The Four-Leaf Clover.

Through the meadow sweet with clover
Strolled a maiden and her lover;
Wrapped in meditation deeply,
With their hearts united sweetly,
Did they plight their troth anew;
Seeking oft the meadow over—
He with brown eyes, she with blue—
Searching for a four-leaf clover.

Walked they thus their watch still keeping,
'Mid the blooming clover seeking
For the auguring leaflets growing
In the meadow sweetly blowing,
With the brooklet flowing by;
Where they spent their sportive childhood
'Neath the same eternal sky,
In the meadow and the wildwood.

In their hearts a temple lifted,
Filled with love, and richly gifted
With the virtues ever dwelling
In the hearts, with passion swelling,
Which requited loves imbue.
Thus they strolled the meadow over—
He with brown eyes, she with blue—
Seeking for a four-leaf clover.

And the maiden with her lover
Found at length a four-leaf clover,
And above it faiths were plighted,
And their hearts fore'er united
In the holy name of love,
And beside the sacred altar,
Their betrothal rites to prove,
Came they, without word or falter.

And they dwelt beside the wildwood,
Where they'd spent the gladsome childhood;
And the shadows still are sleeping
'Neath the vines in silence creeping,
In the sunlight and the dew;
And two children now stroll over—
He with brown eyes, she with blue—
Through the meadow sweet with clover.

JASPER LEE HUNT.

The Miller's Man.

They've titles nowadays for all,
And names for Jacks of every trade,
Workmen and servants, great and small,
"Employees" now all masquerade.
"Professor" A., he cuts my hair,
An "Artist" makes my pot and pan;
But ha! ha! ha! the world is fair,
That calls me still—The Miller's Man.

A farmer's team brings in the wheat,
And, in our country water mill,
We make it flour that all may eat
Of wholesome bread a hearty fill.
I back my sacks, eight to each ton,
Such long has been our English plan,
And who can stand beneath each one
And walk it off?—The Miller's Man.

The good old Saxon word for me;
Call me a Man, and I'm content.
Let those be called, who like to be,
The Tradesman's "Help," the dealer's "Gent."
By honest work and labor still
To earn my "Wages" is my plan;
So here's good luck to Master's Mill,
And luck to me—The Miller's Man.

The Old Man Was Wise.

"He is a man of rank, papa,
A lord of high degree,
His wealth is simply fabulous,
And he wants to marry me."

"Be still, my child," the old man said,
"And cease your idle fuss.
I've learned that both his wealth and rank
Are simply fabulous."

Running an Engine Through Bush Fires.

"It would be no surprise to me," said a locomotive engineer at the Northwestern depot yesterday afternoon, "if the forest fires now raging in Wisconsin and Michgan would burn everything up for miles around. In all the years I have driven an engine in the Northwest I never yet have seen the country so dry. It is seldom that one sees the sides of the track burned over at this time of the year, yet there is scarcely a hundred feet of turf along the rails from Milwaukee to Chicago that is not scorched. In many places the fences have been burned and beautiful lawns ruined. I saw an engineer on the Wisconsin Central in Milwaukee yesterday, and he told me that he had run through a mile of flames on his last trip. The heat was so intense that his signals were destroyed, and the paint on his engine blistered in a hundred places. The windows in the cab were cracked, and the smoke was so dense that the engineer and his fireman were compelled to tie handkerchiefs over their mouth and wear goggles. If the people up North don't have rain within forty-eight hours I predict that the loss will be incalculable and the suffering widespread and terrible."—*Chicago Herald.*

A Wise Young Wife.

"There," said the young wife, turning from the mirror to her husband and giving him a sweet smile, "what do you think of these bangs? Do they become me?"

Charles, who was at that moment engrossed in the task of reckoning up the total cost of bonnets, bangs, dresses, etc., answered with a clouded brow:

"I should think you would be ashamed to ask such a question, Mary. Your vanity is becoming absolutely insufferable."

"Charles," she said, in a tremulous voice, "if I am vain it is for you. You would not love me if I was a slattern and a dowdy. It is for your sake that I try to make myself as attractive as possible."

Having said this she burst into tears.

