CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH.

A last (Tuesday) night's London cable says: The debate on the Home Rule Bill in the House of Commons was resumed this afternoon by Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who was greeted with derisive cheers and howls from the Irish members. He denied the assertion made by Mr. E. Dwyer Gray that he (Chamberlain) was the author of the article on National Councils, published in the "Fortnightly Review," and said the details of the article were supplied from Irish sources. "I myself possess," said the speaker, "incontrovertible and incontestable proof that eminent Nationalist leaders have approved the principle of National Councils." Here the Parnellites uttered loud howls and cried out "Names, names," and the Conservatives and Whigs cheered Mr. Chamberlain. The denunciation and cheering quickly became an uproar, which lasted several minutes. Mr. Chamberlain calmly folded his arms and waited for the tumult to subside, but he refused to mention the names called for. Resuming, Mr Chamberlain at great length explained why he thought Mr. Gladstone's concessions inadequate. He did not, he continued, propose to reply to any of the personal references made towards himself during the course of the debate. They were perhaps amusing, but they were below the level of a great constitutional discussion of questions fraught with the most momentous consequences. Those who oppose the Home Rule measure believe that it would prove most mischievous in its effect upon Ireland, and postpone for a long time a satisfactory settlement of the Irish question. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") There had been in some Liberal quarters a desire to minimize the importance of a division on the second reading of the Bill. Members had been told that the Bill was already dead. The speaker did not believe that Mr. Gladstone would accept a vote on the second reading on the understanding that it would be received only as an approval of the abstract resolution that Ireland ought to have a Parliament of her own. Had the Government submitted a mere resolution affirming the principle of legislative autonomy for Ireland he (Mr. Chamberlain) could have voted for it, because it would have been consistent either with the creation of a Chamber like

THE GRATTAN PARLIAMENT,]

or with the establishment of a Legislative Council such as the speaker had suggested, and which had ere now received the support of the Nationalists. (Cries from the Parnellites of "Names, names.") The Government proposal, however, had a stronger meaning than that of a mere abstract resolution, as it pledged the House to the support of the principle of the Home Rule Bill, from which Mr. Gladstone said he would never depart. The speaker and those who thought with him had hoped, since Mr. Gladstone's speech at the Foreign Office, that the Home Rule Bill might be so remodelled that they could support it, but they had been disappointed. Mr. Gladstone had since practically stated in the House of Commons that if the Bill passed its second reading it would be suspended until October, and then be reintroduced unaltered, except in minor details concerning the feature of Irish representation at Westminster. Those who agreed with the speaker did not wish to reduce Ireland to the condition of

A SELF GOVERNING COLONY

and the changes promised by Mr. Gladstone would not meet the views of those who maintained this position. It would be impossible to make the House of Commons a fluctuating body, as it would be under the Gladstone proposals. It would be equally unwise to create an Irish Parliament as a subordinate and not a co-ordinate body. (Cheers.) What they wanted was to prevent the Irish members from becoming omnipotent either at Westminster or Dublin. (Cheers and counter cheers.) As to Ulster, that was a very important matter (Parnellite laughter.) The speaker would not go into the question of armed resistance, although he resented as absurd the Parnellite charge that he had said anything inciting to assassination or outrage. (Cheers.) But if the resistance of Ulster to a Dublin Government were expressed in a constitutional way would the British House of Commons override or disregard that resistance? (Hear, hear.) Why had the resistance of the Protestants of Ulster been stigmatized as unpatriotic? Was it because they were proud of belonging to the great Empire, and opposed to being cut adrift from long familiar associations as members of the United Kingdom? In defending Ulster he was governed by no religious bitterness. There could, however, be no doubt that the Protestants of Ulster were peaceful from their religious interests. He belonged to a family that always was the opposer of anything like religious ascendancy. He was convinced that the Protestants of Ulster had just cause to fear attempts by the Irish Catholics to secure predomination. The Catholic Church, by its tenets and by its faith, was bound not to be content with equality. (Cries of "Oh, oh.") Members from Ireland say "No." Here is a pamphlet written by the Prime Minister on "Vaticanism"—(laughter)—in which he says that "to secure civil rights has been the

AIM OF CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION,

while to destroy them and to re-establish resistless domineering action as a central power is the aim of the Roman policy." That was absolute truth. If it was worth while to carry the argument further, he could give statements which Catholic bishops recently made to the same effect. (Cries of "Quote, quote," from the Irish members.) Was Ulster not justified in fearing attacks on its material interests when Nationalist papers were describing the Belfast linen industry as one of the curses of the country? (Cries of "No," no," from Parnellite members) He had seen a series of articles in the Irish press in which the linen manufacturers were denounced. But after all the question was not whether these fears were well founded or the reverse, they existed. The practical question was, would Parliament give effect to them. (Opposition cheers.) The time has surely come when the Government should give them more information than that conveyed in Mr. Gladstone's recent references to Ulster. The time had come when the Government ought to say whether there is in Ulster, or a portion of Ulster—(hear, hear)—such a predominating sentiment as

