THE ADVANCE.

One of the leading Local and Family Newspapers in Northern Ontario. Published

Every Thursday,

FROM THE OFFICE,

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Casual advertisements, 8 cents per 1st insertion and 3 cents per line each subsequent insertion.

Transient advertisements to be paid for when ordered. Advertisements without special directions will be inserted till forbid and charged accordingly.

Liberal inducements to regular advertisers.

Notices among reading matter, 10 cents per line each insertion.

No advertisement discontinued until all arrearages are paid up.

Copy for advertisements should reach this office not later than noon on Tuesday to ensure insertion in current issue.

A. R. FAWCETT,
Editor and Proprietor.

Flesherton Meat Market.

SEPT. GOOD, - PROPRIETOR

Cash paid for fat Cattle and Sheep.

Fresh Meats constantly on hand for Cash. Orders promptly filled.

GORDON'S HARNESS SHOP

FLESHERTON.

James Sullivan,

The Tinsmith, - Flesherton.

Repairing, Eavetroughing, and in fact everything in the business will receive my prompt and careful attention at reasonable prices.

Stoves & Hollowware in Stock.

CLAYTON'S HARNESS SHOP!

FLESHERTON,

Is the place to get your Harness Collars, &c, made up in good style.

Shop in W. Clayton's Boot & Shoe Store, Flesherton.

EUGENIA Grist Mill,

SAW and Lath Mill.

Having made extensive improvements in my Grist Mill, I am confident I can give good satisfaction.

CHOPPING DONE ANY DAY.

Good Flour always on hand.

Custom Sawing,

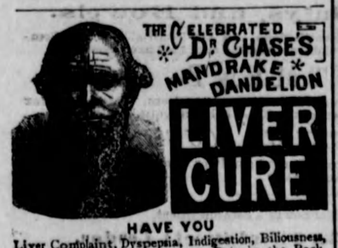
and Bills filled on the shortest notice. Lumber and Lath always on hand.

Cash Paid for

WHEAT & OATS.

M. AKITT,

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING A book of 100 pages. The best book for an advertiser to consult, be he experienced or otherwise. It contains lists of newspapers and estimates of the cost of advertising. The advertiser who wants to spent one dollar, finds in it the information he requires, while for him who will invest one hundred thousand dollars in advertising, a scheme is indicated which will meet his every requirement, *or can be made to do so by slight changes easily arrived at by correspondence.* 189 editions have been issued. Sent, post-paid, to any address for 10 cents. Write to GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING BUREAU, (10 Spruce St. Printing House Sq.), New York.



HAVE YOU

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Biliousness, Jaundice, Headache, Dizziness, Pain in the Back, Costiveness, or any disease arising from a deranged liver, DR. CHASE'S LIVER CURE will be found a sure and certain remedy.

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The unqualified success of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure in Liver Complaint rests solely with the fact that it is compounded from nature's well-known liver regulators, MANDRAKE AND DANDELION, combined with many other invaluable roots, barks and herbs, having a powerful effect on the Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels and Blood. 600,000 SOLD

Over one-half million of Dr. Chase's Recipe Books were sold in Canada alone. We want every man, woman and child who is troubled with Liver Complaint to try this excellent remedy.

SOMETHING NEW. GIVEN AWAY FREE

Wrapped around every bottle of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure is a valuable Household Medical Guide and Recipe Book (84 pages), containing over 200 useful recipes, pronounced by medical men and druggists as invaluable, and worth ten times the price of the medicine.

TRY CHASE'S CATARRH CURE. A safe and positive remedy. Price, 25 cents.

TRY CHASE'S KIDNEY AND LIVER PILLS. 25 cts. per box.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., Sole Agents, Hamilton

"HUSBAND CATCHING."

Rev. Dr. Talmage Talks About Men to Avoid and Men to Choose—Men Who Are Perfect, but Dangerous—Matrimonial Advertising.

"The Lord grant you that ye may find rest, each of you, in the house of her husband" (Ruth i. 9), was Dr. Talmage's text last Sunday, when he talked of men, good and bad, with matrimonial intentions. "This," said the Doctor, "is the prayer of pious Naomi. She was a good old soul and knew that the devil would take their cause in hand if the Lord did not. She, therefore, prayed that the Lord might grant unto each of her daughters-in-law rest in the house of the man that they might ultimately marry. I congratulate the felicity of those women who rather than marry and have an unhappy marital alliance have had none at all. There has been no lack of opportunity, but they have preferred to live without a husband rather than marry one of the many imbeciles that abound so plentifully in our cities. Men who are incapables, nonentities, they have seen, and they have determined that they will not ally themselves to one of them. They have seen men also who during their courtship were angelic and after their marriage were diabolical, and therefore they kept back from marriage. A woman had better live a lonely life a thousand years than be annexed to one of the many vultures with which our modern society is infested. These women in their single blessedness are angels, and their coming to our households is of the morning and their going away is like the coming of night."