Then Charles arose and gathered her in his arms, and kissed her fondly, and said:

"Your bangs are lovely, dear, and you are lovely, and if all wives were as neat and desirous of attracting the admiration of their husbands as you are, there would be a great deal more conjugal happiness in the world than there is at present. There, my love. Now, forgive me for my rudeness."—*Boston Courier.*

Taking the Census.

"I have a scheme te make some money when the next census is taken in Dakota," said one Sioux Falls man to another. "What is it?" "Why, I'll make a proposition to the Legislature to take the census of the towns at about $5 per town and make a whole barrel of money." "Why, you couldn't make a cent at that rate." "Couldn't, hey? Well, I know I could get rich at it. I can take the census of a town for 50 cents; you see, I'll give a man half a dollar to hitch up a sick horse and drive it out on the main street and let it lie down, and then after five minutes I'll get up on the waggon and count 'em."—*Dakota Bell.*

A sheep raiser in Runnels County, Texas, has a beard five feet four inches long, and twenty-one inches wide at its broadest part. It is of a rich chestnut color, and its owner is very proud of it.—*San Diego Union.*

A book agent called upon the superintendent of schools at Cleveland, O., and not finding him rang a bell close at hand. It proved to be a fire alarm, at the sound of which six hundred well trained pupils arose and filed out of the building. The agent quickly departed for "fields fresh."

Archbishop Tache has consented to testify before Senator Schultz's Committee on the Natural Food Products of the Northwest as soon as his health will permit.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The Speaker announced he had received a letter stating that John R. Dunn, Returning-officer for Queen's, N. B., was present and awaited the pleasure of the House.

Hon. Mr. Thompson, introducing a Bill to amend the Supreme and Exchequer Court Act, explained that it was to establish a special Exchequer Court, the judge of which would have the combined Exchequer Court jurisdiction now possessed by the judges of the Supreme Court and the jurisdiction of the Dominion arbitrators. Cases might be referred to this court by any Minister of the Crown. The judge would have a salary of $6,000 and there would be a registrar with a salary of $2,000. There might be appeal to the Supreme Court in any cases involving more than $500. The Dominion arbitrators would be continued and would be at the disposal of the judge to send to distant points to take evidence regarding claims, thus saving expense. As the offices of the Dominion arbitrators became vacant official referees would be appointed in their stead.

Mr. Mills asked whether it was intended that the new judge should have judicial powers or only powers of recommendation which the Government might disregard, as in the case of the Dominion Arbitrators?

Hon. Mr. Thompson stated that the judge would have the full powers invested in the judges of the Supreme Court as Exchequer Court judges.

The Bill was read a first time.

Sir Adolphe Caron, replying to Mr. O'Brien, stated that the York and Simcoe provisional battalion had made application for kit allowance, but it did not appear the claim was well founded, and it was not allowed.

Mr. Langelier, for Mr. Prefontaine, asked whether the amnesty to those taking part in the troubles in the Northwest applied to Gabriel Dumont; whether Dumont was free to return to Canada, and whether, if he returned, proceedings would be taken against him.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said that the amnesty applied to all those who had not committed homicide except in actual warfare. Dumont must know whether it applied to him or not.

The following Private Bills were considered in committee, reported and read a third time:

To revise and amend the Act to incorporate the Saint Gabriel Levee & Railway Company—Mr. Curran.

To incorporate the Goderich & Canadian Pacific Junction Railway Company—Mr. Porter.

To incorporate the Kincardine & Teeswater Railway Company—Mr. McCarthy.

Respecting the Ontario & Quebec Railway Company—Mr. Patterson (Essex).

To incorporate the Manufacturers' Life & Accident Insurance Company.—Mr. Brown.

The following Bills were read a second time:

To incorporate the Southwestern Railway company.—Sir Donald Smith.

To incorporate the Oshawa Railway & Navigation Co.—Mr. Smith (Ontario.)

To incorporate the Londonderry Iron Company.—Mr. Kenny.

To revive and amend the charter of the Quebec and James Bay Railway Company and to extend the time for commencing and completing the railway of the said company.—Mr. Grandbois.

To incorporate the Canadian Horse Insurance Company.—Mr. Small.

