isements measured by a scale of

A CANAL IN CRIMEA.

THE AGE AND HISTORY OF A WORLD'S WONDER UNKNOWN.

fense In Ancient Times—A Detailed Account of the Wonderful Structure.

The great Russian engineer Melnitoff writes from Odessa to the Smithsonian institution describing the ruins
of an ancient canal discovered in the
Crimea, which he regards as one of the
wonders of the world. It is certainly 27
centuries old, and among similar ancient
objects of historic interest is second only
in age to the great pyramids. The hanging gardens of Babylon and the Colossus
of Rhodes are shrouded with no deeper
mysteries than the existence of this great of Rhodes are shrouded with no deeper mysteries than the existence of this great ditch, whose ruins can be traced for a long distance through the Orimean plain. Whether it was a waterway in the olden times and the pathway of ancient commerce between the Black sea and the sea of Asov or a means of defense for the people living in its vicinity is a question which wise men, supposed to know all about antiquities, cannot explain.

Kenophon, the distinguished Athonian, who conducted the retreat of 10,000 Greeks from the up country march, so

who conducted the retreat of 10,000 Greeks from the up country march, so called, writes of ditches which were dug by inhabitants of hostile territory through which they passed as an impediment to their march. Water was often turned into these, so that crossing was rendered more difficult. Perhaps the ancient and wonderful canal served the same purpose on a very large scale.
While it was of grand proportions, which at that early day surpassed the engineering feats of the Suez canal, the fortifications for the protection was not become ing feats of the Sues canal, the fortifica-tions for its protection are no less inter-esting. At each end of the western side there was a lofty castle, the ruins of which remain to this day, the cubical contents exceeding 750,000 meters. A part of these stones, as well as those with which the bed of the canal was paved its entire length, were removed some time ago to build a town which addons.

some time ago to build a town which adding.
During the Crimean war some of the stones remaining were utilized in the construction of hospitals for the wounded soldiers, which structures are still standing. Along the banks of the canal there were once at least six towers, but what purpose they served, unless for defense, is uncertain. There was also a high wall, which extended its entire length. At an equal distance from each and there was a gigantic fortress, built in the form of a square and covering a length. At an equal distance from each and there was a gigantic fortress, built in the form of a square and covering a space of 28,400 square meters. The canal is as straight as an arrow its entire length except at this point, where it forms three sides of a square about the fortress. Here there was a smaller canal on the outer side, which may have provided greater security.

ided greater security. One of the gateways of the fortress is one of the gateways of the forces is still partially preserved, and through it passes a dilapidated road. The canal was built by Assande I of Bosporus in the seventh century B. C. and is 9 kilometers long. Mention is made of this in the writings of Pliny and Strabo, but meters long. Mention is made of this in the writings of Plin's and Strabe, but nothing is said about the great amount of time and money expended in its construction or for what special purpose it was done. It passes by the modern town of Perekop, and is not far from the Greek city of Neapolis, whose name was changed by Assande after the building of the canal to Tapharas, which is the Greek for ditch. Its width on the bottom was about 5 meters and its depth 10 meters. Whether it served formerly as a great and towering fortification or not, it certainly contained water enough to sail ships of considerable burden. Undoubtedly before the time of Christ many ships used it as a short cut across the paninalls between the two seas. The bed is now dry, except for a few standing pools, but it is said that the oldest inhabitants can remember when, for soveral miles in the central part, there was sufficient water to form a roadway for the lighter craft of the semifarbarous people. This is accounted for by the

sinflictent water to form a roadway for the lighter craft of the semiharbarous people. This is accounted for by the fact that some time in the fifteenth century the canal was repaired.

The Russian government has a project under consideration of opening up a great waterway across the peninsula between the two seas, and his connection with this scheme is what led the engineer, Melnikoff, to inquire into the history of the canal and attempt to explore its wonders. Melnikoff writes in French and conyeys a vivid description of the ancient ruins. He has just written a pumphlet, and this contains in Russian a full account of all that is known and all that has been said about the canal in the centuries since its construction. It also contains disgrams and illustrations of the canal as it now appears.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

Passing of the Suake.

