that of the Fifth Son. A London cable says: The disputed Lauderdale peerage case, which has been before the Committee of Privileges of the House of Lords from the early part of last month, was decided yesterday in favor of the petitioner, Major Maitland. Major Maitland claimed the peerage as being descended from the fourth son of the sixth Zarl of Lauderdale, as against Sir James Maitland, the heir of the fifth son of the Same Earl. The fourth son, Sir Richard Maitland, who was Adjutant General of the North American colony from 1765 to 1772, lived in concubinage with Mary McAdams in New York, by whom he had a son, through whom Major Maitland claims the peerage. Three days prior to bis death Sir Richard Maitland was married to Mary McAdams by Rev. Dr. Ogilvie, of Trinity Church, New York. The marriage was celebrated without license or the calling of bans, and the questions before their Lordships were whether the marriege was legal, and if so whether it legitimized the children born prior to wedlock. On these two questions much expert evidence of the United States lawyers was taken, and after due consideration an opinion in the affirmative was given in each case, and the claim of the petitioner was granted.

WHAT THEY COST.

Cabinets Come High, but the People Must Have Them.

The following are the salaries of the new British Ministry: Lord Salisbury, £5,800; Lord Iddesleigh, £5,000; Lord Halsbury, £10,000; Mr. Gibson, £8,000; Lord Carnarvon, £2,800; Lord Cranbrook, £2,000; Lord Harrowby, £2,000; Sir Michael Hioks Beach, £5,000; Sir Richard Oross, £5,000; Col. Stanley, £5,000; Lord Randolph Churchill, £5,000; Mr. W. H. Smith, Richmond, £2,000: Mr. Stanhope, £2,000: Mr. Balfour, £2,000; Mr. Chaplin, £2,000; Sir William Hart Dyke, £4,425; Mr. Plunket, £2,000; Lord Beauchamp, unpaid; Sir Henry Holland, £2,000; Mr Akers-Douglas, £2,000 : Mr. C. Dalrymple £1,000; Mr. Sidney Herbert, £1,000; Col. Walrond, £1,000; Mr. Robert Bourke, £1,500; Lord Cadogan, £1,500; Lord Donoughmore, £1,500; Lord Harris £1,500; Mr. Ritchie, £2,000; Baron de Worms, £1,500; Mr. Ashmead Bartlett, £1,000; Earl of Latham, £2,000; Lord Lewisham, £924; Lord Mount-Edgec £2.000; Earl of Bradford, £2,500; Lord Waterford, £1.500 : Lord Folkestone, £904 Lord Arthur Hill, £904. This is the completed Ministry, with the exception of the law officers for England, Scotland and

A Lively Scene with a Whale. The steamer Valora, of this port, Capt. Haskell, is engaged in shooting whales for the factory at Boothbay. Thursday, when off Cape Porpoise, and just in sight of land, an immense whale was encountered and the steamer started in pursuit, but just as they got near enough to fire at the monster for the prey when he came to the surface and this time they got in a shot. Mr. Haskell, brother of the captain, fired the bomb, and it entered the animal, which immediately swam with great speed directly out to sea. The steamer followed, and, after a long and exciting chase, suc-ceeded in driving the whale inshore, when he again sounded. After a short time, during which the steamer lay to and awaited for the reappearance of the monster, he rose to the surface and plunged directly for the boat. Had he struck the little vassel, coming as he was with almost irresistible force, she would certainly have The signal to back was given, the steamer coming round just in time to allow the whale to dash by only a few feet from the side. Haskell, afraid of losing prey, again fired, and this time the bomb accomplished its work, and the dead body of the animal sank in 75 fathoms of species, being fully twice as long as the Valora, a forty-five-foot vessel. The carcass will come to the surface in eight or nine days, when it will be taken in tow by the steamer.—Portland (Me.) Press.

Lord Rosebery will deliver a politica address at Iverness in August.

A man should live with his superiors as he does with his fire-not too near, lest he burn; not too far, lest he freeze.

It is announced that Mr. Theodore Frelinghuysen, son of the late Secretary of State, will be privately married next month to Mis: Alice Coats, daughter of Mr. James Coats, of Rhode Island. Immediately after the wedding the young couple will sail for Scotland, and spend several weeks with the bride's grandfather, Sir Peter Coats, in Avrshire.

