SIR JOHN IS DEAD

The Fremier's Struggle at an End.

SKETCH OF THE CAREER OF THE GREAT STATESMAN

Ottawa, June 7.—"Gentlemen, Sir John Macdonald is dead." The speaker was Joseph Pope, the Premier's private Secretary. The place was the gate of Earnscliffe. The time, 10:25, and the parties addressed a group of correspondents. He added still in a husky voice, "He died at 10:15 without pain and in peace.

The representatives of the press turned to the adjacent tent in which the telegraph instruments were already clicking off the fatal news by private messages, brought out by Mr. Pope, and they fashed the news by land and sea to newspapers in all parts of the English-speaking world.

The brief announcement, "Sir John Macdonald is dead," meant so much that the words kept ringing in the ears of those who heard it and the mind seemed hardly capable of realizing that the most prominent figure in the public life of Canada for 40 years had disappeared for ever. peared for ever.

But a few days ago he was sitting in the councils of the nation, the directing spirit, but a few days ago he was planning a political program for the future months. The tolling of the bell in the city tower rang out on the still night air telling Ottawa that her foremost citizen, the head of the Government, the great leader of a historic party was no more. The people needed not to en quire the meaning of the tolling bell. They knew when they heard it that the master of Earnscliffe was dead.

THE APPROACH OF DEATH.

THE APPROACH OF DEATH.

Saturday was a perfect June day.

Still as the air of the tropics, and bright with sunshine. The grounds of Earns-cliffe were deserted. The members of the household were juside waiting for the summons to come to one who, having lived a long and active life, was now dying in the peaceful calm of a summer's day. Occasionally visitors approached the gates, read the last bulletin, made whispered enquiries and went away, wondering at the marvellous resistance of a very old man.

CONSCIOUS THAT HIS BACE WAS RUN. It appears that from the day three weeks ago when the Premier was struck speechless while in the presence of the Governor-General he was conscious that his end was near, although he fought against it and insisted that there was no danger and that he must work, evidently trying to convince himself was no danger and that he must work, evidently trying to convince himself that his fears were unfounded. At length the worst was realized, and what was known to himself, his Cabinet and his home circle, was revealed to everybody by the sudden and fearful stroke which descended while he was quietly which descended while he was quietly which descended while he was quietly and hopefully conversing with his physician. What followed since that memorable night every reader in Can-

And now death, like a skillful armor And now death, like a skillful armorer, was slowly encasing the wasted form which the soul was soon to quit. The feet and limbs had grown cold, and life was steadily leaving the body. Outside not a sound disturbed the still evening, not a leaf stirred the motionless air. No one came to the house. The time for human help had gone. No one could now stay the silent reaper. The bright young spirit who had arduously and valiantly won a wide fame ously and valiantly won a wide fame and remained in later years in the front of battle, had at length reached the brink of eternity. Rev. Mr. Pollard, of the English church, came down and was admitted to the sick chamber. From that time till 9 o'clock was one long period of suspense. The Premier was unconscious, as indeed he had been during the past 24 hours and in a comatose state.

THE SUMMONS COMES.

At 9 o'clock the physician noticed as change and notified the family, who gathered round the bedside, conscious that the end was now at hand. His irregular and labored breathing, which had been for hours a series of gasps and had now reached the rate of 56 a minute, ceased, and in its place there came a deep, regular and ordinary respiraa deep, regular and ordinary respira-tion. For another hour the terrible waiting and suspense continued. At last without a struggle his heartstopp ed beating, the breath of life left the body, and Azrael departed with the soul of Sir John Macdonald. Like death, as little Elsie described it to the Prince, he simply ceased to breathe he simply ceased to breathe.

'Its easy to die when life's work's done To pass from the earth like a harvest day's sun."--Dariey McGee. Sir John was aged 76 years and five

SIR JOHN'S CAREER.

John Alexander Macdonald was born in Glasgow, Scotland, on Jan. 11, 1813. He was second son of Hugh Macdonald who lived originally in the parish of Dornoch, Sutherlandshire, but who, when John A. was aged 5 years, removed to Canada. This was during the great emigration movement in 1820. ed to Canada. This was during the great emigration movement in 1820. The family settled in Kingston, which was then the most important town in Upper Canada, and after residing there for upwards of four years removed to Quinte Bay, leaving John Alexander—then in his tenth year—at school in Kingston. At the Royal Grammer School he remained until his sixteenth year, when his father articled him in the office of George Mackenzie, where he threw all his energies into the study of law. At school he was a good all round scholar. At law he soon excelled and was called to the bar at 21, an age at which law students to-day very often only enter on their course.

When he commenced active practice

which law students to-day very often sonly enter on their course.

When he commenced active practice the first mutterings of coming trouble shook the country, and soon Papineau in Lower Canada and William Lyon Mackenzie in Upper Canada rushed to arms. A body of hunters, as the inyaders were called, under command of a pole named Von Shoultz, crossed from the American side over to Prescott, but Shoultz was captured and his followers killed and dispersed. Courtsmartial were established at London and Kingston, and at the latter city Shoultz and his comrades were put on trial. Young Mecdonald defended the unfertunate Pole, who had been induced by illusive representations to cross the border after the rebellion proper had been put down. Barristers often at a stroke create a name, but none ever did so more signally than did this young lawyer in the defence of the Pole whom no ability could save from hanging in face of the evidence.

Thus, in 1839, at 25 years of age, he took rank as a leader of the har. In

Thus, in 1839, at 25 years of age, he took rank as a leader of the bar. In the same year he entered into a legal partnership with Alexander Campbell, now Sir Alexander and Lieutenant Governor of Ontario,

HIS FIRST SEAT IN PARLIAMENT. In 1844 Mr. Macdonald was elected to represent Kingston in the second legislature under the union, defeating Mr. Manahan. He entered Parliament at a very trying time. Sir Charles Metcalfe, the new Governor-General, had come freighted with notions of authority im bibed in India and Jamaica, and was not disposed to submit to dictation by a Canadian House. A quarrel with the ministry resulted over some appointments to office and the latter resigned. The historical battle for responsible government followed, in which the Conservatives found themselves by hereditary duty called upon to support the Governor-General. The young member for Kingston showed his greattact by with standing the strong temptation to break himself on the wheel. He did not plunge with premature impetuosity, as most young members do, into the debates of the House. His first speech was a bold one—in reply to Hon. Robert Baldwin—but it did him credit.

In May, 1849, he was elected by Attorney-General Draner for the yearnt In 1844 Mr. Macdonald was elected to

ert Baldwin—but it did him credit.

In May, 1849, he was elected by Attorney-General Draper for the vacant office of Receiver General, who said: "Your turn has come at last Macdon ald." Very soon he assumed the management of the Crown Lands Department, which was in a very topsy-turvy state, and with surprising speed brought it under business methods.

SIX YEARS IN OPPOSITION

SIX YEARS IN OPPOSITION.

SIX YEARS IN OPPOSITION.

On the defeat of the Draper Ministry in 1848 by Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Lafontaine the stirring times took on more stirring guise, but Mr. Macdonald was conspicuous for his wise attitude. Six years in Opposition afforded him valuable discipline, and when he again sat on the Government benches there was but a single antagonist in the House for whom he was not a full match. While in Opposition he opposed the reform of King's College and the Rebellion Losses Bill. It was an insecure period for governments, and the Baldwin-Lafontaine Ministry showed signs of weakness. Finally the double-head ed leadership made way for Sir Francis Hincks in 1851, and then it became apparent than Reform disruption was complete. It broke into two sections, one led by Sir Francis, the other by Geo. Brown. Against foes within and without, the Government stargered along complete. It broke into two sections, one led by Sir Francis, the other by Geo. Brown. Against foes within and without, the Government staggered along until 1853, when an appeal to the country caused its overthrow. Then came a great surprise. The Reform wing which coalesced with the Conservatives in the fight was passed over in the House and the defeated wing joined the Conservatives in a Coalition Cabinet. In this MeNabb-Morin combination Mr. Macdonald became Attorney-General, and great interest was excited by speculating as to whether the Reform or Conservative element would predominate. That the latter prevailed was chiefly due to the tact of the Attorney-General. Sir Allan McNab was soon relegated to the sick room and John A. Macdonald led the Ontario section and George E. Cartier the Quebec section.

INTERPROVINCIAL TROUBLES.

Between Upper and Lower Canada there was a growing gulf of suspicion and damaging distrust, which no mandid more to remove than John A. Macdonald. His remarkable personality spanned the chasm for a long period and prevented complications the outcome of which can scarcely be surmised at this day. Discontent was everywhere and public sentiment was in a dangerous state of unrest. The Sanfield Macdonald Government came, but melted away as though in one night. The Tache-Macdonald (John A.) Administration followed, but its life hung in a ticklish balance all its days. Another coalition followed, in which Geo. Brown, Oliver Mowat and Wm. McDougall represented the Reformers. Between Upper and Lower Canada

CONFEDERATION A FACT. As historians will tell, it was Sir John Macdonald who shaped the movement for Confederation, conducting the negotiations in the Maritime Provinces and in England and united the best energies of Canadian public men in favor of the great achievement. This is the greatest work of his lite. His former labors led up to it, his afterwork was made up of vigorous efforts to complete and perfect it. He was called upon to lead the first Administration after Confederation and had the honor of knighthood conferred upon him. The friendship between himself and Sir George Cartier came to a singular end. When Imperial honors were bestowed upon those instrumental in bringing about Confederation Cartier considered himself slighted, and attributed the fact to the advice of his colleagues. Sir John did his best to mollify the wounded susceptibilities of the other by recommending and securing for him higher honors than his own, but friendship was never re-established.

