What it is to be Forty.

To discover a sprinkle of gray in your beard, And a thinness of crop where the upland is cleared; To note how you take to your slippers and gown, And any to the fire when you get home from

Ah, mat's what it is to be forty. To find that your shadow has portlier grown,
That your voice has a practical, business-like
tone;
That your vision is tricky, which once was so
bright, bright,
And a hint of a wrinkle is coming to light—
Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

A sleigh ride, a party, a dance or a dine:
Why, of course you'll be present, you never
decline;
But, alas! there's no invite, you're not "young folks," you see; You're no longer a peach, but a crab-apple tree— Ah, that's what it is to be forty.

A daughter that grows like a lily, a queen, And that blooms like a rose in a garden of green,
A dapper young elerk in an ice-cream salcon,
Both a dude and a dunce is to carry off soon;
And a boy that is tru, and the pride of your eye
Is caught sme king vile cigarettes on the sly—
An, that's what it is to be forty.

At twenty a man dreams of power and fame; At thirty his fire has a soberer flause; At forty his dreams and visions are o'er, And he knows and he feels as he ne'er did before That a man is a fool till he's forty.

The "Terror."

Little shoestrings all untied,
That make the tiny shoes go "flop,"
A bat with half the rim torn off,
A hole that shows the curls on top.

But then beneath it such a face, All reguishness and baby glee, And dimples that play hids and seck, Around the crimson mouth so wee.

And is he wicked when he swims Small chickens in the place of ducks? Or when he sees the buds unfold, Before the flower comes he plucks?

Or when he takes his sister's dolls And pulls the "criers" in them out?
Or runs a pin in pape's watch
To see what little "ticks" about?

Oh, mother hearts, you'll take him in,
This naughty," terror," household joy;
Because in him you will but see
The picture of your own small boy.
L. L. EDNEW.

"My House is Left Unto Me Desolate." A little while, you tell me, but a little while, And I shall be where my beloved are; And with your eyes all large with faith, you say "Thy dear ones have not journeyed very far.

"Not very far." I say it o'er and o'er, Till on mine car mine own voice strangely Till on mine ca.
falls,
Like some mechanic utterance that repeats
A meaningless refrain to empty walls.

"Not very far," but measured by my grief,
A distance measurel as as my despair,
When, from the dreams that give them back to

me, I wake to find that they have journeyed there

'Not very far." Ah me! the spirit has Had its conjectures since the first man slept; But, O the heart, it knoweth its own loss, And death is death, as twas when Rachel

FROM THE COMING NEWSPAPER.

How the News of the Day Will Read When Journalism With a Big "J" Prevails.

Murder.—We are informed on credible authority that a murder occurred in this city last week. Although on general principles we are opposed to personnities principles we are opposed to personances we venture to give the names of the parties participating in the affair. Mr. John Smith, it is said, carefully disassociated the head of Mr. John Doe from the body with which it had been previously connected, the act resulting in an extinction of consciousness on the part of the latter, and the almost immediate cessation of and the almost immediate cessation of animated activity—in other words, Mr. Poc expired—divi, so to speak. Although apologizing for the personality, we make bold to say that such a murder as this is culpable; and though Mr. Smith, who committed the deed, possesses many worthy traits of head and heart, we are yet constrained to say that this specific act of his is—with proper reservations for ashis is—with proper reservations for aggravating circumstances—a reprehensible, and, to a certain degree, an unjustifiable one. If this language seems harsh or un-feeling we shall be glad to apologize for it

in our next issue.

Fire.—The residence of Mr. James H.

Peters, of Staten Island, was burned to the
ground last night, and Mr. Peters and his wife, with their four children, lost their identity in the conflagration; and, in short, their separate individualities were annihilated by the chemical activity of the comhustion. They were, to use a vulgar phrase, and no trace of them tinctive personalities has yet been discovered. It is said that the conflagration was started by Mr. Elihu J. Jones because Peters refused him (Jones) the loan of his (Peters') hatchet. with undue severity in the matter, but we do venture to say that this act of Mr. Jones, if it does not merit the severe term of misdemeanor, yet certainly was an indiscretion. A young man like Mr. Jones should beware of beginning life with such escapades, comparatively innocent and harmless though they may seem. It is these little things which gradually lead on and on until the hardened criminal will not scruple to contradict an editor or even

in our next issue

speak disrespectfully of an alderman.

Accident.—A train of cars was precipitated yesterday from the elevated track near One Hundred and Twenty fith street. We were informed that thirty persons per-ished. Of course we shall publish no details of the event, as we are opposed to cheap journalism. But we are much pained to learn that several persons have o far forgotten the first principles of good breeding as to actually manifest an interest in the affair.

