Extending the system of Weather Observation and Reports Through the Northwest.

REMEDIES FOR SUMMER FROSTS

Lieut, Gordon, deputy superintendent of the Meteorological Survey, and Mr. Payne, inspector, returned to Toronto from a two months' trip in the Northwest, where they had been travelling on business connected with the department. This visit is an important one for the Northwest, when the probable results of the trip are considered. If the recommendations of Lieut. Gordon and Mr. Payne are acted upon by the Government, in a short time the tempera ture of the whole Northwest will be deter ture of the whole Northwest will be deter-mined, weather probabilities will be given for that country, and storm warnings will be issued for Lake Superior. They passed through the territory between Port Arthur and the Rocky Mountains. Arrange ments were made by both gentlemen for the opening of twelve stations, with instruments, along the line of the Canada Pacific Railway, three east, one southwest, and eight west of Winnipeg, to report by mail. Those at Calgarry and Swift Current as the call. rent are the only new stations which will report by telegraph, making ten in all. If the telegraph service works regularly the department will be in a position in a short time to issue probabilities for Manitoba. The department will also be able to make a correct temperature map of the country east and west, and from the boundary to the north branch of the Saskatchewan a fair idea will be ascertained of the rainfall, and storms on Lake Superior will be pre dicted, the last mentioned being regarded by Lieut. Gordon as one of the principal benefits. The Department of Agriculture in Manitoba, as in Ontario, is assisting the Meteorological Department in its work. Frosts during the summer have damaged the crops considerably throughout the country, but around Battleford the farmers claimed immunity, and had very good crops. At Prince Arthur Lieutenant Gordon also saw very good crops. Gordon also saw very good crops. Around the latter place the country has been longer settled than the other districts, and the farms are in good order and well fenced, and all sorts of improved machinery are in use. Lieutenant Gordon is of opinion that the whole country will always be more or less liable to sum-mer frosts. This, however, he thinks might be partially remedied by the planting of trees on a large scale, say in blocks of 10,000 acres each. The air, it appears, is so dry and the nights are so clear that the temperature runs down rapidly after sunset. The trees would bring summer rains down and check the frosts; a small quantity of moisture in the air acting as a blanket and keeping the air warm. If the tree-planting were taken in hand by the railway company, it would pay them in giving a supply of timber for ties and improve the climate of the country as well. In support of his idea, Lieut. Gordon mentioned the fact that in Germany the Government is now receiving a revenue from the trees planted, and that in the United States one of the railway companies is now receiving a return from trees, the planting of which was commenced about ten years ago.

THE SPEAKER'S WEDDING. Mon. George A. Birkpanick Married at Paris-Miss Isabel Macpherson the

The Paris correspondent of the Montreal Gazette, writing under date of September 26th, says: I have to-day a very pleasant event to chronicle, and of a kind in which Canadians have seldom figured. I refer to the marriage at the English Embassy, in this city, of Mr. George A. Kırkpatrick, Speaker of the Canadiau House of Com-mons, to Miss Isabel Macpherson, daughter of Hon. D. L. Maopherson, Speaker of the Senate, which took place this morning. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Canon Kirkpatrick, of Ely Cathedral and Regius Professor of Hebrew at Cambridge University, a cousin of the groom, whose reading of the Episopal service was most impressive. The bride was assisted by her Miss Macpherson, while Major Short, of the Royal Canadian Artillery, performed this duty for the groom. I hardly dare attempt to tell you what the ladies wore, but if Imistake not, the bride's dress was of beavily brocaded white silk with full train, the front being trimmed with flounces of Brussels lace and orange blos-soms, a wreath of which was set in her dark hair, while over all being the bridal veil; but certainly the bride looked charm ing, and went through the trying service with as little nervousness as possible. Mrs. Macpherson wore a very handsome dress of a deep shade of old gold, the waist and train of velvet, while the front was a rich satin, the small bonnet being of plush, re-lieved by a small blue feather. The bridesmaid's dress was of dove-colored silk, but although a beautiful work of art, it quive baffled my knowledge of details After the ceremony a lunch had been pre pared in one of the magnificent rooms o the Hotel Continental at which a few friends ascembled to wish every happiness

OUR NORTH WEST TERRITORIES The District Line Through the Rockies Three Distinct Passes Available--Magnificent Scenery.

to Mr. and Mrs. Kirkpatrick.

A Winnipeg telegram dated last (Wednesday) night says: The first real snow storm of the season occurred to-day. To ground is covered, but it is so soft that it will undoubtedly disappear and be followed

by the usual Indian summer.

