Miss Palion's Secture, Illustrated by a Batcher and a Side of Beet. (N. Y. San.)

"Now, ladies, I hope you with ask as many questions as you please, because I want to make eyerything clear to you," said Miss Maria Parloa, as she began her lecture on "Marketing," at the College of Pharmacy is Twenty-third street yesterday. On the long table on the lecture platform was a side of dressed beef weighing 400 pounds. Deside it, ready to cut it up to illustrate the lecture, stood a most gentlemenly-looking

butcher.

"You must remember," said Miss Parloa, "that after the meat is dressed only about one sixth of it is desirable. The rest of it, rich and poor alike, prefer not to buy, but the poor have to buy it because they cannot afford the price of the choice cuts. But you must bear in mind that the costly and tendor cuts are not the most nutritious. The muscular part, that is most used, while it is the toughost, also gives the most nourishment, only it needs to be cooked differently from the tender parts. When you are buying meat, remember that the tenderest parts come from that part of the animal where there is least muscular exer-tion. The tough parts of the meat, which would be unpalatable if broiled or rousted, may be with profit stewed, braised, or made into soup. In fact, the very tender parts would not be good for food for a sick person, because they are not nutritious enough. Now, I want vou, laties, to say what are the names of the parts I touch."

"The neck," said a timid voice
"The ribs," said a matron in a sealskin sacque as the stick moved along.
"What kind of ribe?"

"Give it up," said a lady in a fur-lined

"Now we will have Mr. Kissell cut it up," said Miss Parloa, after she had pointed out the principal cuts and told of the various ways of cutting meat in different cities. "Fix that back bone in your mind," she continued, "for we wil start from there. You see the side of beef has been cut in two. The hind quarter end contains, at about the middle of the animal, the porterhouse steaks, the porterhouse roasts and the tender pieces that everybody wants. As we go further back we find the

rump and the sirloin."

The deft butcher, with his knile, saw, and cleaver, cut pice after piece as the lecturer pointed them out, showing where the kidneys lay embedded in the suet, showing the brittle, crumbling nature of suet as distinguished from fat, showing where the tenderloins lay, and how to cut them to advantage. Each piece was shown, until all had an opportunity to fix its name and place and its present market price. The delicate, nutritious roiling pieces were cut and shown, and the method of preparation was explained. These pieces are sometimes called "the skirt." The ladies were cautioned that brine draws out the juices of the meat, and that fut corned beef is the best because the fat keeps the juices of the meat from being drawn out by the brine.
"Do you consider kidneys nutritious?"

inquired a sprightly lady, who had got a front seat to be sure and see the carving "Yes, kidneys and the flank pieces, the liver, and other cheap parts, when properly cooked, are all good food."

The lecturer showed how much more economical and sensible it would be to have the meat cut in grades, and not to buy as often as is done now poor meat and good meat in one piece. She advised the habit of buying, even at higher prices, pieces with the flank end cut off. She advised her hearers to hunt up butchers who would out up meat to order, and not compel them to buy what they did not want and could not see. Speaking of soup, she said that to keep it clear it should not be boiled much, as boiling set the lime of the bones free.

But I should think that might be the very thing needed for children when they are making bones," sail a bright eyed lady. Well, that may be so. I suppose it is; but you must not boil the soup much if you

of sinioin the tough part that she said ought to be cut off as not fit for roasting, and turning to Mr. Kissell, the gentlemanly butcher, she said: "You don't usually sell

"Ob, yes they do," interposed a young lady. "You will have to go and educate our butchers, Miss Parloa."

"They charge you twenty-eight cents for this piece with the flank on. You might better pay thirty cents for the rest, and let them sell the flank for ten cents. "All its worth!" ejaculated the lively matron. "I always ask for short steaks and short roasts, and don't buy a lot of meat that is worthless."

## LATEST NORTHWEST NEWS

Haldinand Man Frozen to Death-Mild Weather Set In-Missing Settler.

Surveyors are busy surveying for the proposed Emerson loop line. The first rain of the season fell at Minnedosa on Saturday, 17th March.

A herd of moose were seen last week near Mr. Baker's place, a few miles north of

Emerson lumber dealers are shipping large quantities of lumber to points west on the C. P. R., principally Manitoba City Moose Jaw and Regina.

Rev. Mr. Tibb (formerly of Hamilton) has been asked to send specimens of fish and fossil shells of the Little Saskatchewan to the English Fishery Exhibition, as some

of them are believed to be unique. No trace yet of Wm. Dillon, of Gauthier, who has been missing for the past two weeks. It is supposed that in the blizzard at that time he must have wandered from

the road whilst walking to Emerson. Travellers who have come in from the west say the snow has disappeared in the of the Turtle Mountain Land Some of the fields are quite bare, add it is thought that seeding operations will soon be commenced. It is known that the fall of snow is not nearly so heavy in that section of the country as it is some

distance to the east. A few more particulars have been ascertained concerning the man who was found dead near Selkirk last week. Mr. Donald McLeod, at whose place deceased had been stopping, has placed in Coroner Young's papers, but a small account book was found with this inscription; "John Darker, Haldimand County, December, 1881." This was evidently the right name of the deceased. The book contained what were evidently the personal accounts of the owner. A bible and some clothing were also found, but nothing further by which deceased could be identified.

