

those of a century later, beat down the opposition and married the lady of whom in 1878 he said to the Italian Premier, Signor Crispi: "You little know what this woman has done for me."

What this woman has done for me."
One of the things she did was to awaken in him his dormant religious feelings, and we find him writing to her in 1851, that if it were not for his faith in God, his love for her and the faith in God, his love for her and the thoughts of the children at home he would give up all ideas of public duty and return to his home and his farming. The idea through the whole of Bismarck's life seems to have been that in serving his king he was serving God and his country. In his mind the king was the anointed one and the people had but one duty and that duty

It was in 1851, by the way, that Bls-marck's public career in any large sense began, though previous to that he had been a member of the Prussian Diet and had championed the rights of the throne as against those of the people. In that year he went to Frankfort as the Prussian member of the German Diet, which managed the foreign relations of the kingdom, the various principalities and the free cities. rious principalities and the free cities. He was then 36 years old, and there was much wonder that so important a post should have been given to so untried a man, a man who had only one decoration, that given him for saving the life of his soldier servant when he was a lieutenant in the army. Even the Prince of Prussia, afterwards Emperor William I, by the grace of Bismarck's genius and resolution, express,

peror William I, by the grace of Bismarck's genius and resolution, expressed surprise and felt much doubt.

But Bismarck soon justified himself and introduced the old-world diplomats to tactics they were a long time in comprehending. He told them the plain truth whenever he spoke at all, and he was always remarkable rather for candor than reticence—and they were entirely baffled. His reports to his Minister in Berlin during the eight years he remained in Frankfort were complete and graphic histories of all the happenings. The idea of German unity at this time advocated at the instance of Austria he did not consider instance of Austria he did not consider to the interests of the Prussian throne and he opposed it with all his might. It even seemed at this time that he was





BISMARCK AS A CURASSIER, IN 1804.

similar remark to this was made to the gentleman who asked him whether it were true or not that he had suppressed a part of the dispatch which told of the refusal of the Prussian King to see the French Ambassador at Ems. This refusal, it will be recalled, was regarded by the French as an insult to the nation, and so soon as the dispatch was published in Paris the cry was heard on every side "On to Berlin." When I saw Bismarck he was 63 years old and was a splendidly preserved, well proportioned giant. He was at the very height of his power and seemed to hold the destinies of Europe in the hollow of his hand. At the congress of Berlin he had had his own way cold had succeeded in pleasing the representated and reunited the Fadand regenerated and regenerated and reunited the Fadand regenerated and reunited the Fad

low of his hand. At the congress of Berlin he had had his own way and had succeeded in pleasing the representatives of the other powers—sending, for instance, Disraeli and Salisbury home to England empty handed, but half tickled to death that they had brought back "peace with honor." And so he continued for twelve years longer and until the present Emperor dismissed him from office with as scant courtesy as an angry parvenue would show to an offending butler.

In recalling this sad episode it is well also to remember what the Hohenzollern house owes to Bismarck. When Bismarck returned from his Paris embassy in 1862 to take the Ministry under William I. that monarch was in what seemed to him inextricable trouble. The Chamber had refused to provide money for the army, and without the army the king thought there would surely be anarchy. When Bismarck went to im he found that the king had written and signed his abdication, feeling that the only safety to the throne was in his leaving it.

Bismarck assured the monarch that he was willing to manage matters without a budget and the abdication was dastroyed it was about the form the room was dastroyed it was about the form the room was dastroyed it was about the form the room was dastroyed it was about the form the room was dastroyed it was about the form the found that the bins that he only safety to the throne was in his leaving it.

memories and bitter remorse at the written and signed bis abdication, reduced accusation brought against her son who, it is hoped, may learn of the present incident, and communicate with his most so; his tidea was that Prussia was mot so; his tidea was that Prussia union and his foreside center of that the was willing to manage matters with a settoyed. It was about this time that was not so; his tidea was that Prussia union and his foreside center of the abdication when the union and his foreside worth the time of the chamber he said that the brought about.

