SOME OF THE CHANGES MADE.

A last (Friday) night's London cable Bays: Copies of the revised version of the old Testament were given to the newspapers at midnight last night. All the papers this morning contain copious extracts from the work. This revision is the meet important event who have to prove the most important event in the history of the English Bible since the publication of King James' translation in 1611. It involves no changes of the Hebrew text; no older manuscripts than the Masoretic having been discovered, and the om of the authorized version is most carefully preserved out of regard for the conservative feeling of the Church in its attachment for the language of the old version. All the errors of translation, however, have been removed, and the revision will be pronounced by every competent Bible reader to be a very great improvement. It pre-sents the results of the combined labor of a large number of the best Hebraists and biblical scholars of England and the United States; most of them professors of Hebrew in universities and seminaries. It has, moreover, the advantage of the vast advances of the last fifty years in oriental philology, biblical geography, history and autiquities, all of which were but imperfeetly understood by the forty-seven translators of the King James version. The new version is not a good version in place of a bad one, but a great improvement of a good version. The whole Bible, after twelve years of labor, appears in its revised nglish version before the people of Great Britain and America. The revised version

A FACT OF HIST RY. Those who have labored in the preparation of it have carefully examined and re examined every verse, sentence and word They now commit it to the English speak ing world, knowing that the book will live while critics will die, and wishing only that their labors may contribute in this genera-tion or the coming ones to make the scriptures clearer in their true meaning to all the men of the Euglish race. The Bible appears bound with the New Testament. The preface opens with a statement of the general principles on which the revision has been conducted. The revisers have borne in mind their duty not to make a new translation, but to revise that already existing, and have departed from it only where they disagreed with the translators of 1611, upon the meaning of a word or sentence. The terms of natural history are only changed where it is certain that the authorized version is incorrect; where it is doubted; or there is an alternative rendering given in the margin. In some words of frequent occurrence the authorized version being either inadequate or inconsistent,

CHANGES HAVE BEEN INTRODUCED will as much uniformity as practicable. For instance, "tabernacle of the congrega-tion" has been everywhere changed to "tent of meeting." In regard to the word "Jehovah," the usage of the authorized version is followed, the revisers not thinking it advisable to insert it uniformly in place of "Lord" or "God," which, when printed in small capitals, represent words substituted by Jewish custom for the ineff she name. Of technical terms from the Hebrew one in three seems to have been gradually introduced. The word "grove" (Judges vi. 28) has been replaced by "ashera," with its plurals "asherim" and "asheroth." In the poetical books "shool" replaces "hell," which has been changed in prose passages to "the grave" and "the pit," with "the sheel" in margin. effable name. Of technical terms from Of these renderings of "hell," says the pre face, "il i. could be taken in its origina sense as used in creeds, would be a fairly adequate equivalent for the Hebrew word, but it is so commonly understood as the place of torment, that to employ it frequently would lead to inevitable misunderstanding." In Isaiah xi. 4, where "hell" is used in more of its original sense, revisers have left "hell" in the text, putting "sheol" in the margin. "Abaddon," which has hitherto been known to English readers of the Bible only from the New Testament (Revelations ix. 11), has been introduced in ree passages—ouce in Job and twice in

THE TERM " MEAT OFFERING has been changed into "meal offering," the former term having ceased to be the generic name for all food. A new plural-peoples -has been introduced, although sometimes this becomes "gentiles" when the contrast to "chosen people" is marked. All the headings of the chapters have been dropped, and the text has been divided into paragraphs. By this means the revisers have been enabled to rejoin Psalm x to Psalm ix, and Psalm xin to Psalm xii. and to begin Isaiah liii. at chapter lii. verse 13. The several days of the creation are made more prominent by breaks of a line between the verses. This expedient has enabled the revisers to make use of a dialogue form and to show the dramatic character of the Song of Songsthe first chapter for example is divided into seven speeches. The Psalms are definitely divided into five books, the last four beginning respectively at Paalms xlii., lxiii, xo. and ovii. A striking im-provement is noticed in the printing of all the poetical passages in poetical form. This has been done in Psalms, Proverbs, Job and Canticles, but the prophets have been left in prose, however passionate their oratory. The songs of Lamech, Jacob, Miriam, Moses, Deborah and Hannah ballad. The David's Lament (in II. Samuel i.). appear in versified ballad origin of Joshua's miracle, stand thou still upon Gibeon." indicated by its verse character, so also is the triumphal ory of Samson (Judges xv. 16.) Examination of the more familiar care was taken in preserving intact the sehold words of the Old Testament. The old literary form has been held sacred, and the revisers cannot be charged with text, but not all the familiar features of the ripture have escaped untouched. h priest no longer casts lots for the scape goat, he does so for a "zezel." The summary of each day's work at the creation now run according to formula-"and there was evening and there was morning, one day,' there was evening and there was morning a second day," a third day, and so on, giv-ing a suggestion of successive stages with long intervals. The "apples of gold," of Proverbs xx. 4-11, are now encased in figured work" of silver, not in "pictures "Vanity, and vexation of spirit" (Ecclesiastes ii. 17), has become "vanity and a striving after wind." "Happy is the man that hat his quiver full of them" (Psalms oxxv. 115), has been changed into "Happy is the man that hath filled his quiver with