R. B. Angus, Vice-President of the Canada Pacific Railway; General Manager Van Horne and Superintendent Egan, reached Calgary this evaning after a thirty

six-hour run from Winnipeg.

Rev. Dr. Grant, Principal of Queen's College, Kingston, who has just returned with Sandford Fleming from a trip through the Rock River route of the Canadian Pacific, reports Major Rogers, in charge of the Rocky Mountain survey, having success-

fully achieved a triumph for a direct line. There are three distinct passes, as follows: In the Rockies proper, Kicking Horse; in the Selkirk range, Rogers' pass, and in gold or Columbia range Eagle pass. This virtually settles a long disputed question, and gives the Canadian Pacific the shortest of all trans-continental railways. From Winnipeg to Port Moody on the Pacific is only about one thousand four hundred and eighty miles, whereas from Portland to St.

Paul is one thousand nine hundred and eleven miles. Another interesting fact is that it will present the most striking and picturesque scenery of all trans-continental railways. The mountains on Bow River, on Kicking Horse, and in the Selkirks are singularly grand and beautiful. Principal Grant has pierced the Rockies now by four distinct passes, and knows whereof he

A PHOTOGRAPHER'S DREAM, -A photogra pher fell asleep in a street car the other day, and during the time he was wrapped in the arms of M rpheus the car fille with passengers. A lady got in, and as the photographer occuried more room than was necessary, she touched him on the oulder and asked him to move up a little This aroused him, and as he loked up as d saw a lady standing in front of him, and thinking he was oh duty, said: "Full length or bust?"

A Detroit man was mean enough to drop a hair switch in a car loaded with women He said each one of them put their hands to their heads to see if it was theirs.

THE YORK HERAID.

VOL XXV.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1883.

WHOLE NO. 1,320 NO. 33.

CONVICT KILLED.

An Escaped Kingston Penitentiary Bird

Shot by a Constable. A last (Thursday) night's Port Hope despatch says: The greatest excitement prevailed in this town last night and to day n account of the shooting of James Mc-Cabe, the recently escaped convict, by Constable Rankin last night. McCabe is a most desperate character, and 18 well known here on account of former burglaries and other transgressions of the law. He made his escape last week from Kingston Penitentiary, and arrived here yesterday going around to a number of hotels, drink ing and flourishing a revolver and freely after which revealing his identity. A number of people party wer recognized him. Constable Rankin, a most the visitor courageous and paintaking officer, was barkation informed of this desperado's unwelcome auspices. presence in our midst, and walked alt over the town in search of the jail bird, but, that individual succeeded well in eluding him. About half past 10 at night McCabe made his appearance at the Turner House and dared several people who were in the sittingdared several people who werein the sittingroom to go out and fight, saying that he
could lick or shoot any man in the place.
Word was speedily conveyed to Mr. Rankin
as to the whereabouts of the man, and that

A SWINDLER.

His Career Cut Short in London.

A London despatch says: An individual styling himself Rev. James Young, and claiming to belong to the Church of England and to hail from Sarnia, victimized a number of merchants yesterday. In the first place he bought a stove for \$14, giving a \$30 cheque on the Bank of Commerce, getting \$16 cash in change. The cheque was made payable to Rev. Mr. Young or bearer, and signed by James P. Stephens, and the article was ordered to be sent to St. James' Church rectory at Sarnia. In the same way his reverence bought an \$18 gun with 2 \$30 cheque on the Federal Bank, gotting \$12 in return. The Federal Bank cashed the cheque presented there, but the one drawn on the Bank of Commerce was refused till inquiries had been made by telegraph, when the bogus character of the paper was disclosed. Search was at once made for the swindler, and he was discovered at the Grand Trunk station on Richmond street, ready to leave by the 3.55 train for the east. He cluded arrest for a time, and gave his pursuars a lively chase, but was finally captured and cared for by the police. At the station he called himself Rev. James Young, of Phila-delphia, age 28 years. He had \$36 in cash on his person, gold watch, chain, rings, etc., and cards and documents showing that he had used numerous adases and operated in various parts of the States. He also had the blanks of a hotel in Port Arthur, and a number of bank cheques filled up and ready to use. These cheques were made payable to Rev. James Hugh, Walter Jarvis, and Rev. J. P. Hoyt. He is a man of medium height, light colored hair, clean shaven, sallow complexion, with heavy jaws. He was dressed in black, with a light colored fall overcoat and a black felt hat. He will be examined to-day on charges of fraud and forgery.

A WESTERN TORNADO.

The Air Full of Electricity, Bricks and Stones.

