DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Hall moved the extension of the time for the reception of reports of the Committee on Private Bills to the 24th June.

After some discussion the resolution was adopted.

The House proceeded to the consideration of the items of the tariff not yet passed.

On the item "builders', cabinetmakers' and carriage hardware and locks, 35 per cent.,"

Mr. Taylor moved to include saddlery and harnessmakers' hardware, mechanics' tools and a variety of other articles.

Sir Charles Tupper said he could not see his way to acceding to this request at this time, because it would involve other changes in order to prevent bearing unjustly upon some established industries, and this change, if made, would therefore lead to confusion.

Mr. Taylor said that if this change were not made it would work injustice to an important industry in his own town (Gananoque) which employed 100 hands. The factory was devoted to the manufacture of saddlery hardware, largely hames, which, being part wood and part iron, would come in at 30 per cent. These goods had to be made in Canada in the face of the competition of American prison-made goods, the chief place of production being Auburn, New York.

Mr. Mills said such a resolution as this could not be introduced at this stage. It would seem from what was said by gentlemen opposite that every article mentioned in this tariff was in danger from the competition of prison labor. One would suppose that nearly all the manufacturing industries of the United States were to be conducted in the penitentaries.

The item passed.

The House went into committee on several items which had not been dealt with, Sir Charles Tupper explaining that he desired also to make some additions. The duty on floor oil-cloth was raised to five cents a yard and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, the duty on oil-cloth in the piece reduced from five cents specific and 20 per cent. *ad valorem* to five cents specific and 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Sir Charles Tupper next announced that the duty on paper of all kinds would be 25 per cent., instead of 22½, as mentioned in the resolutions. The clause referring to tissue paper (which is included in the item "paper of all kinds") was struck out and the following substituted: "Manufactures of paper, including ruled and bordered papers, papeterie, box papers, envelopes and blank books, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*."

Mr. Wilson (Argenteuil) spoke strongly in favor of an increase of the duty on tissue paper to 25 per cent.

Mr. Casey pointed out that the member for Argenteuil owned the only tissue paper factory in Canada.

Mr. Wilson (Argenteuil) said he did not see any crime in a man being a member of Parliament and a manufacturer of tissue paper, nor did he see any reason why an industry in which a member of Parliament is interested should not be promoted.

Mr. Casey said there was no crime involved in the position mentioned by the member for Argenteuil, and he admired the frankness with which he had stated his case. It was no doubt perfectly proper for the hon. gentleman, who was not only interested in the tissue paper industry but was actually the sole representative of the tissue paper industry, to vote to put a sum of money into his own pocket, but it was a grand illustration of the principles on which the tariff was framed.

Mr. Mills objected strongly to the increase of the duty on paper. It would place heavier burdens on those who conducted newspapers, which even now were far from being paying enterprises. Mr. O'Brien (Muskoka) said there was a curious inconsistency in a tariff which, while it taxed blank paper 25 per cent., imposed only the same tax on partially printed newspapers.

Mr. Mills said there was not a proprietor of a paper factory in the country who was not receiving from 25 to 30 per cent. more than American manufacturers were receiving for the same article. The duty was placing Canadian publishers at the mercy of a few Canadian manufacturers.

Mr. White (Cardwell) said that the increase of the duty would not increase the price in the slightest, that up to this point the duty on paper had reduced its price, and that the change was merely for the purpose of simplifying the duties and facilitating entries.

Mr. Mitchell—If putting up the duty does not increase the price of an article, why don't they increase it to 50 per cent.? He had been informed by a Canadian manufacturer of paper that he could buy paper in New England, pay duty on it and sell it in Canada as cheaply as he was selling his own.

Sir Charles Tupper thought this illustration showed the absolute necessity for a duty on paper.

Sir Charles Tupper proposed to strike out item 40, imposing 7½c per lb. and 20 per cent. on wool, worsted and alpaca goods, by restoring item 473 of the revised tariff and changing item 475 as follows: "All fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, hair of the Alpaca goat or other like animal, not otherwise provided for, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem*; on all similar goods costing 10 cents per yard and under, 22½ per cent. *ad valorem*; over 10 cents and under 14 cents per yard, 25 per cent. *ad valorem*; 14 cents per yard and over, 27½ per cent. *ad valorem*." He explained that this would do away with the specific duty altogether.

