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.

A colony of 3,000 Russians will settle in the Canadian North-west this fall.

The oat crop in many of the parishes around Quebec is a most discouraging one.

Canada will have only 20,000 square feet of the 75,000 asked for at the Paris Exposition.

The last of the four children born a month ago to Mrs. Bowman, of Kingston, is dead.

Hamilton and Winnipeg have each voted $500 to the fire sufferers of New Westminster.

The total revenue of the North-west territories for the year ending Aug. 31st, was $542,772.

A garrison church parade will be held in Toronto on October 9, when Major-General Hutton will be present.

The by-law to extend the Hamilton Street Railway franchise for fifteen years was adopted by the City Council.

The first consignment of Ontario fruit, packed according to California methods, was received in Winnipeg in excellent condition.

The Toronto Board of Control has voted $1,000 for the relief of those thrown into destitution by the New Westminster fire.

Fred. Wade, registrar for the Yukon, has arrived at Vancouver. He says a conservative estimate of the output of the district is $8,000,000.

A scheme to build cottage hospitals in the vicinity of Ottawa for consumptives has been proposed by Dr. P. H. Bryce, provincial health officer.

The shareholders of the Bank of Hamilton have decided to increase the capital stock from $1,250,000 to $1,500,000 by the issue of 2,500 new shares at $100 each.

The Department of Indian Affairs at Ottawa is considering the question of providing counsel for the Moses brothers, awaiting trial for murder at Port Arthur.

Boiler makers who have been engaged on the Canadian Pacific Railway steamship Athenian at Vancouver for several weeks, are out on a strike for an advance of wages.

So far this year 75,240 acres of land have been taken up in the Swan River district of Manitoba for settlement. This district is just being opened by the extension of the Dauphin railway.

The Rathbun timber limits, 127 square miles, on the Mattawa River, in Quebec, were sold by auction at Ottawa to Mr. J.R. Booth at $350 per mile, the price aggregating something over $44,000.

The Northwest Assembly has adopted a resolution offering to assent to the ceding of a portion of the Northwest Territories, north of Manitoba, to Manitoba, and similarly in regard to British Columbia.

The Department of Railways and Canals have awarded the following contracts, viz., for 150 box cars, and 100 flat cars, to the Rhodes Company, of Amherst, N.S., and for 150 box cars to Crossen Company, of Cobourg.

The British cruiser Talbot arrived in Halifax on Monday from the West Indies. She was on active duty continuously in West Indian waters from the beginning to the end of hostilities between the United States and Spain.

Surveyors of the South-Eastern Railway of Manitoba are heading towards the international boundary, and it is understood that the line will reach Rainy River around the south end of the Lake of the Woods, through Minnesota.

The Montreal Board of Health states that anyone who patronizes a barber or hairdresser, whose establishment is open to all comers, runs a great risk of becoming infected by disease from the razor, shaving brush, scissors, clippers, comb or hair brush having been previously used on a sick person, or even on a corpse.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen is taking great interest in the wireless telegraphy experiments being conducted at Osborne House by Marconi the inventor.

UNITED STATES.

Maine State elections were a triumph for the Republicans.

The dismembered body of Rachel Warner, a trained nurse, was found in the mud flats at Bridgeport, Conn.

Joseph and Morton H. Marshall, Obsego, Mich., gold seekers, have been murdered in the Yukon, according to reports at Niles, Mich.

A Rock Island passenger train struck a carryall at Wichita, Kansas, on Tuesday night, and three of the occupants of the latter vehicle were killed.

The United States, it is said, has replied to a recent note of the Turkish Government declining to accept Turkey's repudiation of the responsibility for American losses during the Armenian troubles.

Charles Spinks, a very wealthy coal dealer, and street paving contractor, of Newport, Ky.; is missing, and is believed to have been drowned while inspecting his coal barge. He carried $125,000 life insurance.

The California Powder Company and the Dupont Powder Company have been awarded the contract to supply the United States Navy Department with smokeless powder. Each company will supply half a million pounds.

Judge Thomas F. McCormick, of Elizabeth, N.J., committed suicide Tuesday by shooting himself through the right temple. His body was found lying under a tree in St. Mary's Roman Catholic Cemetery. No cause can be ascribed for the deed.

