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.

Railway traffic in Winnipeg is seriously impeded by snow storms.

The final dividend to Commercial Bank of Manitoba creditors was paid on Tuesday.

The Ontario Rolling Mills Company will erect a new steel building in Hamilton.

The Kingston Locomotive Works has received an order to build three locomotives for the Intercolonial Railway.

Wm. M. Ogilvie, son of the explorer, has resigned his connection with the Interior Department to go to the Yukon.

It is reported that Governor Vallee, of the Montreal jail, is to be appointed warden of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary.

The secretary-treasurer of the municipality of St. Boniface, Man., is short in his accounts, and an investigation is being held.

E. P. Jennings, an expert, has arrived at Sault Ste. Marie from the Michipicoten gold fields. He says that the ore looks very promising.

Those persons who wish to prospect for coal must now, according to an Order-in-Council, passed at Ottawa on Saturday, pay a fee of ten dollars.

A seaman, named Adolph Carlson, jumped overboard from the lumber ship Magellan, in Vancouver Harbor, on Saturday and was drowned.

Several Atlantic steamers are detained at St. John, N.B., unable to get their cargoes or mails on account of the railways being blocked by snow.

Mrs. John Shaw, an insane woman of Pierson, Eastern Assiniboia, committed suicide there on Tuesday. She had previously tried poison and a rope.

An Order-in-Council has been passed giving effect to Mayor Walsh's order increasing the dues to be paid for permits to sell liquor in the Yukon district from 25 cents a gallon to $2 under proof.

A deputation from the northwest waited on the Government at Ottawa to advocate the opening up of the Edmonton route to the Yukon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier promised that an exploration would be made.

At Canmore, Alberta, fire destroyed the Pullman and Waverley Hotels and a number of other buildings. Forty inmates of the Pullman Hotel escaped in their night clothes, but Clara Christenson, the ten-year-old daughter of the proprietor, was burned to death.

Trade returns show exports for January increased by $4,000,000 over January last year, and imports increased $2,400,000. Imports for past seven months have been $72,588,599, compared with $65,563,611 a year ago, and exports $111,274,832 against $86,602,099 a year ago.

Sir George and Lady Kirkpatrick were the recipients, at their home, in Toronto, on Tuesday, of two handsome silver punch bowls and an address, by a number of gentlemen, in appreciation of the hospitalities and courtesies of the family during their stay at Government House. Miss Kirkpatrick was remembered with a bracelet and watch.

The Ontario Agricultural Department have just issued the 23rd annual report of the Ontario Agricultural College and Experimental Farm. President Mills says that the past year has been one of hard work and satisfactory progress. There were 275 students on the roll during the past year, 68 of these taking a special dairy course.

In addition to equipping the system with extra sixty-thousand-pound freight cars, the Grand Trunk authorities are making arrangements to have their roadbed, locomotives, etc., between Toronto and Portland, put in condition to haul thirty-five cars to a train-load from the former to the latter city, without having to cut the train.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Robert Stapleton-Cotton, Viscount Combermere, is dead, at London.

Two Government cutters have been capsized in a gale off Wells, Norfolk, drowning sixteen persons.

A receiver has been appointed for the estate of Sir Robert Peel, whose liabilities are estimated at £100,000.

The British Board of Agriculture is taking steps to prevent the introduction of San Jose scale into Great Britain.

Mr. Gladstone will shortly undergo an operation to alleviate the pain caused by necrosis of the bone of the nose.

Judgment was rendered in London, England, on Tuesday in a gambling case in favor of the defendant, who had issued I.O.U.'s to the extent of £1,838, while playing at baccarat.

Snow continues falling in the southern and western districts of England. Many roads and railroads are blocked snowploughs are working at drifts from three to twelve feet deep, and telegraphic communication is interrupted.

The carpenters in the large shipbuilding yard at Sunderland were suddenly called upon to defend the most sacred prerogative of the British workingman last week. The boss asked some of them to "hurry up," and all the carpenters went on strike at once.

