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.

A Hunt Club is being formed in Hamilton.

Mr. James McDonald's infant daughter was burned to death at London.

Seventeen graduates of Manitoba University received the degree of M. D.

Mr. David Cope, one of the oldest residents of South Dumfries, died at St. George, Ont., on Friday, aged 94.

At Strathroy the by-law in favor of the furniture factory bonus was carried by a large majority, 502 voting in favor and only 9 against.

The towns of Essex, Amherstburg and Harrow will be supplied with natural gas from the South Essex gas fields.

The Mayor of Galt has offered a reward of $50 for the conviction of a person who is assaulting young ladies in the town.

The Dominion Artillery Association met at Montreal and considered a plan for sending a team to compete at Shoeburyness.

Arrangements have been made by which all the Cree Indians, the wards of Canada will be deported from Montana to the North-West Territories.

The Controller of Customs has approved of a plan to allow United States bicycle riders to tour in Canada without the payment of custom duties.

John Williams, while feeding the furnaces at the smelting works in Hamilton on Friday, was overcome by the coal gas, and before help arrived he was dead.

At a general meeting of the Board of Trade in Toronto, held on Thursday night, a resolution was passed advocating closer trade relations with the Mother Country.

Mr. J. E. Quick has been appointed General Baggage Agent of the Grand Trunk in place of Mr. Samuel Symons. Mr. Quick's headquarters will be in Toronto.

Robert Morran was arrested at Holland, Manitoba, on a charge of murdering Miss Hannah Hatton. The prisoner worked on the farm of the young lady's uncle.

It is announced in Ottawa that the command of the Bisley team will go to Lieut.-Col. Stark, and that Major Bruce, of the Royal Grenadiers, of Toronto, will be adjutant of the team.

Mr. Louis Frechette, the Canadian poet laureate is writing, by special order, a play for Mme. Bernhardt. It deals with Italian life in the seventeenth century, and is to be finished on May 23rd.

The Government of Canada cabled to Mr. Chamberlain offering a militia regiment for service in the Soudan. The offer created a good impression, but will not probably be accepted.

Superintendant Whyte of the C.P.R. estimates that 9,000,000 bushels of wheat is in Manitoba and western elevators waiting the opening of navigation. A good deal of it is still held by the farmers.

The St. George's Society of London do not take kindly to the recent move of the churches against Sunday parades. They have secured the Opera House, for their annual sermon, and are now looking for a minister to preach for them.

At the meeting of the Augmentation Committee of the Presbyterian Church in Canada, held at Toronto, on Wednesday, the Rev. Dr. Campbell, of Renfrew, was appointed chairman of the committee until the meeting of the General Assembly, when a successor to the late Rev. D. J. Macdonnell will be appointed.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Lady Mountstephen is seriously ill in London.

A labor conference is in session at Nottingham.

It is rumoured in financial circles in London that Great Britain has concluded a treaty of alliance with Spain.

The British Board of Trade returns for the first quarter of the year show a substantial increase in both exports and imports.

The Duchess of Fife is said to have a knowledge of cooking such as would astonish a good many middle-class housekeepers.

Lady Mountstephen died in London yesterday morning. Until five years ago she had spent most of her married life in Montreal.

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the British House of Commons that President Kruger had not replied to his invitation to visit England.

One of the most complete and valuable collections of hymn books in existence is said to be that which Mr. Gladstone has accumulated at Hawarden.

Sir Julian Goldsmid, who left about $1,000,000 to his daughters, has done so on the footing that if any of them marries a Gentile the share is to be reduced to half.

A meeting of the Grand Trunk shareholders was held in London at which President Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson expressed the hope that the rate cutting which had done so much injury to the company had been stopped.

In the election on Monday for a member of Parliament to succeed Dr. J. Edward Kenny, Parnellite, who recently resigned, in the College Green division of Dublin, Mr. J. L. Carew, Parnellite, was returned without opposition.

