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.

Stratford is to have a Free Library.

The miners' strike at Springhill, N.S., continues.

Mr. D. W. Bole has been elected President of the Winnipeg Board of Trade.

Last year's cut of timber in the Ottawa valley is estimated at 614,250,000 feet.

Winnipeg School Board is asking the city for $100,000 to meet this year's expenses.

Mayor Bingham, of Ottawa, has given his first month's salary as Chief Magistrate to the poor of the city.

It is now thought probable that Surveyor Ogilvie and party will remain in the Yukon country over winter.

Ald. Watkins, of Hamilton, has complained to the Mayor of tobacco-smoking at the Board of Works meetings.

The report that the Montreal cotton mills intend closing down for three months is denied in Montreal.

The petition for a reduction in the number of liquor licenses in Hamilton was considered by the Markets Committee and refused.

The retail merchants of Ottawa are petitioning the Dominion Government for the right of garnishee against the salaries of civil servants.

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the Dominion Government to have insolvency legislation introduced as soon as possible.

The trouble between the garment-workers and the Sanford Manufacturing Company of Hamilton has been amicably settled.

A Duluth firm will erect an elevator at Kingston, Ont., accepting the city's offer of a bonus of $25,000 and tax exemption for ten years.

As a result of the new quarantine regulations large droves of cattle are being driven across the ice from Brockville to the United States.

Arrangements are being made for a deputation to wait on the Government to press the claims of the Montreal, Ottawa and Georgian Bay ship canal.

The Dominion Minister of Agriculture contemplates sending an officer to the Old Country to take special notices of Canadian shipments during the coming summer.

The leading steamship companies are asking the Government to pay half the cost of fitting up vessels for cold storage. The total payment would amount to $150,000.

Dr. Selwyn, in a paper read at the mining engineer's convention at Montreal, held that the idea that Canada was exceptionally rich in minerals was a fallacy.

Earnings of the Montreal Street Railway Company for the first four months of the fiscal year amount to $412,665, against $385,520 for the corresponding period of last year.

The Canadian Pacific railway will run colonist specials every Tuesday during March and April, to meet the requirements of the settlers' movements towards the North West.

Nova Scotia's finances, as reported to the Legislature at Halifax, on Wednesday, show the expenditure for the year ended September last to have been $853,893, or $12,734 less than the revenue.

The India famine fund is meeting with much criticism in Montreal. It is pointed out that there is distress enough in that locality to employ all the charitable efforts and funds available.

Within a short time a new life insurance company, which is to be all Canadian in its character, will begin business, with head offices in Montreal. It will be known as the Royal Victoria Insurance Company.

Messrs. Gordon and Keith, undertakers, of Halifax, are bringing an action against the Dominion Government for Sir John Thompson's funeral expenses, which the Government disputes on the ground of overcharges.

At the Business Men's Convention held in Winnipeg, on Friday, a resolution was passed recommending that the Dominion Government build the proposed railway through the Crow's Nest pass.

The Nova Scotia House of Assembly on Friday passed a bill appointing July 1st a public holiday. This is the first time since Confederation that Dominion day has been recognized in Nova Scotia as a legal holiday.

John R. Hooper will be required to serve the sentence of 25 years in the penitentiary which was imposed upon him for attempted wife murder three years ago, Sir Oliver Mowat having reported adversely to any commutation.

The Dominion Government is in receipt of a score or more applications for railway subsidies. Some of them are new, and some are for a renewal of subsidies which lapsed through the refusal of Parliament last year to revote the money.

Under the instructions of the Minister of Agriculture, the free distribution of sample seed packages of certain varieties of grain and other agricultural products which have succeeded on the Experimental farms will be made again this season.

Mr. Dobell, who has returned from England, says that Canada ought not to be in too great a hurry in getting her new Atlantic service, as a new style of steamer is being projected, of shallow draught with great capacity, and speed, which would be admirably suited for the St. Lawrence route.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Earl of Kinnouil is dead, at the age of seventy years.

Sims Reeves, the celebrated English tenor singer, has been declared a bankrupt.

Lady William Beresford, formerly Duchess of Marlborough has given birth to a son.

Thomas Bateman, who was twice president of the Primitive Methodist Conference, is dead at London.

The steamer Peruvian lost 100 head of cattle and 35 sheep on her last trip from Portland to Glasgow.

Dr. Nansen, the Arctic exlorer, and Mrs. Nansen arrived in London on Wednesday. They are the guests of Sir George Haden-Powell.

The Prince of Wales attended on Wednesday night the dinner given in his honour by Mr. Bayard, the United States Ambassador in London.

