

JOS. J. CAVE, PUBLISHER.

BEAVERTON, ONTARIO, MAY, 1894.

25 CENTS PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE

## OPENED BY HER MAJESTY.

### MANCHESTER SHIP CANAL READY FOR THE WORLD'S TRAFFIC.

The Lord Mayor of Manchester, Mayor of Salford, and Joseph Leigh, M. P., knighted for their services in connection with the new Waterway—Bentley and Great Enthusiasm.

The formal opening of the Manchester Ship Canal to the traffic of the world was accomplished on Monday amid the greatest enthusiasm. When the Queen arrived at the station the cheering of the crowds which occupied every inch of available space, was deafening. Her Majesty at once entered one of the royal carriages, which had been sent to the city in advance for the purpose, and was driven to the town hall, where she was presented with an address. From the town hall the Queen and her party were driven to Trafford Wharf.

All along the eight miles of streets through which the Queen was driven the greatest enthusiasm prevailed. Hundreds of thousands of people lined the way, banners, flags, floral arches, Venetian masks were visible everywhere, and the air resounded with cheers. The Queen was escorted from the station to the town hall and thence to Trafford Wharf by a guard of honor consisting of 5000 men, all of which the royal procession passed. Arriving at Trafford Wharf the Queen embarked on board the Royal yacht Enchantress, which at once steamed up the canal in the vicinity of Salford Docks, where she formally declared the Manchester Ship Canal open to commerce.

**SALFORD EN FETE.**

Returning to Trafford Wharf Her Majesty re-entered her carriage and was driven to Salford, where she was presented with an address by the mayor and the other authorities of the corporation. The enthusiasm of the people of Salford was manifest quite as marked as that of the people of Manchester. The streets and buildings were magnificently decorated, and the inhabitants turned out en masse to take part in the celebration of the occasion.

After leaving Salford Her Majesty was escorted to the station, and at 7:50 o'clock, started for Balmoral. During the exercise the Queen conferred the honor of knighthood upon the Lord Mayor of Manchester, the Mayor of Salford and Joseph Leigh, M. P., son-in-law of David Adamson, chief promoter and first chairman of the Manchester Ship Canal Company.

### Transplanting Human Hair.

In China human hair is actually transplanted; and those who engage in it, find it a remunerative occupation. This hair-plugging business is a superstitious Chinese physiognomist says the eyebrows and whiskers of a man are just as essential in their relations to his success in life, as his other qualifications. If the eyebrows are thin, or his whiskers are sickly, his luck will be thin and his health will be poor. Therefore, in order to stop the train of bad luck, which Nature has unfortunately ordained for him, he orders his eyebrows changed or replanted by a hair-plugging professor.

This is done by first carefully pulling out the rebellious or unlucky hairs from the eyebrows. The next operation is to select a spot of hair on the neck of the patient, or behind his ears, that would suit for a fine eyebrow, and reduce the hairs down to the right length. A fine pair of sharp pliers is picked up with the hair, and selecting a suitable-sized hair, the operator jerks it out by the root, and with the right hand, he quickly pierces a minute hole in the skin of the bald eyebrow in a slanting direction, and while the point of the needle-like instrument is still on the edge of the hole, the root of the pulled-up hair is carefully inserted. But if blood oozes out of it before the hair is planted, the hole will not be used on that day, for fear of inflammation, and not sufficient nutriment for the hair to take proper root. This operation is repeated until every hair in the eyebrows is replanted or enlarged. The patient usually experiences pain in the eyebrows for about twenty-four hours, after which he goes out and shows himself to his friends.

The professor charges more for planting eyebrows than for planting whiskers, because of the many varied degrees of slanting each in order to make the eyebrows look natural to the man, or to suit the ideas of the physiognomist.

### A Happy Hunting Ground.

The new Algonquin park set apart by the Commissioner of Crown Lands in the Nipissing district appears to be a happy hunting ground. According to Mr. Thompson, the chief ranger, both moose and deer are plentiful, particularly in the northern and western townships. There are as many moose as deer, and in the township of Butt, just outside the west boundary the moose are very numerous. Signs of beaver are seen in various places, but the families appear to be small. In many localities where these animals have evidently existed in large numbers in times past, there is now no indication of their presence. They are, however, still sufficiently numerous to replenish the park, if properly protected for a few years. Mink, otter, fisher, and martin are plentiful, and muskrat abound. There are many bears and wolves. Foxes are numerous and prey upon the partridges. The latter are abundant, and wild ducks are often seen on some of the lakes. Three men and a dog in a boat could have a splendid outing at Algonquin park, provided, of course, they had the necessary licenses.

