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.

The new Grand Trunk car works at London were put in operation on Thursday.

John Waters of Hamilton while intoxicated fell downstairs and broke his neck.

Premier Marchand has been offered the presidency of the Royal Society of Canada.

Mr. Robert Heaman, a London dairyman, was struck and killed while driving across the Grand Trunk track.

It is reported at Winnipeg that the present Indian troubles near Duck Lake have been greatly exaggerated.

A farmer named David Martens was struck by lightning and killed during a heavy rainstorm at Winkler, Manitoba.

For the month of May, the increase in C. P. R. earnings was larger than the gain shown by any road in the United States.

Weavers at the Royal Carpet Company's work's, Guelph, are on strike against a reduction of 2 cents a yard on their work.

Mr. Roland Gideon Israel Barnett, well known in Toronto in connection with the Central Bank smash a few years ago, claims to be a brother of the late Barney Barnato.

The rejection of the bill in the House to incorporate pilots has caused a strike in that body, and ocean vessels to and from Montreal are having great difficulty in getting through.

Mr. W. F. Sexton, of Chatham has issued a writ against Sylvester Bros., of Toronto, for $10,000 damages for alleged misrepresentation in connection with the sale of the Eurydice.

The trans-Atlantic passenger business between Montreal and Liverpool promises this season to be the most prosperous in the history of the steamship companies, although the prospects for the freight business are not so good.

Continuous rains and a cloudburst in the Rocky Mountains have caused serious floods at Calgary, twelve houses and stables being carried away and 50 houses partly submerged. Railway communication is also suspended.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Prince of Wales' horse Persimmon won the gold cup at Ascot.

The reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain's despatches on the Alien Immigration Act and other measures is conciliatory in tone.

The Right Hon. Hugh Holmes, of the Queen's Bench, Ireland, has been appointed Lord Justice of Appeal to succeed the late Right Hon. Chas Robert Barry.

Mr. Chamberlain has arranged for an informal conference with the Colonial Premiers now in London to discuss the relations of the British colonies on the navy question.

The north of England and Scotland have been swept by heavy gales. A terrible storm has swept over Liverpool, and Nelson's flagship, the Foudroyant, which is now touring the coast as a show ship, has been driven ashore and is expected to be lost.

All the British officers in the Egyptian army now on leave in England have received orders to be at their posts between the middle and end of the present month. The Khalifa is preparing to offer desperate resistance to the Anglo-Egyptian expedition.

The manuscript of Scott's "Lady of the Lake," and other poetical works, brought $6.450 at a sale in London on Wednesday. The manuscript of "Old Mortality" and other prose works, brought $3,000, and a collection of Robert Burns' manuscripts $1,800.

While Mrs. Ormiston Chant, the London social reformer, was in Turkey with the Red Cross Society she was detained on the Turkish lines, and to assuage the pangs of hunger she smoked a cigarette. Now she sympathizes with the fondness for tobacco, though she does not believe in women smoking.

UNITED STATES.

A New York bootblack is dying from blood poisoning the result of a mosquito bite.

The American Railway Union is dead, and Debs' Social Democracy of America is to take its place.

The tailors' strike in New York is being settled, the contractors "giving in." There were 3,500 men on strike.

President McKinley has prohibited the landing of the new French cable at Cape Cod or any part of the United States.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has made a contract to carry 60 tons of butter from New York to Sydney, Australia.

The British and American Mortgage Company, of London, Eng., has been granted authority to do business in Missouri.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani filed a protest in the office of the Secretary of State at Washington against the annexation treaty.

The National Dairy Union, of Fort Atkinson, Wis., has decided that butterine must be legislated out of the United States.

Chaplain Henry Masterman, of the Grand Army Post, Lincoln, Neb., was present as a lance-corporal at the Queen's wedding.

W. B. Bradbury, a San Francisco millionaire was recently sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment for expectorating in a street car.

President McKinley is preparing a new arbitration treaty with Great Britain, and a draft will very shortly be submitted to the English Government.

The Universal Postal Congress the fifth convention of the kind in the world, ended in Washington. The next congress will be held in Rome, in February, 1903.