How tall are the women of Ontario, any way? A telegram the other day told of four women walking a mile and a half through snow ten feet deep. No female less than 14 feet high could do it.

TEMPERANCE IN THE SCHOOLS.—The East Middlesex School Inspector, in an address to the teachers of Perth county, recommended them to introduce a temperance text book into the school. We agree with the idea, but the difficulty is the bringing of additional studies before the children, which are already too numerous. If any thing can be done, no matter how imperfectly, to teach the young the advantage of temperance, it should meet with encouragement from all interested in national pro-Temperance is the burning question of the day, and it will do no harm to have the children well informed on the subject.

# THE YORK HERALD.

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RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, APRIL 12, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 1,292 NO. 45.

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

Agriculturists.

PREPARING FOR SEEDING, ETC.

(Compiled by a Practical Agriculturist)

Ontching the Colt. With forehead star and silver tail, And three white feet to match, The gay, half-broken sorrel colt, Which one of us could catch?

"I can," said Dick; "I'm good for that," He slowly shook his empty hat, "She'll think 'tis full of corn," said he, "Stand back, and she will come to me."

Her head, the shy, proud creature raised As 'mid the daisy flowers she grazed; Then down the hill, across the trook, Delaying oft, her way she took; Then changed hor pace, and, moving quick She hurried on and came to Dick.

"Ba! ha!" he cried, "Tvo caught you, Bock!" And put the halter round her neck.

But soon there came another day, And, eager for a ride— "I'll go and catch the colt again; I can," said Dick with pride.

So up the stony pasturo lano,
And up the bill he truiged again;
And when he saw the coit, as slow
He shook his old hat to and fro,
"She'll think 'tis full of corn," he thought
"And I - hall have her quickly caught,
Beck | Beck!" he called, and at the sound
The restless beauty looked around,
Then made a quick, impatient turn,
And galloped off among the fern.

And when beneath a tree she stopped And leisurely some clover cropped, Dick followed after, but in vain; His hand was just upon her maue, When off she flew as flies the wind, When off she flew as flies the wind, And, panting, he pressed on behind. Down through the brake, the brook across, O'er bushes, thistles, mounds of moss, Round and round the place they passed, Till, breathless, Dick sank down at last; Three by, provoked, his empty hat—"The colt," he said, "remembers that! There's always trouble from deceit, I'll never try again to cheat!"

April Farm Notes. A well started crop is usually profitable, and one put in late or under unfavorable conditions is reldom satisfactory.

Harrowing winter grain is a practice that is now quite generally adopted by the better farmers. This should be done with implements that have the teeth turned backward. Peruvian guano, bone dust, wood ashes or other fartilizar may be an even the control of the

hours, especially if the application is soon broilers, and the pullets will be good layers followed by a gentle shower that takes the next winter. substance down to the roots. Any start given to young plants is felt for good throughout their whole life. In using any concentrated fertilizer care must be taken that it does not come in contact with seeds. If seattered thoroughly and thinly on the surface and under the base of the near horn; pass the line across the forehead, back behind the horns are the page the back of the near contact and under the page t

mated.

Beets, including mangels, may be sown the last of the month. Quick starting of the seeds may be insured by soaking them. They should be sown so soon as germination begins. After the plants are up they will need weeding and thinning.

Grass is a leading farm crop, and is much neglected. Our farmers have given very little attention to the study of grass and the soils and culture best adapted to the various sorts. A permanent meadow or pasture needs to be kept up by a yearly top dressing of manure or commercial fer tilizer. It is hoped that the Canadian farmer will come to a better understanding of the importance of grass growing, and that our grass land will be treated with

due consideration.

Potatoes.—The potato-beetle is well under control, and potatoes are now a certain crop, and a profitable one when given clean culture on a rich mellow soil. It is tubers before the "rot" has time to reach

Sundry Matters .- Fut all farm imple rich. ments in good order during rainy days. Clear up the rubbish that has accumulated. Look well to fences before cattle are turned

Sheep.-The care bestowed on sheep by some farmers during the winter invites weakness, and a troublesome irritation of the skin and loss of wool often follow poor treatment. Raising lambs for the spring market is a profitable business, but great care of both ewes and lambs is necessary. The strength and vitality of the lamb after birth depend largely on the condition of the ewe previous to parturition. Much injury is done to the unborn lambs by compelling the ewes to go without water.