In Greater London there are consumed every year about 45,000,000 gallons of malt liquor, 8,000,000 gallons of wine, and 4,500,000 gallons of ardent spirits.

It is stated that glanders are rife in the Liverpool quarantine for imported horses, and that out of one hundred Canadian horses in one depot forty are suffering from the disease.

Lloyd's silver medal has been awarded to Captain Nutman, of the steamship Aidar, who, when his ship foundered, refused to be taken off, in order not to leave an injured man. He went down with the ship, but managed to hold on, and to get on the bottom of an upturned boat, from which he was afterwards rescued.

It is learned in London that the recent meeting between Ballington Booth and his sister, Mrs. Booth-Tucker, resulted in a compromise, by which the Volunteers will continue as a distinct body for special work among the rich, with General Booth nominally in supreme command, and with Ballington Booth the permanent local head of the new force.

UNITED STATES.

Ohio has adopted capital punishment by electricity.

The State Legislature of Ohio has passed an anti-lynching bill.

The Cuban resolutions have passed both Houses of the United States Congress.

Graduates of McGill University in New York held their first annual dinner.

The A. P. A. have declared war on Mr. McKinley in his candidature for the Presidency.

The Mayors of Brooklyn and New York are opposed to the Greater New York bill.

Bishop Ryan, of the Buffalo diocese, who was born in Almonte, Ont., seventy-one years ago, died on Friday.

Senator Sherman thinks that the stronger Democrat as a Presidential candidate would be ex-Governor Campbell.

Gen. Benj. Harrison, ex-President of the United States, and Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmick were married at New York.

A startling story comes from San Francisco of a conspiracy to hold up the Vanderbilt special train and kidnap Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

At Ogden, Utah, an explosion of giant powder occurred at a quarry in which seven men lost their lives and three more badly injured.

A 70-year-old citizen of Ellsworth Falls, Me., has had a severe attack of whooping cough during the past week, and is slowly recovering from it.

In the elections at Chicago for town officers and Aldermen the Republicans carried all of the seven towns by majorities ranging from 1 to 4,000.

The New York Senate has passed a resolution in favor of co-operating with Canada for the protection of fish in the Niagara River and Lake Ontario.

Col. Peter Glen, of New York, the highest officer next to Commander Ballington Booth, has deserted the Volunteers and returned to the Salvation Army.

In the Albany Court of Appeals on Wednesday a decision was given in the Adelphi Club case, to the effect that a club is practically a man's home, and is not subject to a license fee.

At New York a monster welcome demonstration was given by the Salvation Army to Commissioner Booth-Tucker and his wife at Carnegie Music Hall. Fully 6,000 persons were present.

Mrs. Booth-Tucker and Mr. Ballington Booth had a long and codial interview on Sunday night. After the conference Commander Booth expressed his determination to adhere to the policy he had outlined.

Commander Booth-Tucker, of the Salvation Army, appeared on Thursday before the Naturalization Bureau of the New York Supreme Court, and declared his intention of becoming a citizen of the United States.

An exhibition of electrical appliances is to be held in New York in May when electricity generated at Niagara Falls will be used to operate some of the machinery. The distance of the transmission is 462 miles.

The New York State Assembly has passed the Andrews Mercantile Establishment bill, which limits the labour of women and children to sixty hours per week, and puts all establishments under control of the Board of Health.

In the Second Baptist church in Chicago, while the Rev. Dr. Lawrence was preaching, a burning brand fell from the ceiling, and created a panic. In the wild rush of the congregation for the doors several persons were injured.

Samuel P. Langdon, the wealthy coal operator of Philadelphia, who was held on a charge of having caused the death of Annie McGrath, the girl with whom he was living, has been discharged for want of evidence connecting him with the crime.

In the United States House of Representatives on Thursday a bill was introduced, providing that yachts belonging to a regularly organized yacht club of any foreign nation which shall extend like privileges to the United States shall have the privilege of entering or leaving United States ports without entering or clearing at the Custom-houses or paying tonnage tax.