Mr. Edgar moved the second reading of the Bill to amend the Dominion Elections Act. He said that no session could be more appropriate for considering amendments to the election law than the session first following an election, when its incidents were fresh in the minds of members of the House. He explained that his Bill was intended to improve the mechanical appliances of balloting, in order to ensure greater secrecy of voting, and also to make it clear that Deputy Returning officers and poll clerks shall not be disqualified from voting, and to prevent votes being cast by persons not on the list, under cover of certificates issued to them as agents for candidates, and to make further provision as to declaration of result of polling.

Hon. Mr. Thompson said that the Government intended to introduce the same amendments to the Elections Act this session and other amendments next session. He moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell) said that if amendments to the election law were to be introduced, there were some points to which he would like to call attention. For instance, there was the question of the right of aliens to vote. Under the present law persons of British birth who had become naturalized in the United States were allowed to vote in Canada.

Messrs. Davies, Ives, Landerkin and Freeman referred to other defects in the election law. The debate was then adjourned.

Mr. McCarthy introduced a Bill for the protection of railway employees. He said its object was to enable railway companies, as experience had shown to be necessary, to afford reasonable protection to their employees. One provision dealt with the packing of frogs. Another was for placing a running bar and railings to freight cars, and a third was in reference to oil cups. Most of the provisions were embodied in an Act passed by the Legislature of Ontario, but it had been found that the Act only applied to Provincial railways.

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Thompson introduced a Bill to amend the Electoral Franchise Act. Improvements were contemplated in the Franchise Act to simplify the procedure of revision, and this Bill proposed to dispense with revision this year and keep in force for the next twelve months the voters' lists of last year. The Bill further declared as valid any lists, notwithstanding the want of qualification of any deputy revising officers.

Mr. Weldon pointed out that some revising officers had already commenced work this year.

Mr. Thompson said the time for commencing revision proceedings was the 1st of June, and not much work had been done.

Mr. Tisdale said the officers were already at work in his riding. He hoped the Government would hurry the Bill through.

Sir John Macdonald said notice would be sent to the officers at once.

Mr. Trow asked if there was any provision dealing with changes in property.

Mr. Thompson said it was simply proposed to continue the lists as they stood.

Mr. Mills said the termination of leases of sale and property would deprive 10 per cent. of the electors of the right to vote, while a great many young men who were justly entitled to the franchise would be prevented for twelve months from getting on the roll.

Mr. Ives said there would be few elections this year and the proposal of the Government seemed a reasonable one.

The Bill was read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald, introducing a Bill to amend the Election Act, said its object was to declare that deputy returning-officers, poll clerks and constables employed in connection with a Dominion election shall have and always have had the right to vote at such election if on the voters' list.

The Bill was read a first time.

Sir John Macdonald, introducing a Bill to amend the Act respecting the Department of Agriculture, said it was part of the scheme of departmental re-organization. The Bill proposed to place patents and copyright matters under the Department of Secretary of State and industrial designs and trade marks under the new Minister of Trade and Commerce.

The Bill was read a first time.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of Supply.

On the item, country savings banks, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and British Columbia, charges of management, $16,000,

Sir Charles Tupper said the Government had considered the fact that a considerable proportion of the deposits in the Government Savings Banks were in such large sums as to make it apparent that those depositaries were being made use of by a class of people for whom they were not intended. With the view, therefore, of preserving the savings banks for the convenience of small depositors the Government had issued instructions to its officers to put in force the Order-in-Council passed last year limiting the deposits to $1,000 for each depositor. It was also proposed that deposits shall only be withdrawn from the office where the account is opened.

The item passed.

The following Bills were read a second time:

To consolidate and amend the Acts relating to the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway & Steamship Company — Mr. Scarth.

To incorporate the Dominion Oil Pipe Line & Manufacturing Company.

To incorporate the Cobourg, Blairton & Marmora Railway Company—Mr. Guillet.

Latest Northwest News.

Considerable local feeling exists at Battleford because of the decision of the Government to collect the arms of the home guard and remove them to Winnipeg. The residents of Battleford think the arms should be left there as a measure of precaution.

It is rumored that McGinty, who was shot by Conductor Selkirk at Donald, B.C., is dead.

Peter Fant, the man who shot Chief McRae, has effected his escape. The Chief is doing well and no danger is apprehended. The bullet has not been extracted yet.