Assassination.-We are informed that the President was instantly killed yester-day by an assassin. Beyond this simple announcement we shall not further allude severely of the extreme vulgarity that has been manifested in many quarters by low-toned and ill bred people who have evinced a most trivial curiosity to learn the details

of the vulgar affair.

Elopement.—The wife of the editor of this paper eloped with the coachman early last evening. We have been much dis-gusted by the vulgar curiosity of wellmeaning friends, who, strange as it may seem, actually take an interest in the event. Our long journalistic experience has taught us never to manifest an interest in anything .- Boston Blade.

The Adventures of a Bustle.

It all happened in a big dry-goods house on Nicollet avenue yesterday morning, and was no ice on its dows during the day can be accounted for only by the warmth of the victim's blushes She is a clerk in one of the lower floor departments. Yesterday she over-slept arose late, dressed hurriedly and forgot to put on her bustle. Her mother noticed the omission as her daughter turned for her

"Put it on over your dress, dear, and under your cloak; that will hide it until you get down town and you can fix it all right in the dressing-room."

Done as suggested. The acquaintances

who met the sweet-faced girl on the street had no idea that trouble was brewing. But in the dressing-room she forgot; she took off her closk and hat; she smoothed her hair; she went out to her place amid the

throng.

There was a shout of laughter. The situation can be imagined.

She still had her bustle on outside her

dress.
She will swear off on bustles.—Minne-

THE YORK HERAID.

VOL XXX

RICHMOND HILL THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1888.

WHOLE NO 1,542 NO. 35.

THEY WERE TWIN BROTHERS.

One Suffered for a Crime that the Other Had Committed-A Resemblance So Striking that Even the sweetheart of Testified Against Him-He was Imprisoned, was Pardoned, and Now His Brother is to be Tried.

An Omaha, Neb., despatch says: Morrison Wilcox, Deputy Sheriff of Cattaraugus county, New York, passed through the city this morning en route to Olean, having in custody James Gregory Lafler, a prominent stock raiser, whose ranch is located near Watrous, N. M. The prisoner was handcuffed and huge steel shackles were clasped about his ankles. The crime for which Lafler is now under arrest is robbery and assault with intent to kill. The story of the terrible affair, as told to your correspondent by the officer, was a strange

Mr. and Mrs. Mason Lafler, parents of the prisoner, are respectable people living near Olean, N.Y. Twin sons were born to them, and when they grew to manhood their resemblance was so great that few people could tell one from the other. Both of them were sent to college, James choosing Cornell, and his twin brother, William, Yale. Both, after three years, left college and returned home. William took the management of his father's farm and James began the study of law in the village of Olean. It was the habit of the latter to spend Sunday at home, and on the evening of that day the brothers invariably spent a few hours at the house of a neighbor named John Clifford, a rich lumberman, who had

two lovely daughters. One Sunday night in June, 1882, a gentleman colled at Mr. Clifford's and paid tleman colled at Mr. Clifford's and paid him nearly \$8,000 in cash. This was done in the presence of both the Lafler brothers. Shortly after the twins departed for home. Between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock next morning Mr. Clifford was attacked by a masked man and beaten into insensibility. The \$8,000 which were hidden between the mattresses of the bed was taken and the popher started to make hisescape. He was robber started to make his escape. He was met in the hall by the youngest Miss Clif-ford, Wm. Lafler's sweetheart, and the girl with unusual bravery snatched the mask from the robber's face and exclaimed "My God! Bill Lafler, what have you done?" The would-be murderer struck and then fled.

The next morning William Lafler was arrested and held without bail, charged with the burglary and attempted murder. Mr. Clifford finally recovered, and William was placed on trial. The main witness was his old sweetheart, who swore positively to identifying him as the robber. She was sure it was William and not James, as the robber was dressed in the same clothes William had worn the night preceding the crime, and which in material and style were radically different from those worn by his brother. In his own behalf William estified that he was invocent, and all be knew was that he had retired an hour after leaving the Chifford mansion on Sunday night. He had awakened in the morning with a terrible nausea and felt queer for two or three days. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty as charged, and the prisoner was sentenced to ten years' hard labor at

Sing Sing.
While nearly every one believed William guilty, there was one firm friend who doubted it and tried to find out the truth. His investigation lasted nearly a year. His discoveries in brief were as follows : James at Cornell contracted many debts, which were paid shortly after the robbery. He had sent \$2,000 to a Mrs. Coates, in Ithacs,

as hush money for an assault on her daughter. On the Sunday night preceding the robbery James had purchased two ounces of chloroform at an Olean drug store, with which he undoubtedly drugged his brother. A hundred minor things were found out that proved the guilt of

James Lafler.

