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.

Bishop Lafleche is dead at Three Rivers.

A Hamilton citizen has invented a smoke consumer.

Bananas are growing in the open air in Major's Hill Park, Ottawa.

The Manitoba temperance party will raise $10,000 for the plebiscite campaign.

John Midwinter, of Hamilton, eighteen years old, was badly crushed in a gravel pit.

W. H. Dailey, of Rockport, has been appointed bursar of the Brockville Asylum.

As a result of the visit of warships, a naval brigade is being formed locally at Vancouver.

Ernest Donaghy, an Ottawa lad, died from injuries received by being run over by an express waggon.

The R. & O. Navigation Company will build a sister ship to the Toronto. The Bertrams have the contract.

William Atkinson, a fourteen-year-old London boy, lost a leg at Chatham while stealing a ride on the C.P.R.

The Hamilton School Board has decided to discontinue the teaching of domestic science in the Public Schools.

Capt. McLean, who acted as A.D.C. to Major-General Gascoigne, has been appointed to the permanent corps at Toronto.

W. J. Coleman, the St. Catharines iceman whose head was run over by his waggon died on Friday, lockjaw having set in.

There is an unconfirmed report of the drowning of Rev. Walter L. Lyon the First Church of England missionary to the Klondike.

George Moore was sent to prison for foure months at Toronto on Monday, having been convicted on a charge of picking pockets.

The first shipment of 250 tons of galena ore passed through Ottawa en route to Belgium yesterday. Fourteen cars were required to transport it.

The Hebrew residents of Lower town, Ottawa, have complained to the Chief of Police, because they are abused by their French speaking neighbors.

The discovery of a genuine placer is announced from the Michipicoten district. It is said to be located on the shores of one of the many lakes in the district.

The United States ship Lake Lemen, reported lost, has arrived at Vancouver from Panama, She was seventy-three days at sea without sighting any port.

W. H. Bartram, solicitor, London, has sworn out information against Judge Edward Elliott, charging him with having disobeyed an act of the Legislature in a Division Court case.

A shipment of galena from Calumet Island to Belgium assayed $22 to the ton. This the mine owners anticipate will yield them a good profit. They will ship 1000 tons to Belgium at an early date.

The Ontario Government has sent Mr. T. B. Speight, T.L.S., to explore that section of Algoma running from the head waters of the Soulais river to the line of the C. P. R. It is about 100 miles in extent.

The Toronto City Council has adopted a by-law providing that hereafter all bread offered for sale in the city must be in loaves of from one and a half pounds to three pounds in weight. Of course this does not restrict the manufacturers of biscuits, buns, fancy bread, etc.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A critical surgical operation was performed in London on Friday morning upon Lady Salisbury, wife of the Prime Minister. The operation was successful. Six doctors assisted, including Sir William H. Broadbent, physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales, and Dr. Charles Theodore Williams, physician extraordinary to the Queen. Lady Salisbury has long been afflicted with dropsy. The Queen was immediately informed of the result of the operation.

UNITED STATES.

Fifteen men were killed by a New Jersey powder mill explosion.

Major William G. Moore, for the past 12 years superintendent of police at Washington, is dead.

Mrs. Martha M. Place of New York, convicted of murdering her step-daughter, has been sentenced to the electric chair.

The steamer Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse has again broken the record between Sandy Hook and the Needles, having covered 3146 knots in five days, nineteen hours and- thirty-five minutes, an average speed of 22.56 knots.

Mrs. George M. Pullman, in accordance with her intention expressed some time since, has filed in the Probate Court at Chicago, her formal renunciation of benefits under her late husband's will. This is preliminary to making claim to her share of the estate under her dower rights.

GENERAL.

Major Comte Ferdinand Esterhazy, of Dreyfus case fame, and his mistress are under arrest at Paris.

It is reported from Shanghai that a French priest has been captured by brigands at Shuin-Ching-Fu, who demand a heavy ransom for his release.

RUSSIA'S POPULATION.

The population of Russia is increasing at the rate of 1,000,000 a year.

WHERE MEASLES IS FEARED.

Frightful Mortality Caused by the Disease in South Pacific Islands.