Senator Schultz was interviewed yesterday in Montreal while on his way to Ottawa. Speaking of the importance of measures for increasing the national food supply of the Northwest in view of the extinction of the buffalo, he said the principal points to which attention could be drawn were the fish product, wild rice and the cultivation of the rabbit.

A petition to the Dominion Government praying for certain amendments to the Lands Act has been drafted by a committee appointed at a public meeting held in Regina, and will be forwarded to Ottawa.

In reply to a request from the Council of Whitewater, Man., for the extension of the Manitoba Southwestern Railway, Mr. Van Horne stated that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had no money to expend on branches in Manitoba.

An immense mass meeting was held yesterday in Winnipeg to discuss the railway situation, all parts of the Province of Manitoba being represented. The proposed railway to the boundary was enthusiastically endorsed, and resolutions condemning the disallowance policy and Sir Geo. Stephen's recent telegram and urging the immediate construction of the road were adopted. Ground has been broken at Grand Forks, Dak., for the Northern Pacific extension to the boundary, to connect with the Manitoba line.

The first train on the C. P. R. reached Vancouver, B. C., on Monday last, the engineer on the occasion being Mr. P. Wright, and the conductor Mr. Bernhardt. On a shield on one side of the engine was a banner with the inscription, "Our National Highway," and on the other, "From Ocean to Ocean." The whole train was draped with bunting and banners. The town had been tastefully decorated for the occasion with arches, evergreens, etc.

Reports have been received at Regina that the Blood Indians have stolen forty horses from the Gros Ventres, south of the line, and serious results are feared. Lieut.-Governor Dewdney, with a detachment of Mounted Police, has left for MacLeod, to endeavor to pacify the Gros Ventres.

A Boston Man and a Detroit Girl.

It was on a west-bound train. A Boston young gentleman had struck up a conversational acquaintance with a Detroit young lady.

"Do you like Smollett?"

"I—I guess I've never seen him. Who's he with?"

The Boston young man started, but fearing that he had been misunderstood, he heeded not the query.

"You are surely fond of Fielding?" he continued.

"Oh, yes, it will do," replied the Detroit girl, "but slugging is what I like, and you just wait till our big four get after your bean-eaters—they'll make 'em think its raining baseballs out in the back end of your park."—*Chicago Herald.*

The observant Philadelphia *North American* notes that festive anglers are now preparing their hooks and lies for the summer campaign.

—The Grimsby *Independent* complains of a scarcity of small bills in that place. Hereabouts, large bills are the scarce denomination.

BLUSTERING RUFFIANISM.

How the New England Fishermen on the Fish Question are Looked Upon at Washington.

A Washington despatch to the New York *Star* says: "If the delay in the matter of the fisheries controversy should, as now seems probable, result in a more intelligent apprehension of the question by the people of this country, Mr. Bayard will have earned the gratitude of both sides of the St. Lawrence. From the very outset of the dispute the true character of the issues involved has been sedulously obscured by a set of demagogues in New England and in Congress. From the very outset, it has been made to appear that the Canadians sought to oppress and outrage our fishermen. The humblest effort by the Dominion authorities to assert their undoubted and conspicuous rights was converted into a brutal and wicked assault upon our manhood. The establishment by them of custom house regulations for their own coasts and ports was described as an act of rowdy bravado; the enforcement of those regulations became a grinding insult too hideous for endurance. It was never once admitted that the Dominion had any claims which we were bound to respect. It was never hinted that Canada's territorial privileges amounted to anything more than an idle metaphor, or that her disposition to uphold them could be other than a vicious and unprincipled assault on our dignity. While we were claiming the whole Pacific Ocean north of the fiftieth parallel, denying the right of English vessels to come within 100 miles of our shores, and regarding these colossal assumptions as miracles of modesty and self-abnegation, we flushed with a noble rage at the establishment by Canada of a three-mile limit along her Atlantic coast, and fairly gasped with fury when it appeared that our vessels would not be allowed to violate Canadian revenue laws within Canadian jurisdiction. There was never a more impressive exhibition of blustering ruffianism, and it is to the imperishable honor of the Administration that it refused to lend itself to the senseless clamor of that time. It stood like a rock against the furious tide of misrepresentation and malignity. It offered a stern and immovable barrier to the most vicious conspiracy of the generation. And now the fruit of this manly course is beginning to appear. A clearer understanding of the case has presented itself to men. Within the past fortnight two signal indications of this have transpired, notably in the powerful speech of Congressman Butterworth, of Ohio, delivered in his city a few nights ago. The fact is cropping out that vast and far-reaching mutual interests unite Canada and the United States, interests which, in their present aggregate and their future promise, are to the question of the fisheries as a mountain to a mole hill. The people of the cities along the lakes are awakening to the knowledge that they cannot afford to sacrifice a great and growing branch of their traffic to the unreasonable and arrogant pretensions of Senator Frye's Yankee fishermen. Everybody agrees—the entire country demands with one voice—that our citizens shall receive fair and courteous treatment at the hands of the Dominion authorities, and none will more jealously and more vigilantly guard this point than President Cleveland and Secretary Bayard. But it is no longer possible to delude the country with a false presentation of the case, and to inflame the public mind against Great Britain through the medium of slanderous exaggerations. This delay, which has been so angrily criticized by Senator Frye's organ, is coming to be understood as a fortunate and auspicious interlude, during which the country has had leisure to learn much truth and to relinquish many mischievous delusions."

