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.

Mackerel are reported very plentiful in the waters off Halifax.

Lady Tupper, now in London, England, is arranging to return to Canada in July.

Mrs. Smith, of Barton street, Hamilton, was killed by a Grand Trunk train.

Peter Black, a wealthy citizen of Parrsboro', N. S., was on Wednesday robbed of $11,500 at that place.

The late John Livingstone of Listowel left an estate worth $500,000, and $100,000 of insurance.

Thomas Fennell, a Canadian, formerly of Elma, near Stratford, has been murdered in Idaho, by a cowboy named Long.

The Hamilton Powder Co. is applying to Parliament to change the head office of the company to Montreal, and to increase its capital.

Lord and Lady Aberdeen and suite have taken up their residence at the Vice-Regal quarters in the Citadel, Quebec.

Canon DuMoulin will be consecrated Bishop of Niagara on June 24. The ceremony will take place in St. James' cathedral, Toronto.

It is stated that the day prior to the terrible accident near Victoria, B.C., the authorities were warned that the bridge was not safe.

The British flagship Crescent, with Admiral Sir John Erskine on board, has arrived at Halifax from Bermuda. Lady Erskine is also on board.

The seizure of an American vessel for fishing within the three-mile limit is reported at Halifax. The offender is the Gloucester schooner Frederic Guering.

A dividend of 10 per cent. has been declared by the liquidators of the Commercial Bank of Manitoba, making an aggregate of 80 per cent. paid to the creditors.

E. Stone Wiggins says that the St. Louis tornado was caused by the network of telegraph wires in that city, and declares that a similar fate will befall Canadian cities unless all wires are buried.

Mr. E. Stone Wiggins, of Ottawa, claims that the tornado which wrought such destruction in St. Louis was caused by the network of telegraph wires in that city, and he says a similar fate will befall Canadian cities unless all wires are buried.

The four-year-old son of Mr. Wm. Wills, of Merritton, Ont., met with a terrible death on Saturday. He burrowed a hole in a pile of straw in a small frame building. His older brother playfully set fire to the straw, and before the fire could be extinguished the younger boy was burned to death.

Mrs. Fisher, of St. Catharines, had a narrow escape from drowning in a well on Monday. Mrs. Fisher says her husband pushed her in, but Fisher's story is that she fell in, but when the woman's cries were heard, and assistance was rendered, Fisher was found securely bolted in his house, though he must have heard his wife's agonizing appeals for help.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has gone to Balmoral.

Mr. Charles Dickens, the son of the celebrated novelist, who has been seriously ill, is now out of danger.

The census of London, just taken, shows a population of 4,411,271, an increase of 200,528 since 1891.

Beatrice Harraden, the author of "Ships that Pass in the Night," is ill, and has been compelled to stop work on her new novel.

A consignment of slates from Canada has recently been received in London, and has attracted attention because of its excellent quality.

Sir John Millais is suffering from cancer of the throat, and it is feared that the recent operation was not successful.

Sir J. Russell Reynolds, M. D., Physician-in-Ordinary to the Queen's household, is dead. He was sixty-eight years of age.

The death is announced of Professor Edward Armitage, the English historical and mural painter. He was seventy-nine years of age.

There seems to be little hopes of a reconciliation between the Redmondites and the Dillonites, and the Irish party is more hopelessly split than ever.

Lord Leighton's house in London and collection of art objects are for sale. The public subscription to purchase it for the nation is not meeting with much success.

Lord Windsor, a very rich English nobleman, has started a model saloon on one of his estates, where he guarantees that only the best beer, wine, and spirits are sold.

Oxford University intends conferring the degree of honorary D. C. L. upon United States Ambassador Bayard, and upon Mr. John Morley and Mr. Joseph Chamberlain.

The dress in which the Duchess of Marlborough was presented is said to have cost two thousand pounds, while the jewels which she wore exceeded ten thousand pounds in value.

