FOR THE LADIES.

Spring Fashion Notes.

The soft, Persian tinted lace introduced last autumn promises equal popularity for dressy summer wear.

Hats are very high in the crown and more or less contoal; their brim is of various shapes, turned up sometimes on one side sometimes on the other.

Gioves have few new suggestions as far

Gloves have few new suggestions as kid gloves are concerned, but in silk gloves there are some very elegant novel-High-shouldered effects continue popular and are so especially becoming to many ladies that they are not likely to be aban-

doned very soon. A pretty novelty in jackets, likely to prove a favorite with young ladies, is made of stockinette, which is embroidered by a new patent process after the jacket is

Hat trimmings are in great variety, but those most popular will be the moyen age scarls of coru canvas with quaint printed designs in dull colors and gold. The ground material is not unlike rather heavy, round thread scrim.

Silk mitts are very much in demand. The finer grades of black and colored mitts are almost perfect works of art, and with the improved shape they fit the wrist as closely as they could do if they were but-Lapis lazuli ball handles, with gilt claws

are much used just now on parasols, and antique and highly-carved ones. Also white muslin parasols, matching the mus-lin bonnets, are to be the newest thing this French faille in black and every color,

which is now made with a strong and rather rough suface, will play a great part in the costumes for summer, as it drapes well and makes charming ornamentations. Galloons studded with steel dots or stars

are used for trimming spring jackets and mantles which are made of fancy speckled cloth, lined with thin silk; they are fas-tened at the neck with a steel clasp; the sleeve is semi-wide, with velvet facing. Just now fashion's whim is a tea-jacket, made in soft silk, with lace or gold and silver trimmings, as dressy as possible. It is a thoroughly comfortable article, in-tended to be worn for home dinner, either

with any convenient skirt or before a low hodice is put on, with a full-dress evening A novel trait in spring costumes is that the sleeves are very much trimmed; the trimming is put on on the inside from the shoulder to the bend of the arm and consists of passementeris and fringe, woollen

lace or braid; if the latter, it is put on in several rows close together and fluished in The most fashionable materials for apring dresses are etamine, woollen net and a new style of veiling called voile-de-misaine, tom some fancied resemblance to the tex-te of sail cloth. All these fabrics are of a ccarse, loose texture, somewhat akin to canvas. Woolien net or tulle-de-laine is the most novel and is made in all colors,

but being a loose, transparent fabric it requires to be laid on over a silk material which shows through. Chaussures .- House shoes of fine kid with a pattern of flowers embroidered over the instep, a parrow ruche round the edge and small bow at the side to match. House slippers of black satin, with border and small bow of black satin and red silk lining Walking boots of black kid faced with shagreen, low heels, pointed toes, fifteen small buttons; and fancy boots of fine French kerseymere in a tiny black and white check, made gaiter fashion, and faced with material states of the state of patent leather; fifteen very small

black buttons. Cotton goods are running a very successful rivalry with worl fabrics in point of beauty, and certainly have the advantage of them in the press. The new satines are wonderfully attractive. There are the prettiest crape-finished cotton goods, dainty armore weyen materials with bunches and surveys a new cotton. sprays of flowers and leaves, a new ootton fabric known as toile de Jeraey, and a material with a crinkled acriace called Kensington crape. Then there are batistee and linens for warm days. The Scotch ginghams are almost as pretty as summer silks. They come in very fine checks, pin stripes and a sort of chine effect, and, stylishly made, could not, at a little dis-tance, be distinguished from silk goods.

The general aspect of spring fashions denotes the most extravagant fancies in the way of hats and bonnets. perhaps, the most bizarre of the two. Some have a small conical crown placed very high on the top of the head and a birde lying flat upon the hair; others have a high crown, vising straight up from the back of the head, and a horder raised from the forehead and laid close over the tem ples; others, still more fanciful, are in the shape of a square cap slit open in the middle of the front; there is no border to speak of; the edge is generally trimmed with beads. There are, however, very pretty little capotes of colored guipure, and others of colored overs ers of colored crape, embroidered with silk of a darker shade

Bennoumble Recipes.

Rhubarb Pie.-Peel off the skin from stake of yourg rhubarb, and out them obliquely into pieces of about an inch and a haif (some kinds need no peeling), atew slowly in sugar, or in butter, and a little covered pie.