With the communities of the temperate zone measles is accepted and tolerated as one of the many indignities connected with childhood. If a grown man has the fever and the rash he becomes the source of mirth in others, and is laughed at by his comrades because he has not yet concluded his infancy. Out in the Pacific measles is no laughing matter, but is regarded as health officials look upon cholera and the plague, both because of its high degree of contagiousness and the large percentage of mortality among its victims. The two competing lines of steamships between America and the Australian continent grumble loudly at being forced to manage their traffic in accordance with a theory which places measles in the same order of quarantinable offences as smallpox. More than once it has happened that the steamers have been quarantined at Honolulu or Suva or Apia, all because some baby has had this disorder.

In 1874, after the British Government had annexed the Fiji Islands, a war vessel was detailed to take King Cakoban and a batch of high chiefs on an educational cruise which should show them the magnitude of the British empire as displayed at Sydney. Unfortunately the party on its return to Fiji brought the contagion of measles. The pest spread with terrifying rapidity from island to island. and attacked all ages. There was only one medical man in the group, and he could not begin to take care of the dangerous cases in Levuka, and as for the hundreds of other islands away from Ovalau the only thing that could be done was to send out word to the sufferers not to lie in the water. But despite these orders there was the one thing each Fijian felt that he must do when he had measles, and as soon as the rash began to smart and grow hot the patients hurried to the nearest stream or even to the beach and jumped into the water. Result, what might have been expected; total mortality during the epidemic, 50,000; being nearly one in every three of population. Remembering the introduction of measles it costs £50 for the first offence against Fijian quarantine laws.

Measles found its way into Tonga, despite all efforts to safeguard the kingdom. The death rate was just about the same as in Fiji. From Tonga the contagion spread to Samoa. Its coming had been foreseen and the proper steps taken. The native pastors were supplied with medicines and instructed in their use. Best of all, every town was placarded with notices telling the people what they must not do. It is Samoan nature to look upon a "nusipepe," a public notice, as we regard a "Keep off the grass" sign; he will be scrupulously obedient to any printed paper headed in large letters "silasila mai," "take notice,' tacked upon a tree. Here the sum of the deaths was only 2,000, or 1 in 15.

At such cost as this the lesson has been learned well in the tropical Pacific. One case of measles closes every port to anything short of a military expedition.

THE ETHICS OF MODERN WARFARE.

Two Tendencies Struggling For Pre-eminence as They Have Been For Centuries.

In 1718 an Englishman, James Puckle, secured a British patent for what seems to have been an attempt at a breech-loading, rapid-firing gun. An original feature of the invention was the use of two different breech-plates, one for square bullets, to be used against the Turks, and the other for round bullets, to be used against Christians. It is curious to find two opposing tendencies in the same invention: 1, the desire to construct a gun that should be more effective because more destructive, and 2, a desire to recognize certain ethical distinctions in its use. If a round bullet was too good for a Turk a square one was too bad for a Christian.

These two tendencies, one operating to make war more destructive and the other to mitigate its harshness, are struggling for pre-eminence to-day as they have been for centuries. War is an evidence of the imperfection of modern civilization. But if we seek proof of the development of the humane sentiment, and of the extension of the sphere of ethics to unethical relations, we may find it in the arts of war as surely as in the arts of peace.

The introduction of new and powerful explosives and of guns of enormous power and range, the application of electricity to submarine mines, the construction of modern battle-ships and torpedo-boats, the improvements in long-range rifles and rapid-firing guns, and many other inventions invest the whole enginery of war to-day with a terrible destructiveness. The serious student of ethics, not to speak of the cynic, may well ask whether the development of philanthropy, in mitigating the hardships of war, has kept pace with these destructive tendencies, and whether ethics might not be better employed in discouraging such inventions than in palliating their effects. But, without speculating on our distance from the millennium, it is a fact that the scene of obligation between nations and the recognition of duties to civilization and humanity have made such progress that war cannot wholly abrogate them.

Agricultural

CHEESE-MAKING ON THE FARM.