There is an enormous strike in the building trade in London, and about thirty thousand men are out of work. The cause of the trouble is a demand for a small increase of wages.

Mr. Chamberlain has received a despatch from the British Agent at Pretoria saying that all the Johannesberg prisoners have been released except the four leaders.

The Queen has finally decided that the marriage of Princess Maud of Wales and Prince Charles of Denmark shall take place in the private chapel of Buckingham palace.

Prof. Darcy Thompson and Mr. Barrett, the naturalist, have left for America to enquire and report to the British Government whether or not the restrictions on seal fishing in Behring Sea are sufficient for the preservation of seal life.

Mrs. Dyer, the London infanticide, who is under sentence to be hanged on June 10, made a second attempt at suicide in Newgate gaol on Wednesday. While in bed, seemingly asleep, she twisted a handkerchief around her throat, and almost succeeded in strangling herself.

The annual Co-operative Congress, of which the Earl of Winchilsea and Nottingham, is chief promoter, passed a resolution setting forth that English speaking people should settle their national differences without resort to the sword, and that a permanent tribunal for the settlement of disputes between America and Great Britain should be established.

UNITED STATES.

Over 3,000 immigrants arrived at New York from Europe on Monday.

Thomas A. Edison and Nikola Tesla are reported at New York to be working on a new electric lamp.

Mrs. Mark Frost drowned her two children, then suicided, at Cleveland, near Bolton, Mo., on Wednesday.

Kate Field, the well-known American journalist, died in Honolulu on May the 19th of pneumonia.

Mark B. ("Brick") Pomeroy, an old-time and well-known journalist, died on Saturday in his home in Brooklyn, N.Y.

Rev. Francis Hermann, a Scandinavian, is charged at Salt Lake City, Utah, with the murder of seven persons.

All the rye whiskey distillers in the Eastern States will suspend operations for one year from the first of September.

President Cleveland has signed the Acts to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Niagara river from Lewiston, N.Y., to Queenston, Ont.

St. Louis, Mo., is threatened with a recurrence of the flood of four years ago, when property to the value of $25,000,000 was destroyed.

Frank Evans, aged 20, was instantly killed and five men seriously injured by a boiler explosion in Scudder's sawmill at Clay City, Ill., on Wednesday.

Mrs. W. H. Hanner, aged 22, was killed by a fall from a parachute while making a balloon ascension at Fairy Grove, near Baltimore, on Thursday.

By the explosion of a gasolene stove in Chicago on Sunday four members of a family, named Malin were killed, and the fifth so badly burnt that death is almost certain.

Lord Russell, the Lord Chief Justice of Englamd, will address the annual meeting of the American Bar Association, to be held at Saratoga, N.Y., on August 18th.

As the result of an investigation, it has been ascertained that one-third of the children of one of the principal grammar schools of Chicago had never seen a live sheep or hog.

Grace Schloenbeck, a Chicago girl of fourteen, twice attempted suicide in the lagoon in Jackson's park because her mother gave her a severe whipping and turned her out of doors.

M. Henri Deslandres, astronomer of the Paris Observatory, passed through New York on Sunday on his way to Japan to observe the eclipse of the sun which occurs in August.

Col. Joe Leffel, the smallest perfectly formed man in the world, has announced himself as a Republican candidate for Mayor of Springfield, Ohio. He is 63 years old and 46 inches tall.

Prohibitionists opened their seventh national convention at Pittsburg, Pa., on Wednesday. H. L. Castle, in an address of welcome, said the liquor traffic was "the greatest foe of God and humanity ever invented in hell or patented on earth."

Colonel Joe Leffel, the smallest perfectly formed man in the world, has announced himself as a Republican candidate for Mayor of Springfield, O., next spring. The Colonel is only 46 inches tall, and is 63 years old. He served one term in Council.

Mrs. John M. Clay owns the Henry Clay farm in Kentucky. She has such a tender feeling for her stock that she has provided for the future of all the superannuated animals on the place by leaving each $50 in her will, so that they may receive good care till death ensues.