In Birmingham a valuable piece of ground is over a railway tunnel, which will not bear the weight of a building. An architect has devised a house which project over the tunnel on cantilevers, and is held up by an apparatus like a butcher's steel-yard. It consists of steel bars, with the house on the long ends, and a huge block of concrete hung at the short ends, to balance the building.

UNITED STATES.

Rev. Sam Jones is an independent candidate for Governor of Georgia.

Norman McLachlan, one of Queen Victoria's pipers is on a visit to his sister, in Marquette, Mich.

W. M. Boggs, paying teller of the First National Bank, of Dover, Del., has been arrested on a charge of embezzling over $100,000.

The motion for a new trial in the case of Adolph Luetgert, the Chicago wife-murderer, has been refused and the sentence of life-imprisonment confirmed.

John Mulligan, president of the Connecticut River Railroad and one of the best known railroad men of New England, is dead at Springfield, Mass.

The Supreme Court of the United States has begun its hearing of the joint traffic case in which is concerned 31 of the leading roads of the country.

Morris V. Bancroft, an American Express Company messenger, received a bullet wound from his own revolver, which dropped from his pouch and discharged at New York on Tuesday. He will probably die.

Two passenger trains collided in a blinding snow storm on Saturday night at the crossing of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul and Burlington roads, near Rockford, Ill., killing two trainmen and injuring about twenty-five passengers.

The Ohio Coal Trust has been perfected under the name of Central Coal and Coke Company. It is incorporated under the laws of Ohio and its headquarters will be Columbus. Its capital stock is $200,000. It is understood that prices are to be raised.

The Temple Magazine publishes an interview with Bishop Whipple, of Minnesota, who says he once left his things scattered about in an Indian tepee, and asked the chief if they were safe. "Yes," said the chief, "perfectly safe. There is not a white man within a hundred miles."

GENERAL.

Berlin, Germany, is to have an underground railway.

The Czarina is suffering from a mild attack of measles.

Fire has destroyed a plague hospital at Bombay. The patients were saved.

The coast of Newfoundland continues to be blocked with ice and shipping is helpless.

There are, it is said, 14,000 people absolutely without food and clothing within the limits of the city of Matanzas, in Cuba.

The British battleship Victorious, which was ashore for some time off Port Said, necessitating her being lightered, has safely traversed the Suez canal.

The Zola trial has closed at Paris. M. Zola was found guilty on all counts and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and fined 3,000 francs.

The 200 fishermen who were carried into the Gulf of Finland by the breaking loose of ice have all been saved, according to reports from St. Petersburg.

In the German Reichstag on Tuesday General Von Gossler, Minister of War, accused Herr Bebel, the Socialist, of appealing to revolution, and therefore of being a national enemy. "Should these Socialists enemies," said General Von Gossler, "some day proceed to action we would advance against them with the same sang froid as we would against a foreign foe."

UP AND DOWN.

The force which men call the law of gravitation draws things downward to the earth. But a higher law forces everything into which life enters to extend upward and away from the earth.

The plant grows; its leaves extend upward, its flowers stand upright. The tree grows, its trunk, with its great burden of branches and leaves and fruit, standing there in direct opposition to the law by which all bodies are drawn and fall to the earth. Why does it do that?

Because here another law comes into operation. The laws of life begin here to act and show themselves, even in this tiny peeking spear of grass, to be far superior to the laws of matter. The grass grows, and the longer and stronger it grows the further up it reaches. The tree trunk grows larger and higher each year, and each year holds upward more and more of its burden of fruit and flowers. Only when the life is taken from these—when the flower is broken or the tree is cut—does it fall back into obedience to the laws of matter. So long as its life is intact it grows up; when its life is destroyed it falls down.

Now these laws of "up and down" reach everywhere, and are fit symbols not only of our bodily life, but of our soul life as well. Our bodies stand upright while they are alive, vital with the life of nature. They fall when that life is destroyed.

Our souls, when love, the great principle of soul life as of all life, is present grow upward ever stronger and greater, toward perfection. When that great life is destroyed in the soul, its way thereafter is down, and it falls inevitably under the control of lower laws, which drag it lower, until it perishes.

UNDOUBTEDLY.

Jasper—What do you think Howells meant when he spoke about one of his characters being a "hen-minded" woman?

