

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.

Brantford has a serious epidemic of typhoid. The Quebec Legislature meets January 11th. London's new \$100,000 hospital was formally opened on Thursday. The Hamilton Court of Revision cut \$150,000 of the assessment. A new opera house will be opened at Kingston next September. Hamilton City Council has refused to adopt the curfew bell by-law. Lord Minto will be asked to attend the Guelph Stock Show on Dec. 7. It is said in Winnipeg that nominations for the local elections will be held Dec. 7. The Quebec Government will introduce a new liquor license law next session. The British Columbia sealers have had a good year, taking 35,346 skins, as against 28,552 in 1898. Ald. Wilson and Mathers are both definitely in the field as mayoralty candidates in Winnipeg. There are labour candidates in London for every municipal position except the mayoralty. Demmick Bros' store at Fleming Assa, was entered by burglars, and \$569 taken from the cash drawer. The National Park at Banff is to be stocked with mountain sheep, goats, moose, antelope, deer, and other animals.

The Hamilton Police Magistrate's recent conviction of a hotelkeeper for selling ginger ale to a minor has been annulled by Judge Snider. Constable Harrison of the Northwest Mounted Police at MacLeod was found dead with a bullet through his brain the day after his wedding. Hon. R. R. Dobbell has forwarded to the Montreal Board of Trade a model of a turret steamship, such as he advocates for the fast Atlantic service. Mrs. Hagie and Alfred Quigley, her brother, have been committed for trial at Red Deer, N.W. T., on the charge of murdering Nelson Hagie at Ponoka. Commissioner Ogilvie has reported to the Department of the Interior that the amount of royalty collected in the Yukon up to November 1st was \$730,800.

The threatened strike of coal miners at Lethbridge has been postponed, the men having decided to abandon their claim for the present for shorter hours. E. H. Lloyd, who was arrested in London, Eng., for embezzlement of \$1,800 from S. Carsley & Co., Montreal, has been given three years in the penitentiary. There is a larger attendance at Queen's University than ever before, and the question of providing increased accommodation will have to be dealt with at an early date. During the past season the following traffic was done through the Sault Ste. Marie canal: Vessels, 3,244; vessel tonnage, 2,576,859; freight tonnage, 2,566,546; passengers, 14,461. The Dominion Steamship Co. has received notification that the British Government has chartered their big steamship Canada to transport troops to South Africa. The Soldiers' Wives' League in Montreal have already ten families to whom assistance is being rendered out of the soldiers' fund. The amount subscribed by the citizens of Montreal has reached \$8,000. The two Cat Lake Indians, tried at Winnipeg on a charge of murdering their chief, at his own request, to rid himself of an evil spirit, have each been sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

There was a remarkable instance of longevity at Montreal Thursday. Jean Baptiste Prevost, aged 106 years, and his sister-in-law, Esther Pilon, aged 88 years, arrived from St. Ann's, where they had spent the summer, descended unaided from the train and entered a carriage by themselves to the astonishment of the spectators. The demand for berths on ocean steamships for the Paris Exhibition next summer is already so enormous that the Allans have received enough applications for the four large steamships, Tunisian, Bavarian, Californian and Parisian. The accommodation, however, has not been sold, to prevent speculation. Messrs. Allan state that the probable minimum rate for non-cattle carrying Allan Line steamships next year will be between \$60 and \$75.

GREAT BRITAIN. A new halfpenny paper is to be started in London by Mr. Arthur Pearson. The British steamer Coquet, from Quebec for Sunderland, is still missing. Mr. Thompson, the agent of a British firm, and five other men, were murdered near Lahore, West Africa. George C. Cooper, released after serving a ten years' sentence for the murder of his wife at Douglas, Isle of Man, has inherited a fortune of \$5,000,000. The provision trade, at a meeting in Liverpool, recently subscribed £2,000 to the Transvaal war fund. The president cabled the result to business friends in Chicago, who have now re-

plied that \$5,000, has been subscribed there, and that more is to follow.

UNITED STATES.

