

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.

Nova Scotia Provincial Government has a surplus of \$4,225.

Petrolia has voted to expend \$172,000 in a waterworks system.

A patient of Rockwood Asylum who recently died was found to have needles in her heart and lungs.

Private Hayhurst of Hamilton speaks in terms of praise of the new Martini-Enfield rifle.

William O'Toole was fined \$50 or sixty days in jail for impersonating a voter at the Hamilton municipal elections.

The Minister of Militia has granted the use of the Toronto Armouries for the Canadian Horse Show, to be held in April.

A company is organizing in Winnipeg to improve the navigation of Red River by building a lock at St. Andrew's.

The sum of \$72,688 was paid from April 4, 1895, to January 9, 1896, in bounties on 36,344 tons of pig iron, by the Dominion Government.

The contract for the construction of the Cornwall Electric Railway has been signed in Montreal. It is expected to be finished by the 1st of June.

Number of Imperial military officers from Halifax will attend a conference at Ottawa to discuss matters connected with the defence of Canada.

The Toronto Chief of Police has presented his annual report, showing that 7,658 persons were apprehended or summoned during the year, and that the indictable offences for the year numbered 1,483.

Private Hayhurst, winner of the Queen's Prize at Bisley, has been appointed to a temporary position in the Inland Revenue at Hamilton. This is Col. Prior's first appointment since assuming office.

Hon. James I. Fellows, Agent-General of the Province of New Brunswick, died at his residence, Saxon Hall, London, England, aged 68. Mr. Fellows was the millionaire inventor of Fellows' Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites.

George J. Robb, City Treasurer of Moncton, N.B., has been arrested on the charge of embezzlement. He has made a confession in which he admits a shortage of \$9,100, which was all squandered on margins on pork and other produce and stocks.

Mr. Massie, for many years warden of the Central prison, Toronto, has been transferred to the registration of East and West York, Ont., and Dr. Gilmour, ex-M.P.P., who has been registrar of East and West York, Ont., for about two years, has been appointed to the wardenship rendered vacant by Mr. Massie's transference.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince Edward of York, being now a year and a half old, is to be reproduced in a life-sized statue.

It is stated in London naval circles that two first-class torpedo boats will be sent to Halifax in the spring.

Ambassador Bayard has conveyed to the Queen an expression of President Cleveland's sympathy with her Majesty in her sad bereavement.

The court will go into mourning for six weeks for Prince Henry of Battenberg. The funeral will be conducted at Windsor with military honors.

At a meeting of Americans in London a telegraph message was sent to the Queen stating that they joined in the Queen's sympathy for her subjects in respect to the death of Prince Henry of Battenberg.

Charles Somers Augustus Somerset, son of Lady Henry Somerset, president of the British Women's Temperance Union, was married in London on Thursday to Lady Catharine de Vere Beauclerk, a daughter of the Duke of St. Albans.

It is understood that the British Crown lawyers are unable to find any offence under English law for which Dr. Jameson, who is on his way home from South Africa, can be civilly or criminally tried. They recommend the appointment of a commission of judges.

Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, speaking at a banquet giving by natives of Queensland residing or living in London, said the enemies of Britain had done a good service for the nation, as they had enabled it to show its face to the world.

The London Globe, in reference to the Monroe resolution before the United States Senate, says that the English people will not stand much more flouting from anybody, and the United States may very easily find themselves face to face with a situation that could only be called appalling.

Robert Burns' great grandson and namesake, his last descendant in the direct male line, has just died at Blackhall, near Edinburgh, aged 52 years. He had served as a soldier and as a gardener in the Edinburgh public gardens, but for fourteen years past has been keeper of the powder magazine at Blackhall. He left no children.

At the head office of the Salvation Army in London it was explained that the impending removal of Mr. Ballington Booth from the United States was in accord with a fixed army regulation, which limited the stay of territorial leaders to four or five years in any one place. The successor to Mr. Ballington Booth will not be announced until the return of General Booth from India.

