Marvellous Toilets Displayed at the Queen's Garden Party.

A London cablegram says: A London cablegram says: The Royal garden party at Buckingham Palace this week, being favored by fine weather, was the most brilliant event of the season. There was a greater display of odd and picturesque toilets than at any social event in London this year. Black and white combinations were very popular. The Duchess of Roxburgh wore black and white. Her dress was of white moire covered lightly with black lace spriped ribbon-wise, while lines of black silk moire gleamed through the meshes of the lace with its own pecular effect of small rivulets of running the meshes of the lace with its own peculiar effect of small rivulets of running water. The bodice and drapery at the back were composed entirely of striped lace. The small bonnet was white, veiled with fine black lace and trimmed with white plumes The sunshade matched the bonnet. The Countess Brownlow's dress consisted of exquisitely tinted shot satin, named after Sir Peter Lely. The satin was enriched by the shining through of deep yellow silken threads at the back. These gave depth to the surface gray, which in turn was counteracted by the pale tones of the greenish-blue with which the gray was shot. According as the folds caught the light one tint of the the folds caught the nghy one than ging other predominated with the ever-changing other predominated with the ever-changing one dove's neck. The other predominated with the ever-changing effect of hues seen on a dove's neck. The front of the dress was in ivory silk, covered with Turkish embroidery of somewhat similar style to that worn by the Crown Princess in the Jubilee procession. This, however, was worked on silk muslin of very soft texture, in gold, silver and white silk, and instead of being laid flat on the silk it was carried up to the neck and arranged in was carried up to the neck and arranged in most graceful of folds down the whole length of the skirt, the glimmer of the gold length of the skirt, the gliminer of the goal and silver harmonizing most admirably with the pale gray and deep yellow in the brocade. The bonnet was small in size, and consisted of a skilfully arranged mix-ture of white lace, pink rosebuds and white

tulle.

The Countess of Hopetoun's dress was The Countess of Hopetoun's dress was composed of white lace, embroidered in silk and fine wool and draped over with pink Bengaline. The bonnet was of pink tulle, rising in tier upon tier of miniature puffings, and trimmed with roses in

shades of cream color and pink.

The new style of dress called the "Marguerite" was worn by the Countess of Lovelace. It was of blue and yellow foulard, the folds being drawn at the right side through the bands of a pocket in dark vet. A rich trimming ran round the Lady Dorchester's dress was of foulard

mauve worn over a front richly ornamented in straw. The bodice was in full folds caught across diagonally at the waist with bands of straw embroidery. The collar and cuffs

were also embroidery.

In the dress which was worn by the Hon Mrs. Egerton the whole of the front was in stripes of alternate cream-colored lace and gold embroidery, through both of which a lining of pink satin shone, contrasting harmoniously with the gold, as pink only can. The back was of water-cress green moire, as well as the bodice, which was made with a vest of gold embroidery and lace stripes. The collar was a strip of gold finished with a high and picturesque frill of soft pink lisse. The vest, which was caught at the waist with three gold buckles, which held in its fulness, was of moss-gree tulle, covered with gold tinsel and edged with sparkling galloons in gold and green, the latter being shaded like a peacock's neck feathers and gemmed here and there with large square stones in imitation of emeralds, and cut with a skill that has brought a fortune to the inventor. A stood upright above the brow among cloudy

folds of green tulle. A lovely dress slightly akin to the above was in bronze moire, the whole of the front being draped with tan colored crepe de Chine. The fastenings were large metal buttons of a rococo design. The bonnet was made of twigs and trimmed with pink

Lady Dudley was dressed in black silk striped with lace, and opening in front over long soft folds of white silk muslin, the silk being so arranged as to fall over the muslin, floating away from it with every motion of the wearer. The bonnet was also black, relieved with white.

The Marchioness of Downshire was also in black and white, the dress being of satin and striped ribbonwise with silk. The front was of white silk, covered with lace. The Countess of Onslow was in a dress of soft and rich pink silk, covered with Valenciennes lace. The effect of the very

bonnet of pink crepe and tulle trimmed with rosebuds, was still further enhanced by a sunshade of pink crepe, with drapery of white silk muslin. Lady Bantry's toilet presented an ex-quisite contrast of color. The dress itself

was of rich brown silk, turned up with satin of a golden fawn tone. The bonnet matched Another excellent contrast of color was

seen in Hon. Mrs. Hugh Elliot's mig-nomette-colored silk dress, worn over a front all softly draped with pink crepe de Chine. Lace in light design and of a cream-colored tone was introduced wher ever the pink met the mignonette color, s as to soften the effect of the junction. Th net was of mignonette-color and of pink roses.

pink roses.

Bonnets and hats, especially the latter, were a study, for which the retirement of the sun and the closing of sunshades offered special facilities. One hat of a quaint and indescribable shape was thatched with twigs. A large loop of gold gauze was placed in front, and in this some birds, presumably swallows, were disporting themselves. A very tall, broad-brimmed, brown straw hat had clusters of unripe currants falling down. The brim was caught up at one side with Chartreuse green and brown ribbons. Several hats were made of a perfectly transparent substance like fibre, which was embroidered with straw in some fanciful design. These were of various shapes, but as they showed the hair and shape of head, they were in no case unbecoming. The prettiest was black, with embroidery of straw color and a branch of roses lain across the top, in which thorns were displayed. A directoire straw bonnet was lined with moss green velvet; with no trimmings on the outside save a few dozen of cherries nets, made up of satin, studded and jetted net to match the brown in color, were much worn. These had borders of gradu ated balls made of tiny sequins, and spangles matching the net of which they were made. They were worked in gold, silver, blue, heliotrope, fawn and grey, according to the prevailing color of the gown. With few exceptions very high-crowned hats were not worn.