Dr. Talmage here described his "Aunt Phoebe" as one of these angelic women, and related a number of incidents from the recollections of his own youth in which "Aunt Phoebe" played a prominent and affectionate part. "She had had," said the Doctor, "so many sicknesses, and had had thereby such a view of the next world that she was heavenly minded. She said to me one day, 'De Witt, twice in my life I have had such illuminating views of the love of the Lord Jesus Christ that I have fainted away, and it was with difficulty that I recovered. People need not tell me that there is no heaven; I have seen it twice.' If," continued the doctor, "you want to know what Aunt Phoebe was in a sick room and in a home ask any of the Talmages. Instead of being the queen of the household she was a benediction to many. When she went out of life what a shout, what a benediction there must have been in heaven, from the lower floor to the top step! There will always be a large number of women who will never be married. Arithmetic and mathematics show that that must be so. If you ask me why God has given us more women than men I don't know that I have any answer, except that the women seem to be the favored of the Lord, and then, if you think of it, it is probably an arrangement of infinite wisdom, for you may call to mind that when woman was created it was as an improved edition of man. (A suppressed titter.)

"There is only one thing that can correct the disaster of an alliance with a bad husband, and that is a funeral. (Slight laughter.) The police courts of the world cannot correct the evil. A mistake once made about marriage is made for ever. Avoid a time alliance with a man who despises the Christian religion. Beware of such a man, for you surely will have a life of wretchedness. Such a man will put your home under the anathema of the Lord God Almighty. It may possibly not be necessary that he should be a child of God, but it is necessary that he should not be a despiser of the Christian religion. If you are engaged to such a one your first duty is to break the engagement. My words may come to you just in time to save your soul. Marry him and you will probably both go to hell together.

"Next, I charge you not to marry a man of evil habits with the idea that you can reform him. If you don't reform him before he gets the prize you will not do it afterward. You might as well plant a violet in the face of the northeast wind.

"I also charge you to avoid a lifelong alliance with a man who is so much occupied in business that he has no room in his life for anything else. Sometimes you will find a man who so spreads himself over the sidewalk of life that there is no room for any one else. He is of that class of men who have a disposition and a nature that is a protest against marriage. Marry such a man and it would be a case of bigamy. (Laughter.) There are thousands of women at this moment on the way to such slaughter.

"Avoid alliance with any one who proposes marriage through newspaper advertisements. (An audible titter.) Some women answer such advertisements for fun. Put arsenic into a cup and swallow it first before you do that, for you would do yourself less harm. Most of the men who insert such advertisements are moral lepers. If a man has wealth of soul he is better for you than if he had a fortune of thousands.

"If you find a man who has never made any mistakes, who is perfect, who is immaculate, don't marry him. It would be a swindle for you to do it. Why you would unite yourself to perfection, and you are not fit to be married to an angel. (Laughter.) There are no perfect men. I had two financial transactions with two perfect men and they wofully cheated me." (Laughter.)

Dr. Talmage concluded by extolling the men with nobility of character and by earnest advice to young women to select one of these.

Healthy Girls.

It is no longer fashionable with the fair sex to feign delicacy, nor are the girls of the coming generation actuated by an insane desire to appear fragile and genteel at the expense of health. The scores of buxom, bright-eyed young ladies one will meet upon any of our thoroughfares any afternoon is ample evidence of the truth of the assertion. No longer do the fair ones seem wan and pale to look upon, nor is their style of locomotion suggestive of effort; but, on the contrary, nearly all seem strong and lithe of limb and with cheeks suffused with the ruddy glow of health. Doctors generally agree that there is far less of sickness among the sex than had formerly been the case, and this could be attributed solely to the glorious practice young ladies had of late acquired of testing their capabilities as pedestrians, and in engaging in other forms of light physical exercise. It is to be hoped that the good work will go on.—*Albany Express.*

New Colors Presented.

The last English mail contains an account of the presentation of new colors to the 7th Royal Fusilers, at Gibraltar on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the formation of that historic regiment. The commanding officer made reference to the presentation of the old colors, thirty years ago, when leaving for the Crimea which were carried in the storming of the heights of Alma. On that memorable occasion the regiment had no less than 229 officers and men killed and wounded. This regiment was ordered to Cairo three weeks ago.

Business Troubles.

The following assignments were reported yesterday: Ontario—A Moses, clothing, etc., Brockville; P. D. McCraw, general store, Eden Grove; L. Webb, shoemaker, Point Edward; D. Ferguson, grocer, Sarnia; Thos. Kidd & Son, general store, Seaforth; John Mode, general store, Vanelek Hill.

The jolly, laughing man don't have to flow so deep by three feet for his successin this world.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

Brilliant Inauguration of the Session Thursday Afternoon.