In 1872 he appealed to the country in a general election and again secured a majority. THE PACIFIC SCANDAL.

a general election and again secured a majority.

THE PACIFIC SCANDAL.

Immediately after the general election of 1872 Sir John Macdonald fell on evil times. Hardly had the election concluded before rumors began to fly about to the effect that the elections had been won by gross corruption. There was nothing remarkable in this as it is the common cry of the defeated party after an election. But in this case the cry instead of waning as time elapsed rather increased and grew in magnitude. The substance of these charges was that Sir John Macdonald and some of his colleagues had accepted from Sir Hugh Allan large sums of money, which had been used in corrupting the electorate and winning their way back to power. It will be remembered that Sir Hugh Allan, head of the great Allan Steamship Line, was also president of a company which proposed to build the railway across the continent. For the purpose of securing the return of Sir John Macdonald and his friends, who, Sir Hugh realized, would be more favorable to his proposals than the Opposition would be likely to be, it was said that the great steamship owner had subscribed \$300,000 to the campaign funds. Bit by bit the evidence on this point accumulated. Letters were published that had been got in an underhand way, but the first real thunder of Parliament. About thirty days after the first session of the second parliament had re-assembled, Lucius Seth Huntington, a member for the Province of Quebec, stood up in his place in the House and read from a paper in his hand the resolution, which has since be come historical, calling for a committee of seven members to investigate the charges. Mr Huntington merely read this resolution without further comment. There was a moment of painful silence in the House. The Premier was motionless as a statute. The Speaker then put the resolution and it was yoted down by a majority of 31:

TOO WEIGHTY TO BE IGNORED.

Such weighty charges, however, could not dron thus. Nor was it to be

TOO WEIGHTY TO BE IGNORED.

Such weighty charges, however, could not drop thus. Nor was it to be so. Next day in the House Sir John Macdonald gave notice of a motion, which was passed on the 8th of April, to the effect.

That a select committee of five mem pers be appointed by this House to en-luire into and report upon the several matters contained and stated in a resomatters contained and stated in a reso-lution moved by the Hon. Mr. Hunting-ton, member for Shefford, relating to the Canadian Pacific Railway, with power to send for papers and records, to report the evidence from time to time and if need be to sit after the pro-rogation of Parliament.

The committee was composed ssrs. Blanchet, Blake, Dorion, Mac nald and Cameron. The committee donald and Cameron. The committe got possession of some important does ments, and some of these were published in the Montreal Herald. They were ed in the Montreal Herald. They were letters and telegrams sent by Sir Hugh Allain to two Chicago gentlemen—Geo. W. McMullen and Chas. M. Smith. In more than one of these Sir Hugh spoke of an expenditure of \$30,000 in promoting the scheme to secure the contract for building the Canadian Pacific. Later still telegrams of Sir John Macdonald. Sir George E. Cartier, Sir Hector Langevin and other members of the Ministry were produced, which showed tor Langevin and other members of the Ministry were produced, which showed that these gentlemen had drawn for large sums of money for election purposes. These documents were so incriminating that Lord Dufferin, the Governor-General, determined to hold an extra session of Parliament, beginning August 13, 1873. Nevertheless the House only met to prorogue. The hing August 13, 1873. Nevertheless the House only met to prorogue. The committee was discharged and the whole matter referred to a Royal Commission consisting of three judges. The commissioners were Judges Day, Polette and Gowan. ette and Gowan.

NOTHING COULD SAVE SIR JOHN.

Parliament met again on October 23.
The report of the Royal Commission was laid before it. It was perhaps the most memorable session of the Canadian Parliament ever held. The attack on SIr John Macdonald began at once and some of the ablest speeches ever heard on the floor distinguished it. It raged for seven days, during the course of which the hero of it all made one of the ablest addresses that had ever issued from his lips. He spoke five hours, concluding with the statement that he had given the best of his heart, his brain and his life to the service of his NOTHING COULD SAVE SIR JOHN.

country,
Nothing could save him, however, and
after the debate had raged for seven
days he, on November 5, announced in
a crowded House the resignation of his
Ministry,

It was difficult to adequately appreciate the weight of the blow. It was a poor ending of 25 years of public life. It would have crushed even an extraordinary man. The rapidity with which he recovered from its effects and once more leaped into public favor and to power remain to this day the historical marvel of our time. FALLEN UPON EVIL DAYS.

marvel of our time.

FALLEN UPON EVIL DAYS.

Sir John Macdonald's political career was closed, so everybody said. He had ruined the Conservative party. A proposition was made to depose him which was only prevented by the plucky opposition of a journalist, who stood in the breach and reminded the ingrates who would have knifed him how much they owed to their old leader. But even after this acceptance and endorsement the old leader endured many trials and mortifications. The Liberals were delighted at the action of their opponents. They felt assured that the man whom they described as thrice guilty would have too heavy a load to carry. There was no denying the seriousness of the charge which had been established against him. The Conservative chieftain had his defence, which it has more than once been mysteriously hinted would one day be given to the world, but in the meantime that defence could not be used. There is reason to believe that he at times himself considered that the party would be relieved of a burden if he would voluntarily retire. Indeed, it is a fact, although not generally known, that he authorized C. H. Mackintosh, editor of the Ottawa Citizen, to announce his retirement from public life. Mr. Mackintosh, who was a warm follower of Sir John Macdonald, prevailed on him to delay the announcement with the result that it never reached the light.

During this period of eclipse he lived in Toronto. After a quarter of a century in public life he was still a poor man. He entered once more on the practice of his profession and could be seen occasionally in the courts at Osgoode Hall. It has been asserted that in the darkest of those days some fair weather friends who thought that his sun had set were inclined to turn their backs upon their old-time leader. He doubtless realized to the full the words which the immortal bard put into the mouth of the great cardinal who hung on princes' favors.

But slowly the tide turned. The Na-RETURNED TO THE PRACTICE OF LAW

on princes' favors.

But slowly the tide turned. The National Policy was evolved and a Conservative club, bearing the name of National, was reared largely through his influence. The matchless politician with his trained finger on the public pulse read its very heart beats during these four years of opposition. The elections of 1878 came on and everybody knows what happened on that fateful 17th of September. The man who had less than five years before been hurled almost ighominiously from power returned to it as the chief of a strong and exultant party.

exultant party.

Of Sir John Macdonald's subsequent Of Sir John Macdonald's subsequent career the salient points are warm in the public memory. Since the election of 1878 he has submitted his claims three times to the Canadian people, and three times they have declared him to be the darling son. In that period two great measures stand prominently forth—the upbuilding of the National Policy and the construction of the Canadian and the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

AMERICAN PRESS COMMENTS.

The death at this time of the Cana dian Premier may have an important bearing on, the questions at issue between this republic and the Dominion. Sir John Macdonald, with all his faults, was easily first statesman in his party, and it is doubtful, if the Tories are to retain control, whether Sir John Thompson or another can take the place thus vacated by the hand of death.—Washington Star. -Washington Star.

Washington Star.

Sir John is a very picturesque figure in current Canadian history. What he lacks as a statesman he make up as a politician. He is an ideal wire-puller, knows how to handle public opinion with skill and tact and is a thorough skilled expert in all the tricks and strategy of a campaign. His loss to the Tory party will be very serious, for though there are many able men in Canada, there is not one who can quite fill his place.—New York Herald.

While Americans have not always taken kindly to Sir John's political views and the principles of government for which he has so successfully contended, they cannot but admire his advoit tactics and his wonderful faculty of accomplishing whatever he has undertaken. As a leader of men he has had few equals on the American continent. Dashing, bold, brilliant, he has been ever careful in detail, rigid in discipline and far-seeing in plan of campaign.—Minneapolis Tribune.

Sir John's sphere has been limited Sir John's sphere has been limited, but he gave himself up to it; his whole life, his thoughts and dreams and aspirations were devoted to Canada. He has served the country of his adoption well and faithfully and it has repaid him by such loyal allegiance as few among the world's kings can command. There is no successor to Macdonald, no statesman worthy to take the chair at statesman worthy to take the chair at the head of the Council table where he sat so long. With his death disappears the most formidable obstacle to that closer union of Canada with the United States which is written in the book of fate as the inevitable destiny of the continent.—Brooklyn Times: He has devoted himself to the best interests of Canada, as he understood them, and no enemy ever said truthfully of him that he was ever governed by personal ambition or the hope of financial gain in his conduct of public affairs.—Toledo Blade.

affairs.—Toledo Blade.

There is something about Sir John that the American people, fair even to natural political opponents, cannot help admiring—his loyalty to the idea of Canadian sovereignty within Canadian lines, his passionate devotion to the Canadian flag and his sensitiveness with reference to all that concerns the autocratic prestige of that still half-colonial Dominion.—Rochester Union.

