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

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EUGENIA
Grist Mill,
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Good Flour always on hand.

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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

ROBERTSON & CO., Sole Agents, Toronto.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

An Amusing Suit on Trial in Chicago.

ALL UPPER-TENDOM SET LAUGHING.

A Chicago despatch says: This morning Judge Anthony's court and the approaches thereto were packed with a dense crowd, who struggled and strained to listen to the sensational breach of promise case of Rose Moran against Christopher Wiehe. There was a buzz of expectancy as Miss Moran, accompanied by her lawyer and one or two friends, entered the court and resumed her place upon the witness stand. She was subjected to a trying cross-examination by Mr. Brandt. She said that this was her 27th birthday, though she did not know until last week that she was over 25.

LOVE'S CHIDINGS.

"Did you not upbraid him for addressing you simply as 'Rose' and not as 'Dearest Rose' and say that Chicago seemed to have frozen up his love?" Miss Moran was asked.

"I believe I made some remark to that effect. After he returned from New York he used to address me more warmly than after he returned to Chicago. I said, 'I suppose distance lends enchantment——'"

"Do you remember the first time he came to you after you came to the conclusion you were in love with him?"

"I do."

"What took place on that occasion?"

"I can't say." Here the witness' voice trembled and tears stood in her eyes.

"Did anything take place on that occasion that never happened at the previous meetings?"

"Yes, sir," said the lady in a low tone.

"Did you kiss him?"

"I did not."

"Did you embrace him?"

"No."

"Did he kiss you?"

"Yes, sir," (falteringly).

"Did he embrace you?"

"He did, sir," said Miss Moran, while a blush mantled her cheek.

"Where did this wonderful scene occur?"

"In the parlor. We were all alone. He kissed me and embraced me, but I never hugged or kissed him."

THE LATITUDE GIVEN THE DEFENDANT.

"After you permitted him to embrace you on the occasion in question, did he habitually do so afterward when he came to visit you?"

"Yes, sir."

Mr. Brandt fired a perfect volley of questions at the witness, all tending to show that Miss Moran had been repeatedly out late at nights during September, 1884, returning home at 10, 11 and 12 o'clock, and that Mr. Wiehe had seen her put on street cars by gentlemen at these hours. The witness, however, gave the most flat and emphatic denial to each question.

"He did not dare to talk to me like that," said the witness, as she clinched her little hand upon the arm of the witness chair. "If he did I would have never been obliged to bring this lawsuit, for he would have had back his plighted troth and his presents to boot."

A PRETTY WOMAN'S SELF-COMPLACENCY.

"How tall are you?"

"I think about five feet."

"Do you weigh more than one hundred pounds?"

"I do, sir," said the little lady, as she cast a conscious glance at her plump and well rounded person. "I suppose Mr. Wiehe is a great deal taller than me," she continued, in reply to a further question of Attorney Brandt.

"Is not it a fact that you persistently refused to go with Mr. Wiehe to parties because you were aware you would have to walk round together and were afraid to have people see you, a mature woman, walking around with a great big boy like that?" pointing to his client. (Laughter.)

"No, sir," said Miss Moran, faintly. Witness said she commenced making preparations for the wedding in December of the year preceding. Her wedding dress was of white satin. She had a dozen other dresses—everything a lady should have for such an occasion and more than a great many ladies have. It took from December, 1883, until October, 1884, to prepare this trousseau. Before going to West Point, Wiehe, the witness said, declared that if she did not marry him he would put an end to himself.

A RACY AND AMUSING LETTER.

Brandt, in the attempt to show that Wiehe's love for the plaintiff was not so burning as she pictured it, read a letter from him, dated at Niagara Falls in October, in which Wiehe said: "I wish I was a Mormon and with the elders stand." This set the ladies laughing. They glanced mischievously at Wiehe, and he bent his head to hide his blushes.

"I passed over Flirtation Walk to-day; the girls here are deliciously delicious," went on the letter, "but they won't be mashed, though an introduction is graciously accepted. At the further extremity of the walk is a big mound of earth and rocks which reminded me of you. Talk about the nice places; but this place takes the cake, and bakery, too. If you ever saw it you'll never want to a see a Chicago park again."

The letter, as read by Mr. Brandt, set every one in the court room laughing, and for several minutes the red faced bailiff was kept pounding for order.

The Old-Fashioned Stove.