A novel institution which has recently been inaugurated in New York is a Dogs' Toilet Club, where fashionable ladies who go out to shop may leave their pet dogs to undergo the operation of shampooing, brushing, combing, and clipping while their mistresses attend to their purchases.

Two troops of cavalry have been ordered from Fort Custer, Mont., to gather the Cree Indians for exportation to Canada. The Crees say they will not go unless Canada proclaims an amnesty for their participation in the Manitoba rebellion. If this is not granted they will take to the mountains and become "bad Indians."

According to the reports of the commercial agencies there is no change for the better in business across the line. One principal factor in the present dulness is the doubt existing as to possible political eventualities. Products all round are weak, wheat has fallen, and with goods mostly in ample supply and a light general demand, employment in many districts is slack. The enquiry for both men's and women's dress goods appears to be unprecedently low; cottons and woollens are quiet and many mills are either closed or working half-time. Some boot and shoe manufacturers have orders that will take some time to fill, but again in other quarters cutters are being discharged, as the makers have over-taken the requirements of their customers.

GENERAL

President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, is ill.

Germany has a war footing of 2,700,000 men.

Matabeles have again been repulsed by Capt. Plumer's force near Buluwayo.

There have been serious cholera riots in Cairo, and the rioters had to be dispersed by the police.

There are great rejoicings at Friedrichsruhe over the birth of the first grandson to Prince Bismarck.

It is reported in London that 25,000 cyclists of both sexes rode over Ripley road, Surrey, on Sunday.

The telegraph department of the Chilian Government has been defrauded of more than 100,000 pesos.

The increase of mortality from smallpox and yellow fever in the hospitals along the Trocha creates alarm in Cuba.

The Albanians have petitioned the Porte for reforms, and if these are refused they intend to revolt to regain their former liberties.

The British barque John Baizley, from Singapore for Hong Kong, is ashore on Montanha island, and is being plundered by the natives.

A report at London from Madrid confirms the rumour that Gen. Weyler has resolved to resign the command of the Spanish forces in Cuba.

Barney Barnato has subscribed $25,000 to the fund to pay the fines of the imprisoned members of the Reform Committee at Johannesburg.

Dr. Langhold's anti-microbicon has been introduced into several German hospitals, with the best possible results, in the treatment of consumption.

Paderwski's arduous experiences in his recent American tour have completely exhausted him, and he has been compelled to cancel all his engagements.

The Czar has appointed M. Witte, Minister of Finance, Secretary of State, as a reward for his services and a token of his Majesty's special favour.

It is stated that the Marquis de Mores has started for the Soudan to consult with the Arab leaders, and place obstacles in the path of England's advance.

It is reported that Russia intends to build a railway along the Oxus to Karki, which will greatly improve her strategic position along the line of advance towards Cabul.

The new Russian warship, the Rossajas, recently launched at Cronstadt, has a displacement of 12,195 tons, 17,000 horse-power, and a reputed speed of twenty-four knots.

The impending trouble has broken out in Crete. The Turkish soldiery in Canea have broken through all restraint, and are massacring and pillaging the Christians. British warships are hurrying to the scene.

One of the most famous painters of Sweden, Marten Eskii Winge, died a few days ago in Stockholm. His studies were mostly historical. Winge was 71 years old, and was a member of many Swedish societies.

NEW QUESTION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The English Fear that the Boers Mean to Occupy the Entire Country.

Under the above heading "Alpha," writes from Clip River to the Times of Natal as follows: As you have, through so many correspondents, tried to warn the Government of Natal and the inhabitants of the danger the colony is now in, will you allow me also to add one word, to the same effect? I have been about thirty-five years among the Dutch, and, believe me, I know them well. You can rely on what I tell. I have it personally and not from hearsay. During the present month I have been on an extended visit in the Free State, and the feeling among the Dutch inhabitants and many of the Free State half-bred English is much more bitter against the English than after Majuba.