Before the investigation was complete James left for a trip to New York. About two months later a report reached Olean that he had been drowned off Long Branch while yachting and that his body could not be recovered. A week afterwards a respectable looking man, giving his name as Alfred Thomas, appeared at the Lafler farm and confirmed the news. He brought with him certain papers that bore out his statement and James was given up as dead. One day about three years later, Olean and the sur rounding country were electrified by the action of Gov. Hill, who issued a pardor for William Lafler, stating that he was convinced of the convict's innocence, and that he was positive that the crime was comvears passed on and the crime would oubtless have become only a memory but for the appearance of a man in Olean five weeks ago, who had a secret interview with the District Attorney. He informed that official that he was the man who had brought the news of James' death to the family six years before, and that he was paid by James to do it. He said that James was living, and was a ranchman located near Watrous, N.M. A warrant was issued and the fugitive apprehended last Thursday. He stoutly denies his guilt, and says

News Nutshelled.

Mr. Alex. F. Pirie, late of the Toronto Telegram, has accepted a position on the editorial staff of the Montreal Star.

that he will be able to prove his innocence

On the invitation of the Minister of Agriculture the members of the Legislature will visit the Agricultural College and Experimental Farm at Guelph on Wednesday

Mr. Garson, of Lincoln, has a Bill in the Legislature to enable municipalities to buy out cemetery companies and to substitute municipal control for that of companies. A new charity to be established in Toronto, called "The Community of St. John the Divine," is applying for incorporation. Its objects are education of the young care

works of mercy.

A Kingston despatch says: The circumtances attending the arrest of Geo. Austin, commercial traveller, are sad in the extreme. His wife is seriously ill and confined to bed, and she still thinks he is on a trip, but wonders why she does not

of the sick and needy and fallen, and other

Greek to Him.

Hon. S. S. Cox began his response to the thanks of the House, Monday, by saying:
"Mr. Speaker: It has pleased the gentlemen to make me your locum tenens." After
it was over O'Neill, of Missouri, interviewed Tim Campbell on it.

"And what the devil does locum tenens

mean, Tim?" he asked, all in a puzzle.
"Don't you know that, John?" replied the New York statesman, with a touch of

TRICKS IN ALL TRADES.

How a Quack Awed a Crowd and Sold His It Seems to be Going Out in Europe and Patent Lung Healers.

A short time ago a quack experimented in Lambeth with considerable success upon the pockets of an awe stricken crowd. After a preliminary harangue and a terse Statistics, which are tabulated from returns little lecture on the viscera, which the charlatan sketched in with colored crayons European States, show an all-cound fall in upon a blackboard on which the human skeleton was outlined in white paint, the fellow came to business. "I am going to demonstrate to you," said he, "by a startling experiment upon one of you bystanders that my miraculous remedy can cure all that my miraculous remedy can cure all diseases of the lungs and chest. Now, whoever's got a bad cough or cold on the chest, let him stand forward." There was

"My friend," said the quack to the unfortunate victim, "so terrible is this disease that you can actually see it." He case that you can actually see it." He handed a glass tube to the patient and poured a pint of clear water into a large tumbler. "Just you blow into that water, my friend," he cried. The man obeyed, I my friend," he cried. The man obeyed, and the water grew discolored, turbid, and at last as white as if it had been mixed with milk. The patient became as white as ashes. "This unhappy man, my friends," said the quack, as he held the glass on high, "if he hadn't had the good fortune to come across me to-night wouldn't have been long for this world. I should have given him. for this world. I should have given him about a fortnight; that's all. Now a packet of my lung healers will cure him. What you see in the glass of water are his vitiated humors, the products of corruption. My magic lung healers destroy these humors in the body or out of the body. Observe, my friends, watch me carefully, there is no deception here." The quack dropped a pinch from one of a packet of powders into glass and directed the patient to stir it with the tube. The water became immediately clear. Then he reaped his harvest. The water was lime water, and the carbonic acid in the man's breath naturally threw down the carbonate of lime at once and rendered the water turbid. And the miraculous lung healer was simply a little citric acid and sugar, which instantly redissolved it.—Saturday Review.

SUPER TITION IN TORONTO.

A Lady who Believes that Disease Can Be Charmed Away by a Hangman's Rope. "I will tell you a peculiar thing," said dovernor theor, of the Toronto Jan, to an Empire reporter on Saturday. "It is about the rope which was used to hang Bennett, for the murder of Hon. George Brown About three years ago two ladies visited the jail and inquired for me. I asked what I could do for them, when one of the ladies

said:

Mr. Green, will you grant me a favor?" "I certainly will if it is within my power," I replied.
"Well," said the woman, "I wish to

"Well," said the woman, "I wish to know if you have the rope that was used to hang Bennett." I said I had it. She said:

"I have a very dear friend dying with quinsy, and I have heard that if I could get a piece of the rope used to hang that man and apply it to my friend's neck the disease would be charmed away." I looked at the woman in astonishment and I said

Do you really believe what you say?" The woman replied with much fervency:
Yes, I do believe it, Mr. Green, and my friends also believe it. Please comply with

my request."