UNITED STATES.

There will be no horseracing at Saratoga this year.

United States Silver men will probably place a ticket in the field in the Presidential campaign.

Sheriff Hayes, of Lake County, Ind., has purchased two full-blooded man-eating bloodhounds, to be used to trail criminals.

Miss Barton, president of the American Red Cross Society, has sailed from New York on her way to administer relief to the suffering Armenians.

U. S. Senator Warner Miller says the Nicaragua canal will be

built with foreign capital unless Congress makes a grant for that purpose this session.

Secretary Olney of the United States is confident that the Venezuela dispute with England will be settled at an early date in a manner honorable to both nations.

Mrs. Anna Aspinwall has left an estate estimated at \$3,000,000 to the Protestant Episcopal Church Hospital of Philadelphia to maintain an Orphan Girls' Hospital.

The Washington Weather Bureau has devised a system of kites, which will carry self-registering meteorological instruments in the atmosphere two miles above the earth's surface.

A large number of American sealers have become dissatisfied with the manner in which the United States Customs Department is handled on Puget Sound, and are seeking protection under the British Crown.

The United States Department of Agriculture has decided to open St. Albans and Richford, Vt., as ports of entry for cattle from Canada destined for European points, by way of Boston.

Mrs. Emma Worman, fifty years of age, wife of the president of the Outing Publishing Company, New York, committed suicide on Thursday by shooting herself. No reason is known for the rash act.

According to the story of a Chicago detective who has been working for the defence, H. H. Holmes is a much-maligned man. The detective says that he can, in every case of murder of which Holmes is accused, prove either an alibi, or produce, alive and well, those said to have been killed.

Gen. Duffield, the chief of the United States Survey, has come to the conclusion that there is no justice in the Alaskan boundary line claimed by Great Britain. He adds that all the gold fields are in United States territory. A bill has been introduced in Congress to appoint a commission to fix the boundary on the lines laid down by Gen. Duffield.

GENERAL.

Senor Camacho, Spanish ex-Minister of Finance is dead.

The Chinese Government has assigned a large sum of money for the construction of a fleet.

It is reported that the Armenians at Marash used dynamite against the Turkish troops with deadly effect.

Sixteen Protestant ministers in Turkey have been shot since the troubles began for refusing Mohammedanism.

A number of guests at the Imperial banquet in Berlin showed symptoms of poisoning. It is supposed the oysters were bad.

The Shoans recently cut off the hands of three reporters who were endeavoring to get into Makalle, the Italian fortress which they are besieging.

The rumor that the Emperor of Germany and the Czar of Russia intend having a meeting at Latentie is gaining strength in European diplomatic circles.

There was a violent scene in the German Reichstag on Thursday, when the Count von Kardoff called Dr. Theodore Barth an infamous liar. There is talk of a duel.

The exodus from Cuba continues. Every steamer leaving Havana is carrying her full complement of passengers, and some of the lines are putting on extra boats.

At a meeting of the German residents of Salisbury, the capital of Mashonaland, a resolution was passed condemning Emperor William's despatch to President Kruger as an interference with South African affairs.

A despatch from Cape Town says Joel Bailey, Rogers, Sampson, Wollaston, Auret, and Lace, held as prisoners by the Boers, have been released on bail, but they are not allowed to leave Pretoria.

Advices from Massowah state that the situation at Makalle is unchanged. The Shoans, who are investing the Italian fortress, are redoubling their vigilance to prevent the Italians from sending out any news.

The Paris Eclair says that if the United States pushes its extravagant pretensions to the point indicated by the addition to the Monroe doctrine, European nations must combine to close their ports to American ships, and bring her to her knees in a week.

While the Porte refuses permission to members of the Red Cross Society to distribute relief to the Armenians, he will permit persons to undertake that mission who are recommended by United States Minister Terrell, provided the Turkish authorities are kept advised of what they are doing.