According to the reports of the New York commercial agencies, there is a steady advance in trade all around, throughout the United States; employment is increasing, and the outlook is more satisfactory than it has been for some time past. Some large purchases of iron have had a good effect in steadying prices. Boot and shoe factories are receiving large orders, and prices cannot now be cut. Hides are very firm. Woolens are active. Wheat is practically unchanged on the week. The commercial failures in the United States for the week just ended amounted to 198, as compared with 276 in the corresponding week of last year.

GENERAL.

On Friday Kaiser William unveiled a statue to the memory of William the First of Cologne.

A despatch from Bombay says the monsoon has fully burst, and it is raining heavily and continuously.

The Japanese Government has formally protested against the pending United States Tariff bill.

It is stated that the Porte has decided to abandon the policy of delay, and to accept the advice of the powers.

The Rev. Father Kneipp, of Munich, known throughout the world for his water cure, died on Thursday morning.

France has resumed diplomatic relations with Venezuela, having obtained a settlement of the pending indemnity claim.

Almost the entire Province of Assam has been devastated by the recent earthquake, and the ruin is appalling.

A cyclone swept over the villages of Benzona and Colombes, near Paris, on Friday, doing great damage to property.

German naval experts are testing the practical use of airships, which may be put on board of vessels for use during naval engagements.

President Faure has consented to arbitrate the frontier dispute between the Central American Republics of Costa Rica and Colombia.

The Paris police say that during the past month they have discovered a number of infernal machines in different parts of the city.

It is announced that more than six thousand lives were lost in the earthquake disturbances which recently visited the Province of Assam.

The annual session of the World's Lodge of Knights Templar, in a meeting at Berne, Switzerland, has selected Toronto for the meeting next year.

In a fight between Italian and French workmen at Barcarin, near St. Louis du Rhone on Wednesday, two Frenchmen were killed. The district is intensely excited.

It as stated in Constantinople that the Porte has abandoned the idea of retaining Thessaly, and it is understood that the changes in the frontier line will be slight.

The sensational stories as to the Queen being almost totally blind are contradicted in London. Her sight is no more impaired than might be expected in a woman of her advanced years.

In anticipation of the passage of the pending tariff bill by the United States Congress the Legislative Council of Jamaica has decided to increase the duties on a number of articles imported from the States.

The Czar is very melancholy because his wife gave birth to a daughter instead of the longed-for son and heir. He now fears that the succession will pass to the eldest son of the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch.

A NEW JACK THE RIPPER.

FIVE PRETTY GIRLS MURDERED IN TOKIO, JAPAN.

Victims Horribly Mutilated—The Police Are Baffled and the Murderer is at Large.

Mail advices from Tokio report a series of murders of Jack the Ripper class in Japan that has stirred one of the chief localities from one end to the other. In the first week of May there was a series of inexplicable assassinations in one of the most thickly populated parts of Tokio, in Kanda district. There are usually about 30,000 students living in that city. Beginning with May 3rd, three murders were committed in rapid succession in the district, the victims being young and good looking girls. In each case the arms were cut off and the victims mutilated. After the second week this district was patrolled by police in such numbers that another murder should have been impossible, yet, on two successive mornings, the bodies of young girls were found hanging to trees with their arms cut off and similarly disembowelled, making a total of five cases.

At last accounts Tokio was still in dread of the mysterious slayer, and the Japanese police confess themselves baffled. Tokio suffered a somewhat similar visitation two years ago, when, within a week, seventeen women were attacked at night in the public streets. The assailant, who proved to be a crack-brained student who had been crossed in love, did not seek to kill his victim. His purpose seemed to be merely to slash their faces with a knife. He was captured in the act of mutilating his seventeenth victim. He was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment.

HORRIBLY MUTILATED.

A Train of Cars Runs Into a Large Crowd of Spectators.

A despatch from Peoria, Ill., says:—A train of cars was pushed into a large crowd of people who were standing on the trestles of the Peoria Terminal railroad watching men drag the river for the body of Willie Mittendorff, aged six years, who was drowned on Friday evening. Nancy Berry, aged seventeen, was run over and horribly mutilated. She will die. Mrs. Lizzie Kurtz and her infant were among those pushed down by the cars. With great presence of mind she lay face downward as the entire train passed over her. She was rescued from her perilous position in safety just in time, for she was about to drop her babe to the water below.

IMPORTANT TO DAIRYMEN.

METHODS OF CONDUCTING CHEESE FACTORIES AND CREAMERIES.

