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.

ly spened on Wednesday.

Brantford is to have a free postal delivery in a few days.

Fire has destroyed one of the C. P. R. steamers on Kootenay Lake. Burglars stole 12,000 cigars from

Clarke's Mountain Hotel on Wednesday night.

William Moore was found dead in his bed at his home in Welland on Tuesday. The C. P. R.'s half yearly dividend

to be paid in February may reach 21-2 per cent.

ad the privilege of spearing fish in the absconding bankers. bay this winter.

with a capital of \$45,000. John Hall, private banker of Hol- have not yet been sentenced.

and, near Wilnipeg, has assigned, with liabilities at \$32,000. Frank Rosa, an Italian was sentenced to seven months imprisonment for

lorgery at Cornwall on Wednesday. Mr. James Ward a Saltfleet farmer, was thrown from his waggon on Sunday, near his farm gate and killed.

It is reported at Halifax that a new company is about establishing a line of steamers between that port and

Liverpool. Bishop DuMoulin has been advised by his physician to refrain from preaching for a time, owing to the condition of his health.

arrested at Regina, consents to be taken back. He said he had \$81, but police found upon him \$8,000.

hand, has been sent for trial on the he was getting along. He is a lad of charge of setting fire to a vacant building, owned by M. Nemo.

The cabled reports of the seizure of Hai Nan Island by the French and the requisition of the C.P.R. steamers by the British Admiralty are denied.

have been committed for trial at Montreal on the charge of murdering an Italian in a fight at Coteau du Lac.

Robert McGee, of Guelph township, who was recently released from To- poor woman in the alley, when I noronto asylum, has again been arrested ticed this boy standing in the yard as he has been annoying the neigh- blue with cold. He was stamping his bors.

has taken proceedings against The Her- I called to him through the alley gate. ald and Mrs. John Billings for criticizing his decision in a case of cruelty to asked. animals.

John Gaynor has been given one month's imprisonment and fined \$50, at Carberry, Man., on a charge of sandbagging and robbing himself with intest to defraud his creditors.

A number of models have been received at the Public Works Department, Ottawa, for statues to Queen Victoria and the late Alexander Mackenzie on Parliament square.

Judgment has been given at Hamil- chill clean through." ton dismissing the Canada Life's appolicy-holders' profits; also reducing the mizing in very short order, but Gas Companies.

'A number of boot and shoe merchants he was sick in bed for three weeks." of Hamilton have been summoned to answer charges of violating a city bylaw by keeping their places of business open after 7 o'clock in the evening during Christmas week.

John Scott of Owen Sound, is suing a number of citizens for damages for malicious libel in burning his effigy. The defendants had been celebrating the acquittal of a bank clerk whom Mr. Scott unsuccessfully charged with forgery.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Fire in Norfolk, Eng., on Monday Thirteen caused \$500,000 damage. buildings were destroyed.

Lord Salisbury has written to United States Ambassador Hay in response to America's latest proposals that Great Britain should enter into an agreement with the United States, Russia and Japan to stop sealing, declining to enter into such an agreement.

UNITED STATES.

The Merchants' and Trades' Bank of Brunswick, Ga., has closed its doors. Col. W. D. Hagar, one of the managers of the Barnum's show, is dead at Wanseen, Ohio.

Rev. William Corby, head of the Order of Holy Cross in America, is dead at South Bend, Ind.

Stenographers employed by the defence in the Luetgert murder trial at Chicago have gone on strike.

The will of Charles Contoit, of New York, leaves \$1,500,000 to charitable institutions and foreign missions.

great distress exists in Cuba, and the American Department of State is taking steps to distribute relief as it is subscribed in the United States.

States Congress sealskins and articles made therefrom are not allowed to enter the country unless taken at the Pribyloff Islands. Gustav Thelan, president of the

Under the new act of the United

Stock Exchange Bank at El Reno, Okla., and two of the directors have been arrested charged with receiving deposits when the bank was insolvent.

New York, American agent of the over its eye. It does not obstruct the From Fort William the operations of under the name of the older corporations of under the older corporation White Star Line, has resigned to join | sight

a syndicate of American and British capitalists in a Klondike scheme.

The United States Government's suits against the Armours of Chicago, for \$1,700,000 in damages for violations of the dairy laws in distributing oleo margarine throughout various States, wall be dropped.

