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Special Correspondence of THE COLONIST.]

NYE WRITES OF ST. JOE.

The Pony Express—The Home of Some Famous Men, Among them Jesse James.

A Few Remarks About Kate Kane, the Noted Chicago Female Lawyer.

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IN MISSOURI,
IN THE SPRINGTIME.

St. Joe was a trading post, established in 1843, at the confluence of the Blacksnake creek with the great parent of waters. It was established by Joseph Robideaux, a Frenchman, and he is the man referred to incidentally on a tombstone up on the shores of Lake Superior. The stone reads as follows:

> This stone was erected to the memory of
> JOHN ROBIDEAUX
> Who was shot by request of his brother.

Joseph is the brother at whose request the stone was erected and who forgot to have the stone properly punctuated.

This country in the early days was invaded by the Sacs and Foxes. A humorous historian might have said the Anglo-Saxon Foxes, but that would be facetious license.

A steamboat landing was erected here at great expense by driving a pole into the river bank. Soon afterward Audubon visited the place, and with prophetic eye foretold the great future in store for St. Joseph. It is the first instance on record where the prophetic eye has been utilized in that way.

AT THE GRAVE OF ROBIDEAUX.

Robideaux laid out a townsite here and then called together the old hunters and trappers to name the little town. Mr. Robideaux had provided a large barrel of something to shatter across the bow of the newly christened craft. Each trapper suggested a name, but each name seemed to be distasteful to Joe, till Charlie Stewart, the "Old Zip Coon" of history, suggested, with his eye on the keg, that it be called St. Joseph in honor of Mr. Robideaux.

"Knock her head in," said Joe, and the barrel was busted quicker than a New York Sunday law.

General good feeling prevailed, followed by remorse and Apollinaris water.

The streets were named while the general good feeling was in the act of prevailing. They were named for the sons and daughters of whom Joseph had repeatedly found himself the parent. Among them were Messanie, Angelique, Sylvanie, Charles, Edmund, Felix, Francis, Jule, Fareon, Michel, Rosine, Antoine, Louis, Fouline, Auguste, Isabelle, Iodine, Fouberg, Robideaux, Alfonse and Poisson. The streets were the first to give out, for Joseph still had his quiver full of names.

Robideaux built a big brick store, which was known far and wide as the great building of the western country. It is now a modest sausage factory famous for its manufacture of the toothsome black-and-tan- sausage of Missouri.

Joseph has long since passed on to that eternal hunting ground where the coonskin cap is entirely superfluous. His portrait now hangs in the board of trade auditorium of the prosperous city.

St. Joe in 1860 became the starting point of the famous pony express, a daring enterprise, which no one but an American would have deemed possible. There was a Wall street scheme at that time for obtaining a subsidy of ten millions of dollars from the government for carrying the mails overland from New York to San Francisco for a year. William H. Russell, backed by Secretary of War Floyd, thought the scheme was not warranted in the interests of economy. He also offered to bet $200,000, that being all he had with him at the time, that he could put on a mail line that would cover the 1,950 miles between St. Joe and San Francisco in ten days.

The Wall street boys took the bet, and the big go-as-you-please race against time began. Mr. Russell bought 300 of the toughest and fleetest ponies he could find, and hired 125 men who could ride on horseback without painful regrets on the following day. The relays were made at ten to twenty miles apart. Each rider had to cover sixty miles, and allow himself two minutes to skip from one horse to the other with his saddle-bags of mail.

April 6, 1860, the pony express started. A gun fired on the steamer Sacramento, in the bay at San Francisco, was the signal. Billy Baker, mounted on the restless little hornet Border Ruffian, made a little cloud of dust, and, as the echo, of the big gun died away, swift as the telegram raising the salary of the operators along the line, he sped toward the Sierras.

All went well. The first rider made twenty miles in forty-nine minutes. Everything ran smoothly, notwithstanding the Indians and the deserts, till the courier reached the Platte. It was a case of Damon and Pythias, so far as high water went, and the treacherous river was more than bank full of icy water rushing over its uneasy bed of quicksand. He only thought of his employers, however, and plunged in. The steed went down like a shot and was never more seen, but the brave rider, with his bag, battled with the roaring, icy torrent till he stepped, panting and dripping, on the muddy shore, and with chattering teeth and a staggering gait started for the station ten miles away.