Loving Names. "They certainly do quarrel, Mrs. Crap

sey."
"Bshaw! I don't believe a word of i Why, they fairly dote on each other. "But I heard her call him an old fool

Why, bless you, that's nothing."

"La, no; that's only a way she has of being loving and cheerful."—Chicago Ledger.

with the bar sinister.

Cider is called by a new essayist, " wine Queen Mary restricted the wearing of broad toed shoes by proclamation. The proclamation ran to the effect that shoes proclamation ran to the effect that shoes should not be worn wider than six inches. Paign well. We both agree that we were on possum and potatoes.

THE YORK HERALD.

VOL XXVI.

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, MAY 28, 1885.

WHOLE NO 1,401 NO. 51.

FISH CREEK STRUGGLE, never in better health. You should see

Staff-Tergeant Mitchell, a Former Hamiltonian, Relates His Experience.

HIS IDEAS OF HALF-BREED WARFARE

The Rebels Were Poorly Equipped and But Indifferent Shop

Mr. David Mitchell, of Hamilton, has received the following letter from his prother, who is a staff sergeant in the 90th (Winniper) Regiment, and a brother of Thomas Mitchell who is reported among the wounded at Batoche: Fish Creek, Saskatchewan,

DEAR BROTHER DAVE,—Four weeks ago last Friday nigus I left Winnipeg for the front and reached Troy next morning and found the first half of the 90th Battalion, who had been there two days ahead. On the Monday following, the left half of the regiment proceeded north to Qu'Appelle, where a week was spent again. On Monday, being reinforced by the right wing, the battalion continued their journey north. The marching would not have been so hard had the roads been free from sloughs, but when one has to walk with soaking feet ters; then again we had at times to pitch our tents on wet ground and occasionally went into camp in a snow storm, and as often in the morning our boots would be frozen as stiff as sticks. I am certain that on several occasions the thermometer must have registered below zero. During our journey, and every night with hardly an exception, it froze. Notwithstanding all these drawbacks our progress was uninterrupted by sickness or casualty of any kind, rupted by sickness or casualty or any and, and with the exception of two days' rest on the road to enable the transport to catch up, our trip was continuous from day to apontil we struck the river at Clark's

Crossing. Here a long delay took place. We got to the last named place on a Friday. Next day the Grenadiers came into camp and we welcomed them as best we could and very soon the two regiments were on good terms with each other. On the following Thursday the forces moved down the Thursday the forces moved down the river towards Batoche's Crossing, about 30 or 35 miles distant—the 10th, supplemented by the Winnipeg Field Battery and part of the scouts of "A" Battery on the north bank, the 90th Battelion, "A" Battery, "C" School and scouts on the south bank, each party numbering a little over 400 strong. Work from last Thursday may be said to have begun in dead earnest. On that night a strong outlying picket kept guard on three sides. I was picket kept guard on three sides. I was sergeant of the rear guard. Nothing transpired during the night to frighten us except the howling of wolves. About 8 o'clock next morning we were again on the march. F Company (90th) forming the advance guard. (1 may say I had the honor to be sergeant of the three files ahead.) We had only proceeded about four miles when the sound of firing was heard a short distance ahead and immediately the scouts fell back. We at once extended for skirmishing and the remainder of the company doubled up to support us. In less time than it takes me to write these lines except the howling of wolves. About 8 time than it takes me to write these lines we were upon the rebels. They were strongly placed behind a ridge that fell suddenly below the level and sloped down into a ravine or coulee. As soon as we came out of the bush we were within 75 yards of