Nova Scotia's New Bishop. A Halifax despatch says: The Episcopal Synod of Nova Scotia at the meeting last evening for the election of bishop of the diocese, vacant by the death of Bishop Hibbert Binny, came to a decision on the first ballot. The only candidates nominated were Bishop Sullivan, of Algoma, and Rev. E. G. Edgehill, Chaplain-General of British army, in London. The vote stood: Edgehill—Clerical delegates. 70: lay delegates. 56; total, 126. Sullivan—Clerical delegates, 20; lay delegates, 4se total, 68. The election was then madunanimous by a standing vote. Mr. Edge hill was garrison chaplain in Halifax elev years ago, and was then considered of strong High Church tendencies.

Cardinal Manning objects to a carriag and walks whenever his health permits. He says that when cardinals went about in fine carriages they generally went to the THE "PINAFORE" WEDDING.

Costumes Worn at the Great London Wedding Yesterday.

PRESENTS BY NOBLEMEN AND OTHERS. A London correspondent cables: London has a William Henry Smith who concerns himself with newspapers, who conducts a limself with newspapers, who conducts a great press agency, who is practically the publisher of the London Times, and who can make or mar any new gazette or book. He also concerns himself with the Privy Council, the Secretaryship of War, the leadership of the House of Commons and with Strand politics. Yesterday his daughter was married.

The first scene occurred in the Paddington Railway Station, London, where the

n Railway Station, London, where the uests assembled to take a train to his Sountry seat, at Henley on the Thames, in the platform were his Cabinet brethren, eaded by Lord and Lady Salisbury, accompanied by a big deputation of Londo wells.

The second scene showed the wedding nests at the ancient, ivy embowered hurch. In scene third the bride, bearing the prosaic name Emily Ann Smith, was met at the altar by Walter Acland, captain in that navy which Gilbert and Sullivan satirized in "Pinafore." When Smith pere (who, it will be remembered, was the original of Silvan and Sullivan and Sullivan satirized in "Pinafore." Who said to sull the sull satir that nal of Sir Joseph Porter when he was Secretary of the Admiralty under Lord Beaconstield) gave his child away to Capt. Acland—a war secretary's daughter wedded to a prospective naval here—she partially and traditionally hid her lovely, beaming face under the meshes of a rich lace veil, and wore an ivory satin dress, its train fragrant with freshly gathered buds. At her throat was a necklace of diamond guerites, the gift of her father. BRIDESMAIDS AND THEIR DRESSES

Two of her sisters, two nieces and two cousins—one of whom had the poetic name of Gwendoline—formed her bridesmaids, daintily gowned in white nainsook, lace trimmed and emphasized with blue and white ribbons and tiny bows. Also musling and lace hats to match with the dresse They carried naiad baskets filled with alternating water lilies and forget-me-nots. The bridegroom wore his gorgeous uniform, which was well set off by the picturesque costume of the Turkish Ambas turesque costume of the Turkish Ambas-sador. In a chancel pew near the latter a group of vicars and deans gave a Church

Smith estate, called Greenland-beside-the Thannes. Here the bride's health was pro-posed by the bridegroom's father, a K. C. B. and an honorary physician to the Prince of Wales, with no end of medical alphabets to his knightly name of SiraHenry Went-worth Acland.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS

in the house were arranged as if they were a museum collection of rich gems, bric-a-brac, rare porcelains and antiquities in

A pair of gold bangles, edged with dia-nond sprays, were the gift of Premier Salish disbury. Silver salt cellars enough for a great dinner party were from Chancellor of the Exchequer Goschen. All the presents were admired and were also especially watched by a cynical looking detective from Scotland Yard.

good luck were chorused at the gateway by the original Sir Joseph Porter and "his sisters and his cousins and his aunts."

Insane Asylum Atrocities. A New York despatch says: In conse quence of the shocking revelations of ruelty to patients in the Ward's Island msane Asylum, elicited during the inquiry nto that institution, the Grand Jury has ndicted attendants McHugh and Cleary or manslaughter. The particular case elected is that of George Farrish, whose leath the attendants are accused of causing by beating him. The accused pleaded not guilty and were committed to the

The mother of John Froelich, who died under suspicious circumstances in March 1886, testified before the coroner yesterday that she believed her son was killed. A that she believed her son was killed. A month before he died he seemed to be strong and well. Two weeks later when she called at the hospital his head was cut in several places and his body was bruised. He was thin and pale and complained of pains in his sides. He said he had been beaten.

Three days later, who was worth Three days later she was notified of hi death. When his body was brought over showed two large bruised spots on his fore head, as if he had been struck with a club back of his neck was terribly swollen and bruised.

Struck by a Wild Engine.