Dr. Charles Rogers, of Edinburgh, in the course of prosecuting some genealogical inquiries in the General Register House, has fallen upon a monetary bond granted by the grandfather and uncle of Robert Burns to David Stuart, of Aberdeen. The document is of curious interest; it is dated at Stonehaven, 16th February, 1744.

THE YORK HERALD.

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RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1885.

WHOLE NO 1,411 NO. 9.

HENRY-BEATRICE

Wedding at Osborne

Ceremony Performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury,

THE PRINCE ATTENDED BY HIS BROTHERS.

Bridal Costume and Troussear of the Bride.

A last (Thursday) night's London cable gives the following further particulars of the wedding of Prince Henry of Battenberg to Princess Beatrice: The guests from Darmstadt were the Grand Duke of Hesse, the Hereditary Prince and Princesses Irene and Victoria. Prince Alexander of Hesse and wife, the Princess of Battenberg, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria, Prince Francis of Battenberg, and the Count and Countess Erbach Schonberg. The English guests, besides the members of the Royal family, included a number of private friends and a few political notables. The Ministerialists were represented by the Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Lord and Lady Iddesleigh, Duke and Duchess of Richmond, Sir Richard and Lady Cross and Sir Michael and Lady Lucy Hicks Beach. The Opposition invitations included Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, Earl and Countess of Granville, the Marquis of Hartington, Duke and Duchess of Argyll and Duke and Duchess of Bedford. All the seats in the church were numbered and the guests had taken their places at half-past 12.

THE PROCESSION. The procession was arranged by Sir Henry Ponsonby, the Lord Chamberlain and the Lord Steward. The Duchess of Bedford acted as Mistress of Robes, in place of the Duchess of Roxburghe, who could not attend. A few minutes before 1 o'clock the Royal equerries rode up and were followed by the procession, which was headed by the Royal family, then followed the Royal guests from abroad. Next came Prince Henry, attended by his supporters, Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and Prince Francis Joseph of Battenberg, his two unmarried brothers. The bridegroom wore a white uniform, and on the front of his coat there

were numerous Orders. THE BRIDEGROOM.

Prince Henry of Battenberg was born in October, 1858, and is therefore in his 27th year. He is a lieutenant in the First Regi-ment of Prussian Hussars of the Rhine and is a cousin of the Grand Duke of Hesse. His only sister is married to the Count d'Erbach Schonberg; and his brothers are Prince Louis of Hesse, who recently married the Princess Victoria, the daughter of the late Princess Alice; Prince Alexander of Bulgaria and Prince Francis Joseph, a lieutenant of the Hessian Guards. He is good-looking and amiable, and is on excel-lent terms with his family. It is not pre-tended that his career has, so far, been distinguished. Neither, on the other hand, is it alleged that he has been guilty of any serious faults. In fact, the breath of scandal has not assailed his name. His charac ter is unimpeachable. It is said that the Queen intends to make her new son-in-law her private secretary. The report may, of course, be without foundation, but there is apparently some reason to believe that it is not merely a piece of gossip. If Prince Henry of Battenberg undertakes the duties of private secretary to the Sovereign of this country, he may obviously develop into a person of considerable importance and of some authority.

THE BRIDESMAIDS.

The ten bridesmaids, daughters of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, the Grand Duke of Hesse, and Prince Christian, did not enter the church with the procession, but waited in a temporar the bride. The Prince and Princess of Wales also waited with the bridesmaids.

ARRIVAL OF THE BRIDE. A few minutes after the procession had entered the church the arrival of the Queen with the bride was announced by the firing of the Royal salute and the cheering of the immense assemblage which lined the entire route from the Palace to the church, while the pipers played the Highland Laddie amrch, and the Spithead and Solent guns thundered out their salute. The Queen entered the church on the bride's left, the Pirnce of Wales was on the bride's right, and the Princess of Wales followed, heading the ten bridesmaids. The Princess Beatrice was very calm and collected, and smiled recognition of her personal friends, and gracefully bowed right and left in acknowledgment of the salutes of the guests as she proceeded up the aisle to the

THE QUEEN'S DRESS.