Contents of Her Majesty's Speech From the Throne.

Promptly at 1.30 p.m. the Royal party left Buckingham Palace for the House of Lords. The route of the Royal pageant had been covered with gravel. This prevented the horses from falling and enabled more rapid progress to be made. Her Majesty rode in an open carriage drawn by eight horses. The Household Cavalry acted as an escort to the Queen. Large crowds lined the streets through which the Royal procession passed. Her Majesty was greeted with hearty cheers all along the route.

The scene in the House of Lords was very brilliant, Peers and Peeresses, Judges, Ministers and Bishops were present in large numbers in full court dress. Gaslight was used in the chambers, owing to the absence of the sun. This enhanced the beauty of the scene, as it showed more fully the brilliancy of the jewels and the splendor of the dresses worn by those present. The Queen looked as if she was suffering from cold.

THE FORMAL OPENING.

Another correspondent cables: This afternoon Parliament was formally opened by the Queen in person. There was a brilliant assemblage in the House of Lords when the Queen's Speech was read.

Her Majesty, in her speech, said her relations with other powers continue friendly. The differences with Russia regarding the Afghanistan boundary have been satisfactorily adjusted. She trusted the work of the Russo-English Frontier Demarcation Commission, already advanced, may tend to secure a continuance of peace in Central Asia. Referring to the rising in Eastern Roumelia, Her Majesty says her object in the negotiations which followed the outbreak has been to bring the inhabitants of that country, according to their wish, under the Prince of Bulgaria's rule, while maintaining unimpaired the rights of the Sultan.

The Queen regrets she had been compelled to declare war against King Thebaw of Burmah owing to acts of hostility by himself and subjects. The gallantry of the forces under Gen. Prendergast had rapidly overthrown the Burmese forces and she had decided that the most certain method of insuring peace was to be found in the permanent incorporation of Burmah with her empire.

Negotiations respecting the rights of the French on the coast of Newfoundland had been satisfactorily concluded. With Spain, also, an agreement had been reached giving the British the same commercial rights as the Germans in the Caroline Islands. Parliament would be asked to adopt certain measures rendered necessary in the convention relative to international copyright, to which the Queen has agreed.

Turning to internal affairs the Queen said:

Gentlemen of the House of Commons My Lords and Gentlemen:

I regret to say that no material improvement can be noted in the condition of trade or agriculture. I feel the deepest sympathy for the great number of persons in many avocations of life who are suffering under a pressure which I trust will prove transient.

I have seen with deep sorrow a renewal since I last addressed you of an attempt to excite the people of Ireland to hostility against the Legislative union between that country and Great Britain. I am resolutely opposed to any disturbance of that fundamental law, and in resisting it I am convinced that I shall be heartily supported by my Parliament and my people. The social, no less than the material condition of that country, engages my anxious attention. Although there has been during the year no marked increase of serious crime, there is, in many places, a concerted resistance to the enforcement of legal obligations, and I regret that the practice of organized intimidation continues to exist. I have caused every exertion to be used for the detection and punishment of these crimes, and no effort will be spared on the part of my Government to protect my Irish subjects in the exercise of their legal rights and in the enjoyment of individual liberty. If, as my information leads me to apprehend, existing provisions of the law should prove to be inadequate to cope with these growing evils, I shall look with confidence to your willingness to invest my Government with all necessary powers.

Bills will be submitted for transferring to Representative Councils in the Counties of Great Britain local business which is now transacted by Courts of Quarter Sessions and other authorities. A measure for the reform of county government in Ireland is also in preparation. These measures will involve the consideration of the present incidence of local burdens.

A Bill for facilitating the sale of glebe lands in a manner adapted to the wants of the rural population will also be submitted to you, as well also as Bills for removing the difficulty which prevents the easy and cheap transfer of land; for mitigating the distressed condition of the poorer classes in the Western Highlands and islands of Scotland; for the more effectual prevention of accidents in mines; for extending the powers of railway commerce in regard to the regulation of rates, and for the codification of the criminal law.

I trust that results beneficial to the cause of education may issue from the Royal Commission which I have appointed to inquire into the working of the Education Acts.

The prompt and effective despatch of important business, which in an ever-growing proportion falls to you to transact, will, I doubt not, occupy your attention.

In these and in all other matters pertaining to your high functions I earnestly commend you to the keeping and guidance of Almighty God.

DISCUSSING THE SPEECH.

Knots of Irish members are in the lobbies discussing the Speech. They are surprised that it contains no new remedial proposals for Ireland, while coercion is so distinctly intimated and Home Rule so strongly opposed.

THE ADDRESS IN REPLY.