Jack McGuire, mayor of Syracuse, may be the next Democratic candidate for Governor of New York. Delegates to the National Hardware Association's convention at Pittsburgh represent a capital of \$175,000,000. At a special meeting of the New York Central directors the lease of the Boston and Albany Ry. was ratified. James Monroe, bigamist, and swindler, arrested at Chicago, has been taken to Rochester. He is said to have married and deserted 26 women. A judgment of \$110 was entered against young Cornelius Vanderbilt for neglecting his duty in refusing to serve as a juror. The sum represented \$100 penalty and \$10 costs. Judge Simeon E. Baldwin, of the Connecticut Supreme Court, has been elected president of the International Law Association to succeed Sir Richard Webster, Attorney-General of England. The money amounting to \$11,400,000 obtained by Mrs. Jane Stanford for her 285,000 shares of Southern Pacific stock, will at once be made available for the use of the Stanford University.

Rev. Frederick C. Mooney, pastor of the First Methodist Church of Rahway, N.J., and Mrs. Alice Whitney of Hackettstown, whose adopted son he is, were married Wednesday. The preacher is 34 and the bride 52. Mooney had lived with the Whitneys for many years prior to Mr. Whitney's death. At Phoenix, Ariz., Pearl Hart, the alleged woman bandit, who was charged with holding up a stage near Florence, was acquitted. Miss Hart addressed the jury in her own defence and pleaded passionately for freedom that she might return to Lindsay, Ont., to her last-failing mother. Immediately after her acquittal the woman was re-arrested, charged with interfering with mails, and will be tried again.

GENERAL.

More fighting has taken place between Armenians and Kurds. Two new cases of bubonic plague and three deaths from the disease were reported at Oporto on Thursday. A cyclone has destroyed thousands of native dwellings in Negalpsatam, India. The opening meeting of the French Chamber of Deputies was characterized by several stormy scenes. Daniel Dupuys, a noted Paris engraver, was shot and killed by his insane wife, who then committed suicide. The Berlin police forcibly dissolved an Anarchist meeting called to commemorate the Chicago executions of 1887. Eighteen lives were lost by the recent foundering of the Belgian steamer Belgique Antwerp, off the island of Alderney. Dr. Camara Pestana, director of the Bacteriological Institute, died at Lisbon of the plague. He contracted the disease while attending patients. Yo-Chou-Fu, at the entrance of Tonting Lake, was formally opened to foreign trade on Monday. This is the first port opened in the anti-Foreign province of Hunan. Although the Belgian Government has passed a decree permitting Canadian cattle to be imported, it is also provided that they may be slaughtered three days after their arrival. A German punitive expedition in the Cameroons, West Africa, recently chastised a tribe of rebellious cannibals who had besieged several trading stations at and near Kribi. The Germans chased the natives into the bush, killing 200. The Khalifa is advancing along the White Nile, and has reached Abbah Island, 150 miles south of Khartoum. Gen. Kitchener's present intention of opening the Sudan campaign on Dec. 6, may suffer serious delay unless the Khalifa in the meantime is defeated in a decisive fight and driven westward.

plied that \$5,000, has been subscribed there, and that more is to follow.

Agricultural

AUTUMN CARE OF YOUNG STOCK.

