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.

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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 & Holoware 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,

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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

T. EDMANSON & CO., Sole Agents, Bradford

Latest from Scotland.

The lending department of the Aberdeen Free Library was formally opened on the 12th inst. by the Lord Provost. The library contains 15,000 volumes.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Rev. James Cameron Lees, D.D., of St. Giles, Edinburgh, to be Dean of the Chapel Royal and Dean of the Order of the Thistle.

Hon. Ion Keith-Falconer, son of Lord Kintore, of Scotland, and a well-known Cambridge oriental scholar, has gone to Aden to begin missionary work there at his own expense.

Burns' cottage, near Ayr, on the 8th of March narrowly escaped destruction by fire, the end cottage of the row in which it is situated having been burned to the ground.

Atlas Craig, which has been the cause of countless wrecks known and unknown, has now been equipped with a lighthouse and fog signal, at a cost of upwards of £30,000. The works were begun three years ago, and the lighthouse was illuminated for the first time on the 15th inst.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Secretary for Scotland, has appointed Dr. Donaldson, Professor of Latin in the University of Aberdeen, to be Principal of the United College of St. Salvador and St. Leonard in the University of St. Andrews, in place of the late Principal Shairp.

The Justiciary Appeal Court at Edinburgh has quashed the sentence of four days' imprisonment passed by Sheriff Mellis, at Kirkwall, on the Rev. Matthew Armour, Free Church minister, Sanday, Orkney, who was convicted of a breach of the peace at a political meeting held in support of the Conservative candidate.

A shocking accident befell Alexander Davidson, keeper of the Shambles, Arbroath, the other evening about dusk. He had ascended a ladder for the purpose of lighting a lamp in the Shambles, when the ladder slipped from underneath him, and Davidson, who is a heavy, elderly man, fell a distance of four or five feet on to a hook used for dressing purposes, where he was transfixed by the neck, his feet being a few inches from the ground. The hook penetrated into the front of his throat, close to the windpipe, and pierced the back part of his tongue. He was immediately conveyed home, where he now lies in a precarious condition.

NORTHWEST NOTES.

The Monopoly Question Discussed.

Prairie fires raged in the Bow River country early last week.

Mr. E. M. Wood, late city solicitor of Winnipeg, and who left a year ago, returned last Sunday. He positively declined to be interviewed.

Rev. D. M. Gordon has returned to Winnipeg from British Columbia. He preached at both services in Knox Church Sunday. The edifice was crowded on both occasions.

At the meeting held in Trinity Hall, Winnipeg, on the question of railway disallowance, Mr. W. L. Boyle spoke as a representative of a large amount of capital. He said he would sooner live under the glorious flag of England, but if we are to endure the monopoly for 20 years he would sooner see the country annexed to the United States.

The employees on the Government telegraph line in the territories have determined to place in St. George's Church, at Battleford, a tablet to the memory of the late Bernard Tremont, who was murdered by Indians a year ago. Mr. Tremont was one of the original construction men on the line, and on its completion filled the place of chief lineman or repairer. He personally looked after the section extending from the South Saskatchewan to a point halfway between Battleford and Edmonton — a distance of nearly three hundred miles.

A WIFE'S DISTRESS.

She is Dangerously Ill Over Her Young Husband's Mysterious Disappearance.

A Montreal despatch says: Mrs. R. Manly Gore, whose husband disappeared so mysteriously some four or five weeks ago, lies very dangerously ill at the St. Lawrence Hall. The lady is all alone, and much sympathy is expressed for her distressed condition. Her one thought, and which has mainly contributed to her illness, is the fate of her husband, and this she has bravely endeavored to clear up. Certainly any one knowing anything of his whereabouts would be doing a kindly act by letting her or her friends know at once. He was last seen three weeks ago in Cobourg. Mr. Gore is a young gentleman of about 24 years of age, nearly six feet in stature, with brown hair and eyes, and sallow in complexion. He is the son of General Gore, of the British army, and was well known in the best circles of Canadian society. His many friends here are doing everything in their power to find him, and to alleviate the distress of his wife, who, the doctors fear, will not recover unless she sees or hears something about her husband's disappearance.

An Unfortunate Romance.

