

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.

Two more desertions are reported from A Battery, Kingston. J. F. Buchanan, an officer of the Winnipeg Fire Brigade, has been appointed its chief.

Mrs. Hutton, wife of Gen. Hutton, and ladies in Montreal, talk of forming an association of soldiers' wives. Royalty on 5,785 ounces of gold was paid into the Gold Commissioner's office at Atlin between September 1 and 28.

Within twenty months four Smith brothers, natives of Sharpton, near Kingston, have been killed accidentally or have died.

Burglars blew open the safe at the Cariboo mine, near Quesnelle, B. C., and stole bullion variously reported at \$5,000 to \$20,000.

Rev. J. A. Allen, of Kingston, has received a cablegram advising him that his son, Grant Allen, the novelist, is hopelessly ill.

Wm. Hutton, a moulder in the Watrous shops at Brantford, fell dead in his sand while at his work. Heart disease was the cause.

Alfred Couture, G. T. R. conductor at Levis, is dead from the effects of a fly bite received three months ago on the Island of Orleans.

Mr. C. R. Hosmer is retiring from the management of the Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, in order to devote his whole time to his many investments.

Victor Thoret was given a verdict of \$500 against the Ontario Rolling Mills Company at Hamilton for the loss of two fingers while in their employ.

The directors of the Quebec, Hamilton & Fort William Navigation Co., have accepted the tender of an English firm to build two vessels at a cost of \$275,000.

The workings of Montreal's water-works department during the past five years is to be thoroughly investigated. The police department investigation continues.

Wm. Holleran, committed for trial at Hamilton on a charge of aggravated assault on his wife, recently sold three tons of coal which she had bought with her earnings.

Irene, the 5-year-old daughter of John Russell of London, fell into a mill race, but Patrick Taff succeeded in rescuing the child after she had twice gone under.

Mr. Norman B. Wilson, B.A., of the University of Toronto, has been appointed to an assistant professorship of mathematics in the Royal Military College at Kingston.

Thos. Locke, a cripple, who is an inmate of the House of Refuge, rescued two young ladies and a man from drowning in Hamilton Bay. He was assisted by James Scott.

The General Mission Board of the Methodist Church, while meeting in Quebec, was entertained to a trip down the St. Lawrence by the Hon. Mayor Parent and the City Council.

The Canadian Pacific Imperial Limited has been withdrawn. Its place is to be taken by the Pacific & Atlantic Express, which requires a day more on its journey to Vancouver than the Imperial Limited.

Walter Burse, died suddenly in a Vancouver park, while bicycling, leaning against a bank for support, and still sitting on his wheel with his hands on the handle bars. Heart disease was the cause.

The master bakers in Montreal have decided to increase the price of bread. It is claimed that the present price of bread is due to excessive competition among the bakers, and it was agreed that steps be taken to restrict such competition.

According to late advices from Dawson the census completed by the mounted police shows the town to have 4,445 population, of whom 3,205 are from the United States and 815 from England and Canada.

Prof. Mavor, professor of sociology and political science in University College, Toronto, is in Ottawa on his return from Europe, where he made inquiries on behalf of the Government into the condition of the Dukhobors, Gaidians as immigrants to Canada.

Joseph and Angelique Vermette of Swan Lake, Man., are 110 and 106 years old respectively. Four generations of the family are living, and it is stated that there are about 200 descendants while both the old man and his wife are in full possession of their faculties.

The Minister of Justice, who has been inspecting penitentiaries and jails in the west, proposes that the Government shall acquire 30 acres adjoining the Stony Mountain penitentiary to teach released prisoners farming so they can make a start for themselves.

The largest shipment of Klondike gold that ever came over the Lynn Canal route is on the steamer Dirigo, which called at Vancouver on Monday. There was nearly \$1,250,000 aboard, of which \$907,000 was sent from the Dawson branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and the remainder was for the Alaska Commercial Co.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Barrett & Co.'s confectionery works, in London, have been burned, involving a loss of \$500,000.

Lord Strathcona has accepted an invitation to become a candidate for the Lord Rectorship of Aberdeen University.