Passing of the Suske.

Readers of newspapers must have noticed that during the last five years the breed of newspaper snakes has greatly deteriorated in intelligence and general accomplishments. Time was when Georgis and Alabamp snakes wriggled along on the tips of their tails and picked cotton buds, when they entered houses in the nighttime and drained babies milk bottles, when they grew to enormous lengths and performed under proper training many acts of domestic service. All this is changed now. The reptilian kingdom has experienced a setback in its progressive march toward intellectuality. As a consequence, newspaper writers have been obliged to fall back upon such commonplace animals as the upon such commonplace animals as the cat and dog.—Omaha World-Herald.

A singular custom obtains to this day in some of the towns on the Lower Rhine—namely, that of "selling" maidens at public auctions. For nearly four centuries, on Easter Monday—auction day—the town crier or clerk of St. Goar has called all the young people together, and to the highest bidder sold the privilege of daucing with the chosen girl, and her only during the ontire year. The fees are put into the public poorbox—London Tit-Bits.





"ABE YOU IN PAIN?"

"Well, you see Dumont, who had taken up no'th'n principles I reckon more to goad the Higbees and please Sally Dows than from any conviction, came over here that night. Whether he suspected anything was up or wanted to dare Higbees for bederline ment, or was only dancing attendance on Miss Sally no one knows. But he rode siap into Higbee's party, called out. "If you're out hunting Jo! here's a chance for your score"—meaning their old vendetta feud —and brings his shotgun up to bis shoulder. Higbee wasn't quick enough; Dumont lets fiy, drops Higbee and followed by the whole crowd to see the fun—which was a lit tile better than niger driving. And that let you and Cato out, colonel."

"And Dumontr"

"Got clean away to Foxboro station, a leaving another score on his side for the Reeds and Higbees to wipe out, as best they can. You no'th'n men don't begin to the passage of the content of things, colonel, be they can. You no'th'n men don't be lieve in these sort of things, colonel, be they can. You no'th'n men don't be lieve in these sort of things, colonel, be they can. You no'th'n men don't be lieve in these sort of things, colonel, be they can. You no'th'n men don't be lieve in these sort of things, colonel, be they can. You no'th'n men don't be lieve in these sort of things, colonel, let in the set of things colonel, let in the set of things

The doctor lifed his eyested suggestion of the command and the growth of the command of the presence of the command of the presence of the command of the little growth of the command of the little growth of the command of the little growth of the command of the little growth of the command of the little growth of the command of the command of the little growth of the little little growth of the little growth of the little growth of the little growth of the little little little growth of the little little growth of the little little little growth of the little little growth of the little little little growth of the little little little little little little little little growth of the little little little growth of the little little



reason for loving a certain woman and is as incontestably convinced by the same process that he has. And in the midst of it he weakly fell asleep, and dreamed that he and Miss Sally were walking in the cemetery; that a hideous anake concealed among some lilies, over which the young girl was bending, had uplifted its triangular head to strike. That he seized it by the neck, struggled with it until he was nearly exhausted, when it suddenly collapsed and shrank, leaving in his palm the limp, crushed and delicately-perfumed little thread glove, which he remembered to have once slipped from her hand.

When he awoke that perfume seemed

her hand.

When he awoke that perfume seeme to be still in the air, distinct from the fresh but homelier, scents of the garder which stole through the window.

sense of delicious coolness came with the state of the fairth tellicus.

"Mad Dimont?"
"Got dena nway to Poxboro station, leaving another score on his side for the Bleeds and Hipbees to wipe out, as best they can. You not'him men don't believe in these sort of things of the state of the contraint of the live in these sort of things of the state of the contraint of the state of the same provided that the state of the same provided that t

Courtland,
"Don't yo' think," she continued, wiping her eyes demurely, "that if a young
woman, about my size, wao had got
perfectly tired and sick of all this
fuss made about yo' because yo' were

cyes.

