HOW TO SEE GLADSTONE.

A Few Tips on How to Get Into the House of Commons.

A London despatch says: My friend who tells me the following story is one of the most respected as well as one of the most venerable members of the New York
Produce Exchange. He has also a love of
what is historic and time-honored.
"Well, you must know," said he, "that

I didn't propose to go back to New York and say I hadn't heard Gladstone. I don't often get a run out of my office—at any rate as far as England—and I was bound that I would see the one great man they've got here. So I started down to the House but about 5, and steered most of my way by the lighthouse that is perched up on top of the highest tower of the buildings. They say the tower is over 300 feet high, and that the light only burns when Parliament is in session. At any rate it lit up the most magnificent pile of buildings in the world—perhaps not so grand at first sight as the Washington Capitol, but more finely worked when you come up close to it. There are eight acres of ground covered by this stone building, and it has cost about \$15,000,000. However, I guess they didn't steal any of it, for I don't see how they could have done it for less. I entered a great court yard, and a policeman—they call them bobbies there—told me I must go through Westminster Hall and then through St. Stephen's Hall, and then turn to my left, and then ask some one who would post me. So I tramped along through a magnificent hall, whose painted roof was made of great oak timberwork, past marble statues of English kings, up a series of broad stone steps into another imposing hall, where I saw marble statues of far greater men-Fox, Burke Pitt and Chatham. This hal was crowded with Englishmen waiting their turn to get into the Stranger's Gallery. I hurried by and approached the door of the august chamber, where I imagined Gladstone holding his hearers

spellbound by his persuasive periods."
"Quite impossible, sir. Don's you see
there are over fifty waiting their turn. Stand acide, please, sir.'
"But I have a card from the American

"'Can't 'elp hit, sir; quite himpossible, sir; most hunprecedented hinflux of

strangers, sir, etc.
"It was absurd to negotiate with a man "It was absurd to negotiate with a man badgered by a crowd of hungry applicants, and to offer a corruption fund publicly would have been equally futile. I retraced my steps to the crowded vestibule, where Burke and Fox kept company with the pantalooned gentry of Piccadilly.

"Quite a crowd you have to night," remarked I ganielly to a disengaged hobby.

marked I genially to a disengaged bobby, whose duty it was to see that the sequence of cockneys was legitimately maintained. I suppose some of these people will hardly reach the Strangers' Gallery until to morrow morning?'

"'I suppose not,' replied the honest peeler, as he eyed me closely.
"'I'm sorry,' continued I, 'for I hoped to get in to-night.'

"The peeler looked about with an air of assumed indifference. I continued, looking at the statue of Burke: "'I will give you half a crown if you will smooth my way to the next policeman, and give him half a crown, too.'

At this my stately companion strode off, and in a minute returned and ordered me to follow him. His expression was severe, and left the impression on those left behind that I was summoned on State business. As we walked together a half crown slipped into his hand. I was about to pass the second 'bobby,' who guards the entrance to the lobby, when that functionary arrested

me with a gruff 'Keep back, sir; you can't pass here, sir."

"But this policeman — 'said I.

"Oh, I beg pardon; come this way,' and a second half crown (about 62 cents) entered the hand of Her Majesty's faithful 'bohby.'

"I was piloted through a number of semi-privileged individuals who had got thus far and seemed unable to get any further. I had to face the same sergeant at arms who barred my way to the Speaker's gallery only a few months ago. But for some occult reason this dragon in black silk stockings and knee breeches seemed less unapproachable than on my former visit. I waited a favorable opportunity when our conversation should not be public property. Then inserting a halfcrown between my thumb and the card from the American Legation, and in that position holding the combined potentialities up to him and to him alone, I said:

"Don't you see, sir, that it is important that I should go up to the Speaker's

gallery, and that right away?" 'Apparently convinced, he said, 'Stand behind me, sir, and look sharp when I give

At that moment the door leading to the Speaker's gallery opened to let some one out. My severe friend in silk stockings seized my card with the accompanying coupon and I hurried up into the light of

But the battle was not yet won. I was one of a number who had to stand up, and wanted to get into some good seats that were barred off by a silken rope, which rope was guarded by another man in silk stockings. Again I bided my time and sept my silver wedge handy for a timely insertion. At last the cord was removed for the exit of some one, and approaching the rope guardian in a benevolent manper. I told him that I should consider my would let me have one of the privileged seats facing the Speaker, which he was bound by his oath to keep me out of. The occasion was too public for more practical tactics, but with a faint silver jingle in my pocket I passed the barrier and found my-self in the best seat imaginable. "After listening to Gladstone and a few

others and hearing Lord Randolph Churchill and the President of the Board of Trade call each other names I turned to leave for home.
"'Let me show you downstairs, sir,' said

my polite sustodian.