DESERVES SEPARATE CONSIDERATION,

and whether they will devise a system to give the position of Ulster such consideration. (Cheers) If there had been any real elements of finality in the Bill he should have voted for its second reading, but he failed to see any such element. The Irish people would not regard it as final. Had such a Bill been offered to Scotland the people would indignantly have rejected it. Scotland would be content with concessions much less extravagant, such as the possession of local autonomy, with the preservation of the supremacy and integrity to the Empire. Was there any man in the House who could maintain that the Bill did not weaken the supremacy of the Imperial Parliament, or at least throw doubt upon it? (Ministerial cries of "No, no.") He challenged the Irish supporters of the Bill to get up in Ireland and say that they favored the continued existence of the real supremacy of the Imperial Parliament—(Parnellite cheers)—as it exists at present. (Parnellite cries of "No, no.") Ah, now the House sees the view of its Nationalist members. They want to weaken that supremacy. (Opposition cheers.) They only support the Bill because they believe it throws doubt upon it, and it leaves the supremacy a mere constitutional figment. We want a

REAL AND EFFECTIVE SUPREMACY,

and will not lower the power of the British Parliament to the level of the suzerainty of the Porte over Cyprus." (Opposition cheers.) They all knew that the Irish members did not accept the measure as a final settlement, and that if they pretended to so accept it they could not bind the Irish people not to take the earliest chance to repudiate it. Alluding to references during the debate to the case of Canada, Mr. Chamberlain contended that it was a natural conclusion from what happened in Lower Canada, after the reforms of 1838, that reforms like these would have to be granted to Ireland if the Bill were carried, and, furthermore, concession after concession would have to be made to Ireland, until there came the ultimate demand for separation. (Hear, hear.) Demands had been made upon him to state an alternative to Mr. Gladstone's proposals. He had suggested certain lines upon which the measure might have proceeded. His plan had been described as a "Popkins' plan," and those approving it were called puny whipsters by Mr. Healy, whose magnificent physique enabled him to look down upon men not gifted by Providence with his great personal gifts. It was hard upon them to be accused of arrogance and presumption when they were trying honestly to meet the demand for an alternative scheme. Members would find the lines of his alternative scheme in the Constitution of Canada, not in the relations between Canada and England. The

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE PROVINCES

of Canada and the Dominion Parliament were those he would establish between England and Ireland. As to Ulster, he reminded them that the Constitution of 1840, which united the two Provinces of Canada, was found not to answer, and the result was that the two Provinces separated, and each is now enjoying a separate autonomy under the Dominion Parliament. That Parliament had representatives according to the numbers of the people, and had the right of veto, a right which was much used. Another important feature of the Canadian Administration was the fact that the judges in Canada were appointed by the Governor-General and paid by the Dominion Parliament. They were, therefore, independent, and were not likely to be influenced by local bodies. (Hear, hear.) On these lines would he legislate for Ireland. Nothing he had heard from Mr. Gladstone altered his determination to vote against the second reading of the Bill. They were threatened with dissolution. (Cheers and counter cheers.) Dissolution had no terror for him. (Cheers.) Of one thing he was confident, namely, that the Unionist majority in Parliament would be strengthened. (Cheers and cries of "Oh! oh!") He rejoiced that this great issue would soon be submitted to the only tribunal whose decision they could accept. (Parnellite cheers.) He trusted in the ultimate good sense and patriotism of the British democracy. No doubt the British democracy had a passionate

DEVOTION TO MR. GLADSTONE

(cheers), who had earned and deserved it by fifty years of public service. (Cheers.) The democracy was practically unanimous in favor of giving the Irish people greater control of their own affairs, but it was not unanimous upon the method of carrying out the principle of the Bill. It was upon Mr. Gladstone's method, and not upon the principles of the Bill, that they were now going to the country. (Cheers) He hoped the election contests would be marked by a fairer temper than that lately displayed. He had been accused of showing animated personal spite and spleen (cries of "Hear, hear," from the Parnellites), especially by Irish members, who had formerly assailed in the same style Earl Spencer and Mr. Gladstone, whom they were now lauding with fulsome adulation. These charges against him were as unjust as they were untrue. "There is not a man here," said he, "who does not know that every personal and political interest would have led me to cast my lot with Mr. Gladstone. Not a day passes that I don't receive scores of letters urging me for my own sake to vote for the Bill and dish the Whigs. The temptation is no doubt great—(laughter)—but I am not base enough to gratify my personal ambition by betraying my country. (Loud cheers) I am convinced that when this discussion is over Liberals will not judge harshly those who have pursued honestly the path of duty, even though it leads to the disruption of party and the loss of personal influence and power, which it is the legitimate ambition of every man to seek, among his political friends and associates." (Loud and prolonged cheering by Conservatives and Radicals.)

The House was crowded, and there was much excitement while Mr. Chamberlain was speaking.

