TIRED OF THE KNOT.

Married Couples Who Seek to be Divorced

An Ottawa despatch says: The preliminary movements towards the securing of what may be termed melancholy legislation were made to-day, four divorce petitions having been presented.

The first is from Emily Walker, *nee* Herald, of Hamilton. She deposes that when under the age of 21 she married at Dundas, Rev. G. A. Forneret being the celebrant, Alfred Percy Walker, who was also under 21. She adds: "Said marriage ceremony was performed without the knowledge or consent of the mother of your petitioner, and your petitioner's father, who died before the marriage took place, never approved of it, and the said marriage has never since been ratified or confirmed." After the marriage it appears the husband went straight off to Guelph, leaving his spouse as it were at the church door. He then went to Texas, and is now supposed to be in Brooklyn. Walker has since refused to live with his wife, and his wife has no hope that he will come to her. Hence the application for divorce.

The next petition is that of a husband to be divorced from a runaway wife. The petitioner, David Clapp, of Harriston, married in November, 1870, Alice M. Macdonald, of Picton. Rev. W. Lewin presided at the ceremony. The parties lived together happily until March 16th, 1887, or for nearly seventeen years, when the misguided wife went off to Detroit and lived an irregular life. There are two children living, one nineteen years old and the other sixteen.

Hughes Forbes Keefer, contractor, of Vancouver, tells a similar story in his petition. He married Rebecca Ann Indall, of Strathroy, at Thorold, on March 2nd, 1871, and has two children, one eighteen years old and the second sixteen. He charges infidelity during his absences from home in 1882 and 1883.

The last case is similar to the first, except that the husband lived with his wife three days. The petitioner is Christiana Filman Glover, of Burlington. She married Christopher Columbus Glover on April 4th, 1874. After living with her three days, Glover sent her to her father's farm and went off with Harriet Glover, of Michigan, where he now lives. There is one child. A dissolution of marriage on the ground of desertion and of unfaithfulness is asked for.

MANY KILLED

In the Great Explosion of Gas in a Wilkesbarre Coal Mine.

Later despatches from Wilkesbarre give the following particulars of the great mine explosion of Saturday: A fall of rock took place in the Nottingham shaft of the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Company in No. 5 plane this morning which drove the accumulated gas into the gangways where ten men had been at work with naked lamps. An explosion soon followed. Peter Heim was cut upon the head and his hands and face were badly burned. John Crossin with his mule was buried beneath the falling rock. His body has not been recovered. Wm. Roberts, a driver boy, is also missing. John R. Humphries, a miner, died while being removed from the mine. His body was burned to a crisp. Joseph Dunson, fire boss, was burned on the face and hands. His injuries are said to be fatal. Joseph Jones was fatally injured. John P. Tomas was terribly burned the face and hands. David Fox is seriously burned and his recovery is doubtful. Thomas Lake was slightly cut on the head.

It is learned also that five men are imprisoned in the mine, and there is little hope of their being taken out alive. When the fall of rock took place John Dunton, the fire boss, was on his way from the fifth to the sixth lift carrying his naked lamp. This, it is said, fired a body of gas which exploded with great force, shattering the gangways and breaking the timbers, causing large quantities of roof, rock and coal to fail. The debris closed the outlet for the miners, who were in the interior of the mine making repairs, entombing John Crossin, David J. Williams, John Davis, Edward Morris and an unknown man. It is not known when these outcaste will be able to reach these men. It is firmly believed they are all dead. The Nottingham shaft, which was the greatest anthracite coal mine in the world, is nearly a total wreck. It had at one time an output of three thousand tons a day, and netted the Lehigh & Wilkesbarre Coal Co. a half million dollars profit last year.

A NEWFOUNDLAND HORROR.

Father and Three Children Devoured by Flames.

A Halifax, N. S., despatch says: Details of a terrible affair were received to-day from St. John's, Nfld., four lives being lost by the burning of a dwelling house. The victims were John Gorley and his three children—two girls and a boy—aged respectively 6, 8 and 15 years. The fire broke out at midnight in the lower part of the house. Daniel Mulrooney, a fireman, hearing the alarm ran to the scene with a ladder, and met Gorley outside the house. Gorley said that his six children were in the attic, and throwing of his coat and hat dashed in to the burning house, despite the warning shouts of Mulrooney. A few minutes later he appeared at the attic window, and Mulrooney, rais ng his ladder, mounted to the rescue. In the meantime Gorley's wife had reached the street. Gorley passed three of the children out of the window to Mulrooney, who assisted them to the sidewalk. By this time smoke was pouring out of the window in dense volumes, and when Mulrooney turned to receive the fourth child he could not see Gorley. He plunged his body half through the window, reached out his arm and touched Gorley, but he fell forward with a scream and disappeared. The heroic fireman could discern one of the remaining children tangled in an iron bedstead, but was powerless to reach it. The bodies of the four victims were recovered horribly burned. The cause of the fire is unknown. Gorley went to St. Johns from Montreal, and was 35 or 36 years old.