Many farmers neglect their young animals in the fall. The spring calves had been well raised, so long as they had the milk and bran and oat rations, they were left in a thriving condition, and made good growth. Too many were put to grass with the dry feed ration, left off, and before the time for winter quarters are left during the cold and wet weather in November without shelter. Not only do they run down in flesh, but too lay the foundation for permanent disease. Commence giving shelter, clover or other sweet hay and some kind of grain ration. This will prevent the loss of flesh which is so desirable for young stock to hold during the winter. Upon the approach of severe cold they should be put into winter quarters and have good care throughout the winter, and then, a robust, thrifty and profitable animal is assured. The young colts are very apt to suffer after weaning by being exposed to the raw and chilly weather in autumn. These should be looked after in time to prevent the loss of flesh and prepare them for the winter storms, which are so disastrous to the weak colt. But of all young stock, the spring lambs suffer most during the cold rains of the fall and early winter without shelter. The wool becomes thoroughly saturated, keeping them for hours after a rain in a chilly condition, causing them to cough and sneeze and suffer intensely. They should have a trough where they can be fed quite early in the fall, on oats, or better, bran and oats. Good treatment at this season will not only give them strong muscles and good constitutions, but will cause them to produce a heavier and more valuable fleece of wool in the spring. It will also pay the flock master to care well for the breeding ewes. To neglect them will cause many weaklings, both in carcass and fleece, and quite often in premature parturition. But few barns and sheds that leave their stock as was customary 15 or 20 years ago, but there are some who have good barns and sheds that leave their stock in the fields until the very cold and severe winter has set in. After the unusual hot weather which often occurs in October and November, should the cold rains set in every stock breeder should be prepared for the change. No kind of farm work will pay so well. It is in keeping with this subject, to be careful with the hay and fodder corn. No waste should occur, as there will be a scarcity in many sections of the country. Be sure not to stint the animal, but do not waste. The dairy cow, especially those that have come into service in the fall, should get a liberal ration of grain in same shape, to give her strength to endure the changeable weather, and to keep her in a condition to secure a good flow of milk rich in butter fats. To have a profitable dairy cow during the winter she must be well fed, early in the fall. Do not follow the advice of a stingy feeder, but feed well and regularly. He will say the cow will run to flesh, and not pay to milk in that condition. Cows give the most and richest milk when in good flesh. Whether our farm animals are young or old, we should endeavor to keep them so far as possible from losing the flesh made during the fall grazing season, that they may be prepared to start in good flesh next spring.

WHITEWASH.

Sweep down the cobwebs, sweep the accumulated dust from the wall, and then whitewash your hen houses. Why? Because they look much better. Looks go a long way toward making life pleasant. Looks help to stimulate to better care. Looks indirectly make the hens lay better, for the better care they receive, results in better health, and better health means more eggs. Looks assist in the selling of fowls, for a house that looks well is to the fowls, what a nice frame is to a picture, it sets them off to advantage, and they appear more attractive buyers are more easily made out of visitors. Because whitewash is an excellent vermin destroyer and germicide. Lice don't like lime. The caustic qualities of it are death to them. Disease germs are, many of them, also destroyed by its action. The foulness gives place to freshness. A sense of cleanliness and healthfulness is present. The fowls do much better because the house is healthier for them. How? Thoroughly. Into every crack and crevice, into every corner and angle, as well as along the broad, smooth surfaces of the walls and ceiling, apply the whitewash. An unlined spot may be a lurking place for disease or vermin. With brush or pump. A brush does the nicest work, a pump does the easiest and quickest. It costs more to

whitewash with a brush, and this has led many to employ a small force pump with spraying nozzle, either will do. The main thing is to do it. When? Now. Let us emphasize it, now. No time like the present. The fowls like a clean, healthy house during the breeding season. Then, if ever, they ought to be in the most healthy and vigorous condition. The eggs will hatch better, chickens will thrive better, and there will be much less mortality among the broods if the stock is in the pink of condition. This is the why, the how and the when of one of the most important operations connected with poultry breeding. It is good, every day advice too often neglected. It is a practice that is more honored in the observance than in the breach, but is often less observed than neglected. Be sure and whitewash the houses, and do it now and do it thoroughly, and you will day by day, see the why of it in better returns, both of satisfaction and money.

FARM CAPITAL.

The capital stock of any business enterprise goes up or down, according to the condition of the business. If a manufacturing concern or a railroad company neglect improvements and repairs, and the plant "runs down," the value of the capital stock goes down until it may only be a nominal value. Nobody wants it. The farmer's stock in trade is in his farm and farm animals. If he fails to improve the farm, if it lacks proper cultivation, and he fails to return the elements of plant food which his crops have taken from the soil, if he fails to keep his buildings and farms in good repair, or to give good care to his animals, his capital stock will immediately decrease in value, and nobody will want it even at a low valuation. If the farmer takes from the capital stock of his farm and puts it in the bank he is in the end the loser. This does not mean that the farmer should not have a bank account to his credit from the actual profits of his farm after keeping the capital stock of the farm at its par value. An exchange suggests that it is a good time to look over the farm carefully and see whether its capital stock has increased or diminished during the past year. Why not put a little of the thought force of the business man into the management of the farm?