Rhubarb Pudding .- Put several stalks of rhubarb, peeled, into a stewpan, with the rind of a lemon, a stick of cinnamon, two ployes, and as much moist sugar as will sweeten it. Place over the fire and reduce it to a pulp, pass through a hair sieve, then pound of fresh butter, the yokes of four eggs and the white of one. Mix all well together, line a pie dish with good puff paste, put in the mixture and bake for half

Cleaning Flannel.—Flannel that has be come vellow from being badly washed can whitened by soaking it for two or three hours in a lather made of one quarter of : pound of curd soap, two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax and two tablespoonfuls of carbonate of ammonia, dissolved in five or six gallons of water. Boil the soap in small shavings in water til dissolved, then add to it the other ingredients. Let the flannel lie in it until it looks whiter, then equeeze and press it, and rince in blueing water, and hang it in the hot sun to dry. Iron while it is still

An Animal Apple-Gatherer. Gathering fruit is a frequent practice of animals, and yet there is a stratagem attrithat " walking bunch of toothpicks" called the hedgehog, which is curious enough to deserve special mention. It seems that fruit is frequently found in the hedgehog's sleeping-apartment, and its presence there is explained in this remarkable way: It is known that hedgehogs often climb walls, and run off upon low houghs, and instead of scrambling down in the same manner, they boldly make the leap from the top to the ground, sometimes ten or twelve feet. They coil into a ball in the air, strike upon their armor of spines and bound away unharmed. In taking the jump, they have been seen to strike upon fallen fruit, which, thus impaled upon their spines, was carried away hy them; and this has given rise to the opinion that in some such way they may have stored their

Charles Gounod is at work on a new oratorio, the subject which he has selected for treatment being the life of St. Francis

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL XXVI.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, MAY 14, 1885.

WHOLE NO 1,399 NO. 49.

AN EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Fearful Struggle on a Train-A Tramp Shoots the Messenger Fatally and B. be the Nate.

A Chicago despatch says: The Louisville express arrived three hours late. The passengers and trainmen give a different account of the robbery than the one first telegraphed. There was no organized band of highwaymen. Shortly before the train reached Bloomington a man having the appearance of a tramp entered the express par from the smoking car, armed with a heavy club. In the express car were George K. Davis, express messenger, and Peter Webber, baggageman. He struck Webber on the head, felling him, while Davis ran for his revolver. Before he could reach it the man hit him also, and then, taking away the revolver, shot him in the heal. He then made the baggageman open the safe and take out the money. The tramp pulled the bell cord and stopped the train, but he first fired at Webber, the bullet striking him in the forehead. Webber succeeded in reaching the smoker and gave the alarm but the robber had disappeared. The amount stolen is not known, but exceeds \$1 200. Davis and Webber are both alive, but the former cannot recover. Webber Harrodsburg, and they were asleep. Just after the train got into motion Webber was awakened by a violent blow on the head Staggering to his feet, he saw a tall, musoular man struggling with Davis. The mes-senger was bespattered with blood, which was gushing from a wound in his head. He bad also evidently been struck by a club while asleep. Webber fell to the floor; Davis, managing to loosen his right hand, drew his revolver. Before he could fire the man wrenched the weapon from his grasp, and leveling it like lightning, pulled the trigger. The ball struck the messenger in the head, and he fell dying to the floor. When the safe had been rified the robber

CHECKED THROUGH.

left the train as it slowed up in answer to

A Decomposed Human Being Found in a Tronk.

A last (Friday) night's Pittsburg, Pa., despatch says: A trunk from which an unbearable stench emanated was burst open at the Union Depot this evening and found to contain the body of a man about 30 years of age in an advanced stage of decomposition. The face was badly discolored and bloated. The trunk was a common wooden one, and evidently had not been used before. It arrived from Chicago this morning but no person called to claim it. The baggage master noticed a peculiar smell when it was unloaded, but no attention was paid to it until this evening. The body had been bent almost double and forced into the trunk. A hemp cord was drawn so tightly around the neck, arms and legs that it had cut deeply into the flash. There were no marks of violence on the body, and there was nothing to furnish a clue to identify except an international money order in favor of Filippo Carves for \$25, drawn at Chicago, February 24th.

The Mind Onre a Failure.

With a very earnest desire to make a fair trial I took about thirty treatments, finding it a very agreeable and interesting experience up to a certain point. No effect was felt except sleepiness for the first few times; then mammeric sensations occasionally came, anathing in the head, a sense of walking on the air and slight trances, when it was impossible to stir for a few moments * But when no bodily pain was alleviated and instinct warned that something was wrong, I began to question and cers yet could not help a headache. " But when thirty treatments left the arm no better and the head much worse. I dared lose no more time and returned to the home pathy and massage from which I had been lured by the hope of finding a short and easy way to undo in a month the over work of twenty years. This is my experience, and many others who have made the experiment tell the same story, while half the fabulous cases reported to me prove to be failures like my own when investigated. To rely only on the blind. groping, self-delusion or temporary excite ment which the mind cure brings to most it mistake.-Louisa Alcott in Woman Journal.

