THE CLOTURE.

Mr. Gladstone, well as others, clearly fore saw the contest in which he is now engaged, and by means of the Foreign Office informed himself in advance of the methods of most nations in dealing with factious parliamentary minorities. They are all closely alike and are generally modeled on the cloture, or method of closing a debate, in vogue in France, where the rules adopted after the restoration mostly still prevail. In either branch of the French Assembly, a quorum being pres ent, the presiding officer, upon the demand of a considerable number of the members, puts the question whether the debate shall be closed, either at once or after the list of in-scribed speakers is exhausted. A single member may speak in opposition to the question-and upon its decision in the affirmative all de bate and delay must end. The extremest in stance of the cloture is found in the Austrian Reichsrath, in which the President, of his own motion, it would seem may, at the close of any speaker's remarks, put a motion to close the debate, and a bare majority suffices to carry it. In Italy the cloture must be demanded by a member. In the Belgian Senate five members may call for it, and in the Chamber ten. and a simple majority prevails. In the German Reichstag and the Prussian Landtag, thirty members may at any time call upon the President in writing to close the debate, and upon the question "that the debate he new closed" being put, a majority prevails. In Norway, Hungary and Sweden there is no cloture, and the only form of it in Spainis a rule permitting a motion that aquestion be no further discussed. In Switzerland the cloture must be demand by two-thirds of the the members present before a division on the main question is ordered. In the United States they have put the English motion for the "previous question"—which, in Eng-land, is merely a device for avoiding a direct yes or no on the main question—to the uses of the cloture, and a majority of a quorum is

A MODEL SUMMERING PLACE.

summer hotel was in the city and called on several people to see if they would remember when deciding on the place to go next summer. He struck a Devonshire street broker who has a large family, and mentioned what he wanted. "Got a nice place?" asked the broker. "First rate," said the landlord.
"Many attractions?" "Several." "How s
the scenery?" "Fair." "Any romantic
spot where lovers jumped off a high bluff
into a pond?" "No; folks up our way don't make such cussed fools of themselves." "Oh well, have you got any cave about with an old hermit in it?" "No. sir: if any supersonuated tramp tries to loaf about that part of the ceuntry and get money out of my guests by calling himself a hermit he'll find himself in the House of Correction quicker than a hornet can get his work in." "Ah! Got a mineral spring on your place?" "No, sir. If a man is ick we've got a good physician in the vicinity, and good, pure water is so plenty with us that we don't try to economize on it by inducnasty pool that'll give 'em an attack of cholera." "I see. Well, then, how's the cholers." "I see. Well, then, how's the fishing?" "Can't catch two fish a day in the whole region, but there's a number of good places for a party to go to with a supply of punch and cigars to play cards and have a good time, and I always keep a supply of trout en hand to fill your baskets when you come home so you can show the speckled beauties to the women folks." "H'm! You don't seem to have such attractions as most of the summer resorts advertise." "No, I haven't. I have to rely on the fact that I give a man a clean room, decently furnished, plenty of chicken and vegetables to eat, and lots of milk to drink. There's all out doors for the children to play about and a big, shady piazza for the old folks to loaf on. I charge folks a fair price for what they have, and if I catch a servant skirmishing for fees I give that servant the bounce. That's about all there is to it." And the broker rose up and said, "You may expect me with my family down at your place about the middle of May, to stay through the season, and if I can make my partner go, too, I shall. You've got the sort of a place I've been looking after for ten years."—Boston

—An abstract of the gross preduce of the revenue of Great Britain and Ireland for the past year shows that it exceeded thee previous year by £600,000. There was a decrease of nearly a million in customs and excise but there was an increase of stamps of £947,000, and the post office and telegraph service shows an increase of nearly £450,000, besides an increase in interest on advances of £200,000. The land tax and house duty gave an increase

-A lady named Burchell, accompanied by a school board officer, lately waited upon one of those advisers general of the wretched, a London police magistrate, and craved his aid in the following trouble: She and her hus-band, advanced in life, had up to within a year, been in well to do circumstances, but re now reduced to such straits, by reason of the non payment of rents on Irish property, that she had to sell her jewels and her furniture. Their son they had been compelled to remove from a good boarding school, and to send to one of the public schools, from which he had been expelled, and she really did not know what to do with him. The officer said it was all true. What had been a Arrangements were made to put the boy on a training ship. The smaller Irish gentry are in many cases in grievous difficulty

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL. XXIII.

RICHMOND HILL, THURSDAY, FEB. 24, 1881.

WHOLE NO. 1,178.—NO. 38.

GRETCHEN UND ME GO OUT. ook me dot papers, Shudge, und write dis ting

about:
Mine house he was go crazy on ackound Gretchen und me go out.
For dwendy years already we lif so habby like

Gretchen vas shpeak mit me, Ind we vas make our seclusions up dot we nefer

could agree.
Who ish der matter? Vot? By chinks, I den'd pagands. could said. Der long years behead from dis go plaindly hab-by shped; But, odder of a somehow, dot ting got yoost plaid ou.;| Mine frow got a firdation of her heart so vorser

like der gout.

Don'd been extonished, Shudge; I dells you dis ting for true;

Dem vimmens, erry one, could yoost make fool mit you.

Dhere hearts was got changes like der moon vay

Und I delis you vat it is, Shudge, does who and der reason mit me.