A Somnambulist Woman Who Hugged a Policeman in Her Sleep.

Patrolman Warren, of the 3rd precinct, was standing on the corner of Temple and Cambridge streets about 2.30 o'clock yesterday morning when he saw a white object moving through Lynde street towards Cambridge street. At first he supposed it was a spirit of some west ender. However, he waited until the object reached the corner, when he saw that it was a woman with only a night dress on and with her hair hanging loosely about her shoulders. He then surmised that it was some insane person. He had taken but a few steps when the woman started down Cambridge street at a rapid pace. He pursued her but could not overtake her until she had run as far as the corner of Chambers and Allen streets. He then saw that she was asleep. He took her to the station. Lieut. Gaskin, who was on duty, was looking to see if she was still asleep when she placed her arms around his neck and laid her head on his manly breast. The lieutenant tried in vain to break her hold and he ordered Dr. Cilley to be called. The woman remained asleep until the physican reached the station and then opened her eyes. After looking at the lieutenant a second or two she exclaimed:

"My God! Where am I?"

The lieutenant told her not to be alarmed, as she was in the hands of friends. A quilt was wrapped around her and Officer Warren took her to her home in Lynde street. She refused to give her name. The officers of that district say that she is subject to somnambulism and has on several occasions been found walking in sleep on the street.—*Boston Globe.*

One, but Yet So Different.

If Germany kicks a Frenchman, France kicks a German; if France mobilizes her troops, Germany will mobilize her troops; if France says "Booh!" Germany says "Bah!" To such an extent do these countries carry their unnatural imitation that if France should go to war with Germany, Germany would probably go to war with France.—*San Francisco Examiner.*

Is There No Refuge?

Girls are scarce in Dakota. When a new girl enters the territory all the brass bands turn out *en masse* and serenade her with "Sweet Violets."—*East Texas Rambler.*

A man while riding on a Maine railroad a few days ago thought that he felt a bug crawling on his neck and grabbed for it. Then there was a scream, and the man found himself clutching the back hair of a woman who had been sitting behind with her back to his.

ST. LOUIS LAWYERS

Indulge in Fisticuffs and Street Brawls and One Gets a Ride in the Patrol Waggon.