In the House of Lords the Duke of Abercorn moved the Address in Reply to the Speech from the Throne. He spoke of the grave responsibilities of those who directed the affairs of the Government, and said that one cloud hung over the Empire, and that was the state of Ireland. He mentioned a number of duties which he country must perform in relation to that country, among which were the maintenance of the union, the suppression of the persecution of which he said the National League was guilty, and the defence of the loyal Irish minority. He said that no statesman, whatever he might be, would sacrifice the interests of the country. The Earl of Scarborough seconded the motion of the Duke of Abercorn. Earl Granville congratulated Lord Salisbury on his possession of two such eloquent supporters.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

Lord Salisbury, in a speech outlining the policy of the Government, said that Germany had given assurances that she did not intend to annex Samoa. With regard to Burmah, he said it would be better to await the arrival of papers from Lord Dufferin before making any statement. The Government was using its influence to prevent any important breach of International laws. On this point Lord Salisbury said he felt strongly, because it had been reported that he had given encouragement to Greece. This statement he emphatically denounces as untrue, and declared that England above all desired peace in the East. Referring to Ireland the Prime Minister said the Government had refrained from renewing the Crimes Act, because there had been a prospect of returning order in that country. The experiment, however, had failed, although every chance had been given to make it succeed. Nothing, he said, could exceed the patience of the Earl of Carnarvon in carrying out his mission of peace. The disease, said Lord Salisbury, existed in Westminster and not in Ireland, and the Government must try to stamp it out here. The words of Mr. Gladstone, he declared, were answerable for many Irish evils. Mr. Gladstone had not spoken, he said, with sufficient firmness concerning the integrity of the Empire. The Prime Minister's speech was received with cheers.

MR. GLADSTONE'S VIEWS.

Mr. Gladstone said the conduct of Lord Salisbury in the Roumelian matter was honorable to him and worthy of his name, and was a credit to England. The Opposition would render Lord Salisbury every assistance and grant him every indulgence in connection with the settlement of the Roumelian and Burmese questions. In regard to Ireland, Mr. Gladstone said he wished the Queen's Speech had been more explicit. He was convinced that only a gentle and conciliatory handling of the Irish question would be effectual. He had always striven to eliminate the elements of wrath and passion in discussing Ireland. The exercise of candor and justice could alone afford the smallest hope of solving the difficulty. "Whatever," he continued, "it might be necessary to do for Ireland should be done promptly. In the name of Heaven let us maintain the Union; we have been maintaining it for six hundred years; let us not deviate from the path of good temper and self-command, but, forgetful of every prejudice, let us strive to do justice to the great, the gigantic interests committed to our charge." (Loud cheers.) Mr. Gladstone spoke for an hour and twenty minutes, and was greatly applauded throughout.

Mr. Gladstone said that in seeking re-election he was mainly guided by a wish to proceed with the proposal in regard to both the legislative and the social position of Ireland. Only the Government, however, was able to act in such a matter. He, believing it would be mischievous to do so, did not intend to introduce proposals of his own, but he would reserve his opinion. He would also reserve his decision whether to alter or to add to the proposals embodied in his election manifesto. He pleaded for a patient hearing of the opinions of the Irish Nationalists.

Sir M. Hicks-Beach said that it was boycotting, not agrarian crime, that had increased in Ireland. The new Chief Secretary for Ireland would consider the question whether the ordinary powers were sufficient, or whether special powers would be needed to suppress boycotting.

PARNELL ON UNION.

Mr. Parnell said that he had always believed that if the principle were admitted that Ireland was entitled to some form of self-government the settlement of the details would not be found a formidable task, and there would be no great difficulty in securing the Empire against separation. He himself, although a Protestant, feared no danger to the minority in Ireland from the Catholics. The whole question was one of reasonable or exorbitant rents.

AN AMENDMENT CHALLENGED.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Chancellor of the Exchequer, thanked Mr. Gladstone for his kindly words. He challenged the Opposition to come to a decision in regard to their attitude towards the unity of the Empire. If they disagree with the Government, let them, he said, move an amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech. If they agreed with the Government they should declare so. If the majority of the House so wished, the present Government would remain in office. He humbly and earnestly asked all the members, to whatever party they belonged, to support the Government in order to enable it to conduct the affairs of the country.

AN ADJOURNMENT PROPOSED.

Neither Liberals nor Parnellites appearing to be inclined to challenge the Government, Lord Randolph Churchill, Secretary of State for India, proposed that the debate be adjourned. He wished the House to clearly understand, however, that it would be impossible for the present Government ever to sanction an Irish Parliament. He added that the Government would be prepared, when the proper time arrived, with a scheme to improve local government in Ireland.

In the House of Commons Mr. Connelly, Nationalist member for Longford, gave notice that he would ask leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Irish Land Act. The announcement was received by loud cheers of Home Rulers.

Thomas Power O'Connor, Nationalist, gave notice that he would introduce a Bill to provide for the cultivation of tobacco in Ireland.

