IN A TIGHT PLACE

Ceneral Buller's Force Overtaken in the Desert by the Mahdi.

THE BRITISH HEMMED IN ON ALL SIDES.

Arab Riflemen Taking Pot Shots a Them at Long Range-The Government Called out the Militia and Preparing for a Long War.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: The Government has called out the militia and suspended the transfers of officers from the regular army to the reserves. The action of the Government has created a profund sensation, and a general feeling of alarm respecting the safety of, not only the forces under Buller, but those under Wolseley and Brackenbury. The opinion is widely expressed that the War Office has received more startling information from Wolseley than that conveyed in the telegram in relation to Buller being hemmed in at Abu Klea. The quantity of ammunition and projectiles under process of manufacture at Woolwich for transport to Expt is greater than the quantity sent out of the country during the entire Crimean wer. The Government is evidently preparing for a long campaign. Gen. Buller, who began to retreat from Gubat several days ago, was compelled to halt at Abu Klea Wells and entrench his troops in order safely to defend himself against the Mahdi's men, who are gathering in large numbers on his line of retreat, and are continually menacing the British. It is believed that Wolseley will have to seed strong reinfordements to Buller if he is to be rescued. Grave fears are entertained that Buller may meet the fate of Gordon unless he is speedily succored.

A despatch from Gen. Builer at Abu

A despatch from Gen. Buller at Abu Klea says: The enemy's cavalry scouted around us all day on Monday. They were reinforced before succet by 400 infantry armed with rifles. The infantry croseed the hill to northeast of us, and have kept up a well-aimed desultory long-range fire, which has caused sixteen casualties. I am restantly safe here against the attack of perfectly safe here against the attack of even a larger force, but this long-range firing is annoying. Wolseley adds that Gen. Wood, who is at Gakdul, is sending a transport of camels to Buller, as the latter needs additional transport service. Wolseley auticipates that on the arrival of the camels at Abu Klea, Buller will move to

Gen. Buller reports the firing of the rebels continued all Monday night. Two men were killed and four officers wounded. Later details of the night attack on Gen. Buller's forces while on retreat from Gubat towards Korti, says the attack was made by a party of 400 Arab sharp-shooters at long range, and the British shielded themselves behind the hastily constructed entrenchments. No serious attempt was made to return the enemy's fire, owing to the necessity of husbanding the ammuni-tion. On the British side two men were killed and eleven wounded. Among the latter is Charles Williams, correspondent latter is Charles Williams, correspondent of the London Chronicle, who was shot in the leg, not seriously. Butter has erected three new forts, and is preparing for a siege. He has despatched a messenger to Wolseley, describing his situation as critical and stating that the Mahdi is advancing upon his position with an immense force. The only correspondents now left with Buller are Williams and Burleigh, of the London Daily Telegraph, who was wounded in action near Gubat in who was wounded in action near Gubat in which Gen. Stewart was shot.

Which Gen. Deswars was show.
Gen. Dormer will shortly take command
of the troops at Korti. Gen. Graham, the
commander of the Suakim-Berber expedi-

collecting an army outside Knartoum for an advance against the English at Gubat He was loading steamers with guns and ammunition. On the 8th he despatched two sheikhs with three thousand men and four guns down the right bank of the Nile to erect a fort opposite the Euglish camp. The despatch from Wolseley announcing the death of Gen. Stewart says: "Stewart will be buried at Gakdul. No braver soldier or more brilliant leader ever wore the Queen's uniform. England can ill afford

to lose this young general."

Irish weekly newspapers generally dis play a feeling of jubilation over the British reverses. The Nation, of Dublin, describes "The British Skedaddling Out of the Soudan," "John Bull Still on the Run," etc. It hopes "worse things may yet befall the British marauders," and prays that " success may shine upon the Mahdi's banners.

An Arabian paper reports that the Mahdi promised Farag 140,000 thalers to betray Khartoum, but he gave him only 60,000. When Farag complained the Mahdi hanged

A committee, composed of all the European nationalities represented in Alexandria, with the exception of Englishmen, is raising subscriptions to a fund for the erection of a monument to General Earle's