Her Majesty wore a black broche grens It is extremely rich and perfectly marvellous as a specimen of the finest and most skilful silk weaving that has ever been accomplished in Europe. It was made at Lyons, a new Jacquard loom being specially erected, and a new and separate set of cards prepared for that piece of material alone, so that no other can be mude. The pattern is rather a large flower of double wire silk grenadine on a double broche ground, and it will look very handsome when made up over a thin, bright black silk. THE BRUDE.

The Princess Beatrice is now in her 29th year, two years the senion of her husband a difference on the wrong side. The Prinoess has married late and has not followed the example of her brothers and sisters. The following is an interesting comparison: her 29th year, the Princess Royal married in her 18th year, the Prince of Wales was married when in his 22nd year, the Princess Alice in her 20th year, the Duke of Edinburgh in his 30th year, the Princess Helena in her 21st year, the Princess Louise in her 24th year, the Duke of Connaught in his 29th year, the Duke of Albany in his 30th year. The united ages at marriage of the five Royal Princessee make 111 years; the united ages at marriage of the four Princes also make 111 years. By striking an average one finds that the Princesses are married

at 221-5, and the Princes at 273. THE BRIDE'S DRESS.

The bride looked very handsome, and her splendid figure, which would serve as a model for a sculptor, showed to the greatest advantage her magnificent costume The wedding dress was made of the very richest duchesse satin, draped with the same lace in which the Queen was married to the Prince Consort. It was made at others Mesers, Atkinson, the old-established

wadding, with lace on the wrong side, rather lighter make is pale sky-blue, with a which is not visible from the outside. The pattern of forget me-not sprays all over it. lace on the dress is caught up with bunches of orange blossom, and on the left side is a panel formed of the same flower. white satin bodice is low, and pointed back and front. The short sleeves are lace, draped to the shoulder; more lace is laid round the top of the bodice, with a garland of orange blossom, a few tufts of white heather resting in the front. The veil matches the lace on the gown.

interspersed with ivy, emblematic of purity, sweetness and friendship. Surrounding the lowest cake were large skeleton shields, bearing on enclosed shields the coat-of-arms of the Princess Beatrice and Prince Henry of Battenberg, interspersed with passion flowers. It was adorned with 500 sprays of flowers. Sur-rounding the second cake were jessamine, and round the second and third cakes were passion flowers, ivy and roses. On the top cake were cupids and a large vase containing an immense bouquet composed of a variety of emblematic flowers. As the bridal party left the church Mendeleschn's

wedding march was played. THE HONEYMOON.

After the breakfast the happy couple proceeded to Quarr Abbey, Lady Cochrane's charming place, near Ryde, where they will pass a week, completing their honeymoon afterwards by a cruise in the Victoria and Albert.

the past fortnight.

THE TRAVELLING DRESS.

The costume for going away, although the distance is not very great—merely to Quarr Abbey, near Ryde—is made of cream brocaded crepe de Chine, trimmed with the finest Irish point lace, which is carried down round the sleeves; the costume is quite short at the back, giving ample room for the skirt puffings at the back of the waist. The bonnet is made of white velvet, the edges worked with silver thread in an elongated buttonhole stitch. Four large ostrich feathers are placed above the face, with a white caprey in the centre, and a bunch of white heather at the side, the Scotch mode of expressing "good luck."

THE PRINCESS' SIX GOWNS.

The Princess is furnished with eight new costumes—her wedding dress, her travelling dress, and six gowns for general use. Sev eral of the latter are quite unique. There is one pink spotted crepe de Chine, trim-med with the finest point d'aiguille, carried across the front and down the train piece. At the side pink moire bows, the ends terminating in pink aiguillette. The bodice is low, pointed back and front, and draped with lace and crepe de Chine.