Sixty miles out from St. Joe, Johnny Fry awaited the arrival of the courier till it seemed to him it was too late to possibly make it. When he got his packet he had four hours to make up. It looked impossible. At St. Joseph thousands were gathered on the bluffs to see the last rider come in. People hardly breathed as the time drew near, and yet no signs of his approach.

It was getting to be a torture to wait. No one spoke. As the time was almost up a little cloud of dust rose on the western horizon, then soon after the measured beat of a pony's hoofs came pulsating on the breeze, and, lathered from head to heels, the panting pony, with wild eye and fluttering breath, came stumbling to the spot, making the last mile in one minute and fifty seconds.

St. Joe was the last residence of Jesse James. He lived here quietly, having traveled a great deal formerly by rail during his life, meeting up with strangers on the cars and conversing with them briefly on current topics. Thrown among strangers as he was so much all his life, it is not strange that at the last he courted quiet and rest with complete change of scene.

He lived in St. Joe under the nom de plume of Howard, and those who were impudent to him at that time now often start up wildly in the night and shriek with terror after dreaming that Mr. Howard has returned to life in St. Joe and with a large shotgun in one hand and a John L. Sullivan ultimatum in the other is engaged in settling up old scores.

Mr. James lived a very uneventful life at St. Joe, and the gas man who remembers now the time when he and Mr. Howard were alone in the cellar looking at the meter, and Mr. Howard spoke rather feelingly about the feeble veracity of the meter, and how he (the gas man) talked loud and got red in the face and bullied Mr. James into paying, now trembles like a leaf when he passes the house, and can hardly look a gas meter in the face.

Prior to the time Mr. James lived here, Mr. Eugene Field, now of Chicago, was a resident of St. Joe. Senator Cochran and Major Bittinger now run The Gazette and Herald, respectively, and Major John N. Edwards for years littered up the streets of St. Joe with the shattered vitals of his foes. During the hot weather it was said that Major Edwards' foes who were awaiting their turn at the undertaker's became even more offensive than they were during life.

St. Joe is a great overall center. The regalia of the Farmers' Alliance is made here in great numbers, and the overall girls throng here like blackbirds in the spring. If I had time I could stand for hours watching them with deft and agile fingers overalling and panting for the trade.

St. Joe is said to be the richest city of its size in the world. In traveling about I run across a good many of those. The richest city of its size is getting to be very plenty in America, and in numbers is only equaled by the "town which has never had what you may call a boom, but has a regular, steady and healthy growth." I wish I could remember how many of these towns I have encountered just this season.

A short time ago I visited The Bee office, in Omaha. Mr. Rosewater says it is the largest newspaper office on the globe. It is certainly the largest I ever saw. It is fireproof and very well planned for convenience.

I SAT ON THE WOODBOX.

A short time ago we passed through Callaway county, Mo. Callaway county has the honor of having seceded at one time from the state of Missouri. Acting on the principle that if a state could secede, the divine right also belonged to a county. Callaway refused to recognize the emancipation fad and also tocked back on her haunches and refused to pay taxes to the state. This ran on for some time, but at last she was forced to come back into the Union because foreign powers refused to recognize her sovereignty and her currency was not taken at par by other nations, as it was poorly printed by an amateur job printer, who did it in colors.

Crossing the river from Jefferson City I noticed the gait of a young man in a brand new suit of Fort Dodge clothes. I asked a Missouri man to look at him. He said "Yes, that's a convict just out. He still has the prison step."

He was a young man, and this Missourian to whom I spoke said that the prison was filled with young men. Why is this? Is it the result of Mr. James' erratic life, or is there some unexplained reason?

We have been in twenty state capitals this winter, and I am sorry to say that without an exception the legislature seemed to be almost entirely engaged in the task of redistricting the state. How many millions of dollars does the reader suppose it costs to redistrict the United States so as to give the prevailing party control of the legislature? This is only another item added to the great and growing expense of an election. By and by a senator will be compelled to be dishonest in order to save anything out of his salary of $5,000 per year and pay his election expenses.