Jumpuppe—Oh, I guess he meant that she never thought about anything except her own set.

AGRICULTURAL

SCOURS IN CALVES.

In my boyhood it was my duty to attend and feed the calves. At one time we had a calf that was thought to be a valuable one, and my instructions were to feed it well. It was kept in its stall day after day, while I tried to carry out this bit of instruction. Pretty soon it took scours, and I put wheat flour in its milk and anything else that was thought to be constipating, but the trouble continued. One morning it refused to take its feed of milk and looked sick. The attention of the older members of the family was called to it. The different authorities kept in the house were consulted, says a writer, and what seemed to be the proper remedy was procured and administered. It had the desired effect, and more; it not only stopped the scours, but also the breath of the calf inside of a few hours. I often think of this, and always conclude it was not so much the fault of the remedy as we supposed, but more the want of judgment in administering. In later years, when my wife and myself began to raise calves, scours constantly gave us trouble. Upon inquiry an old gentleman told me coffee was an excellent remedy, and we at once adopted its use, but not as a drench. Of course I refer to hand-fed calves, as I never had any trouble when they were allowed the mother's milk. We mix it in each dfeed of milk, reducing the amount of milk to the amount of coffee added, which may be from a pint to a quart of strong coffee, according to the age of the calf and severity of the trouble. This has always given good results. And in one case the same results seemed to follow mixing the feed of a full grown cow with strong coffee. We still resort to it when necessary. But from experience we have learned to get at the root of the matter. We feed young calves on skim milk (I don't think buttermilk fit), and when the cream is removed we have a ration that the doctor would say "is not balanced," and we must try to balance it with the best substitute we can get, and I have found none better than oil meal, or bran, or both. Skim milk alone has a tendency to constipate, and when the bowels become sluggish everything goes wrong, and if nature did not come to its relief and rid the system, a dead calf would be the result. But the organism of a young calf is so tender that care must be observed, or this ridding of the system will assure a chronic nature before we are aware, and when scours become chronic I have no faith in a cure. Hence the importance of keeping the bowels active. And when constipation is noticed no time should be lost in regulating it. For a very young calf we have found Orleans molasses good; but better is a feed or two of whole milk from the cow. It is important to make the skim milk about the same temperature as when drawn from the cow. Too cold or too hot is very injurious. Since we have learned to give more attention to little details we have had less trouble from scours among calves. A safe rule for a farmer when an animal is sick is to inquire what he would do for himself under like circumstances, whether dieting, a simple aid to nature, or the doctor would be best. But withal if we think to be successful ever time we are doomed to disappointment.

SUMMER PRUNING OF THE PEAR.

Some years ago I came into possession of a pear orchard of about five-eights of an acre, says a writer. It had been badly neglected, and I took it in hand to make it produce an income. My knowledge of the subject was gained from books, and I made some blunders. Among other things, I pruned the trees heavily and manured them, "not wisely, but too well." As a consequence, they were thrown strongly into wood growth. Several Anjou trees about nine inches in diameter took on a temendous wood growth, but yielded very few pears, hardly a fraction of a bushel each.

Casting about for a remedy, I ran across an account of a Frenchman's method of promoting the growth of bloom buds and adopted it. It consisted in breaking off, early in July, about two-thirds of each newly grown shoot of all trees that were making too much wood growth. The method was very successful. I recollect that two trees which never yielded more than a bushel each of pears, after three years of this treatment produced between six and seven bushels each of pears of the highest quality.

In 1877 I had between thirty and forty bushels of Anjous, which was an average crop. The quantity steadily increased till 1884, when I had over 130 bushels of first quality Anjous. The Anjous were the only trees I systematically treated to this summer-pruning, and the increase in their product was very much greater than that of varieties not so treated. There were Bartletts, Clapps, Clairgeaus Sheldons, Duchess, Lawrence, and Seckels in the orchard. They received the same care as the Anjous, but got very little summer-pruning; they made a satisfactory gain in product, but it was not nearly equal to that of the Anjous. Not all varieties were equally suited to this treatment, notably the Seckel, Lawrence, and Sheldon Some did not need it, as they set more pears than they could carry properly, and needed to have the crop thinned.