"As soon as we were out of the public eve I slipped a handful of small silver into his practised palm and walked home with a heavy heart. I am a Sunday School superintendent, sir, and I was sad at having successfully bribed myway into the British House of Commons."

Land Restoration League. A London cablegram says: A large meeting of the Land Restoration League was held in St. James' Hall, London, last evening, with Messrs. Michael Davitt, Henry George, and Miss Helen Taylor, and members of Parliament present. Miss Taylor moved a resolution, seconded by Mr. Davitt, that land instensibly belonged to the people. She expressed sympathy with the Scotch crofters, and urged the abolition of the House of Lords. Mr. Henry George supported the resolution He said the recent election in America was one of the most important in the history of the Republic. It meant death to both vigerous party yet unnamed. In future, he said, economic and social questions in America must come to the front.

Business Changes.

The Bradstreet Mercantile Agency reports the following failures: Ontario-Barrie dale, John Young, general store, assigned in trust. Queb.c-Montreal, Joseph Pleau, general store, assigned in trust; H. J. Shaw & Co., wholesale and retail furniture, D. R. & C. F. Eaton, ship builders and lumber, assigned; Liverpool, A. L. West, general store.

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL. XXVII.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1884.

WHOLE NO 1,377 NO. 26.

GARMOYLE-FORTESCUE.

Hearing of this Great Breach of Promise Suit-Garmoyle's Reasons for Going

Garmoyle's consent the engagement was announced, and Miss Fortescue became

request Miss Fortescue abandoned the where she received an affectionate greeting from Lord and Lady Cairns. Suddenly, and without the slightest previous hint, Lord Garmoyle, in January, 1884, wrote a letter to Miss Fortescue breaking off the engagement. He still professed the great love and admiration for her but said. est love and admiration for her, but said his friends would not accept her on account of her profession.

Attorney General James admitted these circumstances, but justified Lord Garmoyle's action. The defenant was willing, as he always had been, to grant a com-pensation to the lady. At the same time, Lord Garmoyle wished to state that not the slightest imputation rested on Miss Fortesque's character. She had through

THE CHOLERA SCARE.

Important Meeting in New York—The

Precautions to be Taken. A last (Thursday) night's New York despatch says: A large number of prominent physicians, sanitarians and health which to keep it out of our cities, if it cannot be kept away from our shores. A circular to the health boards of all communities, prescribing essential precautions, will be issued as the first fruit of the con-

It was concluded that local health boards could best deal with the disease, and that bi-chloride of mercury was one of the best germ destroyers that could be used for the purpose of disinfection. The exposure of contaminated articles to a high and very dry temperature and the boiling of infected clothing were highly commended measures. The meeting adopted a series of resolutions setting forth that vigilant quarantine can prevent the introduction of cholers into the United States. The co-operation of the general Government is needed to require its representatives at foreign ports to prevent any infected cargo from being shipped to this country, and to inform th quarantine authorities at the port of destination in the speediest possible manner as to any suspicious cases of sickness aboard any vessel. The representatives of the bills of health to all vessels bound for the condition of the passengers, crew and cargo.

All vessels should be compelled to show such bills on coming here. The conference also passed resolutions declaring that New York quaran ine stations should be kept in good repair, and that the Legislature be requested to place in the hands of the health officer full power for meeting the special dangers of an invasion of cholera. The national conference of the State Board of Health will be held at Washington on

SETTLED BEYOND CAVIL.

Cleveland Carries New York State by 1,149.

An Albany despatch says: The State Canvassers met at noon yesterday. All present, Secretary Wood announced the footing of the tables as follows: Highest Democratic elector, Priest, 563,155; highest Republican elector, Carson, 562 005. Piurality, 1,149. Lowest Democratic elector, Ottendorfer, 563 048: lowest Republican elector, Harris, 561,971. Plurality, 1 077. Highest Prohibition elector, Miller, 25 006; lowest, Eilsworth, 24 948. Highest Butler elector, O'Donnell, 17,004; lowest, Campbell, 16,751. After the announcement the members of the Board signed the tables and certificates.

An Editor's Troubles.

A San Francisco despatch says: M. H De Young, proprietor of the Chronicle, was shot this evening by Adolp Spreckels, son of Claus Spreckles, the Hawaiian sugar king. The shooting took place in the business office of the Chronicle. Spreckles fired twice; the first shot took effect in De the second in his left shoulder. The shooting was the outcome of an article published in the Chronicle last Saturday respecting the affairs of the Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Company. Spreckles was arrested

▲ Florida aligator was recently caught

THE LORDS SPIRITUAL.

Sitting in the House of Peers. Butle—Garmoyle's Reasons for Going
Back on His Promise.

