column in Carlton House Terrace.

As the Auditorium is one of the largest in the United States, so, too, is the immense stage. In designing this latter work, Mr. Imre Kiralfy has adopted some remarkable and curious devices. The entire stage can be moved about here and there, and put up in sections in such a mechanical way that it can be made to assume any form called for by the exigencies of the scene.

On this great stage of the Empress Theatre there is room for at least 6,000 people without undue crushing, and at least 2,000 performers, in addition to 500 workmen—carpenters, shifters, property men, etc.—are on it in one scene in the production. When to this main stage is added another 70 feet in depth, which can be made to appear and disappear at will, some idea may be obtained as to the hugeness of the place.

To provide for this immense number of performers there are scores of dressing rooms at the rear of the stage. To light this great stage and auditorium over 30 electric arc lamps are used, while 20 lime lights help to produce the beautiful color effects now seen in every theatrical display. In addition to these greater lights over 3,000 incandescent burners are in use all over the building.

Certainly in the way of a curtain the Empress Theatre has the biggest in the world. It is a rich and elaborate piece of artistic work, 85 feet high and 260 feet long. A curtain of this kind would hide more than half the frontage of the National Gallery and much of the roof of that large building.

Over 12,000 dresses are worn during the production of India, many of the performers wearing three, four and five in the piece. The number of spangles used runs into millions, and the sequins on the Indian dresses are almost without number. Nearly as many wigs as dresses are used. Of the number of dancers' shoes which are worn out during a month's performances it would be hard to give an accurate report, but 2,000 would be near the mark.

All the scenery, the curtain, and the stage are moved by steam power, for no human effort alone could build up some of the stage pictures produced. From every point of view this theatre probably holds the palm for hugeness and ease in managing it.

Fish Living on One Another

A singular case of commensalism (living on or with another) has just been made known by M. Gadeau de Kerville. It concerns the young of the marine fishes called false mackerel, which are almost always found in company with the large medusae known as rhizostomes. These young fishes swim parallel with the long axis of the jellyfish and in the same direction as the latter. They remain above, beneath and behind the animal. It frequently happens that some of them introduce themselves into the cavities of the jellyfish and are then visible from the exterior, owing to the transparency of the host. Sometimes the school of fishes wanders a few yards away from the medusae, but at the least alarm immediately returns with great rapidity to occupy its former position.

A Difficult Case.

Railroad Official—You say you want damages for the death of Mr. Puffem in that accident?

Lawyer—Yes, sir. In what car was he riding?

In the smoker.

Hum! You can take the case into court if you think it will pay; but, just remember, you will have to prove that he did not die of the bad air before the accident occurred.

A Daughter's Usefulness.

Mr. Grumpp—I'd just like to know what good all these cooking-school lessons are doing our daughter.

Mrs. G.—Everything she cooks she brings home.

Yes, and none of the family will touch 'em, and the things are just thrown away.

No, they are not. She gives them to tramps.

Huh! What good does that do? We are getting rid of the tramps.

HOUSEHOLD.

Little Things.

Mothers, be careful how you put too much stress upon little things. If your child steps aside in some trifling matter and you make much ado about it, as though he had done some wicked thing, if, in your mistaken zeal, you use strong terms to express your disapprobation, what words have you to use if you have need to fight against some great evil? Suppose, for instance, your child is careless in the matter of dress, often coming home from school with a rent here, or a soil there, and you reprimand him severely. What words have you left to use in case you should sometimes be so unfortunate as to know he had told an untruth?

Light blame for light offences is the better way. How else may the child learn to discriminate between a trivial mistake and a great sin? I once knew a mother who would speak very harshly to her little child when she had torn her dress, calling her a "wicked, wicked girl." Careless the child certainly was, but not wicked. What stronger term have we to apply to a thief or murderer? Such language is uncalled for, unjust, and cruel, and the parent who uses it is liable to lose the respect as well as the love of her child.