Sublime Spectacle in the Northwest. A Calgary letter says: With the first glimmering of morning every one turned out to catch a glimpse of the far-famed Rockies, whose snow-clad pinnacles glistened in the suplisht, majestic and sublime ome fifty to sixty miles in the distance Calgary is very prettily situated at the confluence of the Bow and Elbow rivers, in a level valley, circular in form, and almost wholly surrounded by high hills From the summit of the hills on any clear day the Rockies can be seen, clear and distinct in form and outline, and seemingly only a few miles away; indeed, so deceive ing are they to the newcomer that a recan mportation from the white cliffs of England started on foot to take them in before breakfast, and was only dissuaded from the completion of his undertaking when weary and footsore, hunger and the big hills induced him for the time to re seek the comforts of his hotel.

Councillor James Steel, of Edinburgh, will in the Liberal interest oppose Mr. Goschen in the Eastern Division of that oity.

gow with the object of placing a memoria medallion or bust of General Gordon in the Corporation Galleries.

It is now officially announced that the Lord High Scottish Church General Assembly will be Lord Aberdeen, who has already acted in that capacity at former Assemblies. His re appointment will be hailed with much pleasure by the Church of Scotland.

writer in the London Times says 'Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell descends from ' hold Norfolk's Earl, De Brotherton son of Edward I. and Marshal of England, as well as from that Thomas Mowbray, Duke of Norfolk, whom Bolingbroke challanged to mortal combat, and whom Richard II. banished for life. Another of Mr. Parnell's ancestors is John Howard the 'Jockey of Norfolk,' first of the actual line of the Dukes of Norfolk, who was slain at Bosworth and duly attainted by the

victorious party. Trousers with two legs are a pair; a shirt with two arms is only one shirt. Philoso-phers had better give up trying to find out whether the moon is inhabited with spooks and clear up some of the dark mysteries of hais life.

CRAZED BY LOVE.

Sad Ending of Plighted Troth-A Young Ludy truelly Jilted.

A Philadelphia telegram says: It is arely that a more pathetic story is presented than that contained in the return to a writ in lunsoy to-day filed in the Common Pleas Court here. The subject of the proceeding was Annie H. Gross, a highly-educated, unmarried woman of 38. She lived with relatives near Bhawmont, a retty village on the Schuylkill, where the college boat races take place. The cause of her derangement is pathetically given in the testimony of her uncle, Rev. Mr. Gross, an Episcopalian clergyman.

HER WHOME LIFE SPOILED.

When quite a child, he said, the young dy was courted by a young army officer. After a long engagement she was, as he avers, "shamefully jilted." She was prostrated by the shock of separation, and women who were otherwise qualified, and the treatment, as the clergyman says, "spoiled her whole life." Early in 1883, the testimony goes on, there entered the young lady's circle of acquaintances a rector who bore some resemblance to her old to the past. Though he was married she became possessed of a strange fascination for him. Her family seeing the drift of her thoughts, prevailed on her to join an excursion party to California. Ou her return she was attacked with absolute melancholia. She would lie prostrate for hours, wishing for death. Her temperare ment, which always before had been quiet of England was in favor of female tranchine. ment, which always before had been quiet and kindly, became excitable and irritable. As the months went by the manifestations of mental unsoundness became more marked. She made large purchases of articles of which she had no need. On one occasion her bill was \$400. She said okingly that she was a new Mrs. Toodles. Attempts to divert her from wasteful expenditures failed.

SWEET BELLS SANGLED OUT OF TONE. One afternoon she was found sitting in bed with a sunshade open and over her. She talked incoherently and abused every one. She engaged passage for Europe, desired a parlor car to take all her friends to see her off, and asked a gentleman for letters to all "the crowned neads of Europe" so that she could be presented at court. She called always on the name of her old lover and the clergyman who resembled him. While she was at church a carriage was brought, and when she emerged she was put into the vehicle and driven to the Pennsylvania Iusane Asylum. She made no resistance. A certificate setting forth the fact that she was insane had been obtained, so that everything was prepared for her admission. She has an income of \$1,100. A committee appointed by the Court will take charge of this.

An Extraordinary Bill.

The following Bill, read a second time in the Quebec Legislature, and is likely to be carried, is worth printing in full: Au Act respecting cathe and the administration of cathe.

Her Mejesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:

1. In all Her Majesty's Courts of Justice in the Province accuefix shall be placed in a conspicuous place, opposite the witness tox or the place in which witnesses stand during examination, and such crucifix shall be of the size determined by the Lieutenant-Governor-in Council.

