THE ADVANCE.

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A VITRIOL THROWER.

A Young Lady in Ottawa Disfigured for Life by an Unknown Woman.

An Ottawa telegram says: Last (Tuesday) night as Mary Molloy, of 219 Bank street, was out walking up and down in front of her own door, she casually observed a woman approaching her from an opposite direction. At first she noticed nothing peculiar about the woman's actions, but as she came nearer she crossed directly in Miss Molloy's path. Naturally the latter stepped hastily aside to allow the woman to pass, and it is possibly to that movement that Miss Molloy owes her eyesight or perhaps her life, for at that instant the stranger had suddenly drawn her hand from beneath the shawl she wore, and, as she passed, threw the contents of a small bottle in the girl's face. So unexpected was the attack that Miss Molloy stood dazed for an instant, and after hastily rubbing the drops from her face, ran into the house in alarm. The liquid which the woman had thrown at her was vitriol, and soon began its dreadful work. The poor girl's suffering was fearful, the agony increasing momentarily as the vitriol ate its way into the tortured flesh. Medical assistance was obtained, but she will be disfigured for life. Neither the author nor the object of the crime is known.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY.

Election of Trustees—Affiliation of Medical Schools.

A Kingston despatch says: The trustees of Queen's University met yesterday, when the following trustees were elected: Rev. Dr. Wardrope, Guelph; Rev. Jas. Barclay, Rev. R. Campbell and Mr. A. T. Drummond, Montreal; Dr. Boulter, Sterling; Dr. A. E. Malloch, Hamilton, and George Gillies, Gananoque.

Regarding the affiliation of other medical schools, the Council having decided that such a step was desirable, it was resolved that the standard of examinations for medical schools affiliated must be the common standard, and that Dr. Grant, James Maclennan, Toronto, and Dr. A. E. Malloch, Hamilton, be a committee to consider proposals of affiliation.

It was reported that private arrangements were made with Victoria and Trinity that a common board of examiners be appointed by the three universities for the matriculation examinations at the different High Schools of Ontario in connection with the departmental examinations. The Senate expressed the hope that before long Toronto University would unite with Queen's, Trinity and Victoria in this matter, and so secure common matriculation examinations for Ontario.

BUTTERMILK AND BEER.

A Curious Mixture Which Was the Favorite Beverage of Ancient Topers.

Dr. W. O'Neill and Dr. G. C. Wallace, in communications to the *Medical and Surgical Reporter*, have related cases of dyspepsia that have been successfully treated with buttermilk and sour milk. Dr. Wallace states that he has prescribed this treatment for many years with good results, a pint being recommended to be taken at each meal.

Many other physicians have observed the beneficial action of buttermilk in dyspepsia. A glassful taken in the early morning is a capital potion for "biliousness." Centuries ago, in the time of Shakspeare, buttermilk was esteemed as a remedy for indigestion and was in vogue as a general drink, mixed with an equal proportion of beer. This queer mixture is alluded to by "Rare" Ben Jonson, the friend and contemporary of Shakspeare, in his play called the "New Inn:"

Sir, they do scandal me upon the road here!
A poor quotidian rack of mutton, roasted
Dry to be grated! and that driven down
With beer and buttermilk mingled together,
It is against my freehold, my inheritance.
Wine is the word that glads the heart of man,
And mine's the house of wine. Sack, says my bush,
Be merry and drink sherry, that's my pose.

Gladstone's Great Speech.

The picturesque historians of the next generation—if any such survive the growth of Prof. Seeley and the philosophic school—will have a great chance in last night's debate. One thing only, as Mr. Gladstone said, is certain about the political situation—that we are at the parting of the ways, and no element was wanting yesterday to enable a writer to emphasize this signpost in our history. He will be able to tell that the scene in the Palace of Westminster was such as had never before been witnessed there; that members were so anxious to hear the great Minister that they took their seats twelve hours beforehand, and that strangers begged hard to be allowed to stand beneath the gratings, so as to catch some echo of his voice. The Minister's speech itself was a marvel, he will go on to tell, of physical endurance and intellectual grasp. Members were not ashamed to confess that their faculties were benumbed by hearing it, and in after years fathers will tell their children of it as one of the great events of the brave days of old, when there were still giants in the land.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

The Bible in the Schools.