Next comes a reseda Sicilienne which has a perfectly plain train, bordered with close-set loops of the material. The petti coat is white satin, covered with net ed beads of the shade of the Sicil ienne and golden brown, intermixed with pearls. At the sides, from the bodice, are long tabs of the Sicilienne, edged with a fringe formed of satin drops. The sleeves are of tulle, draped very high; the bodice which is a low square, bordered with tulle, has a gold stomacher. At the back of the waist the skirt is bouffante, and there are

two small bouquets on the bodice. velvet, which has quite a plain skirt, the missioner James T. Spiers, a newly front elaborately embroidered with beads appointed member of the excise board of this of the exact shade; the bodice draped with city, attended. One of the Salvationists got up velvet and beaded to match; the short and said that he was a devoted Christian. sleeves caught up on the shoulders.

draperies of tulle in their places. gown is costly and elaborate, though with

motifs on the white satin, and alternate Salvationists. They marched to their stripes of muslin printed in pink, with a Persian design; the bodice of the same; the tunic is formed of pink liese ribbon, the tunic is formed of pink liese ribbon.

A Clever Young Man's Sneeze. with a pearl edge, and embroidered white muslin, row sewn to row; the bodice is trimmed to correspond.

And last, though by no means least, is blue silk of quite another character. It is draped with striped satin and spotted crepe of the same shade; the front of the skirt is arranged in a broad box plait, on which is ending at the waist in a point; the sleeves full to the elbow; the bodice is a low equare, pointed back and front. There, Tnere, ladies, what do you think of all this?

IRISH POPLIN. great deal of Irish poplin was did nobody any good." purchased for the trousseau, and among

duced into the pattern. The front of the dress has a deep satin kilting, over which is a fringe of orange blossom buds falling on the kilting; above this is draped the large for the sating of these rich and unique materials. One is ivory white in a small yet rich eastern design interwove with many gold threads; large for the first hand of these rich and unique materials. One is ivory white in a small yet rich eastern design interwove with many gold threads; large for the first hand of the control of the pattern.

BLIGHTED HIS YOUNG LIFE.

Tragle Result of a Judge's Too Severe design interwove with many gold threads; large for the pattern of the pattern of the pattern of the pattern of the pattern. lace her Majesty has lent for the occasion another is of the most splendid tint of to the bride. The back of the dress is a brilliant cardinal color, and so soft that it plain train of satin, the edge hemmed over drapes magnificently; while a third of

LACES. Meesrs, Howell and James, who are

also repeated with silver embroidery and black. The Princess has some mountaineering boots studded with nails, and made stout enough to strike joy into the heart of a sportsman. Some of her riding boots are lined with white astrachan and edged with the same fur, but black; others have no lining. Her travelling boots are all lined throughout with seal-skin. There is also a most ingenius case. skin. There is also a most ingenious case of solid leather, fitted to hold four pair of boots, a pair of riding-boots and a pair of shoes, with boot-trees, boot-jacks and shoe-horns. Besides all these arrangements there are brushes and tin cases to contain the various kinds of blacking.

GRAND'S LAST STORY. The Great General's First Interview with

Grant has uttered his last words, writes wedding presents.

It would be impossible to attempt an enumeration of all the wedding presents which have been sent to Osborne during history. General Butler called on him the contraction of the contrac on the evening previous to his speechlessness, and immediately after Butler departed he fell asleep, to awaken un-able to speak. Except for a good-bye to his visitor and a brief order to his nurse, the story was doubtless his ultimate of oral intercourse. He said that when the famous Peace Commission called on him finest Trish point lace, which is carried down the front on the drapery that crosses to the left side, and is extended to the back of the dress. The skirt is simply arranged, out falls in graceful folds. There is a short paletot of the same material, with dolman leaves and the lace is again carried down with the other compaletot of the same material, with domain and little man; but the other company with the other comboth sides of the front of the dolman and missioners, he though him astonish. Stevens wore a huge ingly big. overcoat made of some rude material—coarser, the General said, than any Canadian cloth he had ever seen. The collar was more comprehensive than any he had ever come across, the tails touched the ground, and the circumference was in keeping with the rest of the ample proportions. In Grant's headquarters Stephens took off his coat and revealed himself the slender and in every way diminutive man he had been represented to be. It was the garment that had afforded bulk to him. The Peace Commission went up on the York River to see Lincoln, and a few days after the President came down to meet "Did you see Stephens?" Mr. Lincoln

aaked. "Yes, sir," replied Grant.