A Lacrosse, Wis., despatch says: When the cyclone struck Arcadia on Monday night the air was so charged with elec-tricity that lights could not be made to People rushed to the cellars in dark ness to avoid danger. The outward atmosphere was of a reddish green color, with a strong sulphuric odor. The deafening roar of the torusdo was indescribable. Barns and out buildings were lifted from their foundation, and torn to fragments; trees, bricks and stones filled the air, and in some natances were driven through the sides of buildings. Some orchards were destroyed. and many horses and cattle killed State Senator Comstock's sorghum mill was wrecked. All the injured persons will

THE COATS MURDER.

The Prisoner Acquitted by the Jury.

The trial of Mrs. Coats for the poisoning of her husband was concluded at Sher brooke Thursday, and a verdict of not guilty returned by the jury after an hour's de-liberation. His Honor Justice Brooks summed up. His address to the jury was an exhaustive review of the whole of the evidence, and he charged strongly against the accused on every point raised by the

The jury retired at 1.10 and returned into court at 2 10 with a verdict of not guilty. The verdict was received with applause by the multitude that thronged the court, which was promptly suppressed, and the accused now discharged was at once carried off by her father to his home at Bulwer.

Important Railway Project.

The Rat Portage Progress says : It is reported on good authority that it is the intention of the C.P. R. Co. to construct another railway to the east of Rat Portage to connect at Port Arthur. The proposed line will be located about 15 miles south of the present Thunder Bay branch, and will begin west of Hawk Lake and have its terminus at Port Arthur. The reason given for the above is that although at preent the present lineis in very good condition for a new road, it is deemed advisable not to have so many trestles. The construc-tion of the projected line will no doubt cost an enormous sum of money, but in order to ensure safety the company will under-take the task. Hawk Lake will probably be the headquarters for the contractors. It will greatly benefit Rat Portage, however, as this will be the head source of supply.

When the Hamilton Times states that 'If half the workmen struggling for daily bread in protected factories were extled on farma in Muskoka, or elewhere, it would farms in Muskoka, or elewhere, it would Livedia, the utterly disabled and broker, be all the better for those that remain in up yacht of Alexander II., now lying in time. the towner," it expresses only part of the truth. The other part is that it would also be much better for those who leave the factories.—Clinton New Era.

Lip yacht of Alexander II., now 1911g in the Black Sea, several errors have been discovered, resulting in a loss to the Russian Government of 378,118 as possessing irregular habits when he rubles.

THE OLD AND THE NEW.

Lamdowife on His Way to Canada A Great Commotion taused by a Harm

Lorne's Forewell to the Militia. A last (Friday) night's London cable-gram says; Lord Lansdowne, Lord Lorne's successor in the Governor Generalship of Canada, with Lady Lansdowne and Lord and told him to buy four yards of flannel.

ing general order will appear in to-day's Official Gazette:
"His Excellency the Governor General

THE TIME CONVENTION.

LORNE."

Roads from New Brunswick to the meridan of Detroit will be operated on what is known as "Eastern" time, those from the Detroit line to nearly the weetern line of Kaness upon "Central" time, and those from the teacher to a line better board and those from the better board. from that point to a line between Utah and Nevada on "Mountain" time. There and Nevada on "Mountain" time. There is just an hour difference between "Esstern," "Central" and "Mountain times, the first being one minute slower than New York time, the second one minute faster than St. Louis, and the third being exactly Denvertime. A reform the this would be thoroughly appreciated in places like Buffilo, where some of the trains ran on Buffalo and some on New York time, some on Philadelphia time, some on Columbus time, some on Detroit time and some on

time, some on Detroit time and some on Hamilton time. Trains run out of the New York Central depot on four different kinds of time, those out of the Buffale, New York and Philadelphia on three. The conroad in the country. ...

Good Points of the Trades Unions.

As the newspapers very seldom refer to trades unions but with disapproval, it is o more than just to give them the benefit of the London Spectator's good word. Apro-pos to the recent congress of trades unions in England, the Spectator points with appreciation to the fact that as these organizations have grown stronger strikes have diminished in number and duration. The extent of the increase is indicated by the fact that five societies, whose numbers did not reach 60,000 in 1867, have more than doubled their number. One society, the Amalgumated Carpenters, has increased from 3,000 to 20,000 mmbers. The incomes of these societies have also more than doubled. It is also due the trades unions to note how extremely small a part of their funds is devoted to maintaining strikes. Of the whole income of these societies only 1 per cent. has gone to supporting strikes. " Even in disputes of this kind have spent but 2 per cent. of their income in this way."
According to the Spectator's idea, the unions have been of great use in preventing em-ployers from trying to make good the deficiencies of bad years by cutting down wages more than was just. They have also been of great use as mutualbenefit and insurance associations.

