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.

Mr. W. Molson Macpherson has been elected President of the Molsons Bank to succeed the late Mr. J. H. R. Molson.

Israel Gravelle was fined $10 and costs by Recorder Champagne, of Hull, on Wednesday for swearing on the streets.

An Indian boy met death in Jasper Pass by falling from a tree which overhung a precipice to the rocks and ice 200 feet below.

The Diana sailed from Halifax on Thursday with the expedition sent out to inquire into the possibilities of the Hudson bay route.

Hamilton Sons of Scotland will light a bonfire on the mountain brow on the night of June 22nd, and will carry the fiery cross in honor of her Majesty's jubilee.

The Winnipeg City Council has made a grant of $10,000 towards a fund to be raised for the erection of a wing to the hospital to be known as the Victoria wing.

Joseph Maloney of Grantham Township is in the St. Catharines hospital suffering from a gunshot wound inflicted by his father in a quarrel. The father has been arrested.

Sir Richard Cartwright is a busy man at present. He is Minister of Trade and Commerce, Acting Minister of Militia, Acting President of the Council, and Acting Premier.

Mr. W.A. Craig, B.A., a graduate of Queen's University, and a well-known figure around Kingston, Ont., dropped dead on Friday in a yard at the rear of the St. Lawrence hotel, in that city.

There is a block of business in the Supreme Court, many of the Judges being unable to sit on cases with which they were connected before being appointed Judges.

John Mile, an assistant engineer at the American Rattan Company's factory in Toronto, was fatally scalded and choked on Sunday morning, by allowing in mistake some cold water to run on hot ashes.

On Friday night the Grand Trunk railway department of the Y.M.C.A. of Toronto formally opened their splendid new building, which has been fitted up by the G.T.R. General Manager Hays was present.

Mrs. Elisha M. Fulton, wife of Manager Fulton of the Consumers' Cordage Company, has entered suit against the Montreal Park and Island Railway Company for $50,000 damages for injuries.

The jury in the case of Mrs. Fisher of St. Catharines, who was found drowned in a cistern a week ago, returned a verdict this afternoon of found drowned. The husband was discharged from custody.

The list of Jubilee honours to be recommended by the Premier is not yet completed, but it is said the list will include Lieutenant-Governor Kirkpatrick, Hon. A. S. Hardy and Chief Justice Taylor of Winnipeg.

Mr. J. H. R. Molson's will was probated at Montreal, and disposes of an estate of about $2,000,000, divided among relatives and friends, also a number of bequests to public institutions,including $100,000 to McGill University.

The London City Council passed a by-law providing for the annexation to the city of the Village of London West. The people of the village will vote on it, and if it is carried the municipalities will become united on December 20 next.

Premier Greenway in an interview at Winnipeg expressed his conviction that the Winnipeg & Duluth Railway could be made to pay,and that considerable American traffic would be diverted to Canadian territory by its construction.

Harry Hamilton, a fifteen-year-old son of Ald. Hamilton of Guelph, was presented on Monday with a parchment certificate of the Royal Humane Association for bravery in saving the life of a lad named Peter Christie, who went through the ice.

At a meeting of the Hamilton, Ont., branch of the King's Daughters on Monday, it was decided to sever connection with the International Association, whose headquarters are in New York city, and a new organization called the Canadian Independent Order of King's Daughters, has been formed.

The convict, Gahan, who forged Hon. R. R. Dobell's name on a check for $150 recently, was sentenced by Judge Chaveau in the Quebec Police Court to ten years in penitentiary. Gahan was recently released from penitentiary, where he was serving a term for vitriol throwing.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The new Japanese loan was subscribed several times over in London.

Among the jubilee proposals the renaming of Great Britain has been suggested. The two names offered as substitutes are Wiseland and Enwiscolia.

Mr. Chamberlain states that Belgium and Germany have protested against British goods entering Canada at a lower tariff.

It is reported that the Dublin aldermen at their coming meeting will elect Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, Lord Mayor of Dublin.