I said: "Well, you shall have a piece of the rope."

I hunted up the rope and cut off a piece

by the knot, and gave it the woman. then hurried away with her companion, apparently very much pleased. I have not et heard whether the charm worked or

Primroses, daisies and other flowers are n bloom at Saltcoats. Rev. J. Allan, Peterculter, Aberdeenshire

died recently, aged 80 years. He had been minister of the parish for 44 years. Mr. James Tenant Caird, senior partner of the shipbuilding and engineering firm of

Caird & Co., Greenock, died suddenly on the An epidemic of measles has broken out

at Shotts and Calderhead School has been closed. Out of a roll of 300 children nearly 200 are affected. Miss C. F. Gordon Cumming has received a British Civil List pension of £50 n consideration of her many and valuable

services to literature.

The electors of Tradeston Division of Glasgow have by an overwhelming majority passed a resolution declaring that their enresentative, Mr. Cameron Corbett, M.P. y his conduct both inside and outside the House of Commons, had forfeited the con-

fidence of the electors of Tradeston, and calling upon him to resign the seat. A statement that Abbotsford is for sale s incorrect. Mrs. Maxwell Scott, the great granddaughter of the novelist (who has taken great care to preserve Sir Walter's cooms in the state he left them), is willing to let the house and estate "upon a lease of one to five years' duration," which is a very different thing from selling Abbotsford

outright. On Jan. 30th, says the N. B. Mail, Marion Paul Aird, one of the best local poets, died at her residence, Kadakoi, Kilmarnock, in live longest and she herself be best remembath scholar.

famed 100 guineas colt, Duke of Hamil-during the races. And you can't platon, 2.074, purchased by him at the sale liards and drink beer. Oh, you can? of 1878

for Scotland, was on the 31st ult. presented with his portrait by a number of gentlemen who wished to show their regard for

A woman who lives at Plaza Teguesquite. his worth and esteem for his personal character. The Lord Justice General 107 years old. She lives alone in a small made the presentation. In reply Mr. Skene adobe, does her own housework, is straight gave some interesting details regarding the as an arrow, and moves about with aston-

MARRIAGE

Great Britain-Some Startling Resul s. The numbers who marry seem to be steadily decreasing. The figures supplied under the head of International Vital

Here, for instance, are the three sets of

other States show the same phenomenon:

and all tell the same tale. Europeans are not such a marrying people now as they were twenty years ago, and among the marrying peoples we are nearly at the bottom of the tree. The Irish marriage rate is in itself enough to account for much of the misery and unrest of Erin; and the Scotch rate is lower than that of any nation in Europe. Our matriage rate is now lower than it has ever been since 1838, when the statistics were first collected on a scientific basis. The average for quin-quennial periods which fluctuated from 15.6 in 1838-40 to 17.2 in 1851-5 has gone

down steadily since 1871.5, and is still tending downward.

Another fact which no doubt explains one cause of the falling away in the marriage rate is that people, if they do not postpone marriage altogether, postpone it as late as possible. That is to say an in-creasing proportion of the years of human existence are spent outside matrimony. The mean age has been steadily rising since 1873, and the mean age of 1886 is the high est yet recorded, being 28.2 for men and 25.9 for women. The average age at which the professional and independent classes marry is 31.22 for the man, 26.40 for the

woman.

Of course the meaning of the postponement or the rejection of marriage is the increase of prostitution. No one will pretend that the average me in these latter years has become more in more controlly more worth in the senses under control. The tendency has rather been the other way. A celibate population is not, as a rule, a chaste population, but rather the reverse. To postpone marriage rather the reverse. To postpone marriage is to increase prostitution, and that often of the worst kind. For it is interesting to note that the postponement and partial abandonment of marriage has not had, as might have been expected, its natural result in the increase of illegitimate births. If marriage had been succeeded by concubinage of the higher order, where the union, although not permanent, has still sufficient human relationship about it to surround the partners with the redeeming influences of children, the falling off in the marriage rate would have been accompanied by the rise pari passu of the number panied by the rise pair passu of the number of children born out of wedlock. The very reverse is the case. The marriage rate in 1845 was 1702, and the illegitimate births 23 per 1,000, while in 1886, with a marriage rate of 14.1, the illegitimate birth rate had fallen to 1.5. The proportion of illegitimate births in every thousand hirths illegitimate births in every thousand births was 65 in the ten years between 1851 and 1860. It was only 47 in 1886. Putting it roughly, prostitution is elbowing matri

mony out of the field. Apart altogether from the question of vice, and looking at the subject solely from the point of view of human happiness a more melancholy conclusion could hardly be arrived at by the pessimist than that which—born optimists as we are—seems to be deducible from the Registrar's figures .-