A St. Louis despatch says: The Court House was turned into something of a prize ring for about two hours Saturday afternoon, State Legislator William P. Macklin and his son and Alexander J. P. Garesche and two sons figuring as combatants. The parties are all prominent, the older Garesche being one of the leading lawyers in the city. The trouble grew out of a lawsuit, and W. P. Macklin found occasion to consult the elder Garesche and then to strike him. The latter struck back and chased young Macklin out of the Court House. Alexander Garesche, jun., heard of the trouble and went in search of Macklin, and revenged his father's ill-treatment with a kick and a blow. Again Macklin fled, but soon returned backed by his father and a brick which he had tied in a handkerchief. The Garesches were talking to several lawyers when they were confronted by the Macklins. A scrimmage ensued and Macklin, jun., threw the brick at the younger Garesche's head, but missed it. Judge Vallyant, with several of the court officers, separated the belligerents. Two hours later Macklin, jun., was met on the street by Edmond Garesche, another son of the eminent lawyer. He took Macklin to task for abusing an old man, and when Macklin retorted Edmond struck at him. A lively retreat saved him and in the chase Edmond fell, and Macklin, seeing his advantage, kicked him in the face. The younger Garesche regained his feet and for two blocks chased Macklin, capturing him in a saloon. It took two minutes for the police to get on the scene, and half of that time Garesche was getting ready for his victim, but the last minute was put in with a vengeance, and when Macklin rode down to the Four Courts in the patrol waggon his face was out of shape and a mass of bruises. All the parties were released on bail.

EGYPT'S FUTURE.

The Terms Under Which England Proposes to Evacuate the Country.

A London cable says: The Anglo-Turkish convention relative to Egypt provides for the maintenance of all existing firmans and the neutralization of the Suez Canal, and guarantee internationally the inviolability of Egypt. It also provides that the British shall withdraw from Egypt in three years unless the country is threatened with danger either internal or external. England shall, after the withdrawal of her troops, supervise the whole Egyptian army for further two years, with the right to reoccupy, with or without the aid of Turkish troops, if order is disturbed or an invasion is feared. Certain branches of the Egyptian administration will be specially settled without fresh discussion. All the powers, except Russia, co-operate with England to expedite a settlement, and England made every possible concession to arrive at an understanding with Turkey. The contingency of eventual military movements by way of the Suez Canal will form a subject for future discussion. The convention is received with favor in all quarters at Constantinople.

A St. Petersburg cable says: The *Novoe Vremyia* says the convention places Egypt under the perpetual tutelage of England. France and Russia, this paper says, are expected to protest that the Porte has no right to dispose of the future destinies of Egypt, inasmuch as Turkey has no proprietary right in Egypt, but merely the right of usufruct.

A Mischief-Making Parrot.

A short time ago a middle-aged gentleman in Dublin presented an intelligent parrot to a Miss Angelina, whom he meant to marry. He is now being sued for breach of promise on account of the same bird. He knocked at his fiancee's door and the parrot said "Come in." He went in, discovered a strange young man sitting on the sofa with the young lady, and then the parrot imitated a long string of kisses and laughed fiendishly. The match was declared off, and the young lady brings suit. She declares that the parrot was wrong.

Queen Victoria's Needle.

A remarkable needle is owned by Queen Victoria. Indeed, it is likely that there is no other needle so wonderful in the whole world. It represents the column of Trajan in miniature. This Roman column is adorned with many scenes in sculpture which tell of the heroic deeds of the Emperor Trajan. On the little needle are pictured scenes from the life of Queen Victorio, but the pictures are so small that it is necessary to use a magnifying glass in order to see them. The needle can be opened. It contains a number of needles of smaller size, which also contain microscopic pictures.

Chops and Kisses.

An epicure recently discoursed to the editor concerning various culinary matters, and one remark he made about mutton chops may bear quoting: "People do not eat chops soon enough after they are cooked," he said. "You should treat a chop as you would a woman. When it is ready don't dally, but be instant with your lips."—*Boston Courier.*

Mr. Pullman's Kyar.

"Is Mr. Pullman aboard?" he asked of the porter of a sleeping-car on an Ohio railroad. "No, sah, he ain't." "Do you represent Mr. Pullman?" "Well, sah, Misser Pullman built dis kyar, an' de rigular conductor runs de train, but in case you want waluable informashun I reckon you'd better interview me. I'ze a sort of middleman, I 'spose."—*Wall Street Daily News.*

Promptly Explained.

"Why is it," said a husband to his wife, "that married women, as a rule, are such terrible gossipers?"

"Because they find such attentive listeners in their husbands," replied the lady, easily.—*New York Sun.*

Lincoln wrote that famous paper (the Gettysburg oration) in so many different ways that he must have written and rewritten it at least a thousand times. Still, it was worth the trouble.—*Jersey City Argus.*

The first colored man ever elected Mayor of a town north of the Ohio river is Isaiah Tuppins, of Reekville, Ohio.