The Queen's abstention from visiting Ireland is said to be the result of the refusal of Dublin in the sixties to grant a site in Phoenix park for a monument to the late Prince Consort.

A resolution calling upon the Irish to abstain from taking part in the diamond jubilee of Queen Victoria was carried at the annual meeting of the Irish National League of Great Britain, held at Manhester.

Mr. Stead makes a very bitter attack upon Mr. Chamberlain for withholding, as he asserts, information from the Committee of Enquiry that would have shown an anticipatory knowledge of the Jameson raid.

The son of the Rev. George Brooks, otherwise known as the "Prince of Begging Letter Writers," whose doings were exposed in the columns of Truth, attempted to horsewhip Mr. Labouchere, M.P., the editor, in London.

Mr. Chamberlain stated in the Imperial House of Commons on Tuesday that the Canadian Government was fully satisfied of the competency of the firm of Petersen, Tait and Co. to carry out their engagements for the fast Atlantic service.

UNITED STATES.

It is said George Gould will go to England to live.

Whitecaps are "administering justice" in the district of Lamar county, near Birmingham, Ala.

The Ohio Supreme Court has declared the law unconstitutional which last winter accepted the Torrens system of recording land titles.

The Princess Troubetzkoy, formerly Amelia Rives Chanler, author of "The Quick and the Dead," is a patient in a private sanitarium at Philadelphia.

GENERAL.

Rumours are current in Paris of serious dissensions in the Meline Cabinet.

President Faure will leave Paris on the 25th of July to visit the Czar in St. Petersburg.

The sea armistice was signed in Athens on Saturday by the Turkish and Greek delegates.

The King of Siam, who is now in Rome, is on his way to England to attend the jubilee ceremonies.

The Cape Legislative Assembly has unanimously adopted a proposal to contribute towards the maintenance of the Imperial navy.

The Chinese-Belgium railway contract was signed May 30. Under its terms the railway from Kau-Kau to Paoting-Fu is to be completed in 1903.

Japan has ordered a battleship of eleven thousand tons burden to be built on the Clyde. She will be a duplicate of the British ship Jupiter.

It is likely that the Spanish Cabinet crisis will be arranged by calling General Weyler from Cuba and Senor Castillo remaining in office.

It is the prevalent opinion in Constantinople that Germany is playing a bold game in order to force Russia to openly declare either for or against Turkey.

A requiem mass was celebrated on Friday in the Catholic church in Athens for the repose of the souls of foreign volunteers killed during the war with Turkey.

The Berlin public were excluded from the great spring parade on the Templehof on Tuesday, and in consequence the Emperor was hooted on his way to the parade.

The acquittal of Herr von Tausch, the former chief of the Berlin secret political police, amounts to the defeat of Baron von Bieberstein, the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The Greeks are greatly encouraged by a rumour that a navy contractor has received an order to provision the British fleet of forty men-of-war to be concentrated at Phalerum.

The town of Ballyhooly, twelve miles from Salisbury, Matabeleland, is surrounded by armed natives, and much fear of an uprising in that part of British Africa is felt.

Herr von Tausch, the former chief of the Berlin secret political police, who has been on trial for nearly two weeks, charged with prejury, high treason, and forgery, was acquitted on Friday.

The trouble still continues in the Spanish Cabinet. It is said that the Duke of Mandao, the Spanish Ambassador to Paris, will be recalled to take the place of the Duke of Tetuna, the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The Czar and Czarina, attended a requiem mass on Sunday at the Imperial church of Peterhof, in memory of the terrible panic in Moscow a year ago, when several thousand persons were crushed to death.

Hadja Michalis, as chief of the Cretan insurgents, has issued a proclamation calling upon the Cretans to elect a General Assembly to resume their ordinary everyday relations, and to respect the lives and property of the Mussulmans.

