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.

Dr. Peirson has been appointed Medical Health Officer in Brantford.

Seventeen additional letter boxes will be erected in Hamilton.

Work on another new bridge at Niagara Falls will be begun immediately.

There was a white frost in Winnipeg Wednesday night, but no damage was done to the crops.

At Port Dalhousie a bonus of $6,500 to the Toronto Rubber Shoe Company was carried on a popular vote.

Mr. R. F. Hollermann of Brantford, says there will be a partial failure of the honey crop this year.

The date of the autumn military camp at Kingston has been changed from September 14th to September 7th.

Ex-Mayor Drennan has been appointed City Clerk of Kingston, after a deadlock in the Council lasting several weeks.

Mrs. George Hudson and four children were burned to death in a fire that destroyed the family residence at Rapid City.

The Ottawa city bakers have raised the price of bread one cent a loaf, so that the four-pound loaf now costs eleven cents.

Mabel Pierce of Brockville will probably lose the sight of one eye as the result of an accident with a pair of heated curling tongs.

Mr. W. Hale, of Hamilton, whose skull was fractured, spine injured and shoulder dislocated in a bicycle accident a couple of months ago, is recovering.

Winnipeg civic estimates for the current year amount to $522,802, and in order to keep the tax rate down a number of civic officials have been dismissed.

The Midland Town Council has passed a resolution urging the Ontario Government to make a law that timber cut upon Crown lands shall be manufactured in the Province.

Mr. G. C. Cunningham has resigned the management of the Montreal Street Railway to take charge of the Birmingham Tramway Company, and Mr. F. L. Wanklyn of Toronto will succeed him.

The coroner's jury in the Orr murder case at Galt, Ont., on Friday found a verdict of wilful murder against James Allison, the hired boy. The jury stood twelve for and three against the verdict.

Brockville Town Council is seeking by petition the co-operation of different municipalities throughout Ontario for legislation making it within their power to inflict hard-labor punishment on tramps.

Mr. A. W. Ross, ex-M. P., for Lisgar, referring to the mining boom, says the prospects for the future of British Columbia are excellent, and he expects it will at no distant day be the most important province of the Federation.

Mr. George Johnston, the Dominion Government statistician, has compiled figures which show the rapid rate at which the great lakes are being depleted of fish. The annual catch by Canada and the United States is seventy thousand tons.

It is probable that the new Government telegraph line to the Klondyke will be constructed entirely through Canadian territory. In this case the length of the line will be fifteen hundred miles, and the cost of construction about two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

Mr. Sifton, of the Department of the Interior, has decided to inspect the position of affairs on the Pacific coast in connection with the great rush which is being made to the Yukon. He will accompany Major Walsh and party as far as Tagish, and see them well started on their way to the interior.

A large quantity of dynamite and giant powder, stored at Reebs' lime quarry, near Port Colborne, exploded, doing considerable damage. Fortunately it occurred at an early hour and no one was hurt. Mr. Foster's glass factory was levelled to the ground. Mr. Rebbs' limekilns were badly damaged and his barn burned. Buildings in surrounding towns shook as if they were about to fall, and much glass was broken.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sir Louis Davies, addressing the London Chamber of Commerce, uttered a warning against the indiscriminate rush to the Klondike gold fields.

Scotland Yard is keeping a strict watch on the arrival of foreign Anarchists, as it is rumoured that there is to be an active continental Anarchist plot, with England as the basis of operations.

Admiral Sir John Arbuthnot Fisher, Controller of the Admiralty, has been appointed to command the North America and West Indies station of the British fleet, to succeed Vice-Admiral Erskine.

Captain Bate has presented to the Duke of York a handsome volume of Canadian jubilee stamps, on behalf of the Post-Office Department of Canada. The Duke is an ardent philatelist, and expressed himself as delighted with the gift.

UNITED STATES.

Pig iron has been raised at Cleveland from 9,35 to $9.50 per ton.

Secretary Sherman has sent a message of condolence to Spain.

A Spaniard named Roderigo gathered gold dust worth $9,000 in two weeks in Plunas county, Cal.

The Michigan Car Company, of Detroit, has received an order from the C. P. R. for 500 freight cars.

The King of Siam says the United States cannot be seen properly in less than six months, and he hopes to visit that country in 1899.

Seats on the New York Stock Exchange are now quoted at twenty thousand dollars, and those who think of selling are holding for an advance.

Hail fell and drifted to the depth of three feet near Pueblo, Col., on Wednesday. Property of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway was badly damaged.

