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.

Mrs. Mary Warren died at Hamilton, aged 100 years.

Lord Aberdeen will open the Industrial and Brantford Fairs.

Friction among the officers threatens to destroy the usefulness of the Fifth Royal Scots of Montreal.

The total assessed value of the city of London, Ont., is $15,858,210, and the total taxable assessment for general purposes $15,397,780.

W. R. Thorburn, a London dairyman, has been summoned on a charge of leaving some young cattle to starve to death in an open field.

Old Mr. Carney, father of the young man in custody at Lindsay on the charge of murdering Mr. James Agnew, is losing his reason through grief.

The attached men of the Royal School of Infantry at St. John's, Quebec, who refused to do fatigue duty, were found guilty of mutiny by the court martial.

John Nankivell, found guilty at Winnipeg of the attempting murder of T. Glemwright and Wm. Smith, was sentenced to life imprisonment for his crime.

A Toronto Aldermanic deputation waited upon the Minister of Militia to ask that a sum be appropriated for the riding school, for which in 1893 a vote of $40,000 was put into the estimates.

David Stock, Deputy Collector of Customs at Dundas, Ont., has resigned on account of a shortage in his accounts to the amount of $400 or $500. Stock had been connected with the Custom House since 1890.

The news has been received in Winnipeg of a terrible explosion at the gold mines of Rossland, in British Columbia, as a result of which four men were killed and two more were seriously injured.

Mr. John Craig, head of the Dominion horticultural experimental work, is authority for the statement that the outlook for next season's crop of peaches is very unpromising. In many districts it will be a complete failure.

An influential deputation from Toronto waited upon the Government in Ottawa on Thursday to request a grant towards the proposed Dominion Exhibition to be held in Toronto in 1897. The request was viewed favorably by the members of the Government.

Dr. F. R. England is suing Kerry, Watson & Co., of Montreal for $20,000 damages on account of the death of plaintiff's wife, alleged to have been caused by a poisonous drug erroneously delivered in the place of bismuth by defendants' firm.

It is rumoured in Montreal that the Quebec Government contemplate sending the Deputy Treasurer to London, England, in a few weeks, to float a new loan of $3,500,000, which, it is stated, is a portion of the loan of ten millions authorized by the Legislature during the Mercier regime. The money is to be applied to the payment of obligations about to fall due.

A delegation from Halifax is in Montreal for the purpose of interviewing the officials of the railways regarding the commercial interests of the former city. They want the $50,000,000 or $60,000,000 worth of winter imports at present coming into Canada by way of Boston and Portland to go through Halifax. They will also interview the Government on the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen will return to Windsor castle from Cimiez at the end of April.

Artificial ice rinks continue to be the rage in the best circles of London society.

The Venerable George Anthony Denison, archdeacon of Taunton, is dead, at the age of ninety-one.

Queen Victoria has created Emperor Francis Joseph Colonel-in-Chief of the First Dragoon Guards,

A well-known London society paper expresses the opinion that the reign of the American beauty in London is over.

Mr. and Mrs. Booth-Tucker left London on Saturday for New York, to take charge of the Salvation Army in the United States.

An unusual compliment has been paid to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain in his being named as the Unionist candidate for Glasgow University.

Mr. Balfour appeared in the House of Commons on Friday with his arm in a sling. He fell from his bicycle and sprained his wrist.

Mr. Samuel Plimsoll, the originator of the famous "Plimsoll mark" to prevent the overloading of ships, is dangerously ill. He is seventy-two years of age.

The late William Boyne, of England, spent upwards of sixty years in collecting more than 30,000 coins. These are all to be sold at Sotheby's in two batches.

The Duke of York has quite taken his father's place in laying cornerstones, opening public institutions, presiding at hospital dinners, etc., and is a very busy man.

A bill has been read a second time in the House of Lords empowering judges to order evidence which they think would be prejudicial to public morals not to be published.

It has been arranged that the principal demonstration in connection with the centenary of the death of Burns will take place at Dumfries, where there will be a grand procession.