2. Every court, judge, magistrate, pro-thonotary clerk and other person entrusted with administering oaths shall, before a testimony, call upon him to lift his right hand in front of the cross and to place his test hand on the book of the Evangelists, and to cause him to swear before the crue fix and upon the Holy Evangelists to tell the truth and the whole truth in the cause in which he is to be heard as a witness. 3 Every sheriff shall place or cause to be placed a crucifix in the manner above indicated in each and every of the court houses within the limits of his district under a penalty of forty dollars for each day in which he neglects so to do. 4. Such penalty shall be recovered from

such sheriff by any person suing for the same before any circuit court of the district in which the offence has been committed and shall belong to the prosecutor.

In point of quality the present bench show is the largest ever held at the Madi son Square Garden. Among the valuable dobs is the red Irish setter Rory O'More II., owned by W. N. Callender, of Albany, and valued at \$10,000, the price of a 2 20 trotter. Max Wenzel, of Hoboken, shows he red Irish setter Chief, valued at \$5 000. One English setter, owned by a gentleman in South Attleboro', Vt., is valued at \$5,000. W. Amory, of Boston, exhibits a pointer which he values at \$5,000. Some of the St. Bernards are offered for sale at \$2,500 piece and some of the deerhounds are riced at \$2,000 each. Collies are valued as aigh as \$1,000. One exhibitor asks \$500 for a hull nup and another \$2,000 for a buildog. One poodle is valued at \$500, and there is a little pug dog in the show, weighing about seven pounds, whose price is \$2,000. He has a cage with carpet and heavy curtains. Last January he took the champion prize at the Crystal Palace, London. A beautiat the Crystal Palace, London. A beautiful fawn colored greyhound, Washington, imported from Italy, is exhibited by Mme. F. Restless. It is valued at \$5,000.—N. Y.

A Determined Explorer.

Vambery, whose writings have been requently quoted of late, was a heroic explorer. He disguised himself as a tervish, and wandered for many months as religious mendicant among the flerce omads and fanatical races of Turkestan. His talent for languages enabled him to assume the role of a Turkish dervish, but he knew that if his disguise was penetrated it would cost him his life. His ambition to promote philological studies made him content to live in the dirt and privations of mud huts; led him to Bokbara, where Stoddart and Conolly, England's first and ast Ambassadors, had been cruelly done to death, and carried him to Khiva, where a few Russian captives in the jail were the only representatives of Western nations Until quite recently the history of his remarkable travels over twenty years ago has been the chief source of information with regard to the people and countries in Central Asia that Russia has subjugated.

The telegraph wires between Macon, Ga. and Chaleu recently ceased working, and a search was made for the cause. The cable passed through the cellars of the excise office at Macon, and it was discovered that it lay over a rat hole and disturbed the the Prussian army against both Nap leon rodent in its movements. The little animal the ad gnawed through the covering of the 1814-15 and 1870-71. He also served in the eable and bitten through the copper Schleswig Holsten campaign and the war threads, thus breaking the connection.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Franchise Bill.

Mr. Townshend moved to strike out of the interpretation clause those words which made an unmarried woman or widow an owner" within the meaning of the Act. He was opposed to women suffrage and wished to obtain the vote of the committee on that aubject. Sir John Macdonald said it was well to

have the question of female suffrage settled at the outset.

Mr. Langelier pointed out that the amendment proposed referred only to the Province of Quebec

Sir John Macdonald said that every year reason to believe that the present Premier of England was in favor of female franchise, but had not incorporated the principle in his Franchise Bill for fear of imperilling the success of that measure. He hoped the amendment would be lost. He expressed himself as personally in favor of granting the suffrage to all women, married or unmarried, but he believed there were a prescription to the control of the suffrage of the suffr he believed there was a peculiarly strong feeling against giving votes to married women on account of the supposed discord t would introduce into terniles. For his own part he was not convinced by this argument. Men and women who differed in religious faith lived together without discord, but he was of opinion that we should never refuse a step in advance, and therefore he would not refuse a partial measure of female enfranchisement if he could not get a complete measure. He had been strongly impressed by a remark made to him by a wealthy Euglish lady, who said she had no vote, although her butler and fifty other persons who derived their incomes from her had the right to vote. He concluded by again expressing his hope that the amendment would fail.

Mr. Coursel said he had no idea at this noment what the sentiments of the House upon this subject were, but he knew that in the Province of Quebec the subject had been thoroughly discussed during the summer, and the well expressed view of a majority of the Province of Quebec was against giving the franchise to any woman. He would vote for the amendment.

Mr. Cameron (Ho on remarked that the Premier, though ne expressed himself strongly in favor of the principle of female suffrage, and although he had introduced that principle into his Bill, yet had given every opportunity to defeat it. Unless the Premier showed himself a little more in earnest about female suffrage, and used his great influence with his followers to have this measure carried, he was afraid the women of Canada would not have a very high opinion of his sincerity. He did not see why a distinction should be made between married and unmarried women in regard to the franchise. His views on the provisions of the Bill would be found in his former speech on this Bill.