By H.H. Dean, B.S.A., Professor of Dairy Husbandry at the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm.

The co-operative system of dairying is now so important to dairyman, and the need of good buildings and machinery so pressing that the following hints on building operating co-operative creameries and cheese factories are submitted with the hope that they may be found useful in securing the latest improvements in structures to be used for the manufacture of Canadian cheese and butter.

We would urge the need of having the milk made into butter at the creamery in winter as well as during the summer. The saving of butter from the skim-milk, averaging about 1 lb. of butter per 100 lbs., of skim-milk, and the extra price obtained for creamery butter as compared with dairy butter, will pay the expenses of manufacturing and selling at the creamery. In many cases the separator creamery in winter would pay the dairies a margin of 3 to 5 cents a pound after deducting the cost of making, while the farm would be relieved of the drudgery of making butter under trying and unfavorable circumstances. Nearly every cheese factory in the Province ought to arrange to make butter for four to six months each year, and thus increase the profits of the patrons by one-third to one-half, as well as be a source of revenue to the owners of factories.

ADVANTAGES OF CO-OPERATION.

1. A better average article may be produced and also goods of more uniform quality, which will consequently bring a higher average price than private dairy goods.

It is possible to make a better quality of cheese or butter in a private dairy than in a factory, in case a person has the necessary skill and conveniences, but only under special circumstances will it pay the dairyman to employ the labor and buy the utensils required. Consequently for the mass of farmers it will be wiser to adopt the co-operative or factory plan in the manufacturing of dairy goods.

2. Butter and cheese can be produced more cheaply, because there is less outlay for labor and capital on the co-operative plan, than there would be if each dairyman would buy the utensils and employ the labor necessary to manufacture the milk in his own dairy. The running expenses are also less.

The object of each person engaged in the business should be to produce goods as cheaply as possible. The profits in dairying lie between the price obtained and the cost of producing and marketing. For instance if cheese sells for 10 cents per pound, and it costs 6 cents to produce and market it, a profit of 4 cents per pound, is made. But if it sells for 15 cents and it costs 13 cents to produce it a profit of 2 cents is made on each pound of cheese. Profits do not depend merely upon getting a high price, but in producing as cheaply as possible and then getting the highest available price for the goods.

3. Skilled labor may be employed in manufacturing. This is a day of specialties. A farmer is not expected to be an expert in growing foods, in breeding and rearing dairy stock, and also be an expert cheese or butter-maker.

4. It is possible to extend co-operative dairying to that branch of farming known as the hog industry, which is so closely allied with the dairy. Instead of hauling the whey, skim-milk and butter-milk back to the farm for feeding hogs, it will be more profitable to feed these hogs at or near the factory, where there are sufficient by-products to warrant the erection of suitable pens and the engagement of a competent person to feed and care for the animals.

5. There will be more wealth to the mass of farmers, more comfort in the home, less tired, worn-out farmers' wives and daughters, who are already overworked, and lastly, if co-operative dairying is more largely adopted, there will be built up a national industry that will be a source of national pride. This last cannot be accomplished so long as private dairying takes the lead.

CHEESE FACTORY OR CREAMERY?

This question is frequently asked. Several times we have received a postal card with something like the following written upon it:

"We are thinking of starting a cheese factory or a creamery in this neighborhood. Which would you advise us to build?"

The answer to this depends upon circumstances. Of course those who ask are anxious to know which will pay them best. Judging from the experience of the Province as a whole, we should conclude that the cheese factory has paid better than the creamery, as we have more cheese factories than creameries. But there are some districts where a cheese factory cannot be successfully carried on unless for a short time during the summer, and even then it is under difficulties. Sections such as parts of Wellington County, Waterloo, Huron, Bruce, a portion of Brant, parts of Simcoe and York, where beef raising has been a specialty for years—in these sections cheese manufacturing is difficult, owing to the fact that all the milk is taken from the farm and there is none to rear steers for fattening. In such places the creamery will be found more satisfactory, as the skim-milk is either left at the farm or returned after separation at the factory.