GENERAL.

The plague has broken out again in

the district of Bombay. Port au Prince, Hayti, has been partly destroyed by fire. Over 800 houses

were burned . The estate of Dr. Thomas W. Evans, the American dentist, at Paris, France, amounts to four million dol-Cornwall's new hospital was formal- lars. His brother, who gets ten Charles II., together with certain specithousand dollars, will protest the fied associates, was granted a charter

> The representatives of the powers have refused to permit the Turkish Government to replace 4,500 time- ordinate sovereignty, and exclusive expired troops on the Island of traffic of an undefined country which, Crate.

Sir Henry Havelock-Allan, commander of the Royal Irish Regiment in the frontier of India, is reported missing. His horse was found stripped and shot.

commends his Government to establish a bank in New York, to protect Hamilton fishermen have been grant- his countrymen from being robbed by

Four of the deputies and others ac-The Hamilton Acetylene Gas Mach- cused of participating in the Panama of them. In these operations the comine Company has been incorporated, canal intrigues have been acquitted at Paris' and four found guilty. They

CLOSE AND MEAN.

Reing the Story of a Man Who Had His Ow Way of Teaching Economy

The patient was doing even better than could be expected, and as the physician noted his pulse, and the clearness of his eye he shoved his chair back with a satisfied expression, and began to talk about something cheerful.

"It's a funny world we live in, when we aren't sick," he said with a smile, H. H. Harding, the American forger, at the patient, "and I had a touch of it on my way here. I have a patient at a house where I had one last Chas. Moore, a Westminster farm- winter, and I stopped in to see how 17, not very bright, and still quite shrewd as persons of his mental caliber often are, and the man with whom he lives, who is his step-uncle, I believe, is about the closest and mean-Gideon Deguire and Joseph La Londe est old fellow I ever heard of. One day last winter, and it was a cold day, too, I happened to be passing back of the house where he lived, going to see a feet and blowing on his fingers, but Police Magistrate Jelfs of Hamilton there was small comfort in that, and

"'What are you doing out here?" I "'I'm economizing,' he shivered and

smiled as though there was a joke in his mind somewhere.

"What do you mean?" "'Well, I built up a good big fire in the house when Uncle John was away, and when he came back and saw how much coal I had burnt up he got mad and sent me out here to economize for an hour or two. He said he guessed I'd learn how to be more careful of my heat if I got a real good

"Of course," concluded the physician, assessment of the Street Railway and didn't do it soon enough, for the boy was taken down a day or so later and

SWINDLED THE JEWS.

A German with a Genius for Operation Does Sharp Work in England.

A fraud resembling somewhat the gold brick swindle perpetrated on certain Calgary gentlemen has just been practiced on the pawnbrokers of London, Manchester, Liverpool, Bristol and the large cities of England. The presiding demon in the case was a German with a genius for observation. He had noticed that in testing watches the pawnbrokers used their acid only on the stem. So he set to work and had some thousands of watches constructed with gold stems, but otherwise valueless, These he palmed off on the unsuspecting Isaacs and Jacobs and Israels in the second-hand jewellery trade with enormous profits. The phrophets in fact, fell into his hands, and they are not likely to forget it. The London detectives are now on the German's

THE RUSTING OF PAINTED IRON It is known that iron, even when carefully covered with a coating of paint, still shows a tendency to rust. the action of cold and heat under whose influence the iron and paint do not It is reported at Washington that expand and contract equally. But ex- Company was at Fort William, on Lake periments in Germany have led to the Superior, and from that point all its conclusion that there is another cause active operations were directed. There best for protecting iron.

EAGLE WEARS A VEIL.

It is reported that H. M. Kersey, the bird can draw instantaneously servants.

THE BEGINNING OF TRADE IN THE FAR NORTH.

Conflicts With the North West Company End of the Struggle and Amalgamaticn - Present Status of the Company.

The Hudson Bay Company first came into existence about 1620, though it did not receive royal incorporation under the name it has since been known by till 1670. In that year Prince Rupert, the cousin of the King of England investing the "Hudson Bay Company" with the absolute proprietorship, subunder the name of Rupert's Land, comprised all the wast region that poured its waters into Hudson Bay or of land in the neighborhood of the the straits leading thereto.

