

# 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. John Hendrie of Hamilton is dead.

Henrietta Reeves, aged 81, was burnt to death at Montreal.

Berlin decided by vote to purchase the local waterworks.

John Dillon of Montreal believes he is heir to the Earldom of Roscommon.

The Montreal Herald is charged with criminal libel by Chief of Police Hughes.

John Jenkins, a six-year-old boy, was run over and killed in Toronto on Wednesday.

Two thousand five hundred cords of wood were destroyed by a prairie fire at Elm River, Man.

At Brockville, Cyrus Seymour, horse thief and bigamist was given eight years in the penitentiary.

The Ogilvie Milling Co. have bought S. Nairn's oatmeal mills at Winnipeg and will double their capacity.

A young man named Oakley, supposed to belong to Toronto, was seriously injured on the C. P. R. at Souris.

Mary Ann Blackwell, 9 years old, lost the sight of her right eye at London through contact with a fire-cracker.

Water meters are to be placed in Hamilton saloons, livery stables and other places where much water is used.

The Kingston Board of Trade has requested the Government to close the canals on Sunday only from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.

At Montreal Francis Donnelly climbed an electric light pole to look at the river. He touched a live wire and was electrocuted.

At London the little child of Mr. Thos. Copeland, who accidentally drank a quantity of carbolic acid on Saturday, died from the effects.

The actor Thomas W. Keene was so ill at Hamilton that he had to cancel his engagements and go to New York, where an operation for appendicitis will be performed.

Some of the peach trees in the Niagara district are affected with curled leaf, the leaves curling up and finally dropping off. It is feared the crop may be injured thereby.

The Government grant to the city of Ottawa in lieu of taxation on Government property by the city is to be increased, it is announced, to \$60,000. Heretofore it has been about \$25,000 per annum.

While most of the Indians from the Kynesse reserve, in Cowichan, were in Victoria, B.C., to participate in the Queen's Birthday celebration their settlement was entirely destroyed by fire, and an old woman of the tribe burnt to death.

The St. John medical men, who some months ago had one Harry Roberts, of St. George, Bermuda, sent to Tracadie as a suspected leper, have received word of his arrival home, the Tracadie authorities finding that the man was not afflicted with leprosy. During Roberts' detention at Tracadie he was not an inmate of the Lazaretto, the medical officer there having suspected that his was not a genuine case.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen has granted a royal charter to the Victorian Order of Nurses for Canada.

The Irish Local Government bill passed the committee stage in the House of Commons on Tuesday.

The report that Great Britain had sent a note to Spain, asking an explanation of the concentration of troops in the neighborhood of Gibraltar is officially denied.

## UNITED STATES.

At Salisbury, Md., Carfield King, a negro, aged about 18, was taken from gaol, hanged to a tree, and shot to pieces.

The United States Supreme Court has decided convictions under the oleomargarine laws of Pennsylvania and New Hampshire to be invalid, thus holding the laws unconstitutional.

Chas. H. Cramp, of Philadelphia, denies absolutely that there is any truth in the reported consolidation of the Cramp Company and Vickers, Sons & Maxim, of Barrow-on-Furness, England.

Rev. Daniel L. R. Libbey, of Watertown, who has been confined to the St. Lawrence State Hospital, at Ogdensburg, committed suicide on Sunday, hanging himself in his room with a sheet.

Hon. John Sherman, until recently United States Secretary of State, will leave Washington this week in company with Mrs. Sherman for a tour of the West. They expect to travel as far north as Sitka, Alaska, and return about the last of August through Canada.

The consolidation is announced of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company of Philadelphia and Vickers, Sons & Maxim of Barrow on Furness, Eng., into one great shipbuilding concern. This alliance, if perfected, will make one of the most powerful corporations of its kind on either continent.

## GENERAL.

Thirty bodies have been recovered from the Zolera mine disaster in Prussia.

The Republic of Hawaii has offered herself unconditionally to the United States.

Beneditto Brini, Italy's Inspector

General of Naval Engineering and Minister of Marine is dead.

The national subscription to increase the strength of Spanish naval forces has now reached twelve million pesetas, \$2,400,000.

There are 40,000 tons of coal at Cadiz, and 30,000 tons more, are expected this week. One firm has contracted for 150,000 tons for Cadiz.

Gustavo Bock, the millionaire Havana cigarmaker, who has been trying to get through the blockade into Havana and who is alleged to be a colonel of Spanish volunteers, will not be permitted to go.