A Bessemer (Mich ) despatch says: The ngine and caboose ran into the rear eeper, setting fire to it and throwing everal coaches from the track. The wildest excitement prevailed. There was a genera excitement prevailed. There was a general rush of passengers for the doors, but they were all found to be locked, and it was necessary to force them open before any-body could escape. There were nearly 300 people on board, including a large number of women. A number of the latter fainted luring the excitement. Some of the bassengers and trainmen succeeded in exinguishing the fire in the sleeper. Several passengers and trainmen were hurt by the collision. Their names are: O. Wild, of Eagle River, passenger; Dan Tangway, of Wansau, bassenger; G. Ruiter, conductor on sleeper Louis Curtis, Wisconsin. master at Bessemer; John Natha, wiper on freight engine.

A Man With a Marble Leg. right. Since that time this hardness has W. G. Gooderham, of Toronto, was for difficult, the more so on account of the toes of the left foot, which are so spread apart that he is in constant dread of break-

Had to Cut Off His Wife's Hand, A Galena, Ill., despatch says: Mrs. Bautsch got her hand caught in a horse-power-feed machine at Sand Prairie. Her husband stopped the machine, but could not extricate the hand, and so cut it off a he wrist.

The admirers of ex-Mayor Boswell presented him, in the Council Chamber of a schoolmate from drowning on August the City Hall. Toronto, yesterday afternoon, with a life-size oil pertrait of himself, which-he immediately handed over to the city to be hung un in the chamber.

Rev. Abbe Joseph Auguste Singer, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Montreal, died let right. city to be hung up in the chamber.

THE POLICE AND COURTESANS.

low the Arrest of the Cass Girl Shook Salisbury's Government-Home Secre tary Matthews in a Tight Box.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: The Lord Chancellor has commenced an inquiry into the conduct of Magistrate Newton in the matter of the arrest of Miss

Cass.

The Cass case is resulting in public agi tation against the bullying and blackmail-ing of courtesams by the police. The Pail Mall Gazette leads the movement by reviv-ing old stories of the infamy of the police towards outcast women. The agitation has reached Parliament. Mr. Pickersgill has reached Parliament. Mr. Pickersgin has given notice of a motion that it is necessary that an inquiry be made into the administration of the London police, and in the House of Lords Lord Mi Itown will question the right of the police to

will question the right of the ponce to arbitrarily arrest courtesans.

A defeat of the Government on a side issue like the Cass incident involves nothing more serious than discredit and some ridicule. Mr. W. H. Smith's refusal some ridicule. Mr. W. H. Smith's refusal of an inquiry into Miss Cass' arrest was one of those blunders which no good leader of the House would have made. The feeling that the police and the Police Magistrate had made a mistake was general. Mr. Newton has long been known as an arbitrary and domineering judge. He accepted the testimony of a single police. accepted the testimony of a single police man against a girl apparently innocent and drove out of court the girl's employer who tried to certify to her good character. The British public has a well founded suspicion of the testimony of the police in such cases. The belief is general, more-over, that blackmailing prevails among the force. Professionally immoral women are allowed to promenade Regent the casual way street unmolested, while farer is pounced upon. This case has sed indignation among people who have no sympathy whatever with the stereo typed agitation perserved in by one notorio journal. But just as the police stick to each other and the magistrate stands by the police, so the Home Secretary supports the magistrate and the Ministers up their colleague. The result is they all come tumbling down together. Mr. Smith on Wednesday had to unsay everything he on Wednesday had to unsay every had said on Tuesday, promise an inquiry into the case and promise that Mr. Newton should be overhauled by the Lord

Mr. Matthews came out of the busine so badly that people supposed he would resign. I believe he did actually offer to resign. I believe he did actually offer to belessing.

Scene fourth was the dejeuner in a large marquee on the elegant grounds of the Smith estate, called Greenland-beside-the Phames. Here the bride's health was probosed by the bridegroom's father, a K. C. B. and an honorary physician to the Prince of Wales, with no end of medical alphabets of his knightly name of SirsHenry Went. view of a matter which involved things more important than legal particularities. He is an able man who came too late into

Forty-nine Conservative members have signed a letter to Lord Salisbury asking him to accept Mr. Matthews' resignation at

THE CROWN PRINCE'S THROAT.

What Eminent Doctors Think of the Trouble.

A New York despatch says: Dr. Morrell Mackenzie, of London, has sent a cable-gram to the Medical Record detailing the Ind Yard.

The much abused Home Secretary, Mr. Matthews, was not in evidence except by his gift, a resplendant fan.

When the rice in the final scene was thrown after the bride it bounded from a going-away bridal dress of white poplin, relieved with green velvet, or from a white straw hat, trimmed with white and green tulle to match the dress, while huzzas of good luck were chorused at the gateway by d alveolar structure or evidence of the immigration of epithelial masses. The
structure consists of slender connective tissue, which contains only
on its surface enlarged cell elements, partly undergoing proliferation,
but assuming nowhere the character of independent focal formation." Dr. Sherady
says: "So far as the microscopical examination is concerned, the disease appears to
be essentially of a non-malignant character. The disposition towards limitation
cell proliferation may be caused by active
inflammatory processes in tissues peculiarly nflammatory processes in tissues peculiarly exposed to limitation, but from any other point of view the outlook is not as promising as it might be. Everything new in th way of prognosis must depend upon the fact whether or not there is to be any re-

> present we have reason to hope for the best. DR, McGLYNN'S CASE.