McGarigle Enjoying Himself.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune tells all about McGarigle's goings on at St. Catharines. The despatch says: Mac is enjoying himself these cold wintry days sleigh riding. On one occasion he was accompanied by Capt. Wm. McEvoy, formerly captain of St. John's boat, the schooner Blake, but now proprietor of the livery stables where McGarigle gets his livery horses for sporting around. Another way McGarigle has of enjoying the freedom which Canada affords to American boodlers is shooting. He, with Fred. St. John and A. Woodruff, was enjoying a rabbit hunt in the swamps and lowlying districts around the village of Marshville, some thirty-five miles southwest of this place, a few days ago. The report that McGarigle presided over a banquet of his friends at the Welland House a few nights ago is prettly well founded. The fact that Capt. J. Irving, skipper of the Blake; Fred. St. John, barrister, of this city; Mr. Patterson, one of the counsel for the defendant in the Dr. St. John trial: a friend named Woodruff, and two Chicago men, supposed to be lawyers or friends of McGarigle from that city, were all seen at the Welland House on the night in question coincides with the rumor, and it may reasonably be supposed that Mr.

Girls as Reporters.

the rank of the other host field poss, the rank of the live longest and she herself be best remembered as the writer of the beautiful hymn, fact. But then you will labor under some "Had I the Wings of a Dove"—a hymn disadvantages, as a girl. When you are familiar as a household word to every Sab. writing up a country fair, for instance, ath scholar.

By the lamented death of Mr. John Wad-lady who peeps over your shoulder to see dell of Inch. Linlithgowshire, the Clydes- what you are saving about her canned dale horse interest has lost one of its most pears and home made bread. And you enthusiastic supporters. Mr. Waddell was can't very well prod a class superintendent for many years a large purchaser at in the ribs with a pencil and call him Say.

Merryton sales, and his name will ever be associated in Clydcsdale annals with the grand stand and let your feet hang over 1878.
Mr. W. F. Skene, Historiographer Royal going to be a reporter, else you'll never

A woman who lives at Plaza Teguesquite, pity in his voice. "Why, that's Turkey production of his great work, "Celtio ishing ease. Her hair reaches to her waist for pro tem., of course."—Washington Critic. Scotland."

THE LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

TORONTO, Feb. 15.—The Speaker took the

ties under the provisions of the Municipal Act. He said that a few years ago, when the craze for railways was at its height, many of the municipalities granted large bonuses. These bonuses were secured in too many cases with little regard for the interests of the people, but with regard rather for the interests of the speculators who were concerned in the schemes. The whoever's got a bad cough or cold on the chest, let him stand forward." There was a little hesitation and a good deal of giggling. "Don't be afraid, my friends," said the quack, "it's all free gratis, for nothing. Let any afflicted person come forward and I'll show him a packet of my lung healers for nothing." At last a man with a violent cold and cough came forward. The quack doctor of pretended to sound his chest with a stetchoscope of almost pantomimic proportions, and informed the staring crowd that to the should be shown that the staring crowd that the shown the staring crowd that the shown the shown the shown the shown the great European States in a little hesitation and a good deal of money and matrimony do not go well together. It averaged these commonies had executive officers of the speculators who were concerned in the schemes. The sinking funds on these loans were coming in and it was difficult for the municipalities to find means of investing the money safely and prefitably. An Order in uniform decrease of the marriage rate of the speculators who were concerned in the schemes. The sinking funds on these loans were coming in and it was difficult for the municipalities to find means of investing the money they are easily explained. In Prussia, in Austria and in Italy the marriage rate of the speculators who were concerned in the schemes. The sinking funds on these loans were coming in and it was difficult for the municipalities to find means of investing the money they are easily explained. In Prussia, in Austria and in Italy the marriage rate of the marriage rate of the speculators who were concerned in the schemes. The sinking funds on these loans were coming in and it was difficult for the municipalities to find means of investing the money they are easily explained. In Prussia, in Austria and in Italy the marriage rate of the money in banks, and a good deal of money so invested by municipalities had been lost. By a change in the law had been lost. By a change in the shown that the shown that the tions, and informed the staring crowd that keeps up her marriage rate. It averaged these companies had executive officers of the patient was in a galloping consumption.

It averaged these companies had executive officers of great experience to manage the investment by the patient was in a galloping consumption.

