THE ADVANCE.

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

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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,

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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.

Stop 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

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Custom-Sawing,

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Cash Paid for WHEAT & OATS.

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

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THE IRISH PROBLEM.

Lord Spencer and Mr. John Morley at Newcastle, Mr. Chamberlain at Birmingham and the Duke of Argyll at Glasgow.

A London cablegram says: The Marquis of Salisbury, in a letter published this afternoon, states that he is convinced that the nation will indignantly reject Mr. Gladstone's desperate scheme for the government of Ireland. A conference of the Conservative Associations of Great Britain will be held on May 15th, to consider the Home Rule question and to reorganize the party. Lord Salisbury will address a meeting at St. James' Hall in the evening.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking at a meeting in Birmingham this evening, said that Mr. Parnell would not regard as permanent any settlement of the Irish Government which would not enable him to sever the last link between Ireland and England. No free people worthy of the name would submit to such restrictions in their repressive authority as Mr. Gladstone proposed. As regards Mr. Gladstone's alteration of the Land Purchase Bill the amount proposed by him was only a paper estimate. It could not be doubted that at least £150,000,000 would be required. He (Mr. Chamberlain) would sooner quit politics altogether than pledge British credit for such a sum and for such a purpose. Irishmen ought to be allowed to attend Westminster and vote on all matters not specially remitted to the Parliament at Dublin. He would enter no cave and join no coalition. He would support Mr. Gladstone all that he consistently could if the latter accepted the modifications which he (Mr. Chamberlain) suggested. Mr. Chamberlain said he would be glad to concede Ulster a separate assembly. The modifications he suggested must not be left to a committee, but the Government ought to give a guarantee that they would be accepted. The meeting unanimously endorsed Mr. Chamberlain's proposals.

The Duke of Argyll, in a speech at Glasgow to-day, admitted the sincerity of Mr. Gladstone. He believed the Premier was misled by the Parnellites when he recoiled from the position assumed by him before the elections. He strongly opposed Mr. Gladstone's proposals as embodied in the Home Rule and Land Purchase Bills. It would be impossible, he said, to entrust the Government of Ireland to men whose object was separation.

Lord Spencer, speaking at a meeting in Newcastle to-day, said there were two ways to deal with the Irish problem, namely, coercion and concession. The former was a dangerous means by which to restore order. He combatted the accusation that Mr. Gladstone was handing the Government of Ireland over to crime-mongers. Judging from the evidence obtained during his term of office as Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland he had not found that the supporters of the Parnellite policy encouraged crime and conspiracy. The colleagues of Parnell, he said, have a real affection for their country, and their ability is undoubted. Taxpayers will incur no risk from the land scheme proposed by Mr. Gladstone. The great body of the Irish people do not want separation, knowing it to be impossible owing to the geographical position of Ireland and the ties of blood and social and business relations existing between the people of Ireland and England. Mr. Gladstone's proposals would strengthen the union between the two countries.

John Morley said he was prepared to accept reasonable modifications of the Irish Bills. The retention of the Irish representatives in the House of Commons would weaken the Parliament at Dublin and demoralize the Parliament at Westminster. Mr. Morley said it was impossible for the Government to revive the Coercion Act. If it did revive that Act it would only play into the hands of the Irish desperadoes in America. The proposition on which the Government's policy depended was this: "We are willing and bound to run some risks to give Irishmen the degree of power necessary to teach them a responsibility which fits men for freedom and for a place in a free and constitutional system of Government." He was willing to listen to a practical plan to retain the Irish members at Westminster. He had not seen such a plan, and he was not sanguine that a suitable one would be invented. No power on earth, however, could prevent the Irish representatives, if admitted to Westminster, being the arbiters and masters of English legislation.

The meeting was attended by over 4,000 persons and great enthusiasm prevailed. Resolutions were adopted supporting Mr. Gladstone's policy.

Mr. Labouchere, alluding to the recent Conservative-Liberal anti-Home Rule meeting at the Opera House, said that Lord Hartington was an honest man, Mr Goschen an able man, and Mr. Rylands a fluent man, but they had no more right to speak in the name of the people of England than had the three tailors of Tooley street. There were, he continued, no persons on the stage to-night decorated with orders and no fashionable beauties in the boxes, but there were present laborers from the field and from the workshop, who had met to raise their voices in support of Mr. Gladstone's efforts to pass the Bill granting Home Rule to Ireland. If he fell he would fall with the democracy of the three kingdoms around him. Many who refused to give back Ireland her Parliament were descendants of those who, in their Parliament, sold their birthright for peerages.