A London cable says: A marriage took place last week in Nantwich, in Cheshire, which has a curious sequel. A man known as John Bowles, who has been living in the town for some time back, wearing the garb of a farm laborer, and doing odd jobs in the neighborhood, suddenly surprised society by marrying Mary Gough, the daughter of a well-to-do farmer. On the wedding day the farm hand became very lavish in his expenditures, had the church bells ringing merry peals from cockcrow to noon, and spent money right and left in royal fashion. This metamorphosis excited a good deal of comment, and at last it came to the ears of a shrewd detective, who thought he "spotted" something in his line. Investigation showed that the detective was right. John Bowles turned out to be Henry Innes, who has been wanted for some time for making away with £3,000 trust money. He is now in jail and runs a chance of reflecting on the duties of the married state in the retirement of Dartmoor or some equally sequestered place.

Singular Cause of Death.

Dr. Casper Griswold (the youngest member of his profession to rise to such eminence as he had done) was taken in his usefulness and his young manhood by that cruel disease, peritonitis. His death was caused by swallowing a piece of oyster shell in a raw oyster. He followed the whole course of his disease with a physician's knowledge, and when his attendants begged to be allowed to perform an operation by which he had just saved a life himself, he said, "No, I have not the strength to bear it." He took his own temperature, and remarked, "No! death is not far off." Never did his composure or courage falter for one moment.—*New York Correspondence Boston Traveller.*

Very Accommodating.

The late Rev. Walter Dunlop, of the U. P. Church, Dumfries, while making his pastoral visitations among some of the country members of his flock, came to a farm-house where he was expected, and the mistress, thinking that he would be in need of refreshments, proposed that he should take his tea before engaging in exercises, and said she would soon have it ready. Mr. Dunlop replied, "I aye tak' my tea better when my wark's done. I'll just be gaun on. Ye can hing the pan on, an' lea' the door ajar, an' I'll draw to a close in the prayer when I hear the ham fizzin'."

William Sherman, the eldest son of the retired general of the army, is finishing his studies for the Jesuit priesthood at Georgetown College, much to the disgust of his father.

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Closing Proceedings of the Session.

THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.

Mr. Fraser presented petitions from certain property-owners on the Esplanade.

The Bill to amend the Municipal Act was referred back to Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Ferris moved that the clause added on the previous evening, referring to the procedure under the local improvement plan, be erased, and that instead thereof a clause be added placing leaseholders, holding leases for twenty-one years or more, in the same position as property-owners, so far as regards petitioning against local improvements when initated by the Council. He explained that the clause inserted on the previous evening went a little further that this, and he thought should be withdrawn. The new clause embodied the result of an agreement between the parties who were concerned in the Esplanade question. The amendment was carried, and the committee rose and reported the Bill.

The Bill was reported.

House in committee on the Bill respecting assignments for the benefit of creditors.

Hon. O. Mowat said that he had considered the suggestion of the member for London that an advance of goods should confer the same advantage upon a creditor as an advance of money, so far as the Bill was concerned, and that conference with business men had led him to the conclusion that the amendment would not be desirable. He proposed to amend the Bill by providing that where a new assignee was appointed a conveyance should not be necessary to vest the estate in him. The amendment was made.

Mr. Gibson, of Hamilton, moved amendments providing that a notice of assignment should be published once in the *Ontario Gazette* and twice in the local paper, instead of four times in each as now provided, and that the assignee should make certain statements as to the position of the estate and declare dividends when he has sufficient funds, or when required by the inspectors.

The Bill was reported.

Mr. Meredith moved an amendment placing an advance of goods and other property to a debtor in the same position as money.

The amendment was lost on division and the Bill read the third time.

Hon. A. M. Ross moved the House in Committee on the Bill to amend and consolidate the Agriculture and Arts Act.

Mr. Drury moved in amendment a clause providing that any one who knowingly signs a false or spurious pedigree for the purpose of registration in any herd, stock, or stud book, be liable to a penalty of not more than $100 and not less than $25.

The Bill was reported and read the third time.