A majority of the Toronto School Board has voted to not use in the city schools the Scripture selections published by the Education Department for the use of schools. The argument that has been made to do most service in the onset on this book has been that its use implies the exclusion of the Bible from our Public Schools. This seems to us a misleading play upon the phrase, "the Bible in the school." The only sense appropriate to the subject which this phrase can have is that portions of Holy Scripture are read in the school. No one can mean by the Bible being in the school that the Old and New Testament, bound in one volume, is kept within the walls of the building. Boxes of Bibles in the school-house would do no good. So long as the Word of God is read in the school it cannot be truthfully said that the Bible is excluded from the school. Whether it is read from a big or little volume is of no importance to the value of the truths read.—*Christian Guardian.*

A "Salvation Baby" Dedicated.

In the new Salvation Army barracks at Toronto last night, prison life experiences were related by soldiers who had been "imprisoned for Jesus" in the Dominion. Five officers appeared on the platform in prison garb: Capt. Wiggins, who put in 10 days in Brockville jail; Captain Gallesly, 10 days in Brampton; Capt. Cowan, 20 days in London. Capt. Drew and Lieut. Bell, 10 days in Kingston. Marshal Booth related how he was run in at Manchester. The feature of the meeting was the dedication of Happy Bill's baby to the Lord. Mr. and Mrs. Bill sat on the platform with the precious little bundle. When the babe was handed to the Marshal to dedicate, the graceful way he held it caused an old lady at the back to ejaculate: "God bless him; he's minded the baby afore now."

An Eighteen-Year-Old Infant.

At the Toronto Assize Court yesterday, in the case of the Temperance Colonization Co. vs. Good, the defendant proved that he was an infant when he entered into the agreement, and Judge Galt dismissed the action against him with costs. He was 18 at the time.

The executors of Victor Hugo announce the discovery of an unfinished drama by the poet dated 1839. It is entitled *Les Deux Juneaux.*

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Beaty, in moving that the House go into Committee of the Whole on the resolution declaring the expediency of amending the Act Respecting the Traffic in Intoxicating Liquors, said that the proposed amendment would not interfere with the working of the Scott Act in any county where it was now adopted. It was proposed that counties which had not already adopted the Scott Act should have the option either of passing the Scott Act or passing the by-law prohibiting the sale of spirits and allowing the sale of beer, wines and cider. Numerous petitions had been presented to the House asking that in counties which had already adopted the Scott Act the electors might be allowed to vote on a proposal that the sale of wine, beer and cider should be allowed. His Bill did not go this far, as it did not interfere with the Scott Act counties at all. It was intended that the vote on the Scott Act and on the proposed by-law prohibiting the sale of spirits should be taken separately, and that the vote shoud be taken first on that measure the petitions for which had the greatest number of signatures.

Mr. Jamieson said it would be impossible to discuss the proposed measure intelligently until it was printed. He was pleased to see that the hon. member did not propose to interfere with the Scott Act.

The motion was carried.

The House went into Committee, and adopted a resolution which merely declared the expediency of amending the Act respecting traffic in intoxicating liquors.

Mr. Beaty then introduced a Bill founded on the resolution, which was read a first time.

Mr. Robertson (Shelburne) obtained an order for a statement showing the amount of liquors manufactured in Canada during 1885, the amount of liquors imported into Canada during 1885, and the duties collected from the same, and the number of establishments now in operation in Canada in which liquors are manufactured.

Mr. McMullen moved for a return showing the name and post office address of each person on the superannuated list of retired civil servants on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1886. He pointed out that in 1883-4 the amount paid into the superannuation fund by the members of the civil service was $51,882. There were 438 persons on the retired list. They were paid $192,672, of which the civil servants paid only $51,880, leaving a net loss to the country of $140,810. In the year 1885 there were 423 persons on the retired lists. They received $203 636, leaving a net loss to the country of $150 934. The average amount paid to each superannuated person was $469, and of this sum only $121 was contributed by members of the civil service. The system of granting gratuities has also been greatly abused. In 1874 the number entitled to superannuation was 753, now it was about 2,000. The system of "adding years" arbitrarily to the term of service in order to increase their superannuation allowance was an abuse. He gave several specimens of abuses under this system. He gave instances of the contrast between the amounts paid into the fund by the superannuated officials and the amounts paid to them in salaries. In one case he mentioned an official who had paid in $69 and drawn $10 000, and in another an official, who had contributed nothing, who drew $12,000.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Edgar's Bill respecting insolvent banks, trading companies, insurance companies, loan companies, building societies and trading corporations. The Bill, as amended by the Committee on Banking and Commerce, allows clerks and other employees of these companies to rank as preferred creditors for the wages due for three months previous to insolvency.