After recess, Mr. Fleming said it seemed logical that property was to be the basis of the ranchise only one should vote on the property. It was said that if women were o vote they must be allowed to represent their class in Parliament. There was a way out of this difficulty for the Premier. The non. gentleman could appoint them to the other branch of the Legislature where they would find concental companionship particularly if they were leaders of bertain age, in fact it was whisperad that some had already crept into that branch of the Legislature. (Laughter.) If that did not commend itself to the hon, gentleman e might make Senators elective by a vote of women. In all seriousness he believed that if the franchise were given to women t would have generally a good effect upor politics and upon public life in Canada

Mr. McCraney speaking, as he declared from an old settled conviction, spoke present there were women of great ability who owned property, conducted men and paid wages to men who were their em ployees. These men had votes, but their mployers had not. He gave several in stances of this kind within his own know ledge. He was sure that women could be able to give valuable assistance in conducting the affairs of the country. If a parliament of women could not do more work than this Parliament had done this session it would be a standing disgrace to woman He read from the views expressed by the Chief Justice of Washington Territory where female suffrage is the rule, declaring that so far as it had gone the experience was in favor of female suffrage. unmarried women and widows, but mar

Mr. McNeill opposed the principle of woman suffrage at some length

The beaus and belles of New Guines are by no means forbidding. Imagine a man about five feet nine inches in height, his body a nice brown color, covered, if he be a masher, with red earth and varnished with oil, his face painted in different colors and a piece of polished stone through his nose, his hair long and frizzy, ornamented with bird of paradise plumes and cockatoo feathers, his teeth black or red, his ears weighed down with huge ear ornaments his waist compressed to waspish propor tions with a broad belt of bark. armlets on his arms and dogs' teeth neckinces round his neck, a breast ornament of boars' tusks or pearl shell, a gaily painted waist ribbon with long streamers in front and behind, anklets and kneelets of colored flax, and a small netted bag over his shoulder—imagine all this and you have a typical New Guinean. The women match the men. The young girls wear abundance of ornamente but after marriage few. They are all profusely tattooed, and wear a colored petticoat, which reaches to the

Gen. Vogel von Falckenstein, recently deceased at the age of 89 years, fought in

ONTARIO FRANCHISE ACT. Persons Entitled to Vote by the Provincial Franchise Act.

IN TOWNS AND CITIES.

HOUSEHOLDERS 1. Every resident householder.

GWNER, TENANT OR CCCUPANT. 2. Every resident, owner, tenant or occu-pant of land of the value of \$200, whether wned or possessed by himself or his wife. LANDHOLDER & SON.

8. Every resident landholder's son residing with his father when the father is assessed as owner or tenant for \$400 and upwards. (The word "son" includes "grandson," "stepson" and "son-in-law.") INCOME FRANCHISE.

4. Every person deriving an annual income of not less than \$250 from some trade, occupation, calling, office or profession and assessed therefor. (This income is liable to taxation.) WAGE-EARNER'S FRANCHISE.

 Every person earning as wages or salary \$250 per annum and whose name is placed upon the assessment roll, and who is not otherwise assessed for income. (This is not liable to taxation) INDIAN FRANCHISE. 6. When Indians do not reside among the tribe or with other Indians, and who possess the same property and other qualifications as whites, that is, who are

duly assessed and are upon the voters' list, they are entitled to vote. IN TOWNSHIPS AND VILLAGES.

HOUSEHOLDER. 7. Every resident householder.

OWNER, TENANT, OR OCCUPANT. 8. Every owner, tenant, or occupant of land of the value of \$100 whether owned or possessed by himself or his wife.

LANDHOLDER'S SON. 9. Every resident landholder's son residng with his father when the father is assessed as owner or tenant at \$200 and upwards, or for twenty acres of land rrespective of value.

INCOME FRANCHISE 10. The same as in cities and towns. WAGE EARNER'S FRANCHISE.

11. Every person earning as wages or alary \$250 per annum, and whose name is placed upon the assessment roll. (This is not liable to taxation.) Board and lodging furnished, given or received in lieu of wages, are to be taken as part of the \$250 in town-

INDIAN FRANCHISE.

12. Where Indians do not reside among the tribe or among other indians, and who possess the same property qualifications as whites—that is, who are duly assessed and upon the voters' lists—they are entitled to vote. Where there is no assessment roll and no voters' lists (t. c., in the unorganized territory) land of the value of \$100 and residence will entitle them to vote, provided they do not receive the Government annui-ties, and do not reside among Indians. EXPLANATIONS.