their fire and suffered some damage, but our first rush forced them to seek, without delay, the better and far safer refuge of the coulee. During the first rush the hiss, hum, ping and zip of the various kinds of bullets into the ladies' department and remains they were firing at us were well sustained, there till starvation drives her out. Then and the fire was promptly returned by the 90th. Capt. Clark was wounded a short distance from where I stood, but I did not know of it for quite a time, as I was industriously engaged and had no thoughts but what were called into play by the work on hand. In fact I cannot remember any thing, until I reached the edge of the ridge of the others' movements and very little of my own. On getting there I had a little time to look about me and saw some and wounded horses and the wounded being taken to the rear. To the extreme right a hot engagement was in progress in which School fought a gallant fight. smoke us out, and also with the intention of outflanking us, but after an hour's hard work they retreated into the heavy bush. All this time a constant fire was kept up and returned, the enem being entrenched in an almost impregnable position. Very soon the "A" Battery had their guns on them. I don't think that outside of Hades itself were men placed in

so hot a place. Along with the shells a constant stream of rifle bullets were poured in, and the war whoops of the Indians and the "Courage, mon braves!" of the breeds were completely silenced. During the afternoon the Winnipeg Field Battery and part of the 10th made their appearance; but, much to their annoyance, they found the battle almost over. They extended for attack and approached the coulee in the ear, almost within whispering distance out, with the exception of a few shot from the pits, the firing had ceased About 5 p.m. the 90th re-formed and wer marched towards the river, a distance of perhaps, a mile and a half. A safe camr ground was found, and here we have h ever since. On visiting the scene of the engagement a dreadful scene of blood was engagement a dreadful scene of blood was witnessed. About 50 horses, most of them in the coulee, were found lying in their blood, and traces of human blood were seen in the pits and in the bush. The whole place was literally out up with shells and bullets. Only two dead Indians were found from which fact I deduct the following

which I suspected during the fight: "The Indians left in a hurry." We have no means of telling what their losses were, but think it must have been very great. They fought desperately, but from the first it was plainly seen that only their instinctive ability to take cover and their strong posi tion enabled them to stand as they did. From my experience of "rifle cracks" and shooting in particular I think they are poorly equipped, and must before long, if they mean fighting, have to completely succumb; but I rather think they will try to get out. It is pity, too, for they are not a bad people : only ignorant, and have had minds played upon by cunning and ning men. Our total loss has been

designing men. nine killed and about forty wounded. We are now all in our camps and will proceed together. I am of opinion that the march to Prince Albert will be continued to morrow, as the wounded are to he moved from here to Saskatoon. Then the road as you will have the news sooner than this can reach you. I had intended writing you before, but sent all my letters

the chunks of fat pork and the dishes of beans that I can eat; it would horrify you. I don't think I would like to live here. It is a fine looking country; the scenery is very nice and the land grand, but, oh, 12 18 very nice and the land grand, but, on, it is a cold place. Winnipeg is tropical compared with here. When I look about me here at the signs of prosperity amongst ignorant half breeds, how much more comfortable could we make ourselves in a Christian climate.—Yours affectionately,

HINTS ON TRAVELLING.

Bill Nye's Advice to People Who Travel on the Railroad. Many people have travelled all their lives and yet do not know how to behave themselves when on the road. For the benefit and guidance of such, these few crisp, plain, horse sense rules of etiquette have been

In travelling by rail, on foot, turn to the right on discovering an approaching train.
If you wish the train to turn out give two loud toots and get in between the rails so that you will not muss up the right of way. Many a nice, new right of way has been

ruined by getting a pedestrian tourist spattered all over its first mortgage. On retiring at night on board the train do not leave your teetn in the ice-water tank If every one should do so it would occasion great confusion in case of wreck. Experienced tourists tie a string to their teeth and retain them during the night. If you have been reared in extrem poverty and your mother supported you until you grew up and married, so that your wife could support you, you will pro-bably sit in four seats at the same time, with your feet extended into the aisles so that you can wipe them off other people while you snore with your mouth open, clear to your shoulder blades.

closet; or, if you cannot secure that, you might stick it out of the window and get it knocked off against a tunnel. The stock-holders of the road might get mad about it, but you could do it in such a way that they wouldn't know whose head it was.

Ladies and gentlemen should guard against travelling by rail while in a beastly state of intoxication In the dining car, while eating do not

comb your mustache with your fork. By all means do not comb your mustache with the fork of another. It is better to refrain altogether from combing the mustache with a fork while travelling, for the motion of the train might jab the fork into your eve and irritate it.