Getting Even with the Spirits. The missionaries who are trying to con vert the Africans in the vicinity of Lake Tanganyika have a very hard class of subjects to operate on. The natives are vorshippers of spirits which they believe their residence in the waters. These spirits are numerous, and of greatly varying power, their power being mostly for mischief. All good and all evil proceed from the agency of these spirits. The natives try to keep the spirits happy by offering human sacrifices. Thus they dispose of several thousand persons in the course of a year. They would as soon offer up a missionary as a native, if they can catch the missionary under favorable circumstances. When it is not convenient to offer human sacrifices they make offerings of beads and cheap finery which they have acquired in trade. They bury chiefs and other important persons by the edge of the streams, so as to gain any advantage which the spirits may feel disposed to bestow on them. As yet the converts among these barbarians are not many.

An accurate photograph was taken some rail between Ottawa and Boston nearly 40 time ago of a very ancient inscribed palm miles. The primary object of building the leaf preserved in the temple of Horiusi, Canada-Atlantic Railway was to secure a Japan, and forwarded to England, where it will be duplicated by the autotype process. Max Muller wrote to the Times that it is considered the most ancient are gradual and easy, the highest grade manuscript in the Sanskrit character now east being only 30 feet to the mile. To test It has been a sacred relic since A. D. 500.

It is interesting to read in the Noovst that in additing the accounts of the cast of the ouce much-varied but idfased

A MAN OUT SHOPPING.

less Counterfeit.

Charles and Lady Evelve Fitza: unice with and see how much it would cost to have her suite embarhed on board the Charlesian, of scal-skin cloak re-lined, and to see if her the Allan Line, at Miville this afternoon, new hat was done. Pa acted as if he didn't They were accompanied to the vessel by want to go to the store, but ma and me the Duke and Duchess of Abercorn, Lord knew that he looked upon it as a pichic, the Ducke and Duckess of 'Abereore, Lord Claude Hamilton and a distinguished party of visitors. A lunch was served on board the vessel and party were bade a regretful farewell, and the blacked his boots and changed onds the visitors returned to shore. The ember shough he was going to be married. It is sked him to let me go along to carry the packages, and he said he didn't have store auspices. The weather was brilliant. Special arrangements have been made for the comfort of the Governor-General and party during the vayage, and a pleasant trip across is anticipated. Mr. Andrew Allan, chief of the Allan Line of steamers, is also aboard the Circassian.

An Ottawa de-patch says: The following general order will appear in to-day's Official Gazette:

"His Excellency the Governor General and Official Gazette:

"His Excellency the Governor Ge Word was speedily conveyed to Mr. Bankin as to the whereabouts of the man, and that cfficer, accompanied by a nightwatchman named Wm. Johnston, proceeded to the spot. When they arrived McCabe moved off, but Rankin followed him, whereupon the convict presented a loaded revolver at the officer's head. Rankin, seeing his life was in danger, immediately fired at McCabe and killed him, the ball passing through his left lung and grazing the right and causing hemorrhage. In the pocket of the man were found a set of burglar's skeleton keys of an ingentous description, plantly showing his intentions. Rankin and commended him for his bravery.

Official Gazette:

"His Excellency the Governor General cannot leave Canada without expressing to include the Canada without expressing to include the militia force of the Dominion the grating his visits to many different portions of this vast to many different portions of this vast the military spirit shown in the performance of duties to which the militia are continued to the militia are continued to the militia are continued to the militia are dated to the continued to the militia are continue getting up on things, and saying "shoo."
Pa's face was a study. He looked at one
girl and then another, and wondered what A New "Hour" Standard for Railways
Ununimously Adopted:

A Buffalo despatch says: The action of the Time Convention at Chicago on Thursday is regarded here as of the utmost importance to the travelling public. A uniform schedule of time was adopted for the railroade of this country upon what will be Rnown as the "Hour" basis.