A Wilton veteran tells this story: "My health got run down, I failed in trade, and I thought I would go to farming. I bought me a piece of land in Aroostook, built myself a cabin, and set to work clearing it. This was forty years ago. It was in the fall. I didn't have time to build much of a house, so I just clapped shingles over the cracks. It was rather cold for us—my wife and me. We didn't sleep very comfortable nights. A friend told us to get an air-tight stove, put a big chunk of wood in when we went to bed, and the coals would keep all night and warm the cabin. Those round, sheet-iron, air-tight stoves had just come into fashion then. I got me one and set her up. A short time before I turned in I put in a heavy chunk of beech wood that I'd sawed right off a log. We turned in early and began to talk over our prospects in our new life. 'What a grand thing that air-tight stove is for us, Mary Ellen!' says I. 'Yee,' says she; 'but ain't it getting a little too warm for comfort?' I told her I didn't know but it was, and so I turned down one quilt. Before we got to sleep we had to turn down another quilt. It was a cold night, but that new air-tight seemed to heat up tremendously. 'I never saw such a heater, Jerry,' said Mary Ellen 'Neither did I,' says I. In the night I woke up and it was so warm that I turned down another quilt and left nothing but a sheet over us. Well, in the morning I got up and went to the stove to stir up the coals and put on some more wood. Coals! Bless ye, there wasn't a spark in the stove! That big beech junk wasn't even charred. There hadn't been enough fire in that stove all night to tech off my pipe with. The beech log was too soggy to warm us up, but that new air-tight stove and our imagination did the business just as well."—*Lewiston (Me.) Journal.*

Delicacies in New York.

Rainbow trout bring $1.25 a pound, and are in demand.

Canvas-back ducks are scarce, and are quoted at $5 a brace.

Diamond back terrapins cost $48 a dozen.

Hot house mushrooms are $1 per quart.

Frogs' legs are $1.50 per dozen.

THE LONDON RIOTERS.

Political Records and Views of the Socialistic Leaders.

Burns and Hyndman, the leaders of the London Socialists, are well-known characters in the English metropolis. Burns has been accused of accepting money from the Tory clubs for running as a Parliamentary candidate in one of the English boroughs—Nottingham—thus splitting the Liberals in the hope that a Tory might get in. The vote showed C. Seely (L.), 6,669; E. Cope, (T.), 3,797; Burns, 598. Burns acknowledged that he got the money, but claimed that he did not know whence it came. Though not an Irishman, he belonged to one of the Irish leagues in London, but was expelled at the instance of T. P. O'Connor, M. P., on charges reflecting on his political and personal honesty. He has since his expulsion, in the columns of the London *Times*, abused the League and its officers. He is a professional workingman, and were he a resident of Chicago he would probably be called a "toucher."

HYNDMAN, HIS ASSOCIATE,

is a man of wealth and of considerable literary capacity. He is the author of most of the Communistic tracts scattered broadcast throughout Great Britain and Ireland nowadays in order to propagate Socialistic ideas. He is a Hebrew—without a religion. He used to belong to the Positivist coterie of which Frederic Harrison is the high priest, but becoming too rash for his associates he was "frozen out." He edits the London Communistic paper, for the support of which appeals are made nightly at the gathering of the "hungry workingmen." A couple of years ago Hyndman contributed to the *Nineteenth Century* a somewhat startling article on Socialism under the caption of

"THE DAWN OF A REVOLUTIONARY EPOCH."

In this article he maintained that "never perhaps has the certainty of approaching trouble been more manifest. * * * It will be strange if the next few years pass over peacefully. * * The crowded room, the dingy street, the smoky atmosphere, the gradual deterioration of offspring * * * are noted and brooded over by men who are being steadily educated to understand the disadvantages of their position, and are also being drilled to right them." Mr. Hyndman looks upon Bismarck as the greatest "domestic revolutionist of modern times." In France the imprisonment of the Communists some years ago was "the martyrdom of a new social faith." Austria and Italy are falling into line for many reasons and through many causes—the principal ones being agrarian. As for Russia, Nihilism in that country may possibly be "the spark to fire the whole European magazine of combustibles." In London the Socialist from Germany, the Communist from France, the Nihilist from Russia get known to one another, suggest ideas for common action, and keep one another informed. The materials for

"A GREAT CONFLAGRATION" IN LONDON,

as the events of Monday show, have been gathered and are almost ready. Mr. Hyndman takes credit for his own race as furnishing the leaders of the new revolutionary movement. Here is a remarkable passage from his pamphlet: "Whilst on the one hand the Jews are beyond dispute the leaders of the plutocracy of Europe, holding in large as well as in small matters, in the great centres as well as in the villages of Russia Roumelia, the power of the purse, another section of the same race form the leaders of that revolutionary propaganda which is making way against that very capitalist class represented by their own fellow-Jews. Jews—more than any other men—have held forth against those who make their living, not by producing value, but by trading on the differences of value; they are at this moment acting as the leaders in the revolutionary movement. * * * * Surely we have here a very strange phenomenon.