If your dessert is very hot and you do not discover it until you have burned the rafters out of the roof of your mouth, de not utter a wild yell of agony and spill your coffee over a total stranger, but control yourself, hoping to know more next time. In the morning is a good time to find out

how many people have succeeded in getting on the passenger train who ought to be in the stock car. Generally, you will find one male and one female. The male goes into the washroom, bathes his worthless carcass from daylight until breakfast time, walking on the feet of any man who tries to wash his face during that time. He wipes himself on nine different towels, because when he gets home he knows he will have to wipe his face on an old door mat. People who have been reared on hay all their lives generally want to fill themselves full of pie

and colic when they travel.

The female of this same the real ladies have about thirteen seconds

CHLOROFORM FOR A LITIGANT. Offer to Test a Plaintiff's Claim by the Use of an Anesthetic.

An Erie, Pa., despatch says: In the second trial of the case of Louis Rosensweig against the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway for \$100,000 damages for settled. injury to his person by being ejected from a limited New York express, near Cleveland, a year ago, Colonel Reyse, the Lake Shore attorney, startled the court with a motion to compel Rosensweig to be put under the influence of anesthetics for the sake of making experimental tests of the alleged paralysis of plaintiff's lower limbs. Roser doctor demurred and testified that he would

A Grasshopper Diet for Horses. A gentleman driving a little bay horse attached to a buggy left Folsom the other morning for this city at the same instant that the train pulled out for Sacramento. He arrived just five minutes after the train. The animal he drove was a common mustang, but evidently had considerable speed and lots of bottom. In conversation he said: "I turned him out about two weeks ago on a field near White hoppers, and I think for giving animals speed, limbering up their stiff joints, giv-ing them a kind of a Maud S. style or s Jay-Eye-See gait grasshopper can't be beat. Allow that horse to feed on grasshoppers for one month and I will speed him for 100 miles against the best loco-Stanford has got." - Sacramento Record Union.

Mr. I. Lovell, an English botanist, nnounces in Nature the interesting fact at Driffield there has been successfully cultivated a variety of strawberry many petioles of which will bear five leaflets, while the fruit is symmetrical and of rich flavor. The ordinary strawberry is trifoliate

A Quinquefoliate Strawberry.

and the Duchesne strawberry unifoliate but the excellent variety described by Lovell is unique and suggests still further possibilities of development in the genus to which the "fragrant berry" belongs. The strawberry has become so important a our fruit supply that every improvement and extension of its cultivation will be welcomed by many millions.

The Farmers' Review (Chicago) says Winter wheat prospects are the poores ever seen. The spring wheat is not all seeded. Oats are not all in and the corn is yet to be planted. The only favorable fact that we can mention to day is that there is no present prospects of a drouth The most serious fact is the failure of the winter wheat crop. Its magnitude is not yet fully realized."

The Governor of Georgia dines in state

PNEUMONIA. Don't Experiment with the Disease, but Let a Doct r do That.

Pneumonia is inflummation of the lungs.

When the inflammation is on the lining of the chest it is pleurisy, says Dr. B. V. French in the Boston Journal. The two may be combined. Pneumonia is a danger ous disease and requires prompt action. It is preceded by a chill, from which it sometimes is difficult to restore the natural heat. This chill is followed by a high fever, in which the heart beats rapidly Chills may come from other causes than pneumonia, but unless sure of the cause and sure that it is not dangerous, it is safe to suspect a coming pneumous and to send at once for a physician. On no account attempt to manage the case without one. The disease is too serious to warrant such an attempt. Until he arrives do what you can to equalize the circulation and temperature. Keep in bed between woollen blankets or sheets, increase the temper ature of the room, apply to the affected parts old soft cotton - not linencloths wet in hot water, in which has been mixed one-half of a teaspoonful of mustard to a quart of water, and to this apply heat from tins or bottles of hot water or hot bricks; rubber water bags are beat; apply heat in the same way to the feet. Do not increase the quantity of mustard. The object is to exoite action in the skin, but to avoid an irritation that would hinder or destroy action. As these cool replace them at once by others, not allowing the temperature to reduce at all. On no account must the patient get out of bed. For medicine give aconite, four globules, every half hour; this is homographic. When the perspiration returns and the patient can sleep, let him sleep; continue heat for a time, and when it is reduced let it be done with great care. If the patient needs food let it be of a plain, simple kind. Avoid cold drinks until the natural condition of the skin is restored. If asked what mediine should be given by those who prefer allopathy, we reply that we do not know. The question can better be auswered by a physician of that school.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE. What is Expected of Her-Atter all her Place is in her flome.