Hon. O. Mowat said before the next order was proceeded with he desired to make a statement in respect to the Niagara Park project in respect to which a Bill was passed last session. It was well known to the House that it was the intention of the Government to procure the park and provide to a certain extent for its management. It would probably be known to the House that under the Act of last session Commissioners were appointed for the purpose of discharging the duties for which the Act provides. The Commissioners were appointed not long after the Act was passed, and they had been at work from that time until now. It is well known, said the speaker, that we have done all we could to prevent a feeling that there was any political capital to be made out of the proceedings, and of the three Commissioners, only one of them belongs to our party. They are all men of ability, men of taste and judgment, and men in whom the public have full confidence. They have acted all along without compensation, and have taken a great deal of interest in the working out of the project. The Chairman, Col. Gzowski, has specially interested himself in the matter, and the success of the scheme—for I am sure it will ultimately be successful—will be in no small extent due to the zeal and ability displayed by him. I have prepared a Bill which I had some hope that we might be able to pass during the present session, but on account of its being so very late I have abandoned the hope. Again, no awards have been made by the Commissioners, and no agreements made with the owners of the properties, and we are yet to a great extent in the dark as to what the cost of the park will actually be, the amount needed for maintenance, and the mode of raising the money. In view of all these considerations and the lateness of the session, I have somewhat reluctantly determined not to proceed with the Bill which I had prepared. The Commissioners suggest two methods of raising the funds; one of these, and the one preferred by the Commissioners, is to float bonds. Their report shows what the revenue may be expected to be, and after making enormous allowances, they state that enough will be realized to pay the expenses of management, interest and for needed improvements. Their suggestion is that the Province should issue bonds for $500,000, or that the Province should guarantee bonds to be issued by the Commissioners. It will be a matter for after consideration which of the two shall be adopted, or whether a third plan should be taken up. I will only say in conclusion that it is the settled policy of the Government to secure the park for the public.

The Speaker read a message from His Honor transmitting further supplementary estimates.

Hon. A. M. Ross moved the discharge of the order for the second reading of the Bill respecting the municipal loan fund debt of the town of Cobourg. He said that the Government had, for a number of years, held debentures of the town of Cobourg on which no interest had been paid for eleven years. Demands were made from time to time upon the town of Cobourg, but no settlement was arrived at. Last year the Government took power to make an arrangement with the town of Cobourg for a reduction of debt or an extension of time. After some unsuccessful negotiations with the town, the Government advertised the debentures for sale. The town of Cobourg then approached the Government and proposed that they should issue new debentures for a reduced amount, and thereupon the debentures were withdrawn from sale. The council of the town passed a resolution offering to issue new debentures for the principal, on condition that the interest up to the date of the new issue should be struck off. The Government accepted this offer on condition that it was carried out in time for ratification at the present session. A by-law for the purpose was read a second time in the council, but owing, he believed, to the obstruction of certain members of the council it had not been passed, and it was therefore impossible to proceed with the Bill.

Mr. Mulholland contended that the Government should have remitted the whole debt, on the ground that the money had been invested in a railway enterprise which proved unprofitable. The order was discharged.

Speech from the Throne.

Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

In relieving you from your responsibility as a Legislative Assembly for another year, I desire to express my appreciation of the able manner in which you have discharged your duties and the earnestness with which you addressed yourselves to the various measures which I promised to submit to you at the opening of the session.

Besides a large amount of Private Bill legislation, you have passed useful measures on important subjects, not, I think, surpassed in variety in any former session of the Legislature of the Province.

I have given my assent with great satisfaction to the Bill respecting Agriculture and Arts, in which the legislation of former years is simplified, improved and consolidated. The provision for appointing an Advisory Board of experienced farmers to assist in the management of the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm will, I have no doubt, strengthen public confidence in the management of this institution, and also promote its efficiency and usefulness.

By the measure for the settlement of the Rainy River district another step has been taken to find homes for many of our people who might otherwise be induced to settle on the prairies of the Western States. I am glad to learn that the fertility of the district thus opened up compares favorably with the lands in the older portions of the Province.

I cordially approve of your legislation for the prevention of contagious diseases. I attribute our immunity from smallpox during the past year in a large degree to the wholesome measures of a former session. The increased powers now given to municipalities with respect to vaccination and otherwise will still further aid in preserving the public health and enforcing such precautionary measures as experience has shown to be necessary in dealing with all forms of epidemic diseases.

The Act by which workmen may receive compensation for injuries suffered through the negligence or default of their employers will, I am confident, prove a great boon to those whose occupations are attended with great personal risk. The security which the same measure affords to their families will doubtless relieve many who would otherwise be exposed to great suffering and privation.

By your amendments to the Franchise Act many persons whose avocation require them to be absent from their homes for several months at a time will be entitled to vote at Parliamentary elections, whilst the facilities afforded workingmen to poll their votes by the extension of the noon recess to two hours, will enable them to discharge an important duty to the State without inconvenience to themselves or their employers.