He Married the Nun.

A San Francisco despatch says: A romantic story of the elopement and marriage of a nun from Notre Dame College, in this city, has just come to light. Sister Mary Margaret was the name which Cora La Thanune assumed two years ago, when she took the black veil and became a teacher in Notre Dame College. Her unmarried sister, Bertha, was recently engaged to Charles Perkins, an iron moulder. Bertha and her betrothed paid several visits to Cora, and young Perkins seemed greatly struck with the nun. Bertha noticed his infatuation, and asked him to decide between them. He chose the nun, and the younger sister acquiesced. Cora obtained a dispensation from the Mother Superior releasing her from her vows, and also one from the Archbishop. She eloped with Perkins, was married, and after a brief honeymoon returned to the house that had been furnished for the younger sister.

A Sign of Genius.

"He's a clever fellow."

"Clever? Why, I never noticed it."

"Perhaps not; but he lives by his brains and no one else was ever clever enough to live on the small amount he possesses."

Gladstone's Son Married.

Mr. Henry Gladstone, son of the Hon. W. E. Gladstone, was married on Friday to the daughter of Mr. Stuart Rendel, Home Ruler, member of the House of Commons for Montgomeryshire.

The Papers Rebuked.

Fangle—What do you think of this piece of newspaper advice: "Tell your wife every day that you love her?"

Cumso—I don't think the papers ought to encourage lying.

Domestic Metaphor.

Mrs. Gruvatt—George, when we were first married you called me your little duck, didn't you?

Mr. Gruvatt—Yes; but things have changed since then.

Mrs. Gruvatt—I suppose they have. This morning you called me an old hen.

Journalistic Enterprise.

Assistant Editor (of Arizona *Screamer*)—What shall we do with this humorous poem by Tender Foote? It's solemn as the tombs.

Managing Editor—Have the Reception Committee kill him next time he calls and we'll use it as an epitaph.

An Obedient Boy.

Employer (to new office boy)—If any one calls, James, be sure and remember that I am not in. (Half an hour later.) Didn't you hear me call, you young rascal?

James—Yes, sir, but I t'ought yer wasn't in.

Beyond His Means.

Lancaster—I hear you are going South for the winter. Are you going to rent rooms?

Forrester—No, I can't afford that. I am going to buy a house.

The first party of colonists of the season from Ontario passed through Winnipeg on Thursday, bound for Qu'Appelle.

The Mexican Government has formally recognized the Republic of Brazil.

THE TRACEY TRAGEDY.

Particulars of the Fatal Fire at the Secretary's House

SAD SIGHTS AND BRAVE DEEDS.

A Washington despatch gives the following fuller details of the burning of the residence of Secretary of the Navy Tracey and the loss of life which resulted therefrom: Chief Paris, of the fire department, told his story as follows: "I paid no attention to the fire when I heard there were people in the house. I felt my way through the smoke to the second floor, and found a man in bed in a room. I tried to pick him up, but he was almost too heavy. I managed to drag him into a back room, where there was more air, and then I broke the window out and called to Love, who was in the alley, to run up a ladder. Then they took the man out, and it proved to be the Secretary. I could not move him any further, for I was exhausted and full up to the neck with smoke. Then I went back into the smoke and fire again, and found a young lady—Miss Mary Tracey, they tell me it was—and as I caught hold of her wrists to lift her up the flesh came off her burning hands. She had been burned. I got her out, but she was dead."

Dr. Ruth, at the solicitation of friends, visited the undertaker's establishment, and identified Miss Tracey. He made a hurried examination, and found that she had died from rupture of blood vessels.

A FEARFUL SCENE.

A gentleman who saw the fire said never in his life did he see or hear of such a sight. "It seemed," he said, "as though hell had broken loose and sent its fiery tongue to earth. The whole building seemed one seething mass of flames, bursting from every point. Scream followed scream, each one more horrible and bloodcurdling than the other, from the interior of the building. Only a few people were passing at the time, and they seemed be wildered. The engines soon arrived. You know the rest."

STORY OF AN EYE-WITNESS.

R. J. Turner is a footman at the Tracey residence. He was an eye-witness of part of the fire. He was up and dressed before 7 o'clock, and was prepared to go upstairs to clean the silver. He stepped into the basement. "Just as I was starting upstairs," said he, "a colored man rang the bell, and told the butler who answered it that the house was on fire. The butler ran upstairs and immediately rushed back, shouting, 'My God, the house is on fire.' The entire first floor was in flames. We ran out of the front door. Mrs. Wilmerding and her daughter were at the front second story window screaming for help. Both the ladies shortly afterwards jumped. Neither struck on their feet, but fell on their sides."

RECEPTION OF THE VICTIMS.