CANADIAN PRESS, NOTES.

CANADIAN PRESS NOTES

Sir John Macdonald's art was patriotism. His one question was, What will benefit the country? To be able to answer that question—to be able to find the means and to apply them—these were the qualities which made him great.—Hamilton Spectator.

Sir John Macdonald was one who has Sir John Macdonald was one who has never swerved from the paths of honor and duty nor deviated a single iota from his loyalty to Canada and the Empire, and whose memory will ever possess a thousand claims to the reverence and honor of his fellow-countrymen in this and all succeeding ages.—
Onebec Chronicle. Quebec Chronicle.

Sir John has been a remarkable man, Sir John has been a remarkable man, and his personal great ability is readily acknowledged. While many earnestly acknowledged. While many earnestly accombatted his public career, it must be remembered that he was sustained by a recognized majority of the electorate, and to such the protesting minority loyally bow. He has been an honored public servant, and will be universally missed.—Bowmanville Sun.

No other statesman that Canada has ever produced has possessed to the same high degree the personal qualities that go to make a man the popular darling of the people. He was generous and kind alike to friends and opponents in their personal intercourse and being easy of approach by the humblest citizen, his jaunty style and frequent witticisms made him a favorite of the masses.—Stratford Beacon.

Additional Local Items.

Dominion day comes on Wednes-

THE majority of the newspapers of Canada are in deep mourning this week out of respect for the dead Premier.

out of respect for the dead Premier.

A CUT has been ordered on the salaries of Grand Trunk officials of five percent, upon salaries between \$500 and \$750, and of 10 per cent, upon all salaries above \$750.

An eastern Ontario exchange says:—But though Sir John Macdonald leaves us his work remains behind. His life history is the history of Canada, and the great Dominion is by his wisdom so well and deeply founded that no passing blow can effect its stability and permanence. Well has he done his work and well does he deserve his rest. Of Sir John Macdonald a loving country may truly say that he will well have earned the epitaph:

Life's race well run, Life's work well done, Life's crown well won, Now comes rest.

Donegal.

John Barr, V. S., of this place, late'y cated at Stratford, has removed to anitoba. Success.

The death of "The Old Chieftain" is the principal topic of conversation this week. Much regret is expressed that he should have been removed from this stage of action.

James Dickson, jr., is away this week attending the meeting of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church at Kingston. He will also attend the funeral of Sir John Macdonald on

funeral of Sir John Macdonald on Thursday.

Donegal and vicinity has been the scene of great activity in the building line this summer. Messrs. John Cowan, Hugh Anderson and Walter Johnston have just completed stone basements under their barns, while Messrs, Jos. McLennan and Wm. Hemphill have put in stone basements and also enlarged their old buildings. Mr. Hemphill is now the owner of a barn 72x60 feet with splendid stabling under it 40x72 feet.

Mrs. A. Burnett and Mrs. R. Fleming re visiting friends in Galt and vicin-

John Heppler had a stable and drivg shed combined raised on Tuesday of last week.

Will Shearer and Thos, Burnett at-tended the Foresters' service in North Mornington church on Sunday.

Thos, Magwood' M. P. P., occupied the pulpit here last Sunday evening in place of Rev. Mr. Rupert, who was absent attending the Conference at Ber-

Miss Kate Burnett and Mr. and Mrs. Anderson attended the marriage of Mrs. Kelly, daughter of Mr. Oman, to Mr. Robb, of Chesley, last Wednesday vening.

Robert Lintock while engaged in building a bridge over Moir's creek last Tuesday had his leg broken below the knee by having it crushed between a sleeper and a spile. He was taken home to Milbank and had the broken limb set and is doing nigely. et, and is doing nicely.

RUSSIAN ATROCITIES.

Almost Incredible Stories of Brutalities Practised Upon Jews.

A JEWISH BOY CRUCIFIED.

A JEWISH BOY CRUCIFIED.

A London cable says: An English traveller, who has returned from an extensive tour through Russia, says that only a faint idea can be entertained of the cruel treatment to which the Jews are subjected. He says they can be persecuted with impunity, as they are considered dogs, whose cries of pain no one is bound to regard. He refers to a riot in which a dozen Jewish infants were torn from their mothers' arms and thrown in the streets. Young Jewish girls are constantly kidnapped in country towns and sold in St. Petersburg and Moscow for immoral purposes, and when complaints are made to the authorities they are disregarded. Every cranger arriving in Mosgarded. Every ctranger arriving in Mos-cow who has a long nose is obliged to go before the authorities and prove that he is

not a Jew.

There is one form of cruelty largely practised that seems almost incredible. For a year or so hundreds of Jewish babies have been stolen and shipped to various ports on the Nile to be used as bait by the crocodile hunters. Of course, they are not all eaten by the animals, but now and then one is caught. The crocodile and then one is caught. The crocodile hunters place a baby on the shores of the stream, and presently the lazy animals come out of their beds after the infant. When the crocodiles get near the little one and within shooting range of the hunters, who are concealed in the bushes, they are ahot. The little babes serve as a bait to bring the animals on the banks, and by this means it is possible to get many animals which could not be reached in any animals which could not be reached in any other way. It has been said that the hunters have let the orocodiles approach too near the babes before firing, and their first shot being ineffectual the little one first shot being ineffectual the little one was eaten up. At any rate they are used for beit. "You think it queer," said the stranger, "that a wholesale kidnapping of babes is not noticed in the newspapers. That is not strange. You do not know Russia. The papers there can only print what the Government approves of. If an editor gets any news that is sensational he has must first submit it to some official.

editor gets any news that is sensational he he must first submit it to some official before using it. That is Russia."

Another traveller who recently returned from Corfu gives the origin of the horrible persecution of the Jews that occurred there. He says that during a recent Hebrew festival the Christians kidnapped a Jew boy, whom they rendered insensible with drugs. They then fastened him to a cross, with a crown of thorns on his head, nailing his hands to the arms of the cross, but not otherwise injuring him. They painted a gaping wound on his side in imitation of the spear thrust in the side of the Crucified Christ, injuring him. They painted a gaping wound on his side in imitation of the spear thrust in the side of the Crucified Christ, and in that condition carried him through the Jewish quarters. As the boy was insensible, he had the appearance of being dead, and the Jews believed that he had been in reality crucified. In retaliation, the following day the Jews kidnapped a young Christian girl and out her throat, and, stripping her naked, hung her up by the heels in front of a Christian butoner's shop during the night, so that the horrible spectacle was seen by the inhabitants the first thing the next morning. This roused intense bitterness on each side, and as the Jews were numerically the weaker they Jews were numerically the weaker they suffered in proportion.

A PROULIAR CASE.

A Minister Dies of a Bony Growth in His

A Pittsburg, Pa., despatch says: The death of Rev. Dr. Thomas Pitts last week gives to medical science one of the strangest cases ever known in pathology. An autopsy has disclosed that the minister An autopsy has disclosed that the minister had a veritable horn in his brain. Dr. Samuel Ayers, specialist on diseases of the brain, conducted the post mortem. When the skull was opened a bony plate was discovered. It was two inches in length, three-fourths of an inch in width, and had a very rough surface. It was found occupying a part of the membranous partition between the two horizoness. between the two hemispheres of the brain.

The minister died suffering from convulsions, which were doubtless caused by the presence of this bony growth. This also explains all that convenients. explains all that seemed unaccount able in Dr. Pitts' erratic conduct and action during the last few days of his life. Dr. Ayers said he did not believe there was a similar case in the history of medicine. He is unable to explain the presence of this strange growth. There was more or less bone deposit in the brain, but why this form was taken is unexplainable.

THE NEW YORK BOYCOTT

Results in the Closing of Lumber Yards and

A Brooklyn despatch says: Thirty-six lumber firms of Brooklyn and Long Island City closed their yards ty-day in support of the New York Dealers' Association in its of the New York Dealers' Association in its fight against the boyoots of the labor unions. One hundred firms in this city, eight in Jersey City and Hoboken and 86 in Brooklyn and Long Island City make a total of 144 that have ceased to deliver lumber. Building operations in this city and Brooklyn are almost paralyzed in consequence of this boyoots. Thousands of mechanics are idle as a result of the difficulty.

Gang of Reverend Counterfeiters

A Gang of Reverend Counterfeiters.

A Duquoin, Ill., despatch says: United States Marshall Bacon last night arrested Rev. Geo. W. Vancil at his home, three miles south of the town on the charge of making counterfeit money. The arrest is a sequel to the arrest of Rev. Jerry Holmes last Saturday, near here. Holmes is supposed to be the leader of a gang of counterfeiters. Vancil was taken to Springfield. He has lived here for over twenty years. He has lived here for over twenty years, and his arrest caused great surprise. There are more of the gang to be arrested.

Dicken's home, Gad's Hill Place, is great object of interest to Americans in Loudon. It is now the property of Francis Law Latham, and remains just as it was when the novelist died.

Rev. Sam. Jones says he can cure Jay ould's neuralgia, and the recipe is "for r. Gould to put \$120,000,000 into charity" id wake up in the morning ready to crow,

SHE STOLE THE PARSON.

