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. J. M. Savage was elected Mayor of Rat Portage by a majority of 196 over Mr. M. Horswill.

Owing to litigation the court has appointed a receiver for the St. Catharines and Niagara Central railway.

Thomas McKee, a Winnipeg insurance agent has absconded after victimizing a large number of people in that city.

The Rev. Canon Bruchesi, of Montreal, has been created Archbishop of Montreal, in succession to the late Archbishop Fabre.

The by-law granting seventy-five thousand dollars to the Ottawa and Cornwall railway was defeated in Ottawa on Thursday by a majority of seventy votes.

Two of the Mayor of Hamilton's children are suffering from diphtheria, making four of his children who have been attacked by this disease within the past few weeks.

The Millard House at Carrol, Man., was struck by lightning and Alex. Nelson of Brandon, who was in the house, had most of his clothing torn off and was badly burned.

Mr. Tarte announced his intention in the House of Commons to visit England, France and Belgium, with an engineer, to examine harbor improvements with a view to extending the Montreal harbor.

There has been no eastern mail received at Vancouver or through trains since Friday. The difficulty is between Banff and Anthracite. Bow River is very high, washing away bridges and portions of the track.

Extensive preparations are under way for a grand reception to the victorious Highlanders' Islington team. The local military forces and a detachment of the 13th Battalion, of Hamilton, will take part in the ceremonies.

Sam Lindsay, one of the most notorious bank burglars in America has been arrested in Montreal, and will be taken back to Hamilton by Chief Inspector Murray, of the Ontario Detective force. He will be tried for a former escape from justice after having been convicted of a burglary.

GREAT BRITAIN.

There is no truth in the report that the Queen intends shortly to abdicate.

Luke Patrick Hayden, Parnellite member of the British House of Commons for South Rosecommon, is dead.

Japan's protest against the annexation of Hawaii is regarded as a very serious matter by the American Senate.

The Horticultural Society of Shropshire, England, has erected a $6,000 statue to Charles Darwin at Shrewsbury, his birthplace.

Capt. Boycott is dead. He was about fifty years of age, and became famous through being the first man subjected to the "boycott" in Ireland.

The London Daily Chronical understands that the Quken has devoted a large sum of money for the sufferers in Thessaly.

By the invitation of Sir Henry Irving 700 of the colonial troops now in London witnessed a special performance at the Lyceum Theatre.

The admission of the Colonial Premiers to the Privy Council is regarded by the London press as a sort of recognition of the right of the colonies to share in the Imperial Councils.

Oxford University yesterday conferred the honorary degree of D.D. upon Archbishop Machray, Primate of all Canada, and upon the Most Rev. John Lewis, Archbishop of Ontario.

In the Imperial House of Commons Mr. John Redmond moved an amendment to the address to the Queen to the effect that during her reign Ireland suffered commercially and politically. It was voted down by four hundred and thirty to seven.

During a jubilee celebration at Wembley Park a favorite London resort, a tornado struck the place and tore down several buildings. There was a panic among the 900 children and others taking part int he festivities. Several were injured in the rush for shelter.

A deputation accompanied by the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, waited upon Sir Wilfrid Laurier on Thursday to advance the claims of Londonderry as a port of call of the new Atlantic service. Sir Wilfrid promised to carefully consider the suggestion.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier, on Friday reviewed the Canadian troops at Chelsea. In addressing the men he said if the British Empire should have the misfortune to go to war, she would find that the Canadian volunteers would turn out to her assistance as cheerfully as they would go on parade.

The colonial troops attended a performance on Friday at the Lyceum, when Sir Henry Irving appeared as the old corporal in "A Story of Waterloo," and as Mathias in "The Bells." In the intermission the troops gave three hearty cheers for Mr. Chamberlain, and the Colonial Secretary came forward and bowed his acknowledgment.

UNITED STATES.

Austin Smith, aged 19, was killed while playing baseball, at Sandy Hill, near Saratoga, N. Y.

Christian E. Ross, of Philadelphia, Pa., the father of Charley Ross, who was abdubted twenty-three years ago, died on Thursday.

Marcus Daly, the American turfman, has offered $125,000 and half his turf winnings for the horse Galtee More, winner of the Derby.

Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Ambassador to the United States, accompanied by Lady Pauncefote and their daughters, sailed for Southampton on the steamer St. Louis from New York.

The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred on Mr. John Hay, United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James, and of master of arts on Mr. Elisha Dyer, Governor of Rhode Island, by Brown University.