The Admiralty has made huge contracts for the supply of coal to all British coaling stations on the way to the Cape, so that any British squadron will be enabled to coal without weakening the present supply.

UNITED STATES.

W. H. Appleton, the New York publisher, is dead. President McKinley defended the expansion policy before an audience of 50,000 persons at Madison, Wis.

For more than a week a snowstorm of unprecedented severity has been raging in the mountains surrounding Leadville, Colorado.

GENERAL.

Emil Arton, of Panama canal mortality, has been pardoned.

Over 500 Spanish prisoners have died within the past eight months. Two youthful officers in the French army are charged with treason.

Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India, will shortly visit the plague and famine district of India.

M. Emile Loubet, President of the French Republic, is suffering from angina pectoris.

All prominent Afghans who dare leave the court of the Ameer are fleeing to save their lives.

Cape Colony is the latest accession to the Imperial penny postage arrangement.

Germany, and the United States will probably settle their difficulty in Samoa by arbitration.

The clerical victory in elections at Malines, the seat of the cardinal archbishop of Belgium, led to serious riots. Much damage was done to property, and many persons were seriously injured.

Dreyfus has had it announced that he does not want any agitation to be stirred up in his name, as he is unwilling to serve as an excuse for political parties to create trouble. He says he desires to retire to Egypt and be forgotten.

The North China Daily News says the arrangements for the dethronement of the Emperor of China are proceeding rapidly. His successor has been definitely chosen. It is Pu Tsuan, the nine year old son of Isai Lan. Pu is a Manchurian.

CAPTAIN'S WIFE LASHED TO MAST.

Mrs. Skifford Endured the Wreck of the Carrie Lane—Her Prayer Answered at Last.

When men endure the peril, the hardships, the agony of shipwreck, the story is terrible. When women go through the same dangers an element of pity mixes with the horror. The story becomes less Titanic in becoming human.

On September 28 the Carrie Lane, lumber-laden and sailing from Canabie for Noank, sprung a leak. On board the Carrie Lane were Captain and Mrs. Skifford, Mate Vanlippery, Second Mate L. C. Shaw, of Boston; Engineer Philip Keeler, of Baltimore, and five negroes, members of the crew.

All day on September 29 and all day September 30 and part of October 1 the water gained on the pump. On October 1 Captain Skifford saw his vessel was doomed. There was seven feet of water in the hold.

The sea was high. The bruised and battered craft fell into the trough of the sea, and rolled heavily. Captain Skifford ordered the boats to be cut away. Then the crew and the captain's wife, Mrs. Skifford, lashed themselves to the stumps to prevent being washed overboard by the huge waves. The vessel was then ten miles off Cape Fear.

PRAYED FOR A CALM SEA.

Sunday night the sea was terrific. The waves were giants. The Carrie Lane lay helpless and in their power. Lashed to the mast, Mrs. Skifford was drenched to the skin. It was cold and the salt spray stung, cold as ice water.

The negroes in the crew lost their heads. They thought the vessel was doomed. Their shrieks rose above the noise of the waves, above the grinding of the wreckage against the schooner's side.

The captain's wife blossomed into a heroine. She was calm, thoughtful, self-reliant. She encouraged the men. She strengthened even the failing hopes of her husband. As dawn was breaking Sunday she called on those with her to pray for a calmer sea. The prayer was made, the prayer of desperate men, almost hopeless.

It was answered. The sea became smoother, although the waves still ran high. At noon the British steamer Rhodessa, Captain Mark Bate, appeared, and a boat was sent to the helpless schooner manned by Mate Jewell. The high waves prevented the boat from coming near and a line was thrown to the Carrie Lane.

One by one the crew of the schooner were pulled over to the boat. Mrs. Skifford was rescued first, and a cheer arose when she was safely in the lifeboat. Her husband was the last to leave the ship.

LAKE MUMMIES.

It is about 10 years since about 17 Egyptian mummies in the old museum of Berlin proved to be the bodies of fellows, who a short time ago, took their beer in the saloons of the capital of the Empire of William II. It is now believed that there is not a mummy in the world that has not been imposed upon by frauds of this kind.