Most persons are fond of cheese, and if our farmers, instead of selling butter for 10 cents a pound or less and paying 15 cents for cheese, would make a family supply of cheese from their surplus milk, it would relieve the overstocked butter market and furnish a luxury for the family at a little cost, as the milk required to make a pound of butter will make about three pounds of cheese, writes Waldo F. Brown. I reproduce an article on family cheese making which I wrote some years ago. We are milking four cows, two of them heifers and one a stripper, and we make from five to eight pounds of cured cheese a day. I had charge of a cheese dairy one summer, over forty years ago, and gave my wife such instructions as I could remember, and, although our cheese has not been as uniform in quality as I could wish, it is of fairly good flavor, and we have learned enough to give us confidence that we can do better in the future. It seems to me that I can give directions which will enable any intelligent farmer's wife to make at least a family supply of cheese, and the necessary fixtures will cost little. A tin or galvanized iron tub will do to set the milk in, and there must be a larger tub to set this inside of, so that the temperature can be raised by pouring hot water in the outer tub. A large washtub will answer the purpose. For a press a two-by-four scantling will make the lever, and weights can be hung on it in a box to give the pressure needed. A hoop made of tin, in which to press the cheese, which any tinner can make, with a wooden follower enough smaller than the hoop so that it will not bind, a box with flaring sides and auger holes bored in the bottom to drain off the whey, and some cloths, a yard square, of thin muslin, to use in draining and pressing the curd, a thermometer and some good, smooth shelves, preferably of hard wood, must be put up where no mice can go, on which to cure the cheese. Procure one or more good rennets from your butcher, and you are ready to begin. Soak a part of a rennet in cold water for a day or two, adding as much salt as will dissolve. You should add enough of the rennet to the milk to make the cheese "come" in about forty minutes. It will require some experience to know how much to use, but we have used a dessertspoonful for six gallons of milk with the rennet we now have. The cream should be left on the night's milk and thoroughly stirred in, and this milk should be warmed, so that when the morning's milk is added to it the temperature will be eighty-two degrees. Stir thoroughly for some minutes, and then cover with a cloth to keep the temperature even, and let it stand. In thirty to forty minutes you will find it has thickened like clabbered milk. To know when it is ready to cut dip the fingers in it and raise a small piece of the curd, and if it will supportr it above the level for a few seconds it is all right. Now, with a strip of tin for a knife, cut it both ways about half an inch apart, and the whey will begin to form. Twenty minutes later cut it again as fine as possible, and now begin raising the temperature by pouring hot water in the outside tub. The tin tub should stand on something to raise it an inch or so in order to let the hot water run under it. The temperature should be raised gradually up to 100 degrees, and it should be an hour and a half in reaching the point, and it would be better two hours than less than one. During the heating the curd should be stirred gently from the bottom occasionally, the object being to keep it from forming lumps, as we wish to keep it in small pieces, so that the whey can act on every part of it. When the temperature reaches 100 degrees stop stirring it and let it stand until the pieces get tough and springy, so than when a handful of it is squeezed and the hand opened quickly it will fly apart and the pieces will remain separate when it is ready to have the whey drained off, but if it is soft and soggy and sticks together, it must stand longer. When it is ready drain off the whey by dripping it into the drainer with a cheese cloth spread over it, then draw the corners of the cloth tightly over it and put on a light weight and let it drain a short time. Then slice it and cool by pouring cold water over it, chop or break it fine and salt at the rate of one ounce of salt to each three gallons of milk used and put it to press. Use a cloth in the hoop and fold it evenly over the top of the cheese and put the follower on, press lightly at first, and, after a little harder. You cannot press too hard. The cheese should be turned once while pressing and a clean cloth used The cheese should be bandaged before putting on the curing shelves and should be rubbed with lard. Red pepper mixed with the lard will help keep the flies from them. Turn them every day and rub with the hand and a little lard or butter to keep them from molding and to destroy any eggs of the cheese fly. In about three weeks they will be cured enough to eat, but will improve in quality for some weeks longer. The points the beginner will need to be most careful about are: First, to learn at just what stage the curd should be taken from the whey and prepared for the press, and second, caring for the cheese while curing to keep skippers out of it.

GOOD DAIRY SUGGESTIONS.