Roads from New Brunswick to the meridbetter board ar und for a day or two.-

Quick Time in Canada. The fast train on the Canada-Atlantic

ng a good deal of attention in United States newspapers, all agreeing that it is the fastest train on the continent, and the fastest in the world except the Flying Dutchman. When Manager Linsley in August lest first announced that a fast pasenger train would be run from Montreal minutes—and that the Canada-Atlantic Railway would take the train from Coteau to Ottawa, 78 4-10 miles in 94 minutes, but little credence was placed in the announce-ment. The Canadian Pacific Railway and also the Canada-Atlantic had up to this time been running their fast trains between Montreal and Ottawa, 120 miles, in three tork and Philadelphia on three. The confusion is so great that it is next to impossible for railroad people, to say nothing of the travelling public, to keep track of it. Managers of nearly 70,000 miles of lines voted for the new system, and officers of roads operating 15,000 miles expressed themselves in favor of reform, so the new day succeeded day and the train arrived as succeeded day and the train arrived. standard is likely to be adopted by every "on time," this incredulity was followed by amazement, and now the successful running of the train for four weeks excites much interest in railway circles. Such a high rate of speed as that daily made on the Canada-Atlautic can only be made with safety on a road which is first-class in every particular. Such a road is the Canada Atlantic. The line runs through a comparatively level country, being somewhat broken about midway of the road, where the grade is some 40 feet to the mile. There are two straight pieces of road of nearly 20 miles each. The curves are few, but there are several with a curv ature of two degrees. Ottawa is some 200 feet higher than Cotcau, consequently the average of grades is against the fast train westward. The fast-st train in the United States is on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and runs from Jersey City to Philadelphia-90 miles—in 1 hour and 52 minutes, the aver age speed being 48 3-10 miles per hour The Buston and Providence run the fastest train iu New England-14 7-10 miles per hour. The Canada Atlantic was built under contract by Hon. D. C. Lineley, of Burlington, Vt., the Chief Engineer being Mr. Walter Snanly. Mr. Lineley is President of the Burlington & Lamoille Rail road, and has been a railroad contractor for 30 years. His experience on the Rutland & Butlington, Illinois Central, Vermont & Canada, and other roads as civil engineer and contractor has accrued to the advantage of the Canada-Atlantic. The road is built on the latest scientific principles so far as the grading, alignment and curvatures are concerned. The curves are built much longer than usual, and the turns are gradual and present a graceful outline. Manager Lineley has given much time and attention toward making a perfect track, and no readjustment of the traits permitted without conforming the exactness of a spirit
Among those whose efforts money have done much toward pushing the Canada-Atlantic Railway to its present tage of completion are ex-Gov. Gregory Smith. President of the Central Vermont Railroad; Messrs. Booth and Perley, leading lumber manufacturers of Ostawa, and Hon. D. A. McDonald and D. C. Linsley The road was completed to the St. Law rence River from Ottawa in the summer of 1882, and the work of building the section from Coteau to Alburgh Springs, Vt. where connection is made with the Cen-

tral Vermont, is already well advanced. Much of the grading is done and 7 miles of the read have been laid with steel rails. When completed the road will be 132 miles in length, and will shorten the distance by the traffic capacity of the road Manager Linsley recently made up a train consist

ing of 40 loaded freight cars, carrying 480

net tous of freight, and this train was

drawn from Ottowa to Cotesu by a " Mans

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Fashion's Frolics for Fall and Winter Reference.

Compiled by Aust Kate.

would settle themselves without much difficulty.

The Kcason Why.

Why does boiling fast render meat hard · Because the excessive action of heat causes the albumen of the meat to set solid, orisps up the fleshy fibres, and pre-vents heat having a gradual access to the nterior.

Why, when a good soup or broth is required, should the meat be put into cold water?

Because, as the heat is developed very gradually, there occurs an internixture between the juices of the flesh and the external matter. The scluble and savory parts of the meat escape and chrisch the Why are stews generally healthful and Railway, from Coteau to Ottawa, is attract.

digertible?

Beckuse, being compound of various

Because, being compounds of various substances, they contain all the claments of autrition, and as the office of the stomach as the liquefy tolid food before digesting it, the previous stewing assists the stemech in this particular.

What causes the cracking noise when laid is put into a Trying pan?

Lard always contains some portion of water and it is the synapsion of this water.

water, and it is the expansion of this water into steam, forcing its way through the fat, which causes the crackling noise. The heat at which fat or oil boils is much greater than that of water. When the crackling ceases, the water has been driven off from the fat, and when the fat begins to boil or bubble its heat will be very high.