A London cablegram says: At this suit yesterday Mr. Russell said the defendant admitted his promise to marry the plaintiff and the breaking off of the promise without justifiable cause. Miss Fortescue, he continued, was educated as a lady, but in consequence of her father's failure in business, adopted stage life that she might support her mother and sister. Her salary at the Savoy theatre was three guineas a week at first and later twice that. She made the acquantance of Lord Garmoyle in Society late in 1882. The acquantance ripened rapidly into mutual regard and intimacy and in July, 1883, Lord Garmoyle made a proposal of marriage.

Miss Fortescue accepted the proposal and at once informed her mother. At this lady's request Lord Garmoyle informed his father, Earl Cairns, of the expression to a cordial but guarded approval of his son's course, and wrote Miss Fortescue that his only desire in the matter was for his son's happiness. She replied to her prospective father-in-law, assuring him that her one and only wish was to make Lord Garmoyle saw his father, and the latter, while saying he would not himself that made such choice, gave his consent to the union. () July 20th, 1883, Lord Garmoyle sare made such choice, gave his consent to the union. () July 20th, 1883, Lord Garmoyle saw his father, and the latter, while saying he would not himself that made such choice, gave his consent to the union. () July 20th, 1883, Lord Garmoyle saw his father, and the latter, while saying he would not himself that made such choice, gave his consent to the union. () July 20th, 1883, Lord Garmoyle saw his father, and the latter this latter, while saying he would not himself that made such choice, gave his consent to the union. () July 20th, 1883, Lord Garmoyle saw his father, and the latter this latter this limitations is the made such choice, gave his consent to the union. () July 20th, 1883, Lord Garmoyle saw his father, and the latter this limitations is the same of th The exact position of the spiritual lords have made such choice, gave his consent to tary peerage. The earl with his illustrious the union. (). July 20th, 1883, Lord Gar. Scandinavian title really differs in nothing moyle wrote to Miss Fortescue, stating that From the French marquis who walks Earl Cairns thought he was doing a before him and the French viscount who sensible thing to get married. With Lord walks after him. But the bishops still hold the same seats by the same tenure as when Andlem braved the wrath of Rufus, not for August he told his betrothed that his character of Henry, and wrung its more family held very strong views regarding the theatre and stage life.

They thought an actor's profession was not only full of peril, but ungodly and protane. Lord Garmeyle assured her he did not share these views, but at his the present, it would have been simply given by the unperment defences of the form the present, it would have been simply giv-ing up the innermost defences of the forstage and her sister desisted from prepara-tions for such a lite. Miss Fortescue was afterwards invited to Earl Cairn's house, ments of the exclusive hereditary doctrine. In any more general consideration of the whole subject, this matter, like others, will

THE SKYE CROFTERS. Causes of the Little Rebellion in the Isle

of Skye. The little rebellion now existing in the Isle of Skys, says the New York Commercial Advertiser, has not been very clearly defined, as to is causes, in the accounts received by cable; but it is not in the least difficult to understand and account for any

conceivable discontent among the poor Fortescue's character. She had through-out their intercourse conducted herself as a highly modest and high-minded English susceptible of cultivation in potatoes and a few other products, but the climate is unfavorable, the soil poor, and the results of labor very uncertain. The land system, not only in Skye but in other islands of the group, is about the worst one conceivable. The greater part of Skye belongs
to one great proprietor, and the murse of
great estates, intended for the support of
a double or tripple set of dependents
upon the soil, is felt throughout the omoers from various seaboard cities, among others Boston, Buffalo, New Haven and Philadelphia, met at the office of the Health Board to-day to consult about the threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from abroad and the best monage of the season of the season of the soil, is felt throughout the Hebrides. In many cases the land is held of the great proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from abroad and the best monage of the soil, is felt throughout the Hebrides. In many cases the land is held of the great proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from abroad and the best monage of the soil, is felt throughout the Hebrides. In many cases the land is held of the great proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a cholera epidemic from a proprietor by tacks—threatened danger of a cholera epidemic from a chole from abroad and the best means of barring levying a second rent of their own, which it out. Cholera was discussed in all its would be a well nigh unendurable burden to agricultural industry even in the best conditions, while the conditions in the Hebrides are the worst. The crofters are fields or gardens upon the most uncertain of tenures—that of tenants at will—at high rents. They live by fishing and kelp hunt ing, and by serving summer tourists; and their lives are one long battle with absolute destitution, with the odds terribly agains

them.

That there should be discontent among people so situated—especially when the population is so excessive as it is in these slands—is quite a matter of course, and the desperation of such discontent is equally to be presumed. Men who, at best, are allowed only the barest possibility of subsistence, and who are exposed to the loss even of that small chance, by ordinary circumstances, or by the arbitrary will of those who oppress them, are not apt to be particular as to legal forms in their efforts to preserve themselves and their children

A Bewildered Lord.