Mr. Howell proposed a resolution congratulating Mr. Gladstone on his endeavor to secure the permanent union of England and Ireland, and expressing hope that the Home Rule Bill would become law, after being so modified as to harmonize with the desires of the Radicals.

The resolution was seconded by Mr. Leicester, M.P., and supported by Mr. Lawson and was carried unanimously, as was also a resolution authorizing the Chairman to sign a petition to the House of Commons in favor of the Bill.

The Irish Land Purchase Bill, which the House of Commons last Friday night gave Mr. Gladstone permission to introduce, was issued to-day. It covers twenty-six pages. The Bill is divided into five parts. There are fifty-three clauses and four schedules. The Bill provides that a landlord who is desirous to sell his property shall apply to the State authority. The latter shall refer the application to the Land Commission, which, after making an inquiry, shall fix the price at which the property shall be sold, unless the landlord and the State authority have previously come to an agreement. If the landlord objects to the price fixed by the commission he may withdraw his application on paying costs. When the sale of property has been effected the commission shall pay the creditors before making any other distribution of the purchase money. Certain rent charges may be bought outright by the State authority, or payment may be continued from the tenant's repayments. In cases of property whereon there is reasonable cause to suppose that valuable minerals exist the commission shall add to the purchase money a fair sum therefor, and the minerals realized from said property shall be vested in the State authority or such local body as the Irish Legislature may provide.

The Irish Receiver-General and deputies, who are to execute the financial part of the Act, shall be appointed to hold office as permanent civil servants subject to the authority of the Treasury. They shall be paid from the Imperial exchequer, but the Irish Government shall appoint the actual collectors. If the Receiver-General, or any of his deputies, shall be guilty of malfeasance, the culprit shall forfeit the sums so lost, and also shall be subjected to a fine of £500. The measure empowers the Treasury to create three classes of permanent annuities, bearing interest respectively at 3, 2¾ and 2½ per cent., and which shall be charged to the Imperial consolidated funds. Strict rules are provided by the Bill, which forbid the sub-dividing or sub-letting of a holding, so long as it is subject to any State charge, but the State authority is empowered to relax these rules where he may think it advisable. The other points of the Bill were fully covered by Mr. Gladstone's speech of Friday evening last.

GRAND TRUNK FINANCES.

The Statement Shows a Decline in the Net Receipts, but a More Hopeful Future.

A despatch from London says: The report of the Grand Trunk Railway Company just issued deals at length with the position which the company now occupies. The total decrease in the net receipts for the half year was £110,000. This decline is attributed to the depression in trade, the war of rates, and the loss of traffic caused by the smallpox epidemic in Montreal. The directors, however, consider the general finances of the company in a satisfactory condition, as the company in a position to secure a full proportion of the general advantages confidently expected from more peaceful arrangements now established among the American railway systems.

Latest from Ireland.

Lord Aberdeen has daily service in the chapel at Dublin Castle.

Lough Erne, in Fermanagh, contains the most islands of any lake in Ireland—nearly two hundred.

Famine fever has broken out in County Waterford; dire distress prevails, owing to the want of employment.

At Belfast Assizes Miss Lizzie Cumming has obtained a verdict of £200 damages for breach of promise against Wm. Meehan, magistrate.

The death is announced of Sir W. G. Johnson, a former representative in Parliament for Belfast. He was Mayor of Belfast when the Queen visited the town in 1849, and was knighted by Her Majesty.

The Great Victoria Street congregation, Belfast, celebrated the 25th anniversary of the pastorate of Rev. Robert Montgomery on March 27th, and presented him with a purse of sovereigns and an illuminated address.

Bishop Alexander, of Derry, declares that the Presbyterian Assembly has spoken on the subject of Home Rule "with a moderation worthy of their Christian character, and with a logical power that does credit to the stock from which they have sprung."

A wonderfully fine salmon was caught the other day with a rod and line in the Shannon at Castle Corwell, County Limerick, after giving splendid sport for two hours and twenty minutes. When this splendid specimen was landed it was found to weigh over 72 lbs.

There are no detailed statistics as to the cost of coercion in Ireland; but this much may be said, that Britain, to preserve the peace, needs to keep an army 30 000 strong, and as each soldier costs about £100, that roughly put means three millions a year; the armed constabulary force costs in addition £1,380,000 a year.