The Maruis of Lansdowne, the Secretary of State for War, announced on Thursday that the Government intended to increase the army by 7,385 men.

The British House of Commons, by a vote of 325 to 110, passed the financial proposal in the educational bill to grant to voluntary schools the sum of five shillings per child.

Mr. Chamberlain states that the question of an Imperial conference to continue the work of the Ottawa conference to be held when the Colonial Premiers go to London is under consideration.

The plan formulated by the Imperial Government for increasing the strength and efficiency of the navy contemplates the construction of five battleships and three first class cruisers and the addition of ten thousand more men.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach made a speech in the British House of Commons on the Egyptian and Dongolan expedition question, in which he took a very firm stand on British policy in the east. The speech caused much comment, and a full report of it was cabled to France.

Baron Herschell, formerly Lord High Chancellor of England, and the Right Hon. Sir Richard H. Collins, a Justice of the Queen's Bench Division of the High Court have been chosen as the representatives of Great Britain on the Venezuela Arbitration Commission.

The London press is very severe upon the amendments passed upon the arbitration treaty by the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States Senate. The Daily News says that the amendments were chiefly made with the view of amending the treaty out of existence.

UNITED STATES.

The Capitol of Pennsylvania at Harrisburg has been burned.

Highwaymen looted the Eldon Bank at Ottumwa, Iowa, the other day to the extent of $30,000.

The Anglo-Venezuelan treaty has been signed by Ambassador Pauncefote and Minister Andrade at Washington.

Over 100,000 persons in the State of Louisiana are said to be destitute, the result of last year's drought.

It is intimated that President-elect McKinley intends to appoint Mr. Chauncey M. Depew Ambassador to England.

Col. George Meade, a son of General Meade, the hero of Gettysburg, died on Wednesday in Philadelphia after a brief illness.

Lee B. McFarland, teller of the Second National Bank of Parkersburg, W. Va., is reported short $43,000 in his accounts.

Five children, their ages ranging from 10 to 15 years, were drowned on Tuesday by falling through the ice at Nebraska City.

The United States revenue receipts during January were $24,316,994, and the expenditure $30,269,389, leaving a deficit of $5,952,395.

Lady Henry Somerset will be asked to preach the annual sermon during the National Convention of the W. C. T. U. in Buffalo next fall.

At Stockton, Cal., on Wednesday night Chas. A. Kleupfer, a saloon keeper, shot and killed Charles Dodge and Alexander Borland, two prominent citizens.

Indictments have been returned against 14 persons, including aldermen and police officers, at Louisville, Ky., for failing to suppress gaming.

The works of the Case Threshing Machine Company at Racine, Wis., will resume operations Monday next. They have been closed for six months.

The United States Senate, before agreeing to the abritration treaty, emasculated it in such a manner as to render it doubtful of acceptance to Great Britain.

Gardner, Morrow & Co.'s insolvent bank building at Hollidaysburg, Pa., was wrecked by dynamite. It is supposed to be the work of creditors in revenge.

The total freight carried by the United States and Canadian Soo canals last year amounted to 16,239,060 tons, exceeding all previous records by over 1,000,000 tons.

Enough money to erect a chapel at Mount Hermon, Mass., is to be given Evangelist Dwight L. Moody, who will be 60 on Friday, by his friends as a birthday gift.

The schooner Cora Hanson, of Providence, R.I., has been given up for lost. She left Brunswick, Ga., several months ago on a trip north. She had a crew of 10.

Hamilton F. Coleman of the Land Office at Washington has been arrested on a charge of stealing postage stamps from the Government. It is said his takings amount to over $100,000.

Lady Aberdeen will be the convocation orator at the University of Chicago commencement exercises on April 1. Lady Aberdeen will have the honour of being the first woman chosen for such an occasion in the United States.

The last ship of the United States navy to get into trouble is the battleship Indiana. She was unable to accompany the squadron to sea, and had to return to Hampton Roads after a short run as she rolled dangerously. It is now porposed to dock her and put on a new "bilge keel."

There is no new nor distinctive feature in business throughout the United States. During the most dull periodpof the year of course little is usually expected, and small as the expectation may be, it is seldom fulfilled. This week shows no change in the usually monotonous record. Bad weather and bad roads mean bad business, and the story is about told. Fairly favourable trade reports come from St. Paul, Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, and a few other points; but generally no change is reported, and little prospects of immediate improvement.

GENERAL.

Prince Chimay has secured a divorce.

The Portuguese Ministry has resigned.