I saw Kate Kane, the noted Chicago female lawyer, the other day. She is rather an aggressive woman, and has been fined repeatedly for contempt. Once she dashed a pitcher of cold water in the face of the court, and as soon as he could get the moisture out of his nose and wring out his whiskers and get a dry woolsack to sit on he fined the aggressive lawyer with a great alacrity. This winter she has been again fined, this time for using language unbecoming a gentleman.

She is a plain woman, with a firm mouth. When she looked toward my seat as though she thought of sharing it with me I gave it all to her and sat on the woodbox. Sometimes the woodbox feels sort of comfortable, I think.

Kate Kane in her practice is regarded as an aggressive woman, as I say. There is certainly nothing actionable in that statement. If so, I will take it back, but I think I am safe in saying that she is aggressive. Sometimes she is abusive also.

Once this last year she was abusing the opposing counsel and the judge mildly reprimanded her.

"You should remember," he said gently to Katie, "that while the court may permit pretty strong language at times, you gone over the bounds in this case and seemed to forget that there are ladies present."

BILL NYE.

Locating a Townsite.

BROWN'S VALLEY, Minn., April 14.—Brown's Valley presented a lively spectacle to-day. Hundreds of men are wandering about, awaiting the first note of the bugle signal, which will be sounded to-morrow, and the rush for the future Sisseton City, 12 miles north and 15 miles west of the Alley. Some excitement was created this morning by the action of a raw cavalry recruit named Dixon, who shot at a couple of Indian police while crossing to Major Wilkinson's camp with mail. Dixon shot through fright. Misses Mamie Shaler and Bessie Cole, two pretty Anamosa, Iowa, school marms, are here after land. They are unprotected, but expect a brother to arrive to-day. Every man in the crowd has sworn to see the "gals" located on the best half section of the reservation. The roughest camper treats them with consideration and courtesy. There are half a dozen young women here altogether.

"Respectable" Roughs.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Charles De Forest, actor, aged 22, and James C. Campbell, broker, 65 Wall street, this morning at Jefferson Market police court, were held in bail on the charge of assaulting Ernest Hutchinson, husband of Lydia Thompson, at the Fourteenth street theater, last night. The men asked Hutchinson for free admission to the theater, and on his refusal, had, it is alleged, struck him over the head several blows with a heavy cane. Hutchinson is in a very serious condition. There are palpable evidences of concussion of the brain, serious contusion of the base of the cranium, and compound fracture of the nasal bones.

Dr. Parkhurst's Crusade.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Parkhurst, who gained such notoriety by his crusade against this city's dives, issued an address to the citizens of New York this morning in which he tells what methods he adopted to procure the evidence which has been the subject of much adverse criticism. His object, he says, has been solely to secure in the public mind an indictment against the police department. He does not try to defend his method, but says it was the only way in which he could cut to the quick of the whole corrupt business. He refers to the police department as an "organized and salaried criminality," which threatens the community, and says he is determined in his course and will continue it.

Fearful Fall.

NEW YORK, April 13.—Two workmen, George Pfeiffer, 67 years old, and Adolph Schenkle, 45 years old, were dashed to their death, this afternoon, by falling from the roof of the Waldorf, the new hotel being constructed by the Astor family on the corner of Fifth avenue and Thirty-third street. The men fell 12 stories, a distance of 95 feet, to the sidewalk below, and were crushed almost beyond recognition. The awful sight was witnessed by many persons who were promenading on the avenue, and several of the women among them fainted.

A Newspaper's Loss.

WASHINGTON CITY, April 13.—A 9 o'clock this morning fire was discovered in the engine room, adjoining the stock and press room of the Evening Star office, and, although an alarm was promptly given, and the entire department responded immediately, the fire spread rapidly toward the interior of the block, and soon reached the stereotyping and composing rooms on the third and fourth floors. The second, third and fourth floors were gutted, and the pressroom was badly damaged. The stereotyping room is in ruins, but the machinery is not seriously damaged.