It may be wise to be a little lenient with careless faults of the children and they may in time right themselves. I have in my mind a lady who, seeing her young daughter very much given up to story reading to the exclusion of nearly all solid matter, was greatly troubled and used every possible means to persuade her to desist. But all to no purpose. The girl read on and on, until at length the discouraged mother resolved to lay aside all effort and see what would come of it. This proved to be a wise proceeding. At seventeen the daughter's taste in reading had become all that even her ambitious mother could desire. Whenever a story was read—which was seldom—it was not devoured as formerly, but digested and assimilated, the best parts commented upon and copied, and often turned into a story or essay of her own, and at an early age she began to do quite commendable work in that line.

Let us try then not to be discouraged at the troublesome little things, but believe that by judicious management—which often may be nothing more or less than a letting alone—all will be well in due time.

For Baby's Comfort.

When bathing the baby, and the older children, too, be careful that no draft of cold air touches the sensitive little body. A folding screen is a convenience and is easily adjusted around a warm corner, and if any one opens the door of the room you are in, baby is sure to be out of the draft.

You can make one out of a small wooden clothes-horse which may be bought for a few dimes at the stores where such supplies are kept. Paint it with enamel paint, and fit the panels with muslin, dimity or any dainty material. These may be tied on with tiny tapes, so as to be easily removed when they need washing. A more serviceable color for the framework would be cherry stain, which is easily applied. The hangings for this might be of pretty chintz or creton.

The lower rungs will be found a useful towel rack, and may also hold baby's fresh clothes in readiness for the immediate dressing that is to follow the bath.

Crochet two flat mats three inches in diameter, of white Saxony wool, in single crochet stitch. Make a round, flat bag of white flannel, the same size as the mats, and fill it with the best powder. Place a mat upon each side of the bag and join the two by crocheting a pretty border half an inch wide, of pale blue, pink, or yellow Saxony. Run baby ribbon of a color matching the border, through one side of the puff one or two rows from the edge, tying it in a pretty bow, to indicate the right side. This will be found very useful in travelling, as there is no danger of waste from spilling as in the case of the powder box, and sufficient powder sifts through when using the bag in the same manner as the ordinary puff.

Cookies.

There is considerable satisfaction in making cookies because they keep. Here are some good recipes.

Caraway Cookies.—Take nine table-spoonfuls granulated sugar and four of butter and cream them well together. Add four well-beaten eggs, one cup of milk, a little grated nutmeg, one ounce of caraway seeds, two heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, a pinch of salt and enough flour to make a dough that will roll out easily. Cut out with a round biscuit cutter and bake in a moderate oven about twenty minutes.

Cocoanut Cookies.—One cup of butter, two cups of sugar, two eggs, one cup of grated cocoanut, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, flour enough to roll. Roll very thin, bake quickly, but do not brown.

Fruit Cookies.—One cupful New Orleans molasses, one cupful sugar, one cupful of seeded raisins boiled together. When cool, add one cupful butter, one half cup hot water, one tablespoonful of soda and spices to suit the fancy. Add flour to roll out, and bake quickly but carefully. These will keep for some time if not eaten.

Testing the Oven.

A French cook gave the following rules for testing the heat of an oven: Try it with a piece of white paper; if too hot the paper will blacken or blaze up. If the paper becomes a light brown the oven is right for pastry; if it turns a dark yellow, it is fit for bread and heavier kinds of cake; if light yellow, the oven is right for sponge cake and light desserts.

FASTEST IN THE WORLD

A TRIP ON THE RUSSIAN TORPEDO DESTROYER SOKOL.

The Vessel Was Built on the Thames—She Races Past Steamers and Barges Through the Seething Water—Delight Expressed at the Marvellous Performance of the Ship.