He Will Take the Bull of Excommunica

A New York despatch says: An even-ng paper to-day says: Dr. McGlynn's case has taken a new turn. From ase has taken a new turn. From nnouncements in Henry George's paper and from intimations by Dr. McGlynn timself it appears that the doctor is quietly awaiting the publication of the bulls of excommunication, and that when they are published he will not pass out of the Church, as has been generally expected, A Bessemer (Mich.) despatch says: The regular passenger train to Milwaukee was crowded with people Monday night, and the conductor found it necessary to stop the train in order to collect the fares. Dr. McGlynn claims that according to While the train was at a standstill a wild will demand an ecclesiastical trial. While the train was at a standstill a wild the decrees of the Baltimore Plenary Council two years ago he cannot be Council two years ago he cannot be suspended, much less excommunicated, without being tried by a council of the clergy. In this claim he is supported not only by his followers, but, he claims, by many eminent divines. nany eminent divines.

Rev. Dr. McGlynn returned to the city rom the west this evening. He would either affirm or deny that he had received nis notice of excommunication. He said is case was like that of the Irish pri who was told to plead and replied: "How an I tell whether I am guilty or innocent until I have heard the evidence." The dector said he might have something to say later, but just now intended to take a sort of vacation, speaking only on Sundays.

A DOUBLE DROWNING.

Mr. Wm. Hargraft, ex-M.P.P., of Cobourg and Daughter Drowned at the Seaside. A Mount Sterling, Ky., despatch says:

A Cobourg despatch says:

A Cob right. Since that time this hardness has grown mere and more perceptible, and though the patient has had the attention of excellent medical skill the limb has increased in hardness until it resembles a piece of sculptured marble. Mr. Williamson suffers no pain, but as his hip is stone from the hip down he finds locomotion difficult, the more so on account of the town trust. At the general from the lip down he finds locomotion difficult, the more so on account of the Legislature for West Northumberland the left fort which are so expend in the Liberal interest defaults. Carting in the Liberal interest, defeating Captair Gifford. He was most highly respected, and the sad deaths of himself and his daughter, a young lady of about 18 years age, have cast a gloom over the town He leaves a widow and several children to ourn his loss. Arrangements will be ade immediately to bring the bodies home

The Secretary of the United States Treasury has sent a silver medal to Miss Edith Clark, of San Francisco, for saving

last night.

TWO MONTHS OF EARTHQUAKES. Shocks Still of Daily Occurrence in Mexico

Building a New Town.

An El Paso, Tex., despatch says: Two months ago to day occurred the first recorded earthquake in the southern part of the United States and the northern part of Movice, and shockly have been fals. Mexico, and shocks have been felt at interwals ever since. Rumors and descriptions more or less accurate have been received from time to time from Bavispe, a town in the Mexican State of Sonora, 250 miles southwest from El Paso, showing that the disturbance thereabouts was perhaps the most serious of any. But no detailed statement from an eye-witness has been received here till the arrival to-day of J. J. Deaver, one of the owners of the only mine which is being worked in this region. Mr.

Deaver says:
"From May 3rd to June 25th, when 1 "From May 3rd to June 25th, when 1 left Bavispe, there were at least three hundred shocks. I arrived at Bavispe May 4th, and have since explored all points of the country south and east of Bavispe for sixty miles. I have failed to find any traces of the reported volcanc.) I found signs of the reported volcanc, it found signs of the reported volcanc, twenty the miles south very heavy shocks twenty-five miles south of the town of Huachinera, which is thirty miles southeast of Bavispe. A small moun-tain about 700 feet high was split clean in two and one side thrown down, while the other remains standing. Fissures a foot or so wide and hundreds of feet long were opened up in great numbers all through this region.

"The greatest disturbance seems to have been along the great mineral belt about six miles west of Huachinera. The mountains west of Bavispe have undergone a great change. It has been facetiously observed that the mountains had a quadrille and changed partners. When the great upheaval occurred the mountains moved up and down like great billows upon the sea. One range would drop down behind another and then rise up again. During the first shock flames shot up from the mountain and stall present the first shock flames shot up from the mountain and set all vegetation on fire, but the fiery outburst soon gave place to mud and water Many new springs broke forth, and in gen eral the amount of water has been increased one-half.

"The town of Bavispe may be said to have been totally destroyed. It was the first shock ever known there. Of the 800 inhabitants, thirty-eight were killed out-right, four died soon afterwards and about 160 were more or less seriously injured, making a total of 200 persons, or one-fourth of the population, killed or injured. Previous to the earthquake nearly every building in the town was constructed of adobes or Mexican unburned bricks. Since the shocks began, however, the people have moved from the old town site and are buildng a new town on a little table-land not ar from the old site, and they build nothing but brush and picket houses, being afraid to live in dwellings constructed of neavy material.

The shocks continue almost daily. On June 25th, the day I left there, two shocks occurred, one heavy enough to crack walls and knock down plaster. But the people show no intention of moving away."