An anti-English meeting was held at Bobare, Venezuela. An effigy of Lord Salisbury was carried through the streets in mock triumph, a death sentence was read in the plaza and the effigy was then shot to pieces after it had been hanged by the neck on an improvised gibbet.

The Brazilian Government denies officially the report spread in Europe during the past few days as to the strained relations between Great Britain and Brazil. On the contrary, the relations are of a friendly character. The cruise of the Benjamin Constant has no connection with the Isle of Trinidad.

A despatch to the Pall Mall Gazette from Constantinople says that an offensive and defensive alliance has been signed between Russia and Turkey, by which Turkey becomes the vassal of Russia, and Russia secures an entrance to the Mediterranean by the Dardanelles. The news is not confirmed at the British Foreign Office.

Skating a Matter for the Young.

"I put on the other day, for the first time since I was a boy," said a man of mature years, "a pair of skates. I expected to skate right off, just as I used to do, and I was greatly surprised to find that I could scarcely skate at all; in fact, I had difficulty in getting about, and there wasn't a bit of fun in it unless perhaps it was amusing to the spectators; and so I hobbled back to the skate house and took off my skates and took a walk on the ice and looked at the skaters; I found that much earlier. And I imagine that comparatively few men keep up their skating; they play billiards and bowl, and so on, but skating they seem to let go. Certainly you see among the skaters few men of years. Skating seems to be a sport mainly for the younger people, and a delightful, invigorating, healthful sport it is. May they accumulate from it health and strength for the days when they grow old!"

HOUSEHOLD.

HELPFUL HINTS.

Scrapie is a Quaker dish, says a correspondent of Good Housekeeping and a most appetizing hot supper viand. This is the recipe: Stew two pounds of fresh pork until thoroughly done. Take the meat up and add enough water to the liquor in the kettle to make a quart. Remove the bones and chop the meat, then put it back in the kettle. Season, adding sage or summer savory and onion, if desired. Then sift in cornmeal, boiling slowly and stirring as if for mush. Make it thick enough to slice when cold. Turn into a dish and when wanted for the table, slice and fry in drippings. The quantity may be increased, as it will keep a long time in winter.

A good recipe for hominy griddle cakes come from the same magazine. It requires only a few minutes to prepare them if the hominy has been previously cooked. Two eggs, half a teaspoonful of hominy well boiled, three teaspoonfuls of thick, sour milk, one flat teaspoonful of soda, two large kitchen cups of flour and a pinch of salt. Warm the hominy and rub well with the beaten eggs, then sift the flour and add milk alternately, reserving a little in which the soda must be well dissolved and added the last thing. This makes a quantity, and they will take on a beautiful brown if the griddle is hot and a piece of corned beef fat used to grease it. The writer has found the corn beef superior to pork or lard.

In reply to a correspondent who asks for suggestions of lunches for the baskets for kindergarten for children from four to six years of age Mrs. Rorer in her Household News, gives the following: Rolled chopped meat sandwiches, tongue, chicken, beef or mutton. Then, too, these little rolls are pretty, nutritious and easily digested when a hard boiled yolk is grated over. Butter the bread lightly on the loaf, cut it off in a thin slice, spread it carefully with the chopped meat, and roll. Press together and then roll each in a piece of white-waxed or tissue paper, fringed at the end. These may be made in pairs as it were, one chicken and one made with celery or with lettuce. Fruit also, of course; steamed figs and a rolled sandwich of whole wheat bread. An occasional tiny mound of lemon jelly with fruit chopped and put through it.