Mr. Mills said this was a gratifying change. He had a letter from a leading merchant of Toronto stating that with a specific duty as proposed the duty on goods costing in England 2½ pence would be 57½ per cent., and on goods costing 3½ pence 49 per cent.

Sir Charles Tupper said he proposed to provide that articles partly of iron and partly of steel, not specially provided for, should be charged 30 per cent. *ad valorem*.—Carried.

He proposed also to strike out "sledges, track tools, wedges and crowbars of iron and steel, 1¼ cents per pound and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*," as being included under "broad and ship axes, etc., $3 per dozen and 20 per cent.," and substitute the following: "Screws, commonly called wood screws, two inches and over in length, 6 cents per pound; over one inch and less than two inches, 8 cents per pound; less than one inch, 11 cents per pound; other screws of iron, brass or other metal, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*."—Carried.

He proposed, also, "iron or steel rivets, bolts with or without threads or nuts or bolt, blanks less than ⅜ inch diameter, 1½c. per pound, and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*." He explained that this would be about 35 per cent. on the highest values.

Mr. Mills—And about 75 per cent. on the lowest.

The item passed.

Sir Charles Tupper proposed to strike out the item, "Horseshoe nails, etc., 2½c per pound," and substitute, "Nails and spikes, and brads, galvanized or not, horseshoe nails, hob nails and wrought nails of all kinds, and horse, mule or ox shoes, 1½c per pound, but not less than 35 per cent. *ad valorem*."—Carried.

He proposed also to repeal clauses 57, 135, 143, 344, 345 and 369 of the Customs Act relating to clothing, etc., and substitute others. First, all clothing made of cotton or other material not otherwise provided for, including corsets or similar articles made up by seamstresses or tailors, also tarpaulins, plain or coated with oil, paint, tar or other composition and cotton bags made up with the needle, not otherwise provided for, 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. He explained that this added 5 per cent. to these articles.—Carried.

He proposed also to provide that drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed, should pay 35 per cent., the present rate being 25 per cent.—Carried.

He proposed also the following: "Square pianos, round-cornered or not, under seven octaves, $25 each; all other square pianofortes, $30 each; upright pianofortes, $30 each; concert, semi-concert or parlor grand pianofortes, $50 each, and in addition thereto 20 per cent. *ad valorem*." He explained that this involved no change in the specific duties and an addition in *ad valorem* of 5 per cent. Parts of pianofortes were raised to 30 per cent. *ad valorem*. They are now 25.

He also proposed: "Clothes-wringers, specific duty $1 each and 30 per cent. *ad valorem*." This he explained would be about 35 per cent.

He proposed also to add to the free list redwood planks and boards sawn, but not further manufactured. This was to encourage the manufacture of cigar boxes in this country.

Mr. Mills contended that there were other woods than redwood that could be used to make cigar boxes. Not many years ago Canadian sycamore was imported into the United States to make cigar boxes. This item simply meant that the principle of protection was abandoned and other woods allowed to come into Canada to compete with those of native production.

The item carried.

Mr. Baker said that these changes would interfere very seriously with contracts already made for pipes for gas and waterworks in Victoria, Nanaimo, Vancouver and New Westminster, and asked if the Government could not allow those goods contracted for and in transit to enter at the old duties.

Sir Charles Tupper said he would add a clause to the Bill giving the Government discretion to grant concessions in cases of hardship growing out of the changes as affecting contracts already made.

The committee reported and the resolutions were received and read a first and second time.

A Bill to amend the tariff in accordance with the resolutions was presented, read a first time and ordered to stand for its second reading on Wednesday next.

The House adjourned at 5.30 until Wednesday next.

AN IMPERIAL FETE.

The Russian Royalty Receive a Hearty Welcome from the Cossacks in Novo Tcherkask.

A St. Petersburg despatch says: Yesterday was another *fete* day among the Don Cossacks at Novo Tcherkask. The Czarina entered the town in state. She rode alone in an open carriage, drawn by four white horses. The Czar and his suite followed on horseback. The Czarina rode through the main avenue of Novo Tcherkask, the thoroughfare being decorated with mottoes, banners and flags, and spanned by triumphal arches. Masses of people lined the route, and all greeted the Imperial family with enthusiasm. The Imperial party went to the palace, where they received bread and salt on a silver dish from the delegates representing the nobility, the artisans and the factory and railway employees. The colliery owners presented to the Czarina a vessel fashioned out of anthracite coal and mounted with silver, the whole weighing two pounds. The Kalmuck clergy after this offered the Czarina a dish depicting a Buddhist sacrifice, and also a chalice. In the evening the town was illuminated and the streets and gardens were thronged with people cheering for the Imperial family.