Why in frying fish should the fat or oil

be made very hot before the fish are put Because if the temperature is low when the fish is put into the frying-pan, it becomes sodden in the steam formed by its water, but if the oil be very much heated the water will be at once driven off, and the fish nicely browned by the scorobing

Why should fish or meat that is being fried be frequently turned?" Because the turning assists the evapora tion of the water. When the fish or meat is allowed to lie too long, steam is generated under it, and the substance becomes sodden; and the moment the steam is driven off the surface catches to the hot

Why is boiled meat so juicy and savory? Because the action of the fire, hardening ts surface, seals up the pores through which the juices might escape. It acts in the same way that the sudden dip into boiling water does upon the joints of meat, but more effectually. To turn broiling opens an escape for the juice, and wastes the best part of the meat. Why is cabbage rendered more whole-

pan and becomes burnt and broken.

some and nutritious by being boiled in two waters? Because (according to Dr. Paris) cabbage

contain an essential oil, which is apt to produce bad effects; and he recommends but they should be boiled in two successive waters, till they are soft and digestible.

The Latest Fashious.

English walking jackets are now in order. New Jerseys appear with a border of henills ruches.

A favorite color in hair now is the Eag

lish auburn.
The Newmarket style of coat promises to be a favorite for promenade dresses.

Long cloaks promise to be the rule for winter wear. Checks are still worn. Tiny checks termed "invisible" appear in new fabrics.
Of all colors except white, yellow con-

Velvet ribbon is largely employed for trimming both bodice and underskitts of dresses. A novelty in rich dress fabrics consist

in clusters of flowers, in plush and velvet, appliqued on satin ground, Pointed waists are fashionable, and will doubtless become popular with tall, well roportioned figures. roportioned figures.

Cretonnes remain exceedingly popular

Avenaries and curtains. Elaborate for draperies and curtains. Elabor Watteau pictures are favorite designs.

Few flowers are employed on nnets. Birds and feathers are the popu ar garniture. Entire birds are much used. Steel-grays have appeared in millinery Red and yellow promise to be popular in millinery designed for young ladies and

A hat attracting attention from young adies is the high crowned Henry II. hat, with the brim turned up slightly all costume and stitched with old gold silk are

introduced. There are also gloves with veivet gauntlets. White dresses in preparation for cold weather are of wool and silk, also satin and velvet. The favorite trimming is embroi

One way of making a dress skirt now in style consists of seven or eight close plaits; then one wide one; eight more close, then one wide and so on to the end.

Both the sleeves and skirts of velvet basques are out out into squares and have

lace frills set beneath, and the square open-ing at the throat is often arranged in the A fashion revived from Marie Antoin-

ette's time and introduced in dressy Parisi n toilets are waistcoats of lace made both with and without puffs. There are also waistcoats of rich brocades, but tour g up close about the throat and coming down well below the waist line. Then there are waistocats of satin in plain colors. These last are fashionably worn with

plaited blouses or zouave jackets.

White hair is the most difficult sort to get and usually comes from Frence. It is also the most expensive. The best dark hair comes from France and Germany. and the best blonde hair from Norway, Swelen and Germany. In addition to the natural shades, wig makers supply any color desired in dyed goods when the patron is unwilling to have his or her own hair colored. It is estimated by an enterprising hair-dresser that there are twenty-four shades each of black, brown and blonde, and many more of gray hair.

Women of the World

Miss Julia Corson is to deliver a course of lectures before a San Francisco School fo Cookery.

Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, the English story writer, is over 60 years of age, but still works indefatigably and keeps up her social duties.

Three years' constant study in Italy says an exchange, will make an America girl know too much to sing in church and too little to be useful in opera.

'An Iowa woman claims that George Augustus Sala didn't know what he was talking about when he said that America is a woman's kingdom, for, she says, it is

How Fast They Stick Rogs in Chicago (Correspondence of Albany Express.)

I arose early this morning and went to the stock yards, where, it is said, they killi-dress and freeze a steer in one minute. I thought this a gross exaggeration, but when I saw a pig put through its perform-ance in thirty five seconds, I can believe the other story.

Phil Robinson, in that very charming

book of his called "Sinners and Saints," gives, to a nicety, the operations of pork killing as carried on in this city, which is both graphic and elaborate. As I cannot give Mr. Robinson's history of the stock yards in fuil, I might condense the same. For instance, we saw a piebald pig grunt-For instance, we saw a piebald piggrunting and snorting in his peb, a quarreling member of a quarrelsome family. Now, what happened to that porker was this: He was suddenly senzed by the hind leg and jerked up on a small orane. This swung him swiftly to the fatal door through which to pig ever returns. On the other side stood a man with a long, glittering knife in his hand. One plunge of the cruel weapon in his fair, fat neck, and the dead pig shot across a trough and through pig shot across a trough and through another doorway, and then there was a stlash. He had fallen head first into a vat of boiling water. Some unseen machinery passed him slong swiftly to the other end of the terrible bath, and there a waterwheel picked him up and flung him out on a sloping counter. Here another machine seized him, and with one revolution scraped him as hald as a nut. And down the counter he went, losing his head as he slid past a man with a hatchet, and then presto! he was up again by the heels. In one dreadful handful a man emptied him, and while another equirted him with fresh water, the bar from which he hung, and whirled around the corner into the ice house. One long out of a knife made two "sides of pork" out of that piebald pig. Two hacks of a hatchet brought away his backbone Two hack And then, in thirty five accords from his last frunt-dirty, hot headed, noisy-the pig was hanging up in two pieces, cleaned.