MR. HYNDMAN'S "REMEDY"

is State Socialism. The principle of State management must extend to all property "for the benefit of the masses." This may "involve anarchy and bloodshed" in the beginning, yet at a period such as the present "anything may be tried." The old days of aristocracy and class privileges are passing away. The Government of the day, Mr. Hyndman insists, must learn how to deal with growing democratic influence "with steady determination at the outset to satisfy the needs and gratify the reasonable ambitions of all." It only remains to say of Hyndman further that he made a desperate effort to break into Parliament last December, but Mr. Chamberlain courageously opposed his political scheme, and succeeded in keeping him out.—*Chicago Tribune.*

HOW SHE GOT HER CONSENT.

A Young Girl Thwarted in Love Attempts Suicide—Her Mother Relents and a Wedding Follows.

A North Adams, Mass., despatch says Miss Lottie Harrison, aged 19, was married yesterday to Mr. E. B. Attwood, a young man of this town, under most singular circumstances. The two have been devoted to each other for several months, but a few days ago Lottie's foster mother told her she must have nothing more to do with Edward, and the young man was refused admittance to the house. Thursday evening Lottie procured a small seven-shooter, walked to the cemetery, and sitting down upon her grandfather's grave fired one shot into the air to see if the weapon was in perfect order, and then placing the muzzle to her forehead fired again. The ball did not penetrate the skull, however, but glancing upward rested under the scalp. Lottie was not even stunned by the injury, and, concluding that she could not kill herself, walked to her home, about a mile distant. When she reached the house her foster mother, greatly shocked, sent for a doctor, who extracted the ball. Edward and a minister were summoned, and last night the young people were happy as man and wife.

Late Northwest News.

An Edmonton despatch says the insubordination among the police has been effectually stopped by the arrest of seven ringleaders, taking them by surprise, and locking them up. The trouble is probably over.

Two gentlemen from the Northwest Territories had an interview yesterday with the Minister of the Interior for the purpose of submitting to the Government a list of claims made on behalf of the people of the Territories.

The amount of seed grain to be distributed by the Department of the Interior among the distressed half-breeds and settlers of Prince Albert, Duck Lake, St Laurent and Batoche will be upwards of 16,000 bushels, aggregating in value upwards of $40,000. The distribution will be made to the needy ones by the Lorne Agricultural Society, the missionary priests, and the prominent citizens of the respective places.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Nine of the insubordinate Mounted Police who mutinied at Edmonton and Fort Saskatchewan have been sentenced to terms of imprisonment varying from one year to three months, and a fine of one month's pay. Nine more are being tried to-day.

Mr. Robt. Watson, M. P., was dined by the Liberals at Birtle last night.

The German Imperial Government has ordered the establishment of chairs for hygiene and bacteriology at all universities of the empire.

The State of Kentucky has no food, clothing or work for one thousand convicts with whose services a contractor is about to dispense.

Late Scottish News.

General Sir Herbert Macpherson left England on the 26th ult. for India, to take command of the Madras army.

The remains of the Dowager-Countess of Rothes were on the 25th ult. interred in the family vault in the churchyard of Leslie.

The Duke of Sutherland has intimated to the sheep farmers on the Sutherland estate a reduction of 40 per cent. on the current rates.

Mr. Alfred W. Pearce, of the firm of Pearce Brothers, engineers and shipbuilders, Dundee, died suddenly on the 26th ult. from paralysis.

Mr. Duffes, solicitor, Forres, and actuary of the Savings' Bank, has been committed to prison on a charge of embezzling over £600 belonging to depositors.

Mr. Duncan McLachlan, one of the oldest solicitors in Dundee, and for many years an Honorary Sheriff-Substitute, died on the 26th ult. in his 76th year.

The old family estate of Auchlishie, near Kirriemuir, Forfarshire, has been purchased by Mr. J. M. Black, the former partner in business of Mr. Wilkie, the late proprietor.