During the journey north, Lord Salis-bury, the Conservative leader in the House United States, which bill shall give a full of Lords, changed his costume for a full statement of the port of departure and the Highland rig-out, intending it as a delicate compliment to the land of the kilt. But when he looked at himself in the glass, he found that the tailor had out his petticoats, or whatever they are called, too short. So he made up his mind to put on evening dress. He changed his upper garments and then sat down for a few moments to read up his speech. This sent him to sleep. He only awoke with a start to find himself running into the station. Forgetting wha had happened, he thrust on his hat and ppeared at the window bowing, and this Highland costume as far as his waist above was a white shirt and swallow tailed coat, and the entire edifice was crowned by chimney-pot bat, upon which he had sat down without noticing it. His lordship's horror when he stepped on the platform and felt the keen wind cutting his bare legs changed to absolute agooy when his valet appeared scrambling out of the carriage with a pair trousers in his hands, waving them wildly and exclaiming, "My lord, my lord, you've forgotten these!"—The

The University of Edinburgh has

aculty of thirty-nine. The vineyards around Mt. Ætna,in Sicily, yielded this year an extraordinary orop of grapes, the wine from which is of a superior

No one loves to tell a tale of scandal, but to him that loves to hear it. Learn, then, to rebuke and silence the detracting tongue by refusing to hear. Never make your ear the grave of another's good name.—Sheri-

found, may sometimes be got rid of in a simple way. A correspondent writes to the Boston Transcript: "I cured myself of an annoying habit of stammering by inhaling a deep breath between every few words, and by never allowing myself to speak little careful attention soon made the practice a habit, and now I never stammer unless much excited.

AFRICAN EXPLORATION.

The Wonders Seen and Dangers Passed

by an Explorer. "Take a thousand men or make your "Take a thousand men or make your will"—such was the cheering advice which Mr. H. M. Stanley gave Mr. Joseph Thomson, the commander of the Geographical Society's Expedition to the terrible Massi country, on the eve of his leaving England in 1882. At last night's meeting of the society Mr. Thomson had the pleasure of being able to explain how it was that, though he did not take a thousand men, he has not had any reason to regret that he did not make his will. The tale this daring adventurer told which is the brilliant gathering in Burlington House was one which, as Sydney Smith said of the ballad of "Chevy Chase," stirred the heart "like a war-trumpet." The Massi country lies between the Victoria Nyanza and Zanzibar. It is peopled by fierce and untamable savages, whose territory is a bourne from which, as a rule, no traveller returns. On the road thither Mr. Thomson, it seems, passed through more than one veritable Arcadia, but for the most part his route lay through desert and swamp and harsh mountain country, and the perils from barbarians and beasts prey were such as might have daunted the most valiant hearts. His small party of 120 men was composed of the riff raff of Zanzibar, and his guides were noted for their treachery. The only thing in his favor was that when he got well into the unfriendly land his people were afraid to desert lest they should be cut down, and it is but fair to say after heing under Mr. is but fair to say, after being under Mr. Thomson's discipline for a time, they the recipient of kindly letters from other members of Lord Garmoyle's family. In August he told his betrothed that his family held very strong views regarding the theatre and stage life.

They thought an actor's profession was improved, and towards the end of bis mis led by a caravan of the same size in Africa. The principal points of popular interest in Mr. Thomson's narrative last night were his exploration of Mount Kenia, the Caves of Elgon and his experiences among the fierce Massis, by whom he was vilely used. Mount Kenia is thirty miles in diameter at the base, which is itself five thousand seven hundred feet above the sea level. It rises from this to a height of eighteen thousand feet, and its peak gleams with great facets of ice. peak gleams with great facets of ice, though in the depths of it lies the heat of burning Africa." Another extraordinary discovery of Mr. Thomson was made at Mount Elgon, where he found the base of the mountain pierced by caves stretching far into utter darkness, and so vast in extent that whole villages with their cattle occupy them. These excavations, he infers, must be the remains of ancient mines, worked by a race whose memory has faded even from tradition. As for the Masai nation, they seem to be a peculiar people, jealous, rather than zealous, of good works. They are the most finely modelled race of sav ges ever met with—their frames being of the softly-rounded Apollo type being of the softly-rounded Apollo type, and not disfigured by the rough, knotted, brawny muscles usually seen in stalwart barbarians. The odd thing about them is that till they marry they are anti-vegetarians, the young men and womon being all-Wed to feed on nothing but milk and meat, and even then the meat must not be best of wild animals.

rewarded Mr. Thomson's patient enter-prise.—London Daily Chronicle. NORTHWEST GRIEVANCES.

summary of a Petition Being Circulated in the Territories.