Don't look of me mit dot tone of voice, but make down yoost vat I say:

I vants me lockt out from Gretchen, und dot, too right away.

So? You want to found you out who was det

reason of das? Vell. Shudge, dot vas a koorious ting, but you knows how yourself it vas.
come odder feller vas got him, der lofe of mine
Gretchen now.
fell, he vas got mine sympody und she could
been his frow.

But dot makes me notting difference; I don'd dot makes me notting will cry und fret, ackound I yoost dinks dot dhere vas yoost so good fish in der vasser as don'd got pulled CARL PRETZEL.

DR. CROSBY'S LECTURE.

A Calm View of the Temperance Question."

(From the New York Christian Union.) Dr. Howard Crosby has made no little exitement in Boston by his Monday lecture, A Calm View of the Temperance Question." The total abstinence apostles have so long enjoyed the monopoly of anathematizing all temperance men who have declined to join their church and swear allegiance to their standards, that they were at first dazed by an address which indicted them as obstructing temperance reform, and giving practical aid and comfort to the liquor interest. A week and comfort to the liquor interest. A week sufficed to rally their forces, however, and on the following Monday, an hour and a-half before the regular Monday lecture, they crowded Tremont Temple to hear from a Rev. Mallalien, a prayer for "that Rip Van Wunkle in the temperance cause"—certainly the most extraordinary prayer ever offered to a Boston and issue and the form. We also the sufficient of the control audience—and from Wendell Phillips a philippic against Chancellor Crosby, conceived and executed in the best vein of an orator who is as distinguished for his singular naccuracy of statement and looseness of ogic as for his brilliant diction and elegant elocution. He amply exemplified the popular Thursday the landlord of an up-country ing loosely about him a garment made up of summer hotel was in the city and called on shreds and patches of sentences from the opponent's address, put in quotation marks, and then beating him to pieces before an admiring audience, who are always sure to applaud such a bloodless gladitorial show. That Wendell Phillips, retained o demolish the Chancellor, should begin by travestying him was to have been expected: that religious newspapers should represent him as arguing moderate drinking to be a

Christian duty is unpardonable. Dr. Crosby's position can be easily stated in a paragraph. He distinctly declared that he did not oppose for the individual total abstinence from all that intoxicates; but he condemned the total abstinence crusade—"the forcing total abstinence upon the community as the duty of all; the putting under the ban every one who does not follow that standard he insisting upon total abstinence as the only safety against drunkenness." This total ab stinence crusade he condemned in a vigorous indictment as both inexpedient and immoral. He declared it to be inexpedient because will not and cannot secure the approbation of thinking men; it refuses the co-operation of all in a temperance movement who decline to adopt the total abstinence shipholeth it violently wrests the meaning of the word temperance, and perverts and belittles it from ts true meaning of self-control to the maimed and mutilated function of total abstinence from one particular kind of beverage; it twists and distorts Scripture, and forces into it a meaning repugnant both to the best scholarship and to the common sense of the unlettered reader; it substitutes for the development of manhood able to judge for itself and govern itself, a system of external checks and artificial rules; it proceeds by a policy of bull-dozing and intimidation, endeavoring to make unanimity by shutting up the mouths of the other side. But it is more than inexpedient, it is immoral. It has obstructed true, healthy permanent reform; has promoted the growth of drunkenness: has demoralized the comnunity by its fanaticism and its lack of discrimination. It regulates the diet of the well by the needs of the sick, and forges for the virtuous and temperate bonds which are seeded only for the vicious and the self-inlulgent; it falsely assumes that moderate drinking leads to drunkenness, a dogma conradicted by the experience of millions upon millions of the race who have been accustomed o drink wine and yet never knew drunkenness; it ignores all discriminations as between fermented and distilled liquors, liquors pure and liquors adulterated : it represents all alcohol as poison, whereas science shows that "there is an essential difference between the effects of large and small quantities of alcohol, a difference of kind and not of degree; it depends for moral reorm on pledges, not on permanent change of character: on a contract, not on the moral sense; on resolutions signed in a momentary excitement, not on principle; it debauches the conscience by leading to a wholesale makng and breaking of promises; and, finally, it neludes in its condemnation of wine drinkers, as sinners, Jesus Christ and his apostles, who customarily and habitually used fer-mented wines in an age when drinking was

universal and drunkenness not uncommon,

and attempts to evade so doing by wresting

the Scriptures with a learned ignorance which

s fairly splendid with boldness. Over against

the total abstinence system thus indicated

Dr. Howard Crosby sets the system he would

have temperance men adopt : A discrimin-

ating system which would practically recog-

nize the difference between excess and mod-

eration, and between injurious and harmless

drinks; an honest system, which would deal

fairly with history, science and Scripture; a manly system, which would have no cant and no foolery of orders or ribbons, degrading a matter of high principle to the hocus pocus of a child's play; a system which would ex-clude distilled liquors from common use as a beverage, both by public opinion and dor donce.

But now I dink dot's besser, Shudge, of we was lockt togedder loose.

Den marriage-tings makes a man und voomans one, you see;
But der tuyfel himself he den't could told which was der one to be.