The Boers are straining every nerve to get ready as soon as they get the word from the Transvaal to invade Natal. The burghers of the Harrismith district have subscribed among themselves the money to buy two maxims, which have been sent for and are probably now on the water. I ascertained that the reason the burghers had such bad horses at the reviews was because their "commandeer horses are kept in the stable for immediate service."

Every man is more than well supplied with ammunition, and among themselves they talk only of taking Natal, and I am not exaggerating when I say they can bring, at a very few hours' notice, 15,000 men into Natal, and will leave 20,000 to protect the Transvaal and the Free State, and it will not be very long before you will see a big war in this country. The Boers are longing for it, and quite believe they will win. But what is more surprising, I saw men calling themselves English, and many whose parents, are living in Natal at the present moment, almost as anxious to fight the English as the Boers themselves. The only people in the Free State that I found perfectly loyal one and all to the English Government are the Scotch. The talk about Rhodesia is a bounce, and not intended to be done. Natal is what the Boers want and will try for. I have heard the opinions of many of the most influential and best informed Boers, and they are all of the same tune. So I only hope that Natal will take a warning in time and not wake up some morning like the Irishman and find his throat cut.

The editor adds in a footnote: "Alpha" is a well known and highly respected colonist, who has special facilities for acquiring information with regard to the subject on which he writes.

THE RAVAGES OF ABSINTHE.

M. Rochefort's recent advocacy of temperance has directed attention to the consumption of absinthe in France, and some startling statements in connection therewith are being made. Men as a rule take the absinthe diluted in water, sipping it slowly. But the women, to the consternation of the doctors, insist as a rule on drinking it "neat," with most terrible results to their constitutions. The number of brilliant men whom France has lost through the abuse of the opalescent, but poisonous fluid, from the great poet Alfred de Musset, who used to be picked up drunk and half dead every night in the streets, down to the celebrated artist and caricaturist, Andre Gill, is simply appalling. An idea of the extent of the evil may be gathered from the recent returns of the Ministry of France, which show that at the present moment there is a marchand de vin, or French absinthe seller, to every three houses in the French metropolis.

DOMESTIC REPARTEE.

After a man has reached the age of forty, said Mrs. Disbrow, he thinks every good looking woman he sees is in love with him.

I am sure my dear, retorted Mr. D., I have never accused you.

LEARNED ALL ABOUT IT.

So you went out driving with your new beau, Susie, and I expect he read your heart like a book?

Yes, mother; he read between the lines.

PRECEDENCE AND SALARY.

What the Leading Men of Great Britain Receive for Their Services, and How the Aristocracy Take Rank.

The Lord Chancellor of Ireland gets $30,000 a year.

All titles of nobility originally had a military origin.

A clergyman usually takes precedence of a Barrister.

The expenses of the Queen's household are £172,500.

A Viscount ranks higher than the oldest son of an Earl.

The salaries of the Queen's household amount to £131,260.

The Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain gets $50,000 per annum.

The President of the Board of Trade receives a salary of $10,000.

A peer of the realm in Great Britain is not liable to arrest for debt.

The Lord President of the Privy Council receives a salary of $20,000.

The First Lord of the British Admiralty receives a salary of $22,500.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland receives a salary of $100,000 per year.

The Duke of Edinburgh has an annual allowance of £25,000 per annum.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer in Great Britain has a salary of $25,000.

The Prince of Wales receives from the British people £40,000 every year.

The Princess of Wales has an annual allowance of £10,000 for pin money.

The eldest sons of Knights of the Garter precede eldest sons of Bannerets.

The oldest sons of Barons are inferior in rank to the younger sons of Earls.

Earls take precedence to the younger sons of the Dukes of the blood royal.

The English Secretary of State for the Colonies receives a salary of $25,000.