In one of Modey's letters there is a little picture of Bismarek's home lifetimed by speeches or parlia, "The Bismarek's are as kind mentary majorities," but by blood and improved majorities, but by blood and partments, where they receive forms, where they receive forms which a start at the battle and particular and partments, where they receive forms, where they receive forms, where they receive forms, where they receive forms and the following the property of the present incident, and communicate with the starting and partments on the construction of the present incident, and estroyed. It was about this time that they are the was about this time that they are the construction of the present incident, and estroyed. It was about this time that they are the was about this time that they can be estroyed. It was about this time that they are the addition of the stranger in the present incident, and certain in the was within the stranger in the present incident, and the stranger in the was a distinct the was within the stranger in the present incident, and the moth of the was a manager to the form the was a manager to th





DECORATION FOR HEAD AND THROAT

braided in a single piece and with ex treme looseness.

The round brim is in a pale brown, and the sole trimmings are a narrow band of black velvet about the crown and a tall panache of black Prince of Wales feathers at the left front.

Almost all of the hats, large and small, show this uplifting of the trimming at the left, The old method of balancing it evenly at the two sides, across the front, has entirely gone out for

ancing it evenly at the two sides, across the front, has entirely gone out for anything but the rolled brim walking hats. These have to a large extent a straight bow across the front of narrow ribbon velvet, but just as often as not there will be besides a bunch of feathers or tall velvet loops to give the high look at the left.

Butter yellow straws in plain and rough weaves are much seen. They are very effective when decorated with black velvet and wings and rosettes of any of the soft yellow laces that now abound for millinery purposes. Black feathers, quills and tulle also ornament the butter straws elegantly, and a red

A Strange Story.

A correspondent telegraphs that a painful family mystery was cleared up by a Liverpool chimney-sweeper yesterday morning. Having, in the usual fashion, swept a chimney, he attacked the oven flues with a hand





plain black and white aigrettes there are some curious novelty ones.

One of these novelty aigrettes is barred with black and white stripes all the way up and sells for the modest sum of \$4. Another is pure white with discs of stamped black velvet near the tops known as "peacock eyes."

This also calls for the same sum, but when decorating a black sailor swathed about the crown with white tulle with a big bow to balance the aigrette at the left, the killing effect seems to condone the expense.

In the way of bonnets, the poke shape is the feature of the season, but it is hardly likely that any of the funny old-time models will catch the popular favor. A scoop bonnet with dancing feathers over the top and bright roses each side of the cheeks would be becoming to very few women; so that

found faith in its curative powers.
Water from the fountain, as well as oil which was burned before the altar and the statue, may be purchased in bottles at counters in the basement of the basilica.

of the basilica.

From the beginning of the year 1874 to the end of 1890, the shrine was visited by 981,924 pilgrims. The annual average has been increasing ever since, but, by reason of the length and severity of the winters in that region, the pilgrimages can be safely madeduring only five months of the year.

A night in the Franciscan convent enhances the charm of a visit to Ste. Anne's. The order known as the Franciscan Missionaries of Mary was founded in India fifty years ago. It has numerous branches throughout the world, its mother-general being now world, its mother-general being now

rang messages for them at matins and vespers.

Through the efforts of Bishop Laval, a fragment of a finger bone of Ste. Anne was obtain from the chapter of Carcassone in France in 1670. The authenticity of this relic is attested by letters which hang in frames on the wall of the sacristy. At a later period the parish received from the same chapter a portion of the wrist bones of the saint. These relics are incased in shrines of gold on either side of the sanctuary.

Just in front of the communion rail stands the statue of Ste. Anne. It is of wood, and was carved and painted in Ghent. It is mounted on a fine white column, which is supported by a pedestal of green and white marble.



Akin to the canker gossip from which society greatly suffers is curio-sity. The evil effects of prying into other people's business have most unfortunately illustrated during the past week in a country city where a young clergyman has placed himself in a most unpleasant position by too keen a desire to meddle in somebody else's affairs. Inquisitiveness is a baleful sort of thing and the naturally in-quisitive person cannot prevent him or herself from doing things which are dishonorable. If you know people who have this vice of curiosity, you always take care not to throw temptation i their way by leaving open letters around or by giving them the opportunity to infringe upon the strict code Women are generally supposed to

possess this fault to a greater degree than men, but it is always members of the gander sex whom we hear of getting into trouble over it. Many of us will remember the picture in Punch of the old maiden lady looking at the cpposite house through her drawing room window with a pair of opera glasses and her indignant exclamation when the blinds were drawn. Peeping Toms never do much good for themselves.