Commercial advices from the United States continue to be of by no means an encouraging nature. It may be as well to remark that these weekly statements are prepared by the two leading commercial agencies of New York, and that while endeavouring to be as fair as possible, they would not naturally present the worst aspect to view; so that when these trade reports are unsatisfactory, it is safe to conclude that there is not much very favorable to be advanced on the other side. The week just ended has been a broken week, as some United States and several English markets have been closed, but the average of trade has not increased, while prices show no promise of advancing; and the prices of many leading lines are now the lowest on record in the United States. Bad weather, over-production, strikes, and financial unrest from political causes have resulted in a general commercial demoralization, of which, it is to be feared, the end has not yet been seen.

GENERAL.

M. Stoiloff, Prime Minister of Bulgaria, is only four feet six inches in height.

The German naval programme to be introduced next winter provides for eight new cruisers.

Capt. Clifford, who was recently wounded in an engagement with the Matabele has had his arm amputated.

Prince Hohenlohe, the German Imperial Chancellor, is at present in Paris incognito, and will proceed to Vienna.

The Governorship of Jamaica will become vacant this month, when Sir Henry Blake's extended term of employment there will come to an end.

There was a terrible fire recently at Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, whereby four thousand horses were destroyed.

The young King Alexander of Servia is in Athens, and is said to be paying matrimonial court to Princess Marie of Greece.

The rumour is gaining ground in Madrid that Captain-General Weyler is to be recalled from Cuba, and that Marshal Campos is to be reinstated.

The Paris Temps asserts that the idea of the Dongola expedition emanated from King Humbert, who simultaneously addressed England and Germany on the subject.

The latest Corean intelligence is of a very disquieting nature. The fight between the Russian and Japanese factions at Seoul still continues, and murders take place almost daily.

King William of Wurtemberg is a hotel-keeper in one of the best capacities, owning two hotels at Stuttgart. This, however, does not worry him or any of his Royal friends in the least.

Advices from China state that there is a strong anti-foreign feeling existing in Ching-Tu. Several petty acts of hostility against the Canadian Missions in the Ku-Cheng district are reported.

The Khalifa says that he was always ready to submit to the authority of the Khedive of Egypt, but he will resist to the death of any expedition from Egypt so long as the British occupy the country.

The daughter of Grand Duke Michael, son of the Grand Duke Michael-Nicolaivitch, was baptised in the Russian Church at Cannes on Thursday morning, the Prince of Wales and the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin being her sponsors.

A boy who served as model for Mme. Marck, a sculptor, in Paris, took his death of cold, as he was exposed nude, and had wet plaster put on him, for the purpose of making moulds. The sculptor was first charged with manslaughter, but after acquittal on that score the boy's father began a suit for $4,000 damages.

BURIED WHILE HYPNOTIZED.

Painful Spectacle Recently Witnessed by Morbid London Audiences.

Morbid sentiment has apparently reached its height in England in a recent hypnotic exhibition at the Royal Aquarium, at which the subject was literally buried alive and allowed to remain so for six days. The hypnotized man was sealed up in a stout casket, and, in the presence of the spectators, lowered into a grave 9 feet deep.

The lid of the casket was furnished with an aperture, and this connected with a shaft which led to the surface, making respiration possible, and also enabling spectators to view the face of the buried man. At least seven feet of earth were shovelled on top of the coffin, and for the period of six days it was not disturbed.

On the seventh day the casket was dug up in the presence of a large crowd. The man when awakened was apparently none the worse for his experience.

The London Lancet, which prints the account of this distressing spectacle, comments on it, saying:

"It is difficult to imagine a more revolting experiment than this. Even granting that these trances have any use whatever—which we ourselves fail to admit—there can be no possible excuse for making them more horrible than they already are by burying the man.