John L's. Wife Figures in a Divo

A Providence, R. I., despatch says: Mrs. John L. Sullivan, wife of the champion of champions, recently joined the Salvation Army, and she has taken a front seat in the synsgogue. Indeed, she has taken the pastor, Parson Henry E. Howland, as her own and sent his wife off weeping and alone. Mrs. Howland has sued her husband for divorce, and the case was called in the court on Saturday. The room was packed with women.

oalled in the court on Saturday. The room was packed with women.

Mrs. Howland said, in her testimony, that her husband was a good man until Mrs. Sullivan as a good man until Mrs. Sullivan one day, and on the time. The parson told her that he had met Mrs. Sullivan one day, and on the next he brought her home to live with him. Mrs. Howland said she couldn's standthat, and told her husband to send Mrs. Sullivan away. They went away together, ostensibly to visit Boston, and returned at 1 o'clock in the morning. Then Mrs. Howland gave the parson a lecture, and told him that it was a disgrace for a clergyman to go away with a prize-fighter's wife and accept a diamond ring from her.

"After that he left home and I did not the left there and I did not the left there and I did not the left there and I did not reason a lecture and accept a diamond ring from her. diamond ring from her.

"After that he left home, and I did not

"After that he left home, and I did not see him for three weeks," continued the witness. "Then I went to River Point and found him all dressed up, sitting in the house with Mrs. J. L. Sullivan. When I went to Miss Wittman's I found my husband sick and a boy taking care of him. I then saw that he had two diamond rings instead of one, and I out off the engagement ring which he wore. He gave me \$6 and then ordered me to go right home. My husband then went down stairs to the organ and played and sang

sang "Friendless and sad I am weeping " 'Friendless and sad I am weeping.'
" Once I went to his church, and he began preaching about Delilah, the unfaithful wife. I came home because the
people at Centreville were going to tar
and feather him. I was a pensioner of
the wife of Pugilist Sullivan, and was to
have received \$12 a month, but Mrs.
Sullivan sent me \$8. When my husband
was sick Mrs. John L. Sullivan took care
of him. He never cared for women before he was converted."

According to the testimony of other
witnesses, Mrs. Howland was a "terror"
compared with Mrs. Sullivan. Another
witness said that Mrs. John I. Sullivan
was the clerk of the church, and she sent
money every week or month to Mrs.
Howland. That money came from the
regular contributions to the church.
The case will be continued next week, it

The case will be continued next week and Mrs. John L Sullivan has been summoned as a witne

CHEATED THE GALLOWS.

an Italian Murderer Leaps From a Vis

dact and is Drowned.

A Denver, Col., despatch says: Pepino Felerigo, who owns a truck patch in the Platte bottoms, became irritated at a neighbor's cow which had strayed on his land, and on the little son of the owner of the animal being sent to drive it out on Tuesday evening he seized the child and began to chastise it. Coney Glutz, a young man, was passing at the time and interfered, requesting Felerigo to let the child alone. This further incensed him, and drawing a revolver he shot Glutz through the head, killing him almost instantly. The neighbors becoming excited over the murder, started out to the number of several hundred and surrounded Felerigo's house for the purpose of taking him out and lynching him. He escaped by a rear door and started for the Twenty-third street viaduct, pursued by a howling mob of nearly 1,000 people. When half way across the viaduct he was confronted by a crowd coming towards him. Seeing no other means of escape from the angry multitude he leaped into the Platte River and attempted to swim ashore. The current was too strong, however, and he was carattempted to swim ashore. The current was too strong, however, and he was car-ried down and drowned before the eyes of his pursuers.

A KANSAS TRAGEDY.

and Fires the House

A Topeka, Kas., despatch says: small frame house at the corner small frame house at the corner of Buchanan avenue and Gordon street was burned this morning. In the ruins were found the charred remains of Mrs. W. A. found the charred remains of Mrs. W. A. Updegraff and her three children, all girls, aged from fifteen months to five years. All the surrounding circumstances point to a deliberately and carefully planned triple murder and suicide. The scene of the tragedy is in a sparsely settled district among an ignorant class of day laborers. The father is a teamster, and left home early this morning to hunt for work. He has not had any work since he moved here, and both he and his wife had been despondent. He was found about 11 here, and both he and his wife had been despondent. He was found about 11 o'clock and told of the terrible fate of his family. In a half crazy condition he put the whip to his horses and hastened to the spot. He could give no information what. ever as to the tragedy.

Canadian Cattle Not Diseas

Canadian Cattle Not Diseased.

A Liverpool cable says: Further particulars in regard to the reported seizure y yesterday of the cargo of cattle on board the steamer Lake Huron from Montreal, on the ground that pleuro-pneumonia existed among the animals, show that only one of the cattle was suspected of being affected with the disease. The cattle inspector here ordered the animal killed and its lungs were sent to London for examination by the Government analyst. The latter to-day telegraphed that there was not the slightest trace of pleuro-pneumonia in the lungs submitted to him, and consequently the cargo of the Lake Huron was landed.

Burglars Make a Haul.

Burglars Make a Haul.

A Nashville despatch says: Yesterday morning at 3 o'clock as H. Bollermier was on his way home he was attacked by two negroes, who, at the muzzle of revolvers, compelled him to give up \$8,000 cash and securities of value. Bollermier was then bound and gagged and left in an unconscious state. As soon as Bollermier was found and the situation made known a posse gave pursuit and captured the negroes, but not before they had managed to secrete \$6,000 of the money. Two thousand dollars of the money was recovered. The negroes are in jail.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Taylor moved that the Bill to incorporate the Brighton, Warkworth & Norood Railway Company be discharged

Mr. Foster moved a resolution the time during which the Chignecto Marine Transport Railway Company might receive the subsidy heretofore authorized from July 1st, 1890, to July 1st,

The House went into Committee Somerville asked for information regarding the contingent expenditures in connection with the High Commissioner's

Mr. Foster read the estimate of contin gencies for 1891, amounting to \$7,000 besides which there was \$2,000 which wa

besides which there was \$2,000 which was for contingencies pertaining especially to his office, money which was incident to his being there as High Commissioner.

Mr. Somerville said that the High Commissioner was placed on a higher level than the Ministers of the Crown, inasmuch as he was not asked to furnish any vouchers for incidental expenditures, such as cab hire and so on. He enumerated several expenditures which should have come out of the \$2,000 for contingencies, but which did not. of the did not. Mr. Landerkin-If the High Commis

sioner's income is increased by the office which he holds in the gas company will we have to pay increased income tax?

Mr. Foster—That's too gassy a question

to answer.

Mr. McDonald asked why they did not simplify the accounts by putting Sir Charles Tupper's salary down as \$12,000, instead of \$10,000 salary and \$2,000 allow-

Mr. Foster—That's all a matter of taste Sir Donald Smith said that the salary instead of being \$10,000 or \$12,000 should be \$20,000.

histead or being \$10,000 or \$12,000 should be \$20,000.

Mr. Ferguson said that eggs had been exported to England profitably, and to-day were being laid in the Liverpool market as safe and sweet as they were hitherto laid on the Boston market. Within the past six weeks contracts had been entered into by Canadians to supply 5,000 horses for the London Omnibus Comeany.

Mr. Macdonald (Huron) said that Mr. D. D. Wilson, the egg king of the west, had sent a shipment of eggs to England, and found they realized just four cents a dozen less than the eggs he sent to New York. In England summer eggs were sold by the hundred, and it takes 120 to make a hundred, with five additional thrown in, by the hundred, and it takes 120 to make a hundred, with five additional thrown in, making in all 125. It took five weeks for the Canadian eggs to reach the English markets, so that when they got there they were stale and commanded only second-rate prices, although there was always a

ready sale.

Mr. Somerville objected to the large ex ready sale.

Mr. Somerville objected to the large expenditure for newspapers for severel departments. Last year no less than \$10.533 was paid out in newspaper subscriptions. It was not only for newspaper subscriptions that public money was expended, but very large bonuses were granted to the organs of the Government. They received last year \$135,775 for printing stats should have been done in the Printing Bureau. It was the papers that supported the Government that received this patronage. Then these papers received \$46,701 for advertising, making a total for subscription, printing, and advertising of \$193,010.

Mr. Chapleau—The hon. gentleman seems to be pretty well informed as to the Printing Bureau. He must have friends there. He knows almost as much about it as I do myself.

Mr. Somerville—More.

Mr. Foster said that Mr. Somerville had stated that of \$133,775 for printing none of it was for lithographing work. Of this sum \$43,101 was expended in lithographing notes. That showed the House the methods of criticism of hon. gentlemen opposite.

Mr. Mulock stated that a few minutes

Mr. Mulook stated that a few minute ago he had told the House that Sir Charles Tupper had said to the people of the Mari-time Provinces that they held the balance of power and now was their opportunity. He had intended to quote the statement He had intended to quote the statement from the Empire, but the paragraph referring to that particular matter had been clipped out. But he would take another undoubted authority for it. According to the Herald, of Halifax, he had said that the outlying provinces held the balance of power. These small provinces were in a position to claim the very highest consideration at the hands of the Government for the noble manner in which they had sustained the institutions of the country. These remarks could only mean that a raid These remarks could only mean that a ra should be made on the treasury.

hould be made on the treasury.

Mr. Foster—A very free translation.

Mr. Mulock—There is no other transla

tion.