Canada Presbyterian) There is a lively discussion going on present in the Interior on the duties of that important person—the minister's wife. Reading the lines and reading between the lines one can easily see that there is a great deal expected of the minister's wife over there, a fact which we commend to the attention of Canadian minis-era' wives whose husbands may be casting wistful glances at the far-away green fields on the other side of the lines. Happiy, we have a sound public opinion on that mostion in the Prespyterian Church in Cane la. There may be a few congregations that most comminister's wife to neglect her duties to her family and "take the lead" in various kinds of church work, but the great majority expect nothing so unreasonable. They know they never called the minister's wife. They know they don't pay her any stipend. They know she have her own household duties to attend to, and they neither ask nor expect that she should do more church work than any woman in the congregation who has equal opportunities. If she can do more, and does more of her own accord, good and well; but no respectable congregation demands it. It does not, by any means, follow that because a woma happens to be a minister's wife she ought to be a leader in everything, any more than it follows that the elder's wife, or the deacon's wife, or the manager's wife, or any other man's wife, should occupy that position. If there is any leading to be done, let the woman lead who can lead best. It may often happen that the woma who can lead best has no husband at all The tools for the man that can best use them-and the woman, too, no matter who her husband is, and even if she hasn't a hasband, the motto should hold good. That is the way the question should always be

Out-door Life for Women

The redemption of women's health. I am nore and more convinced, depends on their taking to out-door life and activities every one's hands now a days, of the Carlyles, the Sterlings and F. D. Maurice, one is distressed to hear the continual story not be responsible for the patient's life if of weak health and women who, brought he was chloroformed. The Court ruled face to face with the realities of life, imhe was chloroformed. The Court ruled face to face with the realities of life, immediately droop, languish, and are a long ordered the case to go on.

Compared the case to go on. Carlyle, at Craigenputtock and Chelsea. they sicken mysteriously, and their life is a time of wrestling with household affairs, alternating with refuge on the sofa, or months in the dector's hands, in that wretched, unimprovable state which justified the sigh of a much-tried husband who "wished his wife would get better, or something!" Have I not, through the ignorance of my day and generation, wasted life enough in attacks of the familiar household demon, nervous postration, which only vanishes on turning the patient out of doors? Twice and again. riends have looked pityingly on me good as gone, but taken out of doors ten hours a day, as good for nothing else, sun and wind wrought their spell of healing, and health came again. Henceforth no nore in door life than must be for me, and would urge other women to fashion their lives so as to spend them in the open air. Vick's Magazine for May.

Eighteen years ago, while in good health which has still not failed him, Joseph Lilly a wealthy farmer of Daviess County, Mo. went to bed, where he has since remained. the hypochondriacal delucion that should be get out of his bed be would die. During all this time neither ridicule nor entreaty could prevail upon him to leave the bed for a single moment. Before the development of this singular idiosyncrasy he was very active and ambitious to suc-ceed in life. He still conducted his farming while lying in bed, his wife seeing to the execution of his orders. Once his house took fire, but even the peril of being burned alive did not shake his faith in his delusion. He passes his time in convers-ing with friends and in reading the papers. -St. Joseph (Mo.) Gazette.

There is an immense rocking stone in the woods about seven miles from Halifax, N. S., which can be rocked almost as easily cradle. It has but few visitors, not many Haligonians ever having seen this natural curiosity, although situated in their immediate vicinity.

THE HOUSEHOLD.

Fashionable Gossip for Young and Old.

SOMETHING ABOUT GARDENS AND LAWNS.

Enshion for Unit Dressing for 1885. (Agreed on by the Hair Dealers' Association.)

The spring and summer fashions for ladies' hair dressing will not change materially from the styles which have prevailed during the winter; the hair continues to be worn high, the bow knot on the crown of the head, with a few waves and short curls tapering toward the neck, being almost universal for ordinary wear. The shope, a perfect nest of short waves and these plants, while the gain that comes shape, a perfect nest of short waves and riog curls; many ladies use a small Pompadour roll to heighten the front hair, and pin their front coiffures. These styles are worn by young ladies also, but there are many ladies, particularly those whose hair is turning gray, who do not think these curls are dignified, and who prefer to wear the hair parted in the centre, and waved in large waves at the sides, "Madonna style."

The straight bang is atill worn by a few.

The straight bang is still worn by a few, but since the little cash girls in fancy stores have adopted this style, this fashion is on the wane. Fashionable hairdressers' stores are filled with different styles of ornamental hair goods, all intended to save the ladies the trouble of arranging their own ladies the trouble of arranging their own hair. Never was additional hair so much worn as at present, although it does not appear so, as it is not fashionable to wear bulky chignons. But the front coffures which often cover almost all the head are so artistically made that no que would suppose that they are merely conveniences, removable at will. A fashionable lady can thus appear as a blonde or a brunette, or with golden auburn locks, as it may please her fancy, as many do.

locks, as it may please her fancy, as many do.
Shell pins, plain, are used altogether for
serranging the loops of hair. Fancy shell
pins, silver and Rhine stone ornaments in endless variety, are worn in the back hair. For evening wear, puffs of flowers and feathers. For young ladies knots of flow-

Spring Fashion Notes.

