

"A Natpagan" on "S. Lam" "Syaan"?

THE MORNING STAR

VOL. XXVI. RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1884. WHOLE NO 1,315 NO. 45.

Latest Scottish News.

Lord Macdonald of the Isles is reported to be lying in bed seriously ill.

Sir Lynden Playfair has been asked to act as President of the British Association at Aberdeen in 1885, and has declined.

Bishop Wordsworth, of the diocese of St. Andrews, presided on March 16th in the Established Church of that town, appearing in the pulpit in full Episcopal robes. The last time a similar event took place in St. Andrews was in 1688.

A Caledonian who claimed that the best poets were Scotch, giving Shakespeare as a specimen, replied to an objector's doubt whether Shakespeare was a Scotchman, that "his shelly would warrant the supposition!"

It is rumored that at the approaching ter-centenary celebration of the Edinburgh University three professors will be knighted. The medical professor said to be selected for the honor is a well-known toxicologist.

Captain Gardner, late master of the ship *Gayana*, of Glasgow, was landed on the 12th ult. at Southampton, and removed to the workhouse suffering from acute religious mania. When off Ascension Captain Gardner attacked and mortally wounded Dr. J. W. chief officer, and a colored seaman named Rowland.

A DOUBLE HANGING.

The Stevenson Brothers Expire Their Crime at Regent.

A last (Thursday) night's Winnipeg despatch says: John and George Stevenson were hanged at Regina this morning for the atrocious murder of John McCarthy at Troy Junction. McCarthy formerly lived in Perth county, Ont. The half-bred made a full confession of their guilt and admitted the justice of their sentence. They met death with cheerful expectation. Father Laroche's Humanist attended to their spiritual welfare. The scaffold and appliances were complete and worked admirably. The drop was ten feet. Both died instantaneously. The execution was private, and no demonstration was made by the half-breed Indian population. The execution will have a salutary effect. The confession of the prisoners is very long.

Pretty Decorations.

The portieres in many of the most fashionable houses in this city are made out of Mexican horse blankets and Arabian blankets, and are merely thrown over the brass or walnut rod and drawn to one side. These are made of dark blankets that have first been thoroughly washed in ammonia and water. Collect all the bits of colored silk floss in the house and also pieces of fine split zephyr worsted. Take a large darning needle and put one or more colored threads in it, then run through the blanket in zig-zag, scolloped or straight lines, taking care to have them all run one way—that is, either horizontal or perpendicular. The ends of the floss or worsted should not be left loose, but knotted on the next piece. The more the better. The edge may be prettier the effect. The edge may be embroidered in a leaf design in applique velvet and the bottom finished by a fringe of all the colors. A pretty decoration for a dining-room ceiling is made out of five Japanese paper umbrellas. Cut the umbrellas in a half diameter and the other four and a half yards. Those with the designs of birds and butterflies are the best to purchase. The large one is placed about the chandelier in the centre of the room. The handle is first removed and the handle then unceremoniously from the top. After the umbrellas is placed on the upper pipe, fitting nicely to the ceiling, with the top outward, the chandelier is screwed on and the umbrellas further fastened with brass-headed nails. The other four umbrellas are put near the corners and fastened by two tacks in each rip. They are placed top outward and look very artistic, especially on a white ceiling. If the room is small the centre umbrella is sufficient and one smaller may be placed over the mantel, up quite high. Table and chair covers may be made of ties. They are made from two to two and a half yards long, and from a half to three-quarters of a yard wide. The most fashionable kind are those of Mexican silk gauze run with gold, silver, red or blue silks in Oriental designs. The most common are of push velvet, silk embroidered in arsenic are used. Ones to imitate the Mexican gauze, and which look fully as well, are made out of the thinnest and yellowest unbleached muslin, which can be purchased for three cents per yard. This is washed well and then the look of the gauze. Run them in some odd unconvictional design with red, blue, gold and silver cords and silks, and fringe out the ends. When placed on sofas they are fastened into a knot at one end.—N. Y. Journal.

DEADLY COHABA.

A Prize Fight Results in the Death of Three Men.