Mr. Mulock hoped the Government would do something this session towards increasing the salaries of judges.

Mr. Sproule was not surprised at the members of the legal profession wishing to see the salaries of judges increased. He thought they were paid as well as men in other lines of life.

Mr. Girpuard thought the index of the salaries of grant of gra Mr. Girouard thought the judges were

Mr. Gircuard thought the judges were underpaid. It was a shame that some judges were compelled to do extra work in order to add to their salaries.

Mr. Hyman said that when a doctor erred that error was buried six feet deep—(laughter)—but a judge occupied a position of great responsibility. He thought the salaries paid were too small.

Mr. Campbell (Kent) said the legal men were continually bringing up this question. The lawyers were eternally and everlastingly telling the House that the salaries of judges were too low. As a whole, he did

lings telling the House that the salaries of judges were too low. As a whole, he did not believe the judges were overworked. He ventured to say there were very few men on the bench to-day who could earn at the bar as much as they were paid as Superior Court indees.

erior Court judges.

Mr. Mulock denied that he had any in-Mr. Mulcok denied that he had any interested motive in bringing this matter up. He was a farmer. (Laughter.) It was unworthy in Mr. Sproule to impugn the motives of those who brought this subject before the House.

Mr. Wallace said it was an extraordinary coincidence, that many gentlemes who

Mr. Wallace said it was an extraordinary coincidence that many gentlemen who advocated increased salaries for judges were likely soon to appear before the court (Lone think their action would influence the judges, but the public might take that view. He knew of no judge who left the an bench to resume the profession of law.

Mr. Wallace—He resigned to take a posi-tion which I fancy occupies the whole of

tion which I fancy occupies the whole of his time.

Sir John Thompson said that if he were to express an individual opinion as to judicial salaries he would say that he was convinced that the salaries were inadequate, whether the amount of duties were considered or whether a comparison was made with the income of the profession generally. It was a mistake to suppose that when a vacancy occurred the Government were overwhelmed with applications. He repudiated that idea. Applications were becoming more rare every year. The Government found it more difficult than ever before to fill to their satisfaction the vacancies in the centres of population. It would be a great mistake to suppose that they could recruit the bench from professional failures. There were many questions involved as to the extent of the increase which it was impossible to answer adequately, and upon which it would be presumption in an individual member of the Cabinet to express an opinion.

express an opinion.

Bir Richard Cartwright suggested that Sir Richard Cartwright suggested that the time had arrived for an adjournment.

Mr. Foster complained at the little progress that had been made since 4 o'clock. Onlythree items had been passed. At that rate of progress they would not get through until September or October.

The committee rose.

The committee rose.

The following bills were introduced and

read a first time:
Respecting the Canadian Land and Investment Company, limited.—Mr. Taylor.
Respecting the Toronto, Hamilton & Buffalo Railway Company.—Mr. Taylor.
To incorporate the Order of Canadian Home Circles.—Mr. Coatsworth.
Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to amend the Steamboat Act. The object chiefly was to provide for exemption of steamboats.

was to provide for exemption of steamboats registered in the United Kingdom and else where cut of Canada from inspection in

Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr. Langelier, said the Government engineer had made inquiry into the feasibility of the Quebeo bridge, and had made a report which he was not in a position to lay before the House.

Sir Heotor Langevin, replying to Mr. Langelier, said there would be a measure brought down this session as to the bonds of

brought down this session as to the bonds of the North Shore Railway.

Sir Hector Langevin, in answer to Mr.

Tarte, said that Mr. Perley resigned the Chief Engineership of the Quebec harbor works on January 15th, 1891. There was no salary attached to the position, and Mr.

Perley held it from May, 1884.

Sir Hector Langevin, replying to Mr.

Edgar, said that application for the exten-sion of the Esquimalt graving dock was

sion of the Esquimalt graving dock was made in 1886 by Mesers. Baker and Shakes.

made in 1886 by Mesers. Baker and Shakespeare, M. P's., and Engineer Perley reported against it in the following year.

Mr. Mousseau, in moving for reports and
plans in connection with the Soulanges
Canal, accused the Government of having
used this project for the benefit of the Tory
candidate in that district. Not only in the
last election, but for the past ten years, the
Government had repeatedly promised to
build this canal, but never yet placed any
money in the estimates for that purpose.

Mr. Chapleau said that the general esti-

Mr. Chapleau said that the general esti-mates for canals included the Soulanges Canal. This year, however, the Soulanges mates for canais included the Soulanges Canal. This year, however, the Soulanges Canal had been specially mentioned in the estimates. The Government engineer had concluded that it would be cheaper to build a new canal then enlarge the Beauharnois

Mr. Laurier remarked that the canal was sever mentioned in the estimates except at lection time.

election time.

Mr. Flint, in moving for a complete return regarding the fishery bounties paid in each Province, said that when this question was on the paper a few days ago, Mr. Tupper had told him that all the information saled for was in the ston asked for was in the annual report of the Fisheries Department. He had subse-quently discovered that the information he desired was not in the report as the Minis-ter had stated.

ter had stated.

Mr. Tupper disclaimed any intention to be discourteous to Mr. Flint on the day that motion was previously settled. If there was any information further than what was in the report that Mr. Flint desired he would be glad to furnish it.

Sir Hector Langevin asked Mr. Jamieson if he would consent to a postponement of the discussion on his prohibition resolution?

Mr. Jamieson said he had no objection to mr. Jameson said he had no objection to postponement provided it was thoroughly understood that ample opportunity would be given for a close debate on the question. Mr. Foster said that the Government

mr. Poster said that the Government had no disposition to prevent the follest discussion of this question in the House. If Mr. Jamieson consented to postpone the discussion at the present time he might rest assured that he would have full opportunity to discuss the question at an apply day.

opportunity to discuss the question at an early day.

Mr. Fraser—When?

Mr. Foster—At an early day. He suggested Wednesday.

Mr. Laurier said that if Mr. Jamieson was not prepared to go on with the discussion he would not object to a postponement. While Mr. Jamieson was better prepared to look after the question than he was, he would remind him that "to-morrow" was a very dangerous term in this House.

The following hills ware read a third

The following bills were read a third time: Respecting the River St. Clair Railway
Bridge & Tunnel Co.—Mr. Montague.
Respecting the Canada & Michigan Tunnel Co.—Mr. Montague.
Respecting the Lake Temiscamingue
Colonization Railway Co.—Mr. Préfontaine.

taine.
The following bills were introduced and read a first time:
To incorporate the Brighton, Warkworth & Norwood Railway Company—Mr. Cochrane.

Cochrane.
To revive and amend the charter of the Quebec Bridge Company—Mr. Desjardins (L'Islet).
To incorporate the St. Catharines & Merriton Bridge Company—Mr. Gibson.
Mr. Tupper introduced a bill to further amend the Act 34 Vic., chap. 51, respecting "The Trinity House and Harbor Commis-

Mr. Mulcok—What about S. H. Blake?
Mr. Wallace—He resigned the Vicelhancellorship because he was not apointed Chancellor.
Mr. Mulcok—What about Mowat?
Mr. Wallace—He resigned to become
Mr. Wallace—He resigned to become
Mr. Mulcok—What about the Minister
Mr. Mulcok—What about the Minister
of Oniario.
Mr. Mulcok—What about the Minister
Mr. Justice? legislation which abolished the harbor dues.
According to the bill shipping interests are to be represented on the basis of tongage instead of dues.

Mr. Barron asked Sir Hector Langevin to lay on the table the evidence taken by the Trent Valley Canal Commission.

The House went into Committee on Mr. Foster's regulation extending the time.

The House went into Committee on Mr. fester's resolution extending the time during which the Chigneoto Marine Transport Railway Company should be entitled to receive the subsidy from July, 1890, to July, 1893. Mr. Foster explained what progress had been made with the work, There had been expended so far £510,175, or, in round numbers, \$3,000,000, leaving somewhere in the neighborhood of \$2,500, and put the railway in operation.

Mr. Davies rose to enter his protest against this being considered a work asked for by the Maritime Provinces, so he did not think that it would be of any benefit.

Mr. Tupper, in reply, said that there was a general demand from New Brunswick for this work.

Mr. Walsh said the scheme would only be a swindle.

Sir Richard Cartwright raid that it

be a swindle.
Sir Richard Cartwright said that if the

Sir Richard Cartwright said that if the railway proved a failure the credit of the country would thereby be injured, as the Government had associated themselves with the scheme. The Government should satisfy themselves that at least a reasonable resurn would come from the work.

Mr. Foster said that only an endorsement had been given the subsidy, and the British public had expended \$3,000,000. If after that was done the Government refused to give two years' extension of time, which cost nothing, they would be giving the scheme asevere blow. He believed it would be an engineering success, and would not take the responsibility of damning the scheme with faint praise or even open opposition.

opposition.

The House adjourned at 9.45 on account of the serious condition of the Premier.

WAS SHE A WIFE ?

A Divorce Obtained by a Woman Never Legally Married.