Black fans are appropriate with almost any coatume or for any time or place. A black silk remains the most useful and convenient of toilets.

Linen collars and cuffs will be more generally worn this season than for many years.
There are Spanish laces in all colors to

Jetted Zouave jackets, very short, and beaded in small designs, are worn over waists of house dresses of black silk, satin or surah.

Rough straw sailor hats, with a large, with summer woollen dresses.

able color for the dress with which it is to the same distance from the ground as the be worn.

for bridal jewels. The moonstone is a lucky | the hammook up as high as one may desire. stone. Fine moonstones are somewhat rare and expensive. Those of fine quality for there is a proper way—is first to sit have a luminous beauty which is exquisitely down on it and then throw the legs up and

toilets are extremely fashionable; the bodice and foundation skirt are of lace tulle, and all the trimmings formed of lace For little girls, the American style still

prevails; the loose plaited frock with sash about half way down the skirt, or the jacket pening in front to show a full plastron and a fully plaited and very short skirt, and disgusting they become. In many They generally wear the long paletot, while cases in hospitals such hammooks would be They generally wear the long paletot, while their elders, young girls in their teens, wear the short cloth jacket.

The Gladstonej acket is a stylish doublepressted garment made with two rows of shape from the shoulders to the waist-line, then widening again. It is made of striped and checked cloths, and also of the tuited bourette cloth. It is usually without trimming, but it may have a border passing around the hips, made of loops of half inch braid placed lapping and lengthwise, separated by two straight rows of the braid

Fancy printed or brocaded woollen materials of light texture are very present, arranged in combination with self-colored tissues of the same style. These arranges in the large hotels, where a slight opening in the large hotels, where a slight opening in the large hotels, where a slight opening in the wall of the kitchen permits the ercape of smoke—through a tile perhaps. carf of brecaded tissue made of one entire width of the fabric is draped across the top of the skirt and brought up very high over the hips to the back, where it is tied into a loose bow with long drooping loops and ends.

For ladies' dressy toilets the fashionable mantle is the small mantelet, bridling the shoulders and well curved in at the waist of fancy stamped velvet, brocaded or rib-bed silk, trimmed with lace and passementerie, beaded with jet and pretty grelot fringe tipped with jet bugles; for jet is very fashionable this season, and is used for trimming not only black dresses and mantles, but also colored ones. Colored beads are also in great vogue, and are com-bined with embroidery in silk and velvet applique.

The new bonnets are high in front and pinched in as closely at the sides as the formation of the head will allow. Gold appears upon nearly every one in some thape or other, but chicfly in that of tinsel crowns on gold wires. Bright poppy color is in great favor for trimmings as well as for whole bonnets and hats. A sweet little bonnet of poppy red crepe, arranged with narrow tucks all over the crown, is dotted with small straw bobs. A thick ruching of the red crepe surrounds the edge, and a bunch of elderberries, set in their own leaves, forms the high trimming.

Skirts are made very simply, either myself."

Skirts are made very simply, either myself."

And so do I," said Smith plaited in round plaits or merely gathered on to a band. The jacket bodice is much worn, but by no means exclusively sothat which comes down only a little below over the hips and peaked in front and at the back, is also very fashionable; and, on the other hand, many costumes are made with the back-cut princess fashion, while

the front is finished into one or two small points. There is also the full bodice, either plaited in a plastron or with the fronts gathered and crossed one over the other; some are peaked and some have a round waistband, so that each lady may choose that which suits her figure.

Flowers and the Lawn.

Start the lawn-mower. Petunias thrive in hot places. Plant in clumps rather than in lines. Pond lilies may be grown from the seed Salvias need plenty of pot room until

planted out. Evergreens can be safely planted several weeks later than deciduous trees There is no better remedy for greenfly or house plants than tobacco dust or snuff

sprinkled on the insects. Plant out winter flowering carnations

and you may have a strong and first-rate soil for all kinds of flowers. If it will not be quite as early as a sandy loam, on the

suffering from drouth in the summer. White Worms in Flower Pots.-Com-White Worms in Flower Pots.—Complaints are frequent about these. We know of two remedies, but both of which should be applied with care. The one is: A tablespoonful of wood ashes for a six-inch pot, spread over the surface, and then mixed up with the soil to a depth of half an inch. The little worms cannot stand the lye, while the potash proves stimulating to the plants. With a smaller or a larger pot, there must be a proportionate variation in the quantity of ashes used, for this is a point one cannot be too careful about. The point one cannot be too careful about. The other remedy calls for a slight sprinkling

of red pepper over the surface of the soil.