" See him in his overcoat?" "See him take it off?"

Well," and Liccoln roared with laughter, "ain't that the littlest ear out of the biggest shuck that you ever saw in your

seemed especially to recall Lincoln's quick sense of the ridiculous.

Religion and Grocery Bills.

The Salvation Army has been in the habit of holding services in Crescent Park, valist the skirt is bouffante, and there are some small bouquets on the bodice.

A perfect gem of a gown is a rich red services were conducted as usual, and Com-

and said that he was a devoted Christian. Mr. Spiers in a strident voice declared to A white brocaded crepe and satin has the enthusiast that "the Lord didn't draperies of crepe and large appliques of love anybody who didn't pay his grocery pearls; on the side plaits in the form of bills." This declaration caused so much priorities with leaves. Up the sides beyond are horizontal rows of pearl fringe, set quite close together. The sleeves reach to the the discussion for a brief time. he elbow and a pearl stomacher keeps the When the next man in the little band arose, This he said that for all the riches of the world never be forgotten, for that is the secret of he would not exchange his happiness since he had become converted. At this all the grace of simplicity.

There is also one of the most original of dresses among the number. It has a trained back of stripes, with white velvet \$55.20. This was too much for the formula of the preserve will be ready for

That there is a proper time and place to sneeze, both when it can be profitably done, is evinced by the conduct of a young ensign, poor and friendless, of the English It is army, says the Manchester Times. He was once attending a grand ball, and stood near a duchess. She inadvertently uttered an arranged in a broad box platt, on which is a robing formed of gold braiding graduating to the waist, the gold tined having distinct tinges of grey, green and brown. The front of the bodice forms a good stomacher, the sleaves the structure of th enormous sneeze-in fact, a snort calculeneeze, rushed from the room, leaving the

Honiton, and the Royal crown is intro- poplin manufacturers of College Green, of the anarchists' paper printed at Brussels our pretensions all will be well.

Folly-Pardoned to Find Father and Mother Dead-Seized with Insanity.

Meestr. Howell and James, who are specialists in the way of lace, and experienced judges of it, supplied some most beautiful black Chantilly in two widths, one wide enough for a flounce and the other narrower, so as to form garniture to match. The lightness and richness of the borhood is not the most refined in the city, and the boy was thrown in with rough

oold which developed into consumption. When his mother died the prison physician thought his condition too critical to apprise him of his mother's demise, and he lived on in ignorance of it. He was not told of his father's death and lived on in hope of regaining his liberty. His little sister was left alone in the world, but she struggled bravely on, fighting poverty and seeking her brother's pardon. She visited prominent officials. They all sympathized with her, but could not help her. Finally Assemblyman William E. O'Connor, of the Seventh district, of Essex County, interested himself in the case. William P. B. Urick, the teacher who was assaulted made a statement that he did not believe that Toomey struck him and the pardor was granted. The ravages of disease were indelibly stamped on the young man's features. He was met at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot on Saturday by his sister Maggie. The meeting was very affectionate, and in his joy the brother did not notice the black clothes of his gister. Full

years. As he walked across the threshold he exclaimed : Where is mother?" With a terrible load at her breast his sister summoned up all her resolution, and

with swimming eyes she gently said:
"She is dead."
"And father," gasped the young man. " He is dead also." With a cry the young man staggered

against the wall and fell. His last words were:
"Ob, my God! This is terrible." Terrified, his eister ran for a physician. Water brought the young man to consciousness, but his eyes glared like those of a

They are not dead !" he cried; " it's a lie. You can't take me back to prison."

Physicians pronounced him totally insane, and he was taken to the First Police Precinct and looked up until the proper papers can be prepared to send him to the County Insane Asylum. His sister is nearly overcome with grief, and much sympathy is expressed for her. The young man is not expected to live long, as he is

wasting away from consumption.