Another heavy failure in the coal trade was announced on the 29th ult. in Glasgow—that of Mr. John Hendrie, of the Maryville Colliery Company. The liabilities are stated at £80,340, and the assets at £34,727.

Lord Fraser, on the 27th ult., in the Court of Session, sustained the jurisdiction of the Court of Session in the action by the Rev. Wm. Hastie against Mr. Ostavius Steel for £5,000 damages for alleged slander.

Mr. John Baird, sen., of Blackford, near Lockerbie, and senior partner of the firm of J. & J. Baird & Mackenzie, solicitors, Lockerbie, died at Blackford on Jan. 9th. Mr. Baird, who was in his 83rd year, was a native of Ayr.

The Burns statue in George square, Glasgow, was prettily decorated with evergreens on the 25th ult. in honor of the anniversary. On each of the four sides of the pedestal was a large wreath, composed of holly, laurel and ivy.

The Scottish Farmers' Alliance have resolved to agitate during the present parliamentary session for a Bill to give tenant farmers under leases the option of quitting their holdings after one year's notice, or a re-valuation by mutual arbiters.

In the event of Dr. Cameron bringing forward his resolution for the disestablishment of the Church of Scotland, Sir Donald Currie will propose an amendment in favor of a Royal Commission to "inquire into the wishes of the Scottish nation."

HUMORS OF DOMESTIC LIFE.

A New York Wife, Husband and Baby Case—A Husband Telling How He Poured Water on His Wife in the Night.

Otto Sartorius submitted yesterday to Judge Barrett his traverse to his wife's charges in her return to the writ of habeas corpus to get possession of his four months' old baby. He says his wife came home at half-past 12 o'clock, went to her room without ringing the bell, and sneaked off to bed. He had been sitting up for her, and when he finally found her in bed he tried to get some explanation of her conduct. He told her that she must get up and hear what he had to say; that it was not a proper thing for a married woman to return to her house after 12 o'clock and sneak into her room without notifying her husband.

Then he left her alone, and, after walking up and down the room for about an hour, spoke to her again. She declined to give any explanation. She said she wished to sleep. He was very much excited, and told her she must get up, and if she did not he would pour water on the bed, so that she could not remain in it. He thereupon procured from the bath-room a half-pint pitcher of water, and put about a spoonful on the bed, alongside of his wife. He took her by the arm and told her she must get get out of bed. She did get up, and sat on a chair without looking at him or vouchsafing any reply. He begged her to cease associating with her parents. While she was sitting on the chair looking toward the floor he touched her upon the forehead, and, with his hand, raised her head backward. He asked her to look him in the face, as his wife, and give him her solemn promise that that course of action would cease. She, weeping, promised. All that time he was so excited and nervous and cold from having sat up partly undressed, that he found it absolutely necessary to take some brandy. Then with mutual tears they talked the matter over, and they both retired. He thought the quarrel had been made up. He held the baby awhile next morning, and kissed his wife good-bye as he departed for business. As he turned round, after getting into the street, he saw her standing at the window as usual, waving adieus and throwing kisses at him. That night he "found his home deserted and his child removed." He asserted his belief that his wife's departure was all arranged during her visit to her parents on the previous afternoon.

Judge Barrett sent the case before Referee Edward C. Perkins, who will take testimony and report to the court.—*N. Y. Sun of Wednesday.*

The World's Carrying Trade.

From a recent comparative statement it appears that, omitting vessels of less than fifty tons measurement, Europe possesses 42 tons to every 1,000 inhabitants, America 49, and Australia 79, while Asia and Africa have only 2 tons per 1,000. Liverpool ranks as the most important port in the world, with a tonnage of 2,646,373; this is succeeded by London with 2,330,688; and Glasgow with 1,432,364; New York comes next, with 1,156,676. The nine leading ports of Great Britain have a tonnage of 8,724,123, while the first four ports of the United States have only 1,979,940. St. John, New Brunswick, is in this respect as important as Boston or Charleston, and more so than Philadelphia. Great Britain and Ireland possess a gross tonnage of nearly 12,000,000 sailing vessel tons, and with the tonnage of her colonies the British flag covers 14,000,000 tonnage out of the total existing world's tonnage of 27,000,000. The United States, twenty years ago, carried 66 per cent. of their foreign trade in their own bottoms, whereas now they carry something less than 18 per cent.

Manitoba and the Northwest.