The next watering or two afterwards will carry its strength downwards, and the

intruders will succumb.

, наммоска Vs. верз. Beds are occupied night after night, year after year, by divers parties in sickness and in health, in summer's heat and wintar's cold, and as to when the bedding is remade and purified, each one can judge by his own experience, says a traveller in the There are Spanish laces in all colors to match the silken fabrics now so popular, and these will be used in great profusion.

Dividing the honers with Spanish lace, we find the Marquise, which is especially we find the Marquise which is especially color and comes in various new and attractive patterns. those who have never considered the subject before. The South American hammock is made of the fibres of the young leaves of the its palm, Muritis flexorus, so weven that it yields to every movement and projection of the body in every direction of the body in every direction. Rough straw sailor nate, with a large, and projection of the body in every direction are furnished by English tailors to wear the weight of the body establishes its own with summer woollen dresses.

A new Tam o'Shanter cap for tennis and for country wear is made of straw in lace lake open design or in braiding patterns, and one cannot fall out of them and is mounted over a satin crown of suit-when asleep. They should be swung seat of a chair. They form an excellent There is a fashion of wearing moonstones seat. Sitting down, one draws the back of

the back down, wrapping yourself up in its Black is always much worn in Paris, in summer as well as winter; black lace way to lie is crossways. The position can be varied in three or four ways. The writer has passed several nights in hammock and blanket, exposed to the damps of a South American forest, and risen perhaps more refreshed than if he had slept in a bed. For bed-ridden people their use would be invaluable. Those have been confined to a bed or water-bed for three or four months know how fatiguing real sanitary appliances. The hammock I British Guiana. I do not know why a milar mode of open weaving—more like weaving without the knot—of some material

managed in this country.

having the mellow feeling of the rush used

rush-bottomed chairs could not be

Most American housewives would be interested in a Cuban kitchen and I suppose dumbfounded at its primitiveness. I don't about a foot square, in which charcoal is burned. The ashes fall through the grating to the floor or into receptacles provided for the purpose. The fumes rise to poison the air, and escape as best they can, except there be the small opening referred to. Pies and cakes are unknown practically, but everything else except the very largest roasts is cooked on these simple fires. If s pig is to be roasted whole or a number of or plaster oven, the air in which has preor plaster oven, the air in which have viously been heated to the roast point by means of blocks of wood, the embers which are removed before baking. The heat will be retained long enough to plish the baking.-Letter in the Concord

Never so Smart as the Boy. "Yes," said Jones, "I've travelled all over the world. In fact, I may say I've seen everything.'

"Met lots of people, I suppose, that you've talked with?" said Smith.
"Yes, sir, couldn't begin to count 'em."

"Lots of old people?"

There's one man you never met. " Who is he ?"

" The old gray-headed father who is half as smart as his son." 'No," replied Jones sadly, "I never met him: he doesn't exist. I know how it is

And the two shook hands warmly and went up street together.

A Continental paper says that England's wars in remote regions at least promote the study of geography.

Sixty-eight thousand miles of submarine

My Stout Old Heart and I.

My stout old heart and I are friends. Two bivonac friends together.
Two bivonac friends together.
Sor daily wars, nor daily blows,
Have called out our white feather.
We've 'listed till the campaign ends—
For calm or stormy weather.

My stout old beart and I have been Through serious scenes of trouble. We've been deuied; our hopes have died; Our load's been more than double. And yet we've lived. And we have seen Some griefs in Lothe bubble.

My stout old heart and I have fought Some bitter fights to ending; And if or not we've victory got, We've not been hurt past mending! The wounds are all in front we've caught, And easier for the tending.

My stout old heart and I, you see,
We understand each other—
Old comrade true, my hand to you!
On honor, tell me whether
You're daunted yet?—"To arms!" beats he,
"letreat is for another!"

Eyes right! Guide centre! Forward march! Dress where the colors fly!— Six feet of ground, or triumph's arch— My stout old heart and !!

The Dreams of a Worker. What was it?—the dream of a worker— A picture whose tints were too bright; A vision that cheer'd while it lasted. But faded too soon into night!

