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.

Lucknow is organizing a Board of Trade.

The Kingston Dairy School will be enlarged.

Inland revenue receipts last month fell off over $100,000.

Work on the new electric railway at Sarnia has commenced.

Willie, the 13-year-old son of Mrs. Merchant, of Kingston, is missing.

M. R. Brown has been elected president of the London Cheese Board.

A new postoffice has been established at the Rondeau summer resort.

Mayor Tuckett is Honorary President of the newly-organized Hamilton Hunt Club.

Rain is still hindering the seeding operations in the eastern part of Manitoba.

Contracts have been awarded for the $25,000 addition to the Western Fair buildings.

Dr. A. W. Moody has been appointed superintendent of the General Hospital at Winnipeg.

Over 300,000 whitefish from the Ottawa hatchery have been deposited in the Rideau lakes.

Dale Harris has resigned as managing director of the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway Co.

Rosario Bourdon, the defaulting Richelieu & Ontario treasurer, has been arrested at Paris, France.

At Sarnia the four-year-old daughter of Mr. H. Graham was burned to death while starting a bonfire.

It is reported to the Government that Lake Rousseau, Muskoka, is being depleted of fish by illegal netting.

John C. Springate, a lad of thirteen years, was killed by a delivery waggon on Queen street, Hamilton.

Mrs. W. E. Sanford has been elected president of the Ladies' Committee of the Wentworth Historical Society.

Bugs and bad weather are damaging the winter wheat crop in the United States according to stories sent to Chicago.

Sir Donald Smith has left Montreal for London, where he will undertake the duties of High Commissioner for Canada.

Rev. Canon DuMoulin, of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, has been elected Bishop of Niagara, and accepted the position.

Mr. Alex. McKay, ex-M.P. for Hamilton, and Mr. W. S. Davis, ex-M.P. for Alberta, have been appointed Collectors of Customs.

Montreal shipping men have petitioned the Government to allow the shipment of United States cattle from the port of Montreal.

Members of the Belleville Board of Trade have asked Sir Mackenzie Bowell to represent them at the Chambers of Commerce convention in London.

President Pettit, of the Ontario Fruit Growers' Association, says the fruit prospects around Grimsby were never better at this season of the year.

It is reported that an American syndicate has offered the Vale Barrel Machine Company $500,000 for the right to manufacture the machine in the United States.

The Royal Geographical Society of Great Britain, has awarded the Gill memorial to A. P. Lowe, and the Back grant to J. B. Tyrrell, of the Geological department.

The Toronto City Treasurer has handed out his estimates for the year. The total estimated expenditure is $3,139,009, of which $1,867,628 ranks as uncontrollable.

Mr. J. Castell Hopkins has been appointed by the Canadian Manufacturers Association their representative at the Chambers of Commerce Convention in June.

The Ministerial Association of London has compromised with the lodges regarding Sunday church parades, the latter agreeing not to parade before 4.30 p.m.

The Government has given rewards to Capt. J. Calte and four sailors of the Spanish steamship Cadagua, of Bilboa, for rescuing the crew of the shipwrecked schooner Annie G. O'Leary, of Halifax, November 30.

Dr. McEachran, Government Veterinary, had an interview recently with the Montreal steamship-owners for the purpose of arranging details of the regulations to be enforced for the shipment of cattle.

The Sunday School Association of Ontario, at its meeting Friday, in Toronto, completed arrangements for attending the eighth international (triennial) Sunday school convention to be held in Boston next month.

At a meeting of the Toronto Executive Committee of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the other day it was definitely arranged that the meeting of the associatoin will be held in Toronto on August 18th, 1897.

At Goderich the perpetrators of the outrage which resulted in the death of Mr. Field of Wingham pleaded guilty to a charge of assault occasioning actual bodily harm, to which the original indictment was changed. Chief Justice Meredith sentenced Robert Harrison and George Phippen to three years in the penitentiary, Charles Manser and Thomas Montgomery to two years, and the boy, Albert Martin, to six in the Central Prison. There is a prospect of executive clemency modifying the sentences.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Dr. Salmon, of London, the oldest Freemason in the world is dead. He was one hundred and six years of age.

