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.

Hon. T. W. Anglin died at Toronto on Sunday afternoon.

The British warship Buzzard has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda.

Joseph Reed, formerly of Hamilton, was fatally stabbed at Muncie, Ind.

A report comes from Montreal that Sir Donald Smith is to be made a peer.

Constable Kern of the Northwest Mounted Police is believed to have been drowned.

The Queen's Own Rifles have accepted the invitation to spend the Queen's Birthday in Kingston.

Montreal detectives found a lot of counterfeiting materials in the room of Leon Sivard, who is under arrest.

Joe Martin, the horseman attacked at the Woodbine racetrack, Toronto, last week, died on Sunday at the hospital.

Detective Rodgers of the Provincial Detective Department has been detailed to work on the Kitchen robbery in Wentworth County.

On Saturday the Board of Police Commissioners of Ottawa formally dismissed Chief of Police McVeity. Mr. McVeity has announced himself as a candidate for the mayoralty.

While Mr. T. H. Hayhurst was singing a solo in an opera performance at the Grand Opera House in Hamilton a woman pointed an empty revolver at him and snapped the trigger.

Mr. Thomas MacFarlane, Chief Dominion analyst, will leave Ottawa shortly for Europe, to make a special study of the utilization of city sewage for the purposes of fertilization.

Harry Emes was committed for trial at Niagara Falls on the charge of causing the death of Minnie Minchen by an illegal operation. The evidence against the prisoner at present is very indirect.

The Toronto City Council has decided to petition the Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Army for the restoration of the name of the Royal Canadian Regiment and the establishment of a regimental depot in that city.

A number of passengers jumped from a runaway street car going down hill on Thorold road, near St. Catharines. Mrs. O'Neill of Merritton received a number of cuts on the head and face, and a young girl named Edwards had her leg broken in two places.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Field Marshal Lord Wolseley is not in favour of international arbitration.

Mrs. Dyer, the Reading infanticide, has made a confession admitting her guilt.

The trial of Dr. Jameson and his associates in London has been adjourned till June. 11.

The statistics of the recent smallpox epidemic at Gloucester appear to show that the neglect of vaccination was the cause of the mortality.

The Kitson-Playfair case has been [illegible] Mrs. [illegible]stead

[illegible]bers [illegible]orm- [illegible]sup- [illegible]licy. [illegible] from [illegible]efin- [illegible]scor- [illegible]om-

[illegible] question of abolishing the Irish Lord-Lieutenancy and establishing a Royal residence in Ireland, is said to find favour with the English Government.

The Home Department, after finding from a special medical examination that Oscar Wilde is in good health, refuses to make the smallest remission in his sentence.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, husband of the Queen's daughter Princess Helen, was knocked down by a cab in London on Tuesday, but was not seriously injured.

The appeal made by Dr. W. Playfair of London against the judgment of £12,000 damages granted to Mrs. Kitson for slander and defamation of character has been withdrawn.

The British House of Commons has decided to devote the remainder of the present session of Parliament exclusively to the consideration of the business of the Government programme.

The Daily Courier, the new paper started in London by Sir George Newnes, learns from trustworthy sources that the late Baron Hirsch left one million pounds to the Prince of Wales.

The ship-building business of the Clyde is better than it has been for years. All trade differences have been settled, and there is enough work ahead to keep the yards busy all the p[illegible] year.

In view of President Kruger's [illegible]al, the British Government have [illegible] drawn the invitation to him to [illegible] London, and have summoned Sir [illegible]cules Robinson, Governor of Cap[illegible]ony, home for instructions.

Mr. Balfour announced in the H[illegible] House of Commons that negoti[illegible] were still proceeding on the Ve[illegible]lan question, and it was confi[illegible] hoped that a satisfactory solution [illegible] matter would be reached.

In the Imperial House of Co[illegible] Mr. Curzon announced that M. de [illegible] Russian Ambassador at London, h[illegible]sured him that there was not the s[illegible]est foundation for the rumoured t[illegible] between Russia and China.

According to a London correspo[illegible] of the St. Petersburg Novosti, [illegible] Britain's aim in the Soudan cam[illegible] is to reoccupy the Equatorial pro[illegible] and when she has established h[illegible] on the Upper Nile she will eva[illegible] Egypt.

It is reported that Lord Sali[illegible] has decided to appoint Lord Lla[illegible] better known as Mr. Henry Matt[illegible] Q.C., who was Home Secretary i[illegible] last Salisbury Cabinet, to succee[illegible] Marquis of Dufferin as British A[illegible]sador at Paris.