Late Scottish News.

Mr. Hislop, gas manager, Paisley, has, by an application of the hot-blast principle to gas lighting, made gas of 27 candles yield a light equal to 81 candles.

Mr. George Turner, the "Round O" poet of Arbroath, died there recently. Besides his poetic productions Mr. Turner was the inventor of a writing machine for the blind.

The Queen's Palace at Balmoral is set down in the valuation roll for the county at the yearly rent or value of £500. The whole estate of Balmoral is valued for assessment purposes at less than £2,000.

Mr. P. A. Spiers, advocate, Sheriff-Substitute at Portree, has been appointed to the vacant Sheriff-Substituteship at Jedburgh.

At a meeting of the Scottish Angling Association, held in Glasgow on the 6th of April, it was resolved to petition Parliament in favor of free access to all the rivers in Scotland for angling purposes.

It is probable that the Marquis of Breadalbane will be the Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland this year. The Assembly has been summoned to meet on May 20th.

Rev. Donald McCallum, Waternish, Skye, has been censured by the Presbytery for his action on the crofter question, and he was also solemnly admonished to be more careful and guarded in his language in the future.

Fruit and Dollars.

Some of the county reports on fruit, made this year to the Western New York Horticultural Society, show very distinctly that fruit raising for market has not become a flat failure, as the following figures indicate;

Orleans county reported the sales, including those of 395,000 barrels of apples, at	$449,300
From Niagara county there were put up 700,000 barrels of good apples, besides as many more manufactured (this does not include 30,000 barrels of pears and 50,000 bushels of plums), estimated at	900,000
From Chautauqua county, mostly for apples and grapes	435,000
From Genesee county, nearly all for apples	382,000
Total	$2,166,300

Over $2,000,000 from four counties!

Among the counties yielding smaller amounts were Yates, with 2,150 tons of grapes, 22,000 barrels of apples; pears, 2,500 bushels; plums, 1,500 bushels, and 500,000 quarts of raspberries, worth in all about $275,000; Seneca county, mostly for apples, $82,000; Schuyler county, more than half from grapes, $84 000, and from the village of Geneva, $61,710.

One Thing He Hadn't Practised.

Young Wife—My dear, you were the stroke oar at college, weren't you?

Young Husband—Yes, love.

"And a very prominent member of the gymnastic class?"

"I was the leader."

"And quite a hand at athletic sports?"

"Quite a hand? My gracious! I was the champion walker, the best runner, the head man at lifting heavy weights, and as for carrying! why, I could shoulder a barrel of flour and—"

"Well, love, just please carry the baby a couple of blocks; I'm tired."

A Fatal Oil Stove Explosion.

A St. Louis despatch says: Lena Ruth, a servant girl employed in the house of Henry Brewer, attempted to-day to fill an oil stove with gasoline before extinguishing the burning wicks. The tank of the stove exploded, the girl's clothing caught fire and she was burned to death before her cries for help could be answered.

Bodies are being cremated in Paris at a cost of $4 including the urn.

Five barrels of fish were given away in Simcoe the other day. It appears they were caught after the close season, and the owner could not sell them without laying himself liable to a fine, and he took the above method to dispose of them.

Florida strawberries, that taste as if they had been pickled, have made their appearance in market. If they really have been pickled, too much vinegar has been used.

An elevated railroad is proposed for Paris.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Bill to incorporate the Brockville & New York Bridge Company—Mr. Wood (Brockville)—was passed in committee and read a third time.

The following Bills were read a second time:

To consolidate the borrowing powers of the Western Canada Loan & Savings Company, and to authorize the said company to issue debenture stock—Mr. Beaty.

To consolidate borrowing powers of the Freehold Loan & Savings Company and to authorize the said company to issue debenture stock—Mr. Beaty.

Mr. Robertson's Bill to make it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded holes in the ice in navigable or frequented waters was passed in Committee of the Whole and read a third time.

In committee on Mr. McCarthy's Bill to amend the Consolidated Railway Act, 1879,

Mr. Mulock moved an amendment providing that where a railway company refuses to return the value of an unused portion of a ticket it shall forfeit a sum equal to ten times the value of the unused portion of the ticket. He said that when the subject of ticket scalping was before the House a compromise was made, and a law was passed that the railway companies should make a refund for the unused tickets. The companies, however, had evaded this law in various ways, and the sums recoverable were often so small that it was not worth while for passengers to bring actions in courts of law.