Now that the small fruits are becoming more abundant, preserving will be the order of the day. Housekeepers who disorder of the day. Housekeepers who dis-like the tedious, old-time fashion of clarifying sugar and boiling the fruit will, the Tribune and Farmer thinks, appreciate the following two recipes, no fire being needed in their preparation. The first is for "tutti frutti," and has been repeatedly tested with unvarying success. The second is from an English correspondent: First. Put one quart of white preserving brandy or arrac de Batavia into a two gallon stone jar that has a tightly fitting top. Then for every pound of fruit, in prime condition and perfeetly dry, which you put in the brandy or arrao, use three quarters of a pound of granulated sugar; stir every day so that the sugar will be dissolved, using a clean wooden spoon kept for the purpose. Every sort of fruit may be used, commencing with strawberries and ending with plume. Be sure and have at least one pound of the preserve very rich. Strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, apricots, cherries This declaration caused so much sweet and sour, peaches, plums, are all dry place, and the daily stirring must success. You may use as much of one sort of fruit as you like, and it may be put in from day to day, just as you happen to have it. Half the quantity of spirits may use within a week after the last fruit is put in, and will keep for a number of months. We have found it good eight months after making. Second. Take some pure white vinegar and mix with it granulated sugar until a syrup is formed quite free from acidity. Pour this syrup into earthen jars and put in it good, perfectly ipe fruit, gathered in dry weacher. Cover he jars tight and put them in a dry place. The contents will keep for six or eight months and the flavor of the fruit will be excellent.

of Montague House to store the Stoane collection of antiquities, books, manuscripts, etc., purchased by the nation. Soon after

THE OLD, OLD STORY.

A Daughter of the Late Chief Justice

The daughter of Edmund Burke Wood, The Court of Pardons of New Jersey last week granted over one hundred pardons. Among those released was John Toomey, of Newark, who had served five years of a fitteen years' sentence for assault and battery. The circumstances of his conviction occasioned great excitement in Newark five years ago, and many attempts to have him pardoned were made. late Chief Justice of the Province of Maniemployee in a branch of the Bank of Montreal at Winnipeg. She was 17 years of age, inexperienced, as she says, and unaccustomed to deceit or falsehood. Doran won her maiden affections. He had three months afterward.

In the State Prison the boy contracted a sold which developed into consumption.

said he had written no letter to his promising kinsman offering him a position, and that making good James Frederick's defalcation had almost broken him. James defalcation had almost broken him. James Doran out of pity kept the wronged woman at his house until May, 1883, but she never saw any of the \$400 she had confidingly loaned her helpmeet. With heart bowed down Mrs. Doran telegraphed her mother at Winnipeg, who came on and took her back to Manitoba. Doran frankly confessed that he could not appear her She fessed that he could not support her. She could not remain in Winnipeg, and came to Chicago, and asks for a divorce on the ground of non-support.—Chicago Times.

Lynchers Formally Thanked. The Baxter Springs (Nan.) News, after describing the lynching of Lawrence, at Girard, publishes a set of resolutions adopted by the citizens of Baxter Springs, which ought to be recorded as an important advance in our history. The facts are recited and the resolutions proceed thus: Be it resolved, That we, citizens of Baxter Springs, in meeting assembled, approve of the hanging of Lawrence, and that we heartily and sincerely thank A. B. C. D. and others of said company who so of hope, he chatted as he walked toward the humble home he had not seen for five bravely and at their own peril accomplished that which we all desired should be done. Resolved further, That we hereby extend to the good people of our neighboring town of Girard this expression of regret that

time and circumstances brought the ter-mination of a detestible criminal's life within the limits of their town, that we hope their community may never be agitated and outraged by the commission of any similar or other crime, and that for any damage or damages done to property in said town of Girard by the said "company of men" that claims for the same be reported to the "Citizens' Committee " of Baxter Springs for adjustment.