of purgatives, they in turn change for one of milk. But after marriage, into which state they enter when the prime of life is

over, they are permitted to eat vegetables

expedition and on the success which has

congratulated on the

The following is a summary of the contents of a petition being circulated and largely signed in the Northwest, for presentation to the Governor-General in Council. It is asked that the ludians be more adequately provided for ; that the half-240 acres of land each, as did the Mani-toba half-breeds; that half-breed patents have not been issued; that the old settlers of the Northwest Territory have not received the same treatment as the old settlers in Manitoba; that the claims of settlers on odd numbers, prior to the survey, and on reserves, prior to the procla mation of such reserves, are not recognized that contracts for public works and supplies, and positions in the public service.ar not given, as far as practicable, to residents of the Northwest Territories; that public buildings are often erected on sites little conducive to the economical transaction of public business; that custome duties are levied on the necessaries of life that the disposal of its own resources is not left to the Northwest itself, as is the case with the four original Provinces of the east; that we are treated by the Federal Government neither according to our privileges as British subjects, nor according to the rights of people; that consequently, as long as we are kept under the same circum stances, we can neither be happy nor pro-

Your humble petitioners are of opinion methods of remedying these grievances would be to grant the Northwest Territories responsible government, with con trol of its own resources, and just representation in the Federal Parliament and Cabinet.

Wherefore your petitioners humbly pray that Your Excellency in Council would b pleased to cause the introduction, at the coming session of Parliament, of a measure providing for the complete organization o vince, and that they be allowed, as in 1870 to send delegates to Ottawa with their bi-of rights, whereby an understanding may he arrived at as to their entry into federation, with the constitution of a free Province. And your humble petitioner

HENRY M. STANLEY, who claims to have converted King M Tesa to Christianity in a single Saturday afternoon, is now urging upon Ennglish audiences the necessity of more missions to the interior of the Dark Continent. Africa must be Christianiz without delay, and missions are especially pressed upon Manchester as a means of disseminating not less than £20, 000,000 of cotton cloths and calicoes amon the benighted Africans, now totally devoid of religion, but with abundant gold dust and ivory, and open to the suspicion of need for shirts.

England consumes sugar at the rate of sixty-eight pounds per inhabitant, or 1,089,-

cup of butter and one-fourth of a cup of FOR THE HOUSEHOLD.

The Wild Cirl and How She Should be Treated.

HINTS, HAPPINESS AND RECIPES.

Baby's Answer

- A little crib in a corner,

- A little crib in a corner,
 A baby nestling there;
 A wee head laid on a pillow
 After a murmured prayer.
 Hair up in funny pauers
 To nake to-morrow's curls—
 But uh, such a fr. wning for head
 On one of the sweetest girls!
 And lips stuck out so "pouty"
 Over a dimpled chin,
 While mamma, with a blessing,
 Tneks baby suugly in.
 "Now, one sweet kies, my darling,
 And then mus: mamma go;
 The little lambs in the meadows
 Are fast asleep! I know;
 And so are all the chickies—"
 Here the pout comes out agein
 As she cries with angry sobbing,
 'So's de-nice—old—dood—kin' hen!"

The Wild Girl. The girl of 16 who will neither sew nor housework has no business to be decked out in finery and rambling about in search of fun and frolic unless her parents are rich, and in that event she needs the watchful direction of a good mother none the less. There is no objection to fun, but it should be well chosen and well timed. No girl or woman who will not work has a right to share the wages of a poor man's toil. If she does work, if she makes the clothes she wears and assists in the household duties, the chances are she will have enough self-respect to behave when play-time comes, but if she should still be a little "wild" the honest toil she has done will confer upon her some degree of right to have her own way, ill-judged though it may be. The wild girl usually aspires to prominence in some social circle or other, and her manners and conduct are in greater or less degree designed to attract the following of men. She should remember that followers are not always admirers, and that the most sincere admiration a man ever feels for a woman in a drawing-room is when he looks upon her and says in his own conscious-ness, "She is a perfect lady." That is a reflection that never occurs to him as his

eyes fall upon the wild girl. Keep good company or none. Never be idle. If your hands cannot be usefully employed, attend to the cultivation of your mind. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Keep your own secrets if you have any. n you speak to a person look him in ace. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character cannot be essentially injured except by your own acts. If any one speaks ill of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Ever live, misfortune excepted, within your income. When you retire to bed, think over what you have been doing during the day. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquillity of mind. Avoid temptation, through fear that you may not with-stand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run in debt, unless you see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it. Do not marry until you are able to support a wife. Never speak ill of any one.