memory. Sir Herbert Stewart has been spoken of sometimes as one of the "luckiest" of soldiers. He was fortunate, but he had deserved his good luck. He entered the service in November, 1863, under the old purchase system, and he was a captain in April, 1868. He had, however, to wait upward of eleven years for his majority. In December, 1878, he passed through the Staff College, and the Zulu War of 1879 gave him an opportunity of showing the stuff that was in him. As Brigade Major of Cavalry he then attracted the favorable notice of Brigadier Russell. In the operations against Sekukuni Stewart did admirable service, and became Chief of the Staff and Military Secretary to Wolseley. The close of the war found him a Lieutenant-Colonel, after his name had been frequently mentioned in despatches. He was on special duty in South Africa in 1881, and in the Boer War he served as Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General. In the latter capacity he was General. In the latter capacity he was present with his ill fated friend, Colley, at he disastrous affair of Majuba Hill. friends thought that his military career was then checked, and that the road to future honors and promotion was blocked; but Wolseley remained staunch to him through good and evil report, and having so powerful a friend, Stewart was not "laid upon the shelf." In the Egyptian campaign of 1882 he did excellent service with the oavalry division, and after the battles of Kassassin and Tel-el-Kebir, followed by the capture of Cairo, he was made a C.B. and A.D.C. to the Queen. But further work and honors were in reserve for him. In the Soudan last year he commanded the cavalry brigade under General Graham and was present at the actions of El Teb and Tamai, winning his spurs as K.C.B.

They say that hats are to be very fashiona ble this spring, quite taking the place of the bonnet, even for visiting.

The more lampblack in your overshoes the sooner you need another pair.

The more lampblack in your overshoes the sooner you need another pair.

He was only 43 years of age.

THE YORK HERALD.

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RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, MARCH 5, 1885.

WHOLE NO 1,390 NO. 39.

THE ALMSHOUSE HOLOCAUST.

The Building Fired by an lumate at the Galy Three Counties and Two Cities in Instigntion of One of the Officials-A Startling Confession.

A Philadelphia despatch says: At the coroner's inquest yesterday afternoon in regard to the deaths of the twenty victims of the Blockley Almshouse fire, a sensation was developed by the confession of Joseph Nadine, a young negro, that he set fire to the building and that he was instigated to the act by Peter J. Schroeder, one of the chief attendants. Nadine, who is 23 years the building and that he was instigated to the act by Peter J. Schroeder, one of the chief attendants. Nadine, who is 23 years of age, was committed to the institution as an imbecile. The physicians of the institution say he is morally responsible and the building and that he was instigated to So far the Scott Act has been adopted in 11, the total number of contests being 65. The aggregate vote polled in the 65 counties and attention say he is morally responsible and the state of t

the drying room and set fire to some rubbish on the floor. He then called Schroeder, and the two, with the assetsance of an attendant named Mullen, endeavored to get the patients out, but the fire gained such headway that they were forced to leave of the building themselves. Nadine says when pl Schroeder gave him the match he told him to set fire to the building; that he was tired of the place and was going to leave, and that he disliked Dr. Richards because he refused him a railroad pass. Nadine intimates that attendant Mullen knew he set fire to the building, but thinks he did not know of it until the next day. Mullen will be detained as a witness against Schreeder. Nadine says he twice times the flames were discovered and extinguished before they gained any head way. He says on both occasions he afterwards told Schroeder of his acts, but the latter assured him he would not report him to the authorities.

Nadine in giving his story was at times be verified it completely annihilates many important details of the testimony given by Schroeder and Mullen, whose appearance seemed to indicate that they had rehearsed their story together. Nadine told of many ornelties inflicted upon the patients by Schroeder when the latter was in a violent temper. Schroeder after his arrest admitted he had intended leaving the institution, but denied the truth of Nadine's story.

CITY OF QUEBEC.

A Town Full of Paradoxes-Speaking French in an English City.

The approach to Quebec from the St. Lawrence is one of the most remarkable that can be found anywhere, says Macmillan's Magazine. To describe it as a mulans Magazine. To describe it as a river scene is misleading, for the scale is too, started for Suakim to-night.

The Mahdi has ordered all the tribes on the east bank of the Nile to assemble opposite Gubat. When the Mahdi heard of the result of the battle at Abu Klea he proclaimed that his troops had quired. To describe it as a misleading, for the scale is river scene; The city is built on a cliff commanding a magnificent reach of water below. Looking down from the citadel on the scale is misleading, for the scale is river scene; The city is built on a cliff commanding a magnificent reach of water below. Looking down from the citadel on the scale is river scene; The city is built on a cliff commanding a magnificent reach of water below. Looking down from the citadel on the scale is river scene is misleading, for the scale is river scene is mis of the result of the battle at Abu Klea he proclaimed that his troops had gained a great views of this kind in the grandest views of this kind in the world, heightened by that wonderfully longing; I could not realize what it was clear atmosphere which in England we vainly long for. Only the clear early light of the finest English summer morning can be likened to the atmosphere which people live and breather in all day on the western continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent, and even that falls short of it. Quebec is a city full of paradoxes. You go up to the citadel and see a sentry in a continent and receiving your letters have been the brightest parts, and as years roll on I rea This, one learns, is what Lower Canadians are apt to do, having retained their language, their laws and their institutions, and become, as one of their statesmen said of them, excellent Englishmen who happen to speak French. Passing troubles there have been, but they may now be forgotten. The city of Quebec is also paradoxically built, as if it had been shot out of a sack down the back of the cliff and shaken itself into place as best it could. It is more like a French provincial city than anything else, but it is not even like that, as no French city can be found over which the revolution has not passed. Quebec was saved from the French revolution by English conquest. Below the citadel stretches long and spacious terrace, now named Dufferin terrace, whence we have after dark a fairy-like view over the river, with the orossing lights of its many ferry boats.
And here the people of Quebec, being simple enough to admire their own view, have a laudable custom to stroll up and down at most hours of the day, but especially during the hour or two before the evening gun. Taking day and night all round, Quebec is as fascinating a city as one shall have the fortune to see.