The health of the Queen has so much improved that she has arranged to go to Coburg to attend the marriage of her granddaughter, Princess Alexandra, to Prince Hohenlohe-Langenburg.

Mr. John Morley, on Friday, in the Imperial House of Commons, moved a want of confidence resolution in the Government in its Egyptian policy. The resolution was lost on a division of 288 to 145.

An unsuccessful attempt was made at Glasgow to float the new cruiser Dido, which, while being launched in the Clyde on Tuesday, stuck on the ways and remained half in the water and half on land.

The Marquis of Salisbury on Thursday afternoon, on behalf of the subscribers, presented to Mr. Middleton, a cheque for ten thousand pounds as a testimonial of appreciation for his services as chief organizer of the Conservative party.

Twenty thousand persons attended a meeting in the Crystal Palace, London, to welcome Gen. Booth home. Mr. and Mrs. Tucker Booth, who are to take charge of the army in the United States, were prominent figures on the platform.

Mr. Walter Long, President of the Board of Agriculture, stated in the British House of Commons that the views of Canada on the cattle embargo were well known, and that the Imperial Government could not adopt the proposition to postpone the exclusion of Canadian cattle.

It is announced that the suit for five thousand pounds damages for libel brought by Lady Henry Somerset against the Pall Mall Gazette has been settled out of court. It is added that the Gazette will apologize, and, with twenty others papers, will pay the costs.

The bill introduced by Mr. Mildmay in the Imperial Parliament, proposing that all meats and cheese from foreign countries and the colonies should be stamped, to distinguish them from home cattle and English cheese, was read a second time, and referred to a select committee.

It is generally believed in well-informed London political sets that England has secured the sanction of Germany, Austria, and Italy to her Nile expedition, and that France is only burning her fingers in meddling with the Egyptian question.

An Anti-Dress League has been formed in London, in which Lady Algernon Lennox is a prime mover. The League allows only two dresses for each season, one for day wear and one for evening, but there is no limit to the wearing of fur, jewellery, and bicycle costumes.

The Prince of Wales will be installed as Chancellor of the University of Wales in the course of the coming summer. The locality of the ceremony was left by his Royal Highness entirely to the choice of the university court, which has now selected Aberystwyth, the seat of the oldest of the colleges of the university. The Prince has formally confirmed the selection.

At Wednesday's session of the Imperial Committee on the Adulteration of Food, Mr. Elliott, the secretary of the Board of Agriculture, testified that among the samples of food analysed by the Government, fifty-one came from the United States and thirty-nine from Canada, not one of which was adulterated. Germany made the worst showing, adulteration having been found in thirty-seven out of one hundred and twenty-four samples examined.

UNITED STATES.

Mr. Lodge, in the United States Senate, made a strong speech in favor of excluding all immigrants who were totally ignorant.

The resolutions censuring United States Ambassador Bayard for his Boston and Edinburgh speeches passed the House at Washington.

The strike of twelve thousand Chicago tailors, which began on Wednesday, is over, the contractors having signed the contract drawn up by the men.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs has recommended four battleships and fifteen torpedo boats to strengthen the United States navy.

The Chicago Council has passed an ordinance giving the right of way on the streets to physicians who display a small badge, which can be obtained for fifty cents.

The New York World says it has made a poll of nearly every State in the Union, and as a result predicts the nomination of Mr. William McKinley by the St. Louis convention.

It is understood that Cardinal Satolli will bid farewell to the United States early in May, and that his successor will be Archbishop Averadi, Titular of the Ancient See in Tarsus.

Commander Ballington Booth has devised a new uniform for the revolted portion of the Salvation Army. The women will wear sky-blue material, with bonnets trimmed to match.

A fifteen-year-old boy is under arrest in Jackson, Texas, charged with attempting to murder his father, his mother, and the family physician by putting rough-on-rats in the coffee.