Alvah Bradish, a veteran Detroit artist, enjoys the distinction of being the only artist who ever painted a full length portrait of Washington Irving. The picture is now on exhibition in the artist's studio in Detroit.

At Topeka, Kansas, a terrific hailstorm did a lot of damage. Stones as large as eggs fell, and several persons were severely injured by them. Glass was broken and many buildings damaged.

The General Executive Board of the Knights of Labour has adopted resolutions requesting the House of Representatives and the President of the United States to at once take action recognizing the belligerency of Cuba.

Charles Henry James Taylor, a well-known colored man, has been admitted to practise in the Supreme Court at Baltimore. He was lately offered the deanship of the Morris Brown Law school at Atlanta, Ga., which he declined.

Robert Fergus, eighty-two years of age, a veteran job printer, of Chicago, was instantly killed on a level crossing on Wednesday. Among the works on which Fergus set type in Glasgow were Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" and "Lady of the Lake."

General Lew Wallace says that after a diligent search for a short name for the hero of his great book, he came across the name of "Hur," in the book of Genesis, and by adding "Ben," which means "the son of," he obtained a name both short and odd.

Mayor Quincy, of Boston, has received notice from the trustees of the will of the late John Foster that they have a bequest of $30,000 for the city, to be expended in the erection of a statue of the distinguished Unitarian preacher, the Rev. William Ellery Channing.

It is said that a man in Alaska, who had some work to be done in a mining claim, offered $1.25 per hour for men to help him, and could get but four out of 60 that were standing around. Everybody else thought he could do better on his own hook than could do better on his own hook than by working for wages.

Richard Sparks of Boston, has a "four-clasp" medal for service in the Crimean war. This not only certifies that he landed with the first expedition in 1854, and that he fought at Alma, Balaklava, and Inkerman, but that he is one of the few survivors of the winter of 1854-55.

The Washington correspondent of the London Daily Chronicle reiterates his story in regard to President McKinley's Cuban policy—the President will only permit Spain to exercise merely a titular sovereignty over Cuba; she will be compelled to withdraw her troops, and to allow the Cubans to make their own laws.

According to commercial despatches there is a more steadily pronounced movement for the better in trade than has been experienced lately. In the opinion of experienced men of business the outlook is generally satisfactory. The crop prospects are better, employment is increasing, the pending labour troubles, which for a time looked serious, are being adjusted. Cotton has advanced, and receded in expectation of a large crop. Iron and steel are quotably a shade lower, but pig iron is more firm, with an advancing demand.

GENERAL.

According to advices, the war in the Philippine Islands is practically at an end.

The British residents of Mexico city celebrated the Queen's Jubilee with enthusiasm.

Six persons perished in the burning of a steamer at Helsingfors, Finland, Russia, on Tuesday.

It is reported in Athens that Emperor William has sent a telegram to the Sultan requesting him to evacuate Thessaly.

It is learned from a good source that the entire Belgian expedition under Baron Dhanis, to the head waters of the Nile, has been massacred.

At Bombay a native shot Plague Commissioner Rand and Lieut. Ayerst as they were leaving the Governor's jubilee reception. The Lieutenant was killed and Mr. Rand was very seriously wounded.

The Liberals in the Spanish Cortes continue to denounce the Premier's policy, and declare they will abstain from all relations with the Government as long as the Duke of Tetuan is retained in the Cabinet.

The Japanese Government has filed with the United States Secretary of State a formal statement, claiming the fulfilment of its treaty rights by the United States in the event of the annexation of the Hawaiian islands.

Three hundred infuriated peasants have savagely lynched one Dudnik, a murderer, who was being conveyed by the police from Novelong to Kherson, Russia. Thirty-five of the ringleaders of the lynching party were arrested.

Emperor William is represented as saying in regard to the future of Europe that he does not fear Chinese ambition or the Anarchists, but he does fear the expansion of one of the great powers and the intervention of the United States in the affaire of the Old World.

SPRING COSTUMES.

You came down very late this morning, Mr. Bookkeep.

I know it, sir, but it couldn't be helped. I had to decide whether to wear a straw hat and my fur overcoat, or a felt hat and a linen duster.

SPRING TACTICS.

George is out there beating carpet like a madman.

How did you get him to do it?

I told him he could take care of the baby while I beat the carpets.

MAY DAY STORY.

Sunday School Teacher—You don't want to go to heaven, Willie? You surprise and grieve me.

The Boy—Well, I don't. I'm tired to death of movin'!