The Czarina has recovered from her recent illness.

The Pope is reported to be suffering from fainting fits.

Emperor Francis Joseph will visit St. Petersburg on April 27.

A number of strikes and bread riots are breaking out in Spain.

Riotous conduct of students caused the closing of the university at Rome.

Munkacsy, the famous Hungarian artist, is reported to be dying at Vienna.

M. Martini, the inventor of the rifle of that name, is dead at Frauenfeld, Switzerland.

It is reported that fighting has taken place on the frontier of Siam between the French and Siamese.

Prof. Haffkine, who uses attenuated plague virus as an antidote for the disease, inoculated 156 prisoners in the jail at Bombay.

A panic is reported at Kurrachee as a result of the plague and famine in India. The plague in that section continues to spread at an alarming rate.

The principal fish exporting merchants of St. John's, Nfld., have presented a memorial to the Government, asking for the enforcement of the Bait Act against the French.

Tewfik Pasha, until recently Turkish Minister for Foreign Affairs, has arrived at Marseilles. He states that a reign of terror prevails among the entourage of the Sultan.

Serious alarm is felt in Brazil at the growth of the fanatical movement in Bahia. A body of 5,000 fanatics is reported to be advancing toward the principal Government post.

The Czar has cordially received and restored all the rights of the Grand Duke Michael Michaelovitch, who was banished from Russia and deprived of his uniform by the late Czar for mesalliance.

Despatches from Athens tell of a fearful state of affairs in Crete. Desperate fighting has taken place between Christians and Mohammedans. In Canea the Christian quarters of the city were fired, and the people driven out by flames and massacred at their doors by Turkish soldiery. The warships are landing marines to protect the Consulates.

FROM OLD AGE TO YOUTH

THE WONDERFUL REJUVENATION OF OLD JOHN ADAMS.

A Man of Eighty-Five Years Who Now Looks Like a Man of Forty—He Expects to Live Many Years Yet.

John Adams of the village of Tucker, Kankakee county, Ill., after a life exceeding by a number of years the threescore years and ten allotted by the Psalmist as the limit of man's age, has become young again.

The search for the elixir of life has occupied the attention of more than one man since Ponce de Leon invaded the flowery fastnesses of Florida in the hope of finding a fountain whose waters would restore his lost youth, but never before has there gone on record the case of one who, after reaching an advanced age, has received the blessing of youth renewed. A short time ago John Adams had all the appearance and all the peculiarities of a man whose life race has been almost run. He had a right to the evidence of age, for he was 85 years old. Now the casual observer and even those who have known him for years and have watched him grow from manhood to old age may be pardoned if at times they mistake him for a man much younger than he is. John Adams of a few months ago and John Adams of to-day are different persons. One is a man bowed beneath the weight of years. He is bald, except for a fringe of gray hair, toothless, and time has so dimmed his eyes that he is almost blind. That is the John Adams that was. To-day his head is covered with a growth of dark-brown hair and his eyes are bright and clear, and he has cut several teeth.

How the change has been brought about no man can say. So far as is known and according to his own statement, Mr. Adams has done nothing to renew his youth. It seems

A REVOLT OF NATURE,

against the laws of time which enforce a decay of the bodily forces and a revivification of a nearly worn-out body. At first glance Mr. Adams looks like a man no more than 40 years of age.

Cases have been reported in which a set of teeth have appeared in persons of an advanced age after those which have served them through life have dropped out. But it is doubtful whether ever before the entire appearance of an aged person has been changed back to that of youth. Indeed, the case of Mr. Adams appears to be unique.

As yet the change is incomplete. Dark hair has replaced the gray locks which had fallen out, new teeth have taken the place of those worn away by seventy years of use, and sight has returned to him. But his skin is still wrinkled and has the parchment-like appearance which comes with age, and his mustache and beard, which had begun to turn gray, show no signs of renewing their color.

Still Mr. Adams believes that the rejuvenation which has begun will be fully carried out. He expects to see his skin either replaced by new or filled out and the wrinkles smoothed away. Where the renewal of youth will stop he does not attempt to say, but he believes that in a great measure, at least, his former powers have been restored, and he is confident that under the stimulus so unexpectedly given his faculties he will live many years past the common age of man.