It is reported from San Diego, Cal., that the British flag may be hoisted over Clipperton Island, although it is supposed to belong to Mexico.

It is reported in New York that the business of the Steinway Piano Company, New York, has been sold to an English syndicate for six million dollars.

Schlatter, who is known as the divine healer, has married Mrs. Margaret Ferris, widow of the builder of the Chicago wheel. Her relatives were much opposed to the match.

The operators of the Pittsburg district coal mines have decided to obtain Pinkerton detectives to protect their non-union workmen, and a serious conflict is regarded as inevitable.

A coroner's jury at Chicago has returned a verdict of wilful murder in the case against James Frawley, the Chicago saloon keeper, formerly of Chatham, Ont., who shot his bartender.

Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States Supreme Court, has been thirty-four years on the bench, having been appointed by President Lincoln in 1863. He is now eighty-one years of age, and has no intention of retiring.

Assistant Secretary Havell, of the United States Treasury Department, says that the discriminating clause in the Dingley Tariff Act is not intended as a revenue creating clause, but is aimed against the Canadian railways.

Canada's proposition for carrying the mails one round trip a month between Dawson City and Dyea, in the Klondike district, was formally accepted by acting Postmaster-General Shellenberger, on behalf of the United States.

Secretary Sherman has replied to Japan's note regarding the annexation of Hawaii. Mr. Sherman maintains the right of the United States to annex the island, but he guarantees that the rights of Japan will be safeguarded. The tone of the reply is very friendly.

James Elbert, an Austrian, arrested as a supposed Anarchist in Pittsburg, on Tuesday, fought his way with a razor through 15 policemen, seriously injuring five; jumped 30 feet from a window of the police station, was shot, then clubbed into insensibility. He will recover.

The reports of business in the United States, indicate in some directions at least a fair increase in the volume of trade. Stocks and produce are advancing, in spite of occasional sets back. There is an increasing demand for money, and the outlook is encouraging. Wheat has advanced considerably and corn steadily in price, and indications point to a still further advance. Prices all round show an upward tendency. In dry goods, clothing, boots and shoes, etc., the demand is large.

GENERAL.

Signor Costa, Italy's Minister of Justice, is dead at Rome.

It is asserted in Vienna that the Czar declines to receive Prince Ferdinand because of the quarrel with Austria.

There is great excitement in Constantinople, and a general feeling prevails that the bomb outrages of Wednesday will be repeated.

Thirty-five thousand British troops have been massed on the Afghan frontier of India, and the supression of the rising is assured.

The French Government is making overtures to the United States for a reciprocity treaty under the terms of the Dingley Tariff Act.

The Porte is alarmed at the state of anarchy existing in Turkish Kurdistan, and has ordered a general mobilization in the Vilayet of Bagdad.

The Ameer of Afghanistan has issued a firman forbidding his subjects to join the rebels who are now up in arms against the Indian Government.

An alliance has been formed between Turkey and Bulgaria, and in the event of war the Sultan will place a hundred thousand men at the service of Prince Ferdinand.

The whole diplomatic body in Constantinople has protested to the Sultan against his bestowal of the Order of Glory upon M. Stoiloff, the Bulgarian Premier, declaring that henceforth they will refuse to accept the inferior Order of Medjidieh.

Michael Angiolillo, the assassin of Senor Canovas de Castillo, was executed in prison at San Sebastian on Friday morning. He showed no sign of fear, and refused the ministrations of the priest.

The Mexican authorities have discovered an Italian Anarchist who has just arrived with the intention of assassinating President Diaz. He is being closely watched by the police, and will be arrested on the first demonstration he makes.

THE LADIES ARE LEARNING.

Among the hitherto unnoted benefits conferred upon humanity by the bicycle is the development in women of a tendency to observe "the rules of the road," not only when riding on their wheels, but while passing along crowded sidewalks and in many similar places, where, until recently, the feminine habit has been to inconvenience other people as much as possible. This habit, usually ascribed to stupidity, but really due to lack of that instinctive courtesy, as distinguished from acquired courtesy, which is the one trait setting men apart from women, has been much weakened by the absolute necessity imposed upon all bicyclists of giving to others a fair share and the right share of the road. Non-riding women still cling to the old, bad way, but a marked improvement is visible in the younger representatives of the inconsiderate sex.

TAKING NO CHANCES.

If I should fall out of the hammock, what would you do? she asked.

I would catch you in my arms, he answered promptly.