TWINS.

Little Elsie, (showing her dolls, proudly)—This dolly is a twin dolly!

Caller (amused)—A twin?

Little Elsie (earnestly)—Yes; papa bought it and another dolly for me downtown at the store, both on the same day!

Feminine Finance

One of the bases upon which men claim superiority to women is the lack of capacity on the part of the latter for business, by which they mean money getting and the care of money. Women, they insist, are naturally incapable of unraveling the mysteries of accounts, cannot understand transactions involving the use of money which go beyond simple addition, and have no idea of the value of money, save so far as it represents expensive dress, jewels, and other luxuries. What is the real ground of this insistence it is difficult to say. It cannot lie wholly in the different mental constitutions of men and women, for that difference is not sufficient to warrant so sweeping a charge. There are many women who rival men in their knowledge of mathematics, and who know perfectly well that a supply of blank checks does not indicate a balance in the bank. There are many, also, who do transact business quite as successfully as do men who have not originally been trained to it. Look at the successful keepers of boarding houses, at the milliners and dressmakers, the proprietors of select schools, etc. In many of the larger stores in this country the heads of special departments, the cashiers and bookkeepers, are women, and are said to be quite as assiduous in their duties quite as competent and more honest than the majority of men. In Europe half of the occupants of such positions are women.

It cannot be charged, moreover, that women are less desirous of accumulation than men, nor that they have any special repugnance to money getting by methods which do not distinctly lower their social caste. As a rule, they are quite as economical as are men, and they often display a capacity for the care of property, or at least for holding on to it, unequalled by men. Statistics show that there are fewer failures among women engaged in business than among men, which shows that they are more careful and less willing to take risks The fact is that unless her instincts are interfered with by her affection—for women have an incurable disposition to trust those whom they like—a woman is, nine times out of ten a better guardian of property than a man. She is more timid and therefore more suspicious and cautious, her caution often amounting to a fever of anxiety as to possible consequences. In investments she looks to preventing losses rather than to making profits, and prefers four per cent. interest with absolute safety, to six per cent. with any risk. She is always scenting possible disaster, and will not recognize any margin between perfect safety and danger. It is this different business view-point that often makes her a better guardian of property than the man.

Again, in the matter of thrift, which is as much a business quality as making gain, the woman is far ahead of the man. She may be deficient in arithmetic, as the man declares she is, and unable to foot up a column of figures three times in succession with the same result. But all the same, she does keep an account of her expenditures through the year, while the man's resolution to do so goes to smash three weeks after New Year's day. And though she may habitually postpone adding up her accounts, she knows instinctively that she is keeping well within limits. She has had charge of household finance for generations, the habit has come down from mother to daughter, until stewardship has become a second nature to her. She insists on getting a fair value for expenditures, will beat down the shopkeeper in a way the weaker man could not bring himself to do, and will go or send all over town in order to save five cents on some article of constant consumption. Indeed, it is difficult to write calmly upon this phase of feminine finance. In the majority of cases the man gives the woman absolute control of the household expenditure, and in doing so throws upon her in very large degree responsibility for making or marring the fortune which he is trying to accumulate. He knows little of the petty details of expenditure, and nothing at all of the manner in which saving can best be effected. Yet year after year he quietly deposits in bank the results of the woman's thrift, while jeering at her lack of business capacity. He really believes that he made the money, and that if it had not been for his firm grasp on it, the woman would have spent it all. And, more singular still, the woman seems inclined to think so too. Which is only another illustration of the magnanimity of women, and the foolish way in which they pamper their husbands.

But some men must know which is the real business partner in the domestic concern, and one wonders why knowing it, they still keep up the old cry about women's ignorance of finance. Why do they habitually refuse in making their wills to name their wives, whom they have all their lives held responsible for their savings, as executors of their estates? Why do lawyers who consult their own wives about their investments and who take their advice so constantly warn their clients against leaving their property in the undisputed control of a woman? Why are our laws about property so rigidly drawn to prevent women from dissipating property? We refuse to believe that it is simply because women have a habit of losing their pocketbooks, and so must perforce be so negligent and imprudent that they are incapable of properly taking care of anything. It is true that they do lose their pocketbooks, that they insist upon putting their loose change in these books, and then carrying them in their hands. But consider that they have no other way to carry them, not being supplied with pockets like a man, that they must lay them down at times, and that they cannot always remember to take them up again. Were men similarly pocketless they would lose their money, too, and, we suspect do often lose it, but without saying anything about it. In fact, much of their fine scorn at the innate imprudence of women arises from the knowledge that they are not much better in this respect themselves.