I dook dot voomans for besser, und she dooks me for worser too; wall wall: vell, det was der look do worser too; which lead to excess, and reduce by a license law the liquor shops to not over one to every thousand inhabitants, which would make conviction of the law breaker easy, and the punched and the public opinion and beverage, both by public opinion and by law, and would regulate the use of vinous and mait liquors, which would shut out from society the drinking usages which lead to excess, and reduce by a license law the liquor shops to not over one to every thousand inhabitants, which would make conviction of the law breaker easy, and the punched and the law breaker easy, and the punched are the look of the law breaker easy. ting to do.

She don'd vas pooty for nice, Shudge, but she vas bully for shtrong,
Und, ofer I hadn't believed it, I don'd would seen some wrong;
So I shpeaks mit Gretchen a leedle times, und
Gather met imprisonment as well as fine. On such a system the union of all good men could be secured in an effort to stop drunken as the statement in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured in an effort to stop drunken in the secured on the principles of the total abstinence pro-

We are glad that some one has been found bold enough to deliver such an address in Tremont Temple, for it will compel men to think, and the chief hindrance to the temperance cause is want of clear thinking. There has been a superabundance of impetuous, pashasty action, but very little calm, thoughtful, impartial thought. Some of Dr. Crosby's assertions are too positive. It is still an open question in science—in spite of Dr. Dhere hearts vas got changes like der moon vay
ub by dot shky,
Und, efery time vas got a man in dot, how ub for
dot vas high?
Yahl yah! dot's so, und yoost make on der paper
vat I shpeaks mit you.
Mine frow vas a pooty mean voomans in somedings, und meaner in odders, too.
I only found me some excendricks out, yoost a
couble veeks or dree;
Und I delis you vat it is, Shudge, dots who ish
der reason mit me. clusive on the question of personal use of wine Because in the warm climate and sluggish civilization of Palestine Christ drank a mild wine mixed with water, it does not follow that it is wise for hot blooded Americans, in the cold climate and intense civilization of the Northern States, to drink fiery wines mixed with alcohol. But the main premises of the address need some better refutation than that Vell, he vas got mine sympody und she could been his frow.

Der old lofe vas all go died; dhem hearts vas cold like lead;

Und it's very soldom who ish der reason dis ting vas now go dead.

But dots der vay, und, der more you life, der longer you find it out,

Der oxeendricks of dose vimmens vas make you laff und shout.

Address need some better refutation than that of the Mr. Phillips philippic on Mr. Malle lieu's prayer. Temperance is not synonymous with total abstinence; a total obstainer may be a more intemperate man, and a good many of them are. The Bible commends the use of wine; Christ lived in an age when drunkenness was more excessive than in our own lists when the lieu's prayer. time, when total abstinence societies existed and pledges were prescribed, and he never joined the one or recommended the other; he made wine by a miracle, used it socially, and dving recommended it to his followers in a memorial service appointed to keep his name in loving remembrance among his followers. In the face of these facts, to denounce all wine drinking as a sin is to denounce Christ, and to enforce total abstinence as the sole remedy for intemperance is to renounce His example. To avoid this conclusion by inventing two kinds of wines, one fermented, the other unfermented, is to violate intellectual honesty for the sake of securing Biblical sanction to an ethical hobby. The cost is too great for the benefits. There is not a single living independent Bible scholar in England, America or Germany who can be cited in support of this weak and untenable invention. There is a clear and unquestionable distinction beweem distilled and fermented liquors, in the process of their production, their essential nature and their inevitable effects on the system. Dr. Willard Parker the foremost authority on temperance problems in this country has recently in our columns demonstrated this difference so clearly that no reply to the demonstration has even been attempted. Any method of reform that ignores or denies

> paigns truth always conquers. The permanent and final temperance reform must recognize these truths and reconcile itself to them.
>
> We wish that Dr. Crosby, in his proposed method of temperance reform, had placed greater emphasis on the truth that there is no specific for intemperance; that the only true remedy is a reform of the whole nature. Temperance is a plant of slow growth; it cannot be forced. Intemperance is the mastery of the animal over the intellectual and the spiritual; temperance is the mastery of the intellectual and the spiritual over the animal. Prohibition puts the tiger in a cage and denies him the use of blood; the pledge is his promise to turn vegetarian: Christianity takes his bloodthirsty dispositon out of him. Prohibitory laws and personal pledges may sometimes serve a useful temporary purpose; but nothing less than Christian life makes radical and permanent reform. A genuine revival of religion is the best temperance movement, a genuine Christian church is the hest temperance society; and a genuine Christian preacher who puts temperance

these principles sets itself against truth: and

though in short battles passionate invective sometimes vanquishes truth, in long cam-

judgment to come, is the best of all temper-THE JESUITS IN ENGLAND.

A correspondent wrote to Mr. Gladstone, a short time ago, for information as to the lega position of the Jesuits in England. The anwer was a reference to the Act 10 George IV. c. 7. by which it is enacted that any members of that and certain other religious orders com-ing into the realm without a license shall be considered guilty of misdemeanor and punished accordingly. The punishment is banishment for life, which may also be inflicted on anyone joining the orders within the Kingdom. There is a strange provision, however, attached to the law, which seems to have been dom. framed purposely to give the incriminated person a chance of escape. If, after being banished, he is still found in the country, he may be removed beyond sea by force. If he return, he may be again convicted and sentenced to penal servitude. The law, we be never been put in force. Like many laws which are retained on the statute book it is entirely out of harmony with the exist-ing public sentiment. The act of which it orms part is the famous Catholic Emazcipa

-" To me," writes the Rev. Phillips Brooks, in reply to an impeachment of his orthodoxy, "the incarnation and the miracles which Jesus Christ is said to have wrought seem to be sublimely reasonable, and contradicted by no knowledge of man or of the world which God has given us. I believe that they are true historically, and most natural

philosophically."