It is scarcely too much to say that naval experts of all countries have lately been regarding with interest the performances of the little vessel which has just left the Thames for St. Petersburg. On the morning that a small party of naval men and journalists accepted the invitation of Messrs. Yarrow for a trip on "the fastest vessel in the world," the wind was wild and gusty, and all were prepared for a rough time. We were not reassured, writes a representative, by the choppieness of the water at Tilbury, where the little craft that was to be our home for the day was already moored, having just come in from Poplar. It is a fact to be deplored that the "fastest vessel in the world" does not belong to the British Navy, but to the Russian Admiralty; and this, surely, is a matter that needs explanation, seeing that the builders are an English firm, and that, from the keel to her last bolt, the vessel was built on the Thames.

The Russian torpedo-boat destroyer, "Sokol"—for that is the name of what the late Mr. P. T. Barnum would have called "the fastest ship on air,"—was tumbling and snorting in mid-stream, anxious to be off, and a curious craft she looked. That she was prettier than her predecessors—the "Havock" and "Hornet," of the British Navy—was admitted on all hands, but that was probably due to the fact that she was painted in light colors, while her British cousins were a sombre black. At first the "Sokol" appeared to be no larger than an up-river launch, and even when alongside her dimensions struck one as being small, possibly owing to the fact that attention was mainly directed to the

FOUR HEAVY FUNNELS.

which appeared to be the predominating feature of the vessel. But the "Sokol" was not built for a yacht or a pleasure boat, but for a "flyer," and a flyer she undoubtedly is. Before we were all able to seat ourselves comfortably on the forms which had been lashed to the various part of the ship's deck, Gravesend had disappeared from view, and we were rushing past steamers and barges towards the mouth of the Thames. The screw went whirling round, making a perfect sea in its wake, a sensation of pins and needles in one's feet became evident as the little ship vibrated from stem to stern, big steamers and small craft that a moment or two before appeared almost as specks on the horizon were passed and left behind, those in exposed parts of the vessel were almost blinded with spray, and only the throbbing of the engines and the rushing of the water were to be heard as we went over the measured mile. On, on, the little craft went, rushing like a mad thing through the seething water, black with the reflection of the heavy clouds overhead, until after a while the vibration ceased, and the whir of machinery became less marked.

The more nervous of us began again to breathe freely, and, leaving our positions of safety, cautiously crept along the slippery steel deck to the conning tower, where stood one of the engineers, watch in hand. He smiled with a superior air when asked if the ship had been going at full speed. "No," he said, "I am afraid you would all be wet through if we let her go. Why, we have only been going 26 3-4 knots under

HALF-INCH PRESSURE.

and if we wished we could run her at 32 knots."

But I soon discovered that the uninitiated were not the only ones to be surprised at the rate travelled. At least two naval attaches told me they had never been at such a speed before, and the Japanese naval attaché and another subjects of the Mikado expressed their delight at the marvellous performance of the ship. Within two years the speed of this class of vessel had been increased from twenty-six knots (the speed of the "Havock" in 1893) to thirty and one-quarter knots attained by the "Sokol" on her official trial; and, as Mr. Yarrow remarked, "if the same rate of progress be continued in the future it would seem difficult to place a limit to what speed may be ultimately obtained at sea." All the foreign experts on board expressed the highest satisfaction at the speed attained. The gentlemen from Japan were enthusiastic, and on more than one occasion pointed out the fact that it was one of Yarrow's torpedo-boats that led the attack on Port Arthur and Maitaiwai. Having got accustomed to the vibration—which experts assured us was slight—and disposed of the excellent lunch served in the tiny cabins, we were enabled to inspect the marvellous machinery and the aluminum fittings which so largely account for the high speed of the boat. It is unnecessary to go into technical details; suffice to say that after a run of five hours we landed in safety at Greenwich, confident in the belief that before long the Yarrow will further increase the speed of their ships, but somewhat depressed at the fact that she did not fly the blue ensign.

European Armies.