Mr. Pope hoped the amendment would not be pushed. He would like to have the amendment referred to a Royal Commission which was to be appointed to consider railway matters in general.

Mr. Mulock said it surely did not require a Royal Commission to settle this little matter. The principle that the railway companies should refund for the unused tickets had been already decided by the House, and this clause only provided machinery.

Mr. McCarthy said that the amendment proposed by the member for North York was intended to make it to the railway companies' interest to make the refund required by the law. It seemed to him a proper amendment, and he saw no reason why it should be postponed for the consideration of a Royal Commission.

The amendment was lost.

The committee rose and reported the Bill. The Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Robertson (Hamilton) moved the second reading of the Bill allowing agnostics to make affirmations and testify in courts of law. He thought that every person of good character for veracity should be allowed to testify.

The House divided on the motion for the second reading, which was carried—Yeas, 86; nays, 52.

The following is the division list:

YEAS—Messrs. Allen, Allison, Armstrong, Bain (Wentworth), Baker (Missisquoi), Baker (Victoria), Barker, Barnard, Beaty, Bell, Blake, Burpee, Cameron (Inverness), Cameron (Middlesex), Campbell (Renfrew), Campbell (Victoria), Cartwright, Cochrane, Cockburn, Colby, Daly, Davies, Dickinson, Dundas, Edgar, Fairbank, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Ferguson (Welland), Fisher Fleming, Forbes, Foster, Gillmor, Gion, Guay, Gunn, Harley, Hay, Hickey, Hiner, Innes, Irvine, Jackson, Kaulbach, Kilvert, Kirk, Kranz, Landerkin, Lister, Mackintosh, Macmillan (Middlesex), McCallum, McCarthy, McCraney, McMillan, Mills, Mulock, O'Brien, Orton, Paint, Paterson (Brant), Pruyn, Ray, Reid, Rinfret, Robertson (Hamilton), Robertson (Hastings), Scriver, Shanley, Small, Somerville (Brant), Springer, Sproule, Stairs, Taylor, Temple, Thompson, Townshend, Trow, Tyrwhitt, Wallace (Albert), Weldon, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), Wilson, Woodworth.—86.

NAYS—Messrs. Amyot, Auger, Bain (Soulanges), Bechard, Benoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bily, Bondeau, Bourassa, Bowell, Cameron (Victoria), Carling, Caron, Casgrain, Cimon, Coursol, Curran, Cuthbert, Dawson, Desaulniers (St. Maurice), Desjardins, Dugas, Dupont, Farrow, Fortin, Gault, Gigault, Girouard, Gordon, Grandbois, Guillet, Hackett, Ickson, Ives, Jamieson, Landry (Kent), Langevin, Lesage, McMillan (Vaudreuil), McLure, McLelan, Massue, Mitchell, Montplaisir, Pinsonneault, Pope (Compton), Rinfret, Robertson (Shelburne), Rykert, Scott, Shakespeare, Tupper, Vail, Wood (Brockville).—52.

Mr. Mulock withdrew the Bill to amend the Consolidated Railway Act, on the promise of Mr. Pope that the matter would be considered by the Royal Commission on Railways.

Mr. Mulock moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Animal Contagious Diseases Act of 1885. He explained that the Act of 1885, which empowered the Department of Agriculture to order the slaughtering of diseased animals, also provided a compensation, which, however, was wholly inadequate and was accompanied by embarrassing restrictions. The amount allowed in some cases was $20, and in others $40. Farmers were yearly taking a greater interest in the breeding of first-class cattle, and throughout Ontario there was a large number of cattle worth from $70 to $80 a head. It was not at all an exceptional thing for a grade animal to weigh 1,500 pounds and be worth $70 or $80, yet a farmer having a large number of such cattle might have the whole of his property swept away without anything like adequate compensation. The Bill proposed to amend the law so that compensation would be awarded as follows: When the animal slaughtered was affected with the rinderpest, one-half the value or $50; when the disease was pleuro-pneumonia, one-half the value or $150; in every other case the whole value of the animal, not exceeding $200, except in case of thoroughbred pedigree animals, in which case the compensation should be $300.

Dr. Orton supported the Bill.