The debate left the impression that both parties are anxious to conciliate the Parnellites, and have no desire to enforce strong coercive measures, at the same time it is believed that there is no chance of either Conservatives or Liberals proposing at this session any Home Rule measure likely to satisfy the Irish. The tenor of Mr. Parnell's speech gave evidence of a *rapprochement* with Mr. Gladstone and of the abandonment of the hope of an alliance with the Conservatives. It is expected that the debate will continue all next week.

A last (Friday night's London cable says Mr. Gladstone's speech made yesterday afternoon a historic occasion in the Commons. He was hoarse at first, frequently partly inaudible, but rose every few minutes to heights of splendid oratory, and delighted the House with his humor. Even the Tory Ministers laughed at his exposure of Lord Salisbury's change of attitude. Then he thrilled it with the solemnity of his personal pledges and appeals. He treated the whole situation with such tact and power that he completely disconcerted the Tories, won over the Irish and pulled the Liberals together. Only a solitary Whig voice was raised in protest. Mr. Gladstone declared that his opinion expressed in his Midlothian manifesto was his opinion now, and had been for fifteen years. He showed amid laughter what grounds he had for supposing until just lately, that Lord Salisbury "was not very far from being in the same position as himself." The following characteristic sentence was delivered with the solemn emphasis of a personal pledge, while the House was perfectly silent. His voice was like a great bell, and could be heard in the long lobby. "From the first my highest ambition has been, and it continues to be, and I rebuke myself by anticipation if I deviate by a hair's breadth from the principle, not to say one word of any man mingling in this question that can bring the elements of wrath and passion into a debate and a consideration which nothing but patience, nothing but self-restraint, nothing but the casting aside of much prejudice and prepossession, and nothing but a determined disposition to look alone at what candor and justice demand will afford us the smallest hope of solving." He urged the Government to do whatever it is going to do with the utmost promptitude and frankness. As to the unity of the Empire he said, addressing the members with astounding effect on the Irish members, "It is an excellent thing to say that you will maintain the unity of the Empire. In heaven's name maintain it with all your might, but we have been maintaining it, not for the 85 years since the Union, but for 600 years before." The effect of this upon the Irishmen was that they appreciated instantly the argument and the subtle distinction in the reference to the existence of the Union, where there was an Irish Parliament, which had never fallen from the lips of an English Minister before. Their faces flushed with pleasure, and they cheered madly. Afterwards several said to me: "He has taken all the venom out of the struggle." This was shown by Mr. Parnell, who concluded his dignified and wise speech by saying that for his party, they saw in the present position a desire and a wish on the part of Englishmen to study and understand with a view to its final settlement this great Irish question, and they were resolved that no extravagance on their part, of action or language, should mar the chance which their country possessed for the first time in her history. Yesterday has shown how inconceivably silly were those prophets who talked about Mr. Gladstone's influence being on the wane. Perhaps he was willing to let his followers stray alone for awhile, but, like the man in Goldsmith's poem, he knew that when he pleased he could whistle them back.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The astounding effect of Mr. Gladstone's speech, especially among the new Liberal members of Parliament, is becoming hourly more apparent. His phenomenal power of expression, the facility with which he turns an apparently hopeless position into one almost unassailable, and the infinity of resources which he displays compels an irresistible allegiance from young members. Besides, Mr. Gladstone's position on the Irish question, although he propounded no definite policy, has delighted the Parnellites, and they are almost unanimously agreed that Mr. Gladstone is still willing and able to persuade the country and his party into conceding Home Rule to Ireland. The former hope of Tory support has vanished, but a new one has risen in its place, and the Irish Parliamentary party turns once more to the great Liberal leader for the fulfilment of their desires. They flatteringly say that he alone of English statesmen is liberal enough to appreciate their demands and strong enough to grant them. At the Parnellite headquarters to-night it is announced that if Mr. Gladstone will undertake the task of pressing measures for Home Rule, the tactics of the Nationalist party will be modified so as to assist him in every possible way.

Mr. Thomas Sexton's speech in the House to-night was a very fine effort. He closely followed the lines laid down by Mr. Parnell yesterday, indicating in serious and manly phrases the extraordinary position of the Nationalist party in the new Parliament and their determination to insist on justice and consideration. Like Mr. Parnell, however, he stated that no word or act on the part of himself or his colleagues would interfere with honest efforts for Ireland's good. Mr. Gladstone listened intently to Mr. Sexton throughout, and afterwards told his friends that he had just been charmed by a piece of real oratory. Mr. Sexton's effort was a direct arraignment of Lord Salisbury's Government.

The *St. James' Gazette* says it is known that there is a resolute body of men who are determined to resort to violence unless the demands of the Parnellite party are conceded by Parliament. It is also known that even among the Irish members of the House of Commons there are several employees of O Donovan Ross. The Government is aware that the miscreants have elaborate plans to perform deeds of violence, that they have selected the particular part of England in which to ply the knife and pistol, discarding dynamite, which the alleged plotters regard as a blundering medium.