We desire to have new varieties of grapes come quickly into bearing, but vines from nurseries are frequently tardy. Even after careful nursing they will often droop and die, while a few buds cut off on arrival and properly grafted may produce fruit in a short time. Grafting on cut-off under-ground gnarly stumps of vines, as usually practised, is very uncertain at best. Our method is to take a good, strong branch or cane of vine, or even a whole young vine when a change of fruit is desired, and whip the graft in the usual way. We then cover up the vine in the soil as near the roots as possible, leaving above ground only a bud r two of the graft. It is well known how quickly a layer will make a bearing vine, as it has the advantage of the parent roots as well as the roots it produces. The layer may be extended, if long enough, to grow where the vine is to remain. Vineyards may in this way be quickly changed to better varieties.—American Agriculturist for

## Milk Comes From Food.

We know of many dairymen who give what he called the economical plan—let his cows pick for themselves—both taking their milk to the same factory. Good feed haps, feet!"

difference of 60 per cent. in favor of liberality in feeding. This illustration can Spring Jottings that will Interest every dairy man ask himself to which class he belongs.

Good Trees for Planting. Nurserymen know what purchasers will not believe, that short, stocky trees are better for an orchard, more likely to live, come quicker into bearing than tall, slender trees, whether apple, peach, pear, plum or cherry. The reason is simply this: Tall trees in the nursery rows for some reason get the start, overtop and overshadow those that started later; the sap of the tree consequently pushes its growth upward and into the foliage, while the r ots are long, slender and few, consequently it does not bear transplanting as well or do as well after being transplanted as was expected from its fine appearance in the row. Stocky trees, on the contrary, being ove: shadowed, make a shorter growth, with branches and foliage nearer the ground, with 1 umerous short roots that do not waste their substance in bleeding or by absorption from the soil, that cause the tree to start off in a rapid growth and outstrip its slender rival, and also come quicker into profitable bear

Notes by the Way. This do: When you have a good cow,

This do: When you have a good cow, keep it; when you see a good cow, buy it; when you have a poor cow, sell it.

A tree is to be grafted when it is of a poor kind, and we wish to change the kind of fruit it bears. If the tree is very large, it is well to graft only the lower third of the branches the first year. The best time for apple and pear trees is just as the buds

are swelling.

The bands of eggs of the Tent caterpillar may be seen and removed until the tree is in leaf. The eggs hatch as soon as there are leaves for the young caterpillar to feed on, and the small "tents" soon appear in the forks of the twigs. Remove these as soon as discovered.—American Agriculturist. Sawdust used in the hill enlarges the yield of potatoes immensely, and the

when a potato is exposed to the light in a cellar the cyca nearly all start a good healthy green prout, but if in a pile or in darkness, only the strongest eyes grow long.

not come in contact with seeds. If scattered thoroughly and thinly on the surface after sowing there is no danger, otherwise it should be mixed with the soil.

Fodder Crops.—There should be ample provision of food for farm animals during the summer months, when the pastures are short from drouth. A leafy sort of oats may be sown with peas and thus obtain a double crop of green fodder. The value of Hungarian grass as a supply of Hungarian grass as a supply of

island, stretching for miles on the hillsides and plains, and stocked with the finest imported cattle from England.

It is bad policy to wash harness with soap, as the potash injures the leather. If the harness becomes rusty rub off the dirt as well as possible with a soft brush and supply a dressing of grain black, followed with oil or tallow, which will fasten the color and make the leather pliable.

## Two Enterprises.

"So you would marry Ethel?" demanded the father, as he wheeled around to face the trembling lover.

"Yes, sir," estate—bonds—stocks, say \$75,000 worth?" "N.no, sir, but I can work up. I-lam him toward the rocks. After a little bound to win, sir."

"I shall go to Florida, buy 100 acres of landing half dead on the second island.

"Hum! Yes! Hum!" growled the old man. "Very enterprising—very good open-ing, young man?"

Ethel will marry a Buffalo widower this spring. He is consumptive. He won't live two years. He will leave her \$200,000. Go hence! Go to Europe for three years. That will kill him, bury him, and give her a year to wear weeds and get over her Then she's yours, cash and all, and

I will put my hand on your head and bless you!"

When the young man left the house he Graiting the Grape Vine-A New Method. News.

## sibe Russian Fear of Dynamite.

An American gentleman, member of the legation at St. Petersburg, left recently at the Winter Palace a parcel for one of the ladies in waiting of the Duchess of Edinburgh. The packet was accompanied with his card and an explanatory note. The card and note were duly delivered, but the parcel, on being opened as a precautionary measure before being permitted to reach its destination, was instantly hurried off to the chemist for analysis. Although proved o be nothing more deletorious than hound candy there was a lurking fear that dynamite or strychnine might be mysteriously introduced through its means into the sacred precincts of the palace, and so it failed to reach the hards of its destined recipient .- Hour.