I wonder if these lines which are running in my head, (there is ample rocm there), have any present applica-

The ladies of St. James',
They put their sackcloth on;
For each brief Lenten season,
And sin again anon.

A gentleman quite well known in Canada, especially the Northwest, is Lord Bennet. After leading a tolerably wild career, especially as he describes it himself, and draining life to its lees, he was converted, and has become an earnest mission worker. He married out in the Western States, and the other day among the presentations at the British court at the drawing-room held by the Princess of Wales was that of Lady Bennet, a Tacoma girl, who now makes her first debut in English society. The daugh-ter of a Mr. Van Marter, she distinguished herself in her native city by her work as an evangelist, and it was while engaged in labors of this kind! hat she first met Lord Bennet, who since his regeneration has been de-voting himself to this kind of work

since his regeneration has been devoting himself to this kind of work with great earnestness and enthusiasm. Lady Bennet possesses a superb voice, which goes well with the tenor of her husband, and the couple are in great demand at revival meetings on both sides of the Atlantic.

Lord Bennet is generally regarded by his friends in England as being somewhat eccentric, and it is worthy of note that his elder brother, the late Lord Ossulton, enjoyed a similar reputation. For toward, the end of the 70's he suddenly exiled himself to India without the silghtest apparent reason, and avoiding the haunts of his countrymen, withdrew to mountain recesses up in the Himalayas, where he died as a fakir famed far and wide among the natives for his plety.

Lord Bennet, by the bye, is a grandson of that lovely Corisande de Grammont, sister of the Duke of that name, and who shares with the Italian Comtesses.

mont, sister of the Duke of that name, and who shares with the Italian Comtesse de Castiglionne the reputation of having been the most beautiful woman of the present century. His father, Lord Tankerville, is very old and infirm, and in the natural course of events it cannot be long before Lord Bennet succeeds to the earldom as well as to the Chillingham castle and estate of 30,000 acres, with its world-famed herd of white cattle.

A form of society entertainment not yet introduced into Canadian homes is the living picture evening. In country house parties in the States, theatricals have given way entirely to the living pictures and I heard recently of some excellent paintings being reproduced at a charming mansion in the Genesee Valley.

If the representation were faithful at all, how some of the pictures were managed I really don't venture to say. The vulgar humorist who has been pegging away at decollete gowns will have another mark and will have to

have another mark and will have to improve his saying to the effect that between the bathing dress in the summer, and the ball gown in the winter there was deuced little of the feminine form left for the imagination.

Blue and yellow are said to be among the most fashionable shades this spring, and curiosly enough the Horse Show colors are of this blend in its pleasantest variations, navy blue and primrose yellow. These hues have become familiar through Miss Harriet Ford's now notorious poster, though Ford's now notorious poster, though the yellow in the placard is just a shade too deep for the primrose shade. However, we may expect to see the combination very much in evidence at the coming Panhippic festival, to be componed in the Armen vice true. dence at the coming Panhippic festival, to be commenced in the Armouries two weeks from next Wednesday. Their Excellencies the Governor-General and Lady Aberdeen have definitely decided to be present at the opening on Wednesday afternoon. There is likely to be a considerable demand for boxes and seats, and the secretary tells me he has already received a large number of requests for seating accommodation from people living outside the city. The boxes are likely to sell well and there will be no little excitement over the auction sale at Hyslop's palatial bicycle warerooms on King-street east on Tuesday, April 7th, at 11 a.m. The reserved seat plan opens at Nordhelmer's The reserved seat plan opens at Nor-dhelmer's on the following day at the

In South Africa they seem to be experiencing, from a social point of view, all the ills which newly acquired riches bring upon a young society.

In Johannesburg the educated and refined people are few and far between. Among them are the clergymen, the physicians and the professional men and their families. But the "swells" are the mine-owners, most of them millionaries. Their women are vulgar creatures, with dyed hair and cosmetic complexions. They wear loud costumes, and are covered with dlamonds in the day time. Many of them are ex-ac-