A late estimate gives Russia a peace effective of 858,000 men and France one of 512,000, making an aggregate, for what is sometimes called the Dual Alliance, of 1,370,000. On the other hand, Germany is credited with 580,000 men on a peace footing, Austria with 380,000, and Italy with 300,000, making an aggregate of 1,260,000. Thus the opposing forces are pretty nearly equal, with advantage of position and facility of concentration in favor of the Triple Alliance, as they are in perfect communication, while France and Russia are separated. The war footings also show some preponderance for the Dual over the Triple Alliance, but there, too, the element of junction and separation are to be kept in mind.



Catarrh in the Head

Is a dangerous disease because it is liable to result in loss of hearing or smell, or develop into consumption. Read the following:

"My wife has been a sufferer from catarrh for the past four years and the disease had gone so far that her eyesight was affected so that for nearly a year she was unable to read for more than five minutes at a time. She suffered severe pains in the head and at times was almost distracted. About Christmas, she commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and since that time has steadily improved. She has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla and is on the road to a complete cure. I cannot speak too highly of Hood's Sarsaparilla, and I cheerfully recommend it." W. H. FURSKER, Newmarket, Ontario.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Is the Only True Blood Purifier

Prominently in the public eye today. Hood's Pills cure habitual constipation. Price 25c. per box.

FOR TWENTY-FIVE YEARS. DUNN'S BAKING POWDER THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND LARGEST SALE IN CANADA.

SAVED MUCH SUFFERING.

Rev. Father Butler's Interesting Experience.

Offered from an Aberrant in the Side After Other Medicines Failed. Caledonia, N. S., Gold Hunter.

Faith leads many to believe, yet when one has experienced anything and has reason to rejoice, it is far stronger proof than faith without reasonable proof. About four miles from Caledonia, along a pleasant road, passing by numerous farms, lives Rev. T. J. Butler, the parish priest of this district. Reports having come to the ears of our reporter about a wonderful cure effected by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, he called on Mr. Butler to seek information on the subject. Mr. Butler spoke in very high terms of the Pink Pills, and said they had saved him untold suffering, and perhaps saved his life. The reverend gentleman felt a little hesitancy at giving a public testimonial at first, but after our reporter remarked that if one was really grateful for a remarkable cure, he thought it was his duty to give it publicity for humanity's sake, he cheerfully consented. His story in his own words is as follows:—"I was led to take Pink Pills through reading the testimonials in the papers. I was troubled with an abscess in my side and had tried many different medicines without avail. I took medical advice on the subject, and was told I would have to undergo an operation to cure it which would cost me about \$100. At last I determined to try Pink Pills, but without a great feeling of faith of their curing me. One box helped me and I resolved to take a three months' course and give them a fair trial. I did so, and to-day I am completely cured of the abscess in my side through using Pink Pills, and I always recommend friends of mine to use Pink Pills for diseases of the blood. As Father Butler is well known throughout this county his statement is a clincher to the many wonderful testimonials that have appeared in the Gold Hunter from time to time. On enquiring at the stores of J. E. Cushing and N. F. Douglass, it was found that Pink Pills have a sale second to none. Mr. Cushing on being asked if he knew of any cures effected by them, replied that he had heard a great many personally say Pink Pills had helped them wonderfully. If given a fair and thorough trial Pink Pills are a certain cure for all diseases of the blood and nerves, such as rheumatism, neuralgia, partial paralysis, locomotor ataxia, St. Vitus' dance, nervous prostration and the tired feeling therefrom, the after effects of la grippe, diseases depending on humors in the blood, such as scrofula, chronic erysipelas, etc. Pink Pills give a healthy glow to pale and sallow complexions and are a specific for the troubles peculiar to the female system, and in the case of men they effect a radical cure in all cases arising from mental worry, overwork or excesses of any nature. Sold by all dealers or sent by mail, postpaid, at 50 cents a box, or six boxes for \$2.50, by addressing the Dr. Williams Medicine Company, Brockville, Ont., or Schenectady, N.Y. Beware of imitations and substitutes alleged to be "just as good."

Sure Enough.

Sorry, madam, but you will have to get somebody to identify you. The idea! Don't you see my name right there on the check?