Sexton's Reply.

Mr. Sexton followed, and was cheered by the Parnellites. He said "that Mr. Chamberlain had no fear of dissolution, because he was going to the country to masquerade as a Unionist Liberal relying on Tory votes." The speech which Mr. Chamberlain had just made would enable Ireland to discern between her true and false friends. He assured Mr. Chamberlain that so long as this generation lasted the people of Ireland would not forget his speech. Until now the honorable member had been fighting under cover; at last they had him in the open, and knew him as a deserter, and as an ally of a party that was seeking to give over the working classes of England to the champions of class privileges, and to consign Ireland to a Government that advocated twenty years' coercion. Unlike Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Hartington deserved, and would receive the respect of those opposing him. Lord Hartington had no injured vanity to resent and had throughout refused to enter the Cabinet, because he could not tolerate the principle of Home Rule. Lord Hartington had offered Ireland some mouldy crumbs, such as had been given to Lazarus, but Ireland was not a beggar for alms, but demanded what it asked for as a right. He (Sexton) had never heard that the meagre charity bestowed upon the beggar at the gate had in any way affected the ultimate destination of the rich man. (Laughter.) There were two policies contained in the opposition to the Bill—a negative policy to throw out Mr. Gladstone, and a positive, to take his place. But the country would find that the question was really between Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury; between the present Bill and the policy of enforced emigration backed up by twenty years of coercion. To renew the Coercion Act meant going back to

THE CROMWELLIAN METHOD,

which would be no nearer success than the coercive measures of recent centuries. As to Mr. Chamberlain's federation scheme there was nothing in the Bill to hinder federation, if it was found desirable in the future. Regarding the retention of the Irish members, they all felt that for a long time they would have enough to do to put their own affairs in order, though they had no objection to considering a proposal to assist the British Legislature in the consideration of Imperial affairs for the British Empire. "I do not forget, however," said he, "that it would be political empyricism to attempt by any prescription to give the exact measure—the exact details of any measure—that should

SETTLE THIS LONG DISPUTE

between Great Britain and Ireland, but I say that I am in favor of any Bill that shall take the first step toward righting the wrong and handing over the government of Ireland to Ireland. Whatever should be the Bill the Irish people would cherish with lasting gratitude the memory of Mr. Gladstone.

Sir Vernon Harcourt and others also spoke.

Mr. Gladstone announced that the debate might be terminated Friday.

The Whig Gathering.

A meeting of Whigs opposed to Mr. Gladstone's Irish policy, called by Lord Hartington, was held this afternoon and was largely attended. A number of the Radicals, adherents of Mr. Chamberlain, were present. The meeting unanimously resolved to vote against the second reading of the Home Rule Bill. The division on the second reading of the Bill will not take place, it is believed, until next Friday midnight. Several of the supporters of Lord Hartington desire to speak against the measure.

Latest Northwest Notes.

Mr. Norquay leaves for Ottawa on Wednesday.

The Liberals will hold a Provincial Convention in this city, commencing on Wednesday.

The residence of Mr. A. W. Ross is to be converted into a convent. It cost $70,000 in the boom times.

Captain Clark leaves for Ottawa next week. He will represent the Province at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition, under a joint arrangement between the Dominion and the Manitoba Governments.

A Winnipeg despatch says: Another fire occurred to-day, which is believed to be the work of an incendiary, but no damage was done. Two small fires of a mysterious character occurred yesterday and are believed to be due to the same cause.

Mr. Conklin (Opposition) has a motion on the order paper that this Legislature regards with unmingled satisfaction the noble efforts of Mr. Gladstone to peacefully solve Home Rule without disintegrating the Empire, and that the Speaker cable the same to Mr. Gladstone.

In the House to-day Mr. Martin, in order to get a slap at the Royal Commissioner and his report on the Norquay charges, moved a vote of want of confidence in the Government. He charged Judge Wallbridge with political partiality and unfair findings, and said the report was the most biassed and untruthful production, in view of the evidence, he ever saw. The motion was lost.

Three hundred men and 150 teams are employed on the Bell farm at Indian Head.

Household exemptions towns and cities in Manitoba have been reduced from $2,500 to $1,500.

The name of the second C. P. R. crossing of the Columbia River has been changed from Farwell to Angus.

The municipality of Woodworth proposes to construct bridges across the Assiniboine at Virden, Oak Lake, and Griswold.

Senator Schultz, who has been ill at Ottawa for a long time, has now recovered and is removing back to Winnipeg.

The new riding school and drill hall for the Mounted Police at Regina has been completed. It cost the city $1,000.

A monument in honor of the volunteers and police who lost their lives during the rebellion will be erected at Edmonton.

The Manitoba Legislature has passed a Bill to prevent cities and towns compelling farmers to go to the market to sell their produce.

Poundmaker is away on a diplomatic visit to the Blackfeet. He is accompanied only by his recently-acquired and youngest wife.