In all cases the voter must be resident within the electoral district or riding, both at the time of the assessment and of voting, and must be assessed and upon the voter list; and every householder voting as such must be a resident of the local municipality—i.e., of the city, town, village or township where he votes. Any voter, therefore, it will be seen, can cast but one vote within the entire Province. A landholder's son must be a resident of the local municipality at the time of the election, and must have resided with his father therein for twelve months next prior to the return of the assessment roll, and must be entered upon the assessment roll.

Temporary absence, not exceeding six months out of the twolve, is allowed.

The person claiming to vote as a "houseolder " shall not be a mere lodger or boarder, nor a person who is a joint occupant with others of one house. When real property is owned or occupied pointly by two or more persons duly assessed, and for a sufficient amount, each wner or occupant shall be entitled to vote.

This, however, does not apply to a person voting as a mere "householder." Persons voting on an income or as wagesarners must be residents of the loss and continuously until the election.

FLERCED BY BUNKO STREERERS. Mr. Samuel Waddell's Experience Amongst the New York Bunko Men.

Mr. Samuel Waddell, who visited New York last week with his family, has been made the victim of the sharp bunko steerers whose exploits amongst the strangers who visit Gotham are so often chronicled in the press of that city. On Monday Mr. Waddell left the Hotel Brunswick to transact some business and had not proceeded far on Broadway when he was stopped by a respectably dressed man who accosted him as Mr. Porter, of St. Louis. "You must surely he mistaken," replied Mr. Waddell, "I am not the gentleman you take me for; I am from Montreal and my name is Waddell." Offering profuse apologies the bunko man moved off and Mr. Waddell continued lieved that votes should be given not only to his walk. He had, however, barely proceeded for two blocks further when a remarkably gentlemanly young fellow of about 25 years dressed in the pink of perfection and good taste rushed up to him with outstretched arms exclaiming " How are you, Mr. Waddell; when did you arrive from Montreal; are you alone or are you accompanied by your family?" Mr. Waddell replied that he was accompanied by his wife, and failing to recognize the by his wife, and failing to recognize the young man asked to be enlightened. "Why," replied the bunko man, "don't you recognize me? I am a nephew of Andrew Allan, of Montreal. I married Miss MacMaster, of Toronto; she was one of your wife's most intimate friends." This appeared to satisfy Mr. Waddell, as the two proceeded to a fashionable restaurant where a prime bottle of Pomeroy was called for by the confidence player. To make a long story abort the old game was played, Mr. Waddell acceding to the sup-plications of his supposed friend, who represented himself as being momentarily expecting a remittance from Montreal receiving from Mr. Waddell a draft on this oity for \$300. He next invited Mr. Waddell to visit his house and inspect some paintings. This Mr. Waddell refused to do however, and, becoming suspicious, he visited the police headquarters and related the circumstances. Captain William mmediately told him he had been victim zed by a band of the sharpest bunko mer in the city. Payment of the draft was con-sequently stopped, but in all probability it

> Mosquitoes have already made their appearance in southern New Jersev.

Montreal Star.

as been eached in New York by this time

Farm Gleanings.

A good, large, thrifty yearling is worth more in spring than a poor, stunted two year old, and one cow that has been properly wintered than two that are thin in flesh and hide-bound.

Make the change of cows from dry feed to pasture very gradual. Give salt to prevent injury from over-eating of succulent grass. Bring up early, and feed hay with roots, and give hay in the morning, before they go to pasture.

Feed the hen well with all she will eat of corn or dough before giving the chickens their first meal of crumbs and boiled eggs, otherwise the hen, who will be very hungry, will leave but little for the chickens. Keep the hen as quiet as possible for a day or two, until the chickens get a little A merchant who should draw out half his

bank account once a quarter and throw the money into the gutter would be looked upon as a lunatic. But is the farmer any wiser who suffers his manure heap to be exposed to all weathers, and its most important elements to evaporate or leach away? He is simply throwing away his ospital .- Vt. Watchman.

Grass lands should be put in order for the mower by rolling; pick up fallen branches and whatever rubbish will obstruct the machine. No sensible farmer will pasture his meadows in spring. A hundred pounds of airrate of soda to the acre will be a profitable application, as will be a bushel or two of plaster to clover.

After a winter's rest, if horses have been idle most of the winter, it requires care in beginning to work them. An excellent farmer once remarked that the first day or two of Spring work he only wanted his men to do half a day's work per day, but to be all the day doing it. Frequent rests and pulling back the collar to admit air to the spine will often save much loss from galled shoulders.