## QUEEN VICTORIA'S TRAIN.

Two Beautifully Furnished Coaches—They are Used on Her Continental Journeys.

The two railway coaches which the Queen uses on her continental journeys were built for her Majesty in Belgium, and they are her own private property. They are kept at Brussels, at the Gare du Nord, and have just been thoroughly overhauled and renovated.

The day saloon is furnished with two sofas, two arm chairs, one large foot stool, all covered with blue silk, with yellow fringes and tassels. The walls are hung with blue silk for the dado, and pearl gray above, brocaded in pale yellow, with the rose, shamrock, and thistle. The curtains are blue and white, and a dark Indian carpet covers the floor. There is a large center table and two small ones. The ventilator in the center of the ceiling is of cut glass, and there are four lights in the ceiling. The carriage is lighted at night by four oil lamps fixed in brackets on the walls, while shaded reading lamps are also used. There are electric bells, and one of the Highland attendants travels in a separate small compartment in front of the saloon.

A short covered corridor connects the day saloon with the sleeping carriage, which is divided into a suite of small rooms. The dressing room, which is hung in Japanese style, with bamboo on the floor, contains a white metal bath and a wash hand stand covered with red morocco leather; all of the toilet articles are of the same metal as the bath. The bedroom is decorated in gray and brown. There is a large bed for the Queen and a smaller one for Princess Beatrice, both of which were manufactured in the royal stores at Windsor, and all the bedding is bought fresh for each journey and taken away afterwards. There is also a luggage room in which the two maids sleep on sofas.

### SOME CURIOUS FACTS.

#### Bank of England—Sourcery Pillows—Chemically Pure Milk, &c., &c.

Gold leaf, when beaten into a sheet of the thickness of but one two-hundred-and-fifty-thousandth of an inch, appears to be of a beautiful green when held up to the light. Such sheets are really semi-transparent.

A collection of bird bones recently received by the Paris Academy of Science indicates that at a period contemporary with man Madagascar contained at least twelve species of the gigantic birds, all incapable of flight. The conditions under which the birds lived on shores, with troops of small hippopotami, crocodiles, and turtles.

The craze for souvenir pillows is superseding that of souvenir spoons. They are of all shapes, sizes and materials, from ginghams to costly brocades, and they must have a meaning. One young woman has sofa pillows made from pieces of each dress in her wedding trousseau. A romantic matron shows one made from the dress which she wore on her first meeting with her "fiancee"; another of the gown worn when he asked the all-important question; a third from a piece of the wedding dress; and the sweetest of all from baby's christening robe.—The Housekeeper.

In Mongolia, close to the borders of Russian Siberia, is Malaitchin, and it is the only city in the world peopled by men only. The Chinese women are not only forbidden to live in this territory, but even to pass the frontier wall of Kalkaia and enter into Mongolia. All the Chinese of this border city are exclusively traders, and they accumulate money till their trading with Europe through Siberia has created sufficient fortune to enable them to return with their native wives and live there in ease with their families.

A Cincinnati chemist has made a discovery that promises to revolutionize the dairy business. It is a combination of water, solids, and fat that is equal to finest milk. It is in reality chemically pure milk, and is of course free from all taint of disease that cow milk has. This chemical milk will raise a cream, will sour, turn to curd and water, and butter and cheese can be made from it. The cost is more than \$1 a gallon, but the chemist believes with more experiments he can reduce the price to 10 cents or 15 cents a gallon, and by making it in wholesale quantities can retail it at the usual six cents a quart.

### TALLER THAN THE EIFFEL.

The Great Structure Now Building in a London Suburb—It Will be 1,150 Feet High and Cost \$1,000,000.

The steel abortion which was the drawing card of the Paris Exposition is being copied, in height at least, by a similar construction at Wembley Park, London, where 150 workmen are now putting up a tower which is to be 1,150 feet high. The Eiffel tower in Paris is 975 feet. The latter stands on low ground near the Seine, but the London tower is on an eminence 165 feet above sea level, and the observatory at its top will command a wide sweep of country, which must be a most interesting panorama to look down upon. The architect of the new tower is Sir Edward Watkin, and the Watkin tower will probably be much talked of, later on. There will be four elevators, two running up 150 feet only, the other two going up 900 feet. The first platform, 160 feet from the ground, and 250 feet square, will contain restaurants and a concert hall. The second platform is 500 feet high. A third, higher still, will have a post and telephone office. At the very top will be an observatory, surrounded by a powerful electric light. The tower is expected to be finished next year, at a total cost of \$1,000,000.