Major-General Strange has been presented with a handsome silver tea-service by the teamsters engaged in transport in connection with the Alberta Field Force.

Personal.

Mistress Mary Benemen lives at Russiaville, Ind., and owns up to 117 years.

The Harriet Martineau statue in the Old South Meeting-house, Boston, is to be presented to Wellesley College.

Young Charles Dickens does not write novels, but he proposes to read in public. If young Charles had been wise he would have tried rather to make a bit in stocks.

The Duke of Newcastle is only 21. His grandfather was the nobleman who accompanied the Prince of Wales during his tour in 1860, and a very fine gentleman he was.

Mrs. William Shearer, wife of an Atlanta, Ga., artisan, has fallen heiress to $150 000 left her by a sister in New Zealand. It is good to have a sister go to New Zealand once in a while.

Mme. Modjeska is a highly accomplished linguist, and it is said there is not a European living who could cheat her on the price of a bonnet. She could also order a sealskin sacque in Greek or Latin.

Carrie Dodge, of Stoneham, Mass., has shown a disposition to wander off and be a gypsy, but one must be born a gypsy to make a good, first-class one. They didn' have pie to dinner, so Carrie came home again.

Late Church Notes.

Rev. Dr. Kittredge has decided to leave Chicago and accept the $10 000 offer from the Madison Avenue Reformed Church, of New York City.

The Methodist Church in Pickering Village has decided unanimously to invite the Rev. H. S. Matthews, of Bracebridge, to accept the pastorate of their church for the next term.

The Presbyterian congregation at Port Arthur has resolved that a call to that church be extended to Rev. John Pringle, of Kildonan, Man., and that the salary be $1 000 per year, with manse.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee appointed to make arrangements for the evangelistic services to be held in Toronto in the fall by Rev. Sam Jones, yesterday, a special committee was deputed to visit the rinks and report upon their capacity, and also to obtain estimates of the cost of building a temporary structure to hold 8,000 people, the opinion of the meeting being that the services should be held in a large hall centrally situated.

Centre Shot at a Great Bore.

One elderly hyperbolator has become a fearful nuisance to his friends with his war yarns. The other day this excellent gentleman sauntered into a newspaper office, took a chair beside a journalistic friend, pulled out a "Century" and opened to the map of a celebrated engagement. With a sigh the editor, who, by the way, stutters most disastrously, laid down his pen and prepared to be bored for an hour. Said the veteran:

"Oh, this was a famous battle, and how well I remember the day and recall the scene. How plainly this man recalls to my mind the green fields and the dusty roads! Here, where my finger points, is where the enemy tried to turn our left flank. Here is where we charged, driving them back in disorder. At this point our gallant Major fell, penetrated by a score of Minie bullets. And here, right beside this clump of trees, is where I had my leg broken by a bullet."

"G-G-General," said the editor, his face as impassive as a wall, "w-w-won't you show the b-b-boys, please, where your b-b-brains were blown out?"—*Boston Record.*

A Gravenhurst constable arrested a man the other day, but instead of putting him in the lock-up took him to a Salvation Army meeting, and then home to his own house, where he lodged him for the night.

Mrs. Norwich, of Parkdale, the wife of Mr. Joseph Norwich, butcher, died suddenly yesterday morning. She was subject to spasms of coughing, and died during one of them.

The Rock Island Railway Company has effected the arrest of John Connors, *alias* "Yellow Hammer," and "Dutch McCoy," well known in Peoria for the murder of Kellogg N ehols and the express robbery near Morris, Ill., on the 13th of March. The arrests were made on the strength of a confession of a convict named Plunkett, now incarcerated in the Michigan City Penitentiary. Another pal, named "Jeff," surname unknown, is also implicated by Plunkett, but cannot be traced.

CANADIAN EXHIBIT.

Manufactures and Implements Shown at the Indian and Colonial.

SCHOOL BOOKS AND SCHOOL WORK.

The colonies of Britain have each their separate characteristics, and these characteristics are made manifest at this Exhibition. If India is the home of daftness and art and Australia of luxury, then Canada is the home of industry. Immediately on entering the Canadian section one feels that the Dominion means business. Not only does it contain every conceivable product, both in its raw and its manufactured state, but the exhibits are all displayed with the artfulness of a cute shopman. The Canadian section is a great warehouse where the contents are made to bulk largely before the eye. Everything seems to be brought to the front. Not a single thing is allowed to be passed without notice being taken of it. Publicity, obtrusiveness is here the order of the day. Canada not only desires to be known that she makes all these things, but likewise that she has them on sale. India, on the other hand, is content to have it known that she *has produced* her wonderful decorative wares, and Australia is content if the world knows that she *possesses* her great store of wealth.