The Spanish Premier, Senor Canovas del Castillo, has tendered to the Queen Regent the resignation of the Cabinet owing to the difficulty the Ministers experience in carrying on the Government in view of the Parliamentary situation caused by the refusal of the Liberals to take part in the deliberations of the Cortes. The resignation was accepted.

WEAR WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.

Reasons Why You Should Do So If You Ride a Bicycle.

Now comes forward the cycling physician and tells wheelmen and wheelwomen what to wear and what not to do at this festive season of the year, in order that they may be spared from pneumonia and other ailments that snap off youthful lives.

"At this season warning against exposure to chills and other consequent evils cannot be too frequently reiterated," he says, "more especially as they form a period to life rendered deadlier by far than the most dreaded of cycling accidents, in that it is held far too lightly by the average of thoughtless humanity. Bicycling is one of the most active exercises. It brings every muscle and organ into play and opens the pores of the body. After a brisk riding and overheating, there is always a strong temptation on the part of the rider to cool off in the fresh air without taking any precautions. Even in ordinary riding to descend a long hill in the brisk draught of one's own making, while heated by the previous struggle uphill is dangerous.

"The wisest safeguard against all risks as to wear woollen undergarments."

NOT A SUCCESS.

Aluminum helmets have not proved entirely successful in the German army, the saving in weight being more than offset by the metal's storing heat even to blistering the foreheads of the wearers.

WHAT VICTORIA HAS SEEN.

WONDERFUL CHANGES DURING THE QUEEN'S REIGN.

Sixty Years of Progress and Prosperity—Science, Education, Wise Legislation, Religious Tolerance, Miracles of Invention, Good Will Between Nations, All Have Advanced During This Beneficient Reign.

In June 1837, Victoria, who was then a young girl of eighteen, ascended the throne of England, on the death of her uncle William IV. Her sixty years' reign the longest of any English sovereign has covered a period of progress and prosperity unequaled in the annals of history. No other sixty years have seen such strides of science, such marvelous development in education, such wise legislation for the betterment of humanity, such growth in religious tolerance, such miracles of invention, such strengthening of the bonds between nations, such universal advance toward higher living. And this progress has been attained during the reign of a woman—the wise and good Queen Victoria, writes William George Jordan in Ladies' Home Journal.

When Victoria was called to the throne the United Kingdom contained 26,000,000 people. To-day it has over 39,000,000. The "wise men" of the time said the nation would go to pieces. They claimed it could never govern its home and colonial possessions. Under Victoria the new territory acquired alone is one-sixth larger than all Europe. To-day Victoria rules over 402,514,000 people, or twenty-seven per cent. of the population of the globe. Her Empire extends over 11,399,316 square miles, covering twenty-one per cent. of the land of the world.

Australia was chiefly important as a penal colony in those days. The greater part of its territory was then unexplored. Its total population in 1837 was 345,000. Now it is over 3,300,000. To-day its trade exceeds that of all Great Britain at the beginning of Victoria's reign. The city of Melbourne then consisted of a church, an inn, three shops, twenty huts and a kangaroo-meat market. It is now Australia's largest city, with 500,000 people.

Africa was an almost unknown territory. Maps of the period showed the interior of the country almost absolutely unexplored. In South Africa, Cape Colony alone was known. Victoria has seen one-third of the country rescued from the natives and brought under civilization by Livingstone, Baker, Stanley, Speke, Du Chaillu, Johnston and a host of other explorers. Plantations, farms and great cities are now on the sites of African deserts and forests of sixty years ago.

IGNORANCE WAS GENERAL.

Forty per cent. of the men and sixty-five per cent of the women of Great Britain could not write their own names when Victoria became their Queen. The National education system was but three years old; its money grants amounted to only $300,000.

Emigrants to America came in sailing vessels in the early days of the reign. They had to provide their own food, as the ship supplied only water. The trip usually took thirty days; sometimes storm and contrary winds extended the trip to two or three months. Sickness, suffering and starvation often resulted from lack of adequate food among the passengers.