A Pittsburg, Pa., telegram says: A Cumberland, Md., special says: A prize fight came off at Hyndman, Pa., near the Maryland State line, at an early hour this morning, between a Hungarian named Nickvost, formerly a convict, and an unknown, alleged to be Kiltam, a Boston pugilist. The fight was arranged a short time ago and the party left Huntingdon, Pa., last night in coal cars, arriving at Hyndman at 3 o'clock morning. During the trip a measles epidemic broke out, and several persons were injured. Arriving at Hyndman a ring was pitched and a fight begun. Fifty-three rounds were fought with the advantage about even, when the cry of "foul" was raised. A terrible riot ensued in which pistols and knives were freely used. The riot lasted some time, and at the conclusion three men, including Nickvost, were stretched on the ground dead, while several others were badly wounded. Nickvost was shot through the heart. No arrests reported.

The site of Tothill Field prison has been handed over to Cardinal Manning and steps are being taken for the immediate erection thereon of the Roman Catholic Cathedral for London.

Samuel W. Baker, the African explorer is quoted as saying that camels will cross a desert with a load of 400 pounds at the rate of thirty miles a day, in the burning heat of summer, and require water only every third or fourth day. In the cooler months the animals will work seven or eight days without water, and if grazing on green foliage, require but little water, will only drink once a fortnight.

Lord Tennyson retired immediately after being sworn in as peer, without taking his seat on either side of the House or on the cross benches. But as he was introduced by two Liberal peers, and so far as can be judged from his writings, his sympathies run with that party, the Liberals claim him. But it is still a subject of discussion and doubt.

It is customary to poke a mild article of fun at the boy, who with the polar wax chewing at his ears, and his nose adjusted to the upper end of an icicle, pulls a heavy sled up a steep hill for the momentary pleasure of sliding down it, and that boy is a philosopher compared with the fast young man who fritters away his vitality by dissipation at the penalty of dragging a debilitated body through the rest of his natural life.

Among the sixty-nine gentlemen who will receive the honorary degree of LL.D. at the Edinburgh University ter-centenary commemoration are Professors Cuvier, Helmholtz and Haeckel, Sir John Lubbock, Sir Henry Maine and Mr. Archibald Geikie.

GOSSIP FROM LONDON.

A Budget of News Notes from the Great Metropolis.

Mr. Bright's illness has been more serious than the bulletins have avowed. He was said for some days to have extensive inflammation of the lungs and much fever, and his condition was not then free from danger, his age being considered. He has since improved under the skillful treatment of Dr. Dudgeon, one of the leading homoeopathic physicians, and is to day decidedly better.

The Queen maintains good health in spite of the shock caused by the death of the Duke of Albany. Her medical advisers insist on the necessity of outdoor exercise. In consequence of this she drives daily about the private grounds at Windsor.

From a penny point of view the Duchess of Albany is left in a comfortable position. She had a dowry voted by Parliament, which amounts to £2,000 a year. The Duke was careful in the management of his financial affairs, so that he was enabled to settle upon the Duchess by his will a further yearly sum of £2,000, and to leave her also a sufficient sum for keeping up Claremont.

Charles Reade, who has been long an invalid, is now dangerously ill with bronchitis. His condition to-day is so critical that there is little hope of his recovery.

Mr. Gladstone is suffering not only from bronchial difficulty, but also from rheumatism. His wife and family strongly urge him to accept a peerage without delay.

Edwin A. Abbey, the American artist, and Alfred Parsons, the leading landscape painter of England, gave a dinner on Thursday last at Mr. Vernon's restaurant at the Continental Hotel. Covers were laid for forty guests, among whom were some of the most prominent men in art and literature in London.

The divorce suit of the Earl of Euston developed matrimonial complications of an operose absurdity. When the Earl had produced the husband of his wife, who was alive at the time of her marriage with him, and had apparently won his case, the wife produced other witnesses to show that the first husband had a wife living when he married her. This rendered valid her marriage with the Earl.

The details of the Colin Campbell case are gradually oozing out. They are of an unpleasant and painful rather than of a dignified character. The husband is very indignant, and it is said that he threatens an action against his wife, who is notoriously indiscreet. A nobleman is mentioned in the case, who has already had more than his share of Divorce Court prominence.

The Sun says that Mr. Anderson has found it necessary to protest against the many matrimonial paragraphs which are certainly beginning to harm her, as there was an uneasy impression that they were advertising puff sent out by injudicious editors. The prospect of the most fashionable met metriners, have countermanded an order for £2,000,000 worth of silk. The great social success of the day is Salvini. He has hundreds of aristocratic adherents. A society journal draws the moral that the great male tragedian of London is to be honored as sentimental.

The memoirs of Massimo, the great tenor, are to be published shortly by Zanichelli, of Bologna.