A Walking Pill-box.

For the last day or two the household of Mr. T. L. Hoyt, of the M. C. R., has been employed in endeavoring to restore to his normal condition the little 2-year-old scion of the house. The young hopeful, while wandering around the other day, came across a bottle of pills, and rather liking the sugar with which they were coated, proceeded to swallow the whole lot, numbering about twenty. The earthquake that came to pass when these pills found that all tradition had been ignored, and that they were all imprisoned in one small stomach, instead of helping to improve the physical condition of a large number of worthy citizens, beggars description. Master Hoyt might be able to do the subject justice, but he won't. He has acquired an aversion to pills that will last him all his life.—*St. Thomas Journal.*

Berlin's population increased 48,000 during the past year.

Claus Spreckels, the 'Frisco sugar king, intends to purchase a lot and build a villa in Paris.

Raising peppermint for making oil is increasing in Allegan and Wexford counties, Michigan. In four towns in the latter county there are over one hundred acres planted in peppermint, and many new plants are being set out.

The boys in the Duquesne school at Pittsburgh, Pa., struck for fewer hours Tuesday. The girls will join in the movement this week unless their parents take a hand in the matter. The School Board seems inclined to listen to the strikers' demands.

THE QUEEN'S BALL.

How Fashion Turns to Laces, Fruit Scents and Flower Trimming—Chloroformed Cologne in Vogue—Dresses Worn by the Princess of Wales and her Daughter

A London cablegram says: The first Jubilee ball at Buckingham Palace was kept up this morning till the struggling sun shone in on the fagged revellers. It was a most fashionable and successful function, the only drawback being the absence of the Queen, who was too fatigued, not having recovered from her long drive through the city on Saturday, to attend. The Princess of Wales performed the duties of royalty in opening the ball, the Prince assisting.

THE DRESSES.

The Princess wore a dress of pale gray satin and silver brocade, veiled in crepe and looped with marabout feathers, corsage to correspond; headdress, a tiara of diamonds; ornaments, pearls and diamonds and her usual orders. Her daughter, the Princess Louise, wore a dress of white broche and tulle; corsage, white satin brocade, trimmed with tulle and bunches of pink roses, forget-me-nots and mignonette, over a jupe of tulle in draperies and plisses, caught up with bunches of the same flowers; ornaments, pearls, rubies and diamonds. The Princess Victoria wore a dress of white broche and tulle, the corsage being of white broche, trimmed with bunches of shaded mauve auriculas, over a jupe of tulle over faille, looped with bunches of the same flowers; ornaments the same as her sister's.

FASHION'S CHANGES.

It was the subject of universal remark at the recent drawing-rooms and this evening how the greatest attention in many years is now shown to the profusion of laces; to the new fruit, more than floral, perfumes; to the variety of bouquets, each composed of one species of flowers, and to the skill and taste displayed in the coiffures, not of one or two fashionable stereotyped styles, but adapted at caprice to the carriage of the head and its shape and to the stature of the wearer. Old rose point, old Venetian point, old Flemish, old Brussels, Limerick, old point d'Argenton, point de gaze, duchesse, biscuit, d'Alencon, black Spanish, point de Venice, Chantilly and old Honiton laces of quality and patterns not to be readily purchased by the *nouveaux riches*, were seen everywhere. Cherry blossom and apricot perfumes outscented, so to speak, the florals, although white lilacs and heliotropes still held their favor.

CHLOROFORMED COLOGNE.

Not a few dainty bottles at the waist confessed to holding the new fad of slightly chloroformed cologne. Although not even Parisian auctions seem to shake the supremacy of diamonds for wives and matrons, pearls are now as much a necessity to maidens as are feathers in royal circles to all women. More emeralds, rubies and torquoises are noticeable than in previous years, and the Queen has made amethysts fashionable by wearing them lately.

STYLES OF COIFFURE.

Amid one group could be noticed in coiffures a French twist at the back, forehead fringes continued in marteaux; also knots on the top of the head, with a few light curls on the brow, Pompadour, Watteau and Recamier styles; and in loops and bows high in front and continued to the nape of the neck. Indeed many were dressed according to whim, but each and all contrasted whimsically with the bandeaux of 1839, seen in a portrait of Victoria as a bride in one of the rooms of the palace.