A Brooklyn despatch says: Recently Mrs. Maude E. Jenks, wife of Corporation Counsel Jenks, of this city, obtained a divorce from her husband at Newport, R. I., on the ground of abandonment and non-support. Bishop Littlejohn, of the Episcopal diocese of Long sland, was a witness in court for plair who is is daughter. The divorce suit and the appearance of the bishop as a witness caused a lively discussion in Episcopal circles, which is still going on. In view of this Bishop Littlejohn last month convened the bishops of four of the most prominent dioceses as an ecolesiastical court on a committee of investigation as to the sufficient and excusable ground for the Jenks divorce case. Churchmen who are more or less well versed in ecolesiastical trials and judgments say the case stands in history without a parallel. As the result of what the quartette of bishops learned they have recorded as their verdict the opinion that Maud E. Littlejohn was never the legal wife of Almen F. Jinks, the marriage being null and void ab initio. The bishops referred to are Bishop Williams, Connecticut; Bishop Soarboro, New Jersey; Bishop Starkey, Newark, and Bishop Potter, New York.

Bishop Starkey, Newark, and Bishop Poteter, New York.
Bishop Littlejohn is on record as strongly
depresating the looseness of the divorce
laws and the slipshod methods of courts.
His object in convening his conscorated
brethren was to get their certificate in support of the position that Mrs. Jenks had
got a divorce for such a cause as the Protestant Episcopal Church recognizes, and
that he himself in becoming a witness for
her had kept well within the lines of his
sacred duty. The facts on which the four
bishops base their decisions have not been
made public. Bishop Williams assisted at
the marriage of Miss Littlejohn to Mr.
Jenks. The couple lived together ten years
before Mrs. Jenks became a resident of
Rhode Island in order to get a divorce. Mr. Rhode Island in order to get a divorce. Mr. Jenks has married again

Kindergarteners at the Convention

The kindergarteners of the United States and Canada are very enthusiastic over the coming convention of the National Educa-tion Association, at Toronto, and expect to attend the meeting in great force. Through the efforts of Mrs. Newcomb, of this city, and Mrs. Hailmann, of La Porte, Indiana, Dr. W. T. Harris, the Minister of Education of the United States, Minister of Education of the United States, has been induced to promise to read a paper to the kindergarteners at the meeting. It is also proposed to intersperse the speeches and papers with games and marches, in which both the kindergarteners of Canada and the United States will take part, those of Canada leading.

It is always well to make the best of small accidents. This was the opinion, at any rate, of a certain colored barber, who, in cutting a gentleman's hair, snipped off the tip of his ear.

the sup of his ear.

The customer leaped out of the chair with a wild shriek.

"Ow," he screemed, "you've cut off a

piece of my ear!"
"Sho! Don's car'y on so, boss!" said
the barber. "'Taint 'nough for to affect
de hearin'!"

Boating in a Coffin

A number of sports from this city went A number of sports from this city went to Swarmsville yesterday for the purpose of having some fun. One of their number took more whiskey than he sould carry, and fissly fell into a drunken sleep. The rest of the boys found an old coffin, and, placing him in it, sent him floating down the raging Tonawanda Creek. It is not known how far he floated, nor whether he got a cold bath, but he was seen in this city this morning all safe and sound.—Lockport Union.

One of the peculiar oustoms of the East Indian coolies called Lascars is the putting of a ring on the great too when they

-What is the meaning of 'meantime,' Johnny? asked the teacher. School-time, answered Johnny, promptly.

"Four things are required of a woman," says the Chinese, "that virtue may dwell in her heart, that modes ty shine on her forehead, that gentleness flow from her lips and that work employ her hands."

His Impressions of the Turkish Capital—Watching the Sultan Go to Ohkurch—A omed Nationality.

Dear Sir,-On Wednesday, very early in Dear Sir,—On Wednesday, very early in the morning, we got in here, and we are to remain in this great centre till Monday p. m. The population is somewhere about a million and a half; less, I presume, rather than more. Two bridges cross the Golden Horn; they are not conspicuous for their beauty as to construction; but they suit the purpose exceedingly well. The more modern of the two, the Galtata bridge was fabricated in Britain, oak planks and all, brought over here ready-made and set up to the admiration and surprise of the Turks.

Turks.

The part of the city we inhabit is termed the Pera. Across the Golden Horn, it is known as Stamboul, across the Bosphorus, (Scutari.) I never saw so fine a situation or location for a city in my life.

No wonder the Bear has his greedy eyes on this master position, and no wonder the Lion rouses himself and stretches out one paw when he perceives his majesty of the north locking this way. The sights here are quite numerous and very interesting. We have the site of the old Seraglio, the mosque of St. Sophia, the sublime mosque, the mosque of Adhmed, the famous monolith, the seven towers, etc., etc. On this side the Horn we have the Galata Tower, the Palace of the Sultan, etc.

This a. m., about 10, we started for the

This a. m., about 10, we started for the palace to see the great man go to church; he goes every Friday, the Mohammedan he goes every Friday, the Mohammedan Sunday. How exemplary on his part! But I am assured that he is obliged to go. Well, we drove to see him go, and would you believe it, there were hundreds of visitors as anxious as we were. We were allowed the privilege of waiting in a certain appropriated place for the advance and passage of His Majesty, by permit from the American Consul. For two mortal hours and more I stood from the American Consul. For two mortal hours and more I stood on these Scotch legs possibly I ought to say, "limbs"—to see the real live Sultan on his way to church. Thousands of solders lined the streets and guarded him everywhere. He is coming! Look! There he is! But look at the minaret! See that man out on its balcony. Listen! "Allah is God and Mahommed is his prophet!"

his prophet!"
The Sultan by this time is up; there he The Sultan by this time is up; there he goes! Very like any other man, careworn a listle in appearance and anxious locking, but as a whole quite human and ordinary. About 50, I believe. But my note is long enough. Constantinople is a magnificent city. I am enjoying my visit immensely, not altogether because of the splendor of the place; for there are many sizns of the very opposite of splendor. In spiendor or the place; for there are many signs of the very opposite of splendor. In Stamboul, on Thursday, we passed through great patches of it devoted to stagnation, refrogression, wretchedness. This kingdom surely, notwithstanding the gloss on scaling of it, is smitten at its heart, and dom surely, notwithstanding the gloss on sections of it, is smitten at its hears, and its slowly succumbing. The Turk appears thoroughly devotional, but he is furiously superstitious and wofully benighted—the unspeakable Turk, as Carlyle termed him!

The dogs: I have not spoken of them; they were a nuisance in Damasous; they are worse here. If the dog enumeration and that of the soldiers were deducted from the population of this city it would be very considerably reduced. One good, living lion, I imagine, would well nigh disperse them all—soldiers and dogs, I mean. Even a rampant beaver would scare them badly. The Golden Horn, above the bridges, is conspicuously dotted with men-of-war and torpedo boats; guess the significance.

One hopeful, cheering sight we perceived in Stamboul; it loosed like the outshining of the sun on a gloomy day—Bible House. This book, I am satisfied—the East yields indispuable proof—is the one only uplifter of the nations.

May 9th, 1891.

M. F. The dogs: I have not spoken of them

to deliver it at the Home National Bank. While crossing Union street the boy stumbled and fell. When he gathered himself together and went on the package was left in the street. Scott Jackson, a colored man, picked up the package and put it in his pocket. Some one noticed the action, and later in the day Jackson was traced to his home. He readily gave up the package, saying he intended keeping it only until he discovered to whom it belonged."

The Sinful Sleeper.

In the West United Presbyterian Church at Kirriemuir the other Sunday afternoon the minister was calmly preaching his sermon when a modern Jenny Geddes, infuriated at one of the male members of the choir being asleep, hurled her Bible at the head of the delinquent from the gallery where she was sitting. The Bible missed the sleeper, but struck the shoulder of another man in the choir, who started up amazed. The minister became pale, paused in his discourse, and exclaimed: "What's wrong?" "The Bible struck the wrang man," she cried, rising up in her pew, although her friends vainly attempted to hold her down; "'twas meant to wauken the sinfu sleeper."

A Late Denial.

A Late Denial.

After a silence of twenty-five years, Rev. Father Walter, a Roman Catholic priest in Washington, makes a statement to the effect that Mrs. Surrats, who was hanged for complicity in the assassination of President Lincoln, was innocent. He asserts that if a reprieve of ten days had been given her innocence would have been proved. But President Johnson refused this, and she was hanged. The priest has taken a long time to make this known. Others have contended for the woman's innocence, but with little effect upon the accepted verdict.

—Old Parkrich—Should I let you have my daughter, do you think you are able to keep her, sir? Young man, doubtfully— I'll do all I can, sir: but you know this is

A NEW BEAUTY.

It is More than Skin Deep.

Before one of the New York working glals' clubs Dr. Louise Fiske Bryson recently gave an address upon "Beauty as a Means of Health." While acknowledging the impossibility of any protracted happiness without virtue, and the maintenance of beauty's fine edge without goodness, the doctor affirmed that systematic efforts to be beautiful will insure a fair degree of health, and that happiness is the best safeguard against vice.

guard against vice.