> The Canadians speak disparagingly of the boats used by Lord Wolseley's expedi-tion in its journey up the Nile, and declare that they were decidedly too frail for such service. In pulling them over the cataracts it frequently happened that their stems would be torn out, and during the ascent of the river thirty boats were damaged so that they were no longer fit for use. Ten of the voyageurs party were drowned in the Nile, two others died of fever, and two were killed on the railway in Egypt. The Canadians complain of the severe heat of the climate in the Soudan, and say they suffered a great deal from sore eyes and blisters. They speak in grateful terms of the manner in which they were treated by the British officers attached to the expelition and express anguish at the fate of

Experiences of the Canadian Voyageurs.

General Gordon.

International Militia Competitions. A New York despatch says: Arrangements are being perfected to hold a series of competitive tests of physical endurance among members of the militia under the auspices of a military committee and a committee of prominent citizens. object is to promote the improvement in the military ability of citizen soldiers. In the third week prizes will be offered for a competition between members of volunteer militia regiments from three cities in Canada and from three cities in Maine. Vermont, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Illinois and Ohio. Fourth week, great international contest between ten picked men of the National Guard of the cities of New York and Brooklyn and ten picked men from the best of the volunteer regiments in London.

It is the prerogative of God alone to truly comprehend all things. To Him there is nothing past or future. Everything is

THE SCOTT ACT.

Ontario Unorganized. All the counties and cities in Ontario have been organized by the Scott Act sup-porters except Welland, Wentworth and Haldimand, and Hamilton and Ottawa. A convention is being arranged for Haldi-mand, and the temperance people are getting ready to organize in Victoria county. an imbecile. The physicians of the institution say he is morally responsible and was frequently permitted to go home unattended. Schroeder has been jailed to await further developments. await further developments.

Nadine said Schroeder gave him a match the night of the calamity and told him to set the place on fire. Nadine then went to

> At the Leeds Assizes last week—before Mr. Justice Lopes and a jury—the case of Lewis vs. Widdison, an action for breach of promise to marry, was heard. The plaintiff was Miss Augusta Annie Lewis, aged 26 years, the daughter of a farmer and underviewer at High Green, near Barnsley, and the defendant was John Widdison, master of the Board Schools at Stamland,

> near Halifax, and formerly at Sheffield. Mr. Digoy Seymour, Q C., and Mr. Fen-wick were counsel for the plaintiff; and Mr. Kershaw appeared for the defendant.
> In 1878, when the plaintiff was a pupilteacher at High Green, the parties first met, and a strong affection soon afterwards

"My own darling Annie,—Here I am once more. What a world this is! What a change from last night to this time (9.30 Nadine in giving his story was at times nervous and apparently greatly frightened, but upon being assured no harm would be done him he would become caim and collected. If the truthfulness of his story can lected. If the truthfulness of his story can be a completely annihilates many continued in the such a long time before I see you will be such a long time before I see you again. Take very great care of yourself as lock better than when you were making a little rasery on Saturday night—(laughter) law applied to them.

—and I am sure I never feit more happy or prouder of you than I did then. What is dress, after ali? Just as the poet says, The mind's the standard of the man, so committee. The circumstances were evidenced by the standard of the man, so committee. The circumstances were evidenced by the standard of the man, so committee.

it is with woman." (Laughter.)
On the 22nd October the detendant sent the plaintiff a ring as a small token of his "sincere love." In the letter accompany-

ing the ring the detendant wrote:

If ever a heart beat real sterling wishes "If ever a heart beat real sterling wishes mine does to night. I can safely say I never felt to have so much love for you as I do to-night. We have often heard of people's love growing colder and colder, but ours, I can conscientiously say, has been quite the reverse. I can safely say—at least, I think so—that it was the first Monday in July 1870 when I might term Monday in July, 1879, when I might term that our love took root. From then till April, 1880, I felt I wanted something to make my life complete. I had always a longing; I could not realize what it was

ant thus philosophised:
"Ah! the 1st of December has come What a strange story it tells with its advent! What is truer than the proverb, Time and tide wait for no man.' How since I finished my time have passed with lightning speed, and yet, after all, I shall have to say, as the poet puts it—

I live for those who love me,
For those who've proved me true
For the heaven that smiles above r
And waits my coming too.