According to a despatch from Gibraltar the Austrian cruiser Kaiser Francis Joseph I. has arrived there, and on Friday will sail for Cuban waters, with the armored cruiser Kaiserine Maria Theresa.

The United States Government is considerably embarrassed in the sending of reinforcements to Admiral Dewey, owing to the lack of transports on the Pacific, and may have to impress vessels for that service.

Efforts are being made by the authorities to provide an adequate supply of food for the residents of Havana and the soldiers, provisions having become scarce since importations from the United States ceased.

## MAGNANIMITY IN WAR.

An Incident of the Battle on the Plains of Abraham.

An elderly lady, now living in the vicinity of Boston, relates what she heard from her grandfather, who was a soldier in the English army which captured Quebec in 1759. The hostile armies were drawn up in battle order on the plains of Abraham, before the city.

In the open space between them, and in full view of both ranks, the opposing generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, rode toward each other, saluted by raising their hats, drew alongside, and silently clasped hands like friends and brothers; then wheeled, rode back to the head of their respective forces and gave orders to open fire. A few hours later, both lay mortally wounded.

The men were loyal to their sovereigns and acting under orders. They followed the military profession as gallant and chivalrous gentlemen. Toward each other they were incapable of ill will, and at heart they were not enemies but comrades. It may seem almost shocking to add that in creed and profession both were Christians.

Are not international courtesy and magnanimity possible, even in time of war? So long as nations, for any reason or for lack of reason, will still resort to arms for the settlement of disputes, may not the dreadful duel go on without setting on fire the ugly passions of hatred, cruelty and revenge?

"In the midst of arms, the laws are silent," says the old Roman maxim. But are the laws of God ever silent? Is the gospel of His love ever suspended? If justice we must, let us fight only for just, freedom, human welfare and lasting peace. With these motives dominant, though we strike at human forms, we shall aim our blows only at real wrongs; we shall pity those whom we slay, and shall regret the injuries we are obliged to inflict as well as those we are obliged to suffer.

## DEATH-DEALING.

Terrible Destructive Power of Modern Improved Rifles.

The war between the United States and Spain provokes curiosity as to the destructive effect of modern rifles, which will now be fully tested for the first time on a large scale.

The Krag-Jorgensen rifle, with which the United States soldiers are armed, appears to be a remarkably destructive weapon. Its caliber is only .30, and the long, steel-cased bullet, of the thickness of an ordinary pencil, will penetrate a man's skull at the thickest part at a distance of half a mile.

At a very short range it bores a hole through the stoutest bone, as clean cut as if it were drilled, but beyond a range of 100-yards it assumes a lateral motion, which makes it as terrible as if it were an explosive bullet.

A short time ago a man was shot with one of these bullets while attempting to escape from Ft. Sheridan. The bullet went through the man's head, shattering his skull into 20 pieces, and, continuing its flight, bored its way through the thick trunk of a tree and finally embedded itself some distance away, two feet in the ground.

It is estimated that within a range of 600 yards the small caliber rifle of to-day will kill as many men as it wounds, and beyond that range the numbers wounded will exceed the number killed. With a killing range, of three quarters of a mile, with smokeless powder, and firing 10 shots for every shot fired by the old-time rifle, the slaughter in modern warfare will be infinitely greater than any yet recorded. Happily, surgery has also made great strides, and the skill that heals can compete better than ever with the skill that wounds.

## A WISE MAN.

Flossie Flickers—Did you ever run for office?

Mr. Tuegood—Yes.

Flossie Flickers—What office?

Mr. Tuegood—The postoffice, when I found I had been carrying one of my wife's letters around a week.

# Agricultural

WHY BUTTER WILL NOT COME.