Mr. Edgar pointed out that the Bill was a reasonable one, inasmuch as it allowed the workman to recover some portion of that which he had created by his own labor.

Sir H. Langevin suggested that Mr. Edgar should ask the committee to rise, in order that the amendments might be printed. He assured him that the Government had no intention of killing the Bill.

Mr. Edgar said that after the assurance of the Minister he would move that the committee rise and report progress.

The committee rose and reported progress.

The House concurred in the amendments made in committee to the Bill to amend the Animal's Contagious Diseases Act.

Mr. Mulock moved the third reading of the Bill.

Mr. White (Renfrew) moved an amendment bringing horses under the operation of the Animals' Contagious Diseases Act.

Mr. Pope opposed the amendment.

The House divided on the amendment, which was lost, yeas 36, nays 99. The Bill was read a third time.

The House went into committee on Mr. Robertson's (Hamilton) Bill to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases. The Bill allows courts to receive the testimony of persons who declare that the taking of an oath will have no binding effect on their conscience. On the first clause being put, there were loud cries of "lost" and "carried" and great uproar. The committee divided on the clause, which was passed. Yeas 61, nays 45.

Mr. Thompson proposed that the Bill should be made to apply not only to criminal matters but to such civil matters as this Parliament had control over. This was accepted by the mover of the Bill.

Mr. Amyot objected on the ground that the Local Legislature had control over the evidence in civil cases. They might urge the House into Radicalism, they might abolish God if they liked, but they could not abolish the power of Local Legislatures.

Mr. Thompson said he would be sorry to abolish either, but there were some civil cases, such as those in insolvency, over which this Parliament clearly had control.

The amendment was carried, the subsequent clauses carried, and the Bill reported.

Mr. Landerkin moved that the Speaker issue his warrant for the election of a member for Haldimand in the room of the late David Thompson.—Carried.

Mr. White (Cardwell) introduced a Bill to make further provision regarding the Administration of Public Lands in British Columbia.

Mr. Orton asked whether, in view of the fact that the Scott Act would come into force in many counties on the 1st of May, and that it would involve great injury to hotel property, an opportunity would be given to the House to consider the various Bills now before Parliament relating to the Scott Act.

Sir H. Langevin said that the Bills referred to were among the Public Bills and Orders, and were items not for the Government, but for the House to decide in what order these Bills should be taken up. The Government had no objection to one order being given precedence over another, but would not themselves alter the precedence of the Bills.

The House went into committee on the Bill to amend the Dominion Lands Act.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that one of the objects of the Bill was to relax the provisions as to residence, so as to allow persons who resided part of their time in towns to acquire homes in the Northwest. It provided that the settler need not commence residence till the third year after homestead entry.

Mr. Blake asked whether this privilege would be extended to persons who had already taken up homes.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that the Government was considering that question.

Mr. Watson spoke in favor of allowing homesteads to be granted on condition of cultivation instead of residence.

Mr. White opposed this view.

Mr. Wasson said that in 1883 he had moved an amendment to the Land Bill, providing that in the first year 20 acres must be broken; the second year 20 acres under crop, and 30 more broken; the third year 50 under crop, and 30 more broken, and the fourth year buildings to the value of $600 must be up. There was no room for speculation in that, and a homestead might be allowed, giving the settler 320 acres in all without danger. He urged that cultivation should be allowed as the qualification for a patent as well as residence. This would give a large class of people, who could not now do so, the opportunity to engage in the cultivation of the soil, putting their surplus earnings into that work. He urged that pre-emptions should be given at $1 an acre to all those people who had settled *bona fide* on their lands. There were some now living under a charge of $2 50 an acre, although their neighbors were charged only $1 an acre under regulations made before or after those providing for the charge of $2 50.