I was glad to concur in the Bill further improving the License Laws. The sale of liquors by unlicensed houses and the too frequent violation of the laws against selling intoxicating drinks on Sunday have led to crimes and excesses which all good citizens deeply deplore. I sincerely trust that the stringent provision of the new Act will mitigate these evils and array the moral force of society on the side of law and order.

The consolidation of the several Acts passed during former years respecting separate schools and the improvements which you have introduced, will, I am sure, be of service to those charged with the administration of this part of our school system.

The value of mechanics' institutes in providing facilities for mental improvement to many whose resources would not admit of any expenditure upon books and magazines had been recognized in England and Canada as an important factor in the education of the people. I am glad that you have passed further legislation for their improvement and that in conjunction therewith you have also increased the facilities for the establishment of evening classes for the study of art and industrial drawing.

I have had pleasure in assenting to the Bill abolishing to a large extent the old distinction between real and personal estate, and to the Bill for further simplifying the laws respecting the transfer of property. I was glad, also, to assent to the Statute Law Amendment Act, by which you have made many important improvements in the statutes of the Province, in view of the new consolidation now in preparation of the whole body of Statutory law.

I have assented with pleasure to the Bill containing provisions needed in the interest of private owners, whose property is required in order to carry out the patriotic object of permanently securing to the public the territory around the Falls of Niagara, that grandest of natural wonders committed by Providence to our care.

I thank you for the supplies which you have voted for the public service. They will be expended with all the economy consistent with the public requirements.

CANADIAN FISHERIES.

A New Question Arising Out of the Lapsed Fishery Arrangements.

A Halifax despatch says: The American fishing schooner Bertha May, Captain McInnis, from Gloucester, arrived here yesterday and put in for shelter. She is the first American fisherman to arrive here since the promulgation of the official warning that the treaty of 1818 will be vigorously enforced. She will sail in the morning. A telegram from Lunenburg says that an American fisherman there has been prohibited from shipping Canadians as a portion of her crew. The Dominion Government takes the ground that the only possible excuse for an American fisherman putting into a Canadian port is for shelter, wood and water, and then it can remain only twenty-four hours. Consul-General Phelan argues that there is nothing in the treaty to prevent Americans having caught fish in deep water and cured them, from landing them in marketable condition at any Canadian port and transhipping them in bond to the United States by either rail or vessel. It would appear that a refusal to permit transhipment will be a violation of the general bonding arrangement between the two countries, and might lead to retaliatory measures tending to demoralize the Canadian flour and grain trade *via* New York, Boston and Portland. It is the first important question that will arise between Canada and the United States growing out of the fishery embroglio. The extent of the transhipment of fish may be judged from the fact that during the first four months after the abrogation of the treaty over 10,000 barrels of mackerel were shipped to Boston in bond from the Straits of Canso alone.

What's in Store for Cheats.

With contemptuous wrath the backwoods preacher, Sam Jones, comes down upon the man who fails with his pockets full and then recommences as "agent" for his wife: Whenever a man who owes money can live in a fine house and board with his wife, he becomes 'agent for his wife!' My, my! Agent for his wife! Sister! Why not have his name changed and make him take yours. That man yonder boarding with his wife, living in a $50,000 mansion, and driving down these streets in a $1,200 carriage, the finest dressed man in town! My, my! There's that man in that carriage and there's a poor widow walking alongside on the pavement, with perhaps scarcely any shoes to cover her feet; and that man owes that poor widow $1,200. If there's any hell at all you'll get there, sir."

The Dominion Immigration Bill.

Last year the total expenditure on immigration was as follows:

Salaries in Canada	$ 20,652 38
" London	6,679 00
" Europe	10,089 46
Contingencies in Canada	20,845 03
Travelling in Europe	17,565 18
Assisted Immigration	328,029 76
Montreal Protective society	1,000 00

A California Chinaman recently ran away with another Chinaman's wife, and to throw the pursuers off the trail, took her aboard a steamboat rolled up in a lot of blankets, carrying her on his shoulder.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Spring Hints Which Will Prove Serviceable to Housekeepers.

ABOUT THE DOMESTIC ROCKING CHAIR

The Most Serviceable Cloths—A Cheap Combination—Low Priced Summer Goods.

Till the Doctor Comes.

Keep a wounded or injured person on the level if possible. Be very, very gentle. The handiest of all stretchers is a large shutter or door, with a mattrass or pillow on it; or a plaid blanket used as a hammock will do, or a net hammock itself, if one be handy.