Canadian laborers are crossing the United States border to take positions on farms in Niagara, Genesee, and Livingston counties. Half a dozen men hired out to as many farmers in the township of Pavilion last week.

A call has been issued in Washington for a national conference, to be held in that city on the 22nd and 23rd of April, for the establishment, between Great Britain and the United States, of a permanent system of arbitration.

The Venezuelan Commission in Washington is in receipt of communications from the Governments of Spain, Holland, and Belgium, offering the commission access to the archives of these countries for data touching the disputed boundary.

Charles Ryan, of Buffalo, N.Y., who is wanted by the Canadian authorities for the robbery and attempted murder of Edwar Russell, at Bridgeburg, Ont., last October, was captured in Easton, Pa., and is held awaiting extradition papers from Canada.

Gertrude Taylor, aged thirteen, of St. Joseph, Mo., confessed on Friday that she poisoned the food partaken of by her father, her brother, and his wife, causing the death of the first-mentioned, because they opposed her keeping an organ that had been in the house for a year.

A Washington despatch says it is learned from an official source that it is the intention of the Navy Department to have the fifteen additional torpedo boats recommended by the Naval Committee so constructed that they may be towed through the Erie canal for use on the great lakes in case of an emergency.

Commercial advices from the United States as to the condition of trade during the week ended yesterday show practically no improvement. Disturbed financial conditions, general over-production, and bad weather, appear to be the concurrent causes of the general stagnation. There is noticeable activity in boots and shoes and women's dress goods, but in little else. Buying is also reported more brisk in Missouri, Kan., Oklahoma, and parts of Nebraska. There is no improvement in the demand for iron and steel. As a rule, collections are reported poor, and the tendency of prices is weaker in many leading lines.

GENERAL.

It is announced that China will refuse to cede Lappa or Quemoy to Germany.

Slatin Pasha, who passed seventeen years in the Soudan, will join the British Nile expedition.

A popular subscription in Germany to provide money to increase the navy has been a complete failure.

It is stated that King Alexander of Servia is engaged in marriage to the eldest daughter of the King of Greece.

The Minister of Finance intends to ask the Cortes for authority to convert the entire Portuguese debt.

A large Italian caravan has reached Kassala, showing that communication with that place is still open.

The plague continues in Hong-Kong, in spite of the sweeping sanitary measures adopted by the Government.

The Chinese Government is making no headway against the Mohammedan rebellion in the north-western provinces.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says it is reported that King Menelek will ask Russia to mediate between Abyssinia and Italy.

The Danube and its tributaries are steadily rising, and already several towns along their banks have been partially submerged.

The dervish force at Dongola is estimated at ten thousand cavalry, camel men, and spearmen, with a number of Soudanese riflemen.

The terrible hot wave that caused so much loss of life in Western Australia was followed by hailstorms which destroyed a vast amount of property.

The British and Egyptian troops are drilling daily in Cairo. The English soldiers are enthusiastic at the prospect of fighting, but the natives are not so jubilant.

The prisoners who have escaped from the Abyssinian camp declare that the prisoners there are ill-treated and badly fed, and that numbers of them have been garrotted.

Mr. Fitzmaurice, the British Vice-Consul to Turkey, has returned to Constantinople from Urfa, and reports that eight thousand people were massacred during the recent disturbance there.

Admiral Rawson, commander of Cape Colony station, and Gen. Goodenough, commander of the British forces in Cape Colony, are formulating an important scheme for coast defences in South Africa.

The Italian Senate adopted a resolution thanking the British Parliament for its expression of sympathy with Italy and her soldiers, as expressed by the Under Secretary of State of Foreign Affairs in the House of Commons.

The British steamer Matadi, which sailed from Sierra Leone on February 5, has been totally destroyed at Borna, by an explosion of gunpowder. The whole forepart of the ship was blown into the air, and forty persons were killed.

The pacification of Cuba is now looked upon in political circles of Madrid as impossible unless a supreme effort is made involving the sending of large reinforcements to that island, and institute a complete blockade of its coast.