On a subsequent clause, Mr. Blake urged that something should be done to make it clear at what time land became liable to municipal taxation. Settlers had written him from different points for a report, representing that lands which nobody doubted had been sold by the Canadian Pacific to the Northwest Land Company or others, were still legally exempt because there was nothing to prove they had been sold. This was a great hardship and means should be taken to make it known when these sales took place.

Mr. White said he did not see what the Government could do in this direction. Settlers' lands were not taxable until the patent had been issued, and Manitoba was exempting most chattels as well. Anything the Government could do to meet the difficulty suggested by the leader of the Opposition would be done.

Mr. Watson said that large quantities of land sold by the Syndicate during the boom had fallen back into the Syndicate's hands. While they were in the hands of purchasers municipal taxes had accumulated against them, and he thought that these taxes should be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of the lands.

Mr. White explained that another clause of the Bill abolished the practice of second homesteading. He had been convinced by what he had learned in the Northwest that this was expedient.

Mr. Trow was in favor of the practice of second homesteading. He pointed out that it gave an opportunity to the settler to sell out his first homestead to a farmer who was not so well fitted for a pioneer life, and then go west and break up new land. He believed that the reason a large number of Canadian settlers had left Manitoba for Minnesota and Dakota was that they could not get second homesteads in Canada.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that this could not be the case, because second homesteading had been allowed in the Canadian Northwest

Mr. Trow—Only for two years.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that the first paragraph of an address presented to him at Minnedosa asked for the abolition of the practice of second homesteading, and that this was in accordance with the views of those with whom he had conversed. It had been found that settlers abandoned first homesteads, and that these so-called improvements were often worse than useless, as when the soil was merely turned up and left without further cultivation, it was less valuable than in its natural state.

Mr. Woodworth said that provision should be made for the case of those who had already applied for second homesteads.

Mr. Watson said he regretted that the system of second homesteading had not proved successful. He attributed that lack of success not to any defect in the statute, but to the fact that for the last two years there had been practically no immigration. If there had been as much immigration as there was in the years 1881, 1882 and 1883, none of these inconveniences would have arisen. He was in favor of allowing a settler to take up a pre-emption as a second homestead.

Mr. Fairbank said that the Minister had evidently got his information from those who remained on the first homesteads, not those who went away.

Mr. White (Cardwell) moved an amendment providing that the new law should not take away the rights of any person who, before the passing of this Act, had received a certificate or a recommendation for a patent.—Carried.

Late Scottish News.

The death took place in Edinburgh on the 16th April of Bishop Cotterill, who succeeded to the See in 1872.

The Burgh Licensing Courts were held on the 13th April throughout Scotland. The tendency was to lessen the number of licenses.

Lady Elizabeth Baillie Haldane Duncan, daughter of the celebrated Admiral Duncan (first Earl of Camperdown), died on the 15th inst., at North Berwick.

Rev. J. B. Smith, of Union Street U. P. Church, Greenock, is spoken of as the Moderator of the forthcoming annual meeting of the United Presbyterian Synod.

The Marquis of Breadalbane cannot see his way to accept the Lord High Commissionership of the General Assembly. His Lordship's reasons are entirely personal, and not political.

Mr. Harry Smith, ex-Sheriff-Substitute for Greenock, has been chosen by the Liberal Council of the Falkirk Burghs as prospective Liberal candidate for that constituency at the next general election.

There has just been erected in the churchyard at Tough, Aberdeenshire, a handsome monument on the grave of the late Mr. William McCombie, of Tillyfour, for some time M. P. for West Aberdeenshire.

Heading Him Off.

"Mr. Featherly," said Bobby at the dinner table, "What's an average?" "An average?" "Yes. Pa says you come to see sister twice a week on an average." Featherly was very much amused. After explaining to Bobby the meaning of the word, he said: "I suppose you thought it was some kind of a carriage, Bobby?" "I thought perhaps it might be a bicycle, but I knew it couldn't be a carriage, because ma says you're too mean to hire——" "Bobby," interrupted his mother, "will you have another piece of pie?"—*New York Sun.*

The Dude's Dilemma.