The house of E. H. Rhiem, No. 821 Seventeenth street, itself almost captured by the fire, was thrown open for the reception of the dead and dying. Mrs. Tracey, still alive, was brought in by a couple of firemen and was placed on a sofa in the dining-room. Here she lingered for about an hour, fully conscious and apparently suffering but little. It was a little after 8 o'clock when she spat up a little blood, hardly enough to be called a hemorrhage, closed her eyes, and without a moan ceased to breathe. The cook, scorched and blackened until she had an Ethiopian appearance, but not seriously injured, was the next brought in. She was provided with an upstairs room. Secretary Tracey was the third sufferer to be sheltered under Mr. Rhiem's roof.

HOW MRS. TRACEY MET HER DEATH.

Mrs. Tracey endeavored to escape the raging element by dropping herself from her bed-room window, and in her efforts to decrease the distance to the ground she grasped the narrow stone window sill, and lowered herself as far as she was able. Those who saw her in her perilous position shouted to her to hold on, but either she did not hear or her strength failed her, for after thus hanging a moment between life and death she fell 40 feet into the areaway before anything could be done towards rescuing her or relieving her fall. She was immediately taken to the house of a neighbor, Dr. Rhiem, and placed upon a lounge in the sitting-room. She was perfectly conscious, and did not seem to suffer pain. Occasionally she complained of an oppression near her heart, and found a difficulty in breathing. She talked awhile, coughed slightly, and then became silent. The physicians looked at each other significantly, Mrs. Tracey was dead. The immediate cause of her death was supposed to be injuries to her heart, sustained in her fall from the window, which flooded her lungs with blood. It is said that had she delayed her movements a couple of minutes ladders and mattresses and other means of safe escape would have been at hand. Her body was soon removed to the residence of Attorney-General Miller.

THE OTHER VICTIMS.

Almost at the same time two bodies were taken from the burning building. One was the Secretary's daughter, Miss Mary, a young lady, and the other was that of the French maid, Josephine. That of the former was found by Chief Paris lying on the floor in the second floor hall at the head of the stairs. The body was not greatly disfigured by the fire. She had evidently died from suffocation. The Chief lifted the lifeless body in his arms, and, though the stairway was ablaze, brought it safely out into the street. It is said Miss Tracy could have saved herself if her strength had held out a few minutes longer. She fell in the hallway of the second story a few yards from the bathroom, which, had she reached it and closed the door, would have insured her against the fire and smoke until assistance could have reached her. Of the French maid little is known save that her dead body was found in her room on the top floor of the house burned beyond recognition. Both the bodies of Miss Tracey and her maid were taken to an undertaker's establishment in the vicinity.

The World's Harvests.

Burmah in the month of December.

Peru and South Africa in November.

East India and upper Egypt in February and March.

Algeria, central Asia, central China, Japan, Texas and Florida in May.

The coast territories of Egypt, Cyprus, Syria, Asia Minor, Persia and Cuba in April.

Belgium, Holland, Great Britain, Denmark, Poland, Hudson's Bay territories, Lower Canada, Columbia and Manitoba in August.

Scotland, Sweden, Norway and Northern Russia in September and October. Australia, Argentina, Chili and New Zealand are reaping their wheat in January.

Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Southern France, California, Oregon, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Carolinas, Tennessee, Virginia, Kentucky, Kansas, Arkansas, Utah, Colorado and Missouri in June.

Austria, Hungary, Danubian Principalities, South Russia, South of England, Germany, Switzerland, France, Nebraska, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Iowa, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New York, New England and Upper Canada in July.—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Why She Laughed.

She—You must be very witty.

He—What makes you think so?

"Because when you were talking with that lady over there a while ago she laughed incessantly."

"It was not what I said that made her laugh."

"Why, then, did she laugh?"

"To show her teeth. She has very fine teeth."

Rather Reasonable.

Mr. Bluepill—I am in favor of any movement that will shorten the hours of labor. I think no man should be compelled to work more than eighteen hours a day.

Labor Agitator—You mean eight hours?

"No. I mean eighteen. I am a drug clerk."

A Suggestive Name.

George—What is your favorite pet name for your father, Louise?

Louise (looking at George in a most pathetic and appealing manner)—Pop! (They are now engaged.)

—The Queen of England's granddaughter, the Duchess of Fife, has turned out to be one of the most democratic young persons in Great Britain. She wanders about the streets with her husband, looking into the shop windows, and when she goes to the theatre she sits with the commoners and roars at the fun.

THE ONTARIO LEGISLATURE

Opened With the Lieut.-Governor's Speech From the Throne

THE TOPICS TOUCHED UPON.

Western Provincial Boundaries—Accounts With the Dominion—The Agricultural Situation—French in the Schools—Rainy River Settlement—Our Great Northern Wealth—Looking After the Lunatics and Helpless Poor—Legislation Foreshadowed.