Rosa Bonheur has just finished a large canvas representing a combat between two stallions. Rosa Bonheur is now seventy-four, and has to wear glasses when she paints. The painting is now on exhibition in London.

The return to Rome of the Italian Deputies who were sentenced in connection with the Sicilian uprising, and who were recently amnestied, was hailed with great delight by an immense crowd, who roared themselves hoarse in cheering for the Marquis di Rudini.

It is felt in British military circles that Great Britain is not going to have a walk-over in Egypt. The Khalifa has at his disposal about three hundred thousand men, of whom forty thousand are Baggaras, all trained and disciplined.

The North Staffordshire regiment, numbering 900 officers and men, started from Cairo for Girgeh, where they will embark on steamers for the journey up the Nile for Wady Halfa. A Sikh regiment from India that is ultimately to take part in the operations arrived at Mombasal, East Africa, on March 15.

A report from Port of Spain, Trinidad, W.I., says that a war between Great Britain and the United States, if of any duration, would result in the ruining of the people of the West Indies, and that the sympathy of the Creoles would be with the States, and the black inhabitants would follow the Creole.

THE LETTER T.

And How it Indicates Character, According to a Frenchman.

A French graphologist has discovered that character can be read from the letter "t" alone. He claims that the vertical line represents the fatality of life, and the horizontal bar the influence human will exercises upon this fatality.

In addition, he claims that the higher part of the vertical line—that projecting above the horizontal bar—has indications of the amount of ideality contained in the make-up of the writer, and that the inferior part of this line corresponds to the practical and material part of the man's character.

For instance, the optimist crosses his t's with a line that slopes upward from the earth to the sky, as it were. The poet often crosses his t's quite above the vertical line; in other words, in the sky.

The pessimist crosses his t's with a downward sloping stroke. The line, which commences at the ideal portion of the letter, descends little by little until it is lost among the sad realities of earthly existence.

The practical man, it appears, always steers a middle course, and crosses his t's neither in the ideal nor in the material, but exactly midway between the two.

MISERIES OF TRADE.

Druggist (awakened at 2 a.m.)—What do you wish?

Voice (at the door)—If you'll let me look in your directory to see how to address this letter, I'll buy the postage stamp of you.

THE HOME.

FOR THE TINY TODDLERS.

Mothers are busy now doing up all, or as much as is practicable, of the summer sewing. It is a good idea to commence this early, for when the busy summer approaches she will have her hands full with other things to attend to, and the sewing must be consigned to another who, probably understands little or nothing about how the mother wished her work done. And then when the weather becomes warm, one's ambition is very delinquent, and unless it is something almost indispensable the sewing is apt to be neglected. Materials are just as cheap now as later in the season and all the new summer goods and styles are already in the market.

There is nothing absolutely new in materials and styles for the little ones this year—everything is much the same as in the past year. White materials are always the greatest favorites, although delicate blues and pinks and fine striped dimities, ginghams and lawns are shown for babies' dresses.

In the beautiful light dimities almost all conceivable colors and designs which are adapted for these little dresses can be obtained. Fine white muslins, striped or figured, the plain blue or pink chambray and the soft white china silk are all used for them. Very few of these dresses are without trimming. Valenciennes lace and fine narrow embroideries are seen on everything. On many of the dresses narrow ribbons are threaded through the lace with a tiny bow tied here and there. Some of the skirts of these dresses are plain, having a wide hem, usually hemstitched; some have three clusters of fine tucks, three or four together; others have insertions of lace or embroidery, depending on the elaborateness of the dress. The yokes, as a rule, are tucked or lace trimmed. Sleeves are full, finished at the wrist with a ruffle of lace or embroidery. The neck is finished in the same manner.

Little cloaks are made of wash materials, usually of duck or pique. Many are figured or striped, but most of them are pure white. They are trimmed with cotton braids, very heavy embroideries and laces, and many have blue or scarlet bands of the same material as a trimming. There is not much warmth in these cloaks, but they are always some protection, and are very pretty.