While one party is carrying home or to a chemist's shop the injured person, some one must be sent to procure surgical assistance.

The sooner surgical aid is got the more chance of a speedy recovery will the patient have.

Be careful not to give brandy in injuries to the head. You might commit a fatal error.

The best way to distinguish a fracture from a dislocation is to find out by manipulation whether there is motion in the injured part. In dislocation the bone is immovably fixed.

Many dislocations can be treated successfully on the spot by the sufferer's friends.

Just a word about street accidents. Somehow or other in such cases one of the crowd usually turns out to be a surgeon; but if not, let one be speedily fetched. Meanwhile, ask the crowd, with all the respect due to crowds in the latter end of the nineteenth century, to stand back and give the patient air. On a summer day he may do better for a time out of doors than in a shop. I got a man on to a hand-cart once, and there he remained till the first shock of the accident was dispelled. But I kept the crowd at bay and as quiet as possible. Nothing is more likely to make bad worse than a yelling crowd crying "Do this" or "Do that" round an injured man.

The Rocking-chair Habit.

The Philadelphia *Press* is responsible for the following libel on a household necessity:

I believe that the alarming increase of divorce in this country during the past two or three years is due in a great measure to the rocking-chair habit. Men may well rise up in alarm and look about them for means to stifle the terrible evil, for the rocking-chair habit has assiduously fastened its fangs upon the women of our country. A few years ago they were content with one plain, unpretentious rocking-chair, but now, alas, the indulgent husband looks aghast upon his first annual expenditure for rocking chairs, and then goes out and makes an assignment. I knew a lovely bride who was endowed with many graces of mind and person and all the charms of tender, confiding womanhood; she was the idol of a fond husband, the pride of tender parents, and the charm of a wide circle of tried and true friends. She and her husband were not rich, save in love, but they had a pretty home and were happy. She began with just one rocking-chair. Even the second caused no alarm. Perhaps the fond and indulgent husband may have encouraged her habit thus far, and thus unconsciously helped the one dearest to him on earth to that course which could have but one ending. From the second rocking chair the way is easy to the third, the fourth, the fifth and even to the sixth. And yet when this woman possessed six rocking-chairs her friends did not seem to realize her danger. They may have been blinded by affection. When this fair young wife had a dozen rocking-chairs, and still craved for more, her husband began gently to remonstrate with her, but he was too late. The habit had become too firmly fixed. After one or two feeble efforts to reform she gave up in despair and rushed on to her mad career of buying rocking-chairs. All day long she hung about the furniture stores. She bought little and big rocking-chairs, new fashioned and old fashioned rocking chairs, upholstered and hard bottomed rocking-chairs, camp and wicker rocking-chairs—thus she went on until the furniture in that once happy little home seemed to the tortured husband one vast collection of rocking-chairs of every size, style, shape and condition. When the sorrow-stricken but patient man would come home from the lodge at the still hour of midnight a large able-bodied rocking-chair would meet him almost at his door and knock him to the floor and fall over upon him. Then, as he would rise to his feet another rocking-chair would lay him low and bring down upon his head a shower of bric-a-brac. And thus he would go from rocking-chair to rocking-chair until he would reach his own chamber, where thirteen rocking-chairs would meet him in rapid succession and have a very large amount of fun with him. Each one as he would meet it would knock a fresh piece of bark from one or the other of his shins or break a toe that had escaped earlier in the battle, and would then throw him violently to the floor. And his wife, whose reason was tottering on its throne from the effects of her terrible habit, would get up and strike a light and try to persuade him that there was only one rocking-chair in the room—just one plain, ordinary chamber rocking-chair—which he in his wanderings around in the dark had fallen over thirteen times. Poor, deluded woman! With his shins barked in thirteen places and some twenty other wounds and contusions on various parts of his person, the husband would be too much vexed to humor the delusions of his wife's disordered brain, and, holding himself erect by placing one arm around the bedpost and using the most emphatic language, he would point to the thirteen rocking-chairs sitting about him in a circle. True, they were all of the same pattern, but that was nothing. The time was when he had seen twenty rocking-chairs of the same general style all in one room.