The company promptly went to work The Italian Minister of Finance re- to establish itself solidly and securely in its territories. Substantial forts and trading posts were built on the Rupert and Nelson Rivers, and a Governor was sent out from England to take charge pany was greatly assisted by adventurers from New York and Massachusetts, who were already well acquainted with all the details of the fur trade. A very profitable trade was soon established, and within the first twelve pany's operations correspondingly extended.

that portion of it now, approximately, comprised of the present Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, was in the posthe French traders was naturally aroused by the lucrative traffic being Bay district by right of discovery and possession, but in 1682 the French Gov-Chesnaye against the Hudson Bay Company posts. This expedition cappoints, and almost wholly ruined the Hudson Bay Company's business for the bay and the company's forts made stronger than ever.

THE STRUGGLE CONTINUED.

But the struggle continued on the sea, and under the pretext that the las. company was unlawfully trading in Hudson Bay, Le Barre caused the seizhomeward through the straits. The scending the Qu'Appelle River with vessel, however, managed to escape, tack on the Red River settlement. of the vessel.

ed French claims on Hudson Bay, and by Grant and his party. sent a strong naval force into its waters, which, after a good deal of the slaughter of Semple and twenty hard fighting, captured three of the of his men, several of whom were scalpcompany's forts, three of its ships, ed and otherwise disfigured. and a large quantity of provisions,

were detained as prisoners. of the Hudson Bay Company of which history tells. Of their struggles with the Indians and against the hardships made for themselves in the wilderness of a pioneer life in a land so far removed from the outside world we have as vet no written account.

FIGHT WITH THE NORTH-WEST COMPANY.

One of the most interesting epochs in the history of the Hudson Bay Company was its fight for surpemacy with the "Northwest Company," a fight which developed into an open warfare as barbarous as any ever waged by hostile savage tribes. The Northwest Company was formed in 1783, with Benjamin and Joseph Frobisher and Simon McTavish, all Scotchmen, at its head. It re-established the old lines of travel by way of the Ottawa river to Mackinaw, and thence by Lake Superior and the Lake of the Woods to This has usually been attributed to ed to reap a rich harvest of furs. In minute cracks in the paint caused by 1797 the Northwest Company had in its employ 60 clerks, 81 interpreters, 1230

canoe men, and 40 guides. The principal post of the North-West have assembled to hold high council thing green had disappeared.

the company spread out like a fan over tion, and the separate existence of the they drop into another.

all the North-West. In 1789 one of its agents, Alexander Mackenzie, afterward knighted for his discoveries, travelled down the noble river that now bears his name, from its source, in Great Slave Lake, to the Arctic Sea and four years afterward was the first white man to cross the Rocky Mountains and Cascade Range to the Pacific

Ocean. The rivalry between the Hudson Bay Company and the North-West Company was, as may be imagined, exceedingly keen, but so long as the rivalry consisted simply in exertions to obtain the largest quantity of furs, only benefit to the country at large resulted. Unfortunately, the struggle soon assumed a far graver aspect.

A COLONY IS FORMED.

In 1810 Thomas Douglas, fifth Earl of Selkirk, a philanthropist, who felt deep compassion for the poverty of his countrymen, established, with the aid of the Hudson Bay Company, in which he was himself largely interested. colony of Scotch cotters in the North-West-Territories. Ten million acres Red River were set aside by the company for the cotters, and all the expenses connected with the settlement were borne by Selkirk. Kildonan was the name given to the village built for the new settlers, and on its site the present City of Winnipeg now stands. Fort Douglas was built to give it protection, and armed with a few light

The new colony was planted in a district which the officials of the North-West Company considered as particularly within their own sphere of influence, and, notwithstanding that the colonists were their own countrymen, they at once prepared to break the colony up. The Indians were repeatyears three other fortified posts were edly urged to assail it, but without susestablished, and the scope of the com- cess. The red men were more compas-

sionate to the poor settlers than were their own brethren. Then the Governor of the new colony, Miles Macdonell, All this while Canada, or at least was arrested on a trumped up charge of having taken a quantity of provisions belonging to the North-West Com-

pany, and sent to Montreal for trial. The infant colony was subjected to session of France, and the jealousy of the most wanton outrages on the part of the North-West Company's officials and Metis, or half-breeds, whom they instigated to attack the new-comers. done by an English company in the The latter were openly fired upon and north. England claimed the Hudson shot down, houses were broken open and pillaged, the workmen in tha fields made prisoners, and their horses and cattle stolen. Finally, the colonists ernor of Canada, Le Barre, counten- were ordered to abandon their homes lives. Many fled, and those who remained, to the number of 134, were taken prisoners by clerks and retainers of tured and burned Fort, Nelson, estab- the North-West Company, who afterthe settlement.