The certificate of incorporation of the great steel trust, to be known as the Federal Company, was filed Friday in the Secretary of State's office at Trenton, N.J. It is the largest company ever admitted under the laws of New Jersey, its paid up capital being $200,000,000. The incorporation tax amounts to $40,000.

Rev. Hannibal Goodwin, after struggling for twelve years to prove that he is the originator of the kodak film, has at last been awarded the patent by the officials at Washington. This means an immense fortune to the patentee, who will now have a seventeen years' monopoly on the manufacture of photographic film.

GENERAL.

Mount Vesuvius is in a lively state of eruption.

It is said that a revolution in Central China is unavoidable.

As a result of the introduction of modern sanitary methods, the health of Santiago de Cuba has much improved, and the death rate has fallen.

Aguinaldo, the leader of the Philippine insurgents, is becoming frightened, and removing his headquarters to Molalla, his present position being too much at the mercy of the Americans.

The Spanish bishops of the Island of Luzon, Philippines, was cruelly treated by rebel sympathizers. The prelate was beaten with clubs and compelled to disclose the hiding place of the money belonging to the church.

General Polaveleja, formerly Governot-General of Cuba and of the Philippines, in a manifesto declaring his readiness to place himself at the head of a neutral party in Spanish politics, advocates a complete reform in Spanish government.

Sir J. S. Hay, Governor of Barbadoes, has received an anonymous letter which threatens that he and five other officers of the island will meet the same fate as Speaker Pile, of the Barbadoes Legislature, who was recently assassinated by a negro.

There is an acute industrial crisis at Antigua, W.I., owing to the shutting down of the sugar plantations, constraining the Government to inaugurate relief work in order to avert a threatened outbreak of riot and pillage among the idle and starving labouring population. The sum of £10,000 has been appropriated for the immediate relief of the crisis.

Jean Louie, who was one of the chief witnesses in the Tichborne trial, died in the Liverpool Benevolent Asylum, Australia, of senile decay. Louie was steward on the Bella, in which Sir Roger Tichborne sailed from England. Until a short time before his death he stated that he firmly believed until the close of the trial that the claimant was the real Sir Roger.

H.M.S. Porpoise, one of the Australian squadron, recently returned to Suva from a cruise among the islands with the news that the Falcon Islands, situated midway between the Tongatabu and Haapai groups, and immediately opposite the Nomuka group of isles, some 27 miles to the westward have lately disappeared Falcon island was of volcanic origin, and half a mile or more in diameter.

THE FIRST "STRIKE."

It Occurred Thirty-Three Centuries Ago and Caused Pharaoh a Peck of Trouble.

Labor day may not have been the day set aside by the laborers of Pharaoh's time, and there may not have been organized trade unions in those days, 1450 B.C., but Pharaoh found the work on his Temple of Thebes effectually delayed by a strike and as serious a situation to face as ever a manufacturer had to confront.

The temple that was to astound the world and stand as a monument to Egypt's greatest king was under way. Its graceful outlines were well defined, even its gorgeous interior decorations were begun, the alabaster walls, inlaid with jewels representing the fairest flowers on the banks of the Nile, were nearing perfection. The masons whose magic hands were erecting this architectural wonder received little cash, but large supplies of food the first of every month. These supplies were to last them a whole month. But even thirty-three centuries ago things went wrong in the commissary department and contractors grew rich. Time after time the food gave out before the month had passed and the builders suffered. But once when the supply lasted only two weeks the proverbial worm doubled in its tracks and the oppressed rtose in wrath. The contractor like all his kind, was obdurate. He declared the men had wantonly wasted their rations and should have no more.

The body of workmen marched to the contractor's house and squatted at his palace gate and vowed they would stay there till they had justice. They spoiled the view, their noise disturbed the contractor, and he weakened. When he offered to compromise by laying the matter before Pharaoh the mob knew that victory was theirs. They grasped the fact as fully in those days as now, that when a contractor yields an inch the King of Labor can sweep him a mile.