The Council of the Society of Authors has formed itself into a legal corporation called the "Incorporated Society of Authors." It includes Matthew Arnold, R. D. Blackmore, Wilkie Collins, W. S. Gilbert, Lord Houghton, Prof. Huxley, Thos. Hughes, Cardinal Manning, Mrs. Oliphant, George Augustus Sala, Prof. Tyndall and Prof. Seeley.

Creditors' Relief Act of 1880.

It may not be generally known that the Creditors' Relief Act, passed by the Provincial Legislature in 1880, is now in force. At the time of passing the Act it was not known whether or not they were dealing with matters within the province of the Dominion and a clause was inserted to the effect that it would not come into force until so proclaimed by the Lieutenant Governor. That proclamation has now been issued. It provides that in the issue of writs no priority shall be given. A sheriff may seize on one writ, but all others filed within a month from such seizure shall have an equal claim. At the end of the month the writs are distributed, and anything left over is held for creditors filing writs during the second calendar month. Hitherto, the first creditor who had a seizure made got everything, or enough to satisfy his claims, and the remainder had to go without, or take what was left.

A Tedious Courtship Ended.

The handsome girl in Sylvania County, Ga., became engaged, nearly forty years ago, to John Gross, the son of a wealthy planter. Shortly after the engagement was announced, Gross went to New Orleans on business, forgot his lady love, settled in Texas and died in that home until two years later. Though the lady had not heard a word from him in all that time, she was still true. They renewed the engagement, then quarrelled, and Gross went off again. He remained away until a few days ago, when he returned to his old home in Sylvania. She had refused many offers of marriage during his absence. Three men whom she had refused became respectively a Congressman, a Senator and a Governor.

In view of his veto of the reduction of the marriage license fee, the Baltimore *American* suggests to Gov. Mallory of Maryland, that he might suggest the State's revenues by putting a tax on divorce.

His Imperial Highness Prince Haru, the only surviving child of the Emperor of Japan, having almost reached the age of 7 years, is having a separate palace built for his occupancy.

Col. Burnaby, of the "Blues," who is one of the remarkable figures of London standing six feet four, holds four somewhat widely differing appointments at present: he is Lieutenant-Colonel commanding the Horse Guards Blue, Colonel in Waiting, special correspondent of the *Morning Post*, and acting commander of a levy of raw Soudanese and Egyptian troops. He figured in the front in the recent battles.

NEW SCHOOL REGULATIONS.

Changes Relating to the Examinations for Teachers' Certificates.

READING AND WRITING TESTS INTRODUCED.

Provision to Encourage the Study of Music and Drawing.

By regulations recently adopted, some changes are effected respecting the examinations for teachers' certificates in July next.

1. Reading has heretofore been neglected to a certain extent in our High Schools, and as a consequence no examination was required in this subject from candidates applying for second or third class certificates. The new regulations provide that every candidate must read a passage to be selected by the County Board of Examiners, and in the presence of an examiner appointed by the County Board for this purpose, the result of this test to be sent to the Education Department. It is thought by these means that greater attention will be paid to this very important subject of the school curriculum.

2. Another subject very much neglected in writing, and in this no standard was required. Under the new regulations excellence in penmanship will be absolutely necessary. It is hoped by this means to encourage the study of music and drawing in all the public schools of Ontario.

3. The examinations for second-class will immediately follow the intermediate and third-class examinations, so that both are taken by the same candidate. Third-class certificates will not be awarded on second-class papers.

4. Every candidate will be required to pay a fee of one dollar towards defraying the expenses of his examination. Heretofore these examinations have cost the Province between \$5,000 and \$6,000. It is considered just that candidates themselves should bear this burden, and in doing so they are only submitting to the obligation imposed upon candidates at the law examinations and the medical examinations.

5. It has been the practice in the department in order to retain successful teachers in the profession to renew third-class certificates on the recommendation of the Inspector and the Board of School Trustees without examination. This privilege has been found to operate injuriously. Many teachers were content to continue teaching on the third-class certificate trusting to the indulgence of the Inspector and the exigencies of the Boards of Trustees for a renewal. Under the new regulations no renewal of certificates will be granted except under very special circumstances, but in order to prevent the worthy teacher from leaving the profession the Inspector is to be allowed to add any number of marks up to 200 to the number made by such a candidate at the non-professional examination.