In other localities where the population is scattered, roads are bad and the cost of transportation high, the creamery will meet with more favor than the cheese factory, and will be more profitable. It is a question that each place must decide for itself, after taking into consideration all the circumstances. A general answer would be to build cheese factories in cheese factory sections, creameries in creamery sections; and where there are neither, establish according to the local surroundings; but in any case, it would be advisable to build so that either cheese or butter may be manufactured without much additional expense, as the future of this industry is to be largely cheese in summer and butter in winter, owing chiefly to climatic conditions.

ESTABLISHING FACTORIES.

In localities where the people know very little about the management or requirements of a cheese factory or creamery, it is a good plan to secure the services of some competent person to address a public meeting on the advantages and essentials of co-operative dairying. Seek to get the support and influence of some prominent men in the locality, as the majority are apt to wait and see what action half a dozen leading farmers are going to take. If these men support it, then nearly all are likely to fall into line. It would be well at this or some other meeting to divide the territory into say four sections, and appoint a committee of two in each section to canvas the neighborhood and find out the number of cows within a radius of five or six miles, and the number of men who will pledge the milk from their cows for a term of three or five years, if the factory is erected. After this committee reports there will be some data to proceed upon for future operations. Unless the milk from about 300 cows can be secured, or a probability of having this number in the near future, it would not be advisable to build a factory and equip it on a very extensive scale.

The next step is to select a couple of suitable men to go into cheese and butter districts and gather all the information possible in reference to feeding cows, care of milk and cream, methods of conducting the business, plans of buildings and all matters pertaining to the dairy.

The next point to decide is the

CONDUCTING THE FACTORY.

There are several ways of starting and conducting the business, but usually it is either what is known as "private enterprise" or the "joint stock company" plan. In the first way, some person or persons agree to build a suitable building, equip it properly, and manufacture the milk or cream at a certain rate per pound, the patrons contracting to furnish the milk from a certain number of cows for a certain number of years. In this case the private individual running all the risks, usually charges a higher rate than the joint stock factories. For cheese the rate usually varies from one and one-half cents to two and one-half cents per pound, the patrons delivering the milk on the milk stand or at the factory—usually the former. For butter the rate varies from three to four cents per pound.

In the joint stock company method the patrons and others also, subscribe all or a portion of the money required to build and equip the factory, thus becoming owners of the building and plant as well as of the cows. This method has several advantages, the chief of which are:

1. The shareholders, who are chiefly partons of the factory, have an interest in its welfare, and are more likely to give it hearty support than if it is owned by some one else.

2. The patrons receive the benefit of the profits of manufacture, which may be applied in reducing the cost of manufacture to shareholders to its lowest limit, after all charges have been paid; or a dividend may be declared each year after paying running expenses, cost of repairs, etc.

Some cheese factories are able to haul the milk and manufacture the cheese of shareholders for less than one cent per pound. It is usual to charge non-shareholders an extra rate of about one-quarter of a cent per pound. Unless there is a man in the neighborhood who is likely to succeed as a manager, and will undertake the work, it is better to start a factory on the private enterprise plan.

To form a joint stock company it will be best to proceed under the Ontario Act of 1888, which provides for the incorporation of cheese and butter manufacturing associations in a very simple manner.

MADE THE PEASANTS SICK.

Russian Army Officers Relieved Them of Military Service in a Remarkable Way.

A series of trials completed the other day in Moscow shows that Russian military officers have been guilty of strange offences. The Russian peasant has long practised mutilation to incapacitate himself for military service, but the officers in question devised means of freeing the recruit, after he had entered the ranks for sums varying from $25 to $200.

The clerk who made out the returns conspired with the junior doctors in charge of the military hospital to effect the release of privates by producing certain diseases. A private desirous of escaping from military service applied at the hospital where the conspirators by means of drugs produced various sicknesses, ending by weakening the heart's action. The chief doctors then signed certificates to the effect that the persons were unfit for service.

The plot was discovered upon the death of a clerk who shot himself, after leaving in writing a full confession for his Colonel, and naming his accomplices. Eight men have been sentenced to punishments ranging from civil annihilation with two years' service in the disciplinary battalions, which is regarded as equivalent to slow death, to a sentence of eight months in the same service without loss of civil rights.

WOMAN'S USUAL FATE.

Before we were married George wanted to kill lions and tigers to prove his love for me.

Is he still as devoted?

I wish you could hear him go on when I get him up at night to chase a mouse out of the room.

NOTES FROM THE MINES.

STILL LOOKING FOR GOLD AMID KOOTENAY'S HILLS.