At Rio de Janeiro there was a manifestation, last Sunday, in favor of ex-Dictator Da Fonseca, now in prison. Admiral Wandenkolk, who was formerly Minister of Marine, has disappeared.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURE.

The Crops of 1891 Above the Average Everywhere In the Dominion.

The Good Work of the Several Experimental Farms—Increased Immigration to Canada.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

OTTAWA, April 7, 1892.

The annual report of the Minister of Agriculture states that the season of 1891 has given bountiful returns to the Canadian farmer in all parts of the Dominion, almost every important crop having yielded considerably above the average of past years. In British Columbia crops of every sort have been very satisfactory, the area of cultivated land is being radidly increased, agriculture and stock-raising are making good progress and fruit growing is becoming so general, that at the present rate of growth, this Province will soon become a large exporter of fruit. The total importation of cattle into the Dominion during last year was: cattle, 3,473; sheep, 40,467; swine, 381; mules, 76; horses, 3,507. At Victoria, B. C., there were entered 909 cattle, 33,197 sheep, 54 swine, 63 mules, and 409 horses. The class of stock imported at Victoria is reported by the Veterinary inspector there as good. The importation of swine has fallen off, attributable, according to the Inspector, to the enforcement of the regulation for quarantining the animals for 21 days. The increase in sheep may be attributed to the fact of the steamers that formerly ran between Vancouver and the Sound ports being withdrawn, causing all the stock to enter by Victoria. California sent 178 sheep and all the imports are reported by the Inspector to have been free from disease.

The exports of live stock to the United States, via Canadian maritime ports, were, cattle, 108,947; sheep, 32,157; showing a decrease of 13,235 cattle and 11,623 sheep. Mr. Carling points with pleasure to the fact that the inspectors at British ports failed to discover a single case of contagious disease in the cattle exported from Canada during the past year. Owing, presumably, to the great difference in ocean freight rates. 3,088 catttle and 711 sheep were shipped from Montreal via Boston, Portland and New York, to Liverpool, but not being inspected to the circumstance, could not be included in the Inspector's returns. The quality of the fat cattle shipped continues to improve, but many store cattle are still sent forward. The province of Manitoba contributed its first shipment of stall fed cattle to the English market in May last, and Mr. Dyke reports these as a "grand lot of animals." He says they compare most favorably with the best imported cattle from other parts or the Dominion or from the United States. The market was good at the time, and the lot made as good, if not better, prices than any similar animals imported from the Dominion during the last six years.

Freedom from disease of a serious nature continues in live stock throughout the entire Dominion, the only disease which has required inspection being pronounced by the Veterinary Inspector, on investigation, to be anthrax and tuber colosius; the same remarks apply to hogs, amongst which, with the exception of swine plague or hog cholera, in limited locations, no serious diseases have been reported. Professor Andrew Smith, of Toronto, is of opinion that in the vicinity of large cities, swine are kept in a very unsanitary condition and are fed upon offal, which is the means of producing disease. The active measures taken in some parts of Ontario and the slaughter of both healthy and diseased animels with a view of preventing the spread of the disease had the effect of checking the outbreak.

Some very interesting information is given respecting the work of the Experimental farms. The distribution of thoroughbred stock of the most approved breeds for dairy purposes and for beef is proving to be a very useful measure, especially on the western plains. Three of the branch Experimental farms have been thus supplied, and as soon as the buildings now in progress are completed, it is intended to forward some other supplies to Agassiz B. C. The distribution of young trees and of seeds to settlers in the prairie districts of the North West, has awakened much interest in tree culture. Young groves of trees are springing up in every direction, and before many years have passed most of the more thrifty settlers will have thus materially improved the appearance of their homes and have added to their comforts by the shelter these trees will give.

The plantation of both small and large trees on the Experimental farm at Agassiz has during the past season been greatly extended, and almost every promising variety is now established there for the purpose of ascertaining the comparative result of each sort and its general usefulness to the Province.