To a certain extent, though just why is hardly clear, Mr. Adams is temrted to lay the return of his youth to the manner of life which he has followed of late years. He has always been remarkably regular in his habits, and temperate in all things, even to abstemiousness. He drinks no tea, coffee, nor alcoholic stimulants, and, indeed, has hardly tasted any of these in his life. In spite of his age he is

TALL AND STRAIGHT,

with no stoop, scarcely a slope to his shoulders, and weighs 198 pounds. But the fact to which he attributes the greater part of his rejuvenation is that for the last ten years he has been accustomed to rise at 5.30 o'clock every morning, rain or shine, summer or winter, and walk a distance of two miles to the house of his son for breakfast. Just how much this has to do with the return of his youth Mr. Adams cannot say, but that it has had a decided influence he is fully convinced. He has never surrendered to the attacks of time; he has never given up and admitted that he is an old man. Instead of seeking sheltered nooks and sunny corners when it became apparent to him that the wear of his years was having its effect upon him, he has been up every morning at the fixed hour and taken his daily walk before breakfast.

The effect of Mr. Adam's rejuvenation upon his neighbors is various. More than one believes firmly that the old man has discovered that wonderful fluid so long sought by the old alchemists and by the credulous of all ages which is supposed to have the power of making the old young. Others look upon the affair as a latter-day miracle and consider the old gentleman especially favored by a divine power—perhaps for no apparent purpose; perhaps, because some great work is reserved for him. The majority, however, regard the matter as simply a freak of nature, as it probably is; a renewal of youth through some strange rebellion of life against time.

Certainly, whatever may be the cause, the case is strange enough to excite comment, and it has had the effect of not only raising the interest of the citizens of Tucker to a high point, but of bringing out more than one seeker into the manner of life and the habits of Mr. Adams, believing that perhaps he has unknowingly happened upon some secret by which youth may be recalled and life measurably prolonged, and hopeful of discovering what that secret is.

TO MAKE BEAUTY.

A new process has been added to the various stages of the society woman's morning toilet. After her bath and her massage and her hair shampoo, her complexion must be further improved by the use of the vaporiser. This is a miniature reproduction of the Russian bath, so acceptable to women in general, and it was therefore not a difficult matter to persuade women that the new fashion of spraying the face was an agreeable and delightful one. Although to the amateur this experience seems only one degree less abrupt and astonishing than contact with the garden hose or a watering cart, it is said that further acquaintance robs the vaporiser of its startling effect.

The apparatus required resembles a 5 o'clock tea, and is very ornamental to the fine lady's boudoir. Not the most astute visitor would be able to guess its purpose. A tiny alcohol lamp is set in a brass standard. A closed pan or kettle is placed just above the lamp, the steam being allowed to escape by a slender tube which projects horizontally. The glass beaker suspended at the end of the tube is merely for the purpose of catching the drops of water which fall from the sprayer which is so arranged that a regular and unintermittent spray shall play upon the face of the victim.

After the water has become hot, and the spraying process is in order, my lady seats herself in front of the vaporiser for the fifteen-minute bath. For the next quarter of an hour the hot spray plays upon her face continually, and even though she knows it is taking every trace of curl from her front hair, she submits for the sake of the radiant complexion which she imagines will result. She does not even envelop herself in rubber, because she fancies that her neck and arms will benefit by the hot spray likewise.

It is perhaps strange that after a treatment of this sort, particularly when a little of some slightly acidic solution has been added to the water, the surface of the face does not resemble a boiled cabbage leaf. It is claimed, however, that the complexion is given a softness and freshness not otherwise obtained; that the cheeks are rosier, the eyes brighter and the skin firmer after the morning shower. Some cooling lotion should be applied immediately afterwards for the purpose of closing the pores and reducing the temperature of the face.

Whatever beauty transformations the new boudoir bath may accomplish, its success as a fad is already assured. Every New York woman who pretends to keep up to date in this exceedingly important subject is now equipped with a vaporiser, and submits daily to the last new item in her own particular course of beauty treatment. The steamed face is become the mark of up-to-dateness.

PRINCESS LOVES DOGS.

One of the most enthusiastic dog lovers in all England is her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, among whose canine pets are treasures the finest owned by any woman in the United Kingdom. Not a dog fancier or breeder in Europe, but knows of her interest in these pets, her knowledge of the animal's good points, and her splendidly-appointed kennels, and at intervals she receives from some famous stud a particularly handsome puppy. In the last dog show this was successfully demonstrated when the Princess showed a handsome new Russian hound, a Borzoi, and carried off an arm load of prizes. The beautiful creature, belonging to the Imperial family of wolfhounds, of which the Emperor of Russia possesses the noblest specimens, was sent to the Princess two years ago by a Russian dog fancier of note, and since the stately Alix, in his rough white and fawn-colored coat, carried off the first honors every fashionable woman in England has purchased or bid for a Borzoi puppy.