JOHN CHINAMAN

Marries a New Haven Helress A New Haven, Conn., despatch says: Yan Phon Lee, of Fragrant Hills, China, who graduated with high honors at Yale's last commencement, was on Wednesday united in marriage to Miss Elizabeth Maud Jerome, a New Haven heiress. The cere-mony was quietly performed at the resi-dence of the bride's mother. Yan Phon Lee first came to America in 1873, and resided for five years at Springfield, Mass., after which he came to New Haven and after which he came to New Haven and spent four years in the Hopkins Grammar School, entering Yale in the class of '84. After his freshman year he was ordered back to China by the Government, which had sent him and other sons of prominent Chinese residents to America for an education. Before returning to his paties leading the control of the control o ing to his native land Miss Jerome had fallen in love with him and the couple were engaged. The Chinaman became tired of ome and surroundings and at the first opportunity he ran away and finally reached New Haven and his sweetheart. He again entered Yale in the class of '87, and greatly distinguished himself through out his college course. This wedding is the first one on record in New Haven where a Yankee girl has married a Chinaman, and ne event excites considerable comment. After a wedding trip at Narragansett Pier, Mr. and Mrs. Yan Phon Lee will reside in New Haven, the groom intending to enter the journalistic field.

Best Little Girl in London. ceive a memorial jubilee cup from the Queen, the London News says, whimsically:
"The double-first is Miss Frances Dunn;
"The double-first is Miss Frances Dunn; "The double-first is Miss Frances Dunn, aged 12, of St. Mary's, Westminster, national schools, whose supreme distinction is that, since the year 1880, she has never nissed a single attendance. Others, per haps, have sometimes been late, or have now and then been kept at home to mind the baby. On such an occasion as this it would be unkind to suggest that they have, perhaps, occasionally played truant. Frances has done none of these things, but with unfailing regularity has presented herself day by day, for seven years, at St. Mary's, Westminster, to receive nourish ment at the fount of learning in a contin-uous flow. The after life of Frances will be interesting, and her career ought to be watched. Will it be a life of isolation? watchen. Will it be a me watchen. Will it be a me can any child, after that memorial m invite her to join in a game of hop-scotch or skipping rope? She will be too 'high-strung,' and will probably suspect herself of depravity of taste in the rare me in which she ventures to turn from Pin-nock's catechism to the history of the giant-killer."

Another Great Trick by Herman A correspondent of the London Standard writes: The prettiest trick I ever saw was done by Hermann while at lunch with a brother conjurer in the hotel at Monte Video. Five people were seated at the table (not his own, be it observed), and there was apparently an entire absence of any possible preparation. Taking a pear from the dish, he told us to mark it. One from the dish, he told us to mark it. One left four punctures from his fork in it. Another dropped a spot of ink on the rind; I pushed an American three-cent piece into the soft substance of the fruit until it was buried; next a large slice was cut out and eaten. Hermann then took it and tossed it towards the lofty ceiling. "Catch it yourselves," he cried, as the pear was whirling in mid-air. It fell into my outstretched hand, prong-marked, ink-spotted, and with the three-cent bit still bedded in its tissue-but whole

It Wasn't,

He sat on the curb stone in front of the He sat on the curb stone in front of the City Hall, in the full glare of the noonday sun, with the thermometer seeming to mark 400 degrees. A pedestrian who carried an umbrella in one hand and a handkerchief in the other, thought to joke him a little, and called out:

"Well, is this hot enough for you?"

"No, sir," was the prompt reply.

"Good lands! why not?"

"Because I've got the Canady ager and

"Because I've got the Canady ager, and this is just the time for my chill. 'Say, is there any hotter place than this in Detroit?" —Detroit Free Press.

One Thing More Laid to the Sparrows. The burning of the Paterson iron works attributed to the English sparrow. The sparrows have been noticed carrying straw and other inflammable stuff and h their nests among the girders, and it is believed that the sparks lodging in these nests caused the fire. - Philadelphia Record.

-The thermometer will soon celebrate Ont.

The Pernicious Practice of Peison Eating and What it Must Lead To. It is not generally known to what ar alarming extent poison eating is practised in this country as well as in Europe, according to the Boston Herald. In some of the districts of lower Austria, and in Styria, especially in the mountainous parts, there prevails the habit of eating arsenic. The peasantry are particularly given to it. The peasantry are particularly given to it. They obtain it under the name of hedri, from travelling hucksters and gatherers of herbs, who, on their part, procure it from the glassblowers or from the low doctors or mountebanks. The arsenic eater has a two-fold aim in the dangerous enjoyment, one of which is the desire to obtain a fresh ealthy appearance and acquire a certain egree of embonpoint, and on this accord ads and lassies in the European countries employ the agent that they may become more attractive to each other, and their endeavors are attended with astonishing results, for the poison eaters are, generally speaking, distinguished by a fresh complexion, and have the appearance of exuberant health. Not long since a farm servant, who was thin and pale, but we and healthy, wished to make herself attractive to her lover, and in order t btain a more pleasing exterior, swallowed very week several doses of arsenic. The esired result was obtained. In a fer months she was quite according to her lover's taste. In order to increase the effect she increased the dose of arsenic and fell a victim to her vanity. She was poisoned and died a distressing death. The number of deaths in consequence of the immoderate enjoyment of arsenic is not inconsiderable especially among the young. Whether it arises from fear of the law, which forbids the second of the law, which forbids the second of the law. the unauthorized possession of arsenic, o whether it be that an inner voice proclaim whether it be that an inner voice prociains to him his sin, the arsenic eater always conceals, as much as possible, the use of it. The European peasants say they eat it to make themselves "better winded"—that is, to make the respiration easier when ascending the mountains. Whenever they have far to go, and to mount a considerable