Meanwhile, Selkirk, apprised of the hostility of the North-West Company that season. In the following year, toward his colony, had proceeded to of strings, the nerves of the instruhowever, the French were driven out of Canada, and, aided by the Hudson Bay ment. officials, a nucleus of a new Kildonan field pieces and several stand of arms | blocks. brought back to the new Fort Doug-

THE RIVALS AT WAR.

This action was the signal for a diure of one of its ships, laden with a rect and bitter war between the two cargo of valuable furs, while on its way rival trading companies. While devessel was brought as a prize to Que- boatload of furs and supplies, the serbec, where the crew was kept prisoners vants of the Hudson Bay Company for eleven months and afterwards sent | were suddenly attacked and made prisas slaves to Martinique, in the West oners. A Hudson Bay Company post Indies, so as to prevent the news being was also captured and destroyed, and carried to England. The mate of the preparations were made for another atreached England, and acquainted the force of Metis and Canadians, under officers of the company with the loss Cuthbert Grant, a Scotchman, suddenly made its appearance before Fort peal against income assessment on its "I put an end to that sort of econocompany's misfortunes at this period. Governor Semple, with twenty-seven De Denonville, his successor in the Gov- men, left the fort to protect the outlyernment of Quebec, revived the suppos- ing settlers, and was at once attacked

The action which ensued resulted in

No quarter was given, and the woundstores, and merchandise, Fifty non- ed, among whom was Semple, were all, combatants-men, women and chil- with the exception of two men, murdren-were sent to sea in a small ves- dered. The surrender of the fort was sel, to get to England or elsewhere as demanded, with the threat that its best they could, and the remainder feeble remaining garrison would be massacred if any resistance were made. Such were some of the early troubles For the second time, the unhappy settlers had to accept the inevitable, and abandon the humble homes they had

with so much toil and privation. Selkirk, on learning the fate of his colonists, engaged the services of 100 soldiers of two Swiss regiments recently disbanded in Canada, and adding to the force from the Hudson Bay Company employes, proceeded to the Red River settlement, where he made prisoners of several North-West Company officials and sent them to Toronto for trial. Despite his efforts to secure their conviction, however, the latter were set free. But although the ruthless slayers of Semple and his Scotch cotters escaped punishment in the courts of Upper Canada, a higher court decreed that they should not go unpunished even in this world, for it is recorded in Ross's' "History of the Red River settlement," that twenty-six of A strange sight was witnessed yestheir number met violent deaths, and terday in the Southwestern Police Lake Winnipeg, and at once commenc- "the damning taint of their foul Court, London, Eng. An elderly man, crime," says McMullen in his history armless and legless was carried into of Canada, "clung to the North-West the witness box by a policeman, who memories still,"

THE FORTUNE OF THE CUTTERS.

Although the Red River settlement at work, namely, that paint when all its grand business parliaments were was re-established for the third time swollen by moisture is pervious to held; and on occasions of special im- by Selkirk, ill fortune still pursued the both water and gases. Under such cir- portance as many as 1200 persons con- poor cotters. Late on an afternoon in cumstances oxidation can take place nected with the company, composed of the last week of July, 1818, the sun was beneath it. Paint that contains the its principal chiefs, its clerks, its fac- suddenly obscured by a vast cloud of largest possible quantity of oil is the tors, and others who also shared in its grasshoppers, which fell noiselessly upprofits, as well as its mere servants, on the earth like a shower of snow; tions. the voyagers, trappers and canoe men, and in a single moment almost every-

and to determine on future operations. The strife between the Hudson Bay A new method of testing steel bul-The eagle is able to look at the sun The heads of this company travelled Company and the North-West Com- lets has been devised in Germany. The without blinking by means of a upward from Montreal in feudal state, pany was finally put an end to by the balls are dropped from a fixed height thin, semitransparent veil, which attended, by a retinue of boatmen and English Government. An amalgama- on to a glass plate set at an angle.