In this she resembles Sweden. But the of their funds. But Municipal Councillors were elected from year to year and neces-sarily could not have the same experience to guide them in investing. Therefore, as a rule, they did not take advantage of this means of investing. He thought it would be well should the Government of the Province agree to receive the funds collected for the repayment of these loans, paying interest at 5 per cent. This would overcome the difficulties which at present existed. The information he sought by this motion, he believed, would furnish strong arguments in favor of the suggestion he

Hon. A. M. Ross said he supposed the motion was called forth by the unfortunate locking-up of the funds of the Township of Bentinck in a bank which had recently failed. He pointed out that there were several modes of investing county funds, and a very large latitude was allowed to the Councils to enable them to make safe and permanent investments. He believed, not withstanding the hon, gentleman's state-ment, that Municipal Councils had availed themselves to a large extent of the proviso allowing Municipal Councils to invest money on first mortgages on real estate. the same proportion as the grant to other The difficulty of looking after a sinking fund might be obviated by having the debentures payable in yearly instalments, and this plan he believed would save both expense and trouble. He did not think it cessary for the Government to establish sort of saving bank for the investment of

municipal funds.

The motion was carried.

Mr. French, in moving the second reading of the Bill to amend the law respecting mortgages, said he had every confidence that the Bill was a good one, and would receive the approval of the House. It is well known, he said, that if I were to borrow money from you, Mr. Speaker, on my

promissory note——
Mr. Meredith—You would never pay it.

Mr. Meredith—You would never pay it.
(Laughter.)
Mr. French—If that note was overdue, I
would have the privilege of paying it at
any time with interest for the time overdue. But if I gave you better security by
a mortgage of my farm—if I had one—and
the loan were three days overdue I would
be obliged to give you notice of six months
or pay interest for that time before I could
of the original be obliged to give you notice of six months or pay interest for that time before I could compel you to take your money. This is a grievous burden upon the poorer class of the evidence taken by Mr. Æmilius Irving, Q. C., with reference to the country of the country of the evidence taken by Mr. Æmilius Irving, Q. C., with reference to the country of t porrowers, and, as you can see, must often work great injustice. There ought to be said company, its formation or operations some simple machinery by which these reasonable terms" could be arranged frauded of large sums of money, and that etween the parties.

Hon. Mr. Mowat agreed that in practice the law worked harshly, and it did not seem fair that a mortgagee desiring to pay off a mortgage should be compelled to give six months' notice or pay interest for that ime. If this Bill was referred to a special committee doubtless that committee would frame a clause fixing a time to meet the general opinion. Perhaps even a shorter period than three months might be fair in the case mentioned by the member for Hamilton (Mr. Gibson). He believed it quite proper that there should be some antas to accept the promises which were egislation on the subject, and suggested that the Bill should be sent to a special

committee
The Bill was read the second time. Mr. Lees (Lanark) moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the General and the County Judge a second, and if a third is necessary he shall be appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. These three are empowered to decide the bounds of the municipalities or parts of municipalities that shall be taxed to buy up the roads. If the County Council cannot agree with the road companies as to the value of the roads to be purchased, another arbitration is to take place under the Municipal

Act.
The Bill was read a second time and reerred to the Municipal Committee. Mr. Waters moved the second reading of a Bill to amend the Assessment Act. explained that its objects were to abolish he poll tax, to abolish statute labor in certain cases, and to provide that the sum paid for commutation of statute labor should be paid to the overseers of highways, and by them expended for the improvement of the roads. He argued that it was unfair to impose the poll tax upon young men who paid taxes indirectly by paying their board and lodging.

Mr. Meredith said that the poll tax was a reasonable thing, and that there had been

o demand for its repeal. The Bill was read a second time and re-

Mr. Phelps moved the second reading of a Bill which provides that the salaries of police magistrates in Scott Act counties no smell at all ?—Chicago Journal. shall be \$700 where the population is over 40,000, and \$800 where it exceeds 50,000. The present salary is \$600, irrespective of population.
Mr. Meredith opposed the Bill, arguing

plained that it was intended to extend the local improvement system to township mulicipalities. But it was believed that the frontage tax would not be in the frontage tax would not be in the sun, no matter how thick the snow or fog is. Try it.—Boston Journal. the frontage tax would not be just as a means of assessing for the cost of the works constructed. It was proposed, therefore, acreage, those lands which received the benefit from the improvement to be assessed according to the benefit they received. He believed that the Bill was a good one and would receive the approval of the House. In reply to objections by Mr. Waters, he said

that the Bill could be taken advantage of t promote selfish ends if a man could control of the Township Council, but he

thought that that was a matter that might be left with the Township Council and the TORONTO, real and the control of copies of all Orders in Council with respect to the all Orders in Council with respect to the ships the difficulties which had made themships the difficulties which had made the made made

selves felt in this city over the local improvement question. He thought it would be better to depend upon the equity of the Council for the making of improvements
Mr. Phelps opposed the Bill and though t should be withdrawn, as it was a bad Bill The Bill was read the second time and eferred to the Municipal Committee.