Get ready, she said with feminine impulsiveness.

THE FARM.

PROFIT IN FERTILIZERS.

Without question, fertilizers increase crops, but it is easily possible to so use the fertilizers that the increased production will not pay the cost of the fertilizers used.

With a proper use of fertilizers thirty bushels of wheat per acre may be regularly gotten, where, with the usual hit-or-miss, way of using farmyard manure only about fifteen bushels can be depended upon. Ten dollars' worth of chemical fertilizer, properly proportioned and properly used, will undoubtedly produce a crop worth far more than ten dollars. Twenty dollars' or even $100 worth of phosphate alone, applied per acre, would not double a crop as compared with an unmanured acre, nor would an excessive quantity of potash alone prove beneficial. On the contrary such applications would injure the crop and prove worse than no manure at all.

The same is true of an excessive use of nitrogen without potash and phosphates. All of the reputable official fertilizer experiments show that complete fertilizers are necessary, and that potash and phosphates must be used regularly—nitrogen may be largely obtained through the cultivation of clovers cow-peas, field peas, etc.

For all grain crops the fertilizer must contain fully as much potash and phosphoric acid; a small amount of nitrogen is always advisable, but the farmer cannot afford to pay much money for nitrogen when he can grow his own so cheaply. For fruit and vegetable crops, the potash must nearly double the phosphate. It is needless to go into the actual fertilizer needs of different crops here. The principal experiment stations have frequently published tables of analyses of the principal crops, and farmers will do well to consult these tables.

After having determined the proper proportions of fertilizers for a particular crop, we come to a matter of fully equal importance—the proper time t ouse them. All forms of nitrogen should be applied closely after seeding time. Good growing weather means good weather for making refuse ammoniates available. In the case of nitrate of soda, applications are frequently made after seed planting. Potash and phosphates should be used before seeding, probably some months before. For example, if it is intended to follow your corn this year with crimson clover, the potash and phosphate should be boradcasted as early as possible after the corn is seeded. There is very little danger of loss from drainage, and by the time the young clover is ready to use the mineral fertilizers to enable it to store up nitrogen, it will find them at hand in forms suitable for immediate assimilation.

By all means apply the mineral fertizers for next year's early potatoes, late the coming fall; it is perfectly safe to apply in the fall, and perfectly safe to broadcast. For wheat, use a fertilizer containing say 2 per cent. of ammonia, 6 per cent. of potash and 6 per cent. of phosphoric acid applied with the seed.

Next spring, apply 150 pounds of nitrate of soda per acre as soon as the last snow is well out of the way. This is the way the French farmers get the 80 bushels of wheat per acre, which seems almost impossible to our farmers.

Mix right and use right solves the problem of fertilizing with chemicals, but do not feed niggardly; don't try to get something for nothing.

OVERHEATED HORSES.

The symptoms of overheating are easily noticed, as the horse will suddenly stop and refuse to work, or in more severe cases stagger and fall. The horse should be unharnessed at once and removed to a shady place and freely sprinkled with water, head and body. Sponging the mouth and nostrils with water or with vinegar and water will revive the animal. In ordinary cases it will take several hours before the horse can safely be removed, as in the process of recovery it is liable to stagger and fall. Thr sacrifying and bleeding of the mouth and ears, not infrequently practiced by drivers who are frightened and do not know what to do are useless and senseless and only excite the horse. then in a condition where rest and quiet are most essential to recovery. The prevention of sunstroke lies in the judicious care of the horse at this particular time. The patient and careful driver will have little to fear from the heat, whereas the man who hurries or otherwise abuses his horses invites sunstroke. It is well to call the attention of drivers and foremen of barns to the liability of horses to sore shoulder at the present time, when perspiration and dust easily irritate the skin. The results are sores, simple abrasions, swellings, galls and abscesses, which if not properly attended to from the start may make the horse unserviceable for weeks at a time. Pains should be taken to wash the shoulders of horses with water and soap when they return from the day's work, and if there are any visible swellings or sores, they should be bather with salt and water, and in cases of open or running sores a carbolic salve or other disinfecting ointment should be applied. Horses in this condition should be kept from work until the wounds are healed, although in the cases of small sores pads of straw or felt may be attached to the collars or other harness parts in such a way as to prevent further irritation and pressure. If this can be accomplished, the sores will heal, while at the same time the horse may be moderately worked. We would also call attention to the too free use of drinking fountains. In great heat the horse should be allowed to drink frequently, but a little at a time.

UPWARD TREND OF DAIRYING.