A Winnipeg despatch says plowing commenced at Medicine Hat on Saturday last, and several farmers were engaged in work.

The Dominion Government will be asked to place a sum in the estimates to improve the Red River with a view to its utilization in the Hudson Bay route.

Leading brewers of the United States have written to the Canadian Pacific Railway expressing a desire to purchase Manitoba barley, and asking the company to notify the farmers to that effect. One St. Louis firm says it purchases each year one million bushels, and will have buyers in the Winnipeg market.

Never interfere with a man who is sneezing. When so engaged he requires to devote his whole attention to the business.

The united properties of the Rothschilds aggregate more than $1,000,000,000. The fortune, by inter-marriage, is always retained in the family, and has been accumulated within one century. Over $300,000,000 is deposited with one banking firm in London, Messrs. Baring Brothers, while a sum amounting to nearly $500,000,000 has been loaned to European Governments by the Rothschilds during the past ten years.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The following Bills were read a first time:

Dr. Widdifield—To incorporate the King Loop Line Railway Company.

Mr. Merrick—To amend the Surrogate Courts Act, and respecting the estate of deceased persons and minors.

Mr. Ferris—To incorporate the Toronto Fire Insurance Company.

Mr. Brereton—Respecting the consolidated debt of the town of Port Hope.

Mr. Dill—To incorporate the village of Huntsville.

Mr. Ermatinger—To extend the hours of polling in municipal and legislative elections.

Mr. McKim—To consolidate the debenture debt of the town of Mount Forest.

Mr. Meredith—To incorporate the London & Southeastern Railway Co.

Mr. Meredith—To provide for certain aid to the London & Southeastern Railway Co.

Mr. O'Connor—To amend the Act respecting the assessment of property.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) asked whether it is the intention of the Government to bring into operation "The Ontario Factories Act, 1884," by the proclamation of the Lieutenant-Governor, and, if such course has not been decided upon, whether any and what steps have been taken to settle any doubts which exist as to the constitutionality of the Act, and generally as to the intention of the Government regarding the matter.

Hon. O. Mowat—It is the intention of the Government to bring into operation the Ontario Factories Act by proclamation as soon as this can be done with advantage and safety. I am sure the House will disapprove of its being brought into operation before it can be done with safety and advantage. It will be remembered that this is one of the matters in regard to which the question of jurisdiction is in dispute. A Bill for the same purpose had for several years been introduced into the House of Commons, but last year it seems to have been abandoned. I have endeavored, so far without effect, to have a case agreed upon between this Government and the Dominion Government for reference to the Supreme Court in order to settle this dispute. It is of the greatest importance to have the matter solved before the Act is brought into operation. It is greatly to be regretted that the Provincial Government cannot refer a case to the Supreme Court the same as the Dominion, and it has occurred to me to try the experiment of bringing suit direct without the assent of the Dominion. There is no precedent for this, but I am not sure that such a course might not be allowed.

Mr. Preston—Have the Government made any and what arrangement whereby the surplus stock of the Model Farm will be retained in the Province?

Hon. A. M. Ross—Previous to the last sale of surplus stock arrangements were made to announce that the freight of all the stock purchased would be paid to the home of the purchasers, provided they were residents of Ontario. This had the effect of placing all on the same footing. The consequence has been that not a single animal sold at that sale has gone to the United States.

Mr. Waters—To incorporate the Town of Parkhill.

Mr. Harcourt—Respecting covenants contained in short forms of leases.

Mr. Snider—To regulate the width of waggon tires.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—To confirm certain conveyances made by married women.

Mr. Waters—To amend the Act respecting ditches and watercourses.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—To amend the Division Courts Act.

Mr. Ermatinger—To amend the law of descent of land.

Hon. C. F. Fraser—An Act to further amend the Assessment Act.

Mr. Graham moved for a return of the number of Farmers' Institutes formed in the several Ridings of the Province, together with the number of lectures delivered in connection with the Institutes by the Professors of the Agricultural College. He stated that in his riding they had had an Institute with marked benefit to the farmers. They had a lecture by Prof. Grenside on the horse, and one by Prof. Brown on permanent pastures, and other persons had given their experience. This had resulted in great benefit to the farming community. With regard to permanent pastures, he thought the gain to the country would be very great if Mr. Brown's advice were followed. He was trying the plan himself, and the results would be good.