'A, B, C, D, and others' is very good. Delicately the individuals are singled out for public thanks, but not named. "A" is for public thanks, but not named. "A" is the captain; "B," "C," and "D," are the three next in prominence. "The others" are the rank and file of able assistants. "Bravely, and at their own peril" is also rather a superior form of statement. What peril was encountered is left to the imagin. of them, or if one in his haste had stumbled over the jail-door sill he might have aprained an ankle. Such terrible dangers did our Kansas neighbors encounter. But the second resolution is simply delici The citizens of Girard are requested to resent their claims for direct or inciden tal damage suffered to the citizens of Bax ter Springs for adjustment. Undoubtedly no more thoughtful politeness has ever been recorded. The citizens who so skilfully and thoroughly performed the late act of justice are, like the exponents of mediæval chivalry, both brave and courteous. A lynching in broad daylight is a feat of Kanas enterprise. Missouri in her palmy old days never undertook a matinee perform-ance of the lynching act. Nor has Missouri or any other State ever turned out so veet mannered a company of executionses. The New England blood which flows Kansas asserts its innate culture Before these resolutions the lynching was cheerfully thought to have been done in tyle, but the Baxter Springs citizens in meeting assembled have added a finish which may be called epoch-making.-Kansas City Times.

How Swell Women Walk The new wiggle-waggle, which is equal in its way to the Grecian bend or the tilt, is an achievement of the modern "mattress" and "saddle," and not possible without them. It is a movement, a sort of swing from side to side, which seems to be quite independent of the body, and to be executed only with the machinery of the dress skirt, and this is very nearly the case. An inclination forward and a slight determination in walking from one side to the other, sets the machinery in motion and produces a funny result, which any one can see who happens to walk behind a fashionablydressed girl. If a girl had to look and act like that she would be a pitiable object, but as it is a matter of choice and dependent upon caprice, which will demand some new form of self-immolation shortly, it makes little difference. But no caricature could do more than justice to the dude and the belle The great library of the British Museum as they appear in the street in this year of gear, 1885.—Philadelphia News.

Over 50,000 pairs of shoes were sent out guests to suppose that he was the offender.
The next day he received a captain's commission from the duchess husband, with a line from the lady that "it was an ill sneeze did nobedy any good."

Collection of an addition. Soon after the fuglish Government to the 8,000 or the trustees of the collection set apart the line from the lady that "it was an ill sneeze the collection of the accommodation of substitution and yet the officers are still such as they chose to admit to the privilege making complaints that the army were of inspecting their treasures.

Just thoughts and modest expectations large bags, and it is thought that the natives "Neither God Nor Master" is the name are easily satisfied. If we don't overrate out them open and took the shoes for

MONUMENTS AND TOMBSTONES More Artistic Work, but Few Changes in

Designs-Our Granite the Most Last-

"There is very rarely any material change in what may be called the 'fashion' of tombstones and monuments," a monument cutter said. "The work becomes

more artistic, but does not materially alter in design. We have still the low, broad, flat stone, lending an idea of strength and solidity rather than beauty, although many of the stones are very handsome. They are, perhaps, even more popular than the tall pillars, but that may be due to the fact that they are less expensive. Still, some of the richest men in the country have placed them over their family grave plots, Jay Gould among others, although his is unusu-ally graceful for a heavy stone. Some are simply large blocks of granite, or it may be, marble, without any-thing in the shape of carving to relieve their sombre appearance except the smooth space where the name is cut, or, more ordinarily, placed in raised letters. This ie the old style, and still holds its own. But another kind of flat stone is becoming popular. The ponderous appearance is lessened by having the upper part sup-ported by granite pillars instead of the cus-tomary blocks of stone, and various devices in carving tend to lend grace and beauty to the monument. The flat stone is not usually of polished granite. In the very nature of the monument something rugged is supposed, and if the stone were highly ls supposed, and if the stone were nighty polished (and granite takes a far higher polish than marble), the effect would be marred and the design inconsistent. Figures of life are very seldom carved in flat stones, as they would have to be either very short or placed in a horizontal position. The flat stones are generally over vaults, but not uncommonly we are ordered. tion. The flat stones are generally over vaults, but not uncommonly we are ordered