ANTIQUITIES.

A Loaf of Bread, Oldest Inhabited House, and a Marriage Proposal.

A loaf of bread six hundred years old is something of an antiquity. Such a loaf is to be found at Ambaston, in Derbyshire, England. It was included in a grant of land from the crown in the reign of King John, and has remained in the Soar family ever since. Almost as great a curiosity as this is a house eleven hundred years of age and yet fit for habitation. This old dwelling the very oldest inhabited house in England was built in the time of King Offa of Mercia. It is octagonal in shape, the walls of its lower story being of great thickness. The upper part is of oak. At one time the house was fortified and known by the name of St. German's gate. It stands close to the river Ver, and only a few yards from St. Alban's Abbey. Old bread and old houses grow juvenile in comparison with a marriage proposal thirty-four hundred years of age, which is in existence in the British Museum. It is the oldest marriage proposal of which there is any definite record. It consists of about ninety-eight lines of very fine cuneiform writing, and is on a small clay tablet made of Nile mud. It is a marriage proposal of a Pharaoh for the hand of the daughter of the King of Babylon. It was written about the year 1530 B.C. A terrific thunderstorm was experienced in the Tralee district recently—vivid flashes of forked lightning, with deafening peals of thunder, which lasted over an hour. Buildings vibrated and trees were struck down by the current. There were several miraculous escapes. Edward Morris, bride-wellkeeper, Tralee, aged 20, was standing at a door when the first terrific thunder-clap burst over the place. He fell, and was removed unconscious, and expired in five minutes. Death is attributed to shock. It is feared that much damage has been done through the country district. Dogs went mad and had to be shot.

NO USE TO PROTEST.

Some newspaper writers are using their pens in a crusade against the long quills with which women's hats are so profusely decorated. But the crusade will be fruitless. History for forty years will not show a single case where women's fashions and fancies have been seriously changed by a newspaper criticism. If a thing is fashionable, it will be worn, whether it is becoming or not. If it is unfashionable, it will be discarded, whether it is comfortable or not. Women are a law unto themselves when it comes to adornment.

ONE OF MANY.

Quads—Hello, old boy! What are you doing now? Spacer—Writing for the press. Quads—Don't you find it rather thankless sort of work? Spacer—On the contrary, nearly everything I write is returned with thanks.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—We had about thirty carloads of offerings at the western cattle yards to-day, including 500 hogs, 650 cattle, 100 lambs and sheep, and a few milkers and calves. The only change in the market was that it was even duller than at the beginning of the week, and there is almost nothing doing at mere nominal prices. Export and butcher cattle is quotably about what it was on Tuesday, but there is no active demand. The few sheep and lambs here were sold at weak Tuesday figures. No change in bulls, stockers, feeders, milkers, etc. Choice hogs, scaling from 160 to 300 lbs., are selling at \$4 per cwt.; and thin and fat hogs at \$3.75 per cwt.; stores are not wanted. Following is the range of current quotations:—

Table with columns for Cattle, Sheep and Lambs, Hogs, and various market prices.