Roars of laughter.) Again, on the 8th

"Home once more! Fancy being at

home! Through a snowstorm quite a new era in my long life has been opened. Just imagine a man among the moors about here! Wordsworth's lines would be very

So faint I am these tottering feet No more my feeble frame can bear,
My sinking heart forgets to beat,
And drifting snows my tomb prepare.

"Ah! only two weeks more! Speed speed, oh, time! Speed quicker in thy career! I would not care about being snowed up if there was only a friend or two passed through committee. to keep me company." (Laughter.)
Writing on the 4th February, 1883, the

defendant says:
"I was very happy to see you look so well, Annie. I am not saying this in any Bill first passed in the House of Lords perspirit of flattery, but I believe I say it in a spirit of pride when I say you look picer offences to give evidence in their own every time I see you. (Laughter.) Yes; what can make a man happy? Solomon says rightly, 'A virtuous woman is a crown to her husband.' How many men have been drawn from the snares of worldly

been drawn from the snares of worldly

The following Bills were read a second pleasure and amusement to sublimer houghts, and how many men owe their

nappiness to the love of woman." (Laugnter.)
In the following August the defendant's letters began to cool down, and he told the plaintiff he was fickle and unworthy of her Great Western & Lake Ontario Shore Junc-

vve. Finally he returned her letters.
Mr. Seymour said the defendant had been (Welland). ove. Finally he returned her letters. trained at the college at Westmineter, and that he was now earning only £120 a year.

His prospects were good. His father had law of evidence in criminal

Saved the Bank.

Many years ago, in consequence of a commercial panic, there was a severe run on a bank in South Wales, and the small farmers jostled each other in the crowd to draw out their money. Things were rapidly going from bad to worse, when the bank worked well in the United States, and he manager in a fit of desperation suddenly did not see why t would not operate satisbethought himself of an expedient. By his distortive here. bethought himself of an expedient. By his | factorily here. directions a clerk, having heated some the counter to an anxious applicant. "Why, they're quite hot," said the latter, why, they require not," said the latter, as he took them up. "Of course," was the reply; "what else could you expect? They are only out of the mold. We are coining them by hundreds as fast as we can." "Coining them," thought the simple agriculturists. "It is more than suspected that very then there is no face of the recent Institutes were held to hold them in other localities. One of the professors has informed me that they have received upwards of twenty-five applications, from places in which these Institutes were held to hold them in other localities. One of the professors has informed me that they have received upwards of twenty-five applications, from places in which these Institutes were held to hold them in other localities. One of the professors has informed me that they have received upwards of twenty-five applications, from places in which these Institutes were held to hold them in other localities. One of the professors has informed me that they have received upwards of twenty-five applications, from places in which these Institutes were held to hold them in other localities.

It is more than suspected that very present.—Cervantes.

Lampblack is the principal adulterant for rubber of which overshoes are made.

Lampblack is the principal adulterant the money running short." With this India are caused by parents desiring to put their confidence revived, the panic abated an end to superfluous offspring in a

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The following Bills were read a first time: For more effectual prevention of cruelty

to animals—Mr. Charlton.

Respecting representation of the territories in the House of Commons—Mr.

Cameron (Huron).
Mr. Forbes asked—Is it the intention of the Government during the present session to increase the duty upon imported flour or cornmeal in accordance with the request of the Millers' Association of Ontario? will the duty on coal be increased also? Sir Leonard Tilley—The intention of the Government on this subject will be com-

municated to the House when the Budget is brought down.

Sir Leonard Tilley, replying to Mr. Cameron (Huron), said the Government was considering the application of the town of Emerson for financial aid.

Sir R. Cartwright said that the House having here called together two weeks later.

municated to the House when the Budget

sir K. Cartwright said that the House having been called together two weeks later than last year, had now sat more than three weeks and the people were anxious to know what the Finance Minister was going to say about the financial condition of the country. It would be a great conenience to know when he would make his financial statement and when the cati financial statement, and when the esti-

mates would be brought down.
Sir L. Tilley said he hoped to bring down the financial statement on Friday, the 27th instant.

instant.

Sir R. Cartwright—Not earlier?
Sir L. Tilley—No.
The House went into Committee on the Bill to declare it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded and exposed holes cut in the ice.

Mr. Davies and Mr. Macdonald (P. E. I.) objected to the Bill as it would seriously interfere with farmers who cut holes in the ice in the rivers to obtain mud for fertiliz-

ing purposes.

