

THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL OVER THE WORLD.

Interesting Items About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe. Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

Burglaries are reported in many parts of the Province.

Arthur Irwin of Philadelphia, will manage the Toronto Baseball Club next season.

A landslide took place in Newfoundland, blocking railroads and destroying a few bridges.

James Wall was acquitted of the charge of shooting James Nelson at the Hamilton Assizes.

Hamilton steamboat owners are applying to have the Beach canal deepened to fourteen feet.

The schooner Blackbird has been seized at Campo Bello, N. B., for landing goods illegally.

Sir Henry Strong, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, has been granted four months' leave of absence.

Mr. W. D. Scott will represent the Manitoba Government in Toronto as Immigration Agent this winter.

The Montreal Stock Exchange hereafter will exclude from membership all members of other Stock Exchanges.

Lieut. Alexander MacLean, of the 43rd Battalion, Ottawa, has been appointed aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Gascoigne.

Owing to a peculiar clause in a report adopted by the London City Council the electric cars have been stopped.

Over a million bushels of wheat were delivered at the C.P.R. elevators in Manitoba and the North-West last week.

Major-Gen. Gascoigne will attend the union church parade of all the military organizations in Toronto on November 3rd.

Mr. Alexander McEachren was acquitted of the charge of embezzling \$1,000 from the Bell Organ Co., at London.

Mr. William Sallows, a well-known figure in Guelph for half a century, who was highly esteemed, died there on Tuesday night.

The opinion is gathering strength at Ottawa that a session in the latter part of November or early in December is on the cards.

The London, Ont., Typographical Union has resolved to fine any member \$1 who patronizes a Chaman, and \$2 for a second offence.

Twenty years ago yesterday the first immigrants from Iceland arrived at Winnipeg. There are now 10,000 of these people in Manitoba.

Sir William Van Horne, president of the Canadian Pacific railway, left Montreal the other day in his private car for the Pacific coast, to make a thorough inspection of the line.

Sixty buildings were destroyed by fire at St. Mary, N. B. A gale was blowing, and the fire protection was poor. Loss about \$60,000; insurance, \$15,000.

One thousand gallons of rum, supposed to have been brought from St. Pierre, have been found at Guysboro, N. S., and have been seized by the Customs officials as contraband.

Thirty-five additional locomotives have been ordered for the C. P. R. freight service between Winnipeg and Fort William. Wheat shipments are going out at the rate of three hundred cars daily.

Mr. Desmarais, counsel for Napoleon Demers, accused of the murder of his wife in Montreal, states that the members of the bar will take up a subscription to defray the expenses of the defence at the second trial in November.

Disastrous prairie fires have been raging all the way from Headingly, Man., to within a few miles of Winnipeg. It is known that at least three lives were lost, but it is impossible as yet to ascertain full details.

At Saturday's meeting of the Cabinet an order was passed regarding the grades of wheat. It was decided that there shall be no wheat that is scoured or brushed to remove smut or other fungoid growth in the grade known as No. 1 Manitoba hard wheat.

An important shipment of apples was made on Saturday from Grimsby, Ont., to Sydney, N. S. W. The Board of Control of the Ontario Fruit Experiment Stations is making this experiment in the hope that it may be the means of opening up a good market for Ontario apples.

Vice-President and General Manager Hays of the Wabash railway, has accepted the position of general manager of the Grand Trunk railway. Mr. Hays' contract with the Grand Trunk Railway Company covers a period of five years, and his salary is to be \$25,000. He is to have absolute control of the road, and is not to be hampered by specific instructions, except as to the general policy of the road, from the English Board of Directors. He is the youngest man in the country to occupy so important a railway position.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Four women were killed in a burning mill at Glasgow.

If Mrs. Langtry gets her divorce she may marry Sir Robert Peel.

Belfast shipyard employees threaten to strike if their demand for higher wages is not conceded.