Fen pictures-Hoga There is at present in e Enniskillen Vorkhouse a pauper named Peter Brandon,

who is 116 years of age. A letter from Italy says: "The Italian season, and keoping a strict account of the girl from the cradle is cultered in expresyield of milk show that they make money by this liberality. One who feeds fifty cows entire features, gestures, motions are season, and keeping a strict account of the yield of milk show that they make money by this liberality. One who feeds fifty cows says that he fed four pounds of middlings per day through the season, finding that he was fully paid in the extra milk; and the cow was in so much better condition in the fall that it saved him the whole cost of this leaved the contraction of pose never desert her. Persented in wintering. We have all the conditions and leave grace of pose never desert her. extra food in wintering. He has followed feetly unaffected, she is not French, and this system for ten years. He called our completely graceful, she is not American. attention to a neighbor of his keeping about Hovering between a Juno and a Venus, the same number of cows, who followed she is proud, palpitating, passionate and Next to Spain, this is the country of emotional hands, shoulders, and, per-

#### HEROIC WOMEN.

The Brave Conduct of two Women of

Swansen in Mescuing Drowning Men. One incident at least that bids fair to be memorable has been bequeathed by the storm of which which blew last Saturday and Sunday. The story concerns two Welsh women who went into the sea to save some drowning men. The narrative occupied only a few lines when first told, thus exemplifying the truth of Herman Melville's words: "But in the events thus merely initialized in the catalogue of passmerely initialized in the catalogue of passing occurrences, and but glanced at by the readers of news more taken up with paragraphs of fuller flavor, what a world of life and death, what a world of humanity and its woes, lies shrunk in a three-worded sentence!" Yet some of these "threeworded sentences" occasionally merit expansion, because they are full of noble teaching, of brautiful and devoted herosam, and examples to the world of self-denial and touching sacrifice. Such

an incident is that of the wreck of a barque somewhere abreast of Swansea Bay last Saturday, the drowning of the lifeboat men who went to the succor of the crew, and the rescue of two men by a couple o stout-hearted, courageous women. sea was running, and a heavy gale of wind was blowing, when, between 9 and 10 o'clock on Saturday, a barque, apparently not under control, was seen driving up channel, but with a strong drift in the direction of some rocks situated a short distance to the westward of the Mumbles Head. When close to these rocks she let go her anchor, and almost immediately afterward struck, whereupon a tug-boat in her neighborhood sounded here whitely a so a signal for the her whistle as a signal for the life-boat. A crew of thirteen men promptly collected, jumped into the life-boat, and made for the barque. Among the men who thus hazarded their lives without reference to anything outside the pure humanity of their mission—since all the reward they were likely to receive for their perilous errand was a sum of ten shillings per man —were a father and four sons; and herein lies not a little of the pathos of this moving story. The father, Jenkin Jenkins, was the coxswain of the boat, and one of his sons second coxswain. Five of the other men were volunteers. The life-boat was headed to windows? headed to windward of the wreck, and presently, after a furious tussle and tossing for the waters in which the Mumbles

implements that have the teeth turned backward. Peruvian guauo, bone dust, wood ashes or other fertilizer may be applied before the barrowing.

Spring wheat should be sown as soon as the ground can be properly prepared. A top-dressing of manure may be added after sowing. The good effect of a soluble fertilizer can sometimes be seen in a few bours, especially if the application is soon. barque was fast going to pieces, the seas were boiling over her decks, rending and tearing her strong fastenings with every furious blow; and the poor fellows aboard of her, holding on for their lives, waited with desperate anxiety for the life-boat to come alongside. The boatmen threw a grappling iron on board, and succeeded in healing a course of the green into the boat hauling a couple of the crow into the boat.
A third man was being resound in this

manner when a sea of unusual height and power struck the boat, parted her cable, and threw the whole of her occupants into the water. The same sea rolled over the barque, and such was its fury that Jenkins, the coxawain, though struggling oats may be sown with peas and thus obtain a double crop of green fodder. The value of Hongarian grass as a supply of good green food is not easily over-estimated.