Mr. Drury said no expenditure of the Government had been of greater benefit to the farmers than that on agricultural institutes. He was satisfied that the farmers of the country generally are convinced that their interests are carefully looked after here, and that whatever can be done by a Government and a Parliament will be done, and that the present Minister of Agriculture is concerned for the farmers' welfare.

Mr. Creighton added his testimony to the usefulness of the farmers' institutes. He believed they were going to do a very great amount of good.

Mr. Awrey spoke of the institute held in Wentworth. The farmers there, irrespective of their political proclivities, feel that they owe the Minister of Agriculture gratitude for the interest he has taken in their concerns and the courtesy he has shown them whenever he has been approached on any matter.

Mr. Waters was satisfied that the Professors of the College had, as well as the farmers, received great benefit from attending the institutes. They would now know that there were hundreds of farmers who understood practical agriculture just as well as the professors did themselves. The institute had doubtless done much good in drawing farmers together.

Hon. A. M Ross—I am highly gratified that the policy of the Government with respect to these institutes has been accepted as satisfactory and received with commendation by both sides of the House. I don't claim credit for organizing the institutes, but I don't think that claim can be justified by the other side of the House. The idea was suggested to me by seeing in the reports of the Michigan Agricultural College that the professors there attended Farmers' Institutes. Having had some experience in municipal organizations, I knew that they would not be successful if the whole expenses were thrown upon two or three individuals, and that there must therefore be some extraneous aid for the purpose of meeting the necessary expenses for printing, advertising, etc. It frequently happens that in anything of this character, the affair is generally captured and held for the benefit of one town or village, and so I made it a condition in having one in every electoral division, that they should be held in different places, when repeated in the same riding. I also made arrangements that they should be managed by the farmers themselves, and that there should be a certain membership. Another part of the scheme was that, in addition to the Government support, there should be assistance from the County Councils, which secured interest from the people likely to be benefitted. The results, I am satisfied, have been good, and I feel highly gratified at the universal acceptance they have met with. There is no doubt that the institutes have been of immense advantage to the professors themselves. In talking with Professor Mills and Professor Brown they have gratefully acknowledged the great benefit they have received in exchanging views with the farmers.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Morin—To incorporate the South Essex Gun Club.

Mr. Ferris—Respecting the Women's Christian Association, Belleville.

Mr. McGhee—To consolidate the debt of the town of Orangeville.

Mr. McIntyre—To amend the Act respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors.

Mr. Ermatinger—Respecting receipts and quittances.

Mr. Baxter—To authorize the village of Caledonia to issue certain debentures.

Mr. Conmee—To incorporate the Ontario & Rainy River Railway Company.

Mr. Dryden—To amend the Act incorporating the Baptist Missionary Convention of Ontario.

Mr. Baxter—To amend the Consolidated Municipal Act, 1883.

IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

Crowded Peers and Ladies Wrapped in Cloaks Waiting for the Queen.

The opening of Parliament is an old story, thanks to the cable, but there are some little points worth noting in the London *Telegraph's* description of the scene.

The accommodation of Their Lordships in general was of a somewhat different character to that provided on former occasions, and showed that an ingenious mind had brought its powers to bear upon the question how to make the most of the floor, which is all that their female relatives allow on such occasions. The result was that the peers' benches were not, as heretofore, so many parallels of latitude, but parallels of longitude, their occupants thus presenting profiles to the throne. The arrangement had a drawback, because each noble lord sat sideways, and neutralized the gain of space, as well as ensured some personal discomfort. But the peers bore up well, and accommodated each other with a good will most edifying to behold. Nobody could see Lord Iddesleigh plant himself on a crowded bench, and witness the amiable readjustment which followed, without gaining a better opinion of ennobled human nature. In a moment one understood the maxim, "Noblesse oblige." The late comers were, of course, embarrassed, for even noble lords must submit to the physical law which ordains that two bodies cannot be in the same place at the same time. It was, however, somewhat doubtful whether the tardy arrivals pitied themselves or were pitied by others. One by one they drifted on to the ladies' benches, finding here and there a vacant berth, and coming thankfully to anchor. Their robes supplied exactly the bright color required by the mass of white, black and neutral tints surrounding them. In places, a peer looked like a peony in a bed of marguerites. Her Majesty's judges had an easier time. The "inferior woolsacks" proved roomy enough for all who put in an appearance, and there they sat—a compact, quadrangular mass of full-bottomed wigs and scarlet and ermine robes. With ever so strong a desire to make a somewhat musty quotation, it cannot be said that they present "a terrible show." These usually grave dignitaries were in point of fact the most animated group in the House. Small blame to them for it. They do not often receive a summons to figure in Parliament, and, however much we may wonder why they are summoned at all, it is difficult not to sympathize with their unaffected enjoyment of the distinction. As for the diplomatic body, they scintillated more and more as additions were made to their number. Some of their excellencies were dazzling objects, but the most striking and significant figure of all was made by Mr. Phelps, the American Minister, whose plain evening dress marked him out from the mass of glittering uniforms. He must have felt like Castlereagh at the congress of Vienna—the most distinguished man present, because wanting distinction's ordinary signs. Passing from these, how shall we speak of the ladies, whose overflowing numbers, on the crimson benches and in every gallery, gave the scene its principal charm? Better, perhaps, to say nothing at present, for the combined rank and beauty of feminine England remains well wrapped up until compelled to uncloak and stand forth in all the splendor of court dress and family diamonds.