Mr. Paterson said that in his county there had been an outbreak of hog cholera. The fact was communicated to the Department, and the hogs in one herd were slaughtered, but not at the instance of the officer of the Department, who did not arrive on the scene until afterwards. He believed the Minister was willing to do justice even in such a case, and allow compensation, but it should be made clear in the law that a man having his animals slaughtered in good faith, even if the Departmental officer had not ordered it, compensation should be granted. Otherwise the tendency would be to keep diseased animals when they should be slaughtered.

Mr. Landerkin strongly supported the Bill.

Mr. McCarthy agreed with that provision of this amending Bill that the owner of the animal ordered to be slaughtered should receive compensation if he had not violated the law. In case the animal thus slaughtered was not diseased but simply suspected of being exposed to disease, full compensation should be granted.

Mr. Thompson (Minister of Justice) objected to the Bill as calculated to increase the expense if it were largely used. Moreover the Act, as at present, had not been brought into active operation, and therefore there seemed no reason for insisting upon an amendment to the statute passed only last year. He objected also to some of the amounts of the compensation provided in this amending Bill.

Mr. Blake said the objection to the details of the compensation should not be a reason for rejecting the principle of the Bill. As to the general objections, the Minister's argument simply meant that they were to refuse to do justice because it would cost too much, and that in the second place they should wait till the injustice was widely felt before remedying it.

Mr. Pope said there was no reason to change the law, for it was rarely put in force, and never had been in Ontario.

Mr. Bain (Wentworth) said that the farmers in Ontario and the Northwest would be very deeply affected by the legislation regarding the shipping of cattle. He did not think the matter should be left to the Provinces, as the Legislatures of some Provinces where there was not a large cattle trade might neglect the matter. He thought the regulations against the spread of diseases should not be relaxed, but at the same time it was important that the compensation should not be fixed at too low a figure.

Mr. Thompson said that after consulting with the member for North York he would not oppose the second reading of the Bill, which was read a second time and referred to a Committee of the Whole House. In committee the Bill was amended so as to provide that the compensation for slaughtered animals should be $50 instead of $20, and the procedure for recovering the compensation was greatly simplified.

The Bill was reported.

Mr. McLelan, replying to Mr. Tasse, said the Government were aware that counterfeit $2 bills were in circulation and would take means to protect the public.

Replying to Mr. Langelier, Mr. Thompson said that Mr. Wurtele, Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, had been offered a judgeship, but had not intimated whether he would accept or not.

Sir John Macdonald presented a Bill respecting the representation of the Northwest Territories in the Parliament of Canada. He said that the Bill provides that on a day to be fixed by proclamation the Northwest Territories shall be represented. The Territory of Assiniboia shall have two representatives, Alberta and Saskatchewan one each. But the Territory of Athabasca has no population to speak of, therefore it is not alluded to in the Bill. For the present the franchise shall be the same as that which now obtains for the election for the Territorial Council. The provisions of the Bill are, in fact, taken from the measure introduced and carried now law in the Northwest Territories respecting representation in the Northwest Council.

The Bill was read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald—I beg to move, also, that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty, representing that for the good government of the several Territories forming part of the Dominion of Canada, and not included within any Province thereof, it is expedient that provision should be made for their representation in the Parliament of Canada, and praying that she may be graciously pleased to cause a measure to be laid before the Imperial Parliament to empower the Parliament of Canada from time to time to make provision for such representation. It will be remembered that in 1871 the Imperial Parliament passed an Act enabling the Parliament of the Dominion to form Provinces out of the Territories which we had acquired by the arrangement with the Hudson Bay Co., and when the Territories were thus formed into Provinces to give them the right of representation. The Act was passed in 1871, and was to do away with doubts as to our power to make the Province of Manitoba a Province, and our action in that regard was confirmed by the Imperial statute. The first clause reads: The Parliament of Canada may from time to time establish new Provinces in the Territories forming for the time being part of the Dominion of Canada and not included in any Province thereof, and may at the time of such establishment make provision for the constitution and administration of such Province and for the passing of laws for peace, order and good government and for its representation in the said Parliament. Thus it conferred upon the Dominion Parliament the power of declaring a Territory to be a Province, and, when thus declared, to give it representation in Parliament, and not that a Territory, not declared to be a Province, shall have representation here. This is to remove any doubts which may arise, and I think it is to remove that doubt that it is proposed we shall ask the Imperial Parliament to grant us that power. The hon. gentlemen who were in Parliament at the time will remember that this Act was passed on the presentation of the Government of that day and the Opposition took exception to our having done so without the previous sanction of Parliament. In accordance with that view I have brought in a resolution to apply to Her Majesty for a change in the law giving us power.