Domestic Happiness.

cating liquors. Altogether the Geographical Domestic happiness has intrinsic worth; it may be realized in poverty; it is eternal; above the control of circumstance. Such though with us it does not bloom in original perfection, yet its blossoms, as we may ether them are too lovely to leave us in all earthly goods this is Heaven's best gift to man. Whilst there is no other kind of juy that can compensate for its absence, it asy alike gild the mud walls of the cabin. or shed vitality and warmth over the cold state of the palace. There is no condition of life to which it may not add untold price. Monarchs there have been who heard the exulting shout of victory, have joined it for a moment, then inwardly ighed; rebellious sons were a thorn in the heart whose rankling prick was felt to kill all joy. Merchants may have amassed their millions; their names may have been honored in various parts of the globe; but in a moment, when success and security have attended some favorite scheme of hazardous enterprise, in all the bitterness is but mockery to him who would ask it to atone for the absence of domestic love. Poets have lived whose brows have been wreathed by a fascinated nation, but whose spirits have loathed the laurels, for thorns grew at home. But never monarch, merchant, nor poet found domestic bliss a joy too much. He who has once possessed it would not barter it for all on earth

Useful Hints.

Sometimes it may be necessary to increase the "boiling" property with nitric acid. Finally soak the articles in water until they are perfectly free from acid. The appearance may be improved by rubbing them with almond oil.

To clean old marble or alabaster immerse the objects for two or three days n water to soften the dirt, lime, etc. Ther take them out and clean them with a brush When cleaned in this way as well as pos eible put them in a mixture of one part of concentrated muriatic acid and three parts of water, until they appear perfectly clean

To clean brass, make a mixture of one part common nitric acid and one part of ulphuric acid in a stone jar, having also ready a pail of fresh water and a box of saw dust. The articles to be treated are dipped into the acid, then removed into the water, and finally rubbed with sawdust. This immediately changes them to a brilliant color. If the brass has become liant color. If the brass has become greasy it is first dipped in a strong solution of potash and code in warm water; this cuts the grease, so that the acid has the

Cooking Recipes.

Wheat Griddle Cakes.—One pint and a balt flour, half tablespoonful of salt, three required 130 operators to keep abreast of the reporters one night in the course of Mr. teaspoonfuls of baking powder, two eggs, one pint and a half of milk. Batter Pudding .- One quart of milk, tw

of stoned raisins.

rub through a cullander and add three rounded throat and statuesque bust and beaten eggs for each gie, one-fourth of a arms.

Beef Cakes.—Mince one pound of steak and add to it three chopped onions, pepper and salt and two beaten eggs. Form into small cakes, roll in cracker crumbs and fry in hot lard.

Rice Fritters .- One quart of milk, two oups of rice, five eggs, quarter of a cup of butter. Boil the rice in the milk until soft, then add one tablespoonful of sugar, yolks of eggs and butter. When cold add the beaten whites of the eggs and fry in hot

Spice Cake.—One cup each of brown sugar and butter, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, one pint of flour, one tea-spoonful each of nutmeg, cinnamon and ginger, one cup of milk; fill greased gem pans two thirds full and bake.

Apple Snow.—Pare and quarter the apples, boil quickly in water flavored with lemon peel. After stewing and draining pass through a sieve, beat the whites of six eggs, add six tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar and the apples, stir together, heap up in a glass dish and garnish with lady

Coffee Cake. - One cup each of butter and strong coffee, one pint and a half of flour, three quarters of a cup of butter, three eggs, one cup and a half of sugar, one cupful of stoned raisins, half a cupful of chopped citron, half cup of milk. Mix to a smooth batter and bake fifty minutes.

Arrowroot Pudding.—One pint of milk, two tablespoonfuls of arrowroot, two eggs, half cup of sugar, half teaspoonful each of cinnamon and nutmeg; boil the milk and stir in the arrowroot, which has been dissolved in a little water : take from the fire add the other ingredients and bake in an earthenware dish in a quick oven.

ELECTION ODDITIES.

How Many Curions Wagers were Made and Settled.

A Middlesex County, Conn., farmer mortgaged his farm to bet on Blaine.

A Bridgeport, Conn., man agreed to eatwo crows if Blaine was not elected. A good Republican in Dover, N. H., had to walk in a Democratic parade to pay his

One or the other of two Bridgeport men will shave off his hair, whiskers and eye-brows to settle an idiotic bet.

Two Danbury idiots agreed that the loser should shave off one half of his moustache and wear it in that fashion for three months. A New York supporter of Blaine agreed

to wear a Plumed Knight uniform continuously for thirty days if James was defeated. A rash bettor in New York agreed, if he lost, to read the entire fourth page of the New York *Tribune* in public every day for six months.