The popular belief that May is an unlucky month for marriages dates from Roman times.



STYLISH MODEL FOR COTTON GOWN.



STRIPED SUIT WITH MUSLIN SHIRRED WAIST.

### Quick to Observe.

People who spend much of their lives out of doors, particularly in the country, sometimes develop powers of observation and deduction that seem little short of marvellous to men of indoor habits. During the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, when the Archduke Joseph of Austria and his corps were retreating before the advance of the Prussians, they encamped one day near a Bohemian town, and the archduke was lodged in a cottage.

At about twelve o'clock at night the Archduke's adjutant noticed that a gipsy soldier wished to see him on a matter of importance.

On being admitted to the Archduke's presence, the gipsy announced that the enemy was approaching, and when asked how he knew, he took the Archduke to the door, and pointing to several birds flying over a wood at some distance, he said: "Birds sleep as well as people, and these birds would not be flying about at this time of night if they had not been disturbed. The enemy is marching through the woods, and has frightened them."

Relying on the gipsy soldier's knowledge the Archduke commanded that an alarm be given at once. An hour later the outposts were fighting with the Prussian soldiers. The camp was saved, thanks to the quick observation of the gipsy.

Fishes can be frozen hard without losing their vitality.

### AN UPRISING IN INDIA.

A Feeling of Unrest That May Develop Into a Revolt.

Notwithstanding the fact that the authorities in Calcutta have declared that there is no immediate reason for apprehending an uprising of the natives, the fears that have been excited cannot be entirely groundless. It cannot be denied that there is a feeling of unrest that may at any moment develop into a revolt. This feeling was apparent last July, when, during the Mohammedan festival at Azingorh, serious disturbances arose through the disgust of the Hindus at the cow-killing prevalent on such occasions. At Bombay, also, there was a riot, due to the same cause, and thirty-five people were killed before peace was restored. It is not alone the jealousies and hatreds of the native races that cause discontent; the interference of the British rulers of the country with long established native customs and rooted traditions contribute to the same result. The London Spectator, a short time ago, sounded a note of alarm, but little heed was given it. It was followed by the letter of the Indian historian, Colonel Mallett, to which more attention was given. When it is remembered that the calamities of 1857 were caused by a mere rumour that cartridges had been served out to the Bengal army with the fat of animals unclean alike to Hindus and Mohammedans, the cow-killing incident grows in importance.

## COMMERCIAL NEWS.

### What is Going on in the Busy World of Commerce.

The shipments of wheat from India last week were 120,000 bushels, a decrease of 40,000 bushels.

An experimental shipment of ore from British Columbia to England is to be made via Cape Horn.

The Ulster Steamship Co. is about to commence a direct service between Montreal and Dublin, the first steamer being expected to leave Montreal on June 15th.

The exports of gold from New York last week aggregated \$6,585,360, and from January 1st, the amount is \$52,046,478, while the balance in the Treasury is now below \$90,000,000.

Within three years the price of platinum in the United States has increased five-fold. This is due, says the Popular Science News, to the heavy demand for this metal for electrical purposes. It is now nearly as dear as gold, and if the price keeps going up will soon be dearer.

A railroad which the Germans have built in Asia Minor, extending from Ismit, a harbor about 60 miles east of Constantinople, east by south 300 miles to Angora, has a little wood, says the Railroad Gazette, as any in the world. Not only the rails and bridges, but the ties and telegraph poles are iron. There are no less than 1,200 bridges on the line, one measuring 590 feet, one 458, one 445 and three 327 feet. There are six 7-n tunnels—the longest measuring 1,430 feet. This is the only railroad which penetrates into the interior of Asiatic Turkey.