A dream of a face amongst others, More sweet than the fairest one there, With eyes like the stars in the heavens, And glittering gold waves of hair I A dream of a voice, to whose music

I listen'd with rapture how sweet; Its tones caught my heart and enthrall'd it, And bound it in chains to her feet.

'Twas only a dream, fellow-workers. A rest from the world's round of strife, A respite from some of its traubles, A glimpse of another fair life,

What was it ? -the dream of a worker-

In an Old Book.

What is it, Jenny,
Dropped from the book—
Down on the carpet?
There it is—look |

Only some violets!

Lay them away In the old book again; Dear, let them stay.

One would not guess
That once they were blue,
They are so faded—
Ah, I am tool Changes have come, love, Since they were given; They are dead; I am here; He is in heaven.

They were a small gift,
Trifling, I know;
But they were given me
Long years ago.

Down in the shadows Of the old yew He and I parted; There's where they grow. I was to give them back

Whon we next met-Fifty long years ago— I have them yet.

Put them back, Jenny, Put them away, They have been there This many a day.

PRINCESSES OF PEACE.

The Work of the Czarina, the Princess

of Wales and the Crown Princess. A Darmstadt cable says: When the diplomatic history of the Afghan incident comes to be written it will be seen how much the part of peace winners women have played. The fair and noble women who played the most important part in bringing about a peaceful result were the Crarina and her sister, the Princess of Wales, whom the Crown Princess of Ger-many has called the "Goddess of Peace." The Crown Princess herself did not interferc. Indeed, she is in the highest degree. heing English born, dissatisfied with the present condition of things. It must not be understood, however, that this tenderhearted princess wished war; but she regards the part that Gladstone has taken as bringing about the humiliation of his

ountry.

The Baron von Stockmar, son of the late Baron von Stockmar, who was the most intimate friend and adviser of the Prince Consort, and the Crown Princess' father. earnestly requested the Queen in a letter to put all her influence in the scales against war, as he could not believe, by reason of circumstances well known to him, in England's ability to achieve victory. He called to mind that the Prince Consort, in his political bequest, denoted Russia as the greatest enemy of Europe, and especially of England. Baron von Stockmar is para-lyzed, and lives in Berlin, enjoying the friendship of the Crown Princess and of Queen Victoria, as did his father. It is well for England that feminine influence has been so successful.

Roses in a Smail Garden.

First, let your plot of ground, or such of it as you have set apart for your future oses, be trenched and manured by some man who knows how to do it. If your soil is a hungry one—gravelly or sandy, or mere i c., adhesive -- loam as you can get. Don't spare it, and don't buy the stuff called loam in the neighborhood by the jobbing gardener. If you can't get silky loam, send for clay—never mind how stiff it is and how much the mind of your gardener rebels against it; it is the natural food of the dog rose, and only wants the admixture of a little manure. Of course, if you have spare corner, and can heap up your clay there for a month or two, and sprinkle it heavily with sand, and occasionally turn it over before digging it in, so much the better: it will be rendered more permeable to the rootlets of your plants, and by exposure to air be richer in chemical salts and think there is a chimney in Havana, with humus. Let all this be done now. If you can do it yourself, you will save money, an you will come in to breakfast with a good deal more color in your cheeks than you have seen for many a day. Now, if you have a friend who really grows good roses. rightly, and what he would advise as to placing your roses. Avoid the drip of trees and sloping banks exposed to the south west for your rose stations. Draughty orners, angles down into which dust and smoke have a wretched habit of descending, are obviously bad; the more exposed roses.—Amateur Gardening.

The Way They Do It In France.

"Ah, Monsieur, why do you look at me?"
Pardonnez me, Madamoiselle, but my eyes were very weary."
"Weary, Monsieur?"
"Oui, Madamoiselle—a beautiful face

always rests them."-Pittsburg Chronicle.

THE demand for gum camphor has sud is recommended by homeopathic physicians as a cholera medicine, and is worn in little bags suspended over the chest. camphor comes chiefly from Japan. nosa and Borneo furnish some. obtained by cutting up the camphor plants, leaves and all, and distilling them. s another kind found in the heart of an enormous tree which grows in the mounains of Bornec. The trees are out down and split open, and the gum is picked from the centre. Sometimes lumps a yard long and three inches thick are found, twenty pounds is a good quantity for the tree. The Chinese have a great iking for this quality, and have been known to pay as high as \$30 a pound for it, though a)fference between it and common nohor is most imaginary. The crude camphor is most imaginary. samphor has to be redistilled before it can

The holder of a Dominion liquor license at St. Thomas has been fined \$20 and costs or selling without a license.