Several cases of scab are reported in a cargo of sheep from Montreal landed at Liverpool by the steamer Norseman.

It is reported in London that Lady Randolph Churchill will shortly marry a distinguished officer of the British army.

It is announced that the revised Apocrypha, completing the revised version of the Bible, will be published next month.

The Queen is at Balmoral, and notwithstanding the weather, which is exceptionally severe, she indulges in long drives every afternoon.

Lady Randolph Churchill (according to a gossip) is tattooed with a snake around one arm. The operation took place during her visit to India.

Admiral Sir James Robert Drummond, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the Imperial Parliament, is dead. He was eight three years of age.

The Venezuelan Consul at Cardiff complains that Great Britain will not submit her case to arbitration, but goes on encroaching on Venezuelan territory.

Mrs. Ormiston Chant, a social purity leader from London, is at Boston. She will lecture in America, but refuses to discuss the licensing of music halls.

The first of the mining settlements in London on Saturday was unattended by any trouble, and had the effect of strengthening the tone of the outside stock markets.

Official advices received in London from Rome are to the effect that the Italian Government is willing to negotiate a treaty of commerce with Canada on the lines of the Franco-Canadian treaty.

Rudyard Kipling, during his residence in India, was regarded as the best amateur actor in that country. He often took part in theatricals in Lahore, and his friends earnestly urged him to adopt the stage as a profession. He was particularly effective in comedy roles.

At the convention of the Parnellite party held at Dublin, Mr. John Redmond said that unless the freedom of Ireland is granted, in the case of war, it would be to the tune of the "Marseillaise" that the Irish would march, and not to that of "God Save the Queen."

It is stated that the cost of entertaining the German Emperor on his visit to Westmoreland was \$150,000, which includes the cost of special trains, no fewer than ten of which were used on the occasion of his visit. It is further stated that the cost of decorating Louth castle in preparation for the Emperor's visit was \$250,000.

Lord Rosebery, ex-Prime Minister of England, is enjoying life. He has been entertaining guests at his place in Scotland, while his house in Berkeley square, London, is being reconstructed. It is to be one of the handsomest dwellings in London. It will take another year for the full completion of the improvements.

Princess Kaiulani, daughter of the ex-Queen of Hawaii, is at present in London, where she is treated with the respect accorded to a reigning Princess. She is accompanied by her father, Mr. Cleghorn, who has a letter of introduction to the British Foreign Office from the British Minister at Honolulu, and it is thought that his mission is political.

UNITED STATES.

Of the forty-four State Governments in the American Union, thirty-nine are avowed believers in religion.

The wedding of the Duke of Marlborough and Miss Vanderbilt has been fixed for November 14.

Five persons were killed and several others badly injured in a street car accident in the west end of Pittsburg.

Mrs. Clara Doty Bates, the American writer of literature for juvenile readers, is ill at Chicago, beyond recovery.

Mr. Marshall, a California telegraph operator, was shot in the arm by burglars, but she drew her revolver and drove the two men off.

Near Batavia, N. Y., a New York Central express dashed right through a freight train without even derailing the engine.

A report comes from Washington that Australian cattle shipped to England have been found to be affected with pleuropneumonia.

Gen. Mahone, of the United States army, popularly known as the "Hero of the Crater," died in Washington on Tuesday. He was in his sixty-ninth year.

Stephen Hoyt, of Lyndonville, Vt., has in his possession a collection of old coins, among them being an English guinea of 1795 and a shilling of 1357, also a crown of 1726.

Miss Mary B. Harris, of Warner, N. H., has one of the largest and most valuable collections of autographs in the United States. There are more than one thousand, including all the Presidents of the United States.

A minister at Chicago, referring to the fortune of a colored man at Cole City, Georgia, remarked: "This must stop, or the torch must be applied," and the audience of colored people rose up and endorsed the sentiment.

The railway contractors on the American side of the Niagara Falls have completed their blasting operations. They are prepared to compensate those on the Canadian side whose houses were injured by flying rocks.