No such failure of winter wheat over so extensive a territory has ever been known. embracing, as it does, twenty States. Every circumstance seemed to favor it up to the let of January, with the exception of heavy snows in the month of February, since which time everything has gone against it. and the almost certain outcome will be, compared with 1879 and 1880, not more than half the acreage, and three-fourths of that half wiped out of existence by dry, cold, frosty and windy weather.—Illinois Corres-

pondent of Country Gentleman. When the hens become broody, they may, with care, be moved after dark to secluded nests provided for them, where they will be away from the sound of other fowls and be in partial darkness. Make the nest of fine hay, cut straw, pine needles, or any soft material, a little soil being placed in the bottom to keep the shape; many scatter on flour of sulphur to keep off lice. Set but few eggs, nine or ten at the most, until the weather is warmer, then the usual number of thirteen will be quite sale from injury by chilling. Be careful to select large, well-formed eggs, and tap them together lightly, to make sure of the soundness of the shells. Do not now leave all the responsibility with the hen, but look after her each day. See that she leaves the nest regularly, for food and drink, and at the same time, if the eggs are not clean, wash

the dignified superiority of the husband or the brother who first preaches the unimthen turns to criticise his wife or daughter for being less well dressed than some fair neighbor who gives her whole mind to that absorbing department. Does he really suppose that a woman can be bien mise by giving to it three-quarters of an hour in the spring and three-quarters of an hour in the autumn, which are all, as James Parton boasts, that a man now needs to devote to his tailer? Let the wife neglect what has been called the "gospel of good gowns as completely as the hu band disregards that of good hats, for instance, and let him see how he likes it. But whether he adopts the policy of indifference or not, let him at least be consistent. If we hold it the duty of intellectual women to be well dressed women also, let us give them full credit for doing the double duty. If, on the other band, we make no such demand on them. let us omit all the jeers at the faded proof " of the literary woman and the dyed and turned dress, and even the short hair —cut off, let us charitably suppose, to save sime for study or for work. In the same time for study or for work. way, if the husband expects his wife to be well dressed, let him not sneer at the time mercileeely spent in shopping, or even groan at the bills when the results of shopping ome in. Let him not complain, as I heard a young husband the other day, that two vomen when they meet always talk about lress, when perhaps the very point under discussion was the question how to dress as their husbands wished without it costing those husbands too much money.—Harper's

The Necessity of War. I hate it. I have no pride in victory. But when men do make war they ought to he in earnest. Their weapons should be e in earnest. Their weapons the deadliest they can use, their blows the heaviest they can deal. To say that they make war, indeed, but they must not make it too effectively; but to kill a man with a olid bullet is legitimate, but to wound him with an explosive one is atrocious; that to blow your enemy to fragments with gun-powder is civilized warfare, but to employ dynamite for the same purpose is worthy only of savages, is a species of cant born of the idea that war is a magnificent game for kings and nobles, and must be carried on under rules that disguise it from being too dangerous or disagreeable to them.

We congratulate our readers over visions of peaches and cream in abundance next summer. Never have our peach-growers united in more favorable prognostications quarters of the Peninsula comes promise of a full crop; the only apprehension expressed being for the late yellow varieties some localities. The crop is not entirely out of danger, but there is no good eason to apprehend any further damage. Vilmington (Del.) Every Evening.

Want Mr. Gaetz. The trustees of Zion Church, having failed o secure Rev. Mr. Ross, of Ontario, owing to him not being transferred to the Manitoba Conference, are now endeavoring to secure the services of Rev. Leonard Gastz, formerly of Ontario, but now of Red Dear, near Calgary. It is not yet known whether or not he will accept the appoint-

ment .- Winnipeg Times.

JEWISH LONGEVITY.

How the Observance of the Mosaic Law Has Preserved the Vigor of a Bace. In enumerating the causes which have

made the Jewish people so strong and vigorous, particular mention must be made of their observance of the Sabbath. This of their observance of the Sabbath. This day was appointed for the double rurpose of securing a set portion of time for the worship of God and affording rest to the body wearied with its six days' labors. Obedience to this primeval law is held by the Jews to be as strictly binding on them as any other religious obligation. In Christian countries where the Sunday is kept aspared or observed as a heliday. kept sacred or observed as a holiday, another day of rest in addition to their own Sabbath is obtained, thus fortifying them against the crushing toil and nervous strain of modern life. The loss accruing from this enforced abstinence from business worries is more than counterbalanced by the gain is more than counterbalanced by the gain in nerve power with which periodical cessation from any harassing employment is compensated. This is doubtless one of the factors which have helped to invigorate both mind and body, and to develop in them those high qualities for which they are justly distinguished. To sum up; the longevity of the Jew is an acknowledged fact. In his surroundings he is on a par with his Christian neighbor. If the locality in which he dwells is unhealthy he also suffers, but to a less degree. If the climate is ungenial, its influence tells on him, too, but with less injurious effect. His vigorous health enables him to resist the onset of health enables him to resist the onset of disease to which others succumb. These advantages are for the most part owing to his food, his temperate habits and the care taken of him in sickness and poverty. No doubt he is specially fortunate in inheriting a constitution which has been built up by attention for many centuries to hygienic details. His meat is drained of blood, so by that means morbid germs are not likely to be conveyed into his system. It is also most carefully inspected so as to prevent the consumption of what is unsound, hence his comparative immunity from serofulous and tuberculous forms of disease. The Bible is regarded by some scientists as an old-fashioned book; but its teaching in relation to hygiene, even they will confess, has not become antiquated. It must be credited with having anticipated and recorded for our instruction and profit doctrines which are now accepted as beyond dispute in this department of knowledge. In the Mosaic law are preserved sanitary rules, the habitual observance of which by the Jew, from generation to generation, has made him uperior to all other races in respect of health and longevity.—Leisure Hour.