"Any experiment it was desired to perform could have been done equally well by sealing the man up in the box without going through the details of burying him and digging him up again. Moreover, under such circumstances, it is impossible to give him aid quickly should he need it, and although accidents may be rare in hypnotism, their possibility is by no means to be neglected."

CITY OF CIGARS.

Points of Etiquette Among the Smokers of Havana.

Cubans of the upper class are extremely particular about preserving the aroma and fragrance of their cigars by keeping them in wrappers of oiled silk; and it is a sight to behold with what unction and ceremony they are produced at a gentleman's table, like the ushering in of old wine.

There are something over 15,000 tobacco planters in Cuba, and the annual crop of the island is estimated in value at about £5,000,000.

Havana might be called the city of cigars, for it alone contains more than 125 cigar manufactories. All the tobacco of the farms, when duly prepared and dried, is packed in bales and shipped to Havana—the distributing market of Cuba for the world. Most of the small shops turn out inferior grades—for some of the vilest cigars on earth may be bought by the unsophisticated in Cuba.

There are many little points of etiquette practiced by Cuban smokers. You can tell a thoroughbred Cuban gentleman by the way he handles his cigarette, as by the way he draws on his gloves. They have what is called tenacina (tongs), of silver or gold, in graceful design, and small enough to carry in the waistcoat pocket. It has tiny claws at one end with which to grasp the cigarette, and a ring at the other to slip over the finger, and it is as useful as ornamental, saving both fingers and gloves from unsightly stains.

The candela is another much to be commended institution of Cuba. It is a little silver vase, filled with wood ashes in which some live coals are buried, and at a gentleman's table is served at meals as regularly as any other plate usually coming in just after the fruits; and as a lighter of the weeds that accompany it, is decidely more pleasing than the odorous match."

TOO OBEDIENT.

At a children's party, a little girl, as she was going away, came up to the hostess and said good-by as follows:

"Good-by, Mrs. H., Mother told me to be sure and say I've enjoyed myself!"

AGRICULTURAL

FACTS FOR DAIRYMEN.

The producer of milk finds a market for it either by sending the whole milk to the city for the retail trade, or sending the cream to market and keeping the skim-milk at home to be fed to pigs and calves, or else, as is the case with the major part of the milk in the country, it is manufactured into butter or cheese either on the farm or in factories, writes C. P. Goodrich. From the creamery the farmer gets back the skim-milk and buttermilk to feed, and from the cheese factory he gets back the whey.

Weight of Milk.—The simplest way of determining the amount of milk or cream in any given quantity is by weighing it. This is the way it is usually determined in creameries and cheese factories or in transactions where large amounts are concerned, but the retailer of milk or cream measures it out by the pint, quart or gallon. A gallon of milk weighs 8.60 pounds, or 2.15 pounds per quart. A gallon of cream containing 20 per cent. butter fat weighs 8.46 pounds, or 2.12 pounds per quart. If cream has less butter fat it weighs a trifle more and if more butter fat it weighs a trifle less.

Annual Milk Yield of a Cow.—A good dairy cow, well fed, ought to yield at least 5,000 pounds of milk a year, or 2,325 quarts. Some cows produce more than this. Occasionally some very large milkers produce double this amount, but a cow that produces less cannot be, at present prices of dairy products, a profitable cow, unless the milk is exceptionally rich in butter fat.

Percentage of Butter Fat in Milk.—This varies greatly, depending upon the breed to which the cows belong and also upon the capability of each individual cow. Average milk tests about 3.69 per cent of butter fat, but the range of different herds will run from 3 to 5.5 per cent. There are individual cows that average for the year less than 3 per cent. and also those that average more than 5.5. To come up to the legal standard in Wisconsin milk should contain not less than 3 per cent. butter fat. It is not lawful to sell milk containing less.