tranquiled, iced.
Think of it. That poor and most unfortunate porker, who,, before he had quite made up his mind whether to resent the first liberty taken with his hind leg, was dead as a door nail, and half a minute later was actually ready for the cook.

Blushing Monkeye.

Mr. Darwin remarks the fact noticed by Mr. Sutton, that the face of the Macacu rhesus, when much enraged, grows red. Mr. Darwin himself saw the face of this monkey reddened when attacked by another monkey, and he also adds that the "seat pade" also seem to redden under the influence of anger, although he could not positively assert that this was the case. My monkey, Jenny, when in a rage, biushed most distinctly. A red hue shot over and obscured the normal yellow tint of the skin of the face, and I noticed that the "seat pads" occasionally also grew redder. Another curious fact concerning this monkey's behavior when enraged con sisted in the variations she exhibited when irritated by myself and by another person. If irritated by another person, she shook the cage and chattered, while her face flushed like that of a human being in anger. If, on the other hand, I had cocasion to reprove her, she darted down to the bottom of the eage, lay down on her belly, and, as often as not, concealed her face in the straw. The analogy between that ineffective or suppressed rage in a human being, which is shown by the person throwing himself down on the ground — a feature seen familiarly in some children — and the behavior of Jenny under my reproof sppears to me to be too exact to escape notice. Paddy, the Capuchin, on the contrary, when enraged or frightened, used to retire to a corner of the cage and stand on his head, uttering meanwhile the most plaintive cries in the well-known shrill but musical voice of his race. On one occasion, when a servant Paddy to imbibe nearly half a glassful of champagne, he showed his alcoholic dissi-pation by standingly inanely on his head and vainly endeavoring to emit his familiar cry. Mr. Darwin mentions the case of a young female chimpanzee which. when enruged, "presented a curious exam-ple to a child in the same state. She creamed loudly with widely open mouth the lips being retracted so that the teeth were fully exposed. She threw her arms wildly about, sometimes clasping them over Gloves with gauntlets matching the her head. She rolledon the ground, sometimes on her back, sometimes on her belly, and bit everything within reach."-Gentieman's He WITHDREW .- "Aw, can you sell me

w. a blue in cktie to match my eyes, you w?' n quired a dude in a gentleman' furnishing store. "Don't know as I oan, exactly," replied the salesman, "but I exactly," replied the salesman, "but think I can fit you with a soft hat to match think I can fit you with a soft hat to match your head." Then the dude withdrew from the store, a crushed atrawberry hue suffus time ever left the Kingdom except on busiing his effeminate features.

HARD TIMES IN THE SOUTH

Severe Drought and Destruction o Cotton and Other Crops.

A Mobile (Ala.) telegram says: The A modile (Ala.) telegram says: Ine drought this year in the Southern States has not been equalled since 1851, and the effects are almost ruinous. There has been no rain of any consequence since the 1st of July, the showers being sudden, of brief duration, and widely separated as to time. In such case the rain does more time. In such case the rain does more harm than good, as it aids the sun in baking the soil into bricklike consistency. baking the soil into bricklike consistency. The severity of the drought is found on our east and west line, passing through middle Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi, and lower Arkansai and northern Texas. In many portions of this district there has not been a drop of rain in forty days, and the drought is practically ninety days old at present. North and south of this line there have been occasional showers, but altogether the been occasional showers, but altogether the aggregate is totally inadequate. Cotton has suffered, and has ceased growing. The top crop does not promise to appear at all. In the centre of the drought district one bale to ten acres is about the average; in some places the rate is one to fifteen, in others nothing. There is one consoling feature: nothing. There is one consoling feature: hog meat is abundant and old or in from last year's surplus is plentiful. The farmers, finding they could not sell their corn at a profit, fed it liberally to their hogs. The result proves to be their salvation this season, when cotton is searce and the cornfields are burned up.

PUT OFF A TRAIN.

Unsuccessful Snit by a Traveller on the G. T. R.