—"Murder," according to the San Bernar dino Times, "still stalks red handed through the Pacific coast." The record of violent deaths for a single week is given as a sample At Cucamona "a man undertook to shoot another: his hand was struck up, the pistol discharged, and a young man entirely inno cent of the row now lies at the point of death at El Monte, Hunt, who is known to have murdered one or more men in Utah and others in Arizona, and was allowed to elude the law, butchered one of the best citizens of Los Angeles, and came within a bair's breadth of killing a citizen of the Monte at the same time: in Reno, on the 17th, a man shot people arose in their indignation and lynched murderer who had been arrested and allowed to escape; at San Diego, a day or two since, a saloon keeper shot two men in self defense, and they are now in a dying condition." The Times says this record is reported week after week, and thinks it about time that jurors should begin to convict murderers, and that a

NIAGARA IN WINTER:

Forencon at the Falls-The Highway on the Canada Side-Cliffs and Cedars-Rough Walls and Lace-The New Suspension Bridge-Trees of Crystal-Ice Mounds - Beatified Architecture Wonderful Ice Statuary.

The oldest inhabitant cannot remember a time when Niagara Falls presented such a "The sight as at present. The unremitting cold driver. of the winter has had a wonderful effect in "Thi transforming the great cataract. Ice began to form in November, and has kept on forming ever since, without a day's thaw. The snowfall has been plentiful—successive storms heaping it up to a degree seldom before wit-The ice dams at the foot of Lake Erie check the flow of the Niagara somewhat, but the contract plunges with the same irresistable force as ever. In consequence of the ice dams near Buffalo the water at the Falls s not so deep as usual, and the dark color of the bed rock is visible through the shallows and rapids on the Canada side, spotting in broad patches the green of the flood and the

snume of the torrent. The famous Niagara Falls hackman will circumstances and the temperament of his customer will allow. There is no need, however, of beginning with the first one that

offers his services.

A nice sleigh, sir; take your party to the Falls for \$4," so one of the hackmen accosted two who were taking an observation. Take you to the Burning Springs, too."

This Burning Springs is one of the sights of Niagara which can be omitted without special loss; but it is regarded as a "powerful card " by the hackmen.

A BARGAIN.

The Falls are about a mile from Clifton and with this fact in mind, the visitor can regu-late the charges of the driver. We bargained with " No. 1," Mr. Wilson, who as a man and boy has driven sightseers about that region for thirty-three years, to take us to the farthest verge of the cataract, up to the rapids near the Prince of Wales River and return for one dollar and a toll, ten cents. If one desires to cross the upper suspension bridge, drive down the American side and return to Clifton by the railway suspension bridge, the fare will be an additional half dollar and the bridge tolls—twenty-five cents for each pas-senger and half a dollar for the team and driver. Ample time will be given to see everything—as long a time in fact as any one wishes to remain out in the cold. Warmly wrapped in fur robes and seated in a sleigh is not an uncomfortable way to view the Falls. Another thing should be borne in mind. The most extensive view is to be had from the Canada side. The Falls from it can be served as a whole and in detail and there are dozens of points from which the scene can be taken in. The Horse-shoe Falls, Goat Island, the American Falls, the river below the Falls, the new Suspension Bridge, everything that can give a proper idea of the great wonder may be seen to best advantage from the Canada side and there is no charge. On the American side, however, payment is exacted at nearly every step and without a fee no view of the Falls is attain-

able. ON THE BOAD The highway from Clifton to the Falls skirts the edge of the precipitous banks of the Niegars. Here and the section turous cedar whose roots find sustenance in the crevices of the rock, shows its trunk above the cliff; some, indeed, with a great air of bravado hang at a dizzy angle over the precipice. The snow is beaten down in the middle of the road, but there are places where the slant is toward the margin of the cliff and where the sleigh shows an alarming disposition to topple that way. Far down below the intense green of the river shows itself—intenser if possible by contrast with the snow. The nervous traveler shudders as he contemplates a tumble from the verge ively leans over to the other side.

LACE AND CRYSTAL. Approaching the upper suspension bridge the American side shows reaches of white ice. overflow of the mill races, solidly extended from the river's edge to the top of the bank. Folded and convulated they drape the rough dark stone cliff as with curtains of

lace.
The new suspension bridge looks more like a spider's web in the sunlight than ever before. The hoar frost has formed on cables and stays and the iron work fairly glis-

The trees in Prospect Part, Luna Island. Goat Island and the Canada shore in the vicinity of the Falls are loaded down with crystals. Such fantastic forms of foliage were never seen, and the imagination of man where Paul put it, between righteousness and could scarce depict such wonderful objects as trees, shrubs and bushes everywhere present. The ever-rising mist has glorified the forests after a rare manner.

A writer in the current number of Scribner's deals with the music of Niagara. There is a sound of grandeur to the fall of the waters. erations, broken, modified and reflected by the ice masses which hem them about, ring out on the frosty air with a musi-cal clamor at times soft keyed and melodious there is music at Niagara it is surely during this winter season.