The London press are clamourin[illegible] the crushing of the Transvaal, [illegible] this spirit Mr. Chamberlain has sent a message to President Kruger, with regard to the fifty-nine accused Uitlanders, to the effect that the British Government will treat the execution of their sentences of fine, imprisonment, and banishment as an act of deliberate hostility to Great Britain, which would be resented by active measures.

UNITED STATES.

Sir Charles Rivers-Wilson, who is in New York, speaks in a hopeful tone of the business of the Grand Trunk Railway, of which he is President.

A thousand students of the Ohio Wesleyan University went on strike on Friday because of certain rulings of the faculty disapproving of the college Glee Club.

The McGraw Sunday barbering bill allowing barbers in Buffalo, Brooklyn, and New York to shave on Sunday until noon, has passed the New York Assembly.

Governor Hastings, of Harrisburg, Pa., has received a petition from Holmes, the condemned murderer, praying for a respite in which to prepare himself, to which the Governor replied, "Application refused."

The largest expedition sent to Cuba since the revolution broke out is now being organized in New York. It will be composed of several ships, and its chief object is to provide the army of General Gomez with artillery.

Commander Booth-Tucker was brought before a New York Police Magistrate charged with appearing on the streets the previous night in disguise. He said he wore the disguise so that he might not be recognized, and was not aware it was against the law. He was cautioned and discharged.

The burden of commercial advices from New York is to the effect that business in the United States, while better, is not as good as had been expected—or, perhaps hoped for—at this advanced period of the season. Business is fairly active, and much accumulated stock of all kinds is being used up, but the demand is not such as to stimulate production sufficiently, and as a result some mills are idle and many factories are ion short time. Prices are lower than last month, and as low, if not lower, than ever before. A better feeling is reported in reference to building materials, hardware, and agricultural implements. Pittsburg reports the largest aggregate trade for the week just ended that has occurred there this year. So far the record of labour troubles has been satisfactorily small. Pig iron is higher, copper easy, and wool weak.

GENERAL.

A despatch from Simla says that the drought in that district is causing great distress.

May day was either not observed in the European capitals, or it passed off without any disturbances.

The Sultan of Turkey is said to be suffering from sudden and acute development of a chronic disease.

The funeral of Baron de Hirsch took place at Paris, the remains being interred in the Montmartre Cemetery.

Two hundred leading Armenians have been arrested at Moosh, and there are fears of a fresh outbreak at Sassoun.

M. Meline has succeeded in forming a Moderate Republican Cabinet in France in which there is no Radical element.

Prof. Geffcken, of Munich, the well-known authority on international law, and the editor of the diary of Emperor Frederick, is dead.

Li-Hung-Chang has arrived in St. Petersburg, bearing a letter from the Emperor of China, to the Czar, and numerous costly presents.

Muzaper-Ed-Din, the second son of the late Shah, was enthroned at Tabriz, the capital of the province over which he has been acting as Governor.

The retreat of Osman Digna from his camp at Horasab, as a result of the demoralization from sickness and famine among the dervishes, is confirmed.

Judge Gregorowski, who presided at the trial of the Reformers at Pretoria, was hooted and groaned at on his return to Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State.

The Matabele impi, which was defeated on the bank of the Umguza river, now occupies a position commanding the Salisbury road, for the purpose of intercepting the Rhodes column.

The arrival of Earl Grey and his troopers at Buluwayo will be the signal for a general advance of British forces, which will immediately take the offensive against the Matabeles.

There is not the slightest hope of the recovery of the Czarewitch, who is in the very last stage of consumption, and arrangements have been made, in case of his death, to cancel the coronation ceremonies.

The Portuguese government has granted permission to England to transport arms and ammunition from Beira, on the Indian Ocean, through Portuguese territory, to British South Africa.

Capt. Lothaire, the Belgium officer who has been on trial for the alleged illegal hanging in the Congo Free State, of Stokes, the wealthy English trader, said to have sold arms to the natives, has been acquitted.

Alexander of Servia is [illegible] his fa- [illegible] Ameri- [illegible]ve on [illegible]ar-old [illegible]ntene- [illegible] says [illegible]e Ger- [illegible] Trans- [illegible]a corps [illegible] short- [illegible] time, [illegible] s bot- [illegible] cam- [illegible] good [illegible] it for [illegible] fric- [illegible] the [illegible]tract [illegible] from [illegible] most [illegible]ut of [illegible]vater, [illegible]ss has [illegible] sur- [illegible] the [illegible]ers.—

THE FARM.

DAIRY PROBLEMS.