At Toronto Assizes, yesterday, an action was brought by J. S. Fagan against the Grand Trunk Railway to recover \$2,000 for damages sustained by the plaintiff in being ejected from the cars of the company while on his way from Hamilton to Toronto. Fagan was at Sarnia on business in February last, and desired to purchase a ticket to Toronto which would allow him to stay over a day at London and then resume his journey. He bought a ticket from an agent of the company at Sarnia which was marked "good for this day only," and the plaintiff alleged that the agent assured him that the ticket would allow him to stay over at London. The plaintiff travelled on the ticket to reason. travelled on the ticket to London, transacted his business, and resumed his journey. Arriving at Hamilton he took the train for Toronto, but the conductor refused to take the ticket and demanded \$1.30 as fare from the ticket and demanded \$1.30 as fare from him. The plaintiff refused to pay the fare unless the conductor would give a written receipt, which the latter would not comply with and stopping the train at Burlington station he put Fagan off. This occurred at about 10 o'clock at night on Feb. 7th, and was the cause of complaint regainst the company. His Lordship was of opinion that no case was made out and promptly dismissed. case was made out, and promptly dismissed the action.

A Million Dollars Depending on the Letter S.

A Cleveland, O., despatch says: Leonard Case, a millionaire old bachelor, charitable and eccentrio, died in this city several years ago, leaving, besides a handsome legacy for a school of applied soience which bears his name, a large property for his heirs and next of kin to quarrel over in the courts. One of the suits now pending in the Supreme Court, the court of last resort, hinges upon the appearance of the letter "s" in the statutes. The other descendants of Leonard Case's mother claim a share in the estate. The statutes provide that under certain contingencies the estate of a deceased person shall pass to the next of kin of the blood of ancesters from whom the estate came. If the word "ancestors" is to be onstrued in its full force the descendants of Mrs. Case can obtain their full share. On the other hand, it is claimed that the letter "s" at the end of "ancestors" orept into the statutes through the carelessness of some printer or proof reader. The case will be heard in the Supreme Court before ong, The property involved is valued at

A Great Whale Hunt in Shetland.

An exciting whale hunt took place at West-Goe, Dunrossness, on Thursday, Sept. 20th, resulting in the capture of a shoal of twenty-eight whales. Early in the morning a number of six-pared boats were proceeding to the fishing, when they observed the shoal disporting themselves close to Sumburgh Head. They immediately gave chase and succeeded in driving them all ashore. An eye-witness describes the scene of slaughter as wild in the extreme. Along the head of the Voe were spread the whales, lashing the water into foam in their death struggles. While in the midst of the blood and foam the men, wading waist deep in water, were soon going from fish to fish and plunging lances into the monsters' sides. One big fellow managed to get his head seaward, and away he went at a great rate, sometimes below and some times on the surface; but he had been wounded mortally, and he was easily brought ashore again. The boats which arrived in the evening from the fishing-ground reported they had seen several shoals of whales playing about to the east-ward of Samburgh Head.—Glasgow Herald.

Brain Work Wear and Tcar.

Here is an item that should interest people with brains: Careful estimates show that three hours of bard study wear on the body more than a whole day of physical labor. The Germans have a saying: "With-out phosphorous no thought," and the conumption of that essential ingredient of the brain increases in proportion to the amount of labor which the organ is called upon to perform. The importance of the brain as a working organ is shown by the amount of blood it receives, which is proportionately greater than that of any other part of the body. One fifth of the blood goes to the brain, although its average weight is only one fortieth of that of the body.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife, who was always doctoring and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again; and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' ose of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she bes remained so for eighten months since. I like such humbugging.—H. T., St. Paul.—Pioneer Press.

It would be a great convenience to pecple in search of houses to let if the owners would advertise them in the papers in a more intelligible way. The bare announce-ment of a house to let is never satisfactory. The advertisement should state not only the rent and the locality, but the taxes, the number of rooms, whether it is supplied with gas and water, when it will be vacant and other information which everybody in quest of a house desires to have. It is no light task to have to go from one end of the city to another half a dozen times in a day to look at houses to rent. If the owners cannot af-ford to advertise, they should at least put the particulars in a card in the window, in order that it would not be necessary, in the case of vacant houses, to go to the agent for these. If the plan were adopted of advertising the particulars in full, persons in want of a house could pickout a place at a glance by simply looking over the papers, instead of going from house to house only to be dis-

appointed .- Toronto Telegram. GLADSTONE'S recent trip to the con-tinent has set the Pall Mall Gazette to hunting up the time when an English Premier ever took a holiday out of the British Isles. A search over the fyles for fifty years back fails to show any precedent for Mr. Glad-stone's action, and, the paper adds, it may