The Bill to amend the Act incorporating

the William Hall Peterborough Protestant Poor Trust (Mr. Stratton) was read the econd time. The House then went into Committee of

Supply. Mr Harcourt in the chair On the item covering the salary and expenses of detectives employed in the Attor-

ey-General's department,
Mr. Meredith accused the Government of sending some of its detectives to work up cases of breach of the election laws against some parties for partizan purposes while leaving the gross corruption of their political friends in Glengarry and other

places untouched. Hon. Mr. Mowat said that it was the duty of officers under the department—the county attorneys—to prosecute in cases of breaches of the election law. But there was difficulty in securing the evidence. He was not in favor, however, of the Government detectives being employed in looking up this evidence unless there was special reason for it. Perhaps the hon. gentleman knew of cases of detectives being at work such as he spoke of. It was lamentable, no doubt, the extent to which bribery had been practised. It seemed that the sup-porters of Liberal candidates had sought to learn a lesson from friends of gentlemen opposite. But he hoped that they would have learned that it was not only right but

politic to avoid transactions of that kiud.
On the grants for schools.
Hon G. W. Ross (Middlesex) explained that the increase of \$3,000 to schools in new and poor townships and unorganized territory was deemed just and advisable after careful consideration, especially in view of the extension of settlement in various directions. The money would be allotted to Public and Separate schools in schools.

Mr. Wood (Hastings) expressed regret

that the amount was not made larger.

Hon. G. W. Ross said there did seem to be a tendency to allow the Common School education to terminate with the fourth class, and the department could only resist that by pointing out the importance of maintaining fifth forms. Where they were required, as a rule, the advanced pupil obtained a better education in the High School than in the fifth form of the Public School. It had been said that the grants to Public Schools had not increased since 1876, while the grants to High Schools had increased 25 per cent. But it was to be remarked that the Public School attendance had decreased from 490,000 in 1876 to 487,000 in 1886, while in the same period the High School attendance had increased from

The remainder of the items under the head of education were passed. The committee rose and the House adjourned at

fany, made by him with regard to the the Government deserved credit for ap-pointing a commission to inquire into the

matter. Mr. Ingram said that farmers in his section had suffered severely from frauds

in connection with grain seed.

Hon. A. M. Ross said that the report of the Commissioner would be laid before the House. He understood that true bills had been found against the principal officers of

the company.

Mr. Woods (Hastings) said the wonder made in connection with these seed grain

Hon. Mr. Hardy said he had noticed a case in which a person who had bought these receipts by wholesale had sued upon some of them and had been successful. He Road Companies Act. It provided that on had been a little surprised by this result, the application of one hundred ratepayers as he had supposed that in such a case Council shall appoint an arbitrator notice would be imputed to the party. It the County Judge a second, and if a list necessary he shall be appointed by case where a very intelligent farmer had gone into the transaction, noping to profit by it, and he must say that he did not consider him free from blame.

Mr. Meredith said he believed there was

actually a case in which an agent for agri-cultural implements had been taken in. (Laughter.)

The motion was carried.

Mr. Ingram's motion for a return of fees paid to county officers in 1887 was with-

drawn.

When I first smell cloves on a man's breath my first thought is: "That man is a fool." He thinks he is concealing the smell of whiskey or some other vile smell, and he is only advertising it. There is another reason also why he is a fool. The oil of cloves, which is expressed from them by chewing them, is an active solvent of the enamel of the teeth. Any one who chews cloves will soon notice that it makes the teeth tender. That means that their enamel is disappearing, and the next step is a mouthful of decayed teeth, which all the odors of Araby the blest can never sweeten. When will people learn that the sweetest and rarest smell of all is

A correspondent writes to the Journal Reading accounts of so many being lost in the snow and fog, I would call your attenthat it would retard the progress of the Scott Act to compel County Councils to pay an increased salary to police magis-position of the sun at any time of the day, which is by placing the point of a knife. trates.

Mr. Smith, moving the second reading of his Bill to amend the Municipal Act, cx.

At a meeting of the Burslem and Wolstanton guardians, England, held at the former town, the relieving officer stated

THE LADIES' COLUMN.

Some Curiosities Among the Latest Fashions.

WOES OF THE OBLIGING STOREKEEPER.

A Terror of Storekeepers.

The cheeky woman whom I have now in The cheeky woman whom I have now in mind is self-possessed, smiling and well dressed. She is the terror of storekeepers. Recently a specimen of this class had a piece of fine needlework that her own sewing machine could not do. She knew of one in the market that could, and so she went to the office telled prices and quality. went to the office, talked prices and quality, asked permission to try it on the spot, took asked permission to try it on the spot, took a roll from her shopping-bag, stitched an hour till the job was done, expressed entire satisfaction with the machine and price, gave her name, street and number with an order for one of the best, and went her way. The agent never saw her again, and found no machine was saw her again, and found no machine was wanted at the street and number designated. She would be horrified at the hint of shoplifting. Her little game is different. It is shop-horrowing. This same woman was invited to an out-of-town reception. She want-d a more elegant outside garment than her own for the occasion, and she got it. Going to one of the largest establishments, she tried on and tried on wraps, trying at the same time the patience of the saleswoman, as she always came back to one, the most elegant of the hat, and seemed just on the point of choosing he Finally she begged permission to take it home to show her husband, feeling certain he would approve. The garment was sent home, was worn at the reception, and returned with a worn at the reception, and returned with a polite note and regrets that it was not found wholly satisfactory.