TORONTO.—The Ontario Legislature was opened at 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon by Lieut.-Governor Campbell, who read the following Speech from the Throne:

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Assembly:

It is with much pleasure that I again meet you, assembled for the discharge of the important duties which devolve upon you as the people's representatives in the Provincial Legislature. I have special satisfaction in congratulating you on the passing of an Act by the Imperial Parliament, since your last session, confirming and giving effect to the decision of Her Majesty's Privy Council in August, 1884, respecting the

WESTERNMOST BOUNDARY OF THE PROVINCE,

a decision fixing the northerly boundary as well as the westerly in substantial accordance with the award of the arbitrators in 1878. The people of Ontario cannot but experience a feeling of relief that we have at last reached the final stage of this long protracted dispute between the Province and the Dominion, and that the territorial limits claimed by the Province have been definitely secured for all time.

DOMINION AND PROVINCIAL ACCOUNTS.

I regret that owing to the attitude of the Dominion with respect to the question of interest there now appears little probability of settlement of accounts between the two Governments being arrived at through negotiation, and proposals have accordingly been made on the part of the Province to refer to arbitration the points in dispute. The correspondence on the subject will be laid before you. It is also a matter of disappointment that the Quebec Government declines to concur in any arrangement for settling our differences as to the Land Improvement Fund, and steps have in consequence been taken to have them settled through the courts.

THE FARMERS NOT PROSPEROUS.

I regret that the agricultural industry, the most important in the Province, is still in a depressed condition. Untoward climatic conditions in extensive sections of the Province blighted the hopes that were entertained in the early portion of the year of an abundant harvest. This, with the continued low prices of cereals and other staples, has tended to prevent the improvement in the condition of those engaged in this industry which had been hoped for. It is pleasing to note, however, that in the manufacture of cheese, our great agricultural staple, Ontario holds a foremost place, the product of 1887 ranking in point of quality among the best offered on the English market, and the Dominion trade tables showing that the yearly value of cheese exports, which are chiefly from Ontario, is far in excess of the aggregate value of all the manufactures exported by the Dominion. I rejoice to know that in view of the depression of agriculture, our farmers are evincing a growing appreciation of intelligent methods, and the continued success of farmers' institutes is one of the evidences of a strongly prevailing desire to profit by practical information on economic husbandry.

ACTION ON THE SCHOOL COMMISSIONERS' REPORT.

It having been alleged that the regulation of the Education Department requiring instruction in English to be given in all the public schools of the Province were not observed in certain localities in which the French language prevails, commissioners were appointed to visit these schools, to report on the facts and to consider in what way the study of English might be most successfully promoted among the pupils whose mother tongue is French. The same commission or a new one will be directed to visit the German schools of the Province and to report in like manner regarding them. Their reports will be submitted to you, as well as certain regulations for giving practical effect to the recommendations of the commissioners, so far as this could be done by immediate executive action. You will be asked to make the grant which is necessary for the establishment of a training school in Eastern Ontario, as recommended by the commissioners.

OUR NORTHERN TERRITORY.

It affords me pleasure to state that the revenue derived from the timber dues and the sale of Crown lands considerably exceeds the estimate submitted to the assembly last session. In February last I issued my proclamation declaring in force the "Rainy River Free Grants and Homesteads Act," and as a later period of the year I approved of an Order-in-Council appropriating under the Act twenty townships in that district for the purpose of free grants. I also instituted a commission to take evidence and report upon the claims of settlers along the Rainy River. The commissioners examined into and took evidence respecting numerous claims, and patents are being issued to such settlers as have performed the conditions of settlement. A commission was also issued to investigate disputed claims to mining and other locations in Rainy River and the territory contiguous thereto, and many claims were adjudicated upon, much evidence was taken and patents are being issued to applicants who have established their claims and complied with the conditions of sale.

ONTARIO'S MINERAL WEALTH.

The public interest in the mineral wealth of the province continues to increase. The immense deposits of silver, iron, copper and nickle recently discovered or developed have attracted the attention of capitalists and others interested in mining in Europe and America. As a result large investments are being made in developing our mineral resources, and both capital and labor are finding remunerative employment in that connection. Measures to attend to the sale of mining locations and to regulate mining operations will be presented for your consideration.

PROVIDING FOR LUNATICS.

I am glad to know that the completion of two of the asylum cottages at Mimico, together with the accommodation at the Asylum for Idiots, have permitted the removal of all those lunatics temporarily confined in the jails of the province who have been certified to be proper subjects for asylum treatment. Six cottages, providing further accommodation for 300 patients, are in course of construction, and will probably be completed during the present year.

COUNTY POOR HOUSES.

Public attention has of late years been directed to the inadequate provision by county municipalities for the care and maintenance of aged, helpless and poor within their boundaries. Only nine counties having yet availed themselves of the provisions of law authorizing the establishment of industrial farms and houses of industry and refuge in connection therewith. Organized charity in the larger centres of population has provided institutions for the care of such persons in these localities, and Provincial aid to some of these institutions has been extended under our Charity Aid Act. With a view to encouraging the erection of county houses of refuge in municipalities with industrial farms, and of thereby relieving the jails of this unfortunate class of their inmates, a measure will be submitted for your consideration, providing for a grant from Provincial funds of a sum not exceeding $4,000 towards the cost in every county or union of counties availing itself of the Act, the grant to be subject to such conditions as you may deem fitting. The Bill will also provide for the case of counties which have already established a house of refuge.