"Yes, indeed, Miss Clara," continued Mr. La Dadah, giving an account of his travels, "I have been in great perils, don't you know. One time on a railway train out west, don't you know, we were stopped by the train robbahs, don't you know, and one fellow, a terrible brigand he was, you know, he put his pistol to me head, don't you know, and he said, 'Your money or your brains!' and 'pon me soul, Miss Clara, I had nothing for him."—*Burdette.*

A Pertinent Question.

Winifred, a little 5-year-old girl, happened one day to see her maiden aunt take out her teeth and brush them.

"How old must I be, auntie," said she, "before I can do that?"

Professor Darling lived on 27 cents a week. This reminds us of a man who lived on nothing. It is true that he lived but one week, but then the principle was the same. —*Boston Transcript.*

The Boston Athenæum will hereafter open its library on Sunday afternoon for readers, but not for issuing books. The Athenæum now has about 150,000 volumes.

MUSIC FROM A WOODEN SHOE.

How a Great Violinist Raised a Large Sum of Money for a Pretty Girl.

In the autumn of 1832 Paganini was residing at a villa near Paris. He was an invalid, and took very little notice of any other occupant of the villa. The only other occupant for whom he appeared to care much, says the Philadelphia *News*, was Nicette, a young and pretty waitress who attended him.

One morning Nicette was sad and dejected, and her blue eyes showed signs of weeping. Paganini, who had taken an honest liking for the poor girl, was not long in learning the cause of her grief. The conscription had just been drawn; a bad number had fallen to the lot of her lover, and, said she: "Poor Adolphe must go off for a soldier, and I shall never see him again."

"But why don't you find him a substitute?' asked Paganini. "Monsieur is joking," was the sobbing reply. "They say there is to be a war, and 1,500 francs is the lowest price for a substitute."

A few weeks passed and Christmas was at hand. In France it is the custom to place a wooden shoe on the hearth just as we hang up a stocking. Late in the afternoon of the day before Christmas Nicette entered the saloon where the musician was seated, the centre of a large group. She said that a huge parcel had just arrived for Sig. Paganini. He said he could not imagine what it was, but ordered it up. Wrapper after wrapper was opened before the curious spectators, and finally there appeared a huge wooden shoe, almost large enough for an infant's cradle.

The bystanders laughed. Some hinted that it was sent by some one who meant to insinuate that the great violinist was more fond of receiving presents than of making them.

Paganini suspected as much and a sudden idea seemed to strike him. "Well, well, my friends, we shall see if this shoe does not prove of value to somebody." For three days little was seen of him, and it was reported that he was busy in his little workshop, into which none were permitted to enter. Then it was announced that on New Year's Eve the great maestro would give an unique concert, in the course of which he would execute five pieces on a violin and five on a wooden shoe. The price of admission was to be 20 francs and but 100 tickets were to be sold. Of course they were disposed of at once.

When the evening came Paganini made his appearance in usual spirits. The violin came first on the programme, and every one declared the great maestro fairly excelled himself, and there was no end of bravos. He retired for a moment and then appeared with the veritable wooden shoe under his arm. But in his three days of seclusion he had cut and carved it into a rude imitation of a violin, to which he had deftly fitted three strings. Upon this curious instrument he began to improvise one of those strange fantasias, which many say were the highest instruments of his wonderful genius.

Scarcely had the tumultuous applause ceased when Paganini bade Nicette approach. "Here," said he, "are the 2,000 francs which the old shoe has brought. That is more by 500 francs than is needed to buy Adolphe off. Keep the rest to begin housekeeping with. Here, too, is the old wooden shoe. Maybe somebody will give you a few francs for it."

There was great competition as to who should have the wonderful shoe violin. It was put up at auction and sold to a rich Englishman for 8,000 francs.

Newspaper Law.

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Jottings of To-day.

Mrs. Virginia Thompson, the famous Louisville postmistress, is a daughter of the founder of the sect of Campbellites, to which Garfield belonged.

One of the buildings constituting "Libby Prison" during the war fell down last Wednesday from senile debility. It was a monument of the U. S. civil war that might as well be missed.

The United States President is as good as married already, notwithstanding his indignation and protestations. The papers and some of the relatives of the young lady have settled the business for him.