In this way the teacher is obliged to keep up with the educational advancement of the country by constantly revising his studies, and if successful his services rewarded by a renewal of his certificate.

The following is a full list of the regulations regarding the forthcoming examinations:

SUBJECTS FOR THE NON-PROFESSIONAL EXAMINATIONS.

	Value	Minimum required.
1. Reading.....	100	75
2. Writing.....	75	45
3. English grammar.....	15	15
4. English literature.....	150	90
5. Composition.....	150	90
6. Dictation.....	50	15
7. Arithmetic and mensur.....	150	45
8. Algebra.....	100	25
9. Euclid.....	100	25
10. History.....	75	15
11. Geography.....	75	15
12. Mental and physical science.....	75	15
13. Any two of the following three: Natural philosophy, chemistry, botany.....	300	50

HOSES IN THE SUDAN.

An Account of a Little War That Preceded El Mahdi's Many Centuries.

The Sudan is none other than the Cush of the Bible, which the Septuagint and the Vulgate render Ethiopia. When Moses, the great lawgiver, was about to be invaded by an Ethiopian army, which successfully laid waste the country as far as Memphis. In their despair the Egyptians prayed to their oracles for aid, and the advice they received was that they should offer the leadership of their armies to "Moses, the Hebrew." This they did. The great difficulty of the campaign was to traverse the roads which led to the Ethiopian camp, in consequence of their being infested with dangerous serpents. The Israelites offered their advance guard with a number of iron baskets and instructed the soldiers to let the birds loose on the serpents. By this ingenious expedient the roads were speedily cleared and Moses was enabled to surprise the Ethiopians and defeat them with great slaughter. Carrying the war into Meron itself, Moses then laid siege to the capital, Saba. The obstinate resistance offered by the defenders prolonged the siege for some time, but eventually the city was delivered up by Tarbis, the daughter of the Ethiopian King, who had admitted Moses from a distance, and from admiring his valor had fallen in love with him. The story ends happily with the marriage of Moses and Tarbis.—*American Review.*

Dreams with Different Effects.

A Little Rank preacher, during a sermon told the following touching story: "A little girl dreamed that she was sitting in the doorway, and that near her stood her grandfather. Presently two angels came down, took hold of the old man and carried him up until he almost faded from sight, but pretty soon he began to glow, and when he sat at last, when they placed him on the ground, one of them said: 'Not now, old man; you are too heavy.' The little girl related the dream to her grandfather, and the old fellow was so much impressed, he determined to change his next day and paid all his debts. Thus released of heaviness, he died shortly afterwards, and we have reason to believe, was taken up by the angels."

As the minister was leaving the church, he saw a member who had not paid his past-due salary necessary to the financial comfort of the shepherd. Approaching the delinquent gentleman, the preacher said: "Brother Buddleton, I dislike to speak to you on such a subject to-day, but I have repeatedly called at your house without being able to find you. The amount you owe me is \$20."

"Parson, I would like to pay you but—"

"But what? Haven't you got the money?"

"Oh, yes, but you see my little granddaughter has had a dream very much like the one you told about, and I am afraid that if I pay my debts, I'll die. I can't really just yet for the angels to fly away with me. If I wasn't afraid it would kill me, I'd pay everything I owe."—*Ark Traveller.*

Origin of Paraffine Candles.

I cannot help interpolating an anecdote as to how paraffine candles were thought of. The solid wax from tar had been discovered by Reichenbach, but was so rare when I first became professor of chemistry that I was proud in having a quarter of an ounce in a bottle to show my students. One old day Mr. Young called upon me with some Derbyshire petroleum, and asked me what I thought the solid crystals floating in it could be. I answered that they must be paraffine, and asked whether he could not prepare sufficient for me to make two candles. With these I lighted the desk on the lecture table of the Royal Institution, and pointed out that though the cost of these candles was more than twenty shillings each, yet before long they would become the common candle of the country. This safe prophecy has long since been realized, for paraffine is now manufactured in thousands of tons annually.—*Sir Lyon Playfair.*

The veteran warrior Von Moltke is the leader of the prohibitionists in Germany.

PRINCE LEOPOLD'S FUNERAL.

An Impressive Ceremony Attended by the Queen and Royal Family.

GOLDWIN SMITH ON THE PRINCE.

A London cablegram last (Friday) night says: The Dean of Windsor awaited the funeral procession at the entrance to the Memorial Chapel. Conspicuous among the wreaths of flowers was one from Ex-Burgess Eugenie. After a short service the body was conveyed to the funeral parlour. A second funeral service was celebrated later, with none present save the Queen, the Duchess of Albany, and the Dean of Windsor.