Mr. O Brien's amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's Speech recites that the depression in agriculture inflicts grievous hardships upon the tenant farmers, who form the bulk of the people of Ireland, and being destitute of capital they are unable to obtain credit. Owing to a succession of bad seasons they are reduced to a helpless condition and are unable to pay full rents. Their hardships are aggravated by an inconsiderate use of legal power by the land-owners in enforcing evictions and refusing the abatement required by the present state of affairs. This House, therefore, with the view of ensuring respect for law and order, should consider as soon as possible measures by which the Irish courts will be enabled to stay evictions and arrange a settlement between tenants and landlords.

The *Chronicle* says that W. H. Smith, the new Chief Secretary for Ireland, will start for Dublin to-night, and will take with him, if adopted by the Cabinet, a scheme for the establishment of a new Irish land bank.

SHOPLIFTER'S MUFF.

The Latest Device to Facilitate Stealing in Stores.

The French muff is the latest device of the female shoplifter, and by those familiar with its construction and perfect adaptability to its business it is conceded to be the neatest thing known. The holiday period is the choicest season of the year for the shoplifter, but it has been shorn of a large share of its profits by alert floor walkers, who have become perfectly familiar with the "warehouse" dresses and cloaks of the professionals. Until the advent of the French muff the ladies who lived by picking up valuable laces, silks and fancy articles in the large stores had no particular comfort in their calling, but with the new device they have been able to reap a harvest despite the lynx-eyed professional counter-watchers.

The shoplifter's muff is outwardly above suspicion, there being nothing about it to betray its capacity for concealing plunder. It is covered with any kind of fur, just as honest muffs are, with the significant exception that instead of being padded with cotton the fur rests upon a framework of wire. Between the fur covering and the wire-supporting frame the space usually filled with cotton is left vacant, thus providing accommodation for quite a stock of valuable lace, articles of jewellery, gloves, or anything else small and valuable. In the bottom of the muff there is a small slide on the inside, worked by the hand of the wearer, who, after introducing the article stolen to the muff, presses back this slide and drops the plunder into the cavity between the frame and the fur. With one of these muffs shoplifting is so easy as to be successfully practiced by novices, as not one store walker in a thousand would suspect that his counters could be worked through a muff worn as these are when in action the operator rests her hand, with the muff on it, on the goods she proposes to sample, and a moment of diverted attention on the part of the salesman or saleswoman is ample for her to transfer to her ingenious warehouse such samples as she can conveniently and quickly pick up with one hand. The movement of concealing the stolen articles is instantaneously executed, and, however well the muff may be stuffed, it can not be bulged out to attract attention.

Gen. Lord Wolseley's appearance is decidedly effeminate, and when he speaks he accompanies each remark with a nervous shake of the head. He is disposed to be sociable, but is not a favorite with the "rank and file."

Wire or fibrous nails are coming into use, and are claimed to be, in some respects, quite an improvement upon the ordinary cut nail, especially on the score of tenacity; they are not only tough, but stiff, and will penetrate hard wood where cut nails would break sharply off or become badly crooked.

DEATH OF A HERMIT.

The Remarkable Career of a Man who Lived for Fifty Years in a Mountain Cave.

(Letter from Milford, Pa.)

Austin Sheldon, better known as "the Hermit of Lehman," died at the residence of a citizen of Lehman township, this county, on Monday, aged 83 years. He was born in Stony Brook, Conn., in 1802. He was a member of a prominent and well-to-do family. He learned the blacksmith trade, and at the age of 30 years had accumulated several thousand dollars. He was a man of very strong religious belief, and at the age of 32 he married. His wife died soon afterward. She had been dead but a short time when Sheldon disappeared from his native village. About the year 1840 a man giving the name Austin Sheldon, and exhibiting many eccentricities, purchased a tract of wild land on the Moosic Mountain in Canaan township, Wayne county, Pa., ten miles from Honesdale. He put up a hut in this wilderness, and lived there the life of a hermit. He seldom appeared in any of the villages, and kept aloof from all communication with any human being, except as necessity required. No one knew or could find out anything about his antecedents. He remained in the wild spot he had chosen for two or three years, until the lumber men and tanners had cleared up the region all round him and made his retreat less retired. He then sold the property and disappeared.