Sir John Millais, president of the Royal Academy, who had the operation of tracheatomy performed on him on Saturday, is in a very critical condition.

Sir John Pender, member of Parliament for the Wick district, has resigned his seat in the House of Commons owing to his helpless condition, the result of an attack of paralysis of the brain.

The Spanish Minister at Washington assures Secretary Olney that the proposed reforms for Cuba will grant that island a measure of autonomy comparable with that enjoyed by the Dominion of Canada.

Mr. Curzon stated in the House of Commons on Friday that the British Vice-Consul at Boma had been instructed to lodge an appeal against the acquital of Capt. Lothaire, the Belgian officer who was recently tried for hanging Stokes, an English trader of the Congo Free State.

The Anglo-Canadian trade continues to make gigantic strides. The aggregate business of the four months has increased thirty-six per cent. Imports from Canada increased seventy per cent., while the British imports from all other countries increased only nine per cent.

In the House of Commons the Home Secretary announced a principle of procedure in his office. While an accused person is assumed to be innocent until found guilty, a convicted person is assumed to be guilty until proved to be innocent. This, applied to Mrs. Maybrick's case, does not contain much comfort for the convicted husband murderer.

Mr. Chamberlain, at the unveiling of a memorial window in Cordwainer's Hall, London, yesterday, said that England had lost the American colonies, which now form the United States, by mistakes which would not be repeated. He, however, thought the loss a blessing to both nations, if the two great nations should go forward in continued peace and amity.

UNITED STATES.

H. C. Bunner, editor of the New York Puck, is dead.

The village of L'Ause, Mich., has been almost wiped out by fire.

The damage to property by the storm in Minnesota will reach $100,000.

A mother hanged her four children and then suicided in the same way at Ripley, Ohio, on Thursday.

Three sisters named Crawford, of Olean, N.Y., have it is said, fallen heir to a fortune of $500,000.

Nora Perry, the authoress and poetess, died on Wednesday at Dudley, Mass. She was fifty-five years of age.

Rain has quenched the forest fires in in Northern Michigan. Last week damage done will reach a million dollars.

Five million pike fry were turned loose into Lake Ontario by the Niagara County Anglers' Club at Olcott, N.Y., harbour.

Christian Geiger, a Wooster, Ohio, farmer, crazed on religion, on Wednesday attacked his father with a hoe, nearly decapitating him.

Miss Emma Large, at Trenton, N.J., the other day vomited a live lizard which she swallowed while drinking at a spring some weeks ago.

Gus Purdy and Val Jehley were killed by the fall of a steel jack while working at the Ellicott square building in Buffalo on Thursday.

Charles A. Weddigen, assistant financial clerk of the State Senate, suicided at Auburn, N.Y., on Thursday. Jilted by his sweetheart.

Mr. John W. Bookwalter, a leading Democrat, predicts that Mr. Cleveland will be nominated for a fourth time at the Chicago convention in July.

Mr. Rudyard Kipling, owing to the threats of his brother-in-law, Beatty S. Balestier, to kill him, announces his intention of leaving the United States.

Bishop William Lawrence, of the Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts, has suspended the Rev. R. Fuller, of Malden, for remarrying after obtaining a divorce.

Policemand Michael Sammon, of Buffalo, who killed Sergeant Cantlin, his superior officer, last January, has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The quintuples born in Mayfield, Ky., April 29, are all dead. The doctors think their death may be the result of worry, caused by the enormous visiting crowds.

The United States House of Representatives has passed a bill for the construction of a bridge across the Niagara river from Lewiston, N.Y., to Queenston, Ont.

The United States battleship Oregon made an average speed of 16.78 knots, beating the world's record, and thus earns a premium of $175,000 for her builders.

Wesley Hurd, aged 8, sat up in his coffin as friends were arriving to attend his funeral at Logansport, Ind., on Saturday. He was thought to have been drowned.