The old proverb that he who makes two blades of grass grow where only one sprang up before is a public benefactor, ought to be widened in its scope so as to take in the dairyman who, by careful management increases the value of his herd.

It is no slight achievement to have been able to take a lot of poor cows which scarcely paid for their keeping and bring them up to the point where the quantity of milk produced is from one-fourth to one-half greater than at first, and the value of the product increased in still greater proportion. This is what many herdsmen have done and are now doing.

The man who is satisfied to drift along in the old way is unwilling to believe the reports of those who have built up their dairies, from small beginnings to a place of profit. "Stuff and nonsense!" he says; "I know that no cow can be made to produce four hundred pounds of butter in a year. Why, that is more than any four of my cows will do, and they are good ones, too!" We may well believe this latter statement if we visit his farm and note his methods. Cows selected with no idea of their true value as milk or butter makers; poor pastures; scanty supply of water; unventilated stables; out-of-date appliances in the house; slipshod ways of caring for milk, and butter; no dairy paper on the table—can't afford to take it—these indicate truthfully the state of this man's business.

And still, we do not know that many men have brought their dairies up to the point of perfection spoken above; and they are not yet satisfied. It is possible to start with just such a herd as has been described, and, by making it a study, so elevate the capacity of the individual members of the flock, that in a few years it will be a source of profit instead of an expense to the owner.

LICE

Though not a disease, are generally classed as such for a louse-afflicted fowl is as bad off as one that is diseased. It seems hard that fowls should be made to suffer so much inconvenience, and their owner so much loss, because of unthrift through neglect to provide means whereby they may keep themselves free from lice. Cleanliness will do it.

When lice have got a foothold in a flock, or in their quarters, the real work begins, for they must be dislodged or health and profit are gone.

The symptoms of lice are various. Bowel disease in summer is one; when chicks are sleepy or drowsy, look out for lice;. when fowls refuse to eat; when they look puny or grow slowly: when they die suddenly; when there is a gradual failing or wasting away; when there is constant crying or loss of feathers, look out for lice.

Even when houses are kept clean, large body lice may be found on chicks; these come from the adult fowls. A chick will never get these lice unless old fowls are near; that is why brooder chicks grow faster than those under hens.

The large lice will kill ducks suddenly. They kill nearly all the young turkeys that die that are not killed by wet and damp. Whenever you notice a sick fowl dusting itself look for lice.

If the house is kept clean, and a dust bath provided the hens will drive the little mites away, but it is not easy to get rid of the large lice. Finely sifted coal ashes or dry dirt, especially road dust, is excellent. A little sulphur added to the dust bath, is a help as well be a little air-slaked lime. The poultry must have a dust bath, both in summer and winter.

SUICIDAL DOCTORS.

What Is the Explanation of a Remarkabl Fact Shown By Statistics?

Statistics show that the medical profession is more prone to suicide than any other. Duting the last three years the number of suicides occurring among physicians has been, respectively, forty-nine, and forty-seven per annum, an average of nearly one to 2,000; or, as the death rate among the physicians about twenty-five to 1,000, nearly one-fiftieth of all the deaths in the profesion have been by suicide. It has been suggested that an explanation of this tendency may be found in the development of morbid fancies in the mind of a doctor, on account of his constant association with the sick and dying, or because he has the requisite knowledge of how to die painlessly and conveniently.

A medical journal dissents from all these views and holds that the leading factor is the accessibility of the poisonous drugs, which are almost invariably used. Suicide is largely a matter of insane impulse. Imagine a man fatigued in body and depressed in spirits—as the doctor very often is—swayed by an overwhelming conviction of the utter weariness of life to the impulse of suicide. If he had to put on his hat walk to the drug store and tax his ingenuity for a lie with which to explain his desire for poison, he might postpone the fatal act from mere inertia, or he may meet a friend or have his interest in life aroused by one of a multitude of every-day occurrences, or physicial exercise may bring him to his senses. If, however, as is the case with almost every doctor, he has simply to feel in his pockets, or walk across his office to get a deadly poison, the impulse may be carried into execution before anything can happen to supplant it in the brain.

NO DISCOUNT ON THEM.

She—How can I ever repay you for your kindness?

He—With kisses.

She—How much do you value them at?

He—I'll take them at their face value.

THE HOME.

AN ORDERLY HOUSE.