No Submarine Cable—not even a foot—lay in the ocean sixty years ago. Now millions of messages are sent every year, and the waters of the globe are threaded with over 170,000 miles of wire—sufficient to stretch three-quarters of the distance from the earth to the moon.

Seventy-eight Elements are now known to science. Twenty-four of these have been discovered during Victoria's reign. The instrument that made these discoveries possible is called the spectroscope. It is so marvelously delicate that it can detect the presence of one two-hundred-millionth of a grain of salt.

Dickens had published but one book; Bulwer was just becoming popular; no one knew Robert Browning. Darwin's life-work was not begun; Herbert Spencer was a name unheard of; Tennyson was known to but few; Ruskin had written nothing; Alfred Austin, the new Poet Laureate, was a babe in the cradle. Few authors now living had written a line when Victoria became Queen. Most of the popular writers of our contemporary literature were unborn sixty years ago.

GREAT SOCIAL REFORMS

belong to Queen Victoria's reign. The degrading practice of flogging has been abolished in the armies and navies of America and England. Children are no longer permitted to work in the mines of Britain. Press gangs no longer force men into the service of the Queen's navy. The Red Cross Society, approved by forty-nine nations has softened the horror of war. The transportation of criminals, with its many evil has been suppressed. Executions are no longer conducted in public. The treatment of criminals has become humane. Factory laws and building acts make life easier for the poor.

Trans-Atlantic steamers making regular trips, did not exist in 1837; now there are over ninety. Steamers in those days were wooden affairs with paddle wheels. The iron steamer with the screw had not yet appeared. The accommodations were poor; the "modern improvements" that make ocean travel a delight were undreamed of. The time for a trans-Atlantic trip was then about fourteen days. Now it can be made in five days and a quarter.

Electricity was in its infancy when Victoria became Queen. Electric lights, electric power, the telegraph, electric cars, electric bells—the thousand applications of electricity to every-day life belong to the past sixty years.

Astronomy has made great advances during Victoria's reign. Powerful telescopes have revealed millions of unknown stars in space. Neptune was discovered by two astronomers, working separate and alone. The spectroscope has shown the metals burning in the sun. Wheatstone, Leverrier, Kirchoff, Secchi, Lockyer and Bunsen are among the world's great men who have helped astronomic progress of the past sixty years.

POLITICAL UNITY;

and government by the people have made great progress in Victoria's reign. She has seen Prussia, Bavaria and over twenty small States consolidated into the great German Empire. France has passed through many changes, but, since 1870, has greatly strengthened her republican government. Italy has been a unified kingdom for only twenty-six years. Switzerland's squabbling cantons were unified into a strong and model republic in 1848. Great Britain has had thirty-eight wars in the last sixty years, and in every one she has been victorious.

Canals for the passage of great ships were unknown sixty years ago. To-day these modern engineering triumphs have made wondrous short-cuts in travel. Six of these great canals of the world, aggregating 240 miles, have cost the tremendous sum of $550,000,000.

Medicine and surgery have made wondrous strides since Victoria became Queen. Deaths from amputation have been reduced one-half by Lister's antiseptic treatment. The smallpox mortality has been lessened seventy-five per cent. by the Compulsory Vaccination Act. Anaesthetics have made daring surgical operations possible. Many so-called "incurable" diseases have been conquered. The germ theory has worked great reform in treating contagious diseases.

Irreligion and Infidelity were the order of the day in England sixty years ago. Nine out of every ten working-men were professed infidels. Those who could read at all read the works of Thomas Paine and Robert Taylor, men whose writings were filled with disbelief. Not one working-man in a hundred ever opened a Bible. The number of church attendants was much less in 1837 than now.

Music was practically ignored. Hymn-books were unknown. Musical education was without system. The struggling Royal Academy of Music was the only British Institute that gave scientific teaching. The best music was difficult to secure, and was very expensive. Churches were often without any music. In even the greatest cathedrals the "scanty musical service rattled in the vast edifices like a dried kernel too small for its shell."