TAXATION LEGISLATION PROMISED.

Your attention will be invited to the consideration of changes in the law relating to the assessment of property for municipal taxation. Step have been taken to procure a general expression of opinion from the various Municipal Councils and Boards of Trade throughout the Province on the vexed question of exemptions from local assessment, and a measure on this subject will be submitted which will, I trust, meet with your approval.

OTHER MEASURES PROMISED.

Among other measures there will also be submitted for your consideration a bill to facilitate the speedy determination of important constitutional questions, a bill for the further improvement of the liquor license laws, and a bill relating to the license of quilers and the measurement of sawlogs.

PUBLIC ACCOUNTS.

The public accounts for the past year will be promptly laid before you. You will be pleased to learn that the expenditure has been kept within the amounts voted, and that the revenue has exceeded the amount anticipated.

ESTIMATES.

The estimates for the current year will, at an early date, be presented for your approval. They will be found to be framed with a due regard to economy and the necessities of the public service.

I feel assured that your deliberations will, as hitherto, be character ed by wisdom and patriotism, and will conduce to the happiness and prosperity of the people.

The address was then, with the usual formality, ordered to be engrossed and presented to His Honor the Lieut.-Governor.

How They Do It.

Municipal Dignitary (to police official)—Order the force to have everything in readiness for a descent on the gambling houses to-night.

Police Official (to subordinate officer)—Tell the men to get ready for a raid on the gambling places to-night.

Subordinate Officer (to squad of police)—Boys, be around here at 11 o'clock. We are ordered to make a haul of the gambling houses.

Policeman (to gambler)—Jerry, we're goin' to raid ye about midnight. Tell the boys.

What He Might Do.

An enterprising young man with a turn for statistics might do a nice stroke of business at the present time. He might buy himself a notebook and make a list of all the men in his town who stop smoking because business is dull. Along with them he might put those who stop using liquor in any form because money is scarce. The number who stopped dancing or playing cards because the times are hard might also be given. One page of a very small notebook will be quite large enough for all the names.—*Canada Presbyterian.*

The bricklayers of the country don't average over $2 a day for the whole year, according to the Secretary of the National Union. The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union has 59,101 members, an increase of 12,400 in a year.

—Advertisers have been taught that, if they wish to attract custom and sell their wares, they must do more than make a simple business announcement. They must make their announcement in a pleasing and attractive fashion.—*Journalist.*

POEMS IN EIGHT BOGS.

Bed-Chamber Toilets of Ancient and Modern Times—Famous Gowns in Silk and Lace.

(From New York *World.*)

It is related in the history of toggery that Princess Mary, who was wedded in 1740, had a bridal night robe "that was fifteen months a-weaving." The fabric was woven silver lace, lined with satin the color of her lips, and trimmed about the bottom, neck and armholes with flounces of Portuguese point lace. In the same history record is made of a night dress made to order for Queen Isabella to put in a birthday box for the King, made of Spanish lace, every flower petal in which was brought out with gold wire. The precious loom was made over a robe of pale green satin. The neck and sleeves were trimmed with gold fringe, and the shelling of gold lace that made a frill down the front was afterwards sent to the Vatican and used as a finish about the satin serviette that covered the Pope's gold chalice. In her imperial glory Eugenie slept in face gowns of old point that cost the Empire $1,500 apiece, and lasted the Empress an entire week. The coverlet on her bed was of satin de Lyon, magnificently embroidered with fleur-de-lis and poppy blossom, and fringed with gold tendrils. When worn out the dresses were given to the ladies of the royal bed-chamber, who cut them up for handkerchiefs and lingerie.

Princess Alice, at her wedding, received a case of lace night-dresses from a famous English factory, and one of the nuptial gowns in the trousseau of Princess Beatrice was a hand-woven silk tissue with posies of colored threads and butterflies, fire-flies and humming-birds worked in gold.

I learn from a modiste to Her Majesty that on the royal yachts all the nightgowns of the Royal Family are made of India silk, with the collar, cuffs, pockets laps and hem embroidered with the same pattern as the flowered chints with which the cabin is upholstered.

For the past two years the Empress of India has been almost crippled from rheumatic gout, and by order of the Queen's doctor the lady of the bedchamber lays out a flannel, nightrobe as red as the flag of anarchy and as thick as a pine plank.

Rumor has it that the silk nightgowns, with their shrouding ruffles and Greek borders of bullion, ordered by the fiancee of Prince Murat, were insignificant compared with the cost of marking them, every letter and crest being first laid with gold thread and then hatched with the original colors of the notorious if noble house.

When William Tweed issued cards for his daughter's marriage one went to a "ringster," who edited to a Limerick firm for a bridal robe de nuit to be delivered a fortnight from date.