Mr. Mitchell said it would be a blow to the fishing industry in his county, which employed seven or eight hundred men.

The matter could be dealt with better by the Provincial or municipal authorities.

Mr. Wood (Brockville) said the Canadian Pacific ferries in crossing the St. Lawrence

dently different in different Provinces. Mr. Coursol presented a petition signed by over fifteen hundred citizens of Mon-

treal, praying that the Scott Act be not amended to make prohibition more easy, without at the same time granting compen sation to the interests already endangered. Sir Leonard Tilley-That is the other side of the question.

The following Bills were introduced and

read a first time:

Respecting he Annuity and Guarantee
Fund Society of the Bank of Montreal.—

Mr. White (Oardwell).

To incorporate the Pension Fund Society of the Bank of Montreal.—Mr. White Respecting the Sault Ste. Marie Bridge

Company.—Mr. Dawson.

Respecting the Canada Congregational Missionary Society.—Hon. J. J. Abbott.

To authorize the Dominion Grange Mutual Fire Association to insure the pro perty of the Patrons of Husbandry in Canada.—Mr. White (Cardwell).

To incorporate the Brantford, Waterloods Lake Eric Company.—Mr. Paterson

& Lake Eric Company.—Mr. Paterson (Braut). Mr. Wood (for Mr. Foster) introduced a Bill to amend the Liquor License Act of He said the Bull repealed the 145th section of the Act, and was considered necessary in consequence of a late decision of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, that decision being to the effect that the section repealed certain portions of the

The Bill was read a first time.

Mr. Ouimet introduced a Bill respecting disorderly houses and to suppress the

Hon. Edward Blake—Is the designature

bly.
The Bill was read a first time.

The House resolved itself into a committee on the Bill providing for the taking of a census in Manitoba, the Northwest and Keewatin.

Hon. David Mills objected to the taking of a census in Keewatin. There were no white people there and what was the use of the Government pretending to enumerate the population there?

John Macdonald moved the second reading of the Bill to provide for the appointment of a Deputy Speaker.

The Bill was read a second time and

Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved the second reading of the Bill further to amend the law of evidence in criminal cases. The measure, he said, was an exact copy of a mitting persons charged with criminal behalf. The principle was not only admitted by leading lawyers in England,

Further to amend the Act to incorporate the South Saskatchewan Valley

also expectations from his uncle.

The jury eventually found for the plaintiff, with damages £160.

In statuer has a mend the law of evidence in oriminate of the law of evidence in oriminate of the proposed provision would place a prisoner in a false position.

The Bill left it to the discretion of the accused to go into the box or not, as he pleased. But, as every lawyer knew, should he decline to testify, it would tell against

Mr. Beaty thought the Bill was in the sovereigns in a frying pan, paid them over right direction. amendment, which was lost year, 55;

ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

Mr. Dryden moved the following resolution: "That in the opinion of this House the time has arrived when it is undesirable to continue the annual expenditure out of the public funds for the purpose of holding a Provincial Exhibition under the direction and management of the Board of Agriculture, and that it is desirable to consider other channels through which the appro-priation might be used more to the advantage of the agricultural interests of the country." If it was urged that the Provincial Exhibition was maintained as an educational institution, then he said the others were educational institutions also. He claimed that in Toronto, Hamilton and London they were able to give a better exhibition than the Board of Agriculture. He was not blaming them, for he believed they had done their best, but it was not possible that men coming from all over the country gathering together in a strange city could undertake to run so successful an exhibition as those who were on the spot all the time. Of what use was its going to London the present year? If the Provincial did not go there the usual exhibition would be held anyway. In Eastern Ontario it was not the same, because they could not hold large exhibitions there, and he was willing that the Provincial should be held there every three or four years. The Exhithey had done their best, but it was not there every three or four years. The Exhibitions at London, Hamilton, Guelph and other places were sufficiently Provincial for the purposes required. Then it was argued that we must have some exhibition desirable to commit the House to a definite which was purely a farmers' one, because proposal that the exhibition should be there was a danger of the others degenerating into a horse racing, dog-training circus. His idea was that if these features were objectionable the only way to stop them was to educate public opinion to frown them down. For his own part he had never been at a Provincial Exhibition where these features were not present. He periodicals. urged that there were other directions in which the money might more profitably be

Then he would suggest that some of the money should be spent in the direction of printing more reports interesting to tarmers, or giving prizes for the best farms, or essays upon farming subjects.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton) wished to represent the state of public opinion in his district. He had attended a meeting of the united societies of Wentworth, which had come to the conclusion that the time had come when the grant should be stopped. Prominent agriculturists like Mr. Stock and Mr. Rymal thought that the exhibition had outlived its usefulness, and the opinion of the meeting he had referred to was that the grant should be divided up to different sections of the Province. He thought the suggestion made for the division of the

used, and suggested that it should be turned into the direction of the Farmers' Institutes held with so much success this year.

holding Farmers' Institutes was a good one. The Institute held in Hamilton was a good one, and the County Council had already taken steps for making it permanent, and had secured lecturers for this purpose. He contended that the expression

opinion generally was against the grant being continued. being continued.