A clergyman's wife once wrote to the dairy editor saying that their cow was expected to calve in two or three months, but still gave quite a mess of good milk which was very hard to churn. She treated her cream as she had always done, and churned at the usual temperature, but the butter would not come. The editor replied that it was a common complaint that the cream of cows which had been a long time in milk was hard to churn, that there were several remedies which dairymen believed to be more or less effective, but her best plan was to trade her cow with one of the deacons for a fresh cow. If the deacon refused to trade, then try some of the world's people. The story ends right there, but if the woman succeeded in trading for a fresh cow she probably churned in fifteen minutes or less. In our own dairy, says a writer, we never had any difficulty in churning even when we had no more than one fresh cow in a herd of fourteen. The one fresh cow supplied the "leaven to leaven the whole lump," or more properly speaking, furnished the butter globules which were sticky enough to make all the others adhere together in a solid mass. In our experience with hard churning, the butter "comes" or separates from the buttermilk, but will not "gather"—the little particles will not stick to each other, but remain floating in froth. We have had cases where the butter globules, nearly as large as bird shot and as round, would not adhere to each other, and I skimmed them out into a clean pillow case, squeezed out the buttermilk, emptied the butter out into the butter bowl and worked it with the ladle into as fine a roll of butter as was ever seen. Keeping the cream until it is loppert, or very thick as well as sour, and then warming to seventy degrees before churning, we have found to be an advantage. The butter will be whiter for churning so warm, but a little butter color put in the cream before churning will make it yellow enough. The old remedy for a hard churning, when witches were believed in, was to throw into the churn a red-hot horse-shoe. A neighbour says that a quart of boiling water will answer the purpose just as well, and is handier than a horse-shoe. Mr. Geo. E. Scott says that in some cases the feed of the cows is more responsible than anything else to prevent the proper separation of the butter, and that mixed hay, corn fodder, beets and pumpkins is not a well balanced ration. It is not well balanced if too large a proportion of the beets and pumpkins are fed, they being too laxative, but according to my experience there is no better fodder for milk production than well preserved cornstalks, and beets and pumpkins fed in moderation are just the thing to supply the succulence which the cows crave after they are taken from grass and put upon dry feed. Moldy, half-rotten cornstalks might affect the milk injuriously and make the butter hard to come. I agree with Mr. Scott that corn and oats ground together and mixed with wheat bran is excellent to feed in addition to hay and corn fodder, and when fed in moderate quantities will more than repay their cost in the increased quantity of milk. Mr. Scott thinks that too much ripening age may cause the hard churning from the two cows nearly dry, and suggests churning at least twice a week. If cream is kept in a cool place it can be kept a week without ripening any too much for easy churning, and in the winter must be brought into a warm room for a day before churning in order to get it sour enough. "Who shall decide when doctors disagree?" Mr. Scott says: "Without the chief basis of milk a liberal supply of protein, it is out of the question to produce a class of milk that will churn out, even under the best care." Prof. Woods, of the Maine Experiment Station, says: "A pound of butter contains no protein, but is 82.4 per cent. fat, and whole milk is 87 per cent. water, 5 per cent. fat, and 3.3 protein." The two doctors are not agreed as to what constitutes the chief basis of milk.

## PLUM CULTURE.

The signs of attack of the curculio and the course to be pursued for its riddance are well known, but continued inquiries as to the cause of decay of immature plum fruit show the necessity for repetition. The chief enemy and its ravages for a while caused a cessation of planting this fruit in many sections, but with a little attention, such as all fruits will require, serious trouble can be avoided and perfect fruit had. Perhaps the oldest plan for ridding the trees of the pest is to violently jar the trees, with a small, padded log, from time to time after the leaves have appeared, when the insects would first appear. A sheet arranged beneath the trees catches the insects that fall by the jarring, and they are thus collected and destroyed. At this period, the mature insect, in the form of a beetle, is at work feeding on the leaves. If let alone, the real destruction is begun as the fruit is set, when eggs are deposited therein in great numbers—it is said at the rate of



SPANISH AND NATIVE SOLDIERS OF THE PHILIPPINE

## SPAIN'S FIGHTERS IN THE EAST.

Native troops in the Philippines are enlisted under the banner of Spain to the number of many thousands. Their service is described, however, as not altogether whole hearted. But the discipline of an enrolled body of men is not lightly thrown off. The Spanish battalions, too, are a corrective against revolt on the part of the native soldiers, whose sympathies naturally lie with their brethren in rebellion.

ten a day by each female. Even in small, private orchards it is now being found advantageous to resort to the spraying of all fruit trees, and by many it will be found equally convenient to use this method of destroying these insects. A solution of the well-known Bordeaux mixture and diluted Paris green would be effective in this case, and would at the same time act upon any fungus that might be present. Many of our private gardens lack the plum, one of the most delicious family fruits, merely because of this little difficulty, which is really not as great as is usually considered. The advent of the Japanese varieties, which have not thus far been found out by the curculio, has, to a degree, lent encouragement to the planter; but there are some of the old varieties that could not be well replaced, and it will be found profitable to give a little care to them rather than sacrifice their good qualities.