The gown came, and it was a dream in dimity. The foundation was of pure Irish linen, as delicately spun and as glossy in finish as the finest of silk. Sleeves and front gores were of solid embroidery, worked in the beautiful web, and about the hem of the train was a border of conventionalized orange branch, with leaf, bud, blossoms and fruit representing the very acme of needlework.

Nellie Grant received some very beautiful night robes, too, which she afterwards had made into baby clothes for the Sartoris children, and when Mrs. James Brown Potter played *Juliet*, and had a real true-to-life chamber scene, with pillow shams of applique embroidery and silk counterpane, she dressed herself in a nightgown of point lace that cost her $400, and shocked J. H. McVicker when she appeared in it.

Bernhardt, the tragedy queen, has gowns of orthabide silk, in dark colors—because the glare of white keeps her from going to sleep at once—which are made with deep pockets and full gores, and which she often wears the week through, day and night, in her carriage and at the theatre.

Her taste runs to the Russian, and most of them fasten at the side.

One night in Chicago, while she was playing "Theodora," her dress caught fire, her sleeve coming in contact with a candelabra of wax candles, in which light she always makes up.

She had come to the theatre, then Haverly's, in a pink silk night robe. The sleeve was too much damaged to patch up, it was her last performance, and the other dresses were packed for Paris.

"Give me the night wrap!" she screamed to Maurice, and, donning it, rushed out on the stage with a Russian girdle about her waist and a branch of Egyptian lilies in her hand.

Worth is famous for his night dresses, and there isn't a customer in New York who hasn't had at least one robe from him.

They vary in price from $125 to $500, but in utility gowns they can't be surpassed, as a woman might with elegance and propriety dine in the delicate princess in which she had dreamed the night previous.

Kate Reilly is another name made famous by her bed gowns, which are known in Paris, Rio Janeiro and the Union as well. Her simplest cambric robe is $35, but they would make a bag beautiful in a half light, for they are laced yoked, ribbon run, and through every hem a perfumed powder is blown, as sweet to the senses as the breath of Ionl to the men of Troy.

One of the newest of the silk nightdresses is of white silk, with very small designs in red; it has a wide flat plaitin front and shree narrow ones each side; these are all fastened by feather stitch in red silk.

The collar is "sailor" shape, with a monogram of the wearer's initials embroidered in silk at one corner; under the collar is a small cravat of plain white silk, feather stitched in red. The sleeves are full on the shoulder, with three feather-stitched tucks turning each way from the centre, and are set at the wrist under a cuff to correspond with the collar.

Women who cross and recross the sea carry robes of eiderdown cloth, and those who brook the discomforts of Sir George Pullman's rolling coaches are never without a trailing pongee, prettily girdled and collared, so that if anything should happen a good appearance will be made—in print.

NELL NELSON.

A True Gentleman.

"What is your idea of a gentleman, Yellowly?"

"A true gentleman always laughs at the joke of a story, and never says that he heard it before."

By Proxy.

Husband—Where is my wife, Anna?

Maid—She's just gone upstairs, sir.

Husband—Well, just give her this kiss, dear—I have to catch a train in five minutes and can't wait.

Bad With a Thorn in It.

"How much older is your elder sister than you?"

"I don't know. She loses a year annually. I expect we shall be twins before long."

Home Mission Work.

Maud—Why in the world did you accept Mr. Donotling?

Helene—Oh, he's such a fool some one has got to take care of him, and as I'm rich I suppose it might as well be I.

Anxious to Go.

Little Dot—Ma, may I go skating?

Ma—The ice isn't thick enough. It's a mere scum on the surface?

Little Dick—Ma, may I go in swimming?

Game Scarce.

Eastern Sportsman (in frontier camp)—Any game here?

Resident (sadly)—Nawthun but poker.

One-Sided.

Superintendent—Johnnie, do you love your teacher?

Johnnie—Yes, sir; but she ain't stuck on me much.

Not Wind Enough For That.

With the exception of a few days, this winter has been like a Waterbury watch—principally spring.

The Hebrew employers of labor in Philadelphia have given warning to all Hebrews in their employ who entertain atheistic or anarchistic ideas that they must either give up their membership in associations that advocate such principles or seek employment elsewhere.

—The late Adam Forepaugh used to say: "I have a boy, and Barnum has none. My show will outlast his."

The clergy of Belleville are agitating for a reduction of tavern licenses by five.

Reports of a murder in Barrie township, Ontario, lack confirmation.

—Spare the rod and—catch no fish.

—Man's place in the cemetery is uncertain. It is settled by lot.

—The man whose wits go wool-gathering is lucky if he doesn't get fleeced.

THE WORLD'S WORKERS.

About Men Who Work for a Daily Wage.

ITEMS FROM ALL PARTS.

Detective Pinkerton was a cooper.

Water meters are used at Rochester.

Brooklyn newsdealers are organized.

Chinese are to clean New York streets.

At Buffalo 500 newsboys are in a union.

A new match machine packs 1,000 boxes a minute.