In starting a dairy it is important to select good cows, provide good feed of the right kind, feed liberally and treat kindly, writes Jas. Conaro. Many cows are spoiled by rough and unkind treatment, such as whipping, kicking and clubbing. Do not in the name of humanity as well as on the score of good farm economy, do any of these things. On the other hand card and pet them—have the best kind of an understanding with your cows from calfhood up. Unless you can and will do this you better let dairying alone. If a cow kicks do not kick back and she will soon forget to kick and will receive you kindly. You can coax bad tricks out of five cows where you can drive them out of one.

I have had some twenty-five years in cheese making and have not found it difficult to make from thirty to fifty dollars per cow the season. With a small dairy one can start with a large tub, a tin boiler inside a larger one, the latter to hold water and the former milk. This combination of boilers is for the purpose of heating the milk in a proper manner.

I began with seven cows and increasthirty it is better to have a cheese vat, one made specially for that purpose.

The whey is good feed for hogs and hogs will help to pay farm expenses.

Cheese can usually be sold for eight to ten cents per pound and should be sold as soon as ready for market. I would advise imitating, as nearly as possible, English cheese. Cheese making pays every day. I know of several dairymen that paid for farms near mine, by making cheese, as I did myself.

NOTES ON PLUM CULTURE.

We are all anxious to learn the actual truth concerning the new Japanese varieties of plums. We were led to believe at first that these fine plums were proof against "black wart." This is not so, as several of these hideous excrescences appeared last year on Abundance trees in the writer's orchard. Furthermore, says a writer, they cannot be considered curculio-proof either, although probably not quite as susceptible to this insect as some of our European sorts. So it will be seen that the Japan plums have not emancipated the plum-grower from his most dread enemies. They are grand varieties, fine growers, early bearers, hardy and prolific; but man must be on the alert as ever to secure best results. One item must not be neglected, and that is cutting back the growth of the Japanese. When a shoot runs up six or more feet in one season's growth, it needs shortening to about one-half. So do not neglect the pruning. Aim to develop a well-balanced, symmetrical head upon each tree, and to that end employ the knife where it is needed. As a fertilizer for plum trees, or for other fruits for that matter, give me unleached wood ashes and evenly-ground bone. This is old-fashioned, but it is most natural, most sensible, and most effective in its practical results. I would buy the ashes as such, and bone by itself, and mix about three parts of the ashes by weight to one of bone, and apply at once in late fall or early spring, working this fertilizer thoroughly into the soil over the entire extent of land occupied by roots. Trees so treated will produce plenty but not an excess of wood each year; the wood will ripen well, other things being favorable; and good fruit, large, handsome, richly-colored and finely-flavored will be grown. I do not know of a fertilizer for fruit trees equal to the above. It is also cheaper in cost than any one of the army of ready mixed fertilizers now so much lauded and sold. Give the plum orchard not only plenty of plant food but also liberal tillage. Cultivate or hoe among the trees. There is nothing like "tickling the earth with a hoe" to make it fruitful.

REMEDY FOR BURNS.

A Frenchman has discovered a remedy instantaneous in its effects for the horrible burns caused by the use of oil of vitriol. It is a soft paste of calcined magnesia and water, with which the parts burned are covered to the thickness of an inch. It alleviates the pain almost immediately, and when the paste is removed no scar remains.

NO NOISE IN BERLIN.

Berlin is one of the least noisy cities of Europe. Railway engines are not allowed to blow their whistles within the city limits. Before a certain hour in the day, and after a certain hour in the night, the piano must be silent in that musical city. Even during playing hours a fine is imposed for mere banging on the piano.

A SUMMER RESORT SKIRMISH.

When I proposed to her she asked me if I was a new recruit.

What did she mean?

She wanted to know if I had ever participated in an engagement before.

LOVES HIM ALL RIGHT.

Arthur—Are you sure she loves you?

Jack—Yes, when I told her I had no money to marry on she asked me if I couldn't borrow some.

A clever remark made at a London dinner not long ago is thus reported. The subject of conversation was Mr. George Alexander, the well-known actor, and some one remarked that his real name was Sampson. What a pity, said a lady that he doesn't keep it! It's such a good name for a player. Samson was the first actor who brought down the house!

DUM-DUM BULLET ETHICS.

ENGLAND TURNING OUT MILLIONS OF KILLING PROJECTILES.