Pharaoh wanted his temple. The bagatelle of a few million sacks of corn was nothing to him. Pharaoh ordered the request of the workmen granted, and all went well for a time. But the same thing occurred next month. The men, encouraged by their previous successes struck again. But again they were victorious, and the big granaries had to be drawn upon before they would resume the work that was to be Egypt's pride.

So from the beginning success has perched upon the banner of the strikers.

Agricultural

CLEANING GRAIN FOR SEED.

Too many farmers forget that as they sow so shall they reap. When seed time comes they use whatever is most convenient, and pay very little attention to its being properly cleaned and selected. This is a good time to begin looking after the seed wheat you will need next fall. First, says Farmers' Guide, look around and see what variety has done best in your locality, and if you have not grown that variety find out where the best seed can be obtained. Get it when it has been threshed by a good machine, where grains have not been cut, and as clean as possible. It is best to procure your seed from grain that has been stacked and gone through a sweat, as it will be plumper and better every way. Store it in a dark, dry place, if you have it about the barn, and sometime before seeding give it a thorough scouring, and cleaning. See that there is not a single grain of anything else in it. Very few fanning mills are to be found on farms these days, which is probably the reason why so much poor seed is sown all over the country. But it will pay any farmer to keep a wheat fan of modern pattern if for no other use than to clean his seed wheat. If you do not own a fan, arrange to have one for a day this season in order that you may have clean seed once more. If you can not do better take your wheat to the nearest mill, where you can have it scoured and made perfectly clean for a very few cents a bushel. It always adds to the ready sale of a wheat crop to have it clean and nice. And if you will look around you will find that the very few farmers who have the reputation of growing nothing but pure, clean seed wheat can most always dispose of their crop at an advance over regular market rates among farmers who desire to change their seed. Some farmers make it a rule to buy their seed wheat each season, procuring grain that has been grown upon land different in formation from their own. Thus the farmer on clay land will go to the farmer that grows wheat on sandy soil and vice versa, but whether or not there is enough in this sort of exchange to pay for the trouble, we will not stop to argue. At any rate, when seed is procured from abroad, particular attention should be paid to cleaning same, or you are likely to get some sort of weed pest on your farm that you do not care about. Have your seed particularly clean of smut. A very successful wheat grower once told us that he never had smut for the reason that he always wanted his wheat to get ripe before it was cut, and when he did this he never had any sign of smut in his crop. If the price of wheat is to remain low we must work up to better crops if we expect to make a profit, and begin our next crop with as perfect seed as possible.

BRAN AS FOOD FOR SHEEP.

In regard to its nutritive elements there is no better food for sheep, or in fact any of the farm animals, than bran is. Its elements supply the most needed nutriment for growth of the young, and to sustain the strength of the old. But it is sometimes injurious on account of its mechanical effect on the bowels. We may be sure, says a writer in American Sheep-breeder, that the exceedingly tender mucous membranes of the bowels will be injuriously affected by whatever may roughly scour them, and thus the healthful action of the whole of the digestive tract may be disturbed in a serious manner; indeed the well-known laxative effect of bran, as given in the common ordinary bran mash, is wholly due to this mechanical effect on the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels. And this is to be taken into account when bran is fed to lambs, who are not yet able to sustain this irritative result of this otherwise excellent food. It is on this account that bran is usually given in a mash after having been sodden with hot water for some hours, and even then it has its laxative results. If, then, we may consider bran to be laxative when so prepared, and for mature animals, much more may we think of it as altogether too much so for the young and tenderer lambs. And if it is fed without sufficient caution, discretion, and knowledge of its character and results, we may look for trouble among the lambs. When given medicinally in the form of a mash to old sheep it should always be mixed with the soft mucilaginous linseed or oatmeal. The former is the better of the two. For lambs about ready for weaning, bran rightly used is an excellent food, for it contains precisely the right kinds and proportions of the bone and flesh making elements of food. The writer has fed a lot of sucking lambs in preparation for weaning them with a ration of four ounces of mixed cottonseed meal and bran. But the precaution is taken to run the mixed feed through the mill to grind it finely, and thus get rid of the irritative effect of the sharp scales of the bran on the intestines. The constipating effect of the cottonseed meal seems to avoid every tendency of the bran to cause looseness of the bowels, ground freezes. This being the case, late autumn is the time to water, and by so doing the trees will come out in good shape in the spring and make a satisfactory growth. If allowed to freeze up dry, the severe cold during the winter impoverishes the trees and next spring they are puny and sickly with not sufficient vitality left to carry them through the summer.