Hon. A. M. Ross—I am glad, indeed, to have had the benefit of the discussion that has taken place to day. Surprise has been expressed that the Government has not come down with a policy upon this subject. I think any person who considers for a moment the great interests involved in this question, the diversity of opinion with regard to it which has been expressed, will see that the Government ought to be

slow it dealing with this matter until they are aware of the feeling of the people of this Province. The Government desire nothing further than to devote the money in accordance with the feeling of the farmers themselves. If the farmers are generally of the opinion that the exhibition has seen its best days, and that it should be abolished, the Government would be prepared to give emphasis to that opinion by doing away with it, and devoting the money to some other agricultural object, because we think all parties will recognize that if this money is withdrawn from the Provincial Exhibition, it ought to be devoted to some other purpose in which the farmers are interested. able whether some better way might not be devised for spending this money. The main arguments advanced in favor of doing away with the Exhibition were: That in regard to agriculture the eastern portion of the Province is not so far advanced as the west, that many of the exhibitions which have sprung up have now become large institutions, and are taking the place of the Provincial Exhibition, and that some places actually refused to have the Provincial Exhibition at all. It has been said that when the exhibition goes to the east it is not successful, but that it ought not to be done away with altogether, because of its educational benefits : that it is really doing a benefit to the east by the holding of it there every four years, and that, consequently, it might be well to hold it every four years; but there seems to be a difference of opinion as to whether it should be done away with altogether or not there. Now, the whole amount of \$10,000 which we give is not devoted to the Provincial Exhibition. I believe, under the management of the Agricultural and Arts Associa-tion, only about one-half is devoted to that purpose. The other half has been applied to other agricultural objects of late years, showing that the holding of the Provincial Exhibition is not the only way in which the association can work in the interest of the farmers. They have taken up the matter of prize farms, stimulating our farmers to improve their farms They have also taken up other branches, such as the holding of ploughing matches and the getting up of prize essays, by which means they have succeeded in bringing out the views of agriculturists themselves. In all these branches they have done good work. As to what might be done with the grant if withdrawn from the Provincial Exhibition, a good deal of force, as I think, is to be given to the suggestion that has been made that this money might be devoted to grants to the Farmers' Institutes this year has been emmently success-

ful—(hear, hear)—and the high appreciation of the farming community of their advantages has been evidenced by the number of applications which have been received since the recent Institutes were held to were not held last year, since last January. Mr. Meredith—For what purpose would the hon, gentleman propose to apply the

Hon. A. M. Ross—In connection with the Institutes. Anybody who has had experi- ballad singing.

ence in getting up associations of this kind knows that the great bulk of the expenditure devolves on a few, who have to put their hands in their own pockets for the purpose of paying the expenses. My view is that these institutes ought to be organ that these institutes ought to be organized, not merely for the purpose of getting the Professors to address them once a year, but that they should be permanent institutions, conducted on the same principle as the teachers' associations. I think the Farmers' Institutes might meet not merely once a year, but four or five or half a dozen times. half a dozen times, to exchange views on agricultural matters, and discuss all the new phases coming up in regard to their profession. The expense of bringing the professors from a distance, if they were to be met by those interested in bringing them to a particular locality, has to fall on a few, who scon tire of this, and very often the institution falls off altogether. A grant of \$25 to each electoral district for this purpose might be a very fair way of dividing this money. I do not think the Government have come to any conclusion about the Provincial Exhibition, but about the Provincial Examples, our from the views expressed here to-day in favor of doing away with it, I judge that there is a considerable feeling in favor of that course, and if the grant is to be taken away from the exhibition it is a question whether this might grant is to be taken away from the exhibition, it is a question whether this might not be as good a way of devoting the money as any other. The hon, gentleman has accomplished, in bringing forward his motion, a good deal in drawing the attention of the House to the matter, and I would suggest that, having accomplished all he desired—I do not think it would be desired to commit the House to a definite closed and the grant abolished—the hon-gentleman withdraw his motion, and it will induce members and others, who are not present in this House, to discuss the subject in the press and the agricultural

Mr. Dryden, with the consent of the House, withdrew his motion.

BE SELF-SUPPORTING.