Ice bridges have been formed and have dispeared. There are none there now. The that comes over the falls is broken into bits and sweeps down the river in diminutive drifts and panoramic lines much like the foam flecks that fill the surface on a still day in

summer.

At the foot of the Falls, at the Cave of the Wind, under the bank on the Canada side, below the Horse Shoe, at the Goat Island side, gigantic ice mounds have formed from the spray. Some of these glaciers are round like naystacks, others are irregular and riven. Some are white and snow-covered, others are of crystalline ice and congealed snow, with nasses of dependent icicles. Visitors clamber up to the top of some of these mounds, but others are inaccessible. If the cold weather continues, they are likely to grow in altitude until they tower up as high or even higher than the Falls, unless the vehement flood which boils and bubbles at their bases, scorn ing the stilling hand of winter, should sweep them away as icebergs are borne on the bosom of the Atlantic.

A WONDERFUL STRUCTURE.

There is a large stone house of Gothic construction, near the Horse Shoe Falls, on the Canadian side. It is across the road from Table Rock, or rather the place where Table Rock was before its fall. The winds have driven the rising mists of the cataract against this house and they have clung to it. It is now a study for an architect. Its sides are plated with an armor of ice, the scales of which point upward at a most extraordinary angle. A cat for instance, might climb from angle. ground to gable with every advantage of footold which the ice scales present, so large and protrusive are they, and at such close and regular intervals. The cornices and dormers, regular intervals. The cornices and dormers, the balconies, chimneys and cupola are ornanented with surprising icicles and crystalline agglomerations. Such a palace for a winter ing was never dreamed of outside of the STATUARY.

Further up toward the Prince of Wales tower the trees and shrubs are so thickly severe penalty should be imposed upon carry-ing a deadly weapon of any kind.

of antiquity are here reproduced in ice. It needs but little play of the imagination to pick out the figures. The river shore appears like a pastoral scene filled with flocks. Roundbacked and fleecy these ice sheep rest upon the margin of the swift moving stream, and here and there among them ice figures of men in morions and attendants with crook and

"These are strange sights," I said to the "Thirty three winters" he answered. "have I seen these fall with ice bridges, mounds and figures, but never anything like this. The wind, you see, this winter has been mainly always up stream and toward this side. That has carried the spray here and spattered it over tree, house and boulder, and it has frozen as you see. Shall I take you up above

the rapids? There is a fine road now along side the river and five little bridges, such as you see there. You'll see more rare sights and another dollar—"
"Take us back to Clifton for dinner, and

opera glass."
We did so. The views were sublime. If ever be found ready to take every advantage that | Niagara was worth a journey is worth it now

HORRIBLE CRUELTY To A CHILD.

A terrible story of cruelty to children is told by the Philadelphia Times. The victims are orphans who were sent from various asylums of the Quaker City to Delaware. Tom, a little boy, in the household of a Sussex farmer — Rueben Johnson—was worked almost to death, and during the cold weather was furnished with such an insufficient supply of clothing that his feet were frezen and the flesh dropped off from the toes, the frest-bitten flesh extending to his knees. This poor, little boy with a pair of nearly worn-out brogans, had been on pair of nearly worn-out brogans, nad been on the morning of December 30, when the mer-cury was seventeen degrees below zero, in the face of a driving snow storm, sent to protect his master's unhusked corn from the cows and crows. He remained standing around in the snow until 4 o'clock, when he drove the cows home, received a piece of cold corn pone, and was sent out in the snow again to chop stove wood until dark. Having no bed ne slept that night in front of the fire-place, with his frozen feet buried in warm ashes. The following day he was hardly able to walk, and from that time forward he suffered intensely. This is only, however, a hint to the shocking story. Johnson was ar-rested and fined \$32. The boy's feet had to be cut off and he is in danger of losing his legs. This is only a sample of other cases quite as bad. The good people of Sussex county appear to have done all they could for these poor maltreated little orphans, but if they had given their new sheriff an opportunity to practice with the whipping post for about an hour on the man Johnson it would have been a good use of him; although the punishment would be too light. Such things as these make one almost regret that the rack and red-hot tongs have beed abolished.

A TERRIBLE PREDICAMENT.

Sunday afternoon, Samuel Wilkinson, who resides on the mountain, walked down to see the spot where the water had been running from the mountain drain over the brow of the mountain near the head of the James street road. The place was then a sheet of glitterng ice, and Mr. Wilkinson, in order to get a better view over the mountain of the rocks below, walked along the fence which skirts the edge of the precipies, stepping on the narrow foot-board which runs along the bottom of the fence, and holding the top rail with his hand. Unfortunately he failed to notice that the board on was walking was broken off for a few feet, and he went on along the fence, until suddenly he found himself treading on air, his grasp of the upper portion of the fence loosened, and in an instant his feet struck the ice and he slid down over the edge of the mountain with rapidity. Luckily, just as he slid under the fence over the hill, he managed to catch one arm around the bottom of a fence post, and there lay dangling over the mountain, unable to get back to a place of safety, and with an excellent chance of being dashed to the foot of the mountain below. Mr. Wilkinson shouted for help, and a man who happened to be passing along the road heard his cries, ran up, and with considerable trouble managed to draw him out of his perilous posi-