Prospectors are Following the Snow Line as it Crawls up the Mountain Sides in Search of the Yellow Metal.

The Springer creek trail is as busy and well beaten as an old country turnpike, says the Slocan Pioneer. From long before sunrise until late in the dark of the night, pack trains, prospectors, miners and experts are coming and going between Slocan City and the many camps on the range. Already a number of adventurous mountain climbers have made their way through from Ainsworth in two days by way of the Kokanee glacier, Ten Mile and Arlington basin. In a very short time now the snow will have entirely disappeared from the passes, and the prospecting of the higher altitudes will be feasible. Much of the activity is owing to the many new camps being started on Springer and Lemon creek locations, for summer development, and to the preparations making for the re-opening of properties briefly worked last season.

J. C. Eaton, C. G. Dixon and R. J. Hurd have registered a prospecting agreement with Charles Kennedy, by which he is to receive a quarter interest in all locations, and a certain monthly payment, says the Nelson Tribune. These agreements are in accordance with recent legislation introduced into the mineral act, and are instead of the verbal understandings which have hitherto prevailed.

Jim White, owner of the Buckskin and Helen D. claims in the Caribou Basin, is the earliest prospector in this part of the country at the present time, says the Golden Era. It is 10 years since he located these claims, and he has done with his own hands about $1,200 worth of development work on them. He has put in two tunnels, one 60 feet and the other 40 feet. Where the lead has been cut in the Helen D. it is five feet wide. The third claim of the above group is the Mountain View, owned by A. F. Macaulay. The lead runs through the three claims and has given assays of from $7 to $17 per ton. The last assay ran $186 in gold, silver and copper. The ledge is a quartz and cuts through a slate formation.

Engineers representing the Nelson & Bedlington Railway Company have commenced the survey of the route of the line between this city and the international boundary, says the Nelson Miner. Surveying is being done on the east bank of the Kootenay River to Kootenay Lake. It is probable that the west bank will also be surveyed in order to determine which is the most feasible route.

Workmen in building a trail across the Great Eastern claim on Toad mountain, discovered some fine looking free gold quartz. Two assays gave results of $42 and $1,080 in gold respectively.—Nelson Miner

A correspondent writes: The East Kootenay has started the repose of the Windermere ranches. There has been no such stir in this region since the old placer excitement. In Toby creek above here there must be over 30 prospectors, so that there will surely be some rich finds this season. Even the mining recorder looks alert and is hourly expecting a prospector to come in and record a claim. On Monday night last Messrs. Northway and MacKay came in from the hills and caused considerable excitement by showing rock they had obtained from three ledges found within a few miles of the Jumbo claim, and consisting of grey copper and galena, apparently of a very high grade. They speak of a galena ledge upon which there are a thousand tons of ore in sight. No one doubts that this is likely to be one of the biggest things yet struck in East Kootenay.

An article in the Miner on the O. K. mine has had the effect of bringing out certain facts which will be of some interest, and perhaps of some value, to the shareholders of the company. It now appears that J. L. Warner resigned the management of the property more than a week ago, and that H. W. Goodhue has been elected manager in his place, says the Rossland Miner. Things have not been running in a satisfactory manner at the mine for some time. Several of the large stockholders from Seattle paid a visit to the property recently, and they very forcibly expressed their satisfaction with the way things were being conducted. The result was J. L. Warner handed in his resignation as manager. As the Board of Directors had several vacancies, a reorganization of the Board followed, with the result that there is a new deal all around. Mr. Goodhue, the new manager, came up from Spokane on Wednesday. He called at the Miner office, and made the following statement about the O. K. mine and mill: "It is true," he said, "the mine and mill have been closed down this week. We are getting ready to run through some I.X.L. ore, about forty tons, I think, and the mill will be in full blast again on Monday. In the meantime I am getting acquainted with everything about both mill and mine. I have not yet been in the mine, but I had a long talk with Mr. Newman, formerly superintendent, and I know pretty well what the situation is there. I think we can soon open up some new ore bodies, and that we shall soon be running on our own ore again."

A NARROW ESCAPE.

She—Our house was burned last night.

Her Friend—Gracious! Did you have a narrow escape?

She—Narrow? Well, I should say. Why, I didn't have time to find my silk and lace night gown and had to come out in street dress.