Toronto, Nov. 21.—Wheat—Outside markets remained about steady to-day, and local business is in a dull rut, millers being the only buyers. Red and white Ontario sold to millers at 61-1-2 to 66c, according to nearness to the mill. Goose wheat unchanged, 70c, middle freights, and 69c, north and west. Manitobas about steady. No. 1 hard, g.i.t., sold at 77c, and Toronto and west at 76c. Flour—Dull. Straight roller, in buyers bags, middle freights, in demand by exporters, at \$2.60, with \$2.70 added. Same in wood, for local account, \$3 per 40lb asked for single car lots. Milled—Steady. Bran is quoted at \$12 to \$12.50, and shorts at \$14 to \$14.50, west. Corn—Unchanged. No. 2 American, yellow, quoted unchanged at 42c, Toronto; and mixed at 41-1-2c. Canadian corn, on track here, 40c asked. Peas—Quiet and easy. Car lots sold at 54c, north and west, and 55c, east. Barley—Easy and dull. No. 2 sold to-day at 39 1-2c, north and west, and at 40 1-2c, east. Rye—Quiet at 51c, west and 52c, east. Oats—Unchanged. Demand fair. White oats, 25 1-2c, north and west; 26c, middle freights, and 26 1-2c, east; Buckwheat—Dull. Car lots, east, 49 1-2c, and west at 48 1-2c. Oatmeal—Rolled oats, in bags, track, Toronto, \$3.35, and in wood, \$3.45 per bbl. Eggs—Deliveries are free and prices are holding fairly steady. Local demand light. New laid will bring 17-1-2 to 18c; fresh, 16 to 17c; and No. 2, 14 to 15c; limed eggs are selling well at 15 to 16c. Potatoes—Very few coming in, and there is a firm market. Car lots are sold on track here at 38 to 40c, per bag, and at farmers' wagons at about 45 to 50c, per bag. Out of store, choice stock, bring 50c, per bag. Beans—Unchanged. Choice hand-picked beans sell at \$1.25 to \$1.30, and common at 75 to 80c. Dried apples—Dealers pay 51-2c, for dried stock, delivered here, and in small lots resell at 6 to 61-2c; evaporated, 8 to 8 1-2c, in small lots. Honey—Dealers quote from 9 to 10c, per lb, for 5, 10, or 60-lb, tins; and in comb around \$1.90 to \$2 per dozen sections. Baled hay—There is a steady to firm market. Dealers here are selling choice hay at \$9.50 to \$9.60; No. 2 is slow at \$8 to \$8.50. Baled Straw—Dull and easy. Car lots are quoted at \$4.75 to \$5, on track. Hops—More moving. Prices without change. Dealers here quote choice Canada, 99's, at 14 to 16c. Poultry—Market well supplied, and the requirements here are small. Chickens job at 25 to 40c per pair; geese, 5 to 6c; ducks, 30 to 50c per pair; and turkeys, 7 to 9c per lb. Game—Venison is quoted at \$6 to \$7 for small, to \$2.25 for canvas-backs; \$7 for carcases, and \$10 to \$11 for saddles. Wild ducks range from 25c partridges, 40 to 60c a brace. Buffalo, Nov. 21.—Spring wheat—Scarce and firmly held; No. 1 Northern, old, 73-3-4c; new, 71-1-2c. Winter wheat—Firm; offerings light; No. 2 red, 71c; No. 1 white, 70c asked on track. Corn—Quiet but firm; No. 2 yellow, 38-1-2 to 38-3-4c; No. 3 yellow, 38 to 38-1-2c; No. 4 yellow, 35 1-2 to 36c; No. 2 corn, 37 1-4 to 37 3-4c; No. 3 corn, 35 3-4 to 37c; No. 4 corn, 35 1-2 to 36c. Oats—Firm; No. 2 white, 29c; No. 3 white, 28 1-4c; No. 4 white, 28c; No. 2 mixed, 26 to 26 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 25 1-2 to 25 3-4c. Rye—No. 1, on track, quoted at 61c; No. 2, do, 60 to 60 1-2c. Canal freights—Steady. Flour—Quiet, firm. Chicago, Nov. 21.—Flaxseed—Closed.—North-Western and South-Western, 21.29; December and May, 1.28; Duluth, cash, \$1.24 bid; to arrive, \$1.23 bid; December, \$1.22 1-4; May, \$1.23 bid. Detroit, Nov. 21.—Wheat—Closed.—No. 1 white, cash, 69 3-4c; No. 2 red, cash, 69 3-4; December, 70c; May, 74 7-8c.

Neckwear.

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J. A. H.