At a mass meeting held in Washington last night, at which Congressman Randall presided, a resolution of sympathy with Irish Home Rule was passed, after a letter from Samuel J. Tilden, endorsing Gladstone's scheme, had been read.

A Wealthy Farmer Murders His Wife.

A Racine, Wis., despatch says: This morning Joseph Uhler, a farmer, 76 years old, residing in the town of Caledonia, and reported to be worth $60 000, shot his wife through the body, inflicting a mortal wound. The tragedy occurred at the home of her son. The murderer then proceeded to his own home and shot himself through the head, dying instantly. Uhler married his wife in 1884, but they lived unhappily together, and a few weeks ago she commenced proceedings for a divorce on the grounds of cruel and inhuman treatment, and asked for alimony. This fact is supposed to have led to the tragedy.

Brigham Young's Progeny.

Judge Baskin tells me that though Brigham Young left over a million, his children are fast going through it. Many of the girls have not turned out well, and, in his opinion, none of the children have the ability of their father. I came across a curious fact in connection with Brigham Young the other day, and that is that his children acted in the Salt Lake Theatre when it was first started. The Mormons are not proud of this, and when I ask Mr. Caine about it one day he evaded answering the question.—*From a Washington Letter.*

No Forks for His Pie.

Miss Cynthia Mushroom: "Now, pa, do be careful at dinner and don't mortify us before Mr. Stuyvesant Sturtevant." Mrs. M.: "Yes, Phineas, do mind your manners, and remember our instructions about etiquette." Mr. M.: "Well, that's all right; you kin go ahead and arrange things to suit yourself, but I'm darned if I'll eat pie with a fork for anybody."—*Chicago Tribune.*

The London *Gardeners' Chronicle*, referring to the durability of larch timber, says many of the chalets constructed of it in the Canton of Valois date from the fourteenth century, yet the wood is as sound as ever.

HATCHERIES OF FASHION.

How the Camel's-Back Bustle and Creased Trousers Came into Being.

In England the Prince of Wales has been for the last twenty-five years the great promulgator of fashion for men and the Princess for women. The Prince has succeeded in some degree in bringing Frenchmen within his jurisdiction.

English fashions are, in fact, more or less "the rage" among the pleasure-seeking portion of French society, which cultivates the monarchial traditions and "le sport." But the French tailors and dressmakers do not succumb to any foreign influence, and still try valiantly to maintain the old French influence in matters of dress.

A writer in the *Temps* has recently been giving an interesting account of how they do it. The leading tailors in Paris appoint a committee every season, whose duty it is to get up a "fashion plate," and this settles, both for Parisian tailors and those of the provinces, what changes are to be made in men's clothes for that season.

But the dressmakers in Paris have no organization like that of the tailors, and do not meet and provide fashions through a committee. Nevertheless every season witnesses the most startling changes.

Under the empire a fashion was started by trying a dress on the Empress or one of her immediate circle, the Princess de Metternich or the Duchess de Morny, the Marchale d'Albufera or the Countess de Hon, at a ball or a court reception. If it was liked it set the fashion for the season, and the court ladies wore it as a sort of livery.

Nowadays the same thing is done through a circle of about twenty fashionable women, who employ the dressmaker, and meet in his salon d' essavage.

What they adopt carries the season.

Occasionally they succumb a little to the influence of foreign courts. For instance, it is announced that orange is to be the dominating color in female toilets during the coming season, owing to the fancy for it felt by a Russian Princess of the blood. The soft woollen stuffs which Frenchwomen have lately been wearing are an importation from England, started by the Princess of Wales to encourage the suffering woollen industries of the North.

The fashion once set in this way, its diffusion among all classes and conditions of women now takes place with a rapidity formerly unknown.

A dress, for instance, has been approved of and worn by a well-known fashionable woman. All her set soon got the same thing. The society papers describe it and the smaller dressmakers of the capital copy it, and it makes its way among the dressy, well-to-do people of lower social grades.

A STUDY IN MEAT.

How to Select the Choice Cuts and Get Along Without the Butcher's Opinion.