The difference in appearance between one woman and another, it was stated, is more than anything else an affair of style—that beauty of beauties so hard to define

more than anything else an affair of style—shat beauty of beauties so hard to define and so easy to recognize, which makes the girl of no colored hair, features of indifferent turn, and lines none too perfect, infinitely more attractive than other maids of faultless curves and innumerable strong points not cemented by this magic quality. Style may be defined, for want of something better to express it, as an attractive manner of holding the body, a firm, graceful way of doing things and of moving about. It is the visible sign of inherent power and reserve force. It is the outcome of long, deep breaths and the use of many muscles. The prayer of the New York child, "Lord, make us very stylish," when viewed aright, is recognized as an aspiration based upon sound scientific principles and worthy of universal commendation.

Proper breathing is the first art to culti-

mendation.

Proper breathing is the first art to cultivate in the pursuit of beauty. The lungs have their own muscular power, and this should be exercised. The chest must be enlarged by full, deep breathing, and not br muscular action from without. Inflate the lungs upward and outward, as if the inflation were about to lift the head. flation were about to lift the body off the

flation were about to life the body on the ground.

Hold the shoulders on a line with the hips, and stand so that the lips, chin, chest and toes come upon one line, the feet being turned out at an angle of sixty degrees. It is wrong to make the bony structure do most of the work in keeping the body upright. The muscles should hold it in position.

tion.

In walking, keep face and chest well over the advanced foot, and cultivate a free, firm, easy gait, without hard or jarring movements. It is impossible to stand or breathe aright if the feet are pinched. When correct posture and breathing are interfered with the circulation is impeded, and deleterious substances in the blood and deleterious substances in the blood tend to make the complexion bad. This is one of the many evils of tight shoes.

one of the many evils of tight shoes.

To be well shod has a marked influence on style. The feet symbolize the body in their way as much as the hands. A clever shoemaker says that in a wellfitting shoe the human foot feels like a duck's foot in the mud. It is held firmly in place, but nowhere compressed. Nothing can exceed the vulgarity and hygienic wickedness of a shoe that is manifestly too tight.

tight.

Next to the search for style pure and simple as a means of health the care of the compexion and the cultivation of the right kind of expression are of great importance. The first is largely a matter of bathing and the general hygiene of the skin, while the second—a good expression—is best secured by the constant preference of higher thoughts over lower ones. This is the essence of intellectual living, and is fortunately with reach of us all.

a rampant beaver would soare them badly. The Golden Horn, above the bridges, is conspicuously dotted with men-of-war and torpede boats; guess the significance.

One hopeful, oheering sight we perceived in Stamboul; it looked like the outshining of the sun on a gloomy day—Bible House. This book, I am satisfied—the East yields indispuable proof—is the one only uplitter of the nations.

May 9th, 1891.

A Bundle Worth \$191,000.

"For two hours yesterday afternoon a package of 100 West Chicago Street Rail. way stook certificates, worth \$191,000, went straying about town in the pocket of a colored man, who picked it up on the street," says the Chicago Tribune. "In the meantime officials of the company and the police were making frantic efforts to trace and recover the lost package. It had been given to a messenger boy with orders to deliver it at the Home National Bank. While crossing Union street the boy stamphled and fell. When he gathared

of lace is sewed on the dress and caught up in five places with bows of ribbon or velvet. This is very new, but only appropriate for house wear, the carriage, or the piazza of a seaside hotel. Perhaps the pretiess ruffie of all is a bias one, six inches deep covered with a flounce of white or black marquise lace the same width and the two foished with a heading of stiff brocaded ribbon two inches wide. If the material is lace, gauze, net, organdy or the like, the ruffie can be made of old rose, orange, peach or cardinal silk, and, seen throughthe flounce of grenadine indistinctly, the effect is very pleasing. the effect is very pleasing.

Don't Demand the Earth.

Don't Demand the Earth.

If you go to the country, says The LadiesHome Journal, don't look for all the city
conveniences. There is a vague idea that
country people pay little or nothing for
many things; therefore the stranger
expects a great deal for a small expenditure. While it is true that the actual cost
of living is much less on a farm than in
town, still there are items of expense
greater in the country. City improvements
when grafted on country life become expensive luxuries, just as irreproachable
oream, butter and eggs are the most costly
items of city housekeeping. We would feel
justly hurt if some farmer folk boarding in
our New York home should expect a large
tennis court, quantities of flower, fruit and
rich milk, without seeing that these made
a drain upon the household finances. So
exercise a little common sense yourself.

New York Herald : Ethel - Whe you mean, George, by telling Maud that I was a chestnut?
George—I—I—I referred to your beautiful head of chestnut hair.

"Things are coming my way to-night," remasked the cat as he gazed pensively on the heap of eld boots, lumps of coal, tin cans, etc., with which he had been pre-

—Amy—I am sure that Charley loves me. Ethel—What makes you so sure? Amy—Although he doesn't say so, I can se that he hates all my relatives.

HOW RUBBERS ARE MADE.

Many people suppose that rubber shoes are made by melting the material and running it into moulds, says the Denver News. Such is not the case.

The manufacture of rubber shoes is not very much different from the manufacture of leather shoes. They are made on lasts just the same, but instead of being sewed they are cemented.

"We get most of the raw material from South America," said a drummer. "It is about the color of molasses and is of a spongy nature.

South America," said a drummer. "It is about the color of molasses and is of a spongy nature.

"First it goes through a crushing or rolling process and comes out in rough sheets and looks very much like a cow's hide. Then it is taken into a compounding room, where it is mixed with a compound and vulcanized.

"After that it is out up into small pieces, according to the parts of shoes which we wish to get, and is afterward fitted onto lasts by the workmen in the same manner that leather is.

"How much pure rubber is contained in the manufactured article? About 70 per cent. The best Para gum costs 95 cents a pound, so you see rubber boots and shoes cannot be made for nothing. In the smallest rubber shoe made there are about four ounces of pure rubber, and from that to probably four pounds in a pair of rubber boots."

"Old rubbers are ground up, lining and all, into what we call rag carpet and it is used for insoles.
"The work is nearly all done by hand,

used for insoles.

"The work is nearly all done by hand, and in the factories are employed young children, men and women. A bootmaker gets 20 cents a pair for making them, and a good man can turn out from ten to twelve

pairs a day.

"There are between fifteen and twenty rubber boot and shoe factories in the country, with a total capacity of over one hundred and fifty thousand pairs of boots

and shoes a day.

"There are four factories having a capacity of over twenty-five thousand pairs each, and one which has a capacity of 40,000 pairs. It is a mystery where they all go to."

QUEEREST OF HUSBANDS.

An Australian Hair-Splitter and His Nove Point in Law.

Point in Law.

Since the "good old days," before such marital questions as "Is Marriage a Failure?" or "Husband and Wife," exercised our minds, the marriage service has been found on more than one occasion to be "out of touch," so to say, with modean views of "rights," whether male or female. Only the other day we had an example of a bride declining to commit herself to the "obey" clause, but it has been reserved for an Antipodean spouse to plead that the marriage service binds a husband to provide for his wife only till death do them part, and that he is consequently not compelled to defray her funeral expenses.

expenses.

The legal luminaries of Australia, however, didn't take that view of the case.— Lady's Pictorial

The Wife's Obedience.

Whole denominations of Christians have dropped the word "obey" from the marriage service. The great Roman Catholic Church never had it inserted, and even in the Episcopal Church it is cocasionally comitted—I have personally known several instances; or when retained, it is constantly explained by the parties concerned, or even by clergymen, as a thing to be taken with a mental reservation. Two things have contributed to this—the constant increase in the number of women who earn incomes of their own, and the vast progress of the higher education. Either of these experiences very soon expands the wings of a strong feminine nature, and a return to the chryselis is thenceforth impossible. It is out of the question to give woman equal education and equal property rights and yet keep her in the prostrate attitude she coupied when her earnings belonged to her husband, and when the law denied her the safeguard called "benefit of clergy" on the ground that it was not supposable she could read or write.—T. W. H., in Harper's Basar. Whole denominations of Christians have

Worth Striving For.

Good News: Relative—And so you have graduated? Did you take any of the Fair Student-No, but I got the biggest

The Three Fates.

New York Record: This is what a coman says: "Some women are born woman says: "Some women are born fools, some achieve folly, but the most of them marry fools."

The Cigar in the Slot.

New York Press: Undertaker, to American youth who is lighting a cigarette—That's right. You smoke the cigarettes; we do the rest.

"It took me five years," said a married man to a New York Tribune writer," to become convinced that the cheapest way for me to run my house was to give my wife so much money every month to spend as she saw fit. I think that I have saved at least 25 per cent. by this plan. I never have any large bills coming in now at inopportune times, for my wife pays as she buys. My house is better equipped and better managed than it was under my old system, and furthermore my wife has a private bank account, to which she adds a little every month. I would advise every man who has a practical wife to try the same scheme. It's an immense relief, not to speak of the aving."

—In this age of keen competition a man must advertise and advertise wisely. He must give the same attention to his advertising as he does to his stock and store. An advertisement forms an impression on the mind of the reader and it means a great deal to the advertiser that that impression be a favorable one and that it be fully sustained in the establishment.—Ex.

Miss M. G. McClelland, the Virginia novelist, is of middle age, tall and slender, with iron-gray hair that she wears parted over her forehead. She is a genuine Southern woman, cordial and kindly of manner, and a rapid and prolific writer.