To rule one's anger is well; to prevent it is better.—Edwards.

HINTS FOR THE FARMER.

RAISING BABY BEEF.

In producing first-class, young beef, the breed of cattle selected is a very important point, writes M. C. Thomas. The three leading breeds are: Short-horns, Polled Angus and Herefords. There are a few others that some recommend, but wherever they have been tested they have not proven equal to the breeds just mentioned. The beef qualities of some of our cattle have been greatly reduced by being mixed up and crossed so much with the dairy breeds. There is no use trying to raise beef from dairy cattle. If you want to run a dairy get a dairy breed, but if you desire beef, procure a beef breed. Study the qualities of the leading beef breeds and select the one that nearest suits your fancy. If you choose a breed that you do not naturally have a liking for, you will not make a success with it. Because your neighbor breeds Shorthorns is no reason why you must.

After the breed has been selected, pay particular attention to the feed and care. When it is possible, I prefer to have the calves come in February or early March. If the cows are in good flesh when winter sets in, and are not giving a full flow of milk, they will not need so much extra care to keep them in first-class order until calving time. Until they have calved, good clover hay and corn fodder can be their principal diet, but when they begin to give milk, they should be given in addition to the hay and fodder, some oilmeal, bran, middlings, etc. This will produce a heavy flow of milk and will keep the calf growing rapidly until it gets old enough to stand pushing. When grass comes the cow will give a large quantity, thereby causing the calf to make rapid strides.

As soon as the calf is old enough to eat, begin feeding it a little oats, bran and shelled corn, and when it is about four months old, gradually increase the feed and decrease the amount of milk. By the time it is five months old, have it entirely weaned and on full feed of corn, oats and bran. Be very careful about making these changes too rapidly. They should be gradual. Always have plenty of good clean water and salt in easy reach. If they cannot have all the water they want their growth will be greatly retarded. When the grass begins to fail in the fall supply green corn fodder and clover hay, and as cold weather approaches, if possible, provide a shed where they can go in and out as they like. Never fail to let them have all the grain and hay they will eat.

By caring for them in this manner they will weigh from 900 to 1,000 lbs. at one year old, if of good stock to begin with, I prefer to sell at that age. Some may prefer to keep them longer, but I believe it pays to sell younger and keep more cows.

THE FLOCK IN AUTUMN.

The critical time of year in the management of the sheep is here, the fall. What you do now is like the laying of plans for the year. If you sell all the best lambs and keep the poor ones your reward will come. If you keep the best you will also reap that which you sow. If you breed to a poor ram your product will be bad, no matter how much you toil and plan. Feed it well, the greatest of all helps, cannot undo the damages an inferior sire produces. Remember from a breeding standpoint the ram is half of the flock.

Do not let anyone make you believe that breed is the most important thing, though it is always well to breed in straight lines. A good, rugged ram is what you want, something strong, something fixed, that your lambs may be what you expected, and plenty of them. Do not breed to any ram that you would not say of him, "He is a good one, and a good one at both ends." Plan all sorts of ways to give your sheep plenty of good feed early in the fall, and keep it up all winter. Do not neglect the sheep.

THE WAY FARM BOYS ARE BUILT.

"What are your ideas about keeping the boys on the farm?" we are asked. Lots of boys are driven from the farm by the treatment they get there. You cannot work a boy from 10 to 14 hours a day, begrudging him a day off and depriving him of an opportunity to make a little money and have a little fun on his own account and then expect that he is going to stay on the farm. Boys are not built that way. But if you treat them right encourage their originality, and foster their development, and the doing of things for themselves, the average boy is level-headed enough to realize the advantages offered for rural life. Some of us make the mistake of trying to drive our boys instead of working with them, or we fail to recognize the rapidity with which a bright boy gains knowledge and experience between 12 and 20, and how quickly he may know more or have better judgment in some matters than his father. The facts are quite as often at fault as the boys in most cases where

the complaint comes to us that the boys won't stay on the farm.

BURNING WEEDS.