The last week has been a period of extreme dullness in general trade. There is scarcely anything done in primary departments which can be conveniently deferred, and both bank clearings and railroad earnings attest the general conservatism of traders, though the figures are not remarkable in view of the continued depression throughout the world and the reverses we are experiencing now. The speculative markets have failed to respond to the stimulating effect of a plethora of money, and in most departments the drift of values has continued downward. Nothing has occurred to strengthen Canadian securities. The enormous unsold stock of wheat which has made a lower average of prices in February, March and April than was ever known in any previous month has depressed May wheat to the lowest point on record.

There has been a general stagnation, principally because of the depression in foreign markets and the indisposition of Canadian millers to buy even at present low prices, expecting a still further lowering of prices. This must be the ruling idea since some of them are known to have only very light stocks of grain, though stocks of flour are probably heavy. There is no improvement in the wool trade, nor can we find any evidence of improvement in dry goods or clothing, in which business is practically confined to sorting orders, and small ones at that. Experienced travelers find this month the dulllest for many years. Groceries are, perhaps, moving a trifle more actively, stimulated, no doubt, by the prospect of further advance in sugars; and oilseeds are, on the whole, slightly better than a month ago. This is probably the result of the opening of these factories throughout the country; a little extra money has been put into circulation among farmers, etc., on this account. The problem of handling our eggs is, however, receiving increasing attention. Concessions in prices do not help sales any, the supply being greater than the demand; and if the duty on eggs is not removed by the United States, the probability is that the market will be glutted, as it does not pay to ship them to England. There is no change in money rates, and the only feature of satisfaction is that liabilities of insolvent firms are comparatively less than ever; but whether this is that wholesalers and banks are more willing to carry the larger ones, and, perhaps, to some extent, aiming at crowding the smaller ones out, authorities are not quite unanimous.

### Oil as Fuel.

Since the present coal strike has threatened to bring about a coal famine, American railroads have been devising considerable attention to the matter of substituting oil for coal as fuel for the locomotives. It is claimed for it that it has many advantages over coal for this use. A more uniform steam pressure can be maintained with oil fuel than with coal. The expense of carrying it is much less. It can be fired with a much less expenditure of labor, and the fire can be regulated to suit the requirements of the moment with a much greater nicety than is possible with the use of coal, and the train is able to run for a much longer period without stopping to take on fresh supplies of fuel.

Even now oil is very extensively used as fuel on railroads in many places. Russian roads use it in this way very largely. The plan followed in this country was introduced some years ago by Thomas Urdunhart, superintendent of locomotives on one of the roads, and since its introduction it has gone into general use. Some of the English roads also use it for firing their steam engines, and its use for firing fuel is quite general on South American roads. Under the circumstances, therefore, it might be well to consider whether our resources in this direction do not warrant some attention being paid to such arrangements as will render us for the future independent of American coal strikes.

### He Was Thinking.

A little fellow was sitting at the table with a plate of fancy biscuits resembling various animals before him. As he peeped in the operation of lessening the number as fast as his little teeth would allow him his mother asked him what he was thinking about so earnestly.

"Oh, mamma, I'm thinking what a grand circus is going on inside me," was his reply.

Among flowers chrysanthemums live the longest after being cut.



MODEL FOR SERVICEABLE SERGE DRESS.

### IN MODERN JAPAN.

#### The Picturesque Native Costume Giving Way to Inartistic European Fashions.

Judith Gauthier gives an account of the progress made by the Japanese in adopting western customs. It seems by the following that the transformation from native to foreign attire is attended with some difficulty. "Many of the men are in a melancholy state of indecision about their toilets and come out in the most extraordinary combination of garments, some national, others foreign. One sees a man sometimes wearing European boots, a Japanese robe, a loose overcoat, and an English hat, while he holds above it all a paper umbrella. For officials, military men, and police agents complete disguise is obligatory, and in official halls the black coat for men and a Parisian costume for women are compulsory. This obligation led, especially when first in force, to some ridiculous effects: one among many others has become historic. "One evening at Kyoto, the now abandoned capital, a very noble seigneur appeared, according to etiquette, in a black dress coat, waistcoat, and trousers, but he also wore socks without shoes, and a waistcoat cut very low left the hairy chest of the daimio exposed to view. The great man knew nothing about shirts or patent-leather shoes and thought he was in a very correct French get-up. It was only those Japanese who had traveled in Europe and were altogether chic who noted the irregularities of the costume and had much ado to stifle their laughter.