Her Authorities Plead the Necessity of Slaying Savages, When Wounding Suffices for Civilized Soldiers.

A question of war ethics of especial interest has been discussed by European military and political authorities for some months, says a London letter. It amounts in effect to this: Should it be the aim of combatants in modern warfare to kill or merely to wound the enemy? And the answer seems to be, according to English authority, that if the enemy be a savage or semi-barbarian you should kill him, while if he is a civilized foe it will suffice to wound him. The British War Office has just adopted the Dum-Dum or man-killing bullet, which will be used for the first time in the campaign against Khartoum next month.

If this statement should be allowed to go without explanation, there would arise a chorus of criticism and denunciation, based upon humanitarian and religious grounds. It seemed prima facie to be a deliberate decision to sacrifice human life wantonly and in cold blood, provided only that the victims be of a low order of race and intelligence. As a matter of fact, it is nothing of the kind. On the contrary, it is nothing more or less than a confession of the

SUPERIOR COURAGE

and physicial endurance of savage and barbarian foes above the civilized soldier in modern armies. In other words, it has been overwhelmingly demonstrated that wounds which will put European soldiers almost instantly hors de combat, will scarcely diminish the fighting efficiency, for the time at least, of a Dervish or an Afridi or other barbarian warrior. Men have been known to go on fighting, in the recent Indian campaign, for instance, after they had been pierced by as many as half a dozen Lee-Metford bullets. The new small-bore, long-range projectile now almost universally adopted by European military authorities, inflicts a wound which is comparatively trifling unless it penetrates a vital part. It does not lacerate, and the shock it produces is far less than that of a slower missile.

It becomes necessary to provide British troops in the small wars in which they are often engaged with a man-killing or at least a man-stopping weapon. There has been a good deal of criticism and cynical comment by Continental authorities with regard to British action in the matter, because, as is well known, Great Britain has been prominent in the efforts of the past half century to minimize as far as possible by international agreement the horrors and unnecessary cruelties of war. The British War Office has been trying to find a missile which is neither so terrible in its work as that which tore to pieces, as by an explosion, the first American victims of Spanish guns in Cuba, nor so ineffectual as the modern high velocity, small-calibre bullet which, though it pierces, may not disable a combatant.

THE DUM-DUM BULLET,

which has been selected, is not explosive, as French critics have alleged. Neither does it mushroom to anything like the extent of the old Enfield, which is still used in tiger and elephant shooting.

This new service bullet is of the same diameter, .303, as the ordinary Lee-Metford, of the same length, an inch and one-fifth, and of the same weight, 215 grains. The case is of nickel, the base only being filled with lead. The conical end is left empty, and when it strikes it burrs, opens backward, spreads to some extent, making, of course, a large wound, and probably so checking its speed that, unless fired at short range, it will lodge in the body. The cartridge is loaded with cordite, and the entire weight is scarcely more than half that of the old Martini-Henry, so that the soldier can easily carry twice the former number of wounds.

Woolwich Arsenal is at work day and night turning out the new projectile at the rate of 2,000,000 rounds a week, and a private firm has received an order for 10,000,000 rounds, to be delivered as early as possible. These numbers indicate that the Government will not limit the use of the new bullet to the pending campaign in the Soudan. The new cartridges are available for all the service rifles and machine guns in the British Army.

WHAT BRITISH AMBASSADORS ARE PAID.

With regard to the emoluments of Great Britain's diplomatic representatives abroad the best paid Ambassador is Sir E. J. Monson, who, at Paris, receives £9,000. The Ambassadors to Constantinople, Berlin, and Vienna have each £8,000. The Ambassador to St. Petersburg receives £7,800, next comes Rome with £7,000, then Washington £6 500, then Madrid £5,500. The Ministers at Pekin and Teheran have £5,000 plus £1,000 as a personal allowance. At Tokio the Ambassador gets £4,000, at the Hague £3,600, at Athens £3,500, at Stockholm and at Copenhagen, £3,000 each.

MISTAKEN IDENTITY.

Can you oblige me with some bait?

Could you lend me a few hooks?

These questions were addressed to a veteran angler who was fishing at the pier.

They seem to take me for the loan fisherman, remarked the angler to his friend.