Steel was an expensive metal when Victoria was crowned. The Bessemer process of making steel by forcing cold air through liquid iron, invented by one of her subjects, caused the price to fall at once from $300 to $30 a ton. The inventor netted $5,000,000 in royalties. In forty years his invention saved the world the inconceivable sum of one thousand million dollars!

LIGHT AND AIR

were taxed when Victoria became England's Queen. The tax on windows brought in £1,000,000 a year to the treasury. Poor people blocked up windows to escape payment. It was common practice to paint rows of windows on the solid wall of a house. This was done, so that hasty passers-by, mistaking semblance for reality, might not accuse the inmates of being poor.

Thirteen crimes were punishable with death when Victoria took up her duties as sovereign. The number of capital crimes was later reduced to nine in England. Now there are but two—high treason and willful murder. The death penalty has practically been abolished in Bavaria, Denmark, Belgium, Prussia and Sweden, and in some of the States in this country.

Railways were just beginning in those days. The world's mileage was only 1,600 miles; now it is over 420,000. In 1837 twenty miles an hour was considered good time; now we have regular trains making over fifty miles an hour. Cars were then lighted with candles and heated with cheap stoves. There were no double tracks, no telegraph stations, no baggage checks, no printed railway tickets, no modern sleeping-cars, no vestibule cars, no library cars, no air-brakes, no safe coupling apparatus, no dining-cars, no smoking-cars.

No telegrams of congratulation greeted the young Queen at her coronation, for telegraphy was unknown. To-day London receives news of a fire in India in less time than the news could have been sent from one end of the "Strand" to the other, sixty years ago.

The thrones of Europe have changed many times. Victoria has been contemporary to twenty-eight Kings, six Emperors, four Czars, three Queens, thirteen Presidents, ten Princes, five Sultans and many petty rulers of smaller States of Europe and Asia.

INVENTIVE SCIENCE

has made marvelous progress in every department during Victoria's sixty years as Queen: Cantilever bridges have surprised the world. Travel has been wonderfully quickened by street cars, cabs, trolleys, cable cars, elevated roads and other triumphs of invention. In 1837 there were no typewriters, no passenger elevators, no modern bicycles, no soda-water fountains, no horseless carriages, no chemical fire-extinguishers, no ironclads, no perfecting, printing presses. Fully chronicling the inventive progress of the last six decades would make it seem as if nothing had been done of real consequence to man's comfort before 1837.

Slavery existed throughout the world sixty years ago. In the second year of Victoria's reign emancipation was complete in England. Ten years later France and South American republics freed their slaves. Russia and the United States followed in 1863. Then Brazil declared its slaves free in 1871, Portugal in 1878, and Cuba in 1886. To-day slavery has been abolished throughout all parts of the civilized world except in portions of Africa.

No snap-shots were taken of the coronation ceremonies. Photography was then unknown. In the past sixty years it has joined hands with all the sciences. It has revealed to the astronomer stars invisible through the most powerful telescopes. It has shown the marvelous anatomy of microscopic forms of life. It has popularized the great paintings of the world, advanced literature and education in endless ways, and made scenes in contemporary life permanent for posterity.

GAS WAS UNHEARD OF

or rather it was heard of, but there was strong prejudice against it. Candles were used in the churches in the early Victorian days. Two candles, stuck in tin candle-holders, were allotted to each pew. By judicious snuffing they were coaxed to burn during the service,while a diffused odor of smoking wicks prevaded the sanctuary.

Eleven daily papers satisfied all England when Victoria was crowned, and these were in London. Their aggregate circulation was 40,000, one-quarter of which was held by the "Times." London had fifty weeklies and thirteen monthlies to supply its million and a half of citizens and practically all other parts of the kingdom. The daily papers were as heavy as dumb-bells. There were no illustrated weeklies, no humorous papers, no war correspondents, no interviewing. There were very few advertisements, and each had to pay an almost prohibitive tax.