It seems very strange that so many hard-working mothers do not teach their children order. Much needless work would thus be spared. It is frequently noticed in homes where the mother takes particular care to keep things in order, the other members of the family do not seem to regard it their duty to aid her, or even try to keep order. Children are allowed to drop their clothes wherever they happen to be. Hats, caps, shoes and various articles of clothing are scattered over the house. Streaks and stains and smudges are imprinted on floors furniture and walls for the mother to remove and in spite of her care disorder reigns.

Perhaps she has just finished scrubbing her kitchen, and flushed and weary though she be, the thoughtless man who comes in and tracks the white floor with unsightly mud, does not appreciate the labor spent. She is constantly "picking up" after some one. Bob and Mary cannot find their hats or their books. "Mother" must hunt for them and the articles are discovered under chairs or sofas or behind doors where the careless owners dropped them. A clean white cloth had just been put on the table, and John put a greasy knife on it. Instantly there was an ugly spot. There is a receptacle provided for the comb and brush and a rack for the towel, but invariably one will find the towel on the floor and the comb and brush anywhere except where they should be.

The bedrooms are never in order. Soiled garments are thrown across the immaculate spread, clothing is never hung into the closets till the mother does it. The washstand is splashed with soapy water, and the soap left to dissolve in the water. Everything is neglected by the careless family until put in order by the mother. This is hardly the fault of the family. They should be taught differently. Everything should have a place and be put there when not in use. Much work would be spared one member at least.

DELICIOUS VEGETABLES.

Baked Cucumbers.—Peel a number of large cucumbers and remove the soft inside, after splitting them lengthwise. In peeling so cut them that each side will lay level in the pan. Rub a cupful of soft breadcrumbs into a piece of butter the size of a hen's egg and add a tablespoonful of finely chopped onions; season the mixture with salt, and a little black pepper, making it quite sharp. Fill the excavated cucumbers, set them in a pan and bake them in the oven till the vegetable is soft and the stuffing a delicate brown on top. A cup of crumbs should be enough for four cucumbers.

Carrots.—Give preference to the small French variety. Scrape and slice them lengthwise, having pieces not much more than an inch long. Boil till tender and serve with white cream sauce. This is made by cooking a tablespoonful of butter with same quantity of flour and a cup of milk added gradually; season with salt and pepper only.

Baked Cauliflower with Cheese.—Boil the cauliflower till quite done and tender. Drain and separate into small pieces in a baking dish; smooth a tablespoonful of flour into a cup of milk and pour over the cauliflower; seasoned with salt and pepper, cover with bread crumbs, partly filling the openings, and over all sprinkle grated cheese. The cheese should not be what might be called strong, but if very mild and fresh it may be used quite freely. Bake long enough to melt the cheese completely and to boil and thicken the milk and flour. Twenty minutes, if the oven is good and hot, but care must be taken not to burn.

Green Peas.—Shell one-half peck of young peas, put them in a saucepan, add one tablespoonful of sugar and sufficient cold water to barely cover; add two ounces of butter and boil fifteen minutes; then add one even teaspoonful of salt, and cook till nearly dry; add one-quarter teaspoonful of white pepper. Mix the yolk of two eggs with one-half cupful of cream, add it to the peas, let it remain for a few minutes over the fire without boiling, then serve.

Cooked Cucumbers.— Large, full-grown cucumbers, cooked daintily, may be digested with ease by the most delicate stomach. Cut them into halves, then into quarters, then into eighths; put them in a baking-pan, cover with boiling water; add a teaspoonful of salt and simmer gently for twenty minutes. Lift them carefully with a strainer, arrange neatly on slices of toasted bread, and pour over them a sauce made as for asparagus, using for the sauce the water in which the cucumbers were boiled.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

Peach stains may be removed from linen if you will soak them for a long time in a weak solution of chloride of lime. Use in the proportion of one tablespoonful of lime to four quarts of water. Grass stains may be removed by soaking them in cream of tartar water. In both cases the linen should be thoroughly rinsed afterward.

Iron runst may be removed by sprinkling salt on the spot, then squeeze lemon juice on it until it is thoroughly wet, and lay it in the sun. If the first application does not remove the rust, try it again, for, if persisted in, it will certainly remove rust from linen. A weak solution of oaxlic acid is also good.

Brown flour is almost as necessary to keep on hand in the store closet as white flour. To brown flour put a thick layer of flour in a baking-pan and place it in a hot oven. Watch it, and stir with a spoon until the flour is well browned all through. When it becomes cold put it into empty preserve jars and cover them closely. It will then be ready to use in making gravies and sauces, or whatever it is needed for.