A last (Saturday) afternoon's telegram is as follows: The funeral services over the remains of Prince Leopold were held this morning in St. George's Chapel. The Queen, Prince and Princess of Wales, Princess Christian, Louise and Beatrice, Crown Prince Frederick William and other royal personages were present. The Prince of Wales followed the coffin as chief mourner. The remains were deposited in the vault at Frogmore.

Prof. Goldwin Smith refers to the death of the Prince in this manner: A more amiable disposition or pleasanter manners were not to be found in the school of life. He seemed likely to be a happy one. It had, at least, the prime element of all happiness, union with a woman worthy of love. Claremont, the palace which was built by Clive out of the spoils of Indian conquest, in which his last days were passed, and where the wild story of his fierce and towering ambition came to its tragic close, had become, by a curious turn of destiny, the joyous home of the young Duke and Duchess, with their little domestic court. One large room had, according to tradition, been built for the purpose of an imperious proposal to accommodate a carpet of vast dimensions, the gift of an Indian prince, which still covers the floor. In that room and on that carpet gathered round the piano the bright little circle which the Prince had so long and so graciously young wife, who was the centre of the circle, is a young widow. Perhaps, after all, as these are not good times for royalty, the Prince who had such a high ideal of royalty, had been a little too soon in coming to this world. His aspirations might have been disappointed, and disappointment might have brought a cloud even upon the sunny life of Claremont.

THE MARQUIS PROPOSES TO GIVE IRELAND A FOUR-BARRELED PARLIAMENT.

WILL THIS SUIT THE AGITATORS?

The Marquis of Lorne is treading in his father's footsteps as a sensational doctrinaire. He has come out as an advocate of Irish Home Rule, with a brand new panacea for Irish distress. He has elaborated it in a long article just published in the April number of the *Contemporary Review*. Ireland, he says, is clamoring for a Parliament of her own, but at the same time the English statesmen deem it intolerable that the imperial sway of England should be sacrificed from one of her fairest possessions, or that the vast interests of Englishmen should be left to the mercy of an independent and perhaps hostile legislature. He therefore proposes as a compromise what he calls "Provincial Home Rule in Ireland." He would have four Provincial Diets—that of Leinster, to sit at Dublin; of Munster, at Cork; of Ulster, at Belfast, and of Connaught, at Galway. These Diets should each consist of an upper house or senate, and a popular branch or chamber of deputies. The term of service in the upper house would be established at six years, one-third of the members being elected every two years, while all the members of the lower house should be elected biennially; all the members of both houses to be elected by popular ballot, subject to the usual qualifications, and the same qualifications for electors as now prevail for Parliament. The powers and duties of these Diets the Marquis would have confined strictly to local purposes, such as the imposition and collection of the rates, school taxes, and assessments for local public improvements and the maintenance of public order within the provincial limits. He would leave undisturbed the administrative machinery of the island, comprising the Irish Canadian system of revenue. But the Marquis would leave to the Imperial Parliament the levying of the Queen's tax and the enactment of all general laws for the government of the island as at present.

The Marquis argues that the Irishmen's pride in their own assemblies would supplement their desire for a central Parliament at Dublin; that their taste for electioneering and for enjoying the power of the ballot would be amply gratified by the frequent election provided, and that those functions of the Imperial Parliament which the results most directly, being exercised by their own representatives, they would have the feeling of governing themselves; while in regard to all things vital to English or imperial interests, matters would remain the way they are at present.

LAUGHING AT LORNE'S STATEMENT.

A correspondent this evening asked Mr. A. M. Sullivan, the editor of the Irish publicist, for his opinion of the Marquis' article. "Both!" exclaimed Mr. Sullivan. "His Lordship doesn't know what he is writing about. His proposal shows that his ignorance of Irish affairs is simply deplorable. The Canadian system of revenue, the Irish and Canadian are peculiarly loyal and at the same time extremely jealous of their local rights. They possess local legislatures and are contented with the general dominion of England. Lorne thinks it would be a solution of the Irish question to apply the Canadian system to Ireland. But the Irish situation is the very reverse of the Canadian. The people of Ireland are contented with their district governments and are at war against the general dominion of England. The Canadians don't wish to be nation; the Irish do. The Canadian protest against independence; the Irish are rebels against allegiance. The main source of trouble in securing desirable legislation for Ireland is that those who control British opinions and Parliament are at least as ignorant of Irish affairs as Lorne. His proposal to give the Irish rebellion against English Government by giving the Irish more local rights and less nationality is like an attempt to quench a bread-sifting beggar's thirst by giving him more dry bread. Perhaps, however, I should give Lorne credit for the intelligence of the malignity his article appears to contain. His idea seems to be to set the Irish people by the ears by reviving the four hostile kingdoms; in other words, to conquer the Irish by dividing them against one another. His scheme is so ridiculous that the London clubs it is already dubbed 'Lorne's Irish Home Rule (Limited).'"