The Canadian section is of itself a complete exhibition of contemporary industry. It comprehends everything from ploughs to telephones. There are wheat, flax, rice, oats, rye, and rye whiskey. Apples, pears, peaches, grapes and wines, including ports, sherries, clarets, Sauternes, Vermouth and Sacramental wine. Ale, porter, cider and vinegar. Flour, biscuits, beef, ham, bacon, salmon, lobsters and medicines. Cocoa, chocolate, sugar, ginger, tobacco, sauces, pickles, honey, hair-dye and perfumes. The collection of timber is large, as is also that of stones. Nearly all the metals are shown, and a huge gilt obelisk represents £10,000,000 of gold obtained in British Columbia during the past twenty five years. The manufactures are as varied as the natural products. The collection of woollen and cotton cloth, hats and bonnets, silk ribbons, furs and hosiery is such that Messrs. Spence & Company might stock their warehouse with the greatest facility from Canada should British manufactures be altogether annihilated. Books, paper, paper pulp, beds, skates, toys, bricks, picture frames, blinds, billiard tables, silver-plate, pottery, glass, violins, pianos, organs, cooking ranges, egg-beaters, umbrellas, sewing machines, washing machines, spectacles and every conceivable commodity is apparently to be found within the Dominion except one—viz., jute sacks. Sacking is the one thing conspicuous by its absence, but probably this has only to be mentioned in order to have it forthwith exhibited. Some of these things are, of course, not so plentiful as others, and the articles of Canadian produce which bulk most largely are timber, agricultural implements and musical instruments. One large hall is filled with agricultural machinery, and it looks like a portion of an agricultural show. Farmers will be interested in seeing the style of apparatus in use on the farms at the other side of the Atlantic. The American organs and pianos cannot be judged by appearances, but if they be judged by quantity the trade is evidently a thriving and money-making one.

One portion of the Canadian section specially deserves to be closely studied, *i. e.*, that illustrative of the educational system of the Dominion. A very elaborate range of diagrams and school records has been sent across, and any one may learn with great facility not only the quantity of school work now being performed in Canada, but also the nature of that work and the appearance of the schools in which it is being carried on. A series of photographs exhibit the principal and characteristic school buildings, and a series of school records exhibit the manner in which education is conducted in them. It is manifestly of a very much more practical character than anything known in this country. Every School Board official and schoolmaster in the land ought to be sent to study these records. Nothing so illustrative and graphic is to be found in Britain in connection with school work. One volume contains needlework done by the pupils in one school. Another volume contains the essays written in another school. A third volume contains the maps drawn by the pupils of a third school, and so on. Two simple facts will make plain how practical and business-like is Canadian school teaching. The exhibits from the Ottawa Art School include designs for wall papers, for carpets and for plaster moulding. These designs are all ready to be put forthwith into the hands of the artisan for execution, whereas, except at the Bradford Technical School, at the reformed Mechanics' Institute at Manchester, and at two or three other selected places, nothing so practical is ever attempted in Britain, but only useless landscapes and drawings from plaster casts, perfectly worthless so far as designs for manufacturers are concerned. That is one fact, and the other is that the pupils in elementary schools are not asked to draw maps until they fully comprehend what a map is. The first map they draw is a map of the schoolroom. Afterwards comes a map of the adjoining streets or roads. Next one of the county, and lastly one of the country. This is very different from the common Scotch system, which compels young, ignorant, untravelled children to commence by drawing a map of Europe or America, or some other great territory, at a time when they have no adequate conception of the bearings, size or area of their own parish, much less of their own kingdom. Perhaps the lesson taught by Canada at this exhibition will help to remove a practice as cruel as it is useless. It is to the credit of Canada that she has anticipated the mother country in abolishing the treadmill style of tuition.

The Irish Episcopal Church.

The sixth General Synod of the Church of Ireland opened on the 4th of May, in the Hall, Christ Church place, Dublin, the Archbishop of Dublin, Dr. Plunkett, in the chair. Reference was made by the Chair to the deaths of Archbishop Beresford and Trench, and there was some discussion as to whether certain dignities should be continued or dropped as vacancies arose. The question was not settled, but the debate showed that the sentiment is prevailing in Ireland that a non-endowed Church has no place for salaried idlers. Many of the old cathedral officials will be allowed to die out. The Sunday schools of the Church are reported as flourishing.

The population of Seaforth is 2,532.

Brampton has a ladies' walking club.

The thrifty town of Galt is to be lighted with electricity.

A 5-year-old son of John Rainbow, of Thurlow, was kicked to death by a colt in a field on his father's farm on Saturday.

In happy ignorance of civic by-laws an in supreme contempt of civilized methodist party of Siwashes recently camped in true gipsy style, and turned their four horses loose on the main streets of Victoria, B. C.

—Counsel (on cross-examination)—What is your age, madam? Witness—Forty-seven, sir. Counsel—Married or single? Witness—Single. I never had an offer of marriage in my life; and, if it is any interest to the court, I don't mind saying that I've worn false teeth for nearly thirty years. Counsel—H'm. That is all, madame. There is no use trying to shake the direct testimony of as truthful a woman as you are.

SCRAPS.