It is a mistake to let weeds go to seed in the garden or around the farm, under the impression that they can be destroyed if gathered in the fall and burned. In the first place the job is apt to be forgotten until most of the weed seeds have been scattered. Even if a weed is burned, its seeds may not be destroyed unless a hot fire of brush is first made and the weed seeds are thrown on a mass of burning coals. If weeds are piled in heaps they burn slowly, and as the seeds fall to the ground it is protected from burning by the strata of carbonic-acid gas that is found at the bottom of all slow-burning fires.

GROWING WHEAT.

Wheat is grown all over the world in the southern as well as in the northern hemisphere, and as the winter in half of the world occurs when the other half has its summer, the Chilians and Australians are sowing and reaping wheat while the northern hemisphere is wrapped in snow. In some countries wheat is grown under such diverse conditions, that there is no month in the year during which wheat sowing or a wheat harvest is not going on somewhere.

FORCES AGAINST BRITAIN.

The Size of the Combined Transvaal and Orange Free State Armies.

The following is the description of the Boer and Orange Free State armies published recently in a volume written by Mr. Charles S. Jerram, called "The Armies of the World." It is understood that this description, brought up to date, is inspired from official sources:—

The Transvaal has population— Whites 295,000 Kaffirs 620,000 War Strength 25,500 14,230 of these being between 18 and 34 years of age.

The State Artillery is the nucleus of the forces. It was re-organized since 1895, and must be always ready to march. The corps comprises a colonel, 109 officers and non-commissioned officers, and 226 artillerymen, and 28 apprentice telegraphists. The large number of officers is for training purposes. This is the force that over-awes, or at least constantly confronts Johannesburg. The number of guns is only approximately known. It is not less than the following:—Six light and six heavy Krupp guns, four light and two heavy quick-firing guns; one rifled muzzle-loading gun, and one machine gun.

Volunteers—Several corps have been constituted. The special object is to keep up the shooting. In shooting the burghers are reported to have fallen off since the fatal days of Mafuba Hill in consequence of the disappearance of big game, but in marksmanship they will still be equal to regular troops. In Johannesburg a corps has been formed consisting of 600 infantry and 200 cavalry. Krugersdorp has a corps of cavalry 150 strong, Middelburg, Carolina, Ermilo and several other places have corps.

The Orange Free State— White population 77,000 Natives 130,000 Numbers liable for service, 20,000 men.

The permanent troops are 80 field artillerymen stationed in the fort at Bloemfontein. The reserve for this corps consists of 400 men. There are 14 Krupp guns, seven 5-cm. guns, five Armstrong 9-pounders, two Whitworth 6-pounders, one Whitworth, 3-pounder mountain gun, one 3-cm. gun, and three Maxims.

ONE IN SEVEN MILLION.

Proportion of People Killed Upon English Railways.

A pious hope is expressed at the close of the annual report of the British Board of Trade of railway accidents, that the recommendations of the Royal Commission, which is now considering the subject of automatic couplings and kindred matters may "do much to satisfy the desire often expressed during recent years, both in and out of Parliament, that the best efforts should be made to endeavor to reduce the number of accidents to railway servants." No specific reproach is made against the railway companies, whose opposition led to the withdrawal of the Couplings bill of last session. The statistics are allowed to tell their own tale. Last year no fewer than 2,293 men were killed or injured while engaged in shunting operations. Shunters invariably stand at the head of the tables of railway mortality. For every 15 employees one was injured, while the proportion of killed was one in 197. The number of passengers killed in train accidents was only 25, while the proportion of killed to the number who travelled was about one in 7,000,000. A singular feature of the year's mortality, was the number of suicides which were committed on the railway. As many as 126 persons chose this method of quitting life.

PULLING IT OFF.

The reformed prize fighter, who was conducting a Sunday School concert, rose to announce a duet. The next event, he said, will be a little go between Miss Clarissa Bond and Miss Virginia Purdy, entitled, Consider the Lilies, Time.

SAYS BRITAIN IS RIGHT.

NEW YORK JOURNAL SAYS STRONG THINGS ABOUT THE BOERS.

United States Would Interfere in a Similar Case—It Is a Case of Six White Men Arbitrarily Taxing Twenty White Men—Calls the Transvaal a Mediaeval, Bigotry-Ridden Dutch Settlement.