Since the appointment of a dairy commissioner for the Dominion, an increasing interest in dairying has been awakened in all the Provinces of the Dominion. During the course of the year Professor Robertson addressed 49 conventions of farmers, dairymen and others, interested in improved methods of agriculture. The report contains some interesting statistics with regard to the exports of dairy products. In 1890 1,951,585 lbs of butter valued at $340,131 were exported. Last year this quantity had risen to 3,768,101 lbs valued at $602,175, a substantial increase. The export of cheese from 1868 onward indicate a continuous increase and furnish a splendid record. In 1890, 94,260,187 lbs valued at $9,372,212 were exported while last year high water mark was reached by the exportation of 106,202,140 lbs valued at $9,508,809.

The report continues to show that in all the miscelaneous branches, patents, copy rights, trade marks, &c., has increased.

The total arrival of Immigrant passengers and Immigrant settlers last year was 187,378, as against 178,921, in 1890. Of this number 37,114 entered at Custom Houses with settlers effects. The number of Immigrants who arrived last year, and reported by the Agent to the Department as having stated their intention to settle in Canada, was 82,165, as against 75,067 in 1890. The children brought out from workhouses in Great Britian in 1890 were inspected by the officers of the Department and their reports are generally very satisfactory.

Mr. John Jessop, Agent at Victoria, B. C. furnishes a report dealing largely with all matters of interest connected with the island of Vancouver. He reports agriculture as making progress in all settled portions of the island, and new localities opening out on the coast. He reports large areas as leased on Queen Charlotte and contiguous islands for lumber purposes. Fruit growing, mining, lumbering and fishing are the chief occuptions for the immigrants to apply themselves to, in each of which, with care and industry there is every probablity of eventual success. There is a tendency for the laborer to remain in the city with an expectation of employment rather than to go a few miles up the island with the certainty of work on a farm. The building industry in Victoria he represents as being very brisk and as a consequence there is no lack of employment for mechanics, but he does not recommend those who are doing well elsewhere to go to Victoria in the expectation of bettering themselves.

Mr. Sutherland, the agent at Vancouver, B. C., reports a considerable increase over last year in the number remaining in the country, and a marked decrease in the number going to the United States. This he attributes to the fact that nearly all the free lands suitable for farming, on the Pacific coast sites, are taken up or held by capitalists, and a depression in buisness caused large numbers of mechanics and laborers to come north seeking work in British territory. Mr. Sutherland states that as the lands available and suitable for farming become each year further away from the Canadian Pacific railway, and so from easy access, it is very desirable that as much land should be opened up by the Dominion Government for settlemant as practicable. The amount of land placed under crop last year exceeded that of 1890 by about twenty per cent. Considerable progress was made in clearing and cultivating the land for fruit-growing, and thousands of young fruit trees were planted out. Ordinary fruits ripened well, with the exception of plum, cherry and pear trees, which were partially destroyed in bloom, owing to the cold weather. Interesting details respecting the mainland will be found in Mr. Sutherland's report, and his tables show the nationalities, occupation and destinations of those passing through his hands.

LACHIE WULSON ON LOVE.

"It'll no dae, Marget; I tell ye, it'll no dae. Fine I ken ye dinna think as muckle o' me noo, as when ye pit yer heid on my shouther an' tellt me ye were a' my ain."

"Man, Lachie, what's wrang wi' ye? I'm share I dae my best to please ye and mak' ye comfortable."

"To please me! Is that a' that a wife's guid for? I tell ye, Marget, as I've often tellt ye wi' the tear in my e'e, I'll tak' ludgin's, an' then ye'll fin' the want o' the watter when the waal rins dry. Dae ye think I mairritt ye only that ye would please me an' mak' me comfortable?"

"What mair dae ye want, Lachie?"

"O, wumman, did ye no talk poetry to me, an' cry that ye lo'ed me mair than tongue could tell? And did I no say: 'Marget, I feel like Burns when he wrote o' his ain dearie—

> 'To see her was to love her,
> An' love but her for ever'

"Noo, answer me that, Marget."

"Weel, dae ye no' feel like Burns noo?"

"Ay; but I dinna think you feel like Burns' lass that he spook aboot. Man, wumman, I wid gi'e anything to see you pittin' on you nice bit lovin' smile ye had when I askit ye if ye wid like a pie or a tairt, an' ye said ye wid jist tak' a few broth. O, Marget, it was the beautiful, heavenly shape o' yer mou' when ye said that wee word that went fair to my heart."