In the island of Jamaica splendid cattle for life, overboard, could yet take are raised on Guinea grass, many weighing two thousand pounds or more after being dressed. Thousands of acres in Guinea doomed craft as a man might pluck up so doomed craft as a man might pluck up so doomed craft as a man might pluck up so many stalks of wheat by the roots. The roll into her, and when there seized hold of his son, William Jenkins, and a man named MacNamara, getting them out of the water. But just then another sea took the lifeboat and hurled her against the wreck, knocking in a part of her side. The coxswain, who relates the story, says: "One of my sons, John, said to me, 'It is all over with us,

father!' I replied, 'I believe it is. The sea will settle us now.' John also said, 'My head is cut open.' I told him mine was too. The bottom of the lifeboat was like a slaughtering house, covered with blood.' Once more the boat was capsized and the wounded men were flung into the raging water. The coxswain contrived to grasp the life-line attached to the side of the boat, and held on while the boat floated thinking he saw his chance, he let go and struck out for the shore, which he gained, land, raise 5,000,000 oranges per year for He looked toward the water and saw a man the market, and in ten years I shall be struggling amid the boiling wash of the Three soldiers stood by, and he implored them to help the man; but observing that they gave no assistance, he cried to them: "Save the man, for shame! Don't let the man drown before your eyes." But what the soldiers had no neart to attempt, two brave women rushed forward eagerly to perform. They were the daughters of Mr. Ace, the light house keeper—one named Maggie Ace, and the other her married sister, Mrs. Wright. 'Come back! come back! You'll lose your lives!" shouted Ace to them, as they ran to the water to help the drowning men.
'I'll lose my life before I'll lot those men

drown," was Maggie's answer; and tearing off their shawls the women knotted them together, and, wading into the furious surf until the swell of the surges sometimes rose to the height of their arm pits, and one colding bravely to the other to support themselves against the tearing recoil of the sweeping waters, they threw the end of their shawls toward the outstretched arms of the perishing men, and by these means dragged them both on to the rocks. Thus were rescued two of the lifeboatsmen, William Rosser and John Thomas. "They almost went out of their depth," says the coxswain who lay watching them, exhausted by his own recent terrible struggles, "and were both in the water up to their arm-

pits. They acted with great bravery. The

nen who were thus saved were about three

An attempt is to be made to introduce in this city a revolving stage, something similar to which has for ages been used in Japan. It is, as snown by the model, simple circular platform, flush with the of what remains of the ordinary stage, but occupying nearly all the space that would usually be available. It is supported on pillars at the circumference. These are carried by wheels, which run on a circular track laid on a solid floor under the stage. It turns on a pivot in the centre. The motive force would be a couple of men who would walk around the track pushing against the pillars. Only one-half of the stage would be in use at one time, and meanwhile the other half would be set for the next scene. There are about half a dozen theatres in the city in which this form of stage might be adopted without much trouble or expense.-N. Y. Sun.

Cut and dried-Hav.

## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The adjourned debate on Mr. Charlton's Bill to provide for the punishment of adultery and seduction was resumed. When the Bill was last before the House, Mr. Cameron, of Victoria, had moved in amendadoubted such existence was excluded, men doubted such existence was excluded, men doubted such existence was excluded, men altogether out of sympathy with those who denied the existence of a Supreme Being, but so long as the law remains in its present state and the evidence of those who only cameron, of Victoria, had moved in amend-Cameron, of Victoria, had moved in amendment to the clause which provided that the testimony of the female in respect to whom the offence was alleged to have been committed shall not be deemed sufficient to sustain a conviction "unless it is corroborated by other material evidence," and that the words "proving the offence to have been committed" be added. This Mr. Charlton contended would make the woman's evidence of no effect at all, as the offence would have to be proved by testimony wholly independent of hers. The amendment if passed would make the whole Bill a mockery. It would be more doubted such existence was excluded, men who did not want to give evidence had the word in order to gutting themselves out of court by avowing atheistical opinions. He believed an express that doubt, were in many cases just as worthy to be believed as any others. In order to make a man tell the truth it was not necessary for him to say "So help me God." The pains and penalties of perjury were provided against. Those who making affirmation in this bill bore false witness, and as counsel of thirty years' standing, his opinion was that such whole Bill a mackery. It would be more years' standing, his opinion was that such manly to optose the principle of the Bill, Mr. pains and penalties did much more to deter Charlton maintained, than to killitindirectly people from perjury than any fear of pun-in that way. Mr. Blake agreed with ishment hereafter. The motion carried Mr. Charlton, and said that the amendment and the House went into committee on the required evidence sufficient to convict if the bill, Mr. Patterson, of Essex, in the chairwoman was not heard at all. This was Scarcely had the Chairman taken his seat highly objectionable, as the man's evidence when Mr. Bosse moved that the committee was admitted. Such evidence as would be rise, a motion which, if carried, would required, if the amendment passed, would result in practically putting an end to the not be corroborated at all, but must be adequate of itself to prove the commission of the offence. Mr. Cameron, of Huron, admitted that the language of the bill was rather vague, and suggested that the clause after vague, and suggested that the vague, and suggested the be so amended that corroborative evidence of both promise of marriage and seduction would be necessary to secure conviction Mr. Cameron (Victoria) contended that the bill placed the man too completely in the hands of an artful woman, and that some such safeguard as was contained in the amendment was required. He pressed his motion, and a division was called for, which