## APPLE TREE BORERS.

When the borer has entered a tree it may be cut out or destroyed with a pointed wire, but it cannot always be reached in any way. The female may be prevented from laying her eggs on the tree by covering it with strong alkaline washes, as strong lye, soft soap, etc. Dr. Lintner recommends a wash made as follows: Into a gallon of common soft soap thinned with a pailful of hot soft water, a pound of crude carbolic acid is stirred. To this is added, after it has stood for a day or so, 30 gallons of cold water, making a barrel of liquid. This material is to be brushed over the trees from the surface of the ground up for at least two feet. The wash should be applied about the middle of June, or a little earlier, and the trunk must be kept well covered with the wash during June and July. A simple remedy is described in the "Country Gentleman." Fold a newspaper three or four thicknesses, remove the earth at the foot of the tree two or three inches deep and wrap the paper from the bottom about the stem for at least a foot above the ground, crushing the paper in so as to fit all depressions where the insect might creep in. Tie all tightly with a string frail enough to break when the stem shall expand in mid-summer or later, and bring the earth back and tramp it in at the foot of the tree. This simple plan I have followed for some six seasons, and no borer has entered a tree thus guarded. The wrap should be put on early in May and need never be touched thereafter until the same time the ensuing spring, when the protection is renewed.

## CAMP COFFEE.

The Lapps Thoroughly Understand How to Make the Beverage.

A traveller in Lapland gives the recipe for making coffee among the Lapps, when they are so fortunate as to have it at all. Dinner was eaten out-of-doors, and the one dish of the meal consisted of roast lemmings, little creatures something between a guinea-pig and a rat, and as the writer confesses, "exquisitely nasty" as to their flavor. He says:

We squatted in a ring round the fire, watching the roasts, all except a wrinkled old woman, who good soul! was intent upon a more tedious ceremony. Out of a skin knapsack she had taken a small skin bag. From this she extracted some twelve green

Good treatment and good pay is the rule also for native soldiers in the Philippines. As to the high character of the fighting qualities of the native soldiers, there is no question. They are game to the last. When Great Britain captured Manila over a century ago, the native fighters resisted desperately the final assault, and in a sally which was made, it is stated many of them, in their dying agony, bit savagely at the steel bayonet by which they were transfixed.

coffee beans, which she proceeded to roast, one by one, in a small iron spoon, to the accompaniment of vast care and solicitude.

When they were cooked to her taste, she bruised them to coarse fragments between stones, and put the result, with water, into a copper kettle, which had one lid in the usual place, and another on the end of the spout, to keep out smoke and feathery wood-ash. Then the whole mixture was boiled up together into a bubbling broth of coffee fragments and coffee extract. She cleared it by an old trick which is known to campers all the world over. This was to throw into the kettle a small splash of cold water, when the coffee grounds were promptly precipitated to the bottom. Then she poured the clear, brown, steaming liquid into a blackened bowl of birch-root, and handed it to the good-man, her husband.

After he had taken the bowl in his fingers, the woman hunted in a leather knapsack, and produced a lump of best sugar wrapped in a careful fold of skin. The host bit a fragment from it, and lodged it in his teeth; then he lifted the bowl to his lips and drank. In a more civilized man this would, of course, have been rudeness; in a savage it was a simple act of courtesy. It was a plain assurance that the bowl contained no poison. Then he handed it on for us to drink in our turn, and I do not know that I ever tasted more perfect coffee.

## PAGE OF HISTORY.

Christina Tried to Sell Cuba and the Philippines for \$4,000,000.

Manila was built in 1581, and has for over three centuries been the seat of Spanish government. But tenacious as her hold upon the Philippines and Cuba has been, last relics, almost, of her once world-empire, Spain came near parting with both these possessions during this very century. Queen Maria Christina—not the present widow of Alfonso XII., but the wife of Ferdinand VII., was noted for her greed. On her succession to the throne she found the Spanish treasury so depleted that she schemed to sell both the Philippines and Cuba to France. She forced Senor Campazano to undertake a mission that was extremely distasteful to his Spanish pride. When he opened Christina's proposition to Louis Philippe, the prodder struck the table a heavy blow, muttered a curse. The proposition posed to hand over the Philippines and Cuba to the French King for \$3,000,000, for 30,000,000 reales, and Puerto Rico for 10,000,000 reales, all. Louis Philippe was willing enough to pay the price for Cuba, but objected to the sum asked for the Philippines. "Several millions of reales is my offer," he remarked, "or else the contract must be thrown into the fire." Tallyrand, who was present, was about to remonstrate; but as he stretched forth his hand to take the Queen's paper, Campazano leaped to his feet, seized the contract, crumpled it in his hands, and exclaimed: "Your Majesty is right. The contract is worthless only fit to be thrown into the fire." And with these words he flung the paper down upon the fire and beat the flaming document with the tongs into blackened fragments.