to place one of them over a single grave.
"The pillar or obelisk style of monument "The pillar or obelisk style of monument ranges usually from fifteen to twenty feet in height. A very tall one would be thirty feet high. They are generally of cut, but not polished, granite, the only part polished being the space where the name or inscription is carved. The old style of a heavy, broad pillar with an obelisk top still prevails, but taller, more slender, and more artistic columns are finding favor. They artistic columns are finding favor. They are embellished with all sorts of designs, and the art of the sculptor, as well as his patience, is often taxed to the utmost to produce a statue that has no meaning, and should have no existence, except in the brain of the wealthy owner of the monument. A small figure on the top, so high up that its features can hardly be distinguished, but which are supposed to bear some resemblance to those of the person whose remains are entombed below, is common weakness. A figure of life, or even heroic size, bowever, is often placed upon the summit of the pillar, and this, if well executed and in harmony with the structure it stands upon, has a fine effect, although it gives the column, perhaps, too much the appearance of a public monument. But fine statuary is usually placed nearer to the ground, and very quaint devices find expression in it. Greenwood and Woodlawn cemeteries, especially the former, are rich in curious, eccentric and beautiful designs—for we cannot dictate. All we can do is to follow the instructions given us, and if we are required to put upon the pillar a lamb, a giant, a dwarf, or a lady in voluminous skirts, our business is to do it in the best

style we can.
"Square-shaped and round, three-cornered and fluted, rough, out, and, on rare occasions, even polished granite or marble pillars are used. The broken column is a very popular design. It is usually about 8 feet high, and round. It is often polished to give greater effect to the rugged, irregular top, where it is supposed to have been broken off. For the most part pillars of all kinds stand upon a square stone pedestal, but at times we are required to erect a slender column straight from the ground This has a quaint and rather pleasing effect. Flat stones are often placed in position over a vault long before the death of any member of a family. Pillars are very rarely erected until somebody's remains have been deposited below. A pillar is usually intended to commemorate one person. A flat monument may cover a whole

family.
"We have ceased for some time to import graveyard designs from Italy or elsewhere. One reason for this is that all the finest work of Italian sculptors is in marble, and Italian marble will by no means stand the wear and tear of our try ing climate. In a few years its creamy whiteness turns to an ugly grayish mud color, and dark veins appear upon it. Finally it begins to chip and crumble, and becomes an unsightly object. Italian granite will not bear our climate. It has been tried. Not because the granite of Italy is any better than that of New England, for it is really not so good, but because it was a some persons that the aupposed wanted would be done better by Italian than by American artists. Whether it was better or worse mattered little, for very soon the stone began to throw off scales and the work was destroyed. In all our large graveyards may be seen instances of this. Everywhere we notice worn out statuary and beautiful designs stained and charred and literally peeling away.
Of course statuary is still imported from
Italy and placed in sheltered positions, but for open-air service it is a poor substi-tute for New England granite. Italian granite is not much used for artists' work even in Italy, although it is sometimes carved into small figures and designs, but very rarely into anything heroic. marble is not very durable either, but our granite lasts forever."—New York Sun

Will Power Cures. Will power, as well as imagination, has

much to do with the cures that are effected in some cases. The late Isaac Toucey, who was Secretary of the Navy under President Buchanan, and previously a Senator, was a man of strong will power. Many years ago his horses became frighton Bolton Mountain and ran away. He was thrown out and dragged along the street. Two or three of his ribs were broken and he was bruised all over and injured internally. Surgeons from this city were sent out and found him in a very dan gerous condition. Apparently his injuries were fatal. But "No," he whispered, "I shall recover." He did recover, and his will power carried him through. A physician of this city, not now living, stated to us some years since that he once had a peculiar case. An elderly was remarkably nervous. imagined that her heart, and liver were all disordered. lungs he found them sound. She had no organic disease, except nervousness, and that was enough. "I can cure you," said the physician; "I understand the case." He gave her six bread pills—not a particle of medicine in them. He said: "Take one to-night, one to-morrow night, half of one each night the next two nights. Then split the others in quarters, and take one fourth of a pill every morning till all are used up
but do not on any account take any more on any day than I have ordered; it will be dangerous. But by following my direction precisely you will be entirely well when all the pills are taken." The woman had faith in him, and she got well, as he had predicted. Wasn't this a "faith cure?" It certainly was not the dough rolled into pills that had any effect upon the old lady. There can be no doubt that will power and faith or imagination has much to do with one's health, or ill-health, if the imagina tion runs that way.- Hartford (Conn.,

Times. Clara Morris considers Samuel J. Tilder the best conversationalist she ever met,