The Yield of Butter from Milk.—This is about 1.15 pounds to each pound of butter fat. It varies somewhat, depending on the closeness with which the skimming and churning are done and also upon the amount of water, salt and other matter, aside from butter fat which the butter contains. But this adding of 15 per cent. will be found in most cases, where good work is done, to be not far from right. Thus 100 pounds of 4 per cent. milk should make 4.6 pounds of butter.

Yield of Cheese from Milk.—With ordinary milk the yield is about 2.5 pounds of cured cheese for each pound of butter fat in the milk. The per cent of butter fat in different milks very nearly determines their relative values for cheese making. Prof. Van Slyke found by a series of careful experiments that with milk ranging from 3.4 per cent. to 4.4 per cent. the amount to each pound of butter fat was 2.72 pounds of green cheese or 2.5 pounds cured five weeks. It was found that 5 per cent. milk made but 2.4 pounds of cured cheese for each pound of butter fat, but the better quality of the cheese from the richer milk was thought to compensate for the slight difference in quantity. It will be seen that 100 pounds of 4 per cent. milk made ten pounds cheese and 100 pounds of 5 per cent. milk made twelve pounds of cheese.

The Value of Skim Milk and Whey.—I have found by carefully conducted experiments that for feeding hogs 100 pounds of skim milk was worth as much as one-half bushel of corn and that whey was worth one-half as much as skim milk. Now when corn is worth 30cts. a bushel skim milk and butter milk are worth 11 cents per cwt., and whey worth 7 cents.

What Shall the Farmer Do With His Milk?—Shall he sell it outright? Shall he separate the cream and sell that and keep the skim milk, or shall he take it to the creamery or cheese factory and bring home the skim milk or whey? These are often very pertinent questions. A consideration of the data I have given in this article may enable him to do some rational figuring. Let me give a sample. Let us suppose that butter will bring 16 cents a pound net, after paying for making and marketing at the creamery. Suppose he has 4-per-cent. milk. One hundred pounds of milk will make 4.6 pounds of butter, bringing him 73.6 cents. Besides he will have 13.4 cents worth of skim milk, making 87 cents which he should get for his milk if he sells it outright. If he takes his milk to the cheese factory he will get back 6 cent's worth of whey, therefore the factory should pay in dividends 81 cents, or cheese should bring besides the pay for making 8.1 cents a pound. If he skims the cream off and sells that he will have 12 cents worth of skim milk and must look for 75 cents in the cream, of which he will have, if it contains 20 per cent fat, 2.36 gallons, and if he gets 32 cents a gallon he will come out even.

Let me recapitulate. Start with 100 pounds of 4-per-cent milk worth 87 cents. Take it to the creamery and get 73.6 cents; or take it to the cheese factory and get 81 cents; or separate it and make 2.36 gallons of 20-per-cent. cream and sell that for 32 cents a gallon, and there will be no difference in the amount of money you get out of it, whichever way you do, provided you have equal facilities for doing each of these ways, and provided you have the proper animals to feed the skim milk and whey to.

Now, I say farmers, do your own figuring. Find out some facts and base your figures on them. The time has come, I am afraid, when the farmer who does not figure, and figure closely, too, will be left behind.

CLOVER THE BEST SUBSOILER.