Little shirred hats of fine white muslin, lace trimmed, are worn extensively. The bonnet, too, but very fussy with lace and ribbons, will be worn this summer. A hat can be made of duck or pique. For the brim two thicknesses of goods should be used and there should be three or four rows of machine stitching near the outer edge. The crown is simply a round piece of the material hemmed around the edge, in which tiny buttonholes can be made with which it is buttoned to the brim, where a corresponding number of tiny white buttons should be sewed. The strings may be of ribbon or fine muslin. These hats are easily laundered as well as easily made. A very handsome lace trimmed one could be made for best and two simpler ones for commoner wear. They require thick starch and if well ironed will be very stiff. The little shirred hats are held into shape with fine white reeds or wires, which are removed every time the hats must be washed. They are more difficult to launder and are not so very much prettier.

It is best to always have white stockings for the little one so long as the dresses touch the floor. The dyes in the colored ones often produce skin diseases on the tender little feet and legs. Always procure a soft shoe if possible, and have the sole flexible as well as strong. Tiny little slippers of white, blue or pink kid are shown for summer wear.

The little tot's underskirts should always be sewed to waists. These waists need not be trimmed at all, and should have straps of the material over the shoudler. Skirts are made plain or elaborate to suit the fancy and often correspond with the dress with which they are worn. All the flannels or woolen underwear worn by the little one should be white and soft, and with the exception of the flannel skirts the plainer and simpler they are the better.

POSSIBILITIES OF EGGS.

Egg Fondu.—This is a very savory and economical dish. Soak a teacupful of bread crumbs in two scant teacupfuls of milk; beat in three eggs, whipped very light; season with a tablespoonful of melted butter, a dash of pepper, and a pinch of soda dissolved in a little milk. Mix with half a pound of dry cheese, grated. Butter a baking dish, strew the surface with bread crumbs, pour in the fondu and bake a light brown. Serve immediately.

Egg Croquettes.—Mix two beaten eggs with two teacupfuls of cold mashed potatoes, half a teacupful of cracker crumbs, and a teaspoonful of salt. Flour the molding board; sprinkle with bread crumbs, then with the hands fashion tablespoonfuls of the mixture into little round cakes and fry in smoking hot fat.

Toast Ramaquins.—Beat together two eggs, a tablespoonful of melted butter, and a small pinch of cayenne pepper, add three tablespoonfuls of grated cheese; beat in a teaspoonful of flour made smooth with sweet cream and work until the mixture is light and creamy. Spread it thickly over slices of lightly toasted bread, and brown in a very hot oven.

Egg Soup.—Into a quart of boiling milk quickly stir four beaten eggs. Season with butter, pepper and salt, and two tablespoonfuls of cooked tomatoes. Serve with small squares of bread crisped and browned in the oven.

Eggs with Salmon.—Heat the contents of a can of salmon, arrange neatly on a platter, and pour over melted butter into which has been stirred several finely-chopped, hard boiled eggs.

Eggs with Codfish.—This is estimated highly by lovers of codfish. Scald a pint of finely picked and freshened codfish in a pint of cream; thicken with a little milk. Pour over rounds of toasted bread and on each lay a poached egg.

Egg and Cheese Patties.—Cook a teacupful each of sweet and sour milk until curds are formed; rub the curds through a seive; add a teacupful of white sugar beaten with the yolks of four eggs, a little salt, a tablespoonful of melted butter, the juice and skin of a lemon. Line patty pans with a nice crust; put in each a tablespoonful of the mixture and bake twenty minutes. Let them cool in the pan.

Frothed Eggs.—Beat the yolk of eight eggs, the whites of four with the juice of a lemon and a tablespoonful of cold water; add a pinch of salt and two tablespoonfuls of sugar. Butter a spider and fry four minutes; place in a dish, cover with the whites of four eggs frothed with a scant teacupful of sugar, and brown in the oven.