President Cleveland has approved the Act making provision for the deportation of the Canadian Cree Indians from Montana, and their delivery to the Canadian authorities.

Two lads, one eighteen and the other twenty years of age, who were arrested in Cambridge, Mass., on Thursday night, have confessed to starting fifty fires during the past six months.

The will of the late Bishop Ryan was offered for probate in Buffalo on Monday. The estate, which is valued at more than five hundred thousand dollars, is left to the Church of which he was a prelate.

The United States Government has issued a permit to the North American Commercial Company to take thirty thousand male seals this season. They were allowed to take only fifteen thousand last year.

Prof. Samuel Plangley, secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has inventde a flying machine which is described as being a remarkable success. The aerodrome is made of steel, driven by a steam engine, and resembles an enormous bird.

It is rumored that President Cleveland will involve the United States in war with Spain as soon as Congress adjourns, that Cuba will be liberated, and Mr. Cleveland will float on the wave of popular approval to the White House for another term.

In the United States the business situation has not improved, manufacturers are evidently playing a waiting race, the present conditions and future prospects of trade not being such as would encourage anything else. The spring trade has passed unsatisfactorily; it is yet too easily to count on crop prospects and business men generally are very conservative just now, and the result is an all round hand-to-mouth condition of things. The textile mills are "quiet," which means that they are out of employment or on "short time."

GENERAL.

The Socialist leader, Volders, is dead at Brussels.

M. Germain See, the noted French physician is dead at Paris.

There were twenty-two deaths from cholera at Alexandria on Monday.

M. Henri Cernuschi, the noted political economist, is dead at Mentone.

Abyssinians have liberated the Italians who were made prisoners at Agama.

The German Government has voted a credit to fight the cholera epidemic in Alexandria.

President Kruger, in an interview, said he was astonished at the official defence of Mr. Cecil Rhodes.

China has paid in full the Baptist Missionary Union claims for property losses in the Sechuen riots.

Experiments made with live guinea-pigs show that the Rontgen rays destroy the germs of diphtheria.

The Spanish press is greatly irritated over the Cuban affair and favours war with the United States if the later wants it.

The Sultan's fear of assassination has led to wholesale arrests of Armenians, who are being barbarously tortured to make them confess.

The Newfoundland Legislature meets on June 11th. The question of uniting with the Canadian Confederation will be revived.

The British steamer Woolwich, from New York for China and Japan, is ashore on Shabelkeer reefs, near Jiddah, in the Red Sea.

Great damage was done in Quito and other towns of Ecuador by recent earthquakes, which destroyed the city of Puerto Vieio.

There are rumors in Rome that Mgr. Galimberti, who died last Thursday, was poisoned, and a post-mortem has been demanded.

Anti-missionary riots broke out at Kiang-Yin on Tuesday. The British mission was looted and burned, but the missionaries escaped.

The Spanish speech from the throne announced a measure aiming to establish in the Antilles an administration of a purely local character.

The Cuban rebel chief Felix Collazo, captured recently in the Province of Havana, was shot without the formalities of a court-martial.

Most Madrid papers seriously ask, but without violent language, if open war is not better than the existing state of affairs with the United States.

It is reported that the Boer Government has recently reduced the sentences of the convicted members of the Johannesberg Reform Committee.

The port of Bahia was visited Tuesday night by a hurricane of signal violence, accomplished by subterranean thunderstorms. Chasms of enormous extent have been opened in the earth.

French custom receipts for the first four months of 1896 shows an increase of imports to the amount of $33,400,000 and exports $16,600,000, as compared with the same period last year.

President Kruger asserts that the intrigues alleged to exist between the Transvaal and Germany were merely soap bubbles. The South African Republic, he declared, desired to be friends with all.

The British and German Ministers at Perkin have protested against the action of Russia in occupying part of the foreshore of Che-Foo, contrary to treaty rights. There is a large Russian squadron in Chinese waters.