In an article headed "Let Us Mind Our Own Business," the New York Journal of a late date says:

The editor of the Journal has been requested to sign a petition to President McKinley urging him to interfere between England and the Boers, to use the influence of the United States to prevent England from interfering in Boer arrangements.

The editor of the Journal declines. He believes that interference by England is legitimate, that civilization and progress demand it. This belief is based on the following facts:

The constitution and laws of the Transvaal, which really reflect the personal wishes and religious prejudices of Paul Kruger and a few other Dutchmen, forbid any Catholic to share in the law-making for the country. England demands that this discrimination against Catholics cease.

The Transvaal laws forbid any Jew to share in the law-making power. England demands that this discrimination against the Jews cease.

There are 200,000 whites in the so-called Boer Republic, but only 60,000 are Boers.

The Boers declare that they are "merely asking the right to live." What they really ask is the right of six men to tyrannize over twenty, of 60,000 to rule 200,000.

and rule them unjustly. The Boer attitude is not a demand for freedom. It is strictly an attitude of denying freedom to others. The Boer bosses controlled by Kruger maintain a government by aristocracy, an aristocracy based on birth—Dutch birth. If the Dutch who settled this island had insisted on keeping the island strictly Dutch; if they had refused to any save Protestant Dutchmen all share in the law-making power; if they had forbidden children in the Public schools to be taught anything save Dutch and miserable bastard Dutch, they would have acted in America precisely as the Boers are now acting in South Africa.

Could they have hoped to maintain such an attitude? Could civilization, morality, or any form of decency have justly upheld them merely on the ground that a power greatly superior desired to compel the adoption of common sense methods? The appeal is made to save a little republic from destruction at the hands of a ruthless empire. Kruger has been an absolute ruler there for seventeen years. All power is in his hands and that of a council of seven. They can and do ignore the laws and orders of even the Upper House of Representatives. The land of the Boers is no republic. It is a mediaeval, bigotry-ridden Dutch settlement, as great an anachronism as any in existence. This is the question at issue in the Transvaal.

Can six white men arbitrarily tax twenty white men? Can six white men arbitrarily govern twenty white men? Should a settlement of profoundly

IGNORANT DUTCH BOERS be encouraged in the disfranchisement of Jews and of Catholics and believers in all other religions than that which they inherited with their other prejudices? The Journal thinks not.

Cuba has a population of fewer than two millions. Suppose eight million Americans should ultimately settle there, Cuba remaining an independent nation. Suppose the eight million Americans should develop the country, introduce manufactures, open mines, foster commerce, and suppose that nine-tenths of the wealth and nine hundred and ninety-nine thousandths of the brains should be American. Suppose the Americans paid nine-tenths of the taxes, and yet were denied all place in the levying of the taxes and the passing of laws in the government of the country.

Would the United States tolerate this treatment of citizens? Why should the United States demand that England tolerate similar treatment of her citizens?

It should not. The Englishmen, the Americans, the Irish, the Scotch, the Jews of various nationalities who have settled in the Transvaal found the Dutch Republic a bankrupt institution. They have made it prosperous. They have made it a multi-millionaire. They are forbidden to share in the government of the country which they have created.

President Kruger is trying to enforce upon 200,000 progressive, intelligent, liberty-loving men the primitive, bucolic Dutch ideas which mark the progress of the great trek of which he is a survival.

THE IDEA OF LIBERTY entertained by him and his associate bosses is "liberty for the Dutch and for nobody else." His government is the incarnation of A.P.A.-ism on a working basis.

President McKinley will not interfere to uphold the Dutch bosses in overriding the decisions of their own Supreme Court, in taxing those who are not represented, in oppressing citizens for their religious beliefs.

The time for interference with England is not now. A very good occasion for such an action was seized by this country when the Venezuela controversy arose. There will be other occasions, and the Journal hopes to perceive them and insist upon them; but it will not endorse any sickly, sentimental, ignorant movement to back up 60,000 Boers, in oppressing 200,000 energetic men, who have created their prosperity, and have a right to share their government.