Such scenes could lead to but one ending. Love could not continue to abide amid such occurrences. At first there were mere utterings, then came more emphatic language, and finally separation and divorce. There is nothing that will disrupt a home so quickly as a tall, able-bodied rocking-chair, standing fair in a man's way when he is hunting for his bed or something in the dark; and the tall, able-bodied rocking-chair never stands elsewhere than in a man's way when he is hunting for anything in the dark. It meets him with extreme suddenness. It throws out no warning that it is there and about to strike, and the defenceless victim goes down in a heap, a confused and demoralized wreck of humanity, while the rocking-chair, in its own peculiar demoniacal way, jumps and dances upon his own prostrate form.

Sweet woman, beware of the rocking-chair habit, and, man, oh! man, hearken ye unto the words that I utter: Give the tall, able-bodied rocking-chair elbow room at midnight's holy hour!

Pin Money Pointers.

Among the new and inexpensive dishes suitable for the spring is one of spinach salad. A small measure of new greens will be sufficient for a family of six; wash and pick carefully, boil for an hour or so until tender; drain off the water, chop fine and mix with a sauce made of one raw egg mixed with a saltspoonful of mustard, a lump of butter and two tablespoonfuls of vinegar. Serve with slices of hard-boiled egg.

Hominy and rice are among the healthful articles of food for spring. Flaked hominy is very inexpensive, cooks in two or three minutes and makes into pancakes and pudding with a few eggs and milk.

Carpet-cleaning is an undertaking that most housekeepers dread. It is wrong not to sweep the carpet thoroughly before removing from the floor. A little soap bark or benzine will remove stains, but unless of ink or similar chemicals, hot soapsuds and a flannel cloth are best, and may be used with impunity on the finest and newest carpet.

Very serviceable curtain screen is now being sold for 6 and 8 cents a yard. If lace is too expensive for trimming the edge may be bordered with very narrow linen edging that may be purchased for 12 and 14 cents a piece.

"Snow custard" is a cheap and dainty dish for Sunday evening tea. To make sufficient for six people beat the whites of six eggs with a cup of sugar until stiff enough to cut with a knife. Boil one quart of milk mixed with a teaspoonful of cornstarch or blanc mange powder, then add the eggs and sugar; flavor with vanilla or almond and serve cold.

All earthen dishes will last much longer if first tempered. Place in a pot of cold water over a fire and let the water come slowly to a boil. For saucepans and other cooking vessels this treatment is necessary to have them endure for any length of time.

For Small Pocket-Books.

It is wise for those who have only two or three gowns a year to purchase something that is not the popular fancy of the season, or they will soon tire of it. Plain cloths are the most serviceable, and in the long run the most fashionable. Cashmeres, ladies' cloths, French buntings and similar goods are always fashionable, and may be made over several times and appear new each time.

The combination of two materials enables many ladies to have a new dress with but little extra outlay. Frequently two old dresses may be made into one, or a few yards of new material will make an old dress seem new.

The pretty Oriental and Egyptian laces which are so suitable for trimming soft foulards, surah silks, mulls and muslins are now selling very cheaply. Four or five yards will renew an old dress and make it look very graceful.

All pieces of black silk, velvet and lace should be carefully preserved for future use. They come in admirably for trimming hats and dresses, and may be found useful in a dozen other ways.

Cambrics, ginghams and muslins for summer dresses are very low-priced at present, and if one has the spare money it is advisable to purchase what is needed at this season and make them up gradually. The warm weather comes so suddenly that most people are entirely unprepared for it. Small patterns are in the end the most tasteful for wash dresses.

Every young lady should possess at least one white dress. If of the proper material it will do for a street dress in summer and an evening dress in winter. Nun's veiling, cashmere and all similar white wool materials are suitable, and they should be made plainly, with full long drapery.

When the hair is done up in soft muslin, instead of paper, it makes a softer and rounder curl, and does not break the strands.

Feminine Chit-Chat.

Emma Abbott lately purchased a pair of Florida alligators. She desires to make a stage study of their frank and open smile.

Five million needles recently sunk with an ocean steamer to the bottom of the sea. It is to be hoped that the mermaids will take the hint and make themselves some clothes.

Rumor has it that the Princess of Wales gives finishing touches to all her bonnets and hats. Wonder if she couldn't be induced to come over here and give a finishing touch to a few of the hats and bonnets with which our ladies hide the stage of the theatre.

A London lady asked a visitor from Canada if all American girls did not have fine voices. That depends. When they whisper, "Ask papa," it is remarked that they have a voice more enchanting than the sirens of the Ægean isles, but when they answer, "I hope we shall always be friends," it is remarked that their voices have a harsh and repelling tone.