DRAW POKER IN PARIS,

In the spheres of higher Paris gaming draw poker has obtained a foothold, though only within the last few months, and in these latter circles it is cultivated in a manner much more orthodox than among the froliesome artists and idlers of Montmartre. It was at one of these ceremonious sittings, in a cosy little club, not far from the Place l'Opera, that the writer witnessed a hand worthy to be consigned in poker annals. like the distant sound of heavy bells. I There were five players, the game admitting of a very high limit, and, on a jack pot being opened, four of the five "went in." After due drawing the wagering ran high, and it was evident that large hands were out. Three or four limits, bet in rapid succession, drove out two of the players, who parted respectively from three of a kind and from a little full. Of the other two players, one, the opener of the pot, had drawn to three nines, and had obtained a fourth; he was, of course, determined not to lay down such a collection as this, and returned his adversary's shots wid all the more confidence that the latter had drawn to tour cards, and he suspected him of merely holding a flush. And a flush was, surely enough, the hand announced by the drawer to four, when at last there was a call, to which the gentleman of the nines negligently responded by the mention, "Quatre neuf!" "Yes, but wait a moment," said his adversary; "my flush is a straight one and high." All negligence on the other side very suddenly disappeared: the four nines were relinquished, and their holder sat gazing at a remarkably pretty gathering of ace, king, queen, knave and ten of clubs. The fortunate possessor of this extraordinary hand had taken a share in the jack pot, drawing for queen of clubs, and had got it. After this ncident the game stopped, and it was stated the next day that the one of the straight flush had had it handsomely framed and hung upon the wall of his dressing-room.—Spirit of the Times.

> Chichester Fortescue, and fourth husband of the late Countess Waldgrave, will go out, it s said, as Governor-General to India, in case Lord Ripon yields to the argent pressure of Lady Ripon and his physicians to return home. Lord Carlingford was very good looking, at least up to 40, and younger than his wife. She never had children by any of her husbands, so that he, like his brother. Lord Clermont, to whom he is heir presumptive, is heirless. He has estates in Louth and Armsgh, in Ireland, of the value of £16,000 a year, and large property through his wife in England. He won some distinction at Oxford University, but is a heavy debater, and, though a gentlemanly looking and really a gentlemanly personage, is not a man of much calibre

FOR THE LADIES.

Spring and Summer Goods.

The first importations of spring goods are not the light woolen fabrics that will be worn in the earliest spring days, but rather the wash labke goods that are made into house and street various paid dresses to be worn in the warmest weather. These inexpensive fabrics are purchased in the late winter months, so that ladies can make them up at home during the leisure of Lent, when the dressmaker has plenty of time, and because they are made in simple designs more with reference to being easily laundried than to the latest styles the modistes may bring back from Paris in March or April. Two features are noticed in the new April. Two features are noticed in the new damask red, or from the cream of tea-roses fabrics—first, that figured goods in artistic and, indeed, decorative designs are most used and are usually accompanied by a plain fabric flowers will have natural tints, and look as for combining with them: and indeed, decorative designs are most used and are usually accompanied by a plain fabric flowers will have natural tints, and look as much as possible like the natural flowers that have lately been used almost to the exclusion and artificial ones. we'll stop at half a dozen points of view on the way down and take our sights through an

SATTEEN AND BATISTE.

The cotton satteen are first shown, and rank highest in price of these new fabrics, as they are marked 50 cents a yard. These have closely twilled surfaces with a luster like satin; the grounds are dark, either plum, brown, blue, or the deepest garnet, and these are strewn with rather large figures of some grace ful flower, such as fleur de lis, fuchsias, or lilies, with pale green foliage; to go with this figured fabric, which now makes the over-dress, or at least the jacket waist, is lain satteen of the color of the ground. The patistes show great improvement over those of previous seasons; they are as soft as mull muslin, and almost as transparent, yet they are beautifully marked with Japanese designs and quaint coloring on the palest cream, lavender, and pink grounds. They are usually supplied with a wide border of larger figures han those in the body of the fabric, and this border may be stitched on plainly for trimming down box pleats and around the foot of the skirts, basque, and sleeves, or else it may edge wide flounces, or of itself form narrow ruffles for trimming the whole dress. tion pinks, chrysanthemums, dwarfed peonies, and other flowers dear to the Japanese are repeated in their intense colors on the most delicate grounds of these skeer soft batistes the price is 40 cents a yard; the border is near one selvedge only instead of on both sides, like those of last year.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS. Scotch ginghams have come to be staple

goods for summer dresses, as experience has shown that they are far bettor for washing and wearing than any other ginghams, either French or American, and are worth the difference in the price. They are now sold for 40 cents a yard in exquisitely fine qualities, and colors that are warranted not to fade by washing, though some of the dark shades are changed by perspiration. The newest patterns in these have wide stripes made up of many smaller stripes, and also large plaids, or else perfectly plain colors. The favorite combina-tion of colors seems to be pink with blue, and three are three times as many blue and white ginghams as of any other color; besides these are stripes in new contrasts of color, such a blive, red, black and buff lines forming an inch-wide stripe beside a pale blue stripe two inches broad, shading off into white; another pattern has a series of alternating pink and pale blue stripes beside a wide band of pale blue and a broad white line;, a third is made up of dark red, blue and orange-yellow. These colors are also shown in the large plaids which are to take the place of the handkerchief dresses of last year. Though made in Scotland, these are altogether what dark or light-will make charming dresses, trimmed with the white cotton embroideries that are imported in larger quantities than at any previous season. nishing houses are already making these dresses with a short skirt and very simple over skirt, accompanied by the belted shoot ing-jacket, with wide box pleats in front and back, or else with a yoke and full basque either shirred at the waist in front or behind with the belt on the sides only, or it may be with the belt passing all around the waist; the wide round collar, like those worn by shildren, is edged with embroidery, or ma be made entirely of the French embroider on cambric that is now imported in half and

PERCALES, ETC.