The best way to apply the water with the least waste is to select a solid stick of timber two feet long and about four inches in diameter and sharpen one end to a point tapering back to within six inches of the top. Drive this down about 18 inches close to the main root of the tree. Remove it and fill the hole with water. Repeat every evening until the roots are thoroughly soaked. The hole should be covered with a stone to prevent evaporation and filling up. After the process is completed fill the hole with earth. The best time for doing this work is the latter part of October or the first week in November. This may seem like a great deal of work, but it is better to do this than to see groves and orchards die.

SOME GOOD DAIRY RULES.

Keep the cows clean and wash the udders before milking.

Keep the barn clean, with walls and ceilings whitewashed; have it well lighted, ventilated and free from dust at milking time.

Always make a clean toilet before commencing to milk.

Keep utensils clean and bright.

Remove the milk from the stable as soon as drawn, and cool at once.

Never expose milk to bad odors.

Do not mix fresh, warm milk with that which has been cooled.

Give the cows only good wholesome food and pure water.

Never add anything to milk to prevent its souring; cleanliness and cold are the only preservatives needed.

Milk regularly, quickly, quietly and thoroughly.

Always treat the cows kindly and never excite them by loud talking, hard driving or abuse of any kind.

WRECK OF AN EMPRESS.

After more than six months' absence the Empress Elizabeth of Austria has returned to Vienna, and has taken up her residence in her lovely villa at Lainz, built in the old deer park, to let her indulge in her whimsical love for solitude.

We do not think it will be long before the world will hear something of her, for she has come back an aged and broken woman. Though she is 61 years old, her hair to which she has always devoted the greatest care, kept until now its fine chestnut color. Now it is grey, her nose is long and sharp, and her complexion is sallow always and sometimes yellowish.

The Empress is enthusiastic where flowers and plants are concerned, but not always quite reasonable. She wants her Vienna gardens to be as luxuriantly grown as those of the Riviera. Her apartments display an unequalled wealth of flowers from the Imperial hot-houses. Her bedroom and toilet-rooms, bathing-room, and boudoir have hundreds and hundreds of pots, vases, and glasses that she buys indiscriminately in her travels, and all are filled with fresh flowers every day. In her bedroom, just opposite her bed, where she can see it whenever she wakes, is a most uncanny statue of Niobe, veiled and weeping, made of bronze, covered with green patuia. This statue is ensconced in rare plants and shrubs, behind which green incandescent lamps give a fairy light

The servants who meet her Majesty in the house, the garden, or the park, are ordered to look away and let her pass unnoticed. She must not be bowed or curtsied to. As to seeing her, that would be difficult, since she always holds up an old fan that has served her for years when anyone approaches. She is to be followed in her walks by her Greek master, who walks close enough to her heels to be able to read to her. For this reason, and because the strain of holding up a gown is too great for her, she wears skirts that do not touch the ground. She does not wear a corset, but over a delicate cambric jacket a skirt with braces and over this a black silk lined jacket, always the same in shape, but of an endless variety in thickness and warmth. Her hair is plaited, and the plaits lie round her head in the way Tyrolese maidens do their hair.

Though so delicate, the Empress goes unaccompanied into the deer park of Lainz, which swarms with deer, mouflons and wild boar. She carries a rattle, and when an animal approaches she rattles to frighten it away.

Her health most likely broke down on account of the unreasonable diet she keeps. She will not allow her weight to change; her waist must be fifty centimetres always, even without a corset. She therefore avoids all solid food, and lives almost solely upon milk. The orange diet she prescribed for herself years ago, when for three months she ate nothing but red oranges, nearly killed her. She has acquired a fine taste for milk, and can always tell what cow the milk she drinks comes from, and any change in the diet of a cow makes her object to the milk. She has an armchair by the side of her bed, which is really a weighing machine, and there she registers her weight every morning and every night.