Barons take rank immediately after the Secretaries of State, if these are Barons.

The oldest son of a Marquis takes precedence over the younger sons of a Duke.

The annual allowance of the Duke of Connaught from the British people is £25,000.

In all state ceremonials the sovereign takes precedence of all persons whatsoever.

The Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household follows the Commissioner of the Great Seal.

The Archbishop of Canterbury ranks immediately after the members of the royal family.

The Princess Louise draws from the British Treasury the modest allowance of £6,000 per year.

The oldest sons of the youngest sons of peers take precedence over the oldest sons of Baronets.

The eldest sons of Dukes, Marquises and Earls are usually called by the second title of the father.

The Duchess of Teck is expected to get along somehow or other on an annual allowance of £5,000.

The Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein has an annual allowance from the British people of £6,000.

The Secretary for Foreign Affairs and the First Lord of the Treasury in England receive each a salary of $50,000.

The Home Secretary, the Secretary for War and the Secretary for India receive each a salary of $25,000.

The Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, on the strength of her connection with the royal family, receives £3,000 per year.

The Lord High Chancellor, if of the Order of Barons, takes rank immediately after the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Marquises come next after the oldest sons of Dukes, and are succeeded by the oldest sons of Dukes not of the blood royal.

The ex-Empress of Prussia, the Empress Frederick, draws from the English Treasury as a British Princess the sum of £8,000 every year.

Officers in the British army and navy, who are all of the rank of gentlemen, take precedence according to rank in their profession.

The children of Emperors take precedence of kings and Queens. The order is Emperors, children of Emperors, Kings, children of Kings.

The Master of the Rolls follows the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, and precedes the Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas.

Historians tell us that the first English Marquis was created by Richard II., who bestowed the title upon his favorite, Robert de Vere, in 1386.

It is said that the first English Duke was Edward, the Black Prince, who, by his father, Edward III., was created Duke of Cornwall in 1337.

Esquires follow the younger sons of the Knights of the various orders, and are themselves succeeded by gentlemen entitled to bear arms.

The younger sons of a Marquis take precedence of all Bishops of the Church of England, save those of Canterbury, York, Armagh and Dublin.

The Bishop of Meath takes precedence of all Irish Bishops, and is followed by other Bishops according to the seniority of their consecration.

The Order of Baronets was established by James I. in 1611. This title is found in no country of the Continent, existing only in the British dominions.

The oldest sons of Viscounts follow those Secretaries of State who are not of noble birth, and are themselves followed by the younger sons of Earls.

The Chancellor of the Order of the Garter follows the Privy Council, and precedes the Chamberlain of the Exchequer, if the latter be not of noble degree.

The Vice Chamberlain of Her Majesty's household follows the Master of the Horse, and is followed by Secretaries of State, who are not of the degree of Baron.

The Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster follows the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and is himself succeeded by the Lord Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench.

The Speaker of the House of Commons, in State ceremonials, stands next to the Barons, and is immediately followed by the Commissioner of the Great Seal.

The Knights of the Garter rank next to the eldest sons of Barons, and are themselves superior in rank to members of the Privy Council, not being of noble birth.

SOME PARISIAN FOODS

WHAT FREQUENTERS OF THE GARGOTES GET TO EAT.

Possessors of Light Purses Have Many Deceptions to Contend With When Dining Out—Inordinate Eaters of Ham—Manufactured Delicacies.

At the gargotes, the lowest class of Paris restaurants, a species of very ingenious fraud has now been common for over half a century and maybe more, says the London Globe. It consists in passing off warm water, coloured and flavoured with burned onions and caramel, and into which some little grease bubbles have been injected, as soup. It is true that bones which have been twice stewed, first by the larger restaurants and secondly by the inferior class of traiteurs, and cast away for the third time, in order that it may be impregnated, if possible, with some particle of animal substance, but as this operation fails to impart to it those little greasy bubbles which the French term "eyes," and for which the shrewd frequenters of these establishments invariably look, in order to satisfy themselves that the broth they drink has been actually made from meat, a clever cook got over the difficulty by blowing a spoonful of fish oil, which falling into the caldron, or soup tureen, formed the eyes so dear to epicures of a certain type. The system was found to answer so perfectly that an employe aux yeux de bouillon, as the individual who performs this operation is termed, is now an indispensable necessity at all gargotiers in a large way of business.