LABOR LAW IS A MEAN ONE

IT IS AN UNNEIGHBORLY AND PERNICIOUS SCHEME.

A Philadelphia Paper Speaks Plainly About the United States Alien Labour Law Legislation.

In order to obstruct intercourse between the United States and Canada this pernicious scheme of Nativism provides that no person of foreign birth who has not previously made a declaration of his intention to become a citizen before some Court of Record shall come "regularly or habitually" into this land "for the purpose of engaging in any mechanical trade or manual labour" and "returning from time to time to a foreign country." Nor shall any such person "be employed upon any public works in the United States." From this drastic provision are excepted women, and also sailors, railroad train hands, such as conductors, engineers, brakemen, firemen or baggage men, "whose duties require them to pass over the frontier to reach the termini of their runs." Senators Lodge and Chandler found themselves unable to frame a statute to arrest railroad engineers and firemen at the Canadian line and put native Americans in charge of the trains on this side of the border, and so they gave it up.

WOE BE TO HIM.

But woe to the wight who should come over the line from Canada in the morning to work in Detroit, Toledo, Oswego, Plattsburg, or some other border town and go back in the evening! The guilty wretch so offending habitually would be liable to punishment for misdemeanor by a fine of $500 or by imprisonment for a term, not exceeding one year, or both. Any citizen, partnership, company or corporation of the United States who should give employment to such wretch passing to and fro across the line would be subject to the same penalties. It would become necessary for every employer of labor to require all workingmen who mhe might wish to engage to exhibit proof of their native birth or certificates of their intention to become citizens of the United States. A neglect of this precaution would be apt to make him liable to heavy fine and imprisonment.

We know of no legislation so despicable as this since the passage of the Fugitive Slave law. That law was designed to better enforce a provision of the Constitution requiring the delivery of fugitives from labour. But it was so mean and so atrocious in its premises making crimes of acts innocent and humane in themselves, that the moral sense of the country revolted against it, and the Government was powerless to enforce it.

THE MEANNESS OF IT.

This Immigration bill attempts to make a crime out of the right of locomotion and of the equally sacred right of earning a living by the sweat of the brow. The Fugitive Slave law denounced heavy penalties, against any person, who, in obedience to the dictates of humanity, should give food to a fugitive or refuse to deliver him up to his owner. The Immigration bill would subject to like fine and imprisonment any citizen of the United States who should employ a Canadian or a Mexican crossing the border to and fro in pursuit of his daily vocation.

Meaner than the Fugitive Slave law, this bill would violate the simplest rites of hospitality and the observance of good neighbourhood. The Governments of Canada and of Mexico could readily retaliate by pursuing as criminals citizens of the United States who should cross backward and forward to chop wood in Canadian forests or to herd cattle on the Mexican plains. But those Governments are too enlightened to underestimate the mutual advantages of good neighbourhood and of the exchange of services. This Immigration bill, so far from expressing the sentiments of the American people is a mere manifestation of the worst spirit of nativism, to which the Republicans in Congress are constrained to pay a reluctant homage.—Philadelphia Record.

PARALYZED BY THE BLOW.

George Ashfield Runs Into a Street Pole—His Tongue is Useless.

A despatch from Toronto says:—A very peculiar accident was that which made George Ashfield, of 138 Grange avenue, a patient at the General Hospital, to be treated for a paralyzed tongue. He was unable to speak a word though having the use of his limbs, and being able to write down on a pad answers to questions put. He was running out from Phoebe street to catch a belt line Spadina night car at 1.40 on Wednesday morning, when he ran into of the poles supporting the trolley wire and remembered nothing more until he found himself in Dr. Burnes' surgery, 168 Spadina Ave. Besides the paralysis of the tongue, Mr. Ashfield has a bruise under one eye, and also a badly bruised side.

HUNTING BY ELECTRIC LIGHT.

A story comes from India about a "sportsman" who hunts tigers by the electric light at night. He sits on a raised platform in the jungle, and suspends a fifty candle-power incandescent lamp over the bait, which is placed about 30 feet away. Batteries supply current for the light, and a switch near the hunter's hand enables him to throw on the light when he is ready to shoot. The bright glare temporarily blinds the tiger, and a good shot can be had before he has time to get away.

AN ELABORATE COW STABLE.

The Baroness Adolph de Rothschild, at her Brittany villa, in one of the walls of her boudoir has a sliding panel of plate glass, through which at pleasure she can see into her beautifully fitted-up cow shed, where the animals feed from marble mangers, and are milked into silver pails.