resulted as follows: The House resumed the consideration in Committee of the Whole of Mr. Charlton's Seduction Bill. Mr. Charlton presented a substitute for Mr. Hector Cameron's (Viotoria) proposed amendment regarding corrobora-tive evidence, for which he said he had that gentleman's consent in private conversa-tion. This amendment was to get over the difficulty of the addition proposed by Mr. Cameron making it necessary to prove the offence by other evidence entirely than that of the woman, by specifying several points regarding which there must be corroborative evidence. Mr. McCarthy objected to Mr. Charlton's proposal as indefinite, and after some conversation a consultation of horrible character. Mr. Shakespeare pro-Messrs. Blake, Charlton and McCarthy took place, resulting in framing an amendment to make corroborative evidence neces-sary: (1) as to seduction under promise of marriage; (2) as to seduction in case of the seduction by a teacher of his pupil; (3) as to the enticement or inveiglement in cases of enticement into a house of ill-fame for immoral purposes. This was carried and reported, and the bill as amended ordered to stand for further consideration to-

The consideration of Mr. McCarthy's Bill The consideration of Mr. McCarthy's Bill respecting carriers by land was resumed in Committee. Mr. Coughlin strongly objected to one of the clauses of the Bill providing the exemption of carriers from liability for loss on goods carried by them in certain cases of special contract, and moved an amendment fastening the liability upon them in any case. Mr. McCarthy expostulated with his friend, and showed the House that the proposed amendment would clash with former sections of the Bill, and that all that was sound of the gong, every Chinaman struck tions of the Bill, and that all that was | sound of the gong, every Chinaman struck necessary was provided for in the next work at a moment's notice and refused to clause, which made all contracts void unless return until their demands for higher wages deemed just and reasonable by the court.

Were granted them. A Chinaman when
Mr. Blake supported Mr. McCarthy by
he had made \$1,000 or \$2,000 returned to pointing out that in some cases of cattle his own land. That is draining the wealth by the railway companies, the shipper as these exist in Ontario or other Eastern taking care of the stock en route. The Provinces the cry would be raised for a amendment proposed would make the rail remedy, and a remedy would soon be found.

After some further discussion the amendment was lost, and the Bill was passed with depended for its success on manufacturers, a few slight changes and reported. Mr. Charlton's Bill to punish seduction and crimes of a like nature was read a third time and passed without debate. A Bill, which was a consolidation of a and other Provinces, but the productions number of Bills relating to procedure in of Chinese cheap labor would come into criminal matters, then came up for consideration. Mr. Cameron, in moving the House into Committee upon it, explained labor was better than white labor, for one that it provided that in cases of misde-meanor the accused and his wife had a men at any time. In support of this conright to give evidence in his behalf, also to provide that in criminal cases those who employer of labor on the Northern Paciac considered an oath not binding Railway. He found fault with the method might be allowed to give evidence under affirmation. This practice obtained in Paritain and the continued in Parita in Britain, and had recently been did not pass laws to compel them to live embodied in the Ontario Statutes so differently. That had been done, but it far as concerned civil cases. A clause was impossible to enforce them owing to introduced also to provide that the Provincial statutes should be considered proven employed lawyers and paid them hand by the mere production. The bill provided somely, being careless of money so long as also for the punishment of persons leaving they gained their point. In fact, he said, unguarded holes in the ice on navigable one who had not a personal knowwaters. The last clause was to make it ledge of the Chinese and their ways clear that juries in criminal cases had the right to light, heat and nourishment. Some of the judges held that no such right He pointed out that now that the United existed, and in one case, within his own States was closed against the Chinese, knowledge, the jurors had been kept twentyfour hours without any of these necessaries.

Mr. Blake suggested that it would be better to keep the clause regarding unguarded holes in the ice separate from the rest of the bill, which in a large sense dealt with procedure. John Macdonald agreed, but pointed out locking of the stable door after the steed that as the consolidation of the criminal was stolen. It would not do to allow the law was to take place soon, it was hardly Mongolians to secure such a foothold in the worth while to separate those proposed claracs now. Mr. Bosse argued against the clause

of the bill allowing one charged with misdemeanor, his wife, or her husband, to give evidence on his or her own behalf. at the rapid increase of Chinese emigration, He objected also to the clause allowing 8,000 having landed at the port of Victoria affirmation to those upon whom an oath alone. This question he said was one of the was not binding. He argued that the greatest moment to every man in British Provincial Legislatures having control of Columbia having a growing family. the procedure, it would be urconstitutional to pass such law; besides he found that in Ontario it was held that such form of oath might be administered as was most binding upon the conscience of the witness. He contended also that when the human pasmere affirmation was necessary to prevent the bearing of false witness. The quotes sary.

English authorities to show that very few sary.