St Louis policemen get $63.83 per month and turnkeys $65.

In 1889 300,000 Europeans settled in the Argentine Republic.

The Hoe Press Company runs a trade school for its apprentices.

In Melbourne, Australia, 45 trades work the eight-hour day.

The sixteen hat factories in Danbury, Conn., employ 5,000 hands.

Railroad carpenters at Cheyenne, Wy., struck for 30 cents an hour.

Railroad laborers at Red Bluff, Cal., get $30 a month and board.

Montreal grocers will make out a list of people who don't pay up.

As Syracuse a fellow bought a horse for 15 cents and sold it for 60 cents.

The National Tailors' Union will not give credit for over 60 days.

Indianapolis is to have a factory for the manufacture of ice artificially.

Detroit car drivers get $1.62 a day; conductors, $2; long hours the rule.

European glassworkers say the bottle-making machine is not a success.

Brooklyn pawnbrokers must not receive anything from children under 16.

The San Francisco Nationalist Club wants the city to own the waterworks.

A Bill before the New York Senate forbids Pinkerton detectives in the State.

At St. Paul an effort is being made to have the clothing stores closed on Sunday.

The Beggar Trust of Paris sells the right to beg in certain sections of the city.

The city of New York appropriates $20,000 a year for coal for the deserving poor.

Some Rochester coopers get 7 cents on machine barrels that pay 12 cents by hand.

Brooklyn German bakers will establish a school for the instruction of English.

A baker at Washington, D. C., was fined $2 a piece for each loaf below the legal weight.

The law prohibiting the sale of milk after a certain hour on Sunday is enforced at New Haven.

In London 600 women have joined the Cigarmakers' Union. They get from 20 to 22 shillings a week.

At Danbury, Conn., the 1,200 hat finishers who demanded the dismissal of a man have returned to work.

Hartford, Conn., engineers have been out from $8 to $7 on a certain trip, and the firemen from $4 to $3.50.

Omaha has work for all its idle men. The ice companies are paying $1.50 to $2 for laborers and $3 to $4 for teams.

At New York 80 union men stopped work on a building because the architect was antagonistic to union men.

At Columbus, Ga., the law closes the saloons at 11 o'clock on Sundays, and minors are not permitted to enter at any time.

Pittsburg master tailors talk of making their employees work for only one employer, instead of doing jobs in different stores in a day.

The weavers of the Borten mill at Fall River struck. They were getting nineteen cents a cut, and the highest made was $5.50 for a week.

At New York painters on city work get $3.50 a day; pavers, $4; blacksmiths, $4.50; bricklayers, $4; plumbers, $3.50; roadway laborers, $2.

At Bolton, Eng., 100,000 spindles have been added to the cotton mills, and four mills in course of erection will contain 300,000 more. Free trade, too!

Dr. McGlynn got 155,492 votes in the "most popular man in New York" in a fair contest. He was second, Mayor Grant being the winner by 8,500 votes.

The Bill before the New York Legislature will prohibit the employment of any but American citizens on public contracts.

When Your Sweetheart Comes.

When your sweetheart comes to see you don't be foolish enough to confine your sweetness to him alone. Have him in when all the rest of the household are. Let the talk and the chatter and the music and the playing of games be in the home circle. Then the few minutes that he gets with you by yourself will seem all the more delightful, and he will think you the most loving little creature in the world. Men are much more observant than they are credited with being, and the man worth having as a husband is the one who will appreciate your love for those of your own people, and will see that as you make small part in one home you are becoming adapted for the central figure in another. Never say that you don't expect a man to marry your whole family. It's vulgar. You do. That is, if you are a good daughter and loving sister. You want him to be one with you in sympathy and in affection, and as you take his name, so you assume responsibilities as far as his people are concerned.—*Ladies' Home Journal.*

Art Education in New York.

"Have you been to see 'The Angelus yet?" asked one person of another in the hearing of the passengers on an elevated train the other day.

"No," was the reply; "I've been away from the city almost almost all this winter and I haven't been to the theatre at all."

And then he wondered why everybody near him in the car seemed to have just remembered a funny story.—*New York Sun.*

She Took Her Time.

The following quaint epitaph on husband and wife—the husband having died first—is to be seen in one of the Parisian cemeteries: "I am anxiously awaiting you—A. D. 1827." "Here I am—A. D. 1867." The good lady had taken her time about it.—*Medical Classics.*

Successful Criminal Lawyer.

"Let me see, Bincker, you have been enjoying some experience lately. Is Keensut any good as a criminal lawyer?"

"Good? Not the word for it. He not only got me clean off of an indisputable drunk and disorderly, but had the policeman put away for a month for assault."

A Mitigating Circumstance.

Customer—You charge too much for your meat. You charge 50 cents for your beefsteaks, while your rival over the way only asks a quarter.

Butcher—Maybe so, but then you see he don't have as much profit as I have. You must take that into consideration.

Stumping the Old Man.

"I'll send my boy to boarding school."

"What for?"