Home: Sweet Home.

Where? When the dear old mother runs from her arm chair with a smile to greet you.

Where the true hearted father clasps you in a warm friendly grip. Where the bright faces that cluster around you are full of happy remembrances, and every heart throbs in unison with your life and labor.

Where, when the bustles and hurry and strife of living are over, the weary hands and aching heart can lie down a while; lie down and wait a little and look into the far off Celestial City, just beyond the billows that touch our feet. Where some one will miss us when we've crossed to the other shore, and loving eyes will look wistfully through the surges and the mist that lie between them and us, and their love will bear us on almost to the portal where Heavenly messengers wait.

God pity the poor wanderer who can never know the joy of this earthly resting place.

This little glimpse of heaven to the heart so long a stranger to the tender accents which fall from loving lips, or the gentle touch of father's, mother's or sister's hand with the warmest solicitude, smooths our way into the valley of the shadow of death.

"Poor stranger! who in a far off land, amid sickness, poverty and want, can only dream of the home he may never reach, uncared for, unloved, alone. Alone save the sweet administering of God's angels, who come to the beggar, the hungry, the sick, the homeless, the outcast of the earth, who take them in all their poverty of body and soul, far within the perky gates that enclose the 'Father's mansions.'—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

Drawing His Own Life Insurance.

Charles Barrett, of Ashburnham, Mass., now 96 years old, had his life insured for \$1,000 in 1846. Having reached the extreme limit of life, according to the table of mortality on which the insurance company does business, the President sent the sick, the homeless, the outcast of the earth, who take them in all their poverty of body and soul, far within the perky gates that enclose the 'Father's mansions.'—*Pretzel's Weekly.*

How to Cook Oatmeal.

No. 1. Take one pint of oatmeal, lock it over and pick out any black specks you find, put it in a two-quart dish, add one large teaspoonful of salt and one quart of hot water, place in a steamer, and steam three hours; do not stir it, but add more hot water if needed. To be eaten with milk or cream, sweetened and flavored to suit the taste.

No. 2. Take one large tablespoonful of coarse oatmeal, add one and one-half pint of water, boil two hours, add water as it boils away, salt to suit the taste, and add one-half pint of milk.

No. 3. One cup of rather fine oatmeal, three cups of warm water or one-half sweet milk is better, salt to taste, stir together until the meal swells, bake a shallow tin, the batter in, butter until a rich brown color.

No. 4. Mix fine oatmeal in warm water salted to suit the taste; make it still enough to roll on one inch thick; cook on a griddle; cook as you can after it is rolled out, as it will grow brittle if it lies.

Chocolate Fudging.

One quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in one cup of milk, to which add two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Boil the remainder of the milk with two thirds of a cup of sugar, add the cornstarch and chocolate, boil three minutes, add one teaspoonful of salt. To be eaten cold with sugar and cream flavored with vanilla.

Velvet Frames.

Fancy cards and plaques can be made more attractive by making velvet or satin frames for them. Cut the frame of card board, cover it with muslin first, so there will be something to sew against. Gather or plait the velvet, leaving a ruffle at the edge on each side, then draw it tautly over the cardboard and finish on the back of frame. Another pretty way to preserve cards is to cut the handle off a Japanese umbrella up close to the hinge that holds the umbrellas open; hang it as you would a picture, with the outside against the wall, then draw the ribs of the umbrella over the cover and slip the cards underneath, arranging them to please the fancy. When finished it makes a very bright, pretty novelty.

A Few New Fashion Notes.

Newport fashions are laid in folds around the neck and down the front, confined at the waist with a bouquet of flowers. Butterflies of velvet, tinsel, gauze and

LORNE AND HOME-RULE.

The Marquis Proposes to Give Ireland a Four-Barreled Parliament.