Mr. Gordon, of British Columbia, said against taking the oath. He boldly stated that the man who professed not to believe in God was either a crank or a hypocrite.

cases of felony would apply also to cases of misdemeanor. As to the provision of affirmation for those who could not be bound by oath, he declared himself

declaring it expedient to enact a law similar in principle to the law now in force in Australia, and enuitled "the Influx of Chinese Restriction Act, 1881," said the question was not a new one, but he hoped question was not a new one, but he hoped it would be received with favor by the House. He urged the necessity of legislation of this kind, especially for British Columbia, and proceeded to state some facts to maintain that position. He asserted that Chinamen were brought over as slaves, and were sold and bought like above. sheep. On landing Chinamen were formed into squads belonging to the different bosses. They are marched up to the head-quarters of companies in Chinatown where their names are enrolled. The white employers of labor, knowing that a consignment of Chinamen had arrived, send agents to Chinatown and practically buy these men. Further, the Chinese women ceeded, that Columbians, white laboring men, were opposed to Chinese emigration

because they could not compete

Chinamen.
Several members (sotto voce)—"Aye!

there's the rub." Mr. Shakespeare referred to the experience of California, and quoted the authorities to show that Chinamen took the places of white men, particularly in the lighter mechanical employments suitable for the young people of both sexes. The Chinamen lived on a handful of rice, some

shipment special low rates were allowed out of the country. Should such grievances ways liable in all cases, and so prevent He asked his fellow-members to consider such contracts from being entered into. tories in such a town as Gananoque, which run by Chinese instead of by white people. He contended also that when the Canadian Pacific Railway was opened, not only would competition with the manufacturers of the Eastern Provinces. He denied that Chinese knew nothing of the difficulties of regulating the lives of the Mongolians. British Columbia was made a dumping place for all Chinese emigrants to America which made the case all the harder. He anticipated the argument that it would be time enough to exclude Chinamen after the Sir railway was built, and characterized it as a Province. The Bill he wished to see passed would allow Chinamen now there to remain, but 14,000 Chinamen in a Province so thinly populated was quite enough, he thought. He expressed grave apprehension

Columbia having a growing family.

Mr. Baker seconded the resolution. One great reason why the Chinese were em-ployed in British Columbia was that there was a lack of supply in several branches of labor, particularly in household help. He would not, for his own part, exclude all sions were aroused something more than Chinamen, as the assistance of a few of them was valuable, but on the whole he the bearing of false witness. He quoted thought restriction was absolutely neces-

the willingness to work at a cheap rate was not the only qualification of citizenship. The payment of taxes was the duty of a He wanted to know why such a man should citizen, and it was found that while the be accorded privileges not given to those Chinese were one in fourteen of the population in California, they paid only one to the House not to put questions of life and death in the hands of such men and corroborated Mr. Shakespeare's statement to keep Canada clear from the stigma which that the Chinese immigrants were kept in would be thrown upon her by the passage of slavery, and asserted that as soon as a Chinaman was found to have learned that Mr. Robertson, of Hamilton, agreed with he could not be held as a slave under the Mr. Bosse that the reasons against a British or American flag he was put to prisoner testifying on his own behalf in death by conspiracy of the posse. He alleged pipe.

criminals, that their style of living was a in the city, and that among the institutions they supported were dens of almost incon-ceivable infamy. He strongly supported

THE ART OF LYING IN BED. Great Achievements Accomplished and Noble Thoughts Born of Genius Abed.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.) One of the most useful, yet neglected, of all the arts is that of lying in bed. The all the arts is that of lying in bed. The damage that is done by persons getting up is past all reckoning. All the mischief and orime, the counterfeiting and forgery, the murder and theft are perpetrated by parties who persist in getting up. Not only individuals do wrong by leaving their beds, but rivers as well do an immense amount of damage. Witness the Ohio River, which left its bed a few weeks since. How much damage has its diversion wrought? [What damage has its diversion wrought? What an immense, incalculable amount of work, labor and experience has not its early rising caused! What man was ever dunned by a

caused! What man was ever dunned by a creditor, had his eye put in mourning by a too close proximity with some one's fist, broke his leg on a slippery pavement, was run over by an omnibus, who lay in bed?

What great achievements have been accomplished in war, in poetry, in literature, by genius abed! What noble thoughts have been born between the sheets, and, once delivered from their authors brains, gone, Jehn-like, whistling down the race-course of time! "Coming events cast their shadows before"—one of the most memorable lines in the English the most memorable lines in the English language—originated with the gin-loving poet, Tom Campbell, one morning before he had arisen. Longfellow thought out that exquisite poem, "The Wreck of the Hesperus," after he had retired. Ben Hesperus," after he had retired. Ben Franklin said, "Early to bed and early to rise makes a man healthy, wealthy and wise." Now, Franklin started out all right, but got terribly mixed when he said "early to rise." There is the fatal mistake. People who rise early are sure to catch the malaria; the ground is full of half-hatched poisonous germs; the sun is not up and has not warmed them into life, given them wings and sat them addit given them wings and set them adrift. Poor, misguided man, he arises, inhales them all; they fructify and poison his entire system; hence chills, fever, malaria and half the ills that human flesh is heir to.