In the western part of the city, says an Elmira paper, is a young woman from near Stockholm, Sweden, who wears clothing all of her own making, including the spinning of the thread, coloring it, and weaving it into cloth. Her linen handkerchiefs are also of her own spinning and weaving, and are as fine as are usually purchased at the stores in Elmira. She is employed as second girl, and is learning the art of American cookery. Though in America but a year, she has acquired quite a mastery over the rudimentary English, and when three years, the time she fixed to remain in America, are up, she will go back, quite accomplished in American ways. She is a young lady of musical tastes.

An Irish Process Server's Fate.

The *Evening Mail* contains the following despatch from Galway: "The remains of Finlay, the murdered process server, were interred on Saturday. Great difficulty was experienced in procuring the interment. The remains were not allowed into any of the Roman Catholic burial grounds, and it was found necessary to dig a grave in the old graveyard attached to Ballingar House. It was almost impossible to procure a spade for the purpose of digging the grave. Those who openly rejoiced in the murder of the unfortunate man conducted themselves disgracefully. One man shouted through the streets of Woodford, 'Finlay's soul is in hell to-night, and it's where it deserves to be!' The coffin had to be carried by a back way from the house, as the police feared a hostile demonstration at the funeral. The open grave was guarded on Friday night by the police. A man named Conroy, who had paid his rent to Sir Henry Bourke, has been obliged to take refuge in the Woodford Police Barracks, pending arrangements for his protection by the constabulary at his own house. The evictions on Sir Henry Bourke's estate have not yet been carried out, with one exception, and in that instance the local Nationalist paper declares that the tenant could have paid the rent due twenty times over, only he resolved to support the agitation."

Poems by Burns Just Brought to Light.

Two little commonplace books once the property of Robert Burns, and containing many prose essays and unpublished poems by him, will shortly be sold in Edinburgh. The verse, which is mostly expressive of religious feeling, is rather poor; the prose is in the conventional style of his time. A poem in blank verse on "The Incomprehensibility of God" concludes as follows:

Blest be the stroke which bursts these fleshly chains
That holds th' immortal spirit clogg'd and bound,
Grov'ling in dust and center'd to the earth;
Then shall this better part, this heaven-born soul,
Spring from its prison and quit th' quivering clay;
Fly on free wing exulting up the sky,
And in a moment reach the throne of God;
Then shall I know, and love and serve Him more.

The Southern Pacific Railroad Company is working an immense salt deposit in the bottom of the Colorado desert, 264 feet below the level of the sea.

Put a little carbolic acid in your glue or paste-pot. It will keep the contents sweet for a long time.

"The plaintiff says," recited the judge, "that you often deserted her; that you subjected her to shameful treatment; that even you often struck her brutally. You call yourself a man and strike a woman of 25." The wife, who is in the court-room, weeping, with her face in her hands, raises it suddenly at this and exclaims: "I beg pardon, monsieur le president; only 24 years."

A HOLY CITY.

Strange Sights on the Banks of the Ganges at Benares.