Advice to Girls who Aim to be Womanly Girls, first make up your minds that you will do something. All the rest will follow. What you shall be will come more easily

and clearly in due time.
A girl of 13 cannot decide, with any discretion or assurance, whether she will be a sculptor or a wash-woman, a farmer, or a poet; but she can decide distinctly whether

it is her wish or her duty, after leaving school or college, to remain dependent upon her parents or to fit herself for a self-providing life.

The education by which you mean to get your bread and butter, your gloves and bonnets, is a very different affair from that

which you take upon yourself as an ornament and an interval in life.

The chemical experiment which you may some day have to explain to pupils of your own is quite another thing from the

leason that you may never think of again.

The practice in book-keeping, which may some time regulate your dealings with flesh-and-blood oustomers, becomes as interesting as a new story.

The dull old rules for inflection and experient of significant and experience of the story.

enunciation fairly turn into poetry, if you hope to find yourself a great public reader ome coming day.

And the very sawdust of the French or Latin grammar becomes ashes of roses to the stout little fancy that dreams of brave

work and big salary in some foreign department at Washington or tutoring girls or boys for college.

All over the terrible ocean, among the lawless sailors, the men with wives and

children to work for are those who lead the gentlestand cleanest lives.
So on the great ocean of school-life, the girls with aims to study for are those whose labor is the richest and ripest.

Ah! you will never realize until you have ried what an immense power over the life is the power of possessing distinct aims. The voice, the dress, the look, the very motions of a person define and alter when

he or she begins to live for a reason.

I fancy that I can select in a crowded street the busy, blessed women who sup-port themselves. They carry themselves with an air of conscious self-respect and elf content which a shabby alpaca cannot nide nor a silk bonnet enhance, nor even sickness or exhaustion quite drag out.—St

of the Huguenots A smooth, well-worn ring, which Miss Elizabeth C. Hyde, of Milton-on-the-Hud-son, N. Y., wears on one of her fingers, has a curious history. Among a band of Huguenots who were driven from France 200 years ago on account of persecution for their adherence to the Protestant Church was a newly married couple full of courage and religious zeal. The bride wore on her finger a plain gold ring on which was engraved her name, Elizabeth. The hoop of old gold, a mere shadow of what it was once in weight and size has been bequeathed from generation to generation, always bringing with it its record, and always going to a direct female descendant named Elizabeth of the Huguenot bride who landed on the hospitable shores of America two centuries or more ago. The present owner, Miss Hyde, daughter of Capt. James Hyde, is one of the seventh generation. The ring was given to her by an aunt, lately deceased. This Huguenot heirloom may be considered to be one of the oldest relics, which has been almost in daily use, of the landing of the French Protestants. Many of the leading families along the Wallkill Valley, in Orange and Ulster Counties, are lirect descendants of the Huguenot settlers

the Dutch Reformed Church at New Paltz was founded about 200 years ago—and they are all proud of their descent, but

of rings like Miss Hyde's they have none. The "zareba" is a kind of fortification much referred to in the despatches from the Soudan. It is probably an invention of the slave hunters of Central Africa, who, at the end of a day's march in the enemy's country, construct a defence of brush or loose stones if they are at hand. On the Nile a zareba can be quickly made by plucking the mimosa out by the roots and piling the trees with the roots inward. The brush is toward the enemy and sand is banked against the roots, forming a good breastwork. The brush is a good defence against assault by Arabs. Of course artillery would destroy such a defence in short order. The English in the Soudan have made good use of this kind of defence in the desert, a small garrison being sufficient to keep off quite a large force of Arabs.

The death in London of Mme. Sainton Dolby is announced. This eminent contralto singer was born in London in 1821, and achieved great success in oratoric and

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Clean Houses.

At a meeting of the National Health Society, at the Parkes Museum of Hygiene, in London, recently, Sir Robert Rawlinson presiding, a paper written by Mrs. Priestly was read on some "Unseen Dangers in the Home." She advocated the periodical inspection of cellars, their scrupulous cleanliness and ample ventilation. There was often a plague-spot in the cellars and basements, she thought, of our houses which was never thought of, and which gave forth insiduous germs, destructive to gave forth insiduous germs, destructive to life when once they found a suitable soil inside the house or the human body. The house should be treated as a faithful servant. It would either be a friend or enemy, according to the amount of consideration or neglect it and tend it, avoid obscuring the light by covering the windows with too numerous folds of lace, drawn silk blinds and heavy curtains, which was to choke the house by curtains, which was to choke the house by pressing on its windpipe. The windows should be opened wide every morning, so that the house could have an air-bath; the air should be cleaned if possible, and care should be taken to drink clean water by having the filters cleaned regularly, and, last of all, court and welcome the sunshine.

A Word as to Bluing.