No more the poet times his lay
To sing of "gentle spring."
For unpoetic people say
He's overdone the thing.
But he is not put out a bit
He revels still in rhyme,
And dresses up his lines to fit
The golden summer time.
The winter, summer, autumn, spring,
To him are all alike,
Whenever he's inspired to sing
The lyre he's bound to strike.

—To the henpecked husband life is a owl existence.

—The person who cannot afford to cross the ocean this summer can always get up a kind of seasick feeling by having the spirits in his house.

—The small boy learning the alphabet is very much like the postage stamp—he often gets stuck on a letter.

—"This is a whale of team" is what the boy said when he was getting a threshing from the old-fashioned school master.

—"Here's to you," said a bibulous individual, addressing his thermometer. He explained to an astonished friend that they always took a drop together.

—Every bachelor who purchases a $50 suit of clothes of a particular clothing house at Hemmingford, Nebraska, will be provided with a wife.

—A young man who was admitted to the Philadelphia bar three years ago has just secured his first case. He has sued his washerwoman, who won't return his lines because he owes an old bill.

—Lime cartridges are coming into use for blasting purposes. A hole is bored, the limed cartridge inserted and water poured over it. The increase in volume of slaked lime splits and cracks the substance which it is desired to blast.

—A small boy was detected by a stingy farmer in one of his cherry trees. The farmer made the boy come down and talked very seriously to him about the sinfulness of stealing. The boy answered indignantly: "Now, you just count them cherries over again and see if there is one of them missing before you insinuate that I took it."

—"Sam" Jones, reported in the Baltimore *Sun*: Love is the basis of all God-approved marriage. Love is not simply a little effervescence of sweet-heartism, but it is as deep as nature, and high as the shoulders of God. I don't know how I came to marry my wife. It is said that God gives a man a good wife, and I reckon the devil gives the other kind.

—There are three kisses in a world of miscellaneous kisses which may be counted true—the kiss the mother lightly lays upon her baby's dewy lips, the kiss the mother gives her boy as he goes forth into the world, and the kiss we press upon the still, pale lips of the dead. All the rest are like the strawberries in the bottom of the basket—to be taken with suspicion.

—A flirt is the most harmless person in the world. A genuine flirtation is the fairest bargain possible—nothing for nothing *nihil ex nihilo*. If one gets hurt he recovers immediately—for flirts are ethereal creatures; you can walk through them and not know there is anything there. It is all a matter of tenuous reciprocity.—*Miss Cleveland.*

—Photography, it is claimed, is to be still further advanced by the use of the air brush. In this device a little holder is charged with India ink, and, by a bellows operated with a foot pedal after the manner of a sewing machine, the fluid is blown upon a faintly outlined portrait, the result giving a picture superior in many respects to the best crayon drawing—the whole operation involving also only a few hours' time.

—In painting on china fat oil should be used when a thin coating of color is required, and spirits of turpentine alone where the color is required thickly, says *Art and Decoration*. If powder colors are used, it is necessary to put some fat oil with all the colors, as they then work more easily, more for a thin wash and less when the colors are to be used thickly. A small cup should be at hand containing fat oil, and another containing a mixture of fat oil and spirits of lavender.

Some Good Fruit Preserves.

STRAWBERRY JAM.

To one quart of ripe strawberries take one pound of best white sugar; place the strawberries in a china bowl, cover with the sugar, and let them stand for several hours, that the juice may draw. Then put them on the fire in a preserving kettle, and stir frequently while they cook, until a thick jelly forms. You will find this excellent for mixing with creams, for blancmange, ices, puffs, etc., for which purposes it should be mashed, and strained through a fine sieve. A few drops of poke-berry jelly improves the color, making it resemble that of fresh strawberries.

TO PRESERVE STRAWBERRIES.

Preserving strawberries should not be delayed too late in the season, as the first pickings are generally the finest. Select the largest berries before they are too ripe; use the best sugar only, a pound of sugar to each pound of fruit. Let the berries and sugar stand together from evening until morning in a cool place. Then slip the whole gently into a kettle over a slow fire, and as soon as the berries are heated through, lift them off the fire with a perforated ladle and spread them on dishes to cool. Meanwhile let the syrup boil rapidly. In ten minutes return the fruit to it, and let them simmer slowly again until the berries are clear, when they will be sufficiently done. Put strawberries always into small jars, covered with brandied papers, and seal tightly. Unless the fruit was in a fermented state when gathered, you will not be apt to have any trouble from its spoiling, if put up as here directed.

TO PRESERVE GOOSEBERRIES.

Select young gooseberries while they are still green. Make a syrup with one pound of sugar to each pound of fruit, adding, in the beginning, a half-pint of clear spring water. Stew the berries until they are quite clear and the syrup becomes thick. Do not let the gooseberries get mashed, nor have the pan covered while they are cooking, if you would preserve their fresh, green color. Put away in small, self-sealing glass jars, and no fruit will keep better or make a more desirable preserve.