Rise before the sun, And make a breakfast of the morning dew, Berved up by nature on some grassy hill; Yon'll find it nectar.

Was ever more arrant nonsense written? Fancy a man getting up on a cold, rainy morning and climbing one of the high hills about Cincinnati on an empty stomach, and leaving his French coffee and hot rolls, poached eggs and oyster stew, to eat—what? Why, dew. How long would that fellew last? Wouldn't he be a fit candidate for Longuige and 2. But Longview, and no questions asked? But, the early bird catches the worm. Yes, but the sharp boy knocked that delusion in the head forever and eternally when he said:
"Father, there's the point; what in thunder
did the worm get up so early for?" He
trified with destiny; he tempted fate; he should not have done it. That boy was a benefactor to the human race. He was sound on the lie abed question.

The French proverb says De lit a la table de la table au lit—"from bed to grub, from grub to bed." That's something like it. Get up and eat, eat and go to bed again. Why not? All the animals do it. All nature, the grandmother of us all, teaches it. Every animal in the world ests and seeks repose. The cow ests and, lying down, placidly chews her cud; the anaconda swallows an ox, horns and all, and goes to sleep—"sleep that knits up the ravelled sleeve of care; the birth of each day's life, sore labor's bath, balm of hurt mide: greet nature? minds; great nature's second course; chief nourisher in life's feast." And yet, this is what they would deprive us of who say get up, and who oppose the art of lying

A Spanish Minister suddenly raised to power, signalized the event by going to bed and staying there for fear he might have something to do. It was in bed, at the little inn at Waterloo, that the Duke of Wellington received the list of the terrible casualties of the fatal 18th of Lync Grevia canualties of the fatal 18th of June. Gray's
"Ode to Music" was written in bed, and
Sam. Johnson's "Lobo's Voyage to
Abyssinia" was dictated to the printers before the great author of the "Lives of the Poets" and lexicographer had arisen. Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcott) was so fond of lying abed that he received his visitors lying beneath spreads and counterpanes. Rossini wrote one of his finest operas in bed, and was too lazy to pick up a sheet that had fallen away. George IV. lay in bed to read the newspapers and Macaulay read twenty pages of Schiller before getting up. John Foster thought out his sermons in bed and the methodical Anthony Trollope used to read an hour before getting up. Cynical Pope

I wake at night, Fools come into my head and so I write. Mrs. Macbeth strikes the kev-note when she shouts: "To bed! to bed!" People hunt the world over for pleasure, indulge in all sorts of mad pranks in their search for recreation and repose, roam from the North Pole to the Southern Cross, trate African jungles and freeze with Siberians and Laplanders, climb the Alps, swelter at Saratoga and Long Branch in pursuit of pleasure. Alas! happiness where it is not and neglect it

Never get up! 'Tis the secret of glory, Nothing so true can philosophy preach; Think of the names that are famous in story— Never get up is the lesson they teach.

where it is—in bed.

How have men compassed immortal achieve-How have they moulded the world to their will? Tis that mid sorrows and threats and bereave-

ments
Never get up " was their principle still. How to Escape Nervousness.

The first prescription is an ample supply of pure, fresh and cool air. The nerves will always be weak if the greater part of the day and night be passed in close, ill-ventilated and over-heated apartments.

The nerves, more than the rest of the body, to be properly nourished, require a full supply of oxygen. They will not endure vitiated air, whether the impurities come from sewers, gaslights, subterranean furnaces or the individual's own person, without making an energetic protest. A gasburner consuming four cubic feet an hour produces more carbonic acid in a given time than is evolved from the respiration of eight human beings. Bear this in mind, you who suffer from nervousness, that when you have shut yourselves up in your rooms and lighted an argand burner (which consumes about twelve cubic feet of gas per hour) you are to all intents and purposes immured with twenty-three other persons, all taking oxygen from the atmosphere. Is it a wonder that after several hours' exposure to the depraved air your nerves should rebel, as far as their weak state permits, and that your head should ache, your hands tremble, and that your daughter's playing on the piano almost drive you wild?—Our Continent.

Sealskin has been so much in demand this winter that old ladies have no reasonable doubt as to what became of their cats. "Oh, my dear sir," said a poor sufferer to a dentist, "that is the second wrong tooth you have pulled out." "Very sorry, my dear sir," said the blundering operator, but as there were only three altogether when I began I'm sure to be right the next

time.' A young child in Oregon died from the effects of swallowing the leaves of an almanac. It is suspected that the seven-cornered name of a new liver remedy advertised thereinstuck in the child's wind-