have far to go, and to mount a considerable height, they take a minute morsel of arsenic and allow it to gradually dissolve in the mouth. They say the effect is surprising, and they ascend with ease heights which otherwise they could climb only with distress to the chest. The dose with which the poison eaters begin consists of rather less than half a grain, and then the quantity is increased according to the effect produced. I recently learned of a man of 70 years who at present takes at every dose a piece about the weight of four grains. For forty years he has practised the habit, which he inhe has practised the habit, which he has practised the habit, which he had been he in all probability, will bequeath the same to his children. It is stated that neither in these nor in other poison eaters is there the least trace of an arsenic cachexy discernible, and that the symptoms of a chronic arse-nical poisoning never show themselves in individuals who adapt the dose to their constitution, even though that dose should be considerable, but when from inability to obtain the acid or other cause the perilous indulgence is stopped, there appear symp-toms of illness which have the closest resemblence to those produced by arsenic poisoning. Those symptoms consist prin-ipally in a feeling of general discomfort, ttended by a perfect indifference to all surrounding persons and things, great per sonal anxiety, and various distressing sen-sations arising from the digestive organs, lack of appetite, a constant feeling that the stomach is overloaded in the onal anxiety, and various distr

morning, a burning from the pylorus to the throat, pains in the stomach and par-ticularly great difficulty in breathing. For all these symptoms there is but one remedy —a return to the use of arsenic. Poison eating among the inhabitants of lower Aus cating among the initialization of lower Austria has not grown into a passion, as is the case with the opium eaters in the East, the chewers of the betel nut in India and Polynesia, and of the cocoa leaves among the natives of Peru. When once commenced, however, it becomes a necessity. In some districts sublimate of quicksilver is used in the same way. An authenticated case is mentioned by Dr. Von Tschudi of a great mentioned by Dr. von Tschudi of a great opium-eater at Brussa who daily consumed the enormous quantity of 40 grains of cor-rosive sublimate, and the practice in Bolivia, where the poison is openly sold in the market to the Indians, is still greater.

the market to the Indians, is still greater.

In Vienna the use of arsenic is of everyday occurrence among horse dealers
and especially with the coachmen
of the nobility. They either shake
it in a pulverized state among
the corn or they tie a bit the size of a pea
in a piece of linen and then fasten it to the
curb when the horse is harnessed, and the
saliya of the animal scone dissolves it saliva of the animal soon dissolves it. should the horse fall into the hands of another owner who withholds the arsenic he loses flesh immediately, is no longer lively, and even with the best feeding there is no possibility of restoring him to his former sleek appearance. Poisons that are swallowed for the sake of the agreeable sensations they occasion owe this effect to their -action upon the nervous system, and the practice must be kept up by a constantly increasing dose until the constitution is irremediably injured. In the case of arsenic, so long as the excitement is undiminished all is apparently well, but the point is at length reached when to turn back or to proceed are alike death. The moment the dose is diminished or withdrawn entirely, then the victim perishes because he has shrunk from killing himself. Arsenic is said by Dr. Pearson to be as harmless as a glass of wine in the quan tity of one-sixteenth part of a grain, and tity of one-sixteenth part of a grain, and in the case of agues it is so certain in its effects that the French directory once issued an edict ordering the surgeons of the Italian army, under pain of military punishment, to banish that complaint at two or three days' notice from among the vast numbers of soldiers who were larguishing under it in the marshes of Lombardy. It seems that no poison taken in small and seems that no poison taken in small and diluted doses is immediately hurtful, and the same thing may be said of other

A Good Joke on the Mayor. On Thursday last the mayor procured a supply of Crawford's best champagne and treated the aldermen in his office. Some ten bottles, which were untouched, were locked in the cupboard, so that they could be returned at the earliest convenience. Last evening some persons burg-larized the cupboard, and drank all the champagne and placed the empty bottles back in the basket, consequently the Mayor will be out \$25 at the least .- Kingston Whig

No Change in Him.

A very good story is being told. An rish member coming out of the British Irish member coming out of the British House of Commons in a hurry ran into the arms of a most malignant Tory. "You're a confounded fool," said the Irish member. "You're drunk," said the Irish member (and, indeed he was), and to-morrow I'll be sober; but to morrow you'll be a confounded fool still."

'One cause of baldness," says a physician, "is great intellectuality." Possibly baldness is for the purpose of allowing the intellectuality to shine.

The honorary degree of LL.D. has been conferred upon Rev. George H. Cornish, pastor of the Methodist Church, Drayton, Ont., by Rutherford College, North Caro-

UPSET ON LAKE ONTARIO.

Terrible Experience of a Dunkirk Yachting Party Returning from Port Col-

The Dunkirk (N.Y.) correspondent of the The Dunkirk (N.Y.) correspondent of the Buffalo Courier writes: "Experiences as horrible as were ever related in fiction befell the crew of the Mary B. Bucher, a small sloop yacht of this place, which made a voyage to Canada and was wrecked on Monday night on its return. She had on board Fred. Bucher, her owner, and two friends, Stanley Gibson, a married man, a pattern maker in the Brooks shop. and pattern maker in the Brooks shop, and Homer B. Adams, of Rushford, the shipping clerk at Barber, Scully & Co.'s planing mill

nere.
"The Mary B., with a sloop belonging to "The Mary B., with a sloop belonging to Frederic Fromm, which carried six people, sailed hence on Saturday night, reaching Port Colborne before the day. They started to return on Monday afternoon. In the calm and succeeding squalls they became separated, Bucher sailing further westward than Fromm. At 11 o'clock at night Bucher was within sight of the Dunkirk light and the harbor-beacon above them. Fromm was out of sight. They struck the third heavy squall, and at a quarter past 11 were lying in a great calm, which was probably the centre of the storm. Her jib was down and her mainsail doubly reefed. Suddenly a Suddenly heavy squall struck her sail flat from direction of the shore, in the pitchy dark-ness, and she was capsized. She thus floated, with a little of one side out of water, until 6 o'clock the next day, or nir teen hours.