VINES NEAR DWELLINGS.

It is often a difficult task to get vines started which have been planted near dwellings. The plants stand still for a long time in many cases. It is frequently the case that the soil is poor in such locations. Excavations for the cellar have been placed there, often of sand or clay, in which no plant can thrive. This must be made right by digging out a barrowful or two of this rubbish and filling in with good soil. Another, and perhaps a great-reason for this poor growth, is that the buildings keep away the rain from certain quarters, causing the soil to become so dry that nothing can grow in it. When this is the trouble it can be remedied to a great extent by procuring vines of some length of stem, that they may be placed some distance away from the wall. Let it be a Virginia creeper, for instance. Get a vine with a stem two feet or more in length. Plant it two feet from the wall, opening a trench from it to the wall in which the shoots are to be laid and covered over with earth. This will bring the point of the vine close to the wall, up which it will soon run. The roots, being two feet away from the wall, will meet with more moisture than if closer to it, and the shoots which have been carried along under ground will make roots in time, pushing along growth fast. In this way, with the roots in good soil, many a vine has been given a good start, which otherwise would have grown but little or have died out completely. It is an excellent plan, and one not often thought of.

PURE KEROSENE FOR SPRAYING.

Prof. Smith calls attention to the fact that if properly used pure kerosene may be applied to apples, pears, quinces, plums, cherries, peaches and a large variety of other trees for killing the San Jose scale. He shows that pear trees were sprayed in February and no scales were visible until the following September. These probably came from neighboring trees. The essential point and the one that must be observed carefully, is the use of the finest spray possible that will apply a very thin coating at a time when weather conditions are favorable for rapid evaporation. The trees themselves should be dry when the kerosene is applied. Any departure from these suggestions may prove injurious. At present there is no perfect sprayer or atomizer on the market. If this is secured the kerosene can be applied without much danger of bad results.

CARE OF THE DAIRY HEIFER.

The young dairy heifer ought to be as well fed and cared for as the milk cow, because her future usefulness depends on her condition prior to her first pregnancy. She does not need food either for milk production nor for fat, but ought to be kept in strong growing condition by food that makes bone and muscular tissue and gives vigor of constitution. The heifer should have a more active life than the cows kept for milk, but requires just as much care in feeding and just as sufficient shelter from inclement weather.

FOR SPRAYING PEACH TREES.

Prof. Stedman recommends the following mixture: Four oz arsenite of soda, 11 oz acetate of lead, 1 gal of glucose, thoroughly mixed and added to 100 gals of water. Peach growers have found this valuable and it may be used much stronger than the above with no harmful results. The one great advanatge over Paris Green is that this poison remains suspended in the water with very little motion.

TURNED OUT WELL.

The Good Old Lady Was Gratified by Her Nephew's Progress.

After the good old lady had laid aside her glasses, wiped the mist from her eyes and carefully folded the letter she had been reading, she followed the habit of many old people and talked to herself.

"I've often heard," she said, "that the wildest colts make the best horses. When I took Robby as an orphan, and my own nephew, he was as wild as a March hare. That boy was never still a minute while he was awake, and he used to thrash around a good deal in his sleep, for that matter. I really despaired of getting him trained down to the requirements of civilization. But look at him now. That letter's a revelation to me. I feel like telling my friends, but I suppose it's wiser to wait and let them see for themselves. Some of them showed pretty plainly by their manner that they thought he would never make a success at college.

"But that letter shows that they are mistaken. He says he's in the pink of condition. I can remember when my brothers had to be conditioned before they could even enter college. He's a full back, and I noticed in the paper the other day that Mrs. Smiler's son was only a quarter back. There's not a young man in the institution that can stand before Robby with the gloves on. Just think what he would be if he handled them without gloves. He must have a kind heart. He helped to haze the freshmen. Just like him. My own opinion is that if hazing had to be done the faculty should attend to it. Robby shall have every cent of my fortune. He says he is to be rusticated. I venture to say that there is not another boy in the country that has the same prospects. I will increase his allowance and I will send a little additional so that he can do his share in that poker club. He says that a full hand would have saved him a great deal the other night. He shall have it."