LOUD KISSES IN A TUNNEL.

How a Mean Actor Wreaked Revenge on Two Innocent Admirers.

One of our most eminent stage heroes was travelling by train in Switzerland a few weeks ago, says a Berlin paper. Opposite him sat a couple of handsome young ladies, who not only fairly stared him out of countenance, but made him the topic of their whispering conversation.

Flattered at first by this delicate attention, the actor good-humoredly submitted to it, but in the long run he began to grow tired of "this sort of thing," and determined to put a stop to it. When in the tunnel, before reaching Lausanne, he imprinted a few audible kisses on the back of his hand.

After the train emerged from the tunnel the actor sat calm and impassive as if nothing had happened, while the ladies first stared at each other and then began a series of mutual recriminations on the enormity of their conduct in taking such liberties with the hero of the footlights.

Of course each blamed the other, and the dispute lasted until the train stopped at Lausanne. Before leaving the carriage the actor bowed to the ladies, hat in hand, and said

"Ladies, the great attention you bestowed on me during the journey makes me naturally anxious to learn which of you gave me in the tunnel so striking a proof of your affection." He did not wait for a reply, but left the ladies to their reflections.

Preaching to Children.

The custom of preaching short sermons to children in the Sunday school is one that has been started of late in some of the Brooklyn churches, and, as it is a good one, there is little doubt that it will grow. Pastors frequently deplore the want of mutual relation and interest between Sunday school and church, but it is in part their own fault. They seldom address the children on serious topics, or, if they do, they make their discourse so serious that the children do not care to listen to them. There is a knack in talking to children that is native to few clergymen, and is not sufficiently studied by others. They must not be treated as infants and talked to in childish language, or their little dignities are offended, and they cease to respect the person who so addresses them. On the other hand, big words and theological disquisitions are equally ill placed. If a clergyman has sympathy, kindliness, and really wants to say something, he finds it best received when he couches it in a parable, or embodies it in an anecdote. A boy might go to sleep during a sermon on moral heroism, but lead up to the lesson by a citation of some act of physical daring or noble display of honorable conduct and he sits fascinated. The experiment has not yet been tried to any extent in Chicago.—*Chicago Times.*

Samuel Bullen, of Rondout, a fowl fancier, owns some choice Brahmins. These have been suffering this winter from a disease very like rheumatism, which causes their joints to swell, and renders walking a difficult operation. With a view to alleviating the sufferings of his fowls, Mr. Bullen has erected a track around his hen-house yard. Each day he rubs liniment on their limbs, and after binding them up with red flannel, exercises them on the track for about half an hour. He thinks they are improving.

An old man in Stoughton, Mass., described as "stalwart, robust, and vigorous," has bathed every morning for years in a cold spring near the house. The baths were not omitted recently when the thermometer was 18 below zero. He says the custom cured him of catarrh, and is the panacea for all ills.

The Village Choir.

(Some distances after Tennyson.)

Half a bar, half a bar,
Half a bar onward!
Into an awful ditch,
Choir and Precentor hitch,
Into a mess of pitch
They led the Old Hundred.
Trebles to right of them,
Tenors to left of them,
Basses in front of them,
Bellowed and thundered.
Oh, that Precentor's look,
When the sopranos took
Their own time and hook
From the Old Hundred,

Screeched all the trebles here,
Boggled the tenors there,
Raising the parson's hair,
While his mind wandered;
Theirs not to reason why—
This psalm was pitched too high;
Theirs but to grasp and cry—
Out the Old Hundred.
Trebles to right of them,
Tenors to left of them,
Basses in front of them,
Bellowed and thundered.
Stormed they with shout and yell,
Not wise they sang, nor well,
Drowning the sexton's bell,
While all the church wondered.