One fleshy woman in West Rumney, N. H., wheeled another twenty-five rods because Cleveland was elected. A pro-cession of 100 torch-bearers accompanied

W. C. Brace, a Cleveland, O., oyster dealer, wagered his place of business, his home and every dollar he possessed, but his wife served an attachment on the stake-

Donald Dingwall wheeled Alfred A. Murphy around a square in New Haven because Cleveland was elected. To avoid colliding with a car he dumped his load in the

factory, New Haven, would not bet money, happiness is the flower of paradise that has but decided that the loser should go on his been suffered to stray beyond its walls, and hands and knees to and from work for two weeks.

Henry Krause, a Government employee at Chicago, sawed a cord of wood in front of the Custom House as the result of an election bet. He was encouraged by a brass band and an enthusiastic crowd If Blaine had won, a Wheeling, W. Va.

saleswoman was to give a Cleveland drum-mer forty-eight kisses in four monthly instalments. As it is, the young lady will wear a seal skin sacque, which the drummer will settle for.

P. T. Barnum agreed, if Cleveland was elected, to sell all his valuable property, including 200 houses in Bridgeport, Conn., for one-fourth less than actual value. N.B. —He won't do it, all the same.

William Ellis, of Wheeling, W. Va., will count every tie on the Baltimore & Onio track between Wheeling and Washington because Cleveland is elected. Chris. push a hand cart over the National pike from Wheeling to Washington.

Alf. Burnet, a Charleston, S.C., detective, bet that Blaine would have a larger electoral majority than Garfield had. he had won D. B. Goshorn agreed to ride a blind mule through Charleston's streets. Burnet losing, of course, will have to swim the Kanawha River from bank to bank for four hours.

A well known lawyer had a case in court plainant, claiming damages for a railway accident, says the San Francisco Chronicle. He had three witnesses to his version of the story, and he anticipated a sweeping verdict. His case was that through some obstruction placed upon the track in the dark, through the carelessness of the de-fendants, his client had met with severe iojuries. He called in a most assured tone for the first witness. To his dismay this individual swore that it was a bright moonlight night and that everything on the track was visible. He withdrew him suddenly. Witness number two was relied upon to controvert the first statement. He declared that the whole neighborhood was lit by the electric light, besides the moon. With decreasing assurance the lawyer called the third. He swore that it was daylight. Then the dazed attorney arose. "I move, Your Honor, for a continuation of this case on the ground of surprise!" ' I grant it," said the judge, while a roar of

Gladstone's recent visit to that city. These operators sent 427,000 words in press cups of flour, six eggs, two teaspoonfuls of messages. It was by far the heaviest bit of baking powder, two cups of sugar, two cups telegraphic work ever done in Edinburgh. Florence Marryat will allow herse f

Winter Squash.—Cut up, pare the pieces and stew one hour; mash them in the walk. She is rather of the Russian than kettle and season with butter, pepper and the English type; short leonine red hair, bright complexion, golden brown eyes, a

Apple Pie.—Stew sour apples until soft, little vague in their expression, a superbly

THE CHINESE MUSICAL SYSTEM. How it Was Devised by Lyng-Lun

Several Thousand Years Ago In the reign of the Empsror Hoang-ti, who ruled over China in the twenty-seventh century before Christ, the scholar Lyng-lun was commissioned to complete the musical system which had been discovered 250 years earlier, and particularly to lay down fixed rules for making mutical instruments. Naturally he had to commence with the bamboo, which had already been long used t) give the note for other instruments. He therefore betook himself to the Province of therefore betook himself to the Province of Siung, in northwestern China, where, on the northern slope of a range of high mountains, a species of bamboo grew which, on account of its uniformity and its structure, being nei her too hard nor too soft, was exceedingly suitable for a wind instrument. He cut one down and tried it. Tradition says that it gave the same note as his own voice when he was excited by no emotion; and the rippling of the sources of the great Hoang.bo.