" It was blackness itself; a howling wind was raging and a tremendous sea was up The waves would strike them from their The waves would strike them from their hold on the boat and they would get back with the greatest difficulty, even with the help of life lines which Bucher rigged. The labor of holding on, the knocks of the waves and the chill exhausted them and they grew weaker. Bucher, the strongest of the three and the only one accustomed to the water, was the only survivor.

"Adams was the first victim. Toward "Adams was the first victim. Toward dawn he began to act strangely and became restless. He talked disconnectedly and soon showed that he had gone crazy. Just before daybreak he threw himself away from the boat and resisted three efforts to bring him back. A life-preserver about his neck kept his head up, but he got into the breaking waves, and rolled and revolved about and was continued beaten under, and so was slowly drowned at a distance of and so was slowly drowfied at a distance of a few feet from the boat, in the sight of his companions. The corpse, buoyed up by the float, kept along close by the boat, which drifted on. Gibson complained of it, and finally fainted soon after sunrise. Bucher held him up, and the three, one dead, one insensible and one conscious, floated on. Bucher was picked up at 6 o'clock in the evening off his water-logged and sinking craft only a few miles of Port and sinking craft, only a few miles off Port Colborne, whither she had come again. The Robbie, Mr. McCaig, owner, of Silver Creek, picked them up, the corpse first, then Bucher and his insensible comrade. The Robbie set sail for Silver Creek and reached there at 5.30 o'clock this morning. Gibson recovered consciousness at 4, sank back again and died at 9 o'clock. Coroner Blood brought both bodies up from Silver Creek. Bucher is very ill from his long exposure, but will recover."

WHERE NO WOMAN ENTERS.

Why Queen Victoria Had to Obtain Brief from the Pope.

Queen Victoria had to obtain a special brief from the Pope before she could apply for entrance to the Grande Chartreuse Monastery. The only women not provided with a brief from His Holiness permitted to cross the threshold of the monastery are Princesses of the reigning house of France; but so strict are the fathers, even in this exception, that when the Count of Paris, the present legitimate heir and pretender to the Bourbon crown of France, went up there some time ago with the Countess of Paris, the latter was refused admission. The Abbot was profuse in his expressions of regret, adding, with the true instinct of the courtier, that he hoped the day was not far distant when she would be able was not far distant when she would be able to claim admittance as a right. It is needless to add that the Pope very seldom accords a brief to a woman, and then it is only to a crowned or royal personage. However, once inside, the monks are courteous enough, and Queen Victoria was shown all over the monastery and treated to a collation. None of the women of her suite were allowed to enter.

A French actress during the French.

A French actress during the Empire once, for a wager, succeeded in gaining admittance to the monastery. She disguised saliva of the animal soon dissolves it. The sleek, round, shining appearance of the carriage horses, and especially the much admired foaming at the mouth, is the result of this arsenic feeding. It is a common practice with farm servants in the mountainous parts to strew a pinch of arsenic on the last feed of hay before going up a steep road. This is done for years without the least unfavorable result, but should the horse fall into the horse fall into the horse of self as a man and, together with two of the monks with shrieks of laughter. The Abbot ordered the whole establishment to be purified—that is, fumigated. The chair the actress sat upon, the couch she used and everything she could possibly have touched were burned to ashes, and for nonths every place where her footsteps ould have fallen was drenched with holy water. Remorse eventually came to the actress, for after her impious e she suffered from bad luck alm she suffered from bad luck almost as severely as the Jackdaw of Rheims. It cost her several thousand francs and many weary penances before she obtained absolution from the Archbishop of Paris, and in a special epistle from the Abbot, whose feelings she had so outraged. The Church having forgiven her, however, her stage good fortune returned; so there is some moral to the episode

Everybody Ho! Ho! Read this carefully. If you or any friend are suffering from any kind of pain, internal, local, or external, try Polson's Nervilme, the sure pop pain cure. Nerviline is one of the most elegant combinations ever offered to the public for the relief of pain. Pleasant to take, powerful in effect, sure in results, and cheap because the strongest, purest, and most certain pain remedy in the world. You can test this great remedy by going to a drug store and buying a 10 cent sample bottle. Try it at once.

"Isn't there anything you would rathe have than a dish of ice cream?" he asked, as they emerged from the theatre. "Yes, George; two dishes of ice cream," she murmured softly.—Washington Critic.

When all so-called remedies fail, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures.

The Liberal Association of New Bruns wick has passed a resolution cordially sympathizing with Mr. Gladstone "in his efforts to bind together in closer union the subjects of Her Majestv.

In this age of imitations the public wan something real on which they can depend. Numbers of people offer to make affidavit that they were positively cured of rheuma-tism by taking McCollom's Rheumatic Repellant.