The serious question confronting the dairyman next to having better cows, is the one of better and yet cheaper rations for them, and possibly quite as important, from the fact that, let the cow be as good as she may, a costly ration lowers the profit of her produce and actually puts her on a level with a poorer cow, fed on a ration produced at a minimum cost, writes Mr. John Gould. I am beginning to think that what we call profits is not so much in the amount we get, as in the cost of the production, supplying and making at the least cost, and that now includes the raw material, to use a manufacturer's phrase. Every manufacturer today is on the look-out for cheaper raw material, and that material must possess as nearly 100 per cent of the finished product as possible. The iron manufacturer scouts using bog ore with 25 per cent. of iron in it, and now seeks the best Mesaba ore with its high per cent of iron. The old furnaces and their slow and wasteful methods are abandoned, and the plant to-day takes the raw ore, and before the material has a chance to cool, it is made into the finished steel rail bar of Bessemer steel, or structural material for bridge or building.

Herein is a valuable lesson for the dairy farmer. The cow giving 3,000 pounds of milk, only in warm weather at that, is the old-fashioned furnace, and the bog ore is the material being fed into it. To-day all this is changed with the advanced dairyman. His cow must give more than 6,000 pounds of milk yearly, and the food it consumes must not be two-thirds fiber, and indigestible material. More, this cow must be protected from the weather, and the food for self-protection minimized, so that milk can be made from material which would otherwise be used for fuel and means of locomotion, and seek health by exercise. Leaving the cow as a milker out of the question, to be considered later on, the vital point of what may be called the economics of the dairy, is how to produce the most good food upon an acre and how to get it before the cow in the best manner, that it will be easily digested and palatable; for this manner of pleasing the cow's appetite cannot be ignored in securing a large milk yield. It is supposed to be an established fact that the proportions of a balanced ration are about as one to five, i .e., for every six pounds of food consumed, about five go to make animal heat and one to make blood and tissue, or red meat. So we tell about feeding five pounds of carbohydrates, and one of albuminous matter, the latter, in the dairy, the real milk producing part of the ration. If it is starch that is wanted five times more than the other, it is a matter that cannot be overlooked—how to find it in the largest quantities on the smallest space given and get it before the animal at the least possible cost and in such form that it can be best consumed and digested. To-day the farmer has but two real sources of cheap carbohydrates, or starch, the fuel supplier, and they are meadow hay and the corn plant. Roots, except in favored localities, cannot compare with corn as a starch supply; clover is not of universal growth enough, though about right in proportions, to supply the great daily demand, and besides, it is a too dilute in both its elements to supply an animal with its full amount of protein and starch without being compelled to eat beyond its endurance so that we are back again to these two great roughage crops, both of which are deficient in proteins. If this last must be bought then the question comes up, where can I get the most starch at the least cost, secured the cheapest, and, when fed, best appropriated by the animals? If we are to consider meadow hay as this source of starch, the amount secured to the acre, its cost, and all must be first considered. Acres are now valued, just as are cows, by what they will produce, and while expectations may be made and fabulous things asserted, yet on eight out of ten dairy farms East and West, not over one and one-half tons of hay cut per acre, and that only gives about 1,250 pounds of starch per acre, as the hay is quite one-third indigestible fibre. This is why it takes three and four acres of summer pasture for a cow, let alone the soiling crops in addition, and why a man mows fully one-third of his farm to get the hay for the roughage part of the winter's ration, not to mention the loads of grain fed in connection with it. Since the advent of the silo and the raising of corn for the special purpose of filling, it is found that the fodder of a corn crop is the better half of the crop, and that the palnt and its grain are almost wholly pure starch, and that an acre may have as high as 8,000 pounds of actual food—dry matter—in it, all as good as the hay, if made as fine and presentable to the animal. Prof. Vorhees, found the present winter that an acre of the station corn had over 8,000 pounds of dry food matter, and if this was fed in the succulent stage it would possess the full essential qualities of the needed heat makers and would discount by nearly 500 per cent. the average meadow hay from the acre stand-point. Dividing this crop by two we would still have an excess of 4,000 pounds of actual food, and as the ton and a half of hay is above the average, the corn fed without wastage as would be the hay, is still over 300 per cent. greater in the essential element of starch. Then the items of cost must come in and determine whether or not three acres of meadow hay was cheaper than a fair acre of silage. When it comes down to the matter of starch, the cow has no real choice in the matter. Starch is starch to her, whether in silage, green corn, grass or asparagus shoots, but it would make some difference to the man who supplied them. With the cow it is which is or can be made the most palatable and easily consumed?