"But, Lachie, ye ken fine coortship is clean different frae marriage."

"Why should it be, Marget? I wud like to ken what mak's you think that a wumman should be like a turtle dove, cooin' awa' as sweet as honey, an' the minute she's marriet turn as soor as vinegar in the mou'."

"Come, come, Lachie, ye ken as weel as I dae that I have never been soor to you, and if ye dinna tak' me as I am, ye maun jist leave me. My certis, I wid like to see you in ludgin' for a week. It wad mak' ye think mair o' yer ain hame wi' its cosy fire-en' and a' the comforts that a sair, hauden-doon wife can—O-o-o-o!"

"Whisht, Marget, my wumman. Dinna greet like that. There's a guid lass. Man, I was only jokin', Marget. I'm sayin'; whaur was that shop ye were talking aboot wi' the fiue bennet in the window? I say, Marget, dinna greet like that, my lass; was it the Trongate ye said? Here noo, get on yer things, and we'll gang awa and see't."

"O, Lachie, ye're an awfu' yin, but, faigs I lo'e ye weel."

"Eh, what's that, Marget? Come awa' then, and as true's onything, I'll buy ye that bonnet. But mind ye, nae mair soor plooms for me. Ye maunna thraw yer mou' into an ill-natur'd girn, for it'll no dae, Marget; I tell ye it'll no dae."—The Glasgow Bailie.

Cold Weather Trials.

DEAR SIRS,—This fall and winter I suffered from neuralgia in my face, and had the best medical advice without avail. I at last thought of trying B. B. B., and after using one bottle, have not felt any symptoms of neuralgia since. I regard it as a fine family medicine. J. T. DROST, Hesslip, Man.

WOMAN'S WORLD.

Handsome Fabrics to be Worn During the Coming Season.

Some of the New Hats and Bonnets to be Seen To-day—Flowers and Trimmings.

It may seem rather premature to mention summer materials at this early date, but artistic fashions for developing the dainty, light-weight textures have already made their appearance, and summer gowns may now be safely made up by women who do not care to defer this work until the more enervating weather sets in. The assortment of ginghams, organdies and challies is little less than bewildering, and the designs are fully as attractive as those displayed by the silken fabrics. The Bedford ginghams have exactly the effect of Bedford cord, although the cords are not as clearly defined as in the wool goods. These ginghams are shown in solid colors, in two-toned effects and in colored and white stripes.

The Jacquard gauze ginghams are delicate and sheer, as the name implies, and have grounds of heliotrope, pale blue, pink and canary, figured in every instance with odd devices in white. A neat gingham has a heliotrope back ground, upon which detached clover leaves in white and in dark heliotrope are wrought with the effect of embroidery. Isfode, gray, heliotrope and light and dark blue are popular colors in these goods, but pea-green and canary are newer, and are consequently accorded special favor.

Plain and dotted organdies are figured with floral devices.

Mousseline de l'Inde is as sheer and smooth as nainsook, and quite as cool as organdy. The grounds are either white or colored, and are figured with contrasting dots, serpentine stripes, flowers and numerous other handsome designs.

For lawn parties and other outdoor fetes no cotton material is more dressy than the embroidered net and batiste flouncings, which are invariably made up with plain fabrics to match.

Prominent among the net flouncings are the Pompadour and guipure varieties. The former is a black Irish-point net, embroidered with colored flowers and bouquets like the Pompadour silks. Guipure flouncing is presented in colors and shows a hem-stitched border and open-work embroidery wrought in bands of graduated widths.