The Post-office Department at Ottawa have suggested to the United States Post-office that advantage should be taken of the Sunday train service between Montreal and New York for the despatch of European arriving on Saturday evening and

Hloed Will

There is no question about blood will tell—especially if it be an impure blood. Blotches, eruptions, pimples and boils are all symptoms of an impure blood, due to the improper action of the liver. When this important organ fails to properly perform its function of purifying and cleansing the blood, impurities are carried to all parts of the system, and the symptoms above referred to are merely evidences of the struggle of Nature to throw off the poisonous germs. Unless her warning be heeded in time serious results are certain to follow, culminating in liver or kidney Blood Will o follow, culminating in liver or kidney disorders, or even in consumption. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will preent and cure these diseases by restoring he liver to a healthy conditio

Jubilee Jugs.

Jubilee Jugs,

The Prince of Wales originated the idea of the Jubilee jugs, which, to the number of 85,000, were distributed to the children in Hyde Park last week. His Royal Highness was much struck by the distribution of rough brown cups bearing the Imperial cipher in relief, with which the Czar commemorated the marriage of the Czar commemorated the marriage of the Czarovitch; and the productions of Messrs. Daulton, which cost near sixpence each, are great improvements on the original. The ground is of polished cream-colored are great improvements on the original. The ground is of polished cream-colored earthenware, and the two portraits of the Queen (1837 to 1887) are artistically executed in neutral tints.

To dream of a ponderous whale,
Erect on the tip of his tail,
Is the sign of a storm
(If the weather is warm),
Unless is should happen to fail.

Dreams don't amount to much, anyhow.
Some signs, however, are infallible. If you are constipated, with no appetite, tortured with sick headache and bilious symptoms, these signs indicate that you need Dr. these signs indicate that you need Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets. They will cure you. All druggists.

Mr. Chapleau expects to leave for Paris on the 23rd inst. to undergo another operation similar to that performed two years ago. He states that no decision has been made yet regarding the Quebec guber-natorial chair.



BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. ALWAYS ASK FOR DR. PIERCE'S PELLETS, OR LITTLE SUGAR-COATED PILLS.

Being entirely vegetable, they operate without disturbance to the system, diet, or occupation. Put up in glass vials, hermetically scaled. Always fresh and reliable. As a laxative, alterative, or purgative, these little Pellets give the most perfect satisfaction.

SICK HEADACHE,

Billows Headache,
Dizziness, Constipation, Indigestion,
Billows Attacks, and all
derangements of the stomach and bowels, are promptly relieved and permanently
cured by the use of Dr.
Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets.
In explanation of the remedial power of these
Pellets over so great a variety of diseases, it
may truthfully be said that their action upon
the system is universal, not a gland or tissue the system is universal, not a gland c escaping their sanative influence, druggists, 25 cents a vial. Manufacture Chemical Laboratory of World's Digs MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.



Chronic Nasal Catarrh which they eannot cure,

SYMPTOMS OF CATARRH.—Dull, heavy headache, obstruction of the nasal passages, discharges falling from the head into the throat, sometimes profuse, watery, and acrid, at others, thick, tenacious, mucous, purulent, bloody and putrid; the eyes are weak, watery, and inflamed; there is ringing in the ears, deafness, hacking or coughing to clear the throat, expectoration of offensive matter, together with scals from ulcers; the voice is changed and has a nasal twang; the breath is offensive; smell and taste are impaired; there is a sensation of dizziness, with mental depression, a hacking cough and general debility. Only a few of the above-named symptoms are likely to be present of any one case. Thousands of 'cases annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, result in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive and dangerous, or less understood by physiciams.

By its mild, soothime, and healing properties, Dr. Sage's Catarrh, Remedy cures the worst. Coryza, and Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrh," cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrh, "cold in the head," Coryza, and Catarrh Remedy cures the worst. Sold by druggists everywhere; 50 cents.

"Untold Agony from Catarrh." of. W. HAUSNER, the famous mesmerist, thaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago ffered untold agony from chronic nasal I libaca, N. Y., writes: "Some ten years ago suffered untold agony from chronic nasal tarrh. My family physician gave me up as curable, and said I must die. My case was uch a bad one, that every day, towards sunct, my voice would become so hoarse I could arely speak above a whisper. In the morning ay coughing and clearing of my throat would limost strangle me. By the use of Dr. Sage's latarrh Remedy, in three months, I was a wellman, and the cure has been permanent."

"Constantly Hawking and Spitting." "Constantly Hawking and Spitting."

THOMAS J. RUSHING, Esq., 2902 Pine Street,
St. Louis, Mo., writes: "I was a great sufferer
from catarrh for three years. At times, I could
hardly breathe, and was constantly hawking
and spitting, and for the last eight months
could not breathe through the nostrils, I
thought nothing could be done for me. Luckity, I was advised to try Dr. Sage's Catarrh
Remedy, and I am now a well man. I believe
it to be the only sure remedy for catarrh now
manufactured, and one has only to give it a
fair trial to experience astounding results and
a permanent cure."

Three Bottles Cure Catarrh ELI ROBBINS, Runyan P. O., Columbia Co., Pa., says: "My daughter had catarrh when she was five years old, very badly. I saw Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy advertised, and procured a bottle for her, and soon saw that helped her; a third bottle effected a permanent cure. She is now eighteen years old and sound and hearty."

D C N L. 29 87. 300 CASES OF CONSUMPTION CURED WITHOUT A FAILURE Address W. L. MILLER, M. D., 18 East 11th St. N. Y. City.

CONSUMPTION

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