WILL THIS SUIT THE AGITATORS?

The Marquis of Lorne is treading in his father's footsteps as a sensational doctrinaire. He has come out as an advocate of Irish Home Rule, with a brand new panacea for Irish distress. He has elaborated it in a long article just published in the April number of the *Contemporary Review*. Ireland, he says, is clamoring for a Parliament of her own, but at the same time the English statesmen deem it intolerable that the imperial sway of England should be sacrificed from one of her fairest possessions, or that the vast interests of Englishmen should be left to the mercy of an independent and perhaps hostile legislature. He therefore proposes as a compromise what he calls "Provincial Home Rule in Ireland." He would have four Provincial Diets—that of Leinster, to sit at Dublin; of Munster, at Cork; of Ulster, at Belfast, and of Connaught, at Galway. These Diets should each consist of an upper house or senate, and a popular branch or chamber of deputies. The term of service in the upper house would be established at six years, one-third of the members being elected every two years, while all the members of the lower house should be elected biennially; all the members of both houses to be elected by popular ballot, subject to the usual qualifications, and the same qualifications for electors as now prevail for Parliament. The powers and duties of these Diets the Marquis would have confined strictly to local purposes, such as the imposition and collection of the rates, school taxes, and assessments for local public improvements and the maintenance of public order within the provincial limits. He would leave undisturbed the administrative machinery of the island, comprising the Irish Canadian system of revenue. But the Marquis would leave to the Imperial Parliament the levying of the Queen's tax and the enactment of all general laws for the government of the island as at present.

The Marquis argues that the Irishmen's pride in their own assemblies would supplement their desire for a central Parliament at Dublin; that their taste for electioneering and for enjoying the power of the ballot would be amply gratified by the frequent election provided, and that those functions of the Imperial Parliament which the results most directly, being exercised by their own representatives, they would have the feeling of governing themselves; while in regard to all things vital to English or imperial interests, matters would remain the way they are at present.

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

NEWEST FASHION NOTES.

Children's Easter Parties.

Aprons of Easter. I read the other day of a charming idea for children's party given in England by a lady, and called "An Easter Party." The drawing-room and conservatory adjoining were ornamented with bushes and little trees containing a number of birds' nests. Other birds' nests hung from brackets and gas fixtures, or were tucked in the angles or screens and hidden about in any convenient spot not too difficult to secure. Every nest had a card tied to it with the name of the little child for whom its contents were intended, and it was contrived that most of the children should find their own nest. They were told at a certain time in the late afternoon—for this was a sensible children's party and commenced at 6 o'clock—that they were to go bird-nesting; and it was delightful to watch them as they heard the exclamations of pleasure at the discovery of the nest which bore the looked-for name. It occurred to me this would be an exceedingly attractive idea for a party for our own little children, not difficult at all to manage, and which would have the great charm of novelty.

Healthy Window Plants.

A lady whose beautiful plants are the delight of her life and the envy of all her acquaintances reveals the following secret of success: The soil is about two-thirds good garden soil and the rest is sand. It is kept light and loose about the roots; they are watered as they appear to need it and not according to any particular rule; but the chief reason for this wonderful growth and bloom is this: "When any of the leaves wither and fall, instead of picking them up and throwing them away, I make little rolls of them and tuck them down in the earth and let them decay, and this is the only fertilizer I have ever used." "This," she added modestly, "seems to be nature's way. And the plants that have the afternoon sun only, grow and rival those that have the morning sun."

Spring Hats That Are Not Talking.

The spring hats that have made their appearance are straws, the crowns of which are generally very high and the brims narrow, and the shades are so striking as to be obtrusive and to many undesirable. Naturally, women will fall back upon bonnets.

To Correct Acidity.

Acidity of the stomach is an expression used to denote the feeling of something tasting sour to the patient, and, in some cases, rising from the stomach into the mouth. The same fault is often likewise indicated by a feeling of heartburn. The remedies most commonly used for its correction are bicarbonate of soda or bicarbonate of potash. Ten grains of either may be taken occasionally in water. Their action will be assisted by a light diet, and the patient should carefully avoid the taking of beer, wine, or too much sugar, pastry, etc.

How to Cook Oatmeal.

No. 1. Take one pint of oatmeal, lock it over and pick out any black specks you find, put it in a two-quart dish, add one large teaspoonful of salt and one quart of hot water, place in a steamer, and steam three hours; do not stir it, but add more hot water if needed. To be eaten with milk or cream, sweetened and flavored to suit the taste.