Variety is the spice of life, so far as food is concerned, and these suggestions for the breakfast table are worthy of acceptance: For one breakfast let there be fruit, Quaker oats with cream, creamed codfish, baked potatoes, muffins and coffee; the next morning there might be fruit, farina with cream, broiled tomatoes with cream sauce, hashed potatoes browned, Quaker oat gems and coffee. A third breakfast should consist of granula and cream fruit, broiled steak with French fried potatoes, rolls and coffee; the fourth of fruit, cerealine and cream, ragout of lamb, potato puffs, griddle cakes and coffee, and a fifth, of cracked wheat and cream, fruit, corned beef hash, graham gems and coffee.

The meat dishes are, with two exceptions, made from left-over material or are of eggs in some form, thus saving any extra expense for meat. The breakfasts are rich in nutrition, and also contain something for the most delicate appetite. To buy a number of packages or pounds of different cereals is not much more expensive than to buy one kind only, and much more coaxing to the taste. By buying fruit in its season the breakfast supply will in many places not prove very costly. When oranges and bananas and grapes and melons are out of the question, there is usually that healthful standby the apple, to be served uncooked, stewed or baked. A dish of tart apples stewed and sprinkled with a little sugar and served warm at breakfast, is as good as tropical fruit.

"People lift their eyebrows," says William Morris, the English poet, "over women mastering the higher mathematics; why, it is indefinitely more difficult to learn the details of good housekeeping. Anybody can learn mathematics, but it takes a lot of skill to manage a house well." That may not be poetry, but it is good common sense, and such a man might well have been made poet laureate.

CHOICE RECIPES.

Excellent Cookies.—Take nine tablespoonfuls of 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.

Spice pudding.—One cupful of molasses, one-half cupful brown sugar, one-quarter cupful of butter, one cupful stoned raisins, one-half a teaspoonful of cloves, cinnamon and nutmeg and a small teaspoonful of soda dissolved in half a cupful of warm water; flour enough to make as stiff as common gingerbread. Put into a greased mold and stand the mold in a large kettle with not more than two inches of water in the bottom, just sufficient to keep up a large volume of steam, but not enough to come near the lid of the mold. A pudding boiled in this way is more delicate than when baked, but if you prefer to bake rather than steam it, have a hot oven and be careful that it does not bake too long.

Roman Meat Pudding.—Mince a pint of cold veal, chicken, mutton or beef; take a cup of good stock, nicely flavored, one egg, some lemon or tomato sauce, a little vermicelli or bread crumbs, pepper and salt; mix all together and season with a suspicion of onion and parsley. Line a meat mold or basin with some macaroni, previously boiled quite tender, fill the basin with the mince meat, steam for half an hour. Turn out of the basin and serve with a white sauce.

Chicken Jelly.—A dainty dish for luncheon or tea is the following: Pre-

pare a chicken nicely, put into a kettle and cover with cold water. It must not boil but simmer for two or three hours until the meat falls from the bones. When done take from the kettle and cut in small pieces with a sharp knife. It can be chopped, but spoils the appearance of the dish when finished. Boil the bones, skin, etc., in the liquor until reduced to a little more than a pint, it must then be strained and seasoned with salt, pepper, and a little parsley. Mix this thoroughly with the chicken already cut, pour into a block mold, put a weight on the top and let it stand until perfectly cold. It will be very stiff and can be served on a flat dish.

Sweet Dressing for Cabbage Salad.—Whip three tablespoons of cold sweet cream with three tablespoons of sugar, and add gradually one-half cup of vinegar and one-half teaspoon of salt. Pour over the cabbage which should have been in the ice-chest, and serve at once.

Potato Salad.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into cubes, mince an onion and mix with the potato. Lay it on a salad dish and pour over it a dressing of one-half teaspoon of salt, one-fourth teaspoon of pepper, two tablespoons of vinegar and two tablespoons of salad oil, or if preferred cream, beaten thoroughly.

IN A DOCTOR'S OFFICE.

Affecting Scene in a Great Surgeon's Office in a Large City.