The Exploits of Gen. Komaroff.

(From the Pall Mall Gazette.) Gen. Komaroff distinguished himself by military tact, audacity, and resourcefulness as well as personal bravery in the Russo-Turkish campaign in Asia Minor in 1877, when he won his present rank of general. After the capture of Ardahan, near the Russo-Turkish frontier, Col. Komaroff was left in command of a detachment which had the difficult duty of defending a considerable tract of the neighboring mountainous country, and of protecting the Russian frontier as well as covering the flank and rear of the army then operating against Kars. When the movement urged by Loris Melikoff was made against Erzeroun, Col. Komaroff executed a very bold and successful manouvre. With a flying squadron he advanced from Ardaham, passed rapidly round the enemy's flank, and came down upon a part of the Turkish force which was holding the Panak Pass on the Sahanlongh range, which commanded access to the town of Olti on the northern side, whence the Turks intended to attack Ardshan. Col. Komaroff's unexpected appearance had such an effect that the enemy retreated at once without fighting, and the Russians were enabled to occupy Panak and Olti, and to capture 2,000 rifles and 500 000 cartridges. When at a subsequent period of the oumpaign the Russian troops were ordered to retire from Hadj-Vali, Col. Komaroff, with his detachment, found himself placed in a very perilous position by reason of the with-drawal of the main column of the Russian The Dry Goods Bill.

Nothing seems more unreasonable than force, from which he became separated by a distance of from four to five miles, while he was exposed to Turkish fire from the twin heights of Great and Luttle Yalta. By portance of dress, perhaps consistently for-tilying his words by his own example, and who held the Great Yalta, stationed a body of his own men in their place, and under sover of their fire brought the main part of the hill, where after a time they were oined by reinforcements from the Russian army under the very nose of the enemy,

and the whole force was enabled to retire in order.

During the attack of the Turks on the night of July 31st (Aug. 1st) upon the Russian cump at Klouriouk-Dara, Col.—or rather at this date Gen.—Komaroff, for he had already been promoted to that rank, was charged with a detachment to take up a position at Mount Karaal, four versts from the Russian camp, and there act at his own discretion. It was on this occasion that he received a wound in the breast, which however, did not prove serious, the he wore. Gen. Komaroff subsequently took part in the storming of Kars, buted no unimportant share in that celebrated action. At the conclusion of the war he was made commandant of Batcum, on the Euxine, and after the Akhal Tekke expedition he was placed in command of the trans-Caspian army. The Russians attribute the praceable annexation of Merv in a large measure to Gen. Komaroff's tact and skill in other than military matters.

The Men Who Are Promoted.

The young men who receive promotion are the men who do not drink on the sly They are not the men who are always at the front whenever there is any strike, nor are they the men who watch for the clock in the air. They are not the men who growl if they are required to attend to some duty after the whistle has sounded. They are the men usually who pay the closest attention to the details of their business, who act as if they were trying to work for their employer's interest instead of to beat bim at every crook and turn. They are the men who give the closest attention to every practical detail, and who look continually to see whether they can do any better. This class of men are never out of a job. They are scarce. They never strike, they never loaf, and they do not ask for their pay two or three weeks before pay day .- Manufacturer's Gazette.

She Wanted Time.

"It is my unalterable decision, Clara," he said finally; "I cannot walk on the avenue with you if that poodle is to accompany us. You must choose between him and me. It rests with you, Clara, if our engagement shall be broken off." "Oh, George!" the girl replied, and her face assumed an ashen hue, "this is all so sudden. You must give me time to think have your answer."-Ingleside.

A correspondent of the Cleveland Leader, who is journeying south-ward, notes that white men are seldom seen working in the fields. The negroes still do the work. The picturesqueness of plantation scenes has not altogether departed. Negro women were ploughing, hoeing and planting, and the gay colors of their head-dresses handkerchiefs chiefly—and the laugh and joke of their swarthy fellows of the other sex, gave the impression of another land as the cars whirled by.