pling of the sources of the great Hoang ho, or Yellow River, which were in the vicinity, followed in the same tone. At the same time the fabulous bird Fung-Hiang, accom-panied by his mate, flew to the place. Both perched themselves upon a neighboring branch and commenced a song, in the course of which each of these birds gave six separate notes. These are the notes which are called six male and six female tones in the scale discovered by Lyng-lun, and which correspond to the ancient doctrine of the male and female principles in nature. As a matter of course, the deepest of the male notes was the one already discovered by the philosopher hims if. He now endeavored to reproduce the other notes with the help of bamboo pipss, and succeeded. His task was now to lay down fixed rules as to the length of the pipes, so that thenceforth they could be easily constructed everywhers. For this reason, and also because such a scale of notes depends upon slight differences of length, and there were scarcely at this time instruments to divide great lengths, he necessarily arrived at the notion of passing from the less to the greater, and of passing from the less to the greater, and of isying down an adequately small natural unit for his measurements. That could be nothing else but a grain of seed; and now the point was to get seeds of the greatest possible uniformity. He chose a sort of millet, the sorghum rubrum, the seed of which is of a dark-brown color, and which is of a dark-brown color, and which is said to possess the advantages of greater hardness and uniformity than that of the gray and other kinds. The seed is pointed at the ends, and from one point to the other the length is somewhat greater than in the direction at right angles. Lyng-lun now fixed the length of the pipe, which gave the key-note at eighty-one grains of the seed placed lengthwise in a row. But when the grains were placed breadthwise it call 100 grains were placed breadthwise it. took 100 grains to give the same length. Thus the double division of 9x9 and 10x10 was naturally arrived at. According to the dimensions in question, it was called a musical or an ordinary foot, the latter being musical or an ordinary foot, the latter being introduced with the decimal subdivision as a measure of length. The breadth of a grain of seed was 1 fer. (a line), 10 fen, equal 1 sun (an incb), 10 tenn, equal 1 ohe (a foot), 16 che, equal 1 chang, 10 chang equal 1 ny. In subsequent times the line was divided into tenths, hundreds, etc. Lyng lun also laid down rules for the breadth, as well as for the length, of the pipe, because, although the note is essentially dependent on the length, it is nevertheless necessary for its purity that the pipe should be neither too broad nor too narrow.-Nature.

RHEUMATISM.

Hints to Those Who Sufler from This Disease and How They Should Diet.

Cassell's Family Magazine: Keep the skin in constant good tone and working order. The matutinal sponge bath will strengthen the nerves and keep open the pores; the Turkish bath, portable or other-wise, ought to be taken once a week, or whenever an attack is threatened: if even once a day for a time should be deemed necessary it will not hurt. It is a wonder ful prophylactic. I could adduce hundreds of cases in proof of this. Those subject to rheumatism very often feel tired, dejected, with or without loss of appetite. The body may not ache, but it does not feel fresh. Propably there is a little beadache, but more often a fulness in brow or eyeballs and the patient has but little heart for his ordinary employment, and things that interested him only the day before now appear devoid of any value If he thinks back perhaps he will remem ber that for a day or two previously he has not been living quite so abstemiously as he ought. Well, he may call this little illness a mere fit of indigestion if he pleases, but it is indigestion of a kind that has detri-mentally increased the uric acid in his blood. Let him take a Turkish bath at once, if his doctor will permit it, and live by rule again. The living by rule includes a certain amount of daily exercise in the open air. Without this no rheumatic person can expect to be long free from aches and Jains and Wearisome ennuidiet, it will greatly depend on the age. The young require more nourishment than the middle-aged, but old people must have their little often, and it must be well cooked and easy of assimilation. For breakfast let tea and coffee both be avoided. substituting cocca or coccatina, with milk and sugar. Let toast be eaten, or, if bread be prepared, it should be brown bread and butter, and the bread should be stale. Avoid meat, except a little nicely cooked bacon, not too fat. Eggs posched, or mushed, or lightly boiled, not fried, and any kind of fish except salmon, herring, or mackerel. If hungry about 12 o'clock, a light biscuit or two, with butter, may be taken, and a glass of soda water and milk. Dinner should be early—say 1.30 or 2 o'clock. Soup the old may take; middle-aged or young people do not require it, and it is apt to get acid with some. Meat may now be taken sparingly, say twice a week. Game, fish, poultry and vegetables, except the stronger kinds, may be eaten every day with dinner. No beer with dinner. Lemon juice is a good substitute, but ginger-beer and ginger-ale should be avoided. Light puddings, such as bread, tapioca, or ground rice, may be taken, and a little good, whole-some fruit; but this latter is better before breakfast. No pastry, and cheese is poison. One cup of not overstrong tea at 5 o'clock, and a tiny biscuit. Supper at 7 or 7 30, with a cup of cocoa. Sauces and hot peppers disagree; so do stews, for this reason: no cook lives who can keep grease out of a stew, and, moreover, stews and food of that consistency are generally swallowed too quickly, and do not get mixed with the hallvery juices. Salads are also to be avoided.

The English of 1t.

Catharine Briggsis. widow of uncertain age who owns some property and lives on the interest accumulating from divers and sundry mortgages. A large share of her time for many years seems to have been wasted in litigation. On Monday Mrs. Jeannette Thompson got a verdict against her for \$225 assault and rattery damages in the Superior Court. During the trial a funny incident occurred. Lawyer Greece was making a speech for the plaintiff, and accused Mrs. Briggs of not telling the truth. "As we say gentlemen, in Latin, falsus in uno, falsus in omnibus—" Here Mrs. Briggs jumped up and cried excitedly. 'It's a lie! I never rode in an omnibus

-Detroit News. Recently in Paris, during the session of he congress of the free-thinkers, one eminent thinker, striking an attitude, passionar ly exclaimed: "Gentlemen, I am atheist—thank God."