Parisians of a certain class are inordinate

EATERS OF HAM;

in fact, almost as many hams are eaten in Paris as could be furnished by all the pigs killed throughout the whole of France, even allowing for both shoulder and leg being cured in accordance with French practice. The demand used—and may be now—to be supplied in this wise: The dealers in cooked hams bought up the old ham bones at a couple of sous apiece, and ingeniously inserted them into pieces of pickled pork, which they trimmed into shape and coated with grated bread crusts. In this way many bones did duty hundreds of times over, lasting in fact for years. They would leave the dealers in the morning and frequently return to them the same night, to quit them again the following day. Nevertheless, the supply could hardly keep pace with the demand. Only fancy the inconvenience of having to wait for your ham until your neighbour's servant took back the ham bone which the charcutier relied upon receiving yesterday! It was to obviate such a state of things that an ingenious individual conceived the idea of manufacturing ham bones wholesale, and ere long he drove a thriving trade at ten sous a dozen; since which time the stock of hams has augmented, and the delicacy has become less difficult of attainment. Much in the same way, another ingenious individual, knowing the immense consumption of cockscombs in Paris for ragouts, coquilles and cockscombs, and vol-au-vents, and seeing the high prices the said cockscombs commanded owing to the limited supply, set to work to minister to the demand, and duly established himself as the manufacturer of cockscombs. So extensive was the trade done by him, that he found it necessary to set up a

SMALL STEAM ENGINE

He was a great enthusiast, and was accustomed to pride himself upon the artifical cockscombs which emanated from his atelier being greatly superior to the natural article.

This is the way our artist went to work: As the same method is largely worked at this day in London, as well as in Paris—aye, and in New York and New Orleans—we purposely use the present tense for a time. He takes the palate of a bullock, cow, calf, sheep or goat—either will do, though he prefers the first. After having blanched it in boiling water he macerates it and detaches the flesh of the paltic vault without in the slightest degree deranging it, and then places it under a stamping machine, which punches out cockscombs more perfect in shape than those produced by nature, yet sufficiently resembling them to deceive the connoiseurs. Still, there is a way of detecting the artificial production—the cockscombs of clumsy nature have parallae on both sides, whereas those of art have them only on one. Counterfeit cockscombs are sold as low as four sous the dozen in Paris to poulterers, keepers of restaurants, pastry cooks, etc., and at six sous to cooks in private families.

Apropos of our subject, this man, in his intercourse with poulterers, got to learn that when they did not sell their turkeys off at once, they were obliged to

LOWER THE PRICE

one-fifth every subsequent day a bird remained on hand, and so frequently had to submit to a loss, although the turkey might present the same appearance of freshness that it did when first killed. And yet no cook could be deceived, and this solely because the bird's legs, which were black and shiny on the day of its death, assumed a more and more greyish tone as time went on. This was quite sufficient for our man of genius. The shrewd manufacturer of cockscombs hastened home and set to work to compound a varnish which should defy the attacks of time and render turkeys' legs ever fresh and youthful. In a couple of days he returned triumphantly to the market, and furnished the best proof of his success by deceiving the dealers themselves. Trials were made upon the public, and turkeys with varnished legs were offered to the cunningest cooks, who, deceived by appearances, made their purchases without demanding the customary abatement, and the conversation of the brilliant lustre of turkeys' legs became from that time forward a regular trade; which certainly says little for the honesty of the poulterers, less for the judgment of the cooks, and, least of all, for the assumed delicacy of taste for the Parisian gourmand.