In the year 1845 a number of hunters were tramping through the mountain wilderness in Lehman township, Pike county, when they discovered a singular-looking being living in a miserable hut or cave in an isolated portion of the region. He would give no account of himself except to say that he had been living in the hut for three years, and that he had not seen any human beings during that time until the appearance of the hunters. He subsequently came to this place, bought the tract of land on which his hut was located, and it was then learned that his name was Austin Sheldon, but that was all that could be learned of the mysterious hermit. He remained in the mountain cave until 1873 before anything of his history was known. His hut was visited from time to time by people who were curious to see him. He was always found reading a Bible, and never made any visitor welcome, frequently refusing to permit an interview with them at all. Finally, in 1873, the remarkable instance of this mysterious man having lived for over thirty years secluded in a wilderness, and occupying a filthy cave scarcely large enough to admit the presence of himself and another, and in all that time never having touched his hands or his face with water nor his hair or beard with razor or comb, which was apparently a matter of religious pride with him, led to a local newspaper making mention of it. The item was copied throughout the country, and finally was printed in a Connecticut local paper.

A few weeks after the original publication of the item a fine-looking, middle-aged gentleman, accompanied by a fashionably-dressed lady of evident culture, arrived in this village and asked to be directed to the hut occupied by the Hermit of Lehman. The lady was a sister of Austin Sheldon's, and the gentleman was her husband. They had read the item about the hermit in the Connecticut paper, and that was the first intimation they had ever received of his whereabouts since he disappeared in 1802. They had long supposed him dead. They were driven as near to the Sheldon hut as a waggon could be taken through the woods, and they reached the hermit's abode at nightfall. They could not recognize in the grimy, unkempt object that disputed their entrance to his abode their long-lost brother, but he admitted his identity. His relatives begged and pleaded with him to leave his wretched life and return with them to Connecticut, where every comfort and luxury awaited him. He emphatically refused to do so, or to accept any help at their hands. They were forced to return without him. It was from his sister that the story of Austin Sheldon's life was first obtained here.

Sheldon continued his miserable, uncommunicative life in the mountain cave. One day, in 1882, he surprised the inhabitants of the village of Dingman's, nine miles from his hut, by appearing there to obtain a new suit of clothes to take the place of the ragged and patched garments he had worn ever since he came into the region. He said he intended to look after a wife. He visited several women in the vicinity and proposed to them. Being refused, he returned to his cave, and after a time disappeared. He was seen a few days later, thirty miles away, and he said he was on his way back to Connecticut. He walked all the way to his native place. A few months later he walked back and once more took up his abode in his old cave. He said he could not possibly live among civilized scenes. A few weeks ago his physical and mental condition became such that he was taken in charge by charitable persons, at the house of one of whom he died.

During Sheldon's long and lonely life in the Pike county wilderness he several times was nearly frozen to death in his cave, timely discovery of his condition by hunters alone saving his life. More than once he was in peril for days by forest fires surrounding his hut. He had numerous escapes from wild animals. Sheldon slept in an upright position on a chair made from the butt end of a log with a back of laurel branches. His hair and whiskers were extremely long, and matted with twigs, burrs, and whatever became fastened in them. His nondescript garments were held upon him and together by twines and wythes. He had read and reread the Bible, and said he had taken up his abode in the wilderness so that he might serve God with more singleness of purpose. He appeared in Milford regularly once a year to pay the taxes on his land.

A WIFE SOLD FOR FIVE CENTS.

Some Singular Matrimonial Developments in Akron, O.

An Akron, O., despatch says: There have been some sensational developments here connected with the arrest of James Bott, who keeps a saloon at the corner of Broadway and Fulton streets. He appeared in this city some years ago, accompanied by a woman who passed as his wife. Last night T. M. Webber, of Hornellsville, N. Y., arrived in town and had the pair arrested. He claimed that the woman had been his wife for 18 years. The couple were accompanied to jail by a second woman, who took great interest in the proceedings. It now transpires that this second woman claims to be the wife of Bott also, and Bott says he purchased her from her husband, Charles Stratton, some weeks ago. Stratton was a former saloon-keeper, but met with bad luck, took to drink and wound up a career of dissipation by selling his wife to Bott. The sum in consideration was five cents, paid to him by Bot in his saloon. In support of this the latter produced a bill of sale written on the fly leaf of his memorandum book. Stratton is missing, having been mixed up in a shooting scrape here a few weeks ago. The woman came from Indianapolis and is said to have wealthy relatives there.

An experienced vocalist has, it is said, during fourteen years cured any number of cases of obstinate cough by prescribing the free use of raw oysters as a diet. The remedy is easily tried.

The Great Eastern, so long lying idle at Milford Haven, has been commissioned to take 10,000 tons of steam coal to Gibraltar.

An immense number of sea clams, torn from their ocean beds and thrown ashore by the late storm, line the beach at Ocean Beach, N. J. In some places they lie in heaps two feet high. Farmers are carting them away for fertilizers.

IN TIME OF SLAVERY.

The Origin of an Incident Found Many Plays.