FASHIONS IN FLOWERS.

In posies the run seemed to be upon lilacs, Marguerites, meadow daisies and snowflakes for the young, and mauve orchids, lilies, gladioli and azaleas for budding, middle age and blossoming grandmotherhood, where roses hold their own. These are the Catherine de Mermet, or the Guelder, or the Gloire de Dijon, or what are known as *souvenir d'un ami*—roses that florists in Nice and other points on the Riviera generally now make a thriving business in skilfully expressing at moderate expense. Flowers now hold a closer ornamental connection with trains than formerly. These are more commonly water lilies and roses of all hues that have displaced themselves from the traditional bouquets.

The music was regarded as exceptionally fine in selection and execution. There was more waltzing than if the Queen—who dislikes "the muse of the many twinkling feet"—had been present.

Evading the Collector.

Bill collector (to little girl at the door)—"Your father promised to pay this bill today."

Little girl (timidly)—"I know it, sir, but you will have to excuse him."

Collector (sternly)—"What excuse can there be for this neglect? What is his excuse?"

Little girl—"It isn't his fault, really sir, you see he went and died yesterday."

Canadian News Notes.

An official letter was received yesterday at Port Arthur from the Ontario Government, promising an immediate investigation and settlement of all claims in the disputed territory.

Rev. J. Trotter, pastor of the First Baptist Church, Woodstock, was married last week to Miss Freeman, late lady principal of Woodstock College, at Canning, Nova Scotia. The newly wedded couple will visit Europe.

A Literary Test.

Two girls are talking of what they read. "Oh, I choose a novel easily enough," one said, "I go to the circulating library and look at the last chapters. If I find the rain softly and sadly dropping over one or two lonely graves I don't take it; but if the morning sun is glimmering over bridal robes of white satin I know it's all right, and take it and start to buy caramels to at while I read it."—*Youth's Companion.*

—Two hundred and sixty-two pairs of twins were born in Chicago during 1886.

Lord Edgar Cecil, younger son of the Marquis of Salisbury, has been admitted to the English bar.

A circus ticket-seller earned his "salt" in Philadelphia, Pa., the other evening, by selling seats to ten thousand persons in fifty minutes, a feat which involved the handling of two hundred tickets or $100 a minute.

O'BRIEN AT KINGSTON.

He Receives Quite an Ovation—A Noisy Crowd on the Streets.

A last (Friday) night's Kingston despatch says: There was not an insulting word uttered toward Mr. O'Brien in leaving Ottawa. The way to Kingston was almost unmarked by special incident. At Sharbot Lake W. Robinson, ex-M. P. P., met the train and begged to be introduced to Mr. O'Brien. This was done and for some time the two complacently chatted. Mr. Robinson was formerly a prominent Orangeman, but has entirely withdrawn from the organization. Sir Leonard Tilley, Lady Macdonald and Senator Sullivan were also on the train.

There was a large crowd of Irishmen at the K. & P. station as the train whizzed in on time. Messrs. Behan and Neville had proceeded to Sharbot Lake, where the agitators were heartily greeted, and their appearance on the platform of the coach was the signal for hearty cheers. Mr. O'Brien stepped off quietly and was handed over to the kind offices of John Murphy, who drove a span of blacks. Mr. Kilbride was also cheered as he was elevated into a second carriage. The pressmen of New York, Chicago and Dublin were fired into other carriages. There was little opposition offered. On the outskirts of the crowd was a little band who cheered for Lord Lansdowne and sang "God Save the Queen." Enthusiastic young Irishmen climbed into the carriages with the visitors and the procession went up King street and turned down Clarence street to the Burnett House, where cheers were again given for the editor. The company rushed into the hotel. After the new arrivals had registered they were conducted to the parlor, where a reception followed. Many citizens were introduced to O'Brien and Kilbride. A number of ladies also attended the reception and were introduced to the visitors.