How the Whereabouts of the President's Bride were Discovered.

A little band of reporters was scouring the town trying to trace the bride-elect of the President on Friday morning, but only one of them succeeded in locating her. He discovered a trunk with a big "F" on it in the Gilsey House corridor, and in that way managed to get on the track of the sensation of the day. All the others rushed about town from morning till night before they succeeded in obtaining the information they were looking for. The energy of the average metropolitan reporter would astonish a jig saw.—*New York Cor. Brooklyn Eagle.*

"Talleyrand asked," says Greville, "if Fox had not been très occupé de Madame Siddons." "Oh no," said Brougham, "that's impossible; one might as well be interested in the sea as in Mrs. Siddons She was too great in her way to inspire love. The East India Company might aspire to her, nothing less." This reminds us of some story of Sydney Smith's, [illegible] was told that a very stout lady [illegible] to be married. "Impossible," [illegible] Sydney Smith, "a man might [illegible] section of her."

On Saturday morning [illegible] which were the Inland Revenue Inspectors and [illegible] offices at Kingston was dam[illegible] the extent of $1 200. [illegible] owned by P. R. Hend[illegible] insured. No importan[illegible]

MILITARY CAMPS.

Regulations for the Annual Drill of the Active Militia Corps.

The Canadian militia general orders published this week contain the following regulations for the annual drill this year:

Corps of Infantry and Garrison Artillery are not to exceed 42 non-commissioned officers and men per company and battery, including regimental staff sergeants and bandsmen.

Field Batteries—One major, one captain, one lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one surgeon, one veterinary surgeon, one sergeant-major, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, four corporals, four bombardiers, one trumpeter, one farrier, 58 gunners and drivers and 29 horses, including the officers' and non-commissioned officers' horses.

Corps ordered for service since 1st July, 1885, and held in barracks in Ontario and Quebec for duty, are not to be included in nov list for drill.

The maximum number of officers, non-commissioned officers and men to receive pay for drill will be 20,255.

City corps (excepting field batteries of artillery, and such companies as belong to rural battalions of infantry) may be permitted to perform twelve days of annual drill at their local headquarters at such times, prior to 1st December, 1886, as may be most convenient.

Selections to be made from rural corps of the different arms in each district in proportion as their strength bears towards each other. Those not drawn for drill last year to be first taken.

The corps so selected in each of the districts, numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 (excluding isolated companies of infantry and engineers and garrison batteries of artillery, but including all field batteries of artillery not otherwise excepted), are to be concentrated for twelve days' drill in a camp of exercise, including the day going to and the day returning from camp.

Isolated rural companies of infantry and engineers, of garrison batteries of artillery, selected for annual drill of 1886 87, may be permitted to perform the same at their respective headquarters on the same conditions as apply to city corps.

The 1st Provisional Brigade at Guelph and Winnipeg, Montreal and Woodstock Field Batteries, are to drill in camp near their local headquarters.

The places and dates for the several encampments will be notified hereafter.

About Little Toddlers.

NO DOUBT OF IT.

Tot was receiving his first lesson in geography:

"What is that?" asked the professor, placing his finger on the map.

Tot—"That is a dirty finger-nail, sir?"

IN THE PROPER PLACE.

Small Boy—"Mother, please give me another lump of sugar for my coffee. I've dropped the one you gave me."

Mother—"Where have you dropped it?"

Small Boy—"In the coffee."

HE TOOK THE CAKE.

"Johnny, you must not eat so much cake. Eat more bread; it's the staff of life."

"I will by and by, mother; I'm not old enough yet to need a staff."

CHILDREN WHO SWIM LIKE FISH.

"One of the most interesting features of Japanese life to me," says a recent traveller there, "was the manner of living in the boats and junks, thousands of which frequent every bay along the coast. The awkward junks always belong to the members of one family, and usually every branch of the family, old and young, live on board.

"A child 3 years old can swim like a fish. Often children who will not learn of their own accord are repeatedly thrown overboard until they become expert swimmers. In the harbors children seem to be perpetually tumbling overboard, but the mothers deliberately pick them out of the water, and cuffing them a little, go on with their work. It is really astonishing at what age these boys and girls will learn to scull a boat.

"I have seen a boat twenty feet long most adroitly managed by three children, all under 7 years of age. I am told that notwithstanding their aptness at swimming many boatmen get drowned, for no boat ever goes to another's aid, nor will any boatman save another from drowning, because, as he says, it is all fate, and he who interferes with fate will be severely punished in some way. Besides this, the saving of a boatman's life only keeps a chafing soul so much longer in purgatory, when it ought to be released by the same death of the sailor which the gods, by fate, seem to have selected for the purpose."

THE KNICKERBOCKER BOY.

I'm a knickerbocker boy!
See my coat and breeches!
Cuffs and collar pocket too—
Made with many stitches!
I must have a watch and chain,
A silk umbrella and a cane—
No more kilts and skirts for me!
I'm a big boy—don't you see?