Fears are entertained at St. John's, Nfld., for the safety of the crews of the sealing schooners Coleman and Primrose which sailed from Bronne Bay in March to prosecute the seal fishery in the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

Gloomy impressions prevail in Havana as to the prospects for military operations. The local volunteers do not respond to the call for arms, and at least twenty battalions from Spain are deemed indispensable. It is expected the insurgents will renew their activity during the approaching unhealtny season, when Europeans cannot move easily on account of the tropical heat rains.

THE LARGEST CIRCULATION.

The distinction of having "the largest circulation in the world" belongs to the Bible. Every year we gather from an interview with Rev. John Sharp, the secretary of the British and Foreigh Bible Society, in the Christian Commonwealth, more copies of the Scriptures are sold than that of any other publication. In 1894-5, for instance, the society alone issued nearly a million complete Bibles and over a million New Testaments, the exact total, including portions, being 3,837,822. The number of Bibles, Testaments and portions issued up to March 31, 1895, in over 300 languages by the society amounts to 143,396,230, while those issued by allied societies bring the total up to 231,291,824.

HAD FAITH IN THE PHYSICIAN.

One of the most remarkable cases of faith I have ever seen, said a well-known physician, occurred when I was a student. I had a patient, an Irishman, who had broken his leg. When the bandage was removed and a light one put in its place, I noticed that one of the pins went in with great difficulty, and I could not understand it.

A week afterward, in removing the pin, I found that it had stuck hard and fast, and I was forced to remove it with forceps. What was my astonishment, on making the examination to find that the pin had been run through the skin twice, instead of through the cloth.

Why, Pat, said I, didn't you know that the pin was sticking in you?

Shure, I did, replied Pat; but I thought you knowed your business, and so held me tongue.

A SHREWD LADY.

That Mrs. Brown is just as mean as she can be! Why, would you believe it, she just told me, right to my face, that I dressed too young for a woman of my years! The idea!

She did? Well, if she'd talk to me that way, I believe I'd told her just what I thought of her.

Oh! no, dear; that would be rude. Possibly.

But I did better. I told Mrs. Smith what my opinion of Mrs. Brown was and Mrs. Brown will hear it soon enough. And then, you know, it won't lose anything in Mrs. Smith's mouth. It is one of my principles, love, never to do anything disagreeable when I can get somebody else to do it for me.

HOUSEHOLD.

IF WE COULD KNOW.

If we could know when soft replies,
And smiling lips, and tranquil eyes
Hide hearts that tremble throb and ache,
As silently they grieve and break,
Beneath their mask of graceful lies,
We might not deem ourselves so wise
To measure grief by tears and sighs;
Some hasty judgments might not make,
But spare, for hidden sorrow's sake,
Our friend behind the gay disguise.

If we could know, how in the mines
Of tenderness the pure gold shines,
We might not feel the smarting stings
The longed-for message often brings,
From heart that round our own entwines;
We'd read, between the formal lines
And careless words, unerring signs
Of love that onward, upward springs
To meet its own on steadfast wings,
And commune hold on sacred shrines.

HELPFUL HINTS.

In repairing or altering cotton clothing it is vexatious to find the machine stitching has shrunken, drawing the seams and hems, etc., into puckers. This trouble can be remedied by soaking the spool of thread over night in a glass of water, afterward standing it where it will dry, when it is ready for use. Colored thread should be oiled with machine oil; it makes it strong and it works easier.

A few drops of oil of lavender scattered through a book-case will save the books from mould in damp weather. Libraries in closed rooms are liable to be injured by dampness, whether the weather be damp or not. Such a simple and cheap remedy should be known.

A meat safe will pay for itself, soon in the saving of odds and ends, and can be made at home. Make with three shelves, either mounted on three legs or hanging, and inclose with wire gauze. The front may be made of a window screen on hinges, with a button to keep it closed. If it can be kept in the draft it will be excellent for preserving many things much longer than if kept in an ordinary safe, and also secures from ants and flies.

Wash matting in salt and water, a pinch of salt to half a pint of water. Dry quickly with a soft cloth.

Meat should not be placed directly upon ice, as it tends to draw the juices, but place upon a plate or pan and place on the ice, or as close as possible.