The most remarkable part of the spectacle presented by the river face of Benares is its population, resident and immigrant. Throughout the length of this northern shore, where the flights of steps and the slopes of the temples come down to the Ganges, is seen all day long an immense crowd of devotees, of all ages, ranks, and raiments, and of both sexes, bathing in the sacred river or praying by its edges, or washing their robes of pilgrimage, or bringing their dead to be burned. Imagine what an artistic effect results from such a fringe of life and color between the steep multicolored background of the steps and temples and the shining waters of the stream. Throngs of brown skinned men and women, of boys and girls, stand waist deep along the bathing stations, whispering their supplications and pouring the holy liquid over neck and breast and loosened black hair. Groups of bright-clad women, led by their Brahman gurus, come joyously down the stairs from far-off towns and jungles, to lay their scarlet, saffron, green and rose-color saris aside with the ghat-keepers, and wash their innocent sins away in Gunga. Big umbrellas are everywhere erected in the sand or mud, inscribed with "Ram, Ram," and under them, shaded from the sun, family parties sit and chatter, or pray in silent accord, arrived, after immense marches, to be laved in and saved by Gunga. Sick people, wistful and wan, on charpoys, brought to her beneficent side, that they may hear the ripple of the "Great Mother," and feel the healing wind blow from her waves; while, at the foot of the burning Ghats, where the people who sell the "death-wood" are raking for white bones in the heaps of hot ashes, and piling up fuel and cow-dung for the next batch of funeral pyres, lie three still figures covered with white and red cloths, from which protrude only the fixed, cold feet, washed by the outer edge of the tide. These are the dead of to-day, happy—thrice happy—to have passed to the gate of Swarga, close to Gunga's good waves. Their friends sit near, well satisfied even amid their natural regrets; and, very soon, three blue curls of smoke wafted among the temple-roofs from three crackling fires upon the platform of the Ghat will tell where those votaries have finished their pilgrimage for once and all. Wonderful is the fervor of belief among these gentle, metaphysical Hindoo people. An orthodox British churchwoman will feel that she has done her duty if, when she visits a famous city, she goes twice to its ancient cathedral on Sunday. What would she think of these Indian wives and mothers bathing with such rejoicing confidence of salvation in a crowd under the Dasaswamedha Ghat? Some of them are "purdah women," who would never lay aside their veils and step outside the curtain except under protection of the sacred simplicity of pilgrimage. Some are old and feeble, weary with the long journeys of life, emaciated by maladies, saddened from losses and troubles; and the morning air blows sharp, the river waves runs chilly. Yet there they stand, breast deep in the cold river, with dripping cotton garments clinging to their thin or aged limbs, visibly shuddering under the shock of the water, and their lips blue and quivering, while they eagerly mutter their invocations. None of them hesitates; into Gunga they plunge on arrival, ill or well, robust or sickly, and ladle the holy liquid up with small, dark, trembling hands, repeating the sacred names, and softly mentioning the sins they would expiate and the beloved souls they plead for! I hope it is perhaps true, as I watch these devout and shivering women, that "all the prayers which are uttered come somehow to the ears of Keshar."—*G. A. Sala in London Telegraph.*

NOTHING CHARGED FOR LIGHTS.

A Great Temperance Orator's Best Efforts Valued at $1.50.

The late John B. Gough told a story as well in private life as in public. The following is remembered among some of the experiences he used to relate: "On one occasion," he said, "I had made an appointment in a small town in Massachusetts and rode seven miles to fill it. On arriving at the church as the people were assembling I found no one to receive me. I asked a middle-aged rustic if he could tell me where I could find the President of the Temperance Society.

"'I reckon I'm him,' he replied, laconically.

"'Ah! Well, my name is Gough,' I said.

"'Wall, I ca'kilate it's about time to skin in.'

"In we went, and I sat in a pew until he came to me and said: 'I guess it's time to begin.'

"'Is there any one to offer prayer?' I asked.

"'No; the parson's away.'

"'Is there no deacon?'

"'I 'spect I'm a deacon.'

"'Well, can't you pray?'

"'No; I reckon I never speak in meetings.'

"As I passed into the pulpit he stood beneath it and called out to the audience: 'Mr. Gough is in the desk an' he's gwine to eetur.'

"I proceeded to 'lectur' as well as I could, and when I had finished and taken my seat at the back of the platform my agricultural friend called out from below: 'We will now purceed to take up a collection for the benefit of the lectourer.' He then 'purceeded' to pass his hat around among the people, who had begun to rapidly leave the church as soon as they heard the ominous word collection. When he had completed this task he dumped upon the table in front of the pulpit the contents of his tile, and, shaking the lining, said to me: 'Thar! That 'ere is all fur you. I ain't agwine to take nothin' out for the lights.'

"The amount did not exceed $1.50.

"'I do not want it,' I said.

"'Wall, I swow! Yer don't want all that money?'

"'No.'

"'Wall, then, I reckon I'll take it,' and suiting the action to the word he swept the money into his hat, placed it on his head and walked off without another word, leaving me to enjoy a hearty laugh as the only recompense for my night's work."—*Philadelphia Times.*

Cheap Price for Eggs.

The price of eggs has not been so low for many years, and were it not that their cheapness has caused a heavy consumption the market would be swamped. The spring opened with a large surplus, and the daily arrivals have averaged nearly four thousand barrels. Country buyers for this market have lost heavily, as they regarded 15 cents per dozen as the lowest point likely to be reached, but this has been lowered one cent and a half. Southern eggs swell the supply more largely than previously. Many cases have come from Texas, while North Carolina and Kentucky are also sending.—*N. Y. World.*

"I never know what to do with my feet when I'm in a parlor," said the embarrassed man. "Did it