The majority of people who buy meat depend as to its quality upon the statements of the man who sells it to them. A rich piece of meat, in their eyes, is no different from a poor piece. A tough steak or roast is not discovered until it comes on the table. And yet the quality of meat can easily be told by running the finger over it. People can educate themselves in meat as well and as successfully as they can in art matters.

"If people would investigate this subject," said an expert, "they need never ask a butcher's opinion. Regard should be had for three things—color, grain and the lines of fat. The color should be bright and red; the grain close, so that when the finger passes over it a smooth even surface presents itself, and the fat lines should be fine and run all through the red flesh.

"The flavor will be preserved, and the tenderness and juiciness can be relied upon. The cook, however, often fights the butcher, and never fails to knock him out when he calls to his aid the seething-pot and the frying-pan."

"Veal and mutton? Well, veal properly cooked is as desirable a meat as ever finds its way into market, although it is generally considered to afford little nourishment and to be hard to digest. Mutton, when it has been allowed to hang three or four days, is also a wholesome meat. The antipathy of some people to it, I believe, results from their having at some time got hold of a leg of strong old sheep. While the old sheep is always rank, a young one is never so. There is also a great difference as to the kind of a sheep it is—a ewe or a wether. The wether is always the tenderest and the most finely flavored; it stands in the same relation to mutton that capon does to poultry."

Turf.

The well-known race mare Minnie Meteor, by Meteor, out of Lady Glasgow, has been sold to Mr. T. H. Love, of the Redbank Stock Farm, Montreal.

The chestnut gelding Gerald, 2 30¼, has been sold by Mr. J. G. Wilkinson, of Owen Sound, to Mr. J. Sheridan, of Toronto. Price private.

ONTARIO JOCKEY CLUB SPRING MEETING.

The following are the weights in the handicap of the meeting of the Ontario Jockey Club:

Open cash handicap, to be run Saturday May 22nd, about 1¼ miles. Horses to be declared out by May 11th.

Horse.	Weight.	Horse.	Weight
Klos, aged	130	*Blanton, aged	102
Saltpetre, 4 yrs	125	Brait, 4 yrs	100
George L, 6 yrs	115	Inspector, aged	96
Comique, 3 yrs	110	Ben Bolt, 5 yrs	93
Mandamus, aged	103	Trustee, 5 yrs	90

*Last year's winner with 118 lbs.

Dominion Handicap, to be run Monday, May 24th; about 1¼ mile. Horses to be declared out by May 11th.

Horse.	Weight.	Horse.	Weight
Easter, aged	137	Pawnbroker, 6 yrs	109
Willie W., 5 yrs	125	Ben Bolt, 5 yrs	96
Rhody Pringle, aged	120	Inspire, 4 yrs	95
Curtolina 4 yrs	119	Bonnie Duke, 4 yrs.	94
Fred. Henry, aged	116	Duke of Wellington, 4 yrs	93
Aunt Alice, 6 yrs	115	Sir Charles, 4 yrs	90
Edmonton, 6 yrs	114	Trustee, 5 yrs	90

Railway Steeplechase Handicap, to be run Monday, May 24th; about 2½ miles. Horses to be declared out by May 11th.

Horse.	Weight.	Horse.	Weight
*Williams, aged	168	Spectacle, 5 yrs	144
The Laird, aged	168	Shamrock, aged	144
Willie W., 5 yrs	155	Pawnbroker, 6 yrs	145
Beechmore, aged	150	Athlete, 5 yrs	141
Kisber, 6 yrs	155	Chandos, 4 yrs	140
Lelex, aged	154	Sir Edward, 4 yrs	140
Inspector, aged	153	Lucy Lightfoot, 6 yrs	139
Lennox, aged	150	Wild Rose, 4 yrs	138
Mandamus, aged	148		

*Last year's winner with 130 lbs.

Mr. Palgrave has been appointed Clerk of the British House of Commons.

The Prussian Government, fearing that strikes are impending, has issued a decree ordering the police to interfere in case strikers intimidate workingmen. Extra vigilance is ordered against strikes connected with the Social Democratic agitation, the leaders of which make use of the strife for higher wages to widen the gulf between employers and employees.