No. 2. Take one large tablespoonful of coarse oatmeal, add one and one-half pint of water, boil two hours, add water as it boils away, salt to suit the taste, and add one-half pint of milk.

No. 3. One cup of rather fine oatmeal, three cups of warm water or one-half sweet milk is better, salt to taste, stir together until the meal swells, bake a shallow tin, the batter in, butter until a rich brown color.

No. 4. Mix fine oatmeal in warm water salted to suit the taste; make it still enough to roll on one inch thick; cook on a griddle; cook as you can after it is rolled out, as it will grow brittle if it lies.

Chocolate Fudging.

One quart of milk, four tablespoonfuls of cornstarch dissolved in one cup of milk, to which add two tablespoonfuls of grated chocolate. Boil the remainder of the milk with two thirds of a cup of sugar, add the cornstarch and chocolate, boil three minutes, add one teaspoonful of salt. To be eaten cold with sugar and cream flavored with vanilla.

Velvet Frames.

Fancy cards and plaques can be made more attractive by making velvet or satin frames for them. Cut the frame of card board, cover it with muslin first, so there will be something to sew against. Gather or plait the velvet, leaving a ruffle at the edge on each side, then draw it tautly over the cardboard and finish on the back of frame. Another pretty way to preserve cards is to cut the handle off a Japanese umbrella up close to the hinge that holds the umbrellas open; hang it as you would a picture, with the outside against the wall, then draw the ribs of the umbrella over the cover and slip the cards underneath, arranging them to please the fancy. When finished it makes a very bright, pretty novelty.

A Few New Fashion Notes.

Newport fashions are laid in folds around the neck and down the front, confined at the waist with a bouquet of flowers. Butterflies of velvet, tinsel, gauze and

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

NEWEST FASHION NOTES.

Children's Easter Parties.

Aprons of Easter. I read the other day of a charming idea for children's party given in England by a lady, and called "An Easter Party." The drawing-room and conservatory adjoining were ornamented with bushes and little trees containing a number of birds' nests. Other birds' nests hung from brackets and gas fixtures, or were tucked in the angles or screens and hidden about in any convenient spot not too difficult to secure. Every nest had a card tied to it with the name of the little child for whom its contents were intended, and it was contrived that most of the children should find their own nest. They were told at a certain time in the late afternoon—for this was a sensible children's party and commenced at 6 o'clock—that they were to go bird-nesting; and it was delightful to watch them as they heard the exclamations of pleasure at the discovery of the nest which bore the looked-for name. It occurred to me this would be an exceedingly attractive idea for a party for our own little children, not difficult at all to manage, and which would have the great charm of novelty.

Healthy Window Plants.

A lady whose beautiful plants are the delight of her life and the envy of all her acquaintances reveals the following secret of success: The soil is about two-thirds good garden soil and the rest is sand. It is kept light and loose about the roots; they are watered as they appear to need it and not according to any particular rule; but the chief reason for this wonderful growth and bloom is this: "When any of the leaves wither and fall, instead of picking them up and throwing them away, I make little rolls of them and tuck them down in the earth and let them decay, and this is the only fertilizer I have ever used." "This," she added modestly, "seems to be nature's way. And the plants that have the afternoon sun only, grow and rival those that have the morning sun."

Spring Hats That Are Not Talking.

The spring hats that have made their appearance are straws, the crowns of which are generally very high and the brims narrow, and the shades are so striking as to be obtrusive and to many undesirable. Naturally, women will fall back upon bonnets.

To Correct Acidity.

Acidity of the stomach is an expression used to denote the feeling of something tasting sour to the patient, and, in some cases, rising from the stomach into the mouth. The same fault is often likewise indicated by a feeling of heartburn. The remedies most commonly used for its correction are bicarbonate of soda or bicarbonate of potash. Ten grains of either may be taken occasionally in water. Their action will be assisted by a light diet, and the patient should carefully avoid the taking of beer, wine, or too much sugar, pastry, etc.

How to Cook Oatmeal.

No. 1. Take one pint of oatmeal, lock it over and pick out any black specks you find, put it in a two-quart dish, add one large teaspoonful of salt and one quart of hot water, place in a steamer, and steam three hours; do not stir it, but add more hot water if needed. To be eaten with milk or cream, sweetened and flavored to suit the taste.

No. 2. Take one large tablespoonful of