The Arion Fish Company, of Duluth, Minn., has begun a suit against the Canadian Government to recover heavy damages for the confiscation of a lot of netting which the company claims was in America when at the time of the seizure.

Mr. Richard Esterbrook, founder of the first steel pen manufactory in the United States and President of the Esterbrook Pen Company, died at Camden, N. J. He came from England and established his factory in 1860 in a little frame building on the site of the present establishment, which employs 400 hands.

Peter Crawford, 22 years old, has been asleep in Cleveland, with the exception of a few hours, for seven months. A little more than a year ago Mr. Crawford was thrown from a mail wagon in New York, sustaining injuries to his spine, and this, it is believed, has led to this remarkable case of catalepsy.

GENERAL.

The town of La Paz, Mexico, has been completely destroyed by a hurricane.

The report of the capture of Antananarivo by the French has been confirmed.

It is reported that 200 persons were killed in the riots at Tripoli.

Italian troops have captured a native stronghold in Abyssinia.

A woman arrested the other day in Sicily confessed to poisoning 23 children.

Emperor William's favorite drink is a large glass of champagne containing a few petals of violets.

The season's forty thousand skins, or ten thousand less than last year.

The torture of witnesses at the Kucheng inquiry was so revolting that the British representative had to protest.

The Spanish Cabinet has signed for a loan of ten million dollars with the Banque de Paris, wholly for Cuban expenses.

Advices received in Auckland, N. Z., from Honolulu, show that there have been

sixty-five deaths from cholera in Hawaii up to September 26th.

It is reported that serious disturbances between the Armenians and Turks have broken out at Sivas, Van and Bitlis, three of the leading cities of Armenia.

Amunitions and torpedoes have been sent to the forts on the Dardanelles to defend the straits should Great Britain attempt to make a naval demonstration.

A special despatch received in Shanghai from Tokio, announces that the Japanese forces on the Island of Formosa have met and defeated the main body of the Black-Flags.

A spinning factory at Bocholt, forty-five miles from Munster, Westphalia, has collapsed, and buried forty workmen in the ruins. Of this number ten were killed outright and nine were seriously injured.

A strict inquiry will be held in the case of the Armenians under arrest at Constantinople, and any cases of torturing prisoners proved will be met with severe punishment.

It is stated in Madrid that the Government of the United States has notified the Spanish Minister at Washington, that there is a necessity that Spain should act promptly in her efforts to crush the insurrection in Cuba.

A sensational feature of the Socialistic convention at Brestau last week was the presence of the Duchess Pauline Mathilda of Wurtemberg, who was attired in a red blouse, and applauded vigorously the most extreme utterances of the speakers.

The Earl of Dunmore has purchased a farm near Johannesburg, South Africa, for £35,000, and proposes building a large house and taking up his residence there. Lord Henry Paulet is another British nobleman who has succumbed to the attractions of South Africa.

The blockade of the Armenian churches in Constantinople still continues, as all the efforts of the Turkish authorities and the Armenian patriarch have failed to persuade the Armenians to return to their homes, as they put no faith in the assurances of protection given them.

There is great activity in all the Spanish Government dockyards, and the refitting of gunboats and cruisers is being carried on night and day. It is believed these preparations are due to the possibility that the United States may recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents.

The trial of Hicks, the St. John's, Nfld., smuggler, has brought to light the fact that smuggling has been carried on to a gigantic extent by a well organized syndicate, the members of which, being strong supporters of the Whiteway Government, were given, it is said, a tacit support in their operations.

Mme. Thalberg, widow of the pianist and daughter of the great basso, Lablache died recently in Thalberg's villa at Posilipo in Naples, at the age of eighty-four. When her husband died she had the body embalmed with a petrifying preparation that preserved it with some semblance of life, and kept it seated in the room where Thalberg used to work.