The answer to the query must, then be looked for elsewhere, and will be found, we think, partly in the excessive caution of women, partly in their inclination to act upon instinct rather than upon reason, and partly to their liability to be deceived through the affections. As a rule, men want the property they leave not only to be secure, but to increase for the benefit of their heirs, and the timidity and caution of women constantly prompt them to make investments with a view to the avoidance of losses rather than to accumulation. They have become so accustomed in household expenditure to giving an account of the money committed to them, that they cannot rid themselves of the hampering effect of the feeling, and so incline to wrap their talent in a napkin if only it is secure. Again, when they are tempted to invest for profit, they do so from a kind of sex intuition, rather than from reason, or from a woman's reason — because; and they are from the same impulse very likely to turn back just when success might be achieved. Lastly, a woman is always susceptible to attack by some one through her affections, and can never quite bring herself to believe that the object of her affections will deceive her. No doubt the first two of these defects might be largely eradicated through training, and for many reasons it is eminently desirable that women should be taught at least the rudimentary principles of finance in the course of their education. There is no sense in a system which makes a knowledge of astronomy requisite to a complete education, but which leaves girls ignorant of the commonest matters relating to the business use of money. But when that is done, we fear that woman will still be open to attack on her weakest side, and that her affection, which makes her the best possible guardian of the fortune which her husband is accumulating, will always tend to make her an untrustworthy custodian of it after his death.

TURKEY'S WAR INDEMNITY.

Some of the Heavy Pecuniary Tributes of Modern Times Imposed by the Victors.

Turkey's original demand was for £T10,000,000, but now may reduce it to £T5,000,000. The heaviest war indemnity of modern times was, of course, that paid by France at the close of the war with Germany. The hostilities lasted over eight months, and the total cost of the war has been estimated at £315,000,000 and 290,000 men. The German loss was set down at 45,000 men, who either were killed in battle or died of wounds or sickness. Besides the cession of Alsace and Lorraine, France had to pay Germany five milliards of francs, £200,000,000, in instalments which were allowed to extend over three years. The original demand of Germany was six milliards, or £40,000,000 more. Thiers strove in vain to save Metz, but it was to his exertions that the reduction in the amount of the indemnity was due.

The cost of the Russo-Turkish war of 1877 has been estimated at about £190,000,000 and 180,000 men on both sides. Between the declaration of war by Russia and the treaty of San Stefano nearly eleven months elapsed. By this treaty the Porte admitted itself indebted to Russia in the sum of 1,410,000,000 rubles, about £145,000,000, as indemnity for the losses and expenses of the war. The items in the account were as follows:—900,000,000 rubles, £92,000,000, for war expenses, 400,000,000 rubles, £41,000,000, for damage done to the south coast of Russia, her expert commerce, industries and railways; 100,000,000, £11,000,000, for injuries caused by the invasion of the Caucasus, and 10,000,000, £1,000,000 for injuries suffered by Russian subjects and establishments in Turkey. In accordance with the Sultan's wishes, however, and in consideration of the financial embarrassments of the Ottoman Empire, the Czar magnanimously and wisely consented to accept in substitution for about four-fifths of the total sum the various territorial cessions sanctioned by the Treaty of Berlin. This left a balance of 300,000,000 rubles due to Russia by Turkey, and with the exception of some 17,000,000 rubles the indemnity is owing still, the amount in October, 1889, being nearly £31,000,000.

THEIR DEBUTS.

Mary Anderson made her first appearance before the public when she was fifteen.

Lotta went on at eight, and she is now forty-eight.

Henry Irving went on at fifteen and is now fifty-seven.

Joseph Jefferson, though he appeared on the stage when he was two years old, did not go on for good until he was four.

Mrs. Kendal appeared first at four and is now forty-seven.

Lydia Thompson at thirteen and she is now fifty-nine.

Ellen Terry at eight, and is now forty-seven.

Mrs. Scott-Siddons went on the stage at the age of eight and lived to be forty-eight.

Neilson went on at fifteen, and Patti sang in public at the tender age of nine.

POSTAL CARD'S LONG JOURNEY.

A postal card that required 15 years to travel 99 miles breaks the record for slow postal delivery. It was posted in Leicester, England, June, 1881, and has just been received in London. The address was plainly written on the card, and no one knows where it has been all this time.

FAMILIAR QUOTATIONS.