Mr. O'Brien said that it was with overflowing heart that he accepted their welcome. It was a surprise to him the way he had been received here. He was not here to pick a quarrel with the Orangemen or to arouse their feelings, but his desire was to bridge the gulf of prejudice and blend the Orange and Green in the struggle for Ireland's freedom. (Cheers.) He claimed that the Irish party were fighting the battle of the friends of Orangemen in Ireland. He was told to-day that Kingston was known as the "Derry of Canada." Well, this might be an omen for good, for in his land, in the words of the song, "Derry is our own, boys." (Cheers.) Was this the case in Kingston? He claimed that the pestering of Canadians with what was termed "The Irish nuisance" was created by the abuses of Irish landlords. The graves of thousands of evicted tenants in Canada testified to this statement. He then proceeded to discuss the attitude of Lord Lansdowne towards his tenants at Luggacurran. At frequent intervals he was enthusiastically cheered, though he urged the people not to act in an excitable manner, but to show common sense. Mr. O'Brien says that he is suffering from an injured rib caused by the attack made upon him by the hoodlums in Toronto. He is satisfied with his tour in Canada, and while he does not think the people will publicly announce themselves, yet he believes the statements he has made and which remain uncontradicted, will be discussed and create an impression. Lord Lansdowne, he said, had only to agree to the terms arranged by his agent in Ireland and they would leave for home without a harsh thought for the Governor-General. The mention of Mr. Gladstone as with the Irish party in advocating Home Rule was the signal for a great outburst of applause. The speaker declared that Canadian fair play had been accorded him and that a cry of execration would go up from Canadians against the practices committed in Ireland. (Cheers.) He concluded amid great applause at 9.15 o'clock.

Mr. Kilbride was given a great ovation. He had been given to understand that the people of this city would use the same intelligent methods that had characterized the "intelligence" of Toronto, that the arguments used would be the cobblestones of the street. But he was agreeably surprised at the calmness and fair play accorded so far. (Cheers.) Just at this moment a mighty shout arose outside, showing that a vast crowd were surging through the streets. A whole *posse* of policemen guarded the building and patrolled the streets. Mr. Kilbride's address was somewhat wearisome. It was a repetition of what he had said at other places. Many in consequence retired at once. He concluded at 10 o'clock.

There was an immense crowd in front of the rink when the meeting concluded. J. G. Behan announced that it was rumored that threats were being made outside. He urged the people to act temperately, to offer no offence, so that no odium or responsibility would attach to them. The police force, with Chief Horsey and Mayor Carson at their head, kept the crowd back, who groaned for O'Brien and cheered for Lansdowne. A moment afterwards O'Brien's tall hat was seen in the middle of the crowd. "There he is," was the cry and the crowd surged ahead. A few stones were fired. Sergt. Nesbitt was hit behind the ear and Officer Craig had his hat knocked off. With a roar the great crowd rushed ahead and in a flash O'Brien was hurried around a corner. The roughs followed hotly and oaths were heard.

"KILL HIM!"

was the cry. The mass of humanity followed down Wellington street, but lost sight of O'Brien. "To the Burnett House!" was the word of the leader, and they swept down to the hotel. O'Brien did not appear and no one could tell where he went to. The police cleared the walk and awaited the coming of the agitators. Here again groans were offered for O'Brien and cheers for Lansdowne. The hour of 11 o'clock arrived, but O'Brien had not turned up and no one seemingly knew of his whereabouts. Several of the hotel windows were broken. Mayor Carson says the people were very boisterous. They were incited by drunken men. Stones whizzed past his ears. Messrs. Harland and R. J. Gardiner were struck.

A correspondent afterwards found O'Brien. Accompanied by Mayor Carson and an alderman, he traced his location down. He was found in a friendly house, quite agitated. He said: "As I came out of the rink the cry went up 'Here he is!' 'Go for him!' 'Down with O'Brien!' 'Give it to him!' There was a most deliberate onslaught, and the crowd surged and rushed about me. A big brute with a bludgeon had raised his arm to strike me, when in a flash my hat was changed, and the blow fell upon some other person. I was rushed around the corner and stones flew about. One struck me on the head. There were not as many stones thrown at me as in Toronto. Near St. Patrick's Hall a big fellow shoved me in a gateway and the gate sprung back. As soon as the crowd fled I came over here." The Mayor offered to call the troops, who had been in barracks since 5 o'clock, to take him to the hotel, but O'Brien declined. The time for their appearance had passed. They should have been called out to disperse the bloodthirsty crowd. O'Brien leaves in the morning via Cape Vincent for Niagara Falls.

At 11.30 the front of the office of the *Canadian Freeman*, the Roman Catholic paper, was broken in and a mob of over 1,000 gathered around it. The police made one arrest, but could not hold the man. The citizens at that hour were becoming seriously alarmed.