Dr. James E. King was telling some his early experiences in the South last evening to some newspaper men, says the Buffalo *Courier*. "Early in the '50s," he said, "I was in Memphis, Tenn., when a fight took place between a banker and a speculator who had been bidding against each other at the slave block for a beautiful slave girl—dazzlingly white and as lovely as a dream, yet a negress and the daughter of a planter who had died intestate and bankrupt. She was about 16 years of age, and might have stood as a model for the Greek slave. Her mistress tried to save her, but her means gave out, and she was crying because, though the girl was her husband's illegitimate child, she was her companion and friend. While she was crying the row arose between these two bidders. One had a bowie knife and the other a small hatchet which he had picked up. The way they cut and slashed was something awful. The banker had the knife and he cut the face of his antagonist from the forehead to the neck, ripping out his left eye, while at the same moment his opponent's hatchet descended upon his own brain, and he was laid out. This over, the crowd allowed the bodies to be where they fell and turned back to the sale. A St. Louis man took up the bidding from where the widow left it, and raised her $500. He was understood to be the agent of a rich personage who had seen the girl and given orders to have her secured at any price. Her mistress appealed to her friends in vain for money, when a Mississippi steamer captain, who had known her husband, came along and asked her what was the trouble. Hearing the cause of her distress, he bid $8,000 for the girl, and pulling a pistol half a yard long, dared the St. Louis man to bid again on peril of having his brain pan emptied. The other at once wilted, and the mistress was made intensely happy by the recovery of the girl. The incident has gone into many a play," continued the doctor, "but it's as true as gospel."

A WISE DOG.

A House Saved from the Flames by a Most Sagacious Setter Pup.

Mr. June Harris, late editor of the *News*, writes the Nacogdoches correspondent of the Galveston *News*, has a red Irish setter pup, 4 months old, named Fly. Her value will be recognized by sportsmen when it is stated that Fly's sire is the celebrated Champion Glencho, of Peekskill (N.Y.) kennels. Her mother is Flame, from the same kennels, and owned by John G. Todd, a lawyer of Houston. Mr. Harris gives an instance of the above pup's wonderful sagacity.

"On last Monday night," says Mr. Harris, "it being extremely cold, I piled the logs high on the fireplace to keep the room warm and cozy. I placed a rug near the hearth and bade Fly lie down. Some time during the night she came to my bed whining and pulling at the bed-clothes. Being only half awakened I reached over and slapped her, bidding her to go and lie down. In a short time she returned to my bedside, and, whining piteously, pulled more vigorously at the bed-clothes, and at last caught hold of my sleeve. I opened my eyes and a glance showed me the mantelpiece in flames and the floor burned through to the sills. The room was now filled with dense volumes of smoke. Fortunately I had plenty of water convenient, and in a short time extinguished the flames. I sat up for some time to see that there was no remnant of fire left, and Fly lay down quietly and contentedly on her rug, perfectly satisfied at having saved her master's house from being burned up."

The above is in no way exaggerated, but is literally true.

Power of an Ocean Wave.

In a paper by the Rev. Philip Neale, late British chaplain at Batavia, in *Leisure Hour*, speaking of the great inundation from the sea caused by the Krakatoa earthquake, Java, he says: "One of the most remarkable facts concerning the inundation remains to be told. As we walked or scrambled along, we were much surprised to find great masses of white coral lying at the side of our path in every direction. Some of these were of immense size, and had been cast up more than two or three miles from the seashore. It was evident, as they were of coral formation, that these immense blocks of solid rock had been torn up from their ocean bed in the midst of the Sunda Straits, borne inland by the gigantic wave, and finally left on the land several miles from the shore. Any one who had not seen the sight would scarcely credit the story. The feat seems almost an impossible one. How these great masses could have been carried so far into the interior is a mystery, and bears out what I have said in previous papers as to the height of this terrible wave. Many of these rocks were from twenty to thirty tons in weight, and some of the largest must have been nearly double. Lloyd's agent, who was with me, agreed in thinking that we could not be mistaken if we put down the largest block of coral rock that we passed as weighing not less than fifty tons.

Intemperate "Water-Drinkers."

"There is a class of people who progress with a meal something after this fashion," writes Margaret Sidney in *Good Housekeeping*: "A long draught of coffee, tea, milk or water, as the case may be, begins the performance; this is followed by a mouthful of something solid; only a mouthful, however, for the stream is turned on again down the throat. A glass of water disappears; then the food is attacked, and voraciously; again the stream. Once more attention is given to the food, but always the stream has the first consideration. We silently ask and wonder how long the man can stand it. To say nothing of the utter disregard of the laws of health in thus eating and drinking simultaneous, it is an absurd spectacle! A tired, over-heated man drinks twice as much water as he needs, first, because he is so tired he doesn't know what he is doing till he sees the bottom of the glass; and second, because his blood is at boiling mark and the sudden chill is delightful, and he would prolong it till his capacity to swallow gives out. For the same reason he drinks rapidly, that the succession of chills may lower his temperature as speedily as possible. And then he goes out to his stable: 'John, be sure to give Black Prince no water just yet. Rub him down well, John, and cool him off slowly.'"