With these facts before us, it is for the dairyman to desire what is best for him. Feed hay and grass, or silage and green corn fodder. For us and our all-the-year-round dairying, we have elected to get the starch out of the corn plant eight or more months of the year, abandon the old mixed grass meadows, put clover in rotation — when it will catch, and concentrate food-growing on fewer acres, milk fewer cows to get the same amount of milk, and in the cold months protect the cows from the weather and try to have them turn fuel into force and heat rather than to raise the temperature of all out of doors between the barn and river.

Some of my experience and methods may form another chapter with the editor's consent.

DEMAND FOR FAMILY COWS.

Of late years the tendency of the more wealthy class of our city population is to seek buburban residences, owing to purer air in the country and the demand in the city proper for factories, shops and business houses. The extension of the electric car lines has made it possible for the business man to live in the country where he and his family can have all the luxuries of the farm yet do business in the city. No suburban residence is complete without one or more Jersey cows, not merely for lawn ornaments but more properly to supply the table with healthful food, both luxuries and substantials. And by the way, in all the cuisine calendar ther is no other source from which you can get so many palatable dishes, as from the cow products. Professional men, mechanics and laborers when situated so that they can keep them want family cows. The demand. We know of no brighter opening in the farm or animal industry to the farmer than the raising of a class of cows suitable for this trade. It would not require a large capital, neither would thoroughbred stock be necessary, yet the nearer to this—the type of the animal being more firmly fixed and reproduction more certain—the better the chances for success would be. At least one would hardly expect to succeed by using anything short of a thoroughbred sire. It would require neat and convenient stables, yet not necessarily expensive ones. A few cows of the desired type for foundation. The milk products from these should pay all care of keep and care and a good dividend on the investment besides. The offspring would be clear gain. These should be kindly treated, trained to be perfectly gentle to milk at cowhood, neat in appearance, kind and loving to ladies and children. Such cows at three to five years old would find a ready market at prices more than double those for ordinary stock, and where one went it would make a demand for more. The business of raising cows for sale is capable of unlimited extension. Those that were not up to the more aesthetic taste in appearance would find ready sale to the milk and butter dairies.

A FIRST BATTLE.

Experience of a Young Soldier in His First Engagement.

An old soldier who had seen service for many a year in the Crimea, India, China, Africa, and Egypt, was asked one day in a London club whether he remembered the first time when he was under fire.

"Certainly," he replied. "No soldier ever forgets that experience."

"Did you feel like a hero at the time?"

"No, indeed. It was in one of the great battles of the Crimea. I was a young officer who had been run out of the military school ahead of time to fill a vacancy. I had hardly been in camp a week before the regiment was ordered to charge a Russian battery, which was posted in a commanding position. We went forward on the gallop through a dense cloud of smoke, swooped down upon the battery, sabred the artillerymen, and captured the guns. We lost many of our men, but it was a very brilliant charge. Yet there was at least one hussar who acknowledged himself to be a coward from beginning to end."

"Then you were terribly frightened by your first battle?"

"Yes, that is the truth. I went ahead with the others, but I was trembling with fear and excitement. I shut my eyes and made no attempt to guide my horse. I thought of my good mother at home, and wondered how I had ever been so foolish as to think of the army, when there were comfortable professions, like the ministry and the law, which I might have followed.

"The charge occupied only a few minutes, but it seemed an endless time before we were behind those murderous guns and had the cannoners at our mercy. I was among the first to be with them, and I swaggered with my sabre, while the horse rode down and killed a gunner. But my heart was like a ball of ice. A greater coward never scrambled over an entrenchment. All the time I was repeating texts from the Bible and sentences from the Lord's Prayer, and wishing myself thousands of miles away."

The veteran laughed heartily over his reminiscences of his first battle.

"The funniest part of it," he added, "was that they considered it a great exploit, and insisted upon giving me a medal for my heroic and courageous conduct, when I was a white-faced, mean-spirited coward from first to last, and my horse did all the fighting for me, trampling the gunner underfoot."

Probably the veteran exaggerated his boyish trepidation and panic. He could have afforded to do so, for he was a seasoned soldier whose courage and even recklessness, were well known; but he was not far from the truth when he declared that no soldier ever felt like a hero when he was first under fire.

OF COURSE.

Buffles is always talking about his library. How large is it?

Oh, his library is in his head.

Bound in calf, then, evidently.

ALWAYS.

The young man who prides himself on being original was talking to Miss Cayenne.

"Your mother seemed very much amused at that little story I told her last night, he said, self-approvingly.

Yes, she replied. Ever since I can remember, mother has laughed whenever she heard that story.