"Oh, he asks such infernal questions. He wonted to know last night if a shoemaker could breathe his lass."—*New York Sun.*

He Repudiated the Allegation.

Officer of the Law (to tramp)—You're my meat.

Tramp—You're mistaken. I'm nothing but skin and bones.

Why They Do Not Speak.

Miss Hauteur—I am going to the De Trow's ball to-morrow night.

Miss Pert (who has not received an invitation)—Indeed? Whom do you chaperon?

Positive?

"John, thieves are in the house."

"No," returned John, wearily; "there may be thieves in the Senate, but none in the House."

Briefly Stated.

Irate Dude—See here, tailor, you've made these trousers big enough for a cow!

Polite Tailor—Oh, no; just large enough for two calves!

The condition of Emin Pasha has greatly improved.

—Men are like drums—the one with the big head makes the most noise.

BLACK LIST FOR LOVERS.

Young Ladies Organize a Society to put a Check Upon Bigamy and the Deceptions Practiced by Mashers and Dudes.

The thriving and enterprising town of Plymouth, Pa., has a novel society. It is known as the Young Ladies' Protective Association, and its primary object is the protection of the matrimonial interests of the young women of the place. Girls between the ages of 17 and 30 are eligible. No woman can be admitted over the age of 30. Just why they can't is explained by a clause in the by-laws of the society which reads:

Sec. 15. No woman over the age of 30 shall be eligible to membership in this society, because members of that age would have nothing in common with younger members, and therefore these persons would be a detriment to the organization.

The society has now a membership of 47, and is still growing. One black ball is sufficient to keep an applicant out. Miss Lillian C. Hunter, a Sunday-school teacher, is the president of the society, and Miss Mamie Vondersmith is secretary.

In explaining the working of the society to a Philadelphia *Times* man, the secretary said:

"Man is full of deception. He doesn't practice it so much on his fellow-man as he does on poor, helpless women. We had a case here in point about two years ago. A young man, who in the town was considered a model, married one of our most beautiful and accomplished young ladies. Three months after the marriage it was found that the man was not a model, but a villain. He had been living a dual life. This fact was known to several ladies, but they did not deem it their duty to inform the prospective bride until it was too late. The young wife died shortly afterward of a broken heart.

"Now, you see with our present organization there can hardly be a repetition of such a foul crime. We meet once a month and discuss society, love and matrimonial affairs. If a young man is paying attention to one of our members we appoint a committee of three to find out just how the young man stands—financially, morally and otherwise. And you can depend upon it that we find out, too, for what a woman can't find out on such a mission isn't worth finding out.

"At the next meeting this committee makes a report. If the lover is found to be all right the young lady in the case is notified to that effect. The good parts of the man are fully explained in the presence of all the members. If the man is bad in his every-day life his sweetheart alone is apprised of his faults. Should she continue to receive his attentions she is warned that a continuance of the same will cause her expulsion from the society.

"What is still worse, the man is blacklisted, and every member of the society knows by this that there is a dark side to his character, although only the committee appointed to investigate his case knows all his faults. If a man is poor financially, and it is thought he cannot support a wife, he is marked 'church mouse.' The meaning of this is that if a girl wants to put up on 'church mouse' fare she can.

"No member of the society can receive the attention of a new-comer in town until his pedigree is first obtained. The dudes and mashers are also provided against. It oftentimes happens that a young man will pay marked attention to a young lady and then suddenly leave her for another. In this way some good marriages are delayed. Under the rules of the society no member can receive the attentions of a man who is known to be making love to another member of the society.

"The only time this rule is broken is when the girl tires of the man's society. Then she sends a 'release' card to the Secretary, and the man is free properly once more. Within the last six months there were two 'release' cases. The ladies gave their lovers up, and the latter became acquainted with other members of the society and married them. After a lady once 'releases' a man she cannot be the complainant against him in any future trouble that may arise questioning the gentleman's character.

"Each member of the society carries a little memorandum book with her and puts down how often certain young men attend church and prayer meeting during the week. These reports are filed with the Secretary, and at the end of six months or a year it is known to all the members just how many times a certain young man went to church, although in all probability the individual himself would not be able to tell how many times he attended divine worship. If a young man is seen going in or coming out of a saloon this fact is reported also."

The Secretary says efforts will be made to establish similar societies all over the country, which will have the effect of calling a halt to the work of the bigamist.—*Washington Post.*

Scotch News Notes.

Sir Charles Tennant has been chosen as Gladstonian candidate for the Partick Division of Lanarkshire, rendered vacant by the death of Mr. Craig-Sellar.

The Marquis of Lorne has resigned the honorary colonelcy of the Glasgow Highland Volunteers, which he has held for 19 years.

Emeritus Professor W. L. Fisher, of St. Andrew's University, died on the 8th inst. He was in his 76th year, and had been connected with St Andrew's for 42 years.

The Edinburgh Town Council have resolved, by 16 votes to 11, to discontinue providing alcoholic liqu