All great modern tunnels of the world have been built during Victoria's reign. The Hoosac, Mont Cenis, St. Gothard, and Arlberg have been completed within the last twenty-six years. The world has 1142 noteworthy tunnels; over one thousand have been built since 1837.

HOME COMFORTS

have increased wonderfully during Victoria's reign. Before she ascended the throne there was no steam heating. Flint and tinder did duty for matches. Plate glass was a luxury undreamed of. Envelopes had not been invented and postage-stamps had not been introduced. Vulcanized rubber and celluloid had not begun to appear in a hundred dainty forms. Stationary wash-tubs, and even wash-board were unknown. Carpets, furniture and household accessories were expensive. Sewing machines had not yet supplanted the needle. Aniline colors and coal tar-products were things of the future. Stem-winding watches had not appeared; there were no cheap watches of any kind. So it was with hundreds of the necessities of our present life.

Queen Victoria has over seventy descendants, over sixty of whom are living. She has had nine children, seven of whom are living, and innumerable grandchildren and great-grandchildren. Her sons and daughters who are living are: the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Connaught, the Duke of Edinburgh, the ex-Empress Frederick, of Germany, the Princess Christian, the Marchioness of Lorne, and the Princess Beatrice. Among her descendants are Princes, Princesses, Dukes, Duchesses, one Emperor, two Empresses, one Marchioness and a Lady.

A NEW RIFLE REST.

England Experimenting with an Invention That May Be of Great Importance.

The English army is now experimenting with a brand new invention in the way of a rifle rest attached to the rifle itself. By the use of this expert shots become perfect and indifferent shots expert. The invention promises to revolutionize the percentage of accuracy of aim in the British army. If war should come within a year, the British forces, so far as the fire of the infantry is concerned, would be superior to all others.

The new idea was conceived by W. S. Simpson, of Pall Mall. It is a rod of steel nine inches long, fitted within a ball socket to the stock of the rifle. When not in use this rest, which weighs only three ounces, is held by a spring within a groove along the stock and is not in the least degree an inconvenience. The method of shooting with a rifle to which the rest is attached is that one so familiar to all armies. The soldier half kneels, and then, dropping one end of the rod from the stock of the rifle, it rests it as surely and steadily as if the barrel of his piece were lying on the apex of a stone wall. There is no danger of sudden and unexpected deflection of bullets, but the use of the rest makes a sharpshooter of every soldier and has the same resultant effect that follows the fire of a body of

PICKED MARKSMAN.

Of course, such a weapon as this would not be particularly useful in close quarters, but when the armies were separated by, say, 200 yards the advantage of the gun with a rest would once become apparent. It has always been the case in modern warfare that the firing has been of the hit or miss sort. Line after line of men have fired either too high or too low, so that their bullets went into the air above the enemy or into the ground at their feet. With soldiers using the new rest nothing of this sort is likely to occur because excitement will not make the rest tremble, even though the hands are inclined to waver. A rifle rest of some kind has long been a desideratum, but hitherto nothing of the kind has been invented to form a regular part of the rifle.

The difficulty with which the would be inventors labored was how to fit the rest to the weapon. Mr. Simpson has solved the problem with the ball socket. So favorable has been the impression the rest has created that the committee of the English National Rifle Association has decided to have the rifle rest competition at 900 yards range. In Scotland the range is to be 600 yards.

CAPITAL AND INVENTION.

Capitalist—Humbug! What capital to develop a patent, eh? Well, you've come to the wrong place. I haven't any money to risk on patents.

Business Man—But in this case there is no risk at all. The invention, though wonderfully attractive, to the average mind, is absolutely impracticable. It won't work.

What? You know it won't work and yet you come to me for capital to——

Calm yourself, my dear sir. You see if we knew at the start that the thing won't work, we shall expect no results from it, and need run no risk. We simply form a big company, sell all the stock, pocket the proceeds, and let the stockholders do the developing. See?

I see. You shall have all the capital you want.