The Shahdaza likes Paris very much, but in the midst of the gaieties of that frivolous city he does not neglect his devotional exercises night and morning. For these it is necessary for him, as it was in London, to face Mecca, and in order to find out just where Mecca, when in Paris, happens to be at the time, he consults a pocket compass, which he always carries with him.

M. Vallot, the rich Frenchman who has made a hobby of climbing Mont Blanc, and who has made the ascent twenty times, is a slight little man, not at all a typical climber. In his knickerbocker suit he looks more like the conventional tourist of the seaside than a mountaineer. M. Vallot now has a project for surveying the Mont Blanc range, and with a civil engineer and nearly a dozen assistants he recently passed through Chamounix on his way to the mountain.

BRIGHTENING UP LONDON.

A Pleasanter City Than It Was Twenty-Five Years Ago.

The appearance of London itself is a note in the increase of amenity and agreeableness in England, says a writer in Harper's Magazine. It is certainly a brighter and pleasanter city than it was twenty-five years ago. The weather has always much to do with it, and the season of 1895, with continual sunshine and soft air, would make almost any place endurable. But London has changed. It was not formerly the mere fancy of the traveler that he went to the continent with a gloomy image on his mind of a general grimy blackness, and a horrible impression that there might be somewhere a world composed of interminable Baker and Gower streets monotony. As long ago as that flowers were in little use anywhere as external decorations in a city even on the Continent. Berne was the first place where I saw window gardens, and flowers banked on the window ledges and balconies, and I will remember the charm they gave to that old town. This fashion of decoration fortunately spread, and has now gone

THE WORLD OVER.

I think it has done as much as anything else to change the aspect of London. It has given the needed color to the otherwise gloomy houses, and has transformed many of the streets into highways of beauty. London has also been cultivating its small parks and public flower gardens, and in almost every quarter the eye is pleased with greenery and bloom. You can not drive or walk far in any direction that you do not come upon a green square or a little nook or court where there are trees and flowers. And these are so numerous as to change the aspect of the great town, and relieve it of the stone and black-brick ugliness that was formerly so oppressive. With the great amount of life in the streets and the gay apparel, with the flowers in the windows and the bloom in arches and courts, it seems to me that London in the summer is the handsomest and most interesting city in the world. There has been also an improvement in domestic architecture, an introduction of variety, which has relieved the previous monotony. It seems, in short, as if London has been trying intelligently to beautify itself and has succeeded in spite of the discouraging climate and blackening coal smoke. It is not, however, a clean city to dwell in, as one speedily discovers from his wash bills

THE FARM.

Fattening Cattle on Potatoes.

"The probabilities of a very large crop of potatoes, not only on this continent, but in some of the countries of the old world as well, will result in low prices for that commodity," says Farming.

"In view of this and the poorness of some of the grain crops in places, the coming winter will afford an excellent opportunity for feeders to experiment with cooked potatoes as part of the ration for fattening cattle. As will be remembered, in our last issue we gave an account of the successful results obtained by M. Girard, a French feeder, in his experiment with cooked potatoes as a food for fattening both cattle and sheep. In the ration which he fed, no grain was used at all, only potatoes and hay and a little salt, the proportions per head, per day, for cattle being, potatoes, fifty-five pounds one and three-fourths ounces; chopped hay, six pounds nine and three-fourths ounces; long hay, thirteen pounds, three and one-half ounces. The preparation of the feed was done by spreading successive layers of hay and potatoes sufficient for the whole lot of cattle for one day, mixing them with a shovel, and allowing the mixture to remain in a heap. A slight fermentation was thus created, and the animals ate it greedily. The long hay was fed by itself.

"The gains made by the cattle were surprising when we consider that no grain at all was fed. The experiment lasted from the beginning of November, 1894, till January 16th, 1895, and the increase of weight per animal ranged from 172 pounds to 280 pounds, while the percentage of carcass to live weight averaged from 56.92 per cent. in the case of three of the cattle to 61.94 in the case of three others. The sheep, too, gave excellent returns. The carcasses of these averaged from 52.87 in the case of two sheep, to 55.12 per cent. in the case of two others.