It was between 12 and 2 o'clock, the "office hours" in a doctor's office, in a large city. The reception room was full of people waiting to see the doctor. As they had entered the attendant had given to each a numbered slip of paper, and they were expected to wait their turn. Some were reading, or trying to, while others were making a desperate effort not to appear conscious of each other's presence. But they all looked impatient, and more or less ill.

It was a few minutes past 12, and the doctor had not arrived. Those who had come at 11 o'clock in order to be among the first were getting impatient. A timid knocking on the door was heard. It is customary to walk right in, and this unusual proceeding caused everybody to look curiously in the direction of the door.

The attendant called "Come in!" but there was no response. She opened the door. There stood a man, his hat in his hand. After being assured that he had found the right place, he stepped into the room in a hesitating, half scared sort of way.

The chairs were all occupied, so he stood in one corner by the desk as if trying to be as much out of the way as possible. He had taken the slip of paper as it was handed to him, but the number—18—evidently had made no impression on his mind. He was a middle-aged man of the working class, and was unmistakably ill.

GREAT TROUBLE.

His eyes were red and swollen, and the tears that had been brushed aside with the back of his hand had left streaks of dust across his cheeks.

The doctor came in late—hurried and tired—from the hospital, where he had been all the morning. As he passed through the ante-room into his office there was a little flutter, and the man in the corner started forward as if to go to him at once.

The attendant restrained him, told him he would have to wait his turn, and explained about the numbering system. He made no remonstrance, probably because he could speak English only slightly, but he looked more troubled than ever, and after the fourth patient had been seen by the doctor a woman patient, waiting her turn, noticed that he was weeping silently. Thinking he might be in pain and require immediate attention she asked him if he was sick and if she could do anything for him. He shook his head, but took courage from the sympathy in her voice, and explained his trouble as well as he was able.

His wife, the mother of his three little children, had been ill for a long time, and it was only the day before that a doctor had been consulted. He pronounced the case a serious one, requiring an immediate surgical operation, and made arrangements for her to go to the hospital that night to be operated on the next morning by the noted surgeon whom the man was now waiting to see. He had said good-by to her the night before at the hospital, fully realizing that the chances were small for ever seeing her.

AGAIN ALIVE.

He was obliged to go to work the next morning as usual or lose his job. And now, during his noon hour, he had come to know her fate—and his. If he waited until his turn he would be unable to get back to work at 1 o'clock, and in that case would be "doctored."

The woman to whom he had told his story watched the door of the doctor's office, and the instant it was opened pushed in ahead of her turn and asked that the man be admitted at once.

"Send him right in," said the doctor. And the man without a look or word to anybody hurried in.

"Doctor—my wife—" was all he could say.

The professional mask fell from the great doctor's face.

"My dear fellow," he said, laying his hand on the man's shoulder, "don't worry. Your wife is all right. The operation was successful and she will be well and strong again in a few weeks."

And then, even while the poor creature was hanging over the doctor's hand and trying to sob out his thanks, the mask settled back into place and the doctor called:

"Next!"

But the woman who had helped him did not wait her turn. She staid only long enough to find out where he lived and when his wife would be taken home. She had seen something that was worth more than all the doctors and medicine in the city.

THE PARTITION OF AFRICA

The Powers Ever Quarrelling Over the Boundaries.

One Cause of All the War Talk—The British, As Usual, Will Get the Lion's Share—Italy's Hard Luck in the Divide-Portugal Plays Into British Hands.

In recent years the powers of Europe found it to their mutual interest to come together and reach an agreement on the subject of Africa. Things have assumed a very complicated aspect in the Dark Continent, and the rival Powers were all at sea as to who owned certain territories within its limits. Accordingly the diplomats held a series of meetings at Berlin, Paris and Vienna, and the result has become famous under the name of the partition of Africa.