Old China patterns are shown in perceles especially in the blue-and-white patterns of old Nankin. The merchants have shown heir faith in these colors and designs by importing them in great quantities; these goods are said to wash well, especially in these clear blue shades. Plain grounds with a border in contrasting color are also liked in this softnished percale, and dark grounds promise to pe particularly useful, such as dark solid een with pale blue arabesques for the order, seal brown with French gray border. or dark blue or garnet with gray or cream color for the trimming. These are 30 cents

The new patterns of Valenciennes lace with lain meshes and heavily wrought points are mported for trimming batiste and lawn dresses. There are also new Hamburg em-broideries that copy the designs of the braid rimmings that ladies have been crocheting of late for cotton dresses.

SPRING MILLINERY. The large poke, in various shapes, is the onnet most generally imported for spring and summer. This is made up of two kinds of braid, either smooth braid for the crown and open lace braid for the brim, or else this arrangement is reversed; few bonnets are made entirely of smooth braid, though sometimes the lace braids are used for both crown and brim. The yellow-tinted Tuscan braids. Leghorns, cactus lace straw, the Belgian split straw, and the old-fashioned crinoline braids, known also as Neapolitan, make up the bulk of the importations, exclusion of French ships. A few chip round hats are shown, but even these having a lining of Tuscan braid in even these having a fining of Tuscan braid in the brim, as, for instance, a black chip Gains-borough hat, with straw lace edging in the brim, has the brim entirely lined with yellow Tuscan braid. A novelty both for bonnets and round hats is porcupine braid, with short loops of braid bristling outward, like "quills -Lord Carlingford, better known as on fretful porcupine," over the whole hat. The lace straws are "open-worked," and need to be made up over colored linings; some of these are in patterns of torchon look like serpentine braid. The black straw lace bonnets are so fine and light that at a little distance they look like thread lace; these and the creamy yellow straw laces ar very handsome for early spring bonnets made up over dark red Surah, and trimmed with red silk pompons and a cluster of red ostrich tips, or else dark red fruits, such as currants or strawberries. The Sarah Bernhardt poke. seen among the new bonnets, is a great improvement on the large, clumsy pokes imported early in the fall. The front of its large brim pekes outward, and sometimes. downward rather than upward, in a narrow

he head, and the back is quite small below the crown, doing away with the necessity of pinching the bonnet into curves to make it fit the back hair. This picturesque shape will certainly prevail for summer hats, especially at the country resorts, and is already being made up in white mull and lace for midsummer wear. A young face, especially if the features are small, looks arch and piquant in a poke bonnet, but there is no-thing more unbecoming to the face that is no longer young, or that has large features; for the latter, smaller bonnets are provided in cottage shapes, some of which have rolled fronts, and others have slight coronets, but even these bonnets are much larger than the tiny shapes that have been worn during the winter. The straw laces brought from the winter. The straw laces brought from Switzerland are hand-made, and are therefore expensive. The Belgian split straws that are plaited in Belgium, and sent to England to be made into shape, are an excellent choice, because of their beauty and service alike. The yellow Tuscan braids made in various paits of Italy are both strong and

* FLOWERS.

Flowers, that have been banished this winter, will be very much used on summer bonnets. Large flowers will be chosen in wreaths of a single color, but of several shades, as a wreath of roses without foliage will range from the palest pink to the darkest

NEW PROPELLER LINE

For Passengers and Freight From Cleveland to Montreal.

Arrangements are now so nearly completed for the starting of a new propeller line from this city to Montreal, with the opening of navigation in the spring, that there is no doubt the enterprise will be undertaken. The boats which will comprise the line are chiefly owned in Canada. They are all good, staunch propellers, of good size as can be safely handled in the rapids of the St. Lawrence. The headquarters of the line will probably be for all the freight the boats can carry except deck freight, by a Liverpool firm, and the bulk freight will be grain. Thus the success this season is secured. The point at which the grain will be taken is not definitely settled,

WILL BE CLEVELAND

if facilities for loading can be advantageously if facilities for loading can be advantageously assured here. If not the propellers will run to Toledo. If the grain is taken here the boats will proceed direct from Cleveland to the canal, where they will connect with the Toronto boat. From the canal they will run direct to Kingston, Ont., then down the St. Lawrence through the Thousand Islands, touching at Alexandria Bay, N. Y., Brockville and Prescott, Ont., and at all towns below on the Canadian side. The run through Lake Ontario will be during the night, and this will be the only tedious part of the jour-ney, the remainder of the route will be by daylight, and afford travelers ample oppor-tunity to see the most delightful river on the globe. It is very evident that this is the initial step toward a much needed line of steamers touching at the large and important American lake and river ports, and running down the St. Lawrence river. It is in furtherance of the purpose of enterprising Canadians, in enlarging the Welland and St. Lawrence canal looks, to open a capacious water way from the western granaries to Europe, via the St. Lawrence. Those who are interested in the enterprise admit that the intention is to be early in the field, and increase into a first