Courtland's face darkened. "He did—and he further told me, Miss Dows, that he, himself, was your suftor, and that you had refused him because of the objections of your people."

She raised her eyes to his swiftly and dropped them.
"And you think I ought to have accepted him?" she said, slowly.
"No! but—you know—you told me—"he began, hurriedly, but she had already risen, and was shalting out the folds of her dress.

he began, hurriedly, but she had already risen, and was shaking out the folds of her dress.

"We're not talking business, co'nnie—and business was my only excuse for coming here and taking Sophy's place. I'll send her in to yo' now."

"But, Miss Dows!—Miss Sally!"
She stopped—hesitated—a singular weakness for so self-contained a nature—and then slowly produced from her pocket a sacond letter—the one that Courtland had directed to the company. "I didn't read this letter, as I just told yo', co'nnie, for I recton I know what's in it, but I thought I'd bring it with meloo—in case yo' changed yo'r mind."

He raised himself on his pillow as she turned quickly away; but in that single vanishing glimpse of her bright face—he saw what neither he nor anyone else had ever seen upon the face of Sally Dows—a burning blush!

"Miss Sally!" He almost leaped from



"Hain't been ary cyclone scootin' round these parts, has they, stranger?"
"Not unless she got by when my back was turned."
"Nary estamount with her back up, lookin' fer trouble?"

Nary compound extract of Calamity

be ye?"

"Woll, I guess not."

"Young feller, yer in big luck, 'cause marriage is a failure, blamed if 'tain't.
Say, I'm goin' over 't' Jupiter's, an' if you ran counter of a blizzard in petticoats runnin' that way, kindly lead 'er off en tell 'er you saw me makin' fur the Colonel's Own, an' obliged 't' ye, Day, stranger."—Detroit Free Presa.

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES

declarations of policy for adoption by
the convention. Their adoption promptly followed.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in
convention assembled, declare that the
customs tariff of the Dominion should
be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon
an unsound principle and used, as it has
been, by the Government, as a corrupt
ing agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations; it has
decreased the value of farm and other
landed property; it has oppressed the
masses to the enrichment of a few; it
has checked immigration; it has caused
loss of population; it has impeded commerce; it has discriminated against
Great Britain. In these and many
other, ways it has occasioned great
publifished private injury, all of which
evils aust continue to grow in intensity
so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada
demand a removal of this obstacle to
our country's progress by the adoption
of a sound fiscal policy, which, while
not doing injustice to any class, will
promote domestic and foreign trade and
accelerate the return of prosperity to
our people.

That to that end the tariff should be

our people.

That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government; that is should be so adjusted as to make free or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy. The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

That the Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy and now propose to reform it, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection. This is radically unsound and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors. This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

Reciprocity.

"That, having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as our people.

That to that end the tariff should be

"That, having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as djoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations a d broad and liberal trade intercourse between them; that the interests alike of the Dominion and of the empire would be materially advanced by the establishing of such relations; that the period of the ld reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies; that the pretext under which the government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiations for a treaty with the United states was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate; that no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the conrary, it is manifest that the present overnment, controlled as they are by an onopolies and combines, are not desiruss of securing such a treaty; that the irst step towards obtaining the end in lew is to place a party in power who re sincerely desirous of promoting a reasty on terms honorable in both couries; that a fair and liberal reciprocity creaty would develop the great natural esources of Canada, would enormously acrease the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two countries, would tend to recourage friendly relations between the two countries, would tend to recourage friendly relations between the two countries, would tend to recourage friendly relations between the two countries, would tend to recourage friendly relations between the two countries, would tend to recourage friendly relations between the two countries, would remove many the results of the countries of the state and the results of the countries of the c ween the two countries, would tend to accurage friendly relations between he two peoples, would remove many auses which have in the past provoked rritation and trouble to the governments of both countries, and would pronote those kindly relations between the unpire and the republic which afford he best guarantee for peace and proserity; that the Liberal party is prepard to enter into negotiations with a fiew to obtaining such a treaty, including a well-considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the seen of her majesty's government, ithout whose approval no treaty can emade."