The partition was very unlucky. It led to no end of disagreement. The disagreement has now reached an acute stage in this row over the Transvaal. No one has alluded to the fact that all the Powers contained in the partition, namely, Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Spain and Portugal, claimed dominion over the rich little strip of country known as the South African Republic. It was finally agreed that the republic should be recognized as an independent Power, but that its foreign relations should be entirely under the control of Great Britain. In return for this Portugal was permitted to acquire possession of a large slice of coast territory in the eastern part of Africa. It was a very unfortunate bargain. It is the cause of all the trouble to-day between Germany and Great Britain. Germany claims that Great Britain has not kept faith with it, because it has

ADVANCED MONEY

to Portugal (somebody is always advancing money to Portugal and never getting it back), with the distant understanding that Portugal should place her territory in Africa at the disposal of Great Britain. It will be remembered that the King of Portugal was lately in London on his usual errand of borrowing money; and the violation of the partition to use the diplomatic term, is alleged to have been then consummated.

Now the violation of the partition is Emperor William's excuse for having sent his famous message of congratulation to President Kruger; of course, it is impossible to determine which side is right. There is always the awkward ethical conundrum of the right of the Powers to divide Africa up among themselves anyhow.

Of all the Powers, Italy has had the worst luck. By the terms of the partition, each country was at liberty to obtain possession of its African territories by conquest. They all conquered except Italy. That unfortunate country got Abyssinia and Harar for its share of Africa, and every Italian army sent thither has been soundly thrashed by the natives. Lobengula gave the British some hard work, but they downed him at last. Harar has been the scene of some very bloody battles of late, and the theater of war is now Abyssinia.

The net results of the partition are a lot of boundary disputes and the creation of a fierce native African army, scattered over the continent in detachments. These detachments are surreptitiously armed, it is claimed, by agents of the royal Powers. Thus Germany accuses Great Britain of having secretly armed the blacks in German East Africa. Other Powers make similar accusations against their neighbors.

The British South Africa Company has become very prominent as a result of this outburst of war feeling. This

FAMOUS CORPORATION.

was chartered in 1889, and the Duke of Abercorn, K.G., is Chairman of it. Its Deputy chairman is the Duke of Prince, who married a daughter of the Prince of Wales. Cecil Rhodes is one of the Directors. According to its charter, it may "develop" the regions south of the Zambezi. The first thing the company did was to fight Lobengula, King of the Matabeles. The company's troops next pushed on to Mount Hampden and built the town of Salisbury, named after the British Premier. This place is now the capital of Mashonaland. Subsequently the company began operations north of the Zambezi, and to-day its territories cover the whole of British South Africa. This territory, within the boundaries stipulated by the famous partition, covers an area of 750,000 square miles. There are now nearly 40,000 gold mining claims established in the region. The precious metal is said to abound.

The South Africa Republic was first founded in 1840, but was not recognized as a free and independent State until 1854. Johannesburg, the town which figured so prominently in the recent war dispatches, has a population of 20,000. The capital, Pretoria, has 6,500 inhabitants. President Kruger has served three times in his present office. He will be 70 years old next October. He has ten grown children. The Transvaal is rich in gold.

So much for the present condition of things. It all grows out of the partition of Africa. That remarkable performance is to-day the most important agreement in diplomacy, and certainly the most famous concert ever entered into by civilized nations since the Middle Ages. It seems to be going to pieces and to be creating a general European smash-up. But to the diplomats it is what Blenheim was to Marlborough—a famous victory.

English as She is Spoke.

Mrs. de Family—That was quite a pretty trap I saw you out in the other day, Mrs. de Snide.

Mrs. de Snide—Yes; that's my new phantom with the cantelope top. I just drug myself out to go riding for my health. I'm so seldomly well, you know.

Some of the French railroads transport wine in bulk in tank cars. Fifty thousand dollars have been raised for the fund in memory of Dr. Jowett, the late Master of Balliol, mainly by the efforts of Mr. George Curzon. A scholarship of \$1,500 a year, tenable for three years, will be founded at Balliol, and the rest of the money will be used for a personal memorial to be placed in the college hall.