Baked Eggs.—Break eggs carefully into an earthen dish well buttered, sprinkle with chopped cucumber pickles, a little pepper and salt, and bake twenty minutes in a moderately hot oven.

Eggs with Onions are a very palatable dish for those who like onions. Slice six onions, fry in butter, put on a platter, and cover with six sliced hard-boiled eggs. Grate the yolks of two eggs, chop the whites very fine, mix with half a teacupful of cream, season with salt and pepper, and pour over the eggs and onions.

Shirred Eggs.—Break eight eggs into a well buttered dish, put in pepper and salt, bits of butter, and three tablespoonfuls of cream. Bake twnty minutes.

Snowed Eggs.—Beat the whites of six eggs to a stiff froth, with two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar. Add half a teacupful of the sugar and a scant teaspoonful of vanilla extract, to half a pint of milk. Heat this; when it boils drop in the beaten whites by the spoonful and when cooked, place in a glass dish. When all the whites are cooked, set the milk where it will cool a little, stir in slowly the beaten yolks, and when thickened pour over the whites.

Horseradish grated, mixed with vinegar and a little sugar, is a nice sauce to serve with eggs.

KRUPP AND HIS WORKINGMEN.

How the Great German Iron Founder Treats His Men in the Immense Establishment.

It has been noted as singular that Krupp, the great "cannon-king" of Essen, in Westphalia, who has tens of thousands of men in his employ, is never troubled with strikes or labor difficulties. A recent Leipsic journal gives a summary of what he has done and what he is doing for his employees, and thinks that these facts, to a great extent at least, explain why he lives at continued peace with his men:

Krupp is the owner of about 4,000 dwelling-houses, occupied by about 27,000 persons. The rents are very low and are calculated on a basis of only 2 per cent. on capital invested. As the number of houses does not suffice all his workingmen, of whom there are about 30,000 in all, with their families numbering 100,000 persons, it has been decided that only those who have been in the employ of the firm for ten years can secure such a house. Krupp has also taken vigorous measures against the saloons and whisky-shops, as also other businesses dangerous to his workingmen. He bought up all the saloons and arranged for so-called "consume" businesses. In these, which are found in all his workingmen's colonies, he has in store all the necessities of life, and sells them for cash at a very low price. He has established special bakeries, slaughtering houses, tailoring establishments, etc., for his men; excellent restaurants furnish good meals virtually at cost price; good coffee can be secured at 2 pfennigs a cup, and together with sugar and a roll at 5 pfennigs. The widows and other dependents of deceased employees receive employment of some kind, and if it is desired can get a sewing-machine at cost price by the payment of 3 marks a month. Krupp has also erected bath-houses, hospitals, and barracks for times of epidemic diseases. The sick-fund affords help really in excess of the amount demanded by the law, the firm making large contributions to this treasury every year. By the payment of 1.25 mark a year the family can secure free of cost the service of a physician and the necessary medicine for any member. There is a pension-fund for widows and orphans to which the firm subscribe each year 250,000 marks. The working hours are from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., with two hours' intermission at noon. Coming to work too late is punished. Promptness in arriving at work throughout the year is rewarded at the end with 6 marks. Women and children's work is absolutely prohibited in any of the shops. For the workingmen who live at a distance, eating-houses have been erected, and a good meal can be secured for 80 pfennigs. Then there is a home for unmarried men and an old-folks' home for invalids. The firm expends 70,000 marks per year to secure protection and refreshments for those who are engaged in particularly hard work. In addition excellent schools, with manual training, etc., have been built; and Krupp has shown that he has a heart for his people. The above is only a brief selection from the list of enterprises he has carried out for their good.

AT THE CZAR'S CORONATION.

Queen Victoria, is to be represented at the Imperial coronation at Moscow by the Duke of Connaught, who will be accompanied to Russia by the Princess of Wales and the Princesses Victoria and Maud, who are to go to St. Petersburg from Copenhagen with the Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Denmark, and their sons, the Princes Christian and Charles.