"Another feature was the excellence of the meat, which for quality was considered equal to the best grass-fed beef, and gave a large percentage of lean. It must be borne in mind that the potatoes were cooked for the cattle, and that far poorer results were obtained when raw potatoes were fed by M. Girard to a pen of sheep during the period of this experiment.

"The results obtained are certainly very encouraging, and feeders who have potatoes to spare, or who can buy them cheaply, should try this ration on a small scale this winter. Those doing so will confer a benefit to us if they will report the results."

Stable Comfort in Winter.

Warm stables and proper feed are essential in keeping cattle in a thriving condition during winter, but few live up to their knowledge of these facts because of carelessness and neglect, writes Allen Morse. To do this in the easiest and cheapest way, if the stock are not provided with warm, comfortable stables, provide them at once. It can be done as cheaply now as at any season of the year.

Nail boards over cracks and seal the inside with matched boards. I stuffed mine between the walls and ceiling with swamp hay with good results. An inside and outside door should be provided, and the former should shut tight. The cost of such an outlay on a stable 50 feet long will be about \$15; it will save that value in fodder the first winter. If water freezes in the stable provide a heater at a cost of \$5 to \$10; you will willingly give the wood and labor to see the cows drink. If both a warm barn and warm water cannot be provided, warm the stables, even though the stock has to drink ice water. It is far more comfortable too, milking without an overcoat and grasping icicles.

The dairyman with a silo need not be told what to feed his stock. Those without one should not compel the stock to eat straw, as it is poor economy. Good clover hay, or at least that which is part clover, and a small ration of grain will keep stock in good condition. Heavy grain feeding will not pay in butter making notwithstanding good authorities say it will, but the stock will be in better condition, the manure richer, and it will be a pleasure to see stock sleek and fat. Keep the animals well bedded. This will pay in the added comfort both to yourself and stock, and also in the value of the manure, and that is by far the best use a farmer can make of his straw. If owing more than can be used in such a way, sell it and put the value of it in meal. It is an undepreciated fact that it pays in dollars and cents to make stock comfortable and contented.

Some Dairy Don'ts.

Don't think scrub sires can produce choice stock for any purpose.

Don't keep calves in dark, filthy places and expect them to thrive.

Don't be afraid to spend money for a sire from a first-class family.

Don't make your cows drink water that you could not drink yourself.

Don't feed a calf grain before its age is sufficient so it chews a cud.

Don't try to be called a large dairyman by the number of cows you keep.

Don't keep a cow a month without testing her to see if she pays her way.

Don't think that strainers or separators can take soluble filth out of milk.

Don't run or worry cows going to and from the pasture or in the milking yard or stable.

Don't think to raise a calf for a milch cow and feed it up to its time for parturition for a beef animal.

Don't have pastures so short that cows must work every hour of the day and night to get enough to eat.

Don't forget that a cow is decidedly a creature of habit and in all ways try to conform to her peculiar habits.

Don't feel that your cows are wasting time if they lie in the shade and chew their cuds for a few hours each day.

Don't forget to sow plenty of oats and peas or corn for green feeding when the annual shrinkage is sure to come.

Don't leave cows with cracked or sore teats day after day and then beat them because they kick while being milked.

Salt in Hay Mows.

There is no advantage in strewing salt over damp hay or grain, as is often done by farmers. The salt attracts moisture, but this only dissolves it, and the solution is not strong enough to put the hay or grain in pickle. A little salt hastens instead of retards decomposition. A much better plan is to throw an occasional forkful of dry straw into the mow over the surface.

If this cannot be had, well-dried brick scattered through the mow will answer a good purpose. It is astonishing how much water a dry brick will absorb before it is saturated. Bricks are often so used in granaries when the grain has been put into them too damp. The brick takes up the moisture and thus dries the grain it is in contact with, and this helps to dry other grain until the heap is dried out without heating.—Farmer.