Challies show flowers, polka-dots, lozenge-shaped spots, stripes and other designs on black, white and colored grounds. On a cream surface are seen detached conventionalized pink rosebuds; a similar ground is illuminated with a heliotrope vine and gray flowers that look as though painted in water-colors. A pretty challis for half mourning has a light-gray ground, bearing dark-gray flowers. Navy blue challies are figured with white stripes, polka dots and flowers, and a black ground displays groups of tiny red brick. All the fashionable colors are seen in this larger class of printed woollens, and they are handled as artistically as in any other wool fabric. Fluffy modes are better suited to the challies than those showing severe outlines, especially in the bodice. The plain French skirts display the goods to excellent advantage; and when thin fabrics are made up in such a skirt a firm binding of sateen or silk should be added. I recently beheld a very pretty challis made up for summer wear. On a cream surface were scattered delicately colored pansies. The dress was made quite plain, the skirt being the plain French style, firmly lined with sateen, and a little ruffle at the bottom to produce the correct flare; the bodice was quite plain, cut in a peak at the back and front; its appearance was greatly enhanced by a jablot of cream lace falling down the front of the bodice.

It is stated, with more or less emphasis, that grenadines will be even more popular this summer than last; and if genuine beauty of design and texture may be taken as a criterion, there can be little doubt that these goods will strongly rival Cohing silk and drapery nets—indeed, there is every probability that they will be more generally worn than the nets. As a rule, the designs in the grenadines will appear to best advantage against foundations of colored silk, and the goods will generally be made up in this way, except in street gowns, for which black foundations are in best taste.

Nature herself never dreamed of more beautiful flowers than those shown by the milliners. If you are difficult to please it does not matter, for from the orchid, in every variety, to the huge crysanthemum, from the great crimson rose to the tiny wild one, from tulips and annunciation lilies down to the tiny violet and tinier forget-me-not, every flower of the field and hot-house is represented, and you can take your choice. The violets were so popular last year, that it seemed as if they could not have the same favor shown them again; but it is certain that they will be just as much in vogue, the preference being given, however, to the dark Russian rather than the lighter ones. Small wreaths and bandeaux of flowers are seen, and as they can be arranged on a hat to form the trimming, they appeal to the amateur milliner.

It may be said that the tendency is towards small hats, supposing that hats embrace bonnets. Still, while the hats are not tiny, they are smaller than those shown during the winter, and the bonnets are not much larger than the plateau, which has been found capable of holding so much that is decorative although it is so small in size.

Lace bids fair to overflow everything in riotous waves, fans and jabots. The shade chosen is oftenest that matching the straw, the dead white not being either becoming or so effective. In black lace the French, which has been so long used in millinery, continues to hold its own, although the patterns that are very light are given the preference over the heavy ones. A few bonnets are made entirely of lace, but they are very often so thoroughly decorated with it that it is difficult to decide where the lace begins and the straw ends.

Very broad moire ribbons are showing on some of the new bonnets for ties, the intention being that they shall be arranged under the chin in stiff loops and with long ends. But it is doubtful if this will be a fashion that will obtain. The velvet ribbon is more becoming, as its tendency is to soften the skin, and certainly the narrow ties are more comfortable than the wide ones.

Black strow hats are frequently preferred to light-colored ones for early summer wear. A stylish black chip has a bell crown, and a broad brim faced with a shirring of black lace, that shows in a tiny frill at the edge. A frill of finely plaited lace falls softly over the brim, and two bows of velvet ribbon, that rise from frills of closely plaited lace are placed at the back. At the left side toward the back is adjusted a bunch of yellow jonquills.

Although just at first so many of the bonnets and hats seem elaborate, it is certain that simpler and plainer styles will be shown a little later on.

Although heavy veiling is shown, the lighter veils will be used, especially with bonnets.

In choosing the material for your coat, just remember that it must be becoming, not only in color but also in material. A very smart plaid watering, or a close check may be suitable for your friend who is tall and slender, but on you who are short and plump it will have the effect of making you appear at least an inch shorter, consequently you want to avoid that. On stout women, generally, a smooth, plain cloth is most desirable, but I do not advise either the light greys, the biscuits, or the wood colors, for they seem to add to the flesh, take away from the height, and be everything but what they should be—becoming.

The light coats are most becoming to women who have dark hair, and clear, rosy skin; they make pale women look sallow.