An Article of Many Uses.

What on earth our grandmothers and mothers ever did without kerosene oil is a wonder, says a thrifty housewife. Hardly a day passes that this article is not in a day passes that this article is not in requisition for some purpose. It is used in washing, clear starching, loosening screws and bolts, cleaning furniture, polishing windows; then medicinally for sore throats, externally, and for croup both externally and internally. But the best use that I have known it to come into was to take the rust from a stove that had stood through the summer and gathered a thick coating of red rust. Sand and elbow grease were applied most vigorously, but the rust held its own, when a bright idea suggested itself and was acted upon with perfect success. A cloth was dipped in kerosene oil and rubbed over the rust. After a thorough rubbing the stove was blacked, and one could never have thought but it was a span new baseburner. Not a particle of rust remained to tell the story. To what use this article will hereafter be called we cannot tell, but really a family could hardly get along in these times without it. Latest Fashion Notes.

Evening basques are laced with narrow satin ribbon instead of cord.

Ostrich feather fans are not considered good style for debutantes. Theirs should be of cocks' plumes or else painted gauze.

Red linen handkerchiefs, blue stitched, are worn with muffs in preference to the more delicate white cambric, which can scarcely touch fur without losing its purity. The draped bodice will play an important part both for ball and dinner dresses;

it is made of very soft silk, crape or similar Stout women wear drawers and chemise of fine French flannel, as they thereby attain the necessary warmth for cold weather without the extra bulk of wearing

both merino underwear and muslin. Buttons have lost their identity since the rage for braiding set in and are of little importance, being as quiet in style as possible. The favorites are the small bullet-shaped ones, crochet covered, or else still smaller

flat ones, covered with black silk. A late fashion in Paris is that of wearing A late lashion in Paris is that of wearing small birds' wings in the hair at the opera. Brunettes wear them dyed scarlet or gilded, while the blondes wear white, blue or pink. While it may be cruel it is at the same time exceedingly pretty and piquant in effect.

In addition to the brilliant red which, especially in cloth or flannel, is now so much used for children's dresses, have been tirely of blue. A dress of sapphire blue plush is trimmed with the long haired black lynx fur. Gray cloth gaiters that button above the knee are worn with this

A pretty ornament for the hair is a "rose bow." The petals of the rose are formed of ends two inches long of green corded ribbon cut in sharp points at the upper edge. The petals are formed of many thick, soft loops of rose-colored satin ribbon and a few ends of gilt wire form the stainens. This is set on a long hairpin. A distinguished-looking skating costume

has a skirt of very heavy black faille francaise, edged with black astrakhan. The cloth, braided and edued with the fur. The bodice is fragged down the front, and there is a little toque and muff to match of the cloth and fur. Flowers are revived for hall dresses and are made to appear as natural as possible, drooping from flexible stems and sur-

rounded with natural foliage. They are made with the greatest care and come in

sets consisting of a varland for the skirt, a

corsage bonquet and a small cluster for the A novel hair ornament consists of small side combs, less than two inches long, made of real or imitation tortoise shell, set with a sparkling row of rubies or other small gems, sometimes with a variety of colored stones. These combs are worn either at the side or in the coils of hair surmounting

There is an effort being made just now to return to the old bow-knot method of dressing the hair, such as one sees in pictures of the fashions of 1821. It is rather a trying fashion, and only young fresh faces can stand it. All the tendency, though, is towards a high and extremely narrow effect, with one curled lock in the centre of

In Paris they are dressing young girls in full plain skirts of figured materials, with low round gathered bodices, surrounded by wide sash. Sandal shoes and high coiffure, with the hair combed off the fore head, make this costume still more like the fashions of the twenties, which are being industriously revived.

One of the newest creations of fashion is a bodice intended for ball-room wear, uniting the half high and half low in very pretty style. This low bodice seems to be made of flowers of light pinked silk ruchings, and the bodice proper goes over the shoulders in two drapings, which becomingly clothe the display of shoulders to

which some people object.

A lovely evening dress has a skirt and ellow faille. The skirt is trimmed with flounces of yellowish blond embroidered with gold. The bodice is covered with gold-colored plaited crape, and the drapery is of the crape laid in loose, fine plaits in such a manner that the edges hang in fine points with fane-like effect. The top of the bodice is edged with gold

Children's dresses with white serge have a kilted skirt laid in a broad box plait in front, and have half a dozen rows