New cushions or head-rests are made saddlebag fashion, of any material, those of plush, silk or brocade being very handsome. A common rocker ebonized looks cosy and comfortable with both cushion and head-rest covered with turkey red calico, which has also the advantage of not being spoiled in laundrying. Pads or rests for the arms of the rocker should also be covered with the same material.

Furniture can be ebonized by using lamp-black and mixing with turpentine, afterwards varnish, giving two coats. The wood before being painted must be as clean as soap, sand and brush can make it; all finger marks, grease, etc., being removed. We have used this recipe and can recommend it. Try it on mantels, tables or rockers and you will be pleased with the result. A box of lampblack costs but a nickel and will do a large amount of painting.

A sure preventive of moths is tansy. Sprinkle the leaves freely about your woolens and furs, roll closely in newspapers and place in boxes. Tansy was one of the much prized "yarbs" of our grandmothers, but has fallen out of sight since the advent of insect powder, patent medicines, etc. A handful of tansy added to a boiling of clothes tends to bleach or clear them, and was much used before the advent of borax.

When cleaning shades use bread, not too fresh, and to clean your sewing machine of oil and dirt, apply kerosene, using the oil can for the purpose. Thoroughly soak all parts to which the oil has been previously applied; run the machine a minute or two, then with a soft cloth go over the parts, carefully wiping off all excretions of lint, oil, dust, etc.; then, before beginning to operate your machine, oil up as usual. Many sewing machines become gummed to such an extent as to be almost useless are are given up, when a liberal use of kerosene would entirely renovate and rejuvenate them.

Among the many uses to which newspapers can be put there is one not generally known—that of absorbing the dust of carpets. Wet them in hot water, squeeze until they cease to drip, tear into pieces as large as your hand and cast over the carpet. If the broom is properly used the most of the dust will be gathered into the papers. After a velvet or heavy pile carpet is swept, sponge with ammonia and water to preserve its brightness.

A low pine table may be made into a pretty writing table by covering the top with green felt tacked in place by brass-headed nails. Paint the legs or they may be ebonized or enameled any color wanted.

To restore the elastictiy of a cane-seated chair, wash in hot water so that it is thoroughly soaked. Use a little soap if it is badly soiled. Dry in the air and it will be good as new.

A cake of magnesia and a clothes-brush are excellent renovaters. After brushing a gown, rub any soiled spots with the magnesia, on both sides; hang away for a day or so, then brush again. The spots will be found to have disappeared.

SPOTS AND STAINS.

Questions concerning the various means of removing spots from cotton, linen and other materials are so frequent that a list of some of the best methods of dealing with these blemishes will be of service to every housekeeper. Most stains can be easily removed from underclothing, bed and table linen, so long as the material is uninjured. With colored goods, whether wool, cotton or silk, it is different. Here success will depend upon the fabric. Therefore in doubtful cases, especially where the material is costly, it is always best to send to a professional cleaner, before doing still further mischief by unsuccessful trials. The dyes can be tested on pieces of the material at the cleaning establishment before the chemicals are used on the garment.

Spots Whose Cause is Not Known.—For white and colored cotton fabrics—To one quart of soap suds (wine measure) add one teaspoonful of ammonia, rub the spots with a sponge, then wash with clean water.

Spots Caused by Grease, Oil, Paints and Varnishes.—For white cotton and linen, colored woolen and calico—Rub the spot repeatedly with a sponge moistened with spirits of turpentine or benzine; then lay a piece of blotting paper on it, and press with a hot iron. Afterwards, if necessary, wash the whole article in warm soap suds. Silk—Apply a thin paste made of magnesia and ether, let it dry; brush it off, and rub with bread crumbs. Velvet—Dab and brush it with the pile, with a bag filled with hot sand.

Spots Caused by Vinegar and Acids.—White linen and cotton—Wash in clean water and ammonia; the proportions previously given of a teaspoonful to a quart would probably suffice. Colored woolen and cotton fabrics and silk—Wet the spot with diluted ammonia and afterwards wash with clear water.