Fall Work in the Poultry Yard.

If the fowls are confined to an enclosed run, it should be spaded up frequently during the season, both on account of cleanliness and of affording the benefit of mellow soil in which to scratch. The worms which they will secure after each spading amply repays the poultry keeper for the work.

All poultry houses should undergo a thorough repairing and cleansing before cold weather, as the work is more likely to be well done while the weather is good.

If new houses are to be built it should be done at once; especially if the floors are to be of cement, or if the ceilings and walls are to be plastered. This, by the way, is advisable if labor and material are not too expensive; as such walls and flooring are more easily cleaned and kept free from vermin—an item that means dollars in the pocket of the poultry keeper every year. A poultry keeper cannot afford to feed lice on chicken meat for twenty, fifteen, or even five cents per pound.

When completed the houses should be allowed to dry thoroughly before the fowls are moved into them.

TUNNELING THE THAMES.

Another Gigantic Engineering Feat Nearly Accomplished in London.

The Blackwall tunnel is soon to be an accomplished fact, says the London news. Work is now proceeding very rapidly; that is to say, the human mules shut up in compressed air underneath the bed of the river are grubbing their way along at the rate of from twelve to fifteen feet a week, and if they are able to maintain this rate of advance for the rest of the distance their tunnel will reach the first caisson on the Middlesex side of the Thames about the middle part of October. If that should be achieved, then this sub-aqueous portion of the work, 1,212 feet in length, will have been got through within a twelve-month, a feat never before accomplished in the time.

It has been a difficult and a dangerous task, and it is to be feared that the portion now remaining to be done—100 or 125 feet—may prove the most troublesome of any. In evidence of this it may be stated that the contractors Pearson & Son, have just purchased additional pumping machinery. They have Thames conservancy permission to throw down into the river an additional covering of clay, and their men are actually working at this moment under an air pressure of thirty-four pounds to the square inch over and above the ordinary atmospheric pressure in caisson No. 2—considerably greater than they have ever had to resort to before.

The regulation of this air pressure is RATHER TICKLISH BUSINESS.

They are within seventy-six feet or so of the low water margin of the river, but the whole of the river bed at this point consists of loose porous shingle. Without great pressure below they would have the water in upon them by its sheer weight. On the other hand, if they overdo their pressure it is liable to blow off up through the bed of the earth and the water above them. Then, of course, the pressure has gone, and in would come the deluge. How real is the peril of this kind of work has just been illustrated by an accident near Melbourn, where a sewer is being constructed under the Yarra by the ordinary shield system. The water came in upon them, and the engineer of the work and five of his men were drowned together. This Blackwall tunnel is, of course, a much larger and formidable undertaking, and it is perhaps this very fact that has secured immunity from serious mishap. The possibility of an inrush of water has of course been so appalling that no pains have been spared to guard against such a calamity. No less than 20,000 cart loads of clay have been brought up from the Medway and laid down over the tunnel.

Burned at the Stake in London.

We can hardly realize the fact that it has only been but little over 100 years since counterfeiters were publicly burned at the stake in London, the present boasted "center of civilization." On March 18, 1789, Christiana Murphy was executed at Newgate Tower, London, for the crime of "coining." She was bound to a stake seated on a stool, the main tie being a cord around the neck. The funeral pyre was then lighted by the executioner and his assistants, one of the latter of whom finally jerked the stool from under the wretched creature, allowing the weight to fall on her neck. Within 45 minutes the body was entirely reduced to ashes and buried in a hole on the spot where the execution took place.

Cruel Punishment.

Magistrate—You are charged with rushing up to this young lady, and kissing her against her will, and I sentence you to—

Prisoner—The charge is true, y'r honor; but she had been eating onions.

Magistrate—Then I sentence you to kiss her again.