BOSTON'S LATEST NOTION.

Society Women Whose Duties Make it Necessary to Employ Stenographers.

Returning from a visit to Boston, the city of learning and refinement, I cannot refrain from informing our society ladies of the "latest" indulged in by their sisters of that city. The ladies being fatigued, and their nerves overwrought by constant attendance on balls, operas, theatres and weddings, find it utterly beyond their strength of endurance to read the daily papers, much less to acquaint themselves with the literature engrossing society at the present time. Still a certain knowledge of our own and foreign affairs, as well as of current literature, being indispensable, one of the ladies contrived ways and means to gain the required accomplishments without any great discomfort to herself, and her method, proving successful, was in a short time adopted by all her friends.

They have a lady secretary, whose duty it is to be amanuensis, reader and conversationalist. This lady appears at a certain hour each day, or several times a week, in accordance with the engagement, and while my lady reclines gracefully on her couch the secretary attends to her correspondence, reads the items of interest in the papers or discourses on literature. That the one who fills this position must be highly educated and refined, write a legible hand, be familiar with literature and a reader is understood, for only one having acquired all these accomplishments is qualified to undertake so responsible a position. In this manner madame can without any inconvenience or annoyance on her part attain a knowledge of all necessary topics, and in the evening leave home with the assurance of being able to entertain the company she will grace with her presence and be considered a talented and brilliant woman.—*Chicago Times.*

A Tribute to Lady Dufferin.

"From India come golden words in praise of Lady Dufferin, of such pleasant memory to our Canadian neighbors," says the New York *World*. "To be the wife of a man who has made history, is an honor; to be his helpmate, a distinction. Such, apart from her social position, is the granddaughter of one whose name has passed with credit as a rebel in the days before the Union, Archibald Hamilton Rowan, the wife of a representative of the Kaiser-i-Hind, a descendant of the witty Sheridan, who himself inherits not only the blood but the brain of a versatile race. She is doing for the women of India all manner of good and useful things. She is popular beyond measure in Indian society. The influence of ladies in the diplomatic world, though invisible, is great, and it is well when such influence is controlled by the sound sense and admirable tact which distinguished the wife of the Viceroy of India."

Forerunners of Mr. Beaty, M.P.

In the speculative days following the war several Milwaukee capitalists organized a railroad company, projected a line 220 miles long, and came to New York to secure capital. A party to whom they were referred listened to their project and asked: "Have you secured the right of way yet, made a survey, or estimated the cost?"

"No."

"Then you haven't any railroad?"

"Not any actual railroad, but we've been paying ourselves salaries for the last three months, and that's a big start, you know."—*Wall Street News.*

"Good afternoon, Smith; do you smoke?" "Occasionally, thank you." "Then—er—excuse me, perhaps you have a cigar about you?"

TAMING UGLY MARY.

The Mare Killed a Man in Boston, but Found Her Master in Prof. Gleason.

(N. Y. Sun.)

The Montreal stallion was driven out yesterday afternoon through the Central Park, over the Boulevard, and under the elevated railway, and was thought to be a model of amiability and steadiness.

Ugly Mary, a big chestnut mare, with a muzzle on, was brought into the Cosmopolitan Hall ring last night, and a call was made for her owner to tell what vice she had. Mr. Jones, manager of Derland's stables, where the mare is boarded, said, as the representative of the owner:

"This mare is a notorious biter. She killed a man in Boston. In our stable we always have to keep a muzzle on her. There is only one man who can harness her or handle her in the stall. If he is not about her owner can't go riding. She is a biter from Bittersville. Put your fist in her face and she'll eat you up."

In subsequent conversation he said that she was formerly the property of Mr. David Scott, who, to get rid of her, gave her to Col. Van Wyck, her present owner. When her owner drives her out on the road there is only one place at which he can stop, for there is but one man, John Quinn, who will dare to put her in the shed.

"Take the muzzle off!" shouted somebody in the balcony.

"I will when I get ready," answered the trainer.

"I'll bet $100 you won't take it off," called out a man on the main floor, who boards his horses at Derland's stables and knows the mare.