North-West Company came to an end. As a result of the amalgamation the tock of the Hudson Bay Company at once rose to a premium; the fur trade, freed from a disastrous rivalry, again became exceedingly lucrative.

Once more the Hudson Bay Company became supreme in the lone north land, and all the vast domains of the Canahan North-West, with the exception of the Assiniboia district, where a form of popular government was introduced, continued under the despotic, although paternal, rule of the company's officials. . The company's pretensions to a monopoly from the Atlantic to the Pacific had been indorsed by the Imperial Government, and the company speedily set its face against immigration as being injurious to its own special interests. But little news of the North-West was allowed to reach the public ear, being forwarded to the officials in London, and there filed carefully away. The people of the North-West lived by the Hudson Bay Company, and that company was King.

The transfer of the colony in the Red River district to Canada in 1870, and its rapid settlement following the rereports of the wonderful fertility of its soil, greatly reduced the prestige of the Hudson Bay Company in the immediate neighborhood of the present city of Winnipeg, but in the still vast tracts to the northward and east and west from ocean to ocean, the Hudson Bay Company is powerful. The head offices of the Company are still in London, and in Canada its representatives may be found in every large city of the Dominion. In its employ there are no fewer than 5,000 persons, while those who are less immediately dependent upon it, but whose business dealings are almost exclusively with this company, number many thousands

CARE OF THE PIANO.

It is hardly an exaggeration to say that in every house there is a pianoforte, and it is not extravagant to say that only one person in five hundred can take the proper care of this instrument.

It should be placed in a dry room, quite away from possible drafts and ' not too near a fire. Heat not only tends to warp and crack the case, which, being highly inflammable, is aptto ignite, but any increase or decrease of temperature affects the strings and anced an expedition fitted out by La or remain there at the peril of their brings them out of tune, exactly as does excessive dryness or excessive moisture.

Pianofortes should never be kept lished rival trading posts at different ward burned down every building in open, either; for dust is just as injurious as dampness, and, in fact, the air is always an enemy to the great mass

An upright pianoforte sounds better was collected. Fort Gibraltar, a North- if placed about two inches from the West Company's post, near Kildonan, wall, and sometimes it is an improvewas captured by surprise and three ment if it is allowed to rest upon glass

'A grand piano should stand with its curved side to the room, and its plain side next the wall. Nothing should be placed on the pianoforte.

No musical people ever put vases and ornaments and books upon this shrine of music, for they rattle, absorb the sound, deaden the tone, and worry the performer. The case and the key board should be kept free from dust: To make the polish shine, rub the wood with an old soft silk handkerchief, and to clean a pianoforte use warm water, soap, and a flannel rag. Wet the latter, rub it on the soap, and apply it to the pianoforte, a small portion of the surface at a time. Wet a second piece of flannel and wipe off the soap thoroughly, and with a piece of chamois skin rub the place perfectly dry. Wipe the keys off with a damp cloth, followed quickly with a dry one, and if the ivory has become yellow with age or usage, this may be whitened by a good rubbing with fine sandpaper or moist powdered pumice stone.

Persons who grumble at the expense of a pianoforte ought to know that the instrument is a most complicated piece of workmanship. A grand pianoforte, which appears to be a solid mass, is composed of tiny strips of wood laid together-sometimes twenty layerslike a jelly cake, glued together and then veneered. The wood has to be carefully selected and seasoned for many months and every part is finished separately, numbered, and then put together. When the materials are at hand, six months are occupied to make a good instrument. The softly padded hammers of felt generally come from Paris, and are, with all the rest of the mechanism, very expensive. Another fact which adds to the costliness is that no machinery is employed in a piano factory, for everything must be done by a skilled eye, a trained mind and careful fingers. The few hints given above will con ribute greatly toward keeping this representative of labor and money in good con-

LIMBLESS FROM BIRTH.

Company until it wholly disappeared held him as though he were a laby, from public view, and clings to its while he made an application to the Magistrate for an extension of time under an ejectment order from the Court. Mr. Marsham asked him how he came to be so afflicted, to which the helpless man replied that he was born so. He got his living by making beaded ornaments with his mouth.

TESTING STEEL BULLETS.

tion was enforced between the two, If properly tempered they relound in-