Knickerbockers! Knickerbockers!
Give away my other clothes!
Give away my horse with rockers;
I want one that really goes.
But two nice live goats will do;
And I want a waggon, too.
No more chairs hitched up for me!
I'm a big boy—don't you see?

Caroline S. King, in St. Nicholas.

Rev. Sam Jones' Eccentricities.

Now, don't bother yourselves about my eccentricities. They are not natural. They are all artificial. I put 'em on merely to attract you here. Just look around and see what a crowd you make. (Laughter.) A good but tedious preacher, who could not draw large congregations was advised that if he would announce that there would be earthen dogs in the pews next Sunday thousands of curious people would come to see the poodles. (Laughter.) Another preacher advertised that he would kick the panel out of the pulpit. (Laughter.) The church was thronged and there were 5 000 outside trying to get in. After he had got as many in the church as the building would hold he kicked the panel out as promised and then preached an earnest sermon. Thank God, the good man had a panel to kick! (Laughter.) I have heard that some people say that they won't come to hear me because they don't like my style and methods, and do not wish to encourage me. Now, my friends, I don't want encouragement. I was doing well before I came here, and I reckon I'll get along when I leave. (Laughter and applause.) I shall continue to get three square meals a day and tolerably good clothes, and that's about all you'll have. A preacher said to me, "Mr. Jones, I prayed God to change your methods, and a voice seemed to say to me that if you were changed you would be as dull as I am." (Laughter.) May the Lord help every man to preach the gospel as he thinks best. I am ready to change my methods just as soon as somebody shows me a style by which I can catch more fish. (Laughter.) But before I swap my hook and line for somebody else's, let me see how many fish he has on his string. (Laughter.)—*From a Sermon at Baltimore.*

For the Babies

[illegible] is not necessary to buy corn cures. Men [illegible] women should remember that Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is the only safe and painless corn remover extant. [illegible] does its work quickly and with certainty. [illegible] that the signature, N. C. Polson & Co., [illegible] years on each bottle. Beware of poisonous imitations.

[illegible] constable on Saturday levied upon a [illegible] of Martin Irons' goods at Sedgwick, [illegible] satisfy a debt of $7 due Patrick [illegible] for several months past for house

Musical Notes.

A Scotch society beauty has gone [illegible] to the stage. She is Mrs. Mackintosh, of Edinburgh, and she essays the role of *Pauline* in "Delicate Ground."

William Davidge, whose life on and off the stage has been a drama in itself, will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of his debut on the 20th of the coming month.

Dr. Davies will retire from the position of organist of St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, about the beginning of July. He will be succeeded by Mr. John Carter, jun., and Mr. W. E Haslam will become choir master.

Mme. Valleria, Miss Marion Burton, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Barrington Foote and Mr. Barton M Guckin are the soloists who will appear in Mr. Mackenzie's new opera, "William the Troubadour," to be given by the Carl Rosa Company at Drury Lane Theatre, London, next month.

A new form of double bassoon has been perfected by Herr Adolf Brauenlich, of Dresden, who has succeeded in carrying the instrument effectively down to B flat of the 32 feet octave The double bassoon, invented about 1620 by Hans Schreibe, has undergone many changes and improvements.

Messrs. Monroe H. Rosenfeld, of New York City, and Kenneth Lee, an English playwriter, have written for Miss Adah Richmond a topical burlesque, entitled "Through Fire and Flash," which she will star in next season. It contains several new songs by Mr. Rosenfeld, who is the author of "Climbing up the Golden Stairs," and "Hush, Little Baby, Don't You Cry."

Miss Fortesque, the English actress, will leave England in September, to open at the Lyceum Theatre in New York on Oct. 18th. W. S. Gilbert is writing a new play for her American season. She has always been a favorite with both Gilbert and Sullivan. The latter engaged her for "Iolanthe" and the former wrote the drama of "Gretchen" especially for her.

The Rocky Mountains.

The approach to the Rocky Mountains from the prairie is, perhaps, the most remarkable in the world. I do not wish to give exaggerated ideas * * * They are scarcely more than a third as high as the Himalaya. Nevertheless, the approach to them from the prairie is truly wonderful; for they rise as masses of rock right out of the prairie. During the greater part of the year they are covered with snow. * * * As we approached the mountains, we actually saw about 150 miles of continuous snow-clad hills, which, rising straight out of the prairie, constitute a sight that is almost, if not quite unique. There is only one parallel to it, namely, the approach to the Caucasus from the steppes of Russia; and even this is not so fine, as there is first a range of low hills, then another a little higher, and again above all the summits of the snow-clad peaks of Caucasus.—*Sir R. Temple: Cosmopolitan Essays.*

A MOST LIBERAL OFFER!

THE VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall Mich., offer to send their Celebrated Voltaic Belts and Electric Appliances on thirty days' trial to any man afflicted with Nervous Debility, Loss of Vitality, Man