As it is time to commence sowing clover seed we would like to impress upon farmers the importance of this crop in scientific agriculture, and a close study of this plant will explain many of the new ideas which thinking, observant men are finding out each year. It will pay any farmer to note more accurately than he has been in the custom of doing, the peculiar habit of the clover plant; its long tap root; its ability to stand dry weather when once established; its tenderness when in loose soils before it becomes well rooted; its little nodules on the roots through which it absorbes nitrogen from the atmosphere and especially its efficiency as a subsoiler. Every farmer understands that a hardpan under his farm means grief to him and his unless it be thoroughly broken up. How to do this cheaply and effectively has been the trouble. Subsoil plows have been invented, used a few years and, for the most part abandoned. Deep plowing has been tried with the result of a crop failure for one or two years, or until the lower soil had been sweetened up by exposure to the rains and frost or by heavy manuring. The best and at the same time the cheapest subsoiler we know of is clover roots. The hardpan may be so near the surface that clover will not grow, but in ordinary farming sections where there is sufficient rainfall to grow clover there is no subsoiler as cheap and effective as the roots of the clover plant. Not only that, but it fertilizes the air space and thus tempts downward the roots of other plants and grasses. What subsoil plow runs so easily and is so cheap in its construction and efficient in operation? All it needs is clover seed sown early and covered in time. Watch the process going on next summer, examine the clover roots a month old, two months, six months and eighteen months old. Dig down for yourself and see how deep they go; find out in what kind of soil they go deepest; compare the expense of this with that of the subsoil plow and the labor, and remember that the subsoil plow can go at best but a few inches, while the clover roots reach downward one, two, three feet, and even further, in the subsoil.

A LOST ART.

There is real danger that fine sewing will become one of the lost arts, and that it will be with women as with men, only those whose sole profession it is can handily hold a needle. As women grow more and more like men in their attachments and professions, this may be a necessity of the change. Ready made clothing, and even mending and darning, done in the shops, help all this along, as well as the multifarious other duties which press upon a little girl's attention, which absorb her later years, and which leave her, as a woman, scant time and little knowledge to "take a stitch" for herself or for others.

She, in turn, is not competent to instruct her children, and so the evil extends, and has even now extended, until one sees comparatively few women any more who can do the exquisite sewing which was common before the days of the machine. Yet there are certain things which cannot be done by machine, and which cost enormously if one goes to the city headquarters for them. She who is a perfect mistress of felling and hemming, tucking and gathering, should be able to turn her talent to account.

Not only may she establish a sewing class for girls and impart to them knowledge which she possesses, but she may also make a specialty of doll's wardrobes, of babies' layettes, of children's clothing, and of bridal outfits. There is in a Southern city a woman whose whole good income is derived from the infants' fine wardrobes which she prepares. There is no reason why her example should not be followed elsewhere.

In this case, as in all others of amateur work, the general rule should be enforced—conscientious work at a modest sum. Any one who can sew well is able to do fine mending. Likewise one often wonders that she did not turn her thoughts to making up the countless pretty things which a deft pair of fingers find so easy, and which most of us have to go without. A village dry goods shop would sell these on a percentage. Do you know it is almost impossible to obtain ready made a widow's cap? If one could make one, one could make other such dainty gear as well. And one should do it.

HIRED BEAUX.

A curious custom prevails in some provinces of Holland during the carnival season. Young women of the working class, especially domestic servants, who have no sweetheart of their own, are in the habit of hiring "followers" for their Sunday out, or for the whole of the carnival period. These lovers are by no means to be had very cheap. Often two or three maids will club together and share a lover between them if he comes too expensive for one girl.

This temporary lover has many duties to perform. Of course, he must be good-looking and well dressed, and an efficient and indefatigable dancer, "fit to be seen with anywhere:" he must likewise possess good conversational powers. Besides receiving a variety of valuable presents from his "girls," he is "found" by them in victuals and drink. If a poung woman can afford to engage a "swain" all to herself, so much the better, for the hireling often develops into a real lover and ultimately into a husband. It can thus be said that, in some districts of Holland, the girls do all the wooing.

WORST OF PUNISHMENT.

Little 4-year-old Florence was caught wading in the mud puddle in front of her home.

"Now," declared her mother, as she led her into the house by the arm, "I am going to whip you first and then send you to bed, and you can't get up again till to-morrow morning, all because you disobeyed me and went outside in the mud."

After a deal of preparation that was intended to be impressive, Florence was duly spanked, and she boo-hooed lustily.

"Now, then, I am going to put you to bed."

"Oh, don't, mamma," begged Florence; "whip me some more, mamma, please, and let me stay up."