"Many Japanese have confided to me with what difficulty they accustomed themselves to our costume, especially to the high collars and boots, which put them to a perfect martyrdom. They would start off on an excursion sometimes very proud of their exotic boots, but how often they returned looking pitiable objects, with bleeding feet and their boots in their hands! A little while ago the wife of a general went to see the chrysanthemum show, and wishing to be in quite the latest fashion she laced herself into a pair of European stays, but she could not endure the pressure, fainted away in the middle of the fête, and nearly died. But what of that? One must do it; 'tis the fashion!

"It is impossible to understand by what ridiculous fascination the Japanese are carried away, altogether losing their judgment. Very soon the gloomy looking European costume, which cramps them, dwarfs them, makes them ridiculous, and destroys their character, will everywhere replace, at least in the towns, the ample, supple national dress of noble style, which gave such dignity to its wearers and suited the Japanese type so well."

### Why Bridget Gave Notice.

A doctor in a town had last winter a newly-arrived Hibernian for a servant; he had also recently purchased a pair of porpoise leather boots. His wife, attracted by the novelty of the new footwear, asked the doctor in the presence of the servant what they were made of, to which he replied, "porpoise hide."

Shortly after the lady from Emerald Isle interviewed Mrs. S., and avowed her intention of "lavin' whin me week is up." Mrs. S., somewhat surprised, asked the domestic the reason for her announced departure, to which Bridget responded with a horrified air: "My husband is a doctor, mum, an' I've heard thin doctors do be cuttin' up people, an' didn't I hear wid me own ears say that the boots of him were made of paupers' hide? It's me own father that died in the poor-house; an' I wouldn't be servin' a bayther that uses the skin of the poor to cover his dirty feet wid."

With the recent enlargement of the London depot of the Great Eastern Railroad the largest railway station in the United Kingdom is completed. It occupies an area of fourteen and three-quarter acres.

## POETRY.

### The Poet's Work and Wages.

What work are the poets doing? Teaching men to live; Not like slaves with scourges driven, But like men with powers God-given, Using them for God and heaven, Gaining while they give!

What work are the poets doing? Teaching men to think; That this life is man's probation, Fitting for a nobler station, Rising higher in creation, Up from chaos' brink!

What work are the poets doing? Teaching men to see; God in Nature every hour, Beauty in each leaf and flower, Wonders wrought for us and shown, Winds, and waves, and sea!

What work are poets doing? Teaching men to love; Drawing nearer man to man, Doing all the good we can, Working out God's "golden plan," As in heaven above!

What, then, are the poets doing? To be loved of men; More than gold is approbation, Praise inspires his emulation, Naught he cares for wealth or station,— Love's love of men!

Does the poet love his calling? Not his answer true; More than Ophir's golden treasures, More than earth's alluring pleasures,— Love it music's rhythmic measure! More than life I do!

Toronto Canada. JOHN DREHE

### Wood-Violets.

Like nuns demure, With faces pure, You droop your modest heads On, bending there, Though not you preach Beside your mossy beds.

Your cloister, these, The whispering trees, Where none dare kiss you but the wind; Though not you preach How much you teach To the receptive mind.

Lift up your heads! That he who reads These hallowed woodland aisles, May, in your looks— Fair written books— See purity which naught beguiles.

Your modest lore To us is more Than all the pomp of learning can impart! Symbols of Youth, Grace, Virtue, Truth— You speak unto the heart.

This murmuring stream Will sadder seem, A-voiced these are of incense odored breath Will join its own "Soft" motions, And chant a tender requiem at your death.

### The Making of Man.

Where is one that, born of woman, altogether can escape From the lower world within him, moods of tiger, or of ape? Man as yet is being made, and ere the crowning age of ages, Shall not soon after show pass and touch his into shape!

All about him shadow still, but while the races flower and fade, Prophet-eyes may catch a glory slowly gaining on the shade. Till the peoples all are one, and all their voices bend in chorus, Hallelujah to the Maker, "It is finished—Man is made."

### A Labor-Saving Device.

Baroness: "Clara, bring me those dozen pocket handkerchiefs in which I told you to mark my monogram."

Lady's Maid: "Here they are, my lady."

Baroness:—"But how is this? You haven't marked all of them with my monogram?"

Lady's Maid: "Indeed, I have, my lady. I marked one with your monogram and I marked all the others with the word 'ditto.'"

Samuel Hutchinson, of Prescott, Wash. who is claimed to be the tallest man on the Pacific Coast, stands seven feet two and one-half inches in height.