Prof. Gleason (who gave a brilliant performance in Hamilton some time ago) quickly hauled a big roll of bills from his pocket and advanced toward the speaker, sententiously and blithely saying "Put up." But the gentleman prudently concluded he wouldn't bet, even though the audience adjured him to "put up or shut up."

Then the mare's troubles began. Mr. Gleason, clutching her bridle with one hand and her tail with the other, ran her around and around in a small circle until she was so dizzy that she could hardly stand, and so surprised that she did not even think of offering an objection to being harnessed. Then she was thrown down by means of the "double safety rope," and Prof. Gleason, while sitting on her, made a little speech condemning cruelty to horses and complimenting Mr. Henry Bergh—with whom he had had a long and pleasant explanatory interview in the afternoon—for his good work in protecting valuable animals. When the mare was allowed to get up the muzzle was taken off her and the "double Buonaparte bridle" was put on, during which operation she only made one snap at the trainer's hands, and seemed to regret that the moment after, when she caught his eye. This bridle is very nearly the same as the "Eureka"—a mere bit of slender cord—except that its free end is not brought up and fastened to the neck loop, but is run through straight and held to be pulled on when coercion seems desirable. With that contrivance she was so completely demoralized and subjugated that she submitted to being harnessed again and again without a sign of biting, even after it was taken off and she was only held by a loose halter. She was even let go in the ring, with only the halter on, and followed the trainer about and obeyed him with the docility of a pet dog. This, Prof. Gleason said, did not show that she was cured of biting, but that she could be cured if her owner would only put her through a course of such training himself.

Turf.

LOTTERY OF THE TURF.

The redoubtable Harry Bassett, one of the best racehorses the world has ever known, brought only $315 as a yearling, yet he vanquished all the great racers of his era, and won $50,000 in stakes and purses. Glenmore cost only $175 as a yearling, and won $35,000 on the turf. Bramble cost $450, and won $32 000 during his career as a racehorse, and sold for $5 000 as a stallion when he was 6. Vigil cost $210 as a yearling, yet he won $25 790 in stakes as a 3-year-old alone, and sold with another horse for $25,000. Tom Ochiltree brought only $500 as a yearling, and sold for $7 000 at the end of his 3rd year, after he had won $10 500, and the next year he won $22,845. Parole brought $780 as a yearling and won $83,000. Foxhall sold for $650 as a yearling and won $63,125. Luke Blackburn brought only $510 and won $49 455. Glidelia brought only $300 as a yearling; Sly Dance, $405; Bancroft, $175; Boatman, $350; yet these four won some $50 000 in prizes. Brambletta brought only $600 and won $20 265. Bootjack brought only $300 and won $43 965. Ripple actually brought only $60, and yet he won $8,055 and was second only to Hindoo as a 3-year-old. Ferida brought only $325 and won $35 082 50 in stakes. Wallenstein sold for $605 as a yearling and a year later was disposed of for $9 000. Springbok brought only $430 as a yearling. He sold at 2 for $2,500 and was the champion of his era, winning $19,750 in stakes.

These figures speak of what has been accomplished by the purchase of moderately-priced yearlings of former years. Now let us note those of the past few seasons whose racing exploits are more fresh in the minds of our readers. Mr. Bryant purchased Geo. Harding, by Great Tom, for $550. The colt won $16,635 as a 2-year-old, and Bryant refused $15,000 for him. Col Bruce paid only $300 for Tyrant, and sold him eight months later for $5 000 and the colt won $11,110 in stakes last season. Col. Bruce paid only $280 for Economy and sold her for $2 500, we believe, at 2. Tom Martin, by Longfellow, cost Mr. Fox only $275 as a yearling, and he has won some $13 862. Modesty cost $825 as a yearling, and she has won some $40 479. Her mate, Lizzie Dwyer, cost Mr. Corrigan only $425 at the Woodburn yearling sale, and she has won $20,670 in stakes. Mr. Corrigan likewise got Irish Pat cheap enough as a yearling for $300, and last year the colt won $14 915. The Billet filly, Wanda, who won $7,205 as a 2-year-old, cost $375. As a yearling Loftin cost only $380, and Mittie B. $500. Decoy Duck cost Mr. Farrar $420 as a yearling, and, as a 2-year-old, he refused $12 000 for her. He paid only $350 for Telie Doe, who has won twenty times that much. Mr. Williams paid for Bob Miles, as a yearling, only $500, and the horse has won $25,025. We have already alluded to Tyrant; but take some of the other 3-year-olds of last season. Mr. Pate bought Editor for $400 as a yearling, and he has won $10,000. Favor cost $470 as a yearling, is said to have been sold at $12 000 at 3, and has won $17 500 in stakes. Mr. Williams paid only $985 for Joe Cotton, but he was as cheap as dirt, for he has won $22 000 in stakes and a fortune in bets. Of last season's 2-year-olds we need only mention that the invincible Bankrupt cost, as a yearling, only $400, and Biggonet sold for $500, and "squandered" colts and fillies which sold for nearly ten times as much.—*Spirit of the Times.*