Just now she has her daughter Marie Valerie with her at Lainz, only two of her grandchildren—the small ones were left behind, as their presence would be too much for the nerves of the Imperial grandmother.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Readable Paragraphs From the Four Quarters of the Globe.

Camel's milk is said to be very helpful to consumptives. It is palatable and nourishing.

A sign before the door of a dentist reads thus. "Teeth extracted while you wait."

The constant labour of four persons, for an entire year, is required to produce a cashmere shawl of the best quality.

Sharks are patronizing the Suez Canal, and are making their way through it, from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

A curious butterfly exists in India. The male has the left wing yellow and the right one red; the female has these colors reversed.

A rhinocerus bird, about the size of a turkey, which was recently shot on the island of Java, had in its craw a rim from a small telescope, and three brass buttons evidently belonging to the uniform of a British soldier.

Adelina Patti lately sang "The Nightingale's Trill," at a London concert. At the close of the song she was the recipient of a unique gift, a flower-covered cage containing a nightingale, which gaily hopped from perch to perch.

Gold nuggets to the average value of $5.20 were found in the gizzard of each duck sold by a rancher in the vicinity of Ellenburg, Washington. Now gold-seekers are haunting that man's ranch with the hope of finding a gold mine.

Boston housekeepers are in distress because of the frequent stoppage of the water-pipes by eels. The fish, when young and small, pass through the strainers at the reservoir, but they quickly grow big enough to become obstructive.

Wife-beaters in Butte, Montana, receive an extremely suggestive hint. When one of them sees a piece of crape hung on his door, he promptly comprehends that when next he beats his wife there will be a funeral and the wife-beater will be the corpse.

An ingenious gentleman, of Hartford, Conn., has invented, for the use of the army, a concentrated food which he calls "bouillon capsules." When a soldier needs a hurried meal, he swallows a capsule and then drinks two or three pints of water. In a few moments his stomach is full of soup.

The transportation of prisoners to their own country by the victors is not a novelty in warfare. In 1808, after the defeat of the French at the battle of Vimieiro, Portugal, the victorious English deported 22,000 French prisoners, with their equipments, from Porto and Lisbon, and landed them at Brest.

The smallest republic in the world is the little community of Gaust, comprising 140 souls, who exist on the flat top of a mountain in the Pyrenees. The miniature republic is only one mile in area, has existed since 1648, and is recognized by both France and Spain. It has a council of twelve, who elect their president.

Books used by the blind are very expensive. Most of them cost about four dollars each. The Bible, in raised letters, is comprised of forty thick volums, the price of which is twenty-five dollars for the set. This is an exceptionally low price, because the Bible seems to give more solace to the blind than any other book.

John De Baun, aged thirteen, of Tower Hill, N.J., saw a man in a circus eat fire. Some days later, before a few comrades, Johnny tried to prove that he could do the trick. He filled his mouth with kerosene and set a match to the oil. In an instant there was an explosion and Johnny lay roaring on the ground, with burns deemed to be fatal.

In the chief cities of Japan several of the streets are devoted to the sale of certain lines of merchandise. In one street you will find nothing on sale but wooden shoes; another is devoted exclusively to wooden and willow ware; another to paper lanterns, while one street resembles a forest of bamboo, where the thousands of bamboo articles are sold.

The residents of a single square block in New York city, between Second and Third streets and Avenues B and C, number 3,358. The average income of each of these people is only $14 a year. On another square block, bounded by Fifth and Sixth avenues and Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, there are only 514 persons, and their wealth aggregates $400,000,000.

A perilous feat was performed by a Cossack in a menagerie at Moscow. He was directed to clean the cages of some of the tame, animals and sponge the brutes. By mistake he entered the cage of a savage tiger, with a bucket of water, and coolly proceeded to wash the animal. The tiger liked the novel sensation and quietly submitted, delightedly turning every part of its body to the Cossack.

A son of Dr. P. S. Mitchell, of Atchison, Kan., was eager to go to the war with some comrades of that city. The father opposed the idea, and, to remove the son from the influence of his comrades, sent him to Wade, Mo. After he had been in the latter place two weeks he telegraphed home that he had just enlisted for life in the matrimonial army. That young man was determined to find trouble.