Dire the Precentor's glare,
Flashed his pitchfork in air,
Sounding fresh keys to bear
Out the Old Hundred.
Swiftly he turned his back,
Reached he his hat from rack,
Then from the screaming pack
Himself he sundered.
Tenors to right of him,
Trebles to left of him,
Discords behind him,
Bellowed and thundered.
Oh, the wild howls they wrought!
Right to the end they fought!
Some tune they sang, but not,
Not the Old Hundred.

MILK INSTEAD OF WHISKEY.

A Change of Drinks Brought About by Ellen Terry and Gen. Schenck.

Milkmen ought to make Ellen Terry, the actress, their patron saint. She has certainly set a fashion among young ladies which has benefitted them very materially. When she first came here she brought with her her habit of drinking three or four glasses of milk at each meal. It is a habit she is said to have followed for years. When the young ladies about town heard that Ellen drank milk they followed suit, for she was then the rage. What was begun as a freak of fashion has been continued, because the women have grown to like milk. It is also a fashionable medicine just now, and a medicine that has proved very effectual in the treatment of persons suffering from nervousness. This is because it is an excellent nerve tonic and blood creator. Particular attention seemed to be directed to this fact through the country at large at about the time of Miss Terry's arrival here, and so milk has had a boom ever since. Gen. Schenck also called public attention to the lacteal fluid by the use of large quantities of it for kidney troubles. There is hardly a street in town devoted to trade that hasn't somewhere on it a store with the sign, "Milk by the Glass." There are a half-dozen places on Broadway, between Union square and Bryant Park, that display such a sign, and all of them are well patronized. In bar-rooms the same sign is frequently to be seen, and the sale of milk in restaurants and its use at hotel tables has been more than doubled within the past three years. Every proprietor of such places has noticed the increased demand and has wondered. A prominent physician whose practice is largely among actors said he could not explain in part the reason for this increased consumption of milk. Actors find in its use a stimulant which prevents nervous exhaustion and a better reviver generally than liquors, because it has no evil after-effects. He had prescribed its use largely for nervous troubles of all kinds with excellent results. He knew, too, of very many physicians who were pursuing the same course. As a natural result of this custom of regular physicians, the drug stores have now on sale numerous "patent medicines," with high-sounding names which are nothing but simple compounds of milk with some other tonic. Milk can be had by the glass at most of the drug stores that have soda water fountains, and many hundred quarts are daily sold in that way in this city and Brooklyn. A mixture of cream and milk, known in restaurant nomenclature as half-and-half, is quite popular now-a-days. At lunch rooms this same combination is largely used to serve oatmeal, cracked wheat and other grains in. It is this mixture of half milk and half cream that is given considerably to people suffering from lung troubles who find difficulty in retaining on their stomachs cod liver oil in any of its emulsions or other prepared forms.

Wall street has the milk fever to a very considerable extent, and brokers, their clerks and messenger boys alike, drink from one to a half dozen glasses daily. Every little sidewalk stand where apples, cakes and pies are sold, at from 10 o'clock in the morning until 3 o'clock in the afternoon, has also its can of milk. Mixed with more or less water—usually more—it is sold at one, two, three or five cents a glass. Nearly every down-town bar has it on sale either at five or ten cents a glass, and many hundreds of bowls or goblets of the lacteal fluid are usually disposed of at the Broad and Nassau street dairies. One enterprising sidewalk merchant has had a waggon converted into a travelling dairy, and every day, when the weather is not too cold, he drives down to the corner of Exchange place and Broad street, and there dispenses to thirsty patrons his couple of hundred quarts of milk and cream by the glass. His business is a very profitable one when milk can be bought at wholesale at less than eight cents a quart, returning him a profit of from 100 to 300 per cent. on his investment. In three or four months of the summer when milk is a drug in the market, and when the demand for cooling drinks is greatest, his profits mount up to about 500 per cent. His profits leaked out in some way to other sidewalk merchants, and he has now fourteen competitors that he knows of, but none of them have yet so elaborate a turnout as his. All the other sidewalk milkmen are satisfied to sell from push carts, and he alone requires the service of a horse to dr