PRETTY PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

William Welsh, M. P. for Queen's, P. E. I., Indorses Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder.

One of the genuinely pretty sections of the Dominion is Prince Edward Island. Those who have not had an opportunity of visiting there hope that some day it may be counted in their vacation. Queen's County is represented in the House of Commons by Mr. Wm. Welsh one of the many others who have used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and from away off in this pretty section of the Dominion he very cheerfully proclaims to all concerned that he has used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder, and knows whereof he speaks, when he praises it as a remedy for catarrh or cold in the head. Ten minutes is all the time required for it to give relief. It quickly cures.

Sample bottle and blower sent by S. G. Detchon, 44 Church St., Toronto, on receipt of two three-cent stamps.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

THERE ARE OTHERS.

The lady—Now, I hope you won't spend this money for that vile liquor.

The tramp—Well, mum, I'll do my best; but I'm not a connysoor, an' I generally has to drink it afore I can tell whether it is good or bad.

The Death Rate From Heart Failure

It hardly needs a census to impress people with great increase in the death rate from heart failure. Evidence meets us every day, at almost every point—some citizen or friend dying constantly from this cause. Can the peculiarly effective virtues of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart be too well made known when death is so near with thousands? It is a medicine that gives instant relief from any affection of the heart, and even in cases that medical science has pronounced incurable it cures. It is a most wonderful heart specific, never failing in success.

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

A TRIAL TRIP.

She starts—she moves—she seems to feel
That move she must, come woe, come wheel!

FAINTING SPELLS FROM KIDNEY DISEASE.

A Sufferer for 18 Months Cured by South American Kidney Cure.

For eighteen long months Mrs. J. Hallman, wife of a well known flour and feed merchant of Berlin, Ont., was troubled with an affection of the kidneys. As illustrating how seriously kidney trouble may develop, the pain in Mrs. Hallman's case would become so severe at times as to cause fainting spells, and it was dangerous to have her left alone in the house. "During all this time," she says, "I never knew what a comfortable night's rest was. I doctored, and, in fact, tried everything; but nothing seemed to relieve me for any length of time. I saw South American Kidney Cure advertised in the local paper, and the case described seemed to be my complaint exactly. I purchased a bottle, and relief came in a few days, and the second bottle cured me of all kidney trouble."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

HIS UNCLE DID IT.

Did you say that Marks owed his financial success to his own will power?

Oh, no, to his uncle's will power. He left everything to Marks.

ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY

For the Remedy Which Cures Rheumatism in 1 to 3 Days.

"I would rather give $50 a bottle for South American Rheumatic Cure than be without the remedy, if I was again troubled with rheumatism as in the past." These are the words of Mr. Wm. McAteer, living near Creemore, Ont. He further says: "I have been troubled with rheumatism for five years, and was so bad at times that I could not put on my coat without assistance, and the severest pain. Two bottles of South American Rheumatic Cure completely cured me, and I am to-day in perfect health, a statement which I have been unable to make for the last five years. The remedy gave me perfect relief within the first few hours."

Sold by W. E. Richardson.

CARE OF THE HANDS.

The flesh at the root of the nail should be loosened and pushed back with an ivory blade or dull-pointed steel. It is easily done after soaking the fingers in tepid water for about twenty minutes. This will disclose the half moon, which, in most cases, is nearly or quite covered, which adds greatly to the beauty of the hands. A manicure has a tiny pair of scissors, which are made for the purpose, with which he cuts away all the superfluous flesh at the roots of the nails, after rubbing them back. When the nails are in good condition, a few minutes' care and attention daily will keep them so. Every time the hands are washed the flesh should be pushed back with the towel, and a very few minutes' rubbing with chamois skin, with powdered pumice-stone moistened with sweet oil, will polish the nails. The finest polish is said to be given by hand polish, which the manicure gives to a pair of hands by an hour's polishing. Water can be easily softened with a few drops of ammonia, or, what is better, a small piece of lump borax; warm water, into which enough borax has been dissolved to make the water feel a little slippery when pressed between the thumb and finger is very good for washing the hands. Many people who do not work wash the hands but seldom. The day's accumulation of dirt is allowed to remain on the hands all night. Upon arising, the hands are washed in cold water. The possessor wonders why, when she does not work, her hands are not white.

ROCKS WERE NEEDED.

Yeast—I don't see how that fellow Huggins ever got married; he's so bashful.

Crimsonbeak—Well, you know the girl's father helped him along.

He paved the way, did he?

No, he didn't pave the way exactly, but he furnished the rocks.