In the country, where there are grass plots for whitening the clothes, that process might be dispensed with, but it is necessary in the city, where the clothes grow yellow, or in the winter when the grass is covered in the country. In old times the bluing was what it even now pretends to be, indigo. This is the best substance, as it does not injure the clothes, but none is offered as bluing, though the indigo might be purchased and used for the purpose. Solid and liquid bluings consist of "Prussian blue," a compound containing iron. If used carefully, it makes a good thing, but if used carefully, it makes a good thing, but if used carelessly it is without doubt the cause of so many mysterious iron rust spots. An alkali, and even soap, will decompose Prussian blue, and if olothes are not properly rinsed before being put into the water containing the bluing spots of iron rust are liable to be found where the soap still remains. Ultramarine blue is beautiful, but not soluble, and the little particles are apt to settle in the clothes, and are difficult to remove event with A Word as to Bluing. particles are apt to settle in the clothes, and are difficult to remove, except with hydrochloric acid. So the safest way is to buy indigo, and use it in the old fashion, in a bag.

Fresh Pashion Freaks.

Jet and beads in general are favorite

Short sleeves for evening dresses are very short, for the most part being mere

Wire mull ties or a plaited fichu with lace trimmings are both becoming and

White neck lingerie is again asking for favor at the hands of those who follow closely the small fancies as they come. For morning and afternoon wear the favorite colors remain much the same, brown iu all its variations, dark blue,

Bordeaux. Mechlin lace is most used on these attractive neck-arrangements, although oriental lace still holds its own as a pretty and becoming lace.

The tight-fitting undersleeve is often of the same color as the vest and trimmings while the outer sleeve is of the principal material of the dress. Long scarfs of fine silk mull are edged

with a frilling of some fine, delicate lace or footing, and are gracefully knotted at the waist and fastened with a lace-pin.

The white muff has hardly been attempted yet. In Paris it is a general favorite, and is suspended from the neck by

a white ribbon, either matching the contume or the trimming. In hats the brim is moderately wide and the crown is pretty high, the trimming being principally placed in front in the shape of bows of ribbon, birds, wings and ostrich feathers.

Chemisettes and plastrons of tulle, gauze or embroidered orape are most fashionable for evening wear. They are also made in gold lace adorned with colored embroidery

representing flowers. So far there is no great change to note in the cut of mantles; they are either worn very long or very short. The close-fitting jacket is suitable for young ladies, the favorite material for this garment being velvet, stamped or plain.

White boas and mufflers are now worn by those who are not afraid of adopting Parisian fashions before they are common These white fur wraps set off the com-plexion and give a bright finish to a dull

Angel sleeves are used on house dresses as well as on out-of-door garments, and the tight undersleeve is often of different mate rial from that of the long, loose outer one These sleeves are, of course, lined, and very good effects are made by the arrange ment of color.

The newest and prettiest house jackets are made of pale blue rose or poppy red satin surah, laid in pleats down the middle of the front and back, and trimmed on the entire edge and fronts with gathered black thread lace. A sash belt of red velvet is worn with these, or it may be merely in

The short round skirt divides honors with the train skirt, the latter being ssentially adapted to married Trains are generally made of rich, heavy materials, such as velvet, ottoman, brocade terry velvet, etc. Plain materials prevail for trains.

The following is the description of an elaborate evening gown seen at Worth's: Fourreau skirt of pale rose-colored terry velvet veiled with silk tulle embroidered with pearls. Thrown on it, at about the height of the knees, an immense spray of pink roses with foliage. At the bottom of the skirt a trimming of silk fringe mixed with pearls, of most striking effect. Low bodice forming an immense train of rich brocart; ground, a green with a large

floral design woven in silver. It is whispered that the turban is to be revived again, not in the modified form which had its little day a short time ago, but in the huge towering arrangement which was wont to decorate for a cycle of fashion the heads of our grandmothers, but I think that we of this last quarter of the nineteenth century are becoming much too advanced to seriously adopt any new fashion unless it comes provided with good recommendations from common sense.

Another revival in Paris is the old-time gown made with a demi-train and worn ong in the bouse. It is made of cloth or

velveteen. A sweet little fancy dress for a child, intended for "Mary, Mary, quite contrary," has the bodice and skirt both trimmed with silver bells and cookle shells, also silver. The "columbines" all in a row were dollies sewn on round the skirt at equal intervals, their costumes harmon. zing with the tints of the dress itself. Another pretty one is made of pale pink nun's cloth, with a novel garniture of fans in wall flower red silk. A series of fans composed of plaitings of this material ornament the skirt, placed with the wide part pointed downward. A smaller one fills in the front of the bodice blouse fashion, and a tiny one trims the top of

A Richmond, Va., judge fined a refraccourt, and when the lawyer made a final settlement of his fines it was found that the court owed him \$2.75, supposed to be the balance due on a small game of draw indulged in the night before.

each shoulder.