VICTORIA IS LIMITED IN POWER

She Is an Autocrat, but There Are Many Things She Cannot Do.

Considerable as are the powers of the queen, they are not unlimited, says London Tid-Bits. There are some very curious restrictions on the royal prerogative. The queen cannot, for instance, communicate with her subjects as can the most menial of her servants; nor can she receive presents from her people save through officers of state or friends personally known to her majesty.

The queen could sell or give away the royal navy or declare war with Russia; but she could not spend a single farthing of public money without the consent of parliament. The queen has no power over taxation, and could not create any new office with fees attached to it. Neither could she annex new fees to old offices. She could not increase the wages of one of her footmen, unless she did it out of her private funds or without exceeding the allowance made to her by parliament.

A curious curtailment of the royal prerogative is effected by an act of parliament passed in the reign of George III. This act deals with Sabbath breaking, and in it is distinctly stated that the monarch cannot pardon offenders who have been convicted of a certain form of Sabbath breaking. Yet her majesty could pardon 99 per cent of all the prisoners in the land.

Though no act of parliament is complete until it has been signed by the queen, her majesty is subject to the laws that she signs, and cannot issue a proclamation contrary to law. If, for instance, it were the law of England that no train should travel at a rate exceeding fifty miles an hour, the queen could not issue a proclamation exempting a certain train from the operation of the law. Nor can her majesty issue a proclamation which would injure the community, such as, for example, a proclamation exempting a whole town or neighborhood from

SERVING ON A JURY.

Though the queen could recall any subject from abroad, she cannot compel a subject to leave this country. This disability does not cease to operate even in time of war, and, though at such a time the queen could call upon every able man to take up arms, she could not force a single civilian to leave the country, even to carry on a necessary war.

Her majesty could not set up courts such as the star chamber, the child of Henry VII.'s misguided genius, nor could she invest a spiritual court with temporal power. Though her decision is absolute after a prisoner has been sentenced, she could not interfere with the course of justice before the sentence has been passed, nor could she exert any influence over her judges. Neither could she interfere in a case of private as opposed to public wrong.

The queen is the only person who cannot arrest a suspected felon. No action can be taken against her for breaking the law, and therefore, she is precluded from making an arrest, as, supposing the prisoner were innocent, no action for false imprisonment could be taken against her majesty. The law, indeed, assumes that the queen can do no wrong, which seems about as absurd as the legal assumption that the queen cannot be under age, and cannot die.

The queen cannot exclude a member from parliament after he has been duly elected, nor can she delegate the duty of signing laws to anyone.

The queen's power of disposing of territory in time of peace has been disputed. In a time of war her majesty could hand over London to France to bring the war to an end, but it seems clear that in time of peace her majesty cannot subject any part of the empire to the sway of a foreign power.

TAMES THE LION.

Electricity Takes the Place of the Lash and Scorching Iron.

Science has come to aid the lion tamer in subduing the wild beast, says a Prague, Bohemia, correspondent. The red hot iron will in future, be cast aside as unnecessary, and out of date. Live wires, surcharged with electricity that baffle the lion's fiercest assaults, and burn and maim him badly, have taken the place of the lash and scorching iron. A lion tamer of Austria, Louis Koemmenich, has been the first to call in the assistance of the lightning to subdue wild beasts.

Koemmenich has invented what he calls the electrical subjugator. This is a shield of electric wires that fasten on the back of the lion tamer and are connected with a dynamo by a wire coil of sufficient length to allow Koemnenich to move around the cage.

In his hand he will carry a charged metal ball on an insulated handle, to be used as the red hot iron was in former days.

The dynamo is operated by an assistant outside the cage.

Should a lion show a disposition to leap on Koemmenich, he invites attack by deliberately turning his back to the lion and apparently encouraging an onslaught.

When the beast springs his paws come in contact with the electric shield, and he receives a shock of 1500 volts from the dynamo.

The operator can, if necessary, increase the voltage so as to kill the animal to death.

Thus far the device has worked like magic.