Claret, Fruit and Vegetable Stains.—White cotton and linen—Wash in javelle water or weak chlorine water and rinse with clear water, or hold the dampened spot over the fumes of sulphur and then wash with clear water.

Grass Stains.—White linen and cotton—Wash with alcohol, or clear boiling water will frequently do. If that fails use the alcohol. Colored woolen and cotton fabrics and silk—Moisten with a solution of stanic chloride, wash in clear water, then rinse.

Aniline Ink Stains.—White cotton and linen—Wash with alcohol, to which a little vinegar has been added. Colored woolens and cottons and silk—Wash with pure alcohol.

Rust Stains.—White linen and cotton—Wash with solution of hydrochloric acid—when purchasing it state to the druggist that you want it "chemically pure"—and use as follows: First, wet the spot with very hot water, then touch lightly with the acid (using a dropper). Rinse with a clear water, to which a little ammonia has been added.

Coffee and Chocolate Stains.—All materials—Apply glycerine mixed with the yolk of an egg, wash off with warm water, iron with a hot iron on the wrong side till dry.

Pitch and Tar Stains.—White cotton and linen—Moisten the spot with spirits of turpentine, rub well, put a sheet of blotting paper over it, press with a hot iron and wash with warm water and soap. Colored woolens and cottons—Dampen the spot rub fresh butter or lard on it, then a strong lather of soap, and wash off first with spirits of turpentine, then with hot water; or apply a mixture of turpentine and yolk of egg; as soon as it is dry, scrape it carefully off, and wash repeatedly with hot water. Silk—Dab the spot with a mixture of chloroform and ether, cover it with powdered white clay, lay a sheet of blotting paper on, press with a hot iron, and brush off the powder.

Milk and Soup Spots.—White cotton and linen—Wash with soap suds. When the spots are on tablecloths or napkins, which are about to be washed, soap the spots well before placing them in the water—after being wet, the stains cannot be seen—and this will frequently suffice. Colored woolens and cottons—Rub the spot with a sponge, wet with benzine or spirits of turpentine, and place a piece of blotting paper over it; press with a hot flat-iron and wash with warm water and soap. Silk—Use the same, or substitute ether.

TO PUNISH CHILDREN.

Punishment, it is safe to say, is usually administered in anger. It is the expression of the parents anger, when he vents it on the child for some misdemeanor it may have committed. It seems rather barbaric and brutal to administer slaps or whippings as punishment; rather deprive the child of something of which it is extremely fond, an anticipated pleasure, or even a dessert. Nothing affects a child child more than seeing that those he loves are deeply hurt by his misbehavior. Children, as a rule, have tender hearts, and the appearance of sadness or sorrow on the part of the parent appeals to them more than all the threats or punishments ever could. Show approval often when the little one is doing good, let him see that you are pleased and he will learn to be proud of doing what you wish. You will be surprised at his efforts to please you. Too much stress is placed upon this vulgar slapping and beating by impatient and angry parents, who often punish the little ones for faults to which they know they themselves are liable, and of which they are guilty. All children will be naughty, and too often mothers and nurses forget this. Study the child's character more, and whatever you do, do not punish him for a fault which he has inherited from you unless you overcome it in yourself first.

ROYALTY CHILDREN.

Small families are hardly the rule among the English "upper ten." The average is seven or eight. The queen is the mother of nine, and the Princess of Wales, of six children; Lord Abergaveany is the proud father of ten, the Duke of Argyll of twelve, the beautiful Countess of Dudley is the mother of seven, the Earl of Ellsmere boasts of eleven, the Earl of Inchiquin of twelve, the Earl of Leicester of fifteen, and the Duke of Westminster of eleven.

"I'd like to be a man," she said, regretfully. "I like you better as you are," he replied; and her smile made it evident that, after all, she was thoroughly satisfied with affairs as they stood.

"Bobbie, you are perfectly awful today; and just when grandma is visiting us, too!" "Well, ma, it's only to please you. You told me the other day that you thought I kept my good manners for visitors only."