The Bench and the Bar Are Responsible for Many of Them.

Lieut. Col. Dalbiac, the Conservative member in the present British House of Commons for Central Finsbury, has just presented to the public an excellent "Dictionary of Quotations," on which he has been at work for upward of five years. Reference to chapter and verse for each quotation has been given, and a glance at the index of authors will prove in a way that is at once convincing and gratifying how largely the members of the bar and of the judicial bench have contributed to the authorship of the famous phrases which have become familiar in our mouths as household words.

Sir Edward Coke and Blackstone are highly technical writers, but Col. Dalbiac has successfully laid both the "Third Institution" and the "Commentaries" under contribution. To Coke we owe the familiar expression, "A man's house is his castle," while Blackstone gives us the well-known axiom, "Man was formed for society."

Lord Bacon, who had "chosen all knowledge for his province," is as might be anticipated, the author of many familiar quotations. Here are a few: "A crowd is not company, and faces are but a gallery of pictures, and talk but a tinkling cymbal where there is no love." "A man is that he knoweth." "A man's disposition is never known till he be crossed." "Children sweeten labors, but they make misfortunes more bitter they increase the cares of life, but they mitigate the remembrance of death." "Discretion of speech is more than eloquence." "He that hath a wife and children hath given hostages to fortune, for they are impediments to great enterprises, either of virtue or mischief." "Knowledge is power." "Lookers-on many times see more than the gamesters." "One foul sentence doth more hurt than many foul examples." "Praise is the reflection of virtue." "Reading maketh a full man, conference a ready man, and writing an exact man." "Some books are to be be tested, others are to be swallowed, and some few are to be chewed and digested." "The knowledge of man is as the waters, some descending from above and some springing from beneath, the one informed by the light of nature and the other inspired by divine revelation." "The mold of a man's future is in his own hands." "The remedy is worse than the disease." "There is nothing makes a man suspect more than to know little." "Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age and old men's nurses."

John Selden is the author of the immortal sayings, "Old friends are best," and "Syllables govern the world," while Jeremy Bentham, the eminent judicial writer of the present century, has given to us: "It is the greatest good to the greatest number which is the measure of right and wrong."

The saying "When roughs fall out honest men get their own" fell from the lips of Sir M. Hale, when sitting on the judicial bench, and the saying, "The greater the truth the greater the libel," was first uttered by Lord Mansfield in his capacity of Chief Justice of England.

Lord Brougham, speaking in the House of Commons, in 1828, first gave utterance to the saying, "The schoolmaster is abroad." The full paragraph of the speech runs thus: "The schoolmaster is abroad, and I trust more to him, armed with his primer, than I do to the soldier in full military array for upholding and extending the liberties of the country."

Fielding, whose unique knowledge of human nature was largely derived from his experience as a police magistrate has encircled our literature by the saying, "Love and scandal are the best sweeteners of tea."

Nor has the origination of well-known saying been confined, so far as legal circles are concerned, to those who have passed away. Augustin Birrell, Q. C., M. P., occupies a very conspicuous position in the pages of Col. Dalbiac's "Dictionary of Quotations." To Mr. Birrell we owe the saying, "A great poet, like a great peak, must sometimes be allowed to have his head in the clouds;" "That great dust heap called 'history,'" and "The possession of great physical strength is no mean assistance to a straightforward life."

NEW MOTOR FOR WAGONS.

A Light Electric Engine Invented That Will Propel Vehicles at the Rate of Twenty Miles an Hour.

A perfected horseless carriage, it is announced, will soon be turned out from the works of the General Electric Company, in Lynn, Mass.

The experts at the factory, including Profs. Thomson and Lemp, have been experimenting for several years on an electric motor to propel carriages over streets. The experiments have been conducted with great secrecy and in a separate temporary building. Visitors were never allowed to enter.

The motors will be placed on the rear axle of the wagons and, based on the experiments already made, it is asserted that a speed of twenty miles an hour can be maintained.

The motor will be run by storage batteries, and in this connection another valuable invention has been made. It is said that the expert electricians have discovered a method of storing the electricity, whereby the enormous weight of the batteries heretofore used is done away with and in its place are substituted a few cells, stored with a great amount of electricity. These cells are very light, and their added weight will necessitate but slight addition to the strength of an ordinary carriage.

The motor itself weighs but little. A gear will connect with the wheels of the carriage, and the two front wheels will be so arranged that they can be turned at will by the operator or driver. The steering attachments, connected with the front wheels, will be very simple.