ON THEIR MUSCLE.

Illinois Senators Fight it Out on the Floor of the Senate.

A Springfield, Ill., despatch says: The dignity of the State Senate was sacrificed yesterday by two Chicago Senators, who allowed their passions to lead them into a personal encounter upon the floor of the Senate. During the session an altercation arose between Senator Crawford and Senator Gibbs in regard to the former's position in regard to the Drainage Bill. There had previously been some disagreement between them. But few words were passed. Each called the other hard names, which could not without offence to propriety be published. Senator Gibbs walked immediately behind the seat of his antagonist and Senator Crawford replied to an opprobrious epithet with a blow. The Senators then clinched and were about to indulge in a regular knockdown fight when several colleagues interfered and separated the combatants. Each made an apology to the Senate for the disgraceful proceedings. Senator Crawford's recital of the circumstances seemed to netttle Senator Gibbs, and he made an amendment to his apology in which he said he regretted that the scene had occurred upon the floor of the Senate, but that he was glad he hit Crawford.

There was another scene of a partially similar character enacted in the rear aisle of the Senate about the same time between two other Senators, but the interference was prompt and it failed to attract attention.

FATALLY SHOT.

Killing of a Drunken and Abusive Sailor by a Captain.

A Charlottetown, P. E. I., despatch says: A shooting affray attended with fatal results occurred here last night. About midnight a drunken sailor named Thomas Ottree, an Irishman, 30 years of age, belonging to the barque Moselle, went aboard the barque Clairebelle and created a disturbance. He was promptly put ashore and retaliated with abusive language and a shower of stones upon Captain Walsh, of the Clairebelle. Intending to frighten him away, Captain Walsh fired off his revolver, and although it was pitch dark the bullet struck Ottree in the breast. Captain Walsh heard the wounded man fall, and exclaiming, "My God! I didn't intend that," ran down the gangway, had him brought on board and did everything possible to relieve him, but in vain. After half an hour's excruciating agony Ottree died. Captain Walsh, who is one of Prince Edward Island's best-known skippers and has a large family, immediately surrendered himself to the police. An inquest is progressing.

"MY TIME HAS COME.'

Last Words of a Burglar Killed While Stealing Crackers and Cheese.

A Binghamton, N.Y., despatch says: Lester Clark, a clerk of Smith & Webster, general dealers, at Ninevah, this county, shot and killed a supposed burglar this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. In the store is an electric alarm that runs to Mr. Smith's house, where Clark also lives. When it sounded an alarm Clark jumped out of bed, dressed himself and, seizing a double-barrelled shotgun, hurried to the store. Clark saw a man in the store helping himself to cheese and crackers, and, raising the gun, he deliberately fired at the intruder, emptying twelve buckshot into his stomach. The man staggered back, exclaiming, "My time has come," and was dead in five minutes. He is not known in that locality and has not been identified. It looks as if his object in entering the store was simply to procure something to eat.

Protection from Fires.

In putting out ordinary fires it is a golden rule to use as little water as possible, for the latter often does more damage than the former. The jet of a powerful engine is as destructive in its way as fire to all perishable articles within a room, such as furniture, pictures, and bric-a-brac. And that brings us to another part of our subject. Fire protection, like charity, should begin at home. However efficient may be the public service against fire, a single bucket of water properly administered may stop a fire that all the efforts of the brigade would be unable to quench.—*All the Year Round.*

It Doesn't Look Like a Poem, But it Is.

How dear to my purse is the new fashioned bonnet, the hat that I bought as a gift to my wife; a small piece of straw with an ostrich plume on it, the last that I'll buy while I still have my life. The hat with a brim and a big swinging feather, and foldered traps that I can't even name, with stuffed birds and roses, and pieces of heather, and a bill from the dealer as long as my frame; that stylish spring bonnet, that new fashioned bonnet, that fancy-priced bonnet that knocked my purse lame. —*Minneapolis Tribune.*

The Queen, who has left for Balmoral, is in a very delicate state of health, and very serious fears are entertained as to whether she will live through the year. She has become exceedingly enfeebled and resembles her uncle, King George IV., in her aversion to any kind of exercise, and in her intense dislike to appear in public. She has lost much of the nerve for which she formerly was remarkable, and is altogether displaying painful symptoms of breaking up.