Corruption "The convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and exceediture of public moneys, which for cears past has existed under the rule of penditure of public moneys, which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada. The government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys, of which the people have been defranded, and which, nevertheless, have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrong-doing. We agraign the government for retaining in office a minister of the crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the government, with one hand, was receiving government subsidies with the other. The conduct of the minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

"We cannot that river with particular and the control of the proof the properson of the properson o

the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of prohibition by means of a Dominion plebiscite."

"The convention regrets that by the action of ministers and their supporters in parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a minister of the crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and those referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the ministry contrary to the well settled practice of parliament; and this convention affirms that it is the ancient and undoubted right of the house of commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against ministers of the crown, and the reference of such metters to royal commissions created upon the advice of the accused, is at variance with the due responsibility of ministers to the house of commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regrent about one of the second of the commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the regrent about one of the people's representatives in this regrent about one of the people's representatives in this regrent about one of the people's representatives in this regrent about one of the people's representatives in this regrent about one of the people's representatives in this regrent about one of the people in the content of the people in the

thority of the house over the executive government, and this convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting coasions be upheld."

The Senate.

"The present constitution of the senate is inconsistent with the federal principle in our system of government and is in other respects defective as it now makes the senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and shall be so amended as to bring into harmony with the principles of nopular government."



I hear it from New York that the Canadian girl approaches the metropolitan editor or the metropolitan manager with a womarly directness and independence that brings her what she wants without difficulty; this has been remarked in several American publications. The explanation is found in her ability to retain her good breeding and maintain her self-reliance. In art and music the story is the same, although the results are less remarked; perhaps Canadian women may still look to Madame Albani as their most noted exemplar, possessing as she does the most glorious voice that God has yet given to a woman of this continent. The lady artists have hardly yet begun to make their mark. But among them are numbered some of the most sympathetic painters in Canada, MISS ATTALLIE CLAIRE.

with an instance here and there of original strength and vitality. They will soon have outlived the purely dulect period of creative art, and we can look to the future for some great achievements in this field. It is to the future that we are all looking. The Canadian girl's position and doings in the future are difficult to surmise. But she will rear fibble sons for one thing, and that is even mere important than voting. Her form, long-limbed, lithe and besuitful with health: her soul, strong and warm and heman, will inspire the men of the future to noble things. Charles Mair, referring to Laura Secord, sings, and we may ducte his lines as appropriate to the Canadian girl of the present:

"Ah! faithful to death were the women of your strong and the control of t

yore,
Have they fied with the past, to be heard of
no more?
No, no! Though this laurel!'d one rests in the
grave,
We have maidens as true, we have matrons
as brave." -H. W. Charlesworth, in Canadian Magazine for May.

Moses and His Horns.

Did Moses have horns? Certainly not, but if you have ever had the pleasure of examining a copy of Michael Angelos great picture of "The Lawgiver" you have wondered why the great painter surmounted the patriarchal face, gray beard and becoming priestly gown with a pair of horns much resembling those of a 2-year-old animal of the bovine tribe. The reason is this: Jerome's Bible, the Latin Vulgate, tells that when Moses came down from the mountain top his face was "radiant" (rayed) with the great light shining from his pure sen!. In the Greek Septuagint the translation said it was "cornus," meaning "radiant." Jerome used this later version in making his Latin Vulgate and translated "cornus" as "corfuts," the last meaning horned. Angelo made his picture accordingly.—Philadelphia Press. Moses and His Horns.

to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people."

Economy.

"We cannot but view with alarm the large increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Committee of the public debt and of the Dominion and the consequent and the account of the people under the governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country."

Franchise Act.

"Resolved, that the franchise act since its introduction has cost the Dominion treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties; that each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million; that this expenditure has prevented an accual revision. as cricinally intended, in the absence of which young waters entitled to the franchise have in numerous instances been prevented an accualing their natural rights; that it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its intro inction; that its provisions are less liberal than those already existing in many provinces of the Dominion, and that in the coinion

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