Do not make the mistake of getting coats that are too elaborate for the places you will wear them, and the frocks with which they will be worn. Instead, choose a simple coat of good material, that is well made, and which will be becoming to you. Never have a coat too tight; it may fit perfectly without requiring an effort to button it. The coat that fits without wrinkling, or dragging, which does not pull at the seams, nor show any strain on the button holes, and yet which seems close fitting, is the one that is really the smart jacket.

Although coats of silk and lace were much worn last season, still they bid fair to have a decided vogue given to them this year. They look so extremely well over a plain silk or lace skirt, and the liking for them is easily understood. Very often ribbons are combined with the lace, and then an extremely elaborate effect is achieved.

The first of Spring sewing is sure to be the little cotton frocks for the small children of all ages, and they can be gotten out of the way before the more important garments are begun. Girls' frocks must visit the wash-tub regularly, so bear this in mind and sacrifice fuss to cleanliness. Buy sufficient goods for new sleeves, and turn up deep hems, for cotton will shrink, and children are equally determined to grow. Trim with embroidery, Point de Genes lace—this lace use very sparingly—and fancy cotton braid, which is so easy to iron. In place of pique, buy cotton corduroy; be as plentiful as you can with stripes and plaides and ginghams; slip in at least a couple of white dresses, a divinity and a nainsook, or an embroidered flouncing, and do not forget one or two pretty rosebud, violet or forget-me-not cambrics. White guimpes, of tucked or feather-stitched wainsook, may be worn with any and all of these frocks, and they may be with or without the white sleeves, ending in a tiny rolled cuff. The white ones are clean and dainty in appearance, but add to the washing; and when making up clothes in the Spring I would advise everyone "doing them up themselves" to think ahead how they will fancy ironing all of these "extra touches" on a July day.

In small plaids, and checks forming plaids, the ginghams appear in blue, pink and tan shades, cross-barred with yellow, red and such bright contrasts. They are undoubtedly very pretty when made up on the bias; but when so cut they will pull askew when straightened out for ironing. All of these skirts are gathered, two breadths answering for the tiniest tots, and three being in the skirt of a girl of five years. The low-neck waist, worn over a guimpe, has a frill of gingham or embroidery, and, if made high-necked, the frill may simulate a bertha. Coat sleeves, full at the top, have an edging or turn-over cuff of embroidery, while with white sleeves attached to the guimpe the dress sleeves are tiny puffs. If a belt is worn, have it of insertion, though many of the gathered skirts are sewed to the round waist, with buttons in the back, and have only under-arm and shoulder seams. Over a glimpse of tucked nainsook the low waist is perfectly plain, or gathered top and bottom. A little vest of embroidery is sometimes seen, also bretelle frills of gingham, or edging from the waist line in front, over the shoulders, to the waist at the back. High waists are trimmed with narrow vests, a square of touched nainsook, jacket fronts finished with edging, and opening over a flat front of embroidery, or a plaited one of the gingham. Other waists are full from the shoulders and creased at the waist line in surplice fashion over a V of embroidery. Girdle pieces, forming a point in front, are sewed in the side seams, and tucked fronts also appear. The collar is of narrow edging, turned over. White or ecru Irish point lace trims some elaborate cotton frocks, as a yoke, cuffs and girdle.

MEDICAL HINTS.

Cure for Dyspepsia.

As is well known, this troublesome complaint arises from over-eating, the use of too much rich food, neglected constipation, lack of exercise, bad air, etc. The food should be thoroughly chewed and never bolted or swallowed in haste, stimulants must be avoided and exercise taken if possible. A remedy which has rarely failed to give prompt relief and effect permanent cures, even in the most obstinate cases, is Burdock Blood Bitters. It acts by regulating and toning the digestive organs, removing costiveness and increasing the appetite and restoring health and vigor to the system. As a case in point we quote from a letter written by Miss L. A. Kuhn, of Hamilton, Ont.:—"Two years ago life seemed a burden. I could not eat the simplest food without being in dreadful misery in my stomach, under my shoulders and across the back of my neck. Medical advice failed to procure relief, and seeing B. B. B. advertised, I took two bottles of it, and have been entirely free from any symtoms of my complaint since."

This gives very conclusive proof of the efficiency of this wonderful remedy.

A few elegant French China Dinner Services at Weiler Bros.