DAILY LINE OF STEAMERS.

if the business promised at the beginning is realized to any reasonable extent. In connection with this enterprise, steamboat men are canvassing the revival of the tri-weekly steamer line to Port Stanley, Ont., on the opposite side of the lake. The business of this line was destroyed when the N. T. boats changed their route from Ogdensburg, N. Y., to connect with the Grand Trunk railway at Sarnia. All but four—possibly three—of the merchants call fancy plaids, the clan tartans N. T. boats have been sold by Mr. Chamber-having disappeared for the present. The lain, and the line broken up. The field is now solid-colored Scotch zephyr ginghams, especially in pink and blue—the latter either enterprising line to make some money as before. The business in former years wa excellent across the lake, and the growth o Cleveland has been such as now would make it much better than ever. As yet nothing definite has been settled in this line, but the enterprise is occupying the attention of several enterprising men .- Cleveland Leader.

THE 2.20 HORSES

In order that the readers of this paper may have it for reference, and in answer to several inquiries recently sent to this office, the following list of all horses that have trotted in 2.20 or better has been prepared. three-quarter yard widths; there are also the list that have died are denoted by an square cuffs of this embroidery worn outside asterisk (*), and those that have been retired asterisk (*), and those that have been retired from the turf by a dagger: Name. Record.

Name.	Sire.	Rece
Maud S	Harold	2.
St. Julien	Volunteer Conklin's Abdallah	2.
Rarust	Conklin's Abdallah	2
Rarus† Goldsmith Maid†	Alex Abdallab	2 1
Honoful .	Godfrey's Patcher	2.:
Lula† Smuggler† Hattie Woodward	Godfrey's Patchen Alex. Norman	2.1
Smugglert	Blanco	2.
Hattie Woodward	Aberdeen Golddust	2.1
Lucille Golddust+	Golddust	2.1
Darby	Delmonico	2
Darby	C. M. Clay Grey Eagle	0
Charlie Ford	Grey Eagle	2.
Occident :	Dot	
Glogter*	Volunteer	2.
Gloster* Dexter†	Hambletonien	2
Hannia	Volunteer	2.
Hannis Dick Swivellert	Walkill Chief	2.
Great Eastern	Walkill Chief	2.
Index Eullowton		
Proteine	Edward Everett Legal Tender Strathmore Ned Forrest Hambletonian	2
Red Cloud†	Logo! Wonder	2
Conto Clave	Ctrothmore	2
Santa Claus Edwin Forrest† Nettie* Lady Maud	Straumore	2
Nathiat	Ned Forrest	2
Today Mand	Humbletonian	2
Lady Madd	JULIANUX	2
Taxay Thorne	Mambrino Chief Geo. M. Patchen	3
Lucyt	Beo. M. Patchen	2
Midnight	Peacemaker	2
Monroe Chief	Jim Monroe	2
	Rifleman	½
Slow Got	Young Sharatac	2
Nutwood 1	Belmont	2
Patchen	Jnknown	2
Albemarle	Fom Hunter Volunteer	2 2 2 2
Alley Y	olunteer	2
Bonesetter I Cozette I	Brooks Black Bashaw	2 2 2 2
Cozette 1 1	Black Bashaw	2
Edwardt E	lisk's Hamb Vhipple's Hamb loud Mambrino	2
Graves V Kitty Bates C	Vhipple's Hamb	2
Kitty Bates C	loud Mambrino	2
Wedgewood E	elmont	2
Bobinet	olunteer	2
Comeet I	aniel Lambert	
Croxic	lark Chief	2
George Palmer ! I	Ames's Bogus Keene's Lookout Mymb, Hamb	2
Keene Jim 1	Keene's Lookout	2
	Mamb. Hamb	2
Trinket	Princeps	2.
Driver	Volunteer	2.
Моозе	Washburn Horse	2.
Moose	Princeps Volunteer Washburn Horse Yellow Jacket	2.
Will Cody	Blue Bull Phil Sheridan	, 2.
Adelaidet	Phil Sheridan	2
Camors* Flora Temple*	Gen. Knox	2
Flora Temple*	Kentucky Hunter	2.
Daisydale	Gen. Knox Kentucky Hunter Thornedale	2.
Deck Wright	Hinsdale Horse	2.
Belle Brasfield	Viley's Cripple	2.
Etta Jones	Parrish's Puot	2.
Fleety Golddnett	Golddust	2
Frank	Pathfinder	- 0
John H	Black Bashaw	2
Frank	Black Bashaw Eastman Morgan	2
Mambrino Gift*	Mambrino Pilot	2.
May Queent	Alex Norman	2.0
May Queent Nancy Hackettt	Wood's Hamb	2
Prospero*	Messenger Duros	2.
Prospero* Capt. Emmons	Continental	2
Elaine	Messenger Durce	2
Elaine Orange Girl	Hambletonian	2.
The color line	ia drama abamb	. :

-The color line is drawn sharply in the free schools of Fort Worth, Texas, and the question has arisen as to which side of it two hildren from Peru belong. They are of Indian parentage, and copper in color, went to the white school, and all the other pupils, acting under orders from their parents, nacked un their books and retired. They refuse to go to the black school, as they are not space, while the sides are very close to negroes. The authorities are in a fix.