A farmer near Blakeley, Ga., says that his granaries are free from rats because of a "rat snake," a great pet on the plantation, who daily visits the corncribs and catches any stray and indiscreet rat that may be lodging among the corn. When the snake becomes too familiar the farmer whips him soundly with a light switch.

Little Brown (a horrid bore): "Do you believe in a man's sighs, Miss Robinson?" Miss Robinson: "A man's size? Yes, certainly I do. I think no man ought to be less than six feet in height." (Collapse of little Brown.)

HINTS TO HOUSEWIVES.

Timely Suggestions for the House-cleaning Season.

Mortar and paint may be removed from window-glass with hot, sharp vinegar.

Grained woods should be washed with cold tea, and then, after being wiped dry rub with linseed oil.

Remove flower-pot stains from window-sills by rubbing with fine wood ashes and rinse with clean water.

Strong brine may be used to advantage in washing bedsteads. Hot alum-water is also good for this purpose.

Drain pipes and all places that are sour or impure may be cleansed with lime-water or carbolic acid or chloride of lime.

Hellebore sprinkled on the floor at night destroys cockroaches. They eat it and are poisoned. It should be swept up each morning.

Carpets should be thoroughly beaten on the wrong side first and then on the right side, after which spots may be removed by the use of ox gall, ammonia and water.

If the wall about the stove has been smoked by the stove, cover the black patches with gum shellac and they will not strike through either paint or calcimine.

Whole cloves are now used to exterminate the merciless and industrious moth. It is said they are more effectual as a destroying agent than either tobacco, camphor or cedar shavings.

To remove wine, fruit or iron stains from linen, wet the spot with a solution of hyposulphite of soda and scatter some pulverized tartaric acid upon it; then wash out as usual. Strong vinegar can be substituted for tartaric acid.

Furniture needs cleaning as much as other woodwork. It may be washed with warm soapsuds, quickly wiped dry, and then rubbed with an oily cloth. To polish it rub with rottenstone and sweet oil. Clean off the oil and polish with chamois-skin.

A good moth powder is made of lupuline (ground hops), one dram; Scotch snuff, two ounces; camphor-gum, one ounce; black pepper, one ounce; cedar sawdust, four ounces. Mix thoroughly and strew among the furs or woollens to be protected.

Two ounces of soda dissolved in a quart of hot water will make a ready and useful solution for cleaning oil painted work preparatory to repairing. This mixture, in the above proportion, should be applied when warm and the woodwork afterward washed with water to remove all traces of soda.

To cleanse spots from broadcloth or woollen goods take half an ounce each of glycerine, alcohol and sulphuric ether, two ounces of aqua ammonia, half an ounce of powdered castile soap, and add water enough to make one quart of the mixture. Use with brush or sponge and rinse with pure water.

When hard finished walls have been calcimined the soiled coats should be washed or scraped off before a new one is put on. This is the most disagreeable part of the process. The furniture should be covered, as the lime makes spots that are removed with much difficulty, especially upon the black walnut.

To clean marble the following is recommended: Common soda, two pounds; powdered pumice stone and finely powdered chalk, one pound each. Pass through a fine sieve and mix to thin paste with water. Rub it well all over the marble and the stains will be removed; then wash the marble over with soap and it will be as clean as it was at first.

RED-HAIRED MODELS.

Artist Whistler's Fancy Creates a Furor in a London Street.

I heard an amusing story of Whistler the artist. He had, in his youthful days, a craze for models with red hair. In a London street, one day, he happened to see a young girl with the wished-for auburn locks, carrying a jug of milk. He immediately hastened after her, calling "Hi, there! hi, there!" The girl began to quicken her pace. Whistler did the same. The girl began to run. So did Whistler. Down the street fled the terrified girl, dropping her jug of milk in her flight. The street bo