Mr. Morley addressed a large meeting at Glasgow, on Friday night. He ridiculed the proposed County Boards. In regard to separation, he said it was impossible for Ireland to separate against England's will. The Bill was not a cast iron measure. The Government knew the enormous difficulty of dealing with the constitution, hence it formed a flexible plan, capable of adaptation to a variety of circumstances. Let the opponents of the Bill consider the prospect of another fifty years of trouble. Coercion was not strong enough to quell, though it might intimidate, the Irish people. With regard to the removal of Irish members from the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone had already stated that any workable or feasible solution of this problem would be received openly and impartially.

Kitty O'Hea

(William Allingham in onoman Magazine.)

Now Kitty O'Hea darling jewe
I wish you would consider my case
O, who could believe you're so cruel
To look in that beautiful face?
Let roses be jealous, no matter
The sunshine's in love with your cheeks
What singing bird wouldn't I flatter
To say it's her voice when you speak?

Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea,
Kitty give ear to my song;
Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea,
Kitty, I'm courting you long.

My thoughts I can never keep steady,
Nor more nor a man in a dream;
They caper like straws in an eddy,
In place of pursuing the stream.
Amusement and meat I don't care for,
I moan like a cow gone astray;
Myself knows the why and the wherefore—
I am thinking of Kitty O'Hea.

Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea, etc.

I never objected in reason,
To bear with a slight or a scoff,
But snow isn't always in season,
And Lent isn't very far off.
Shrove Tuesday is the time for to shake one,
And single I'll not pass the day,
Young, old, maid or widow, I'll take one—
So mind yourself, Kitty O'Hea.

Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea,
Kitty, give heed to my song,
Kitty O'Hea, O'Hea,
Kitty, I'm courting you long.

Everyday Work.

Great deeds are trumpeted, loud bells are rung,
And men turn round to see;
The high peaks echo to the pæans sung
O'er some great victory.
And yet great deeds are few. The mightiest men
Find opportunities but now and then.

Shall one sit idle through long days of peace,
Waiting for walls to scale?
Or lie in port until some Golden Fleece
Lures him to face the gale?
There's work enough, why idly, then, delay?
His work counts most who labors every day.

A torrent sweeps down the mountain's brow
With foam and flash and roar,
Anon its strength is spent, where is it now?
It's one short day is o'er.
But the clear stream that through the meadow flows
All the long summer on its mission goes.

Better the steady flow; the torrent's dash
Soon leaves its rent track dry.
The light we love is not the lightning flash
From out a midnight sky.
But the sweet sunshine, whose unfailing ray
From its calm throne of blue lights every day.

The sweetest lives are those to duty wed,
Whose deeds, both great and small,
Are close-knit strands of an unbroken thread,
Where love ennobles all.
The world may sound no trumpets, ring no bells;
The Book of Life the shining record tells.

Canary Birds as Pets.

A pet canary in the house is a sunbeam. Always busy, never having an idle moment, and always doing something new, it enlivens the dull and encourages the slothful to industry. Young girls or wives with a long and lonely afternoon of mending before them can set the cage on the table beside the work-basket, chat to the bird, sing with it and teach it new notes as the needle is plied. Patience and continual instruction only can teach a bird tricks. Because it sometimes gives no outward sign of imitation is not to be accepted as a belief that it is not learning. It is practicing the trick in private, and not until after a perfect rehearsal will it give a public exhibition. To teach a bird to kiss, hold him lightly, chatting in soothing tones, till he is quiet; then kiss the bill repeatedly, still soothing him with gentle talk. Kiss the bill again and again till he ceases to struggle in fear of the salute; then bestow a final one—a kiss of approbation—and release him to partake of his enjoyment. Repeat this the next day—several times a day if you wish to teach him quickly—and he soon resorts to this performance as a method of coaxing, opening and closing his bill between your lips exactly as you have done by him; so nearly as bird imitation is possible. If he picks your lips do not notice it before him. The cage of a nervous bird should never be touched without first calling the tenant's attention, because, being always engaged in some project, an abrupt action startles him just as it would a human being who is come upon suddenly.

To teach him to sit upon your finger, draw a chair up near the cage, hold a conference with him, and then introducing a finger between the wires near his favorite perch hold it there, patiently reading your book or paper meanwhile. The new object showing no disposition to harm him, he goes up cautiously for an examination. Then he pic