German Syrup

The majority of well-read physicians now believe that Consumption is a germ disease. In other words, instead of being in the constitution itself it is caused by innumerable small creatures living in the lungs having no business there and eating them away as caterpillars do

the leaves of trees. The phlegm that is A Germ coughed up is those parts of the lungs which have been

gnawed ff and destroyed. These little bacilli, as the germs are called, are too small to be seen with the naked eye, but they are very much alive just the same, and enter the body in our food, in the air we breathe, and through the pores of the skin. Thence they get into the blood and finally arrive at the lungs where they fasten and increase with frightful rapidity. Then German Syrup comes in, loosens them, kills them, expells them, heals the places they pleave, and so nourish and soothe that, in a short time consumptives become germ-proof and well. ®

Who Owns the Prescription?

Who Owns the Prescription?

The question as to whom a physician's prescription belongs has never been seriously raised in this country, as by general use the druggist who makes it up retains it in his possession. In England, however, a prescription is always understood to belong to the patient; and the British Medical Journal, in a recent article on the subject, declares that the claim has never been made in England that it belonged to any one else. The Journal points out that a physician may, and often does, prescribe perfectly well by merely giving verbal directions to be observed by his patient, and that when these directions include the use of any particular drug it is usual to put them into writing, so that a mistake may not be made. The act of giving a written prescription does not; however, affect the right of property in the piece of paper given to the patient.—Philadelphia Record.

Gallant Eufus Ohoate.

On a pretty girl saying to Rufus Choate,
"I am very sad-you-see," he replied, "Oh,
no; you belong to the old Jewish sect; you
are very fair-I-see!"

Nothing adds so much to the beauty of a
fair girl, as a clear, bright, healthy complexion, and to secure this pure blood is
indispensible. Bo mady of the so-called
blood-purifiers sold to improve a rough
pimply, muddy skin, only drive the
sorofulous humors from the surface to some
internal vital organ, and disease and death
is the inevitable result. On the contrary,
Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery
strikes directly at the roof of the evil, by
driving the impurities entirely out of the
system, and with a fresh stream of pure
blood flowing through the veins, nothing
but the softest and fairest of complexions
can result.

To Clean a Pipe.

To Clean a Pipe.

One of the newest inventions is a tiny steam boiler with a safety valve in the shape of an open tube. The idea is to fill the little boiler with water, put the tube in the stem of an old pipe, and hold the boiler in the flame of a gas burner. The water boils and the steam cleans out and rejuvenates the pipe. This is all well enough, but if one wishes to be certain to renew the youth of his pipe without damaging it a good way is to fit a match stick into the stem and fill the bowl with alcohol. Let the alcohol rest there a while, pour it out and the pipe is cleaned.—New York Sun.

Men That Jump

At conclusions are generally "off their base." Because there are numberless patent medicines of questionable value, it doesn't follow that all are worthless. Don't class Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with the usual run of such remedies. It is way above and beyond them! It is doing what others fail to do! It is ouring the worst cases of Ohronic Masai Catarrh. If you doubt it, try it. If you can make a thorough trial, you'll be cured. \$500 forfeit for an incurable case. This offer, by World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. At all druggists; 50 cents.

A St. Louis "Jack the Kicker" amuses himself hicking dudes.

Mrs. Gazzam—To-morrow is your day out, I believe, Louise? Louise, who once served a Boston family—To-morrow will be my day out, madam.

The smartest dancing slippers are of white or black satin, embroidered in gold thread after the fashion of a spider web, and having a family of small spiders just on the point of the toe.

"When I see all those Italians coming into this country," said Wilkins, "I am impressed with one thing. "What is that?" asked Bunker. "That Italy must be getting to be quite a desirable place to live in.

THE NEWEST PARASOLS.

of the New Sunshades Things of Æsthetic Beauty.

Esthetic Beauty.

Such is the beauty and variety seen in the new parasols that we return to the theme. A new style shows rows of black velvet ribbon alternating with rows of broad insertion of black lace, either plain beaded with jet, or with gold or silver beads. In these elegant parasols the broadest row is seen above a full ruffle of edge-lace, and at the top is a email ruffle of the same with a knot of ribbon. The handle is fluted and in metal, and has a large bow of lace and ribbon.

In black net lined white lilac, blue, Nile green, red or light blue, parasols of black not, beaded or figured with insects or flowers worked in metal thread or in flows silk, have a row of gathered ribbon above a very deep flounce of matching lace. There is a bow of black satin ribbon at the top, and eight tiny rosettes of the same are dotted about over the net. The handle is carved and of wood, and has a knot of ribbon, which is much used, as also is silk cord, with tassels of floss and gold or silver cord, for the decoration of handles.

The parasols in striped silk or satin display black and white, black and gray, lilac and white, blue and white, and red with cream or white, or earn with brown, light green with black or dark red, and blue with a darker blue.

Spotted parasols show all these tints, and have the spot in velvet in some examples. Others imitate a woolen fabric and have a curious, shaggy spot. Pongee parasols and umbrellas are also shown, nor has the Japanese shape disappeared.

The gayest of all effects is seen in the

parasols and umbrellas are also shown, nor has the Japanese shape disappeared.

The gayest of all effects is seen in the broaded material of which some parasols and coaching umbrellas are made, and which introduce so many different colors in the pattern that they can be carried with any dress, a point in their favor which seems to have recommended these imported examples to the notice of many purchasers.

—The Domestic Monthly.

So to Speak.

So to Speak.

Woman is wonderfully made! Such beauty, grace, delicacy and purity are alone her possessions. So has she weaknesses, irregularities, functional derangements, peculiar only to herself. To correct these and restore to health, her wonderful organism requires a restorative especially adapted to that purpose. Such a one is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription—possessing curative and regulating properties to a remarkable degree. Made for this purpose alone—recommended for no other! Continually growing in favor, and numbering as its staunch friends thousands of the most intelligent and refined ladies of the land. A positive guarantee accompanies each A positive guarantee accompanies each bottle—at your druggist's. Sold on trial!

The Difference Didn't Count.

Boston Herald: Pretty girl (to sales-man)—I want to buy a hammook strong enough to hold up three.

Salesman—Sorry, miss, but our hammooks will only hold up two.

Pretty girl (unhesitatingly)—Well, no matter, I'll take one.

Blonde hair is improved by being crimped a little in the back; in fact, any except black hair looks better when it is a little roughened.

There is a movement on foot in the South for the writers of that section to adopt a name by which the war of 1860-65 may be known. So far as can be learned the feeling shows the preference for "the States' Rights war." There is also a proposition to call it "the war for Southern indepence."

At Knoxville, Tenn., fire destroyed the machine shops and bolt department of the Knoxville Iron Co. Loss \$80,000.

D. O. N L 24, 91

PROMPT CURES PERMANENTLY Rheumatist SCIATICA RackAches all Aches MEURALG IT HAS NO EQUAL.

IT IS THE BEST

PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE.

CONSUMPTION

SUREL CUE

nely use thousands of hopeiess case, ties of my remedy FREE to any Repress and Post Office Address.

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of life-long study. I warrant my remed to disease of life-long study. I warrant my remed to life is no reason for not new receiving a principle of my life life.

continent. He was a singularly great man-great in himself, great in the position he occupied, and in the power he wielded. The rolling centuries have each in their turn contributed their quota of great men. The mighty re-formations wrought in the political, educational, social and moral life of our race are largely due to the sagacious influences of these moulders of human thought and rulers of the world's destinies. Canada does not fully realize the irreparable loss she has sustained in the death of Sir John Macdonald. If was infinitely more than the most conspicuous figure in Canadian history for upwards of half a century, he was the embodiment of that history. He was a statesman, a shrewd politician, a great tactician and a born leader of men. Aye, he was even more, he was the spring and founts in constant of the spring and spring in accordance with By-law 265 of the township of Ellice as now read a third time be passed. Carried. Moved by Mr. Tughan, seconded by Mr. Hammond, that the petition of the spring and the spring and spring in accordance with By-law 265 of the township of Ellice as now read a third time be passed. Carried. Moved by Mr. Tughan, seconded by Mr. Hammond, that the petition of the spring and spring in accordance with By-law 265 of the township of Ellice as now read a third time be passed. Carried in the spring and spring in accordance with By-law 265 of the township of Ellice as now read a third time be passed. Carried in the spring and spring in accordance with By-law 265 of the township of Ellice as now read a third time be passed. Carried in the spring and spring in accordance with By-law 265 of the township of Ellice as now read a third time be passed. Carried in the spring in accordance with By-law 265 of the township of Ellice as now read a third time be passed. Carried in the spring in accordance with By-law 265 of the township of Ellice as now read a third time be passed. Carried in the spring in accordance with By-law 265 of the township of Ellice as now read a third time be passed. Carr He was infinitely more than the most amen. Aye, he was even more, he was the spring and fountain of our national life. To him, and to him alone, Canada is indebted for two of the mightiest national triumphs of this continent—Confederation and the Canadaian Pacific Railway. The former \$600 vards of gravel to be distributed as

servative party had implicit confidence in Sir John; they loved him for himself, and followed their invincible leader into the many political conflicts with the unswerving loyalty and abiding faith that made victory easy and certain. How truly he understood the fluctuations of the public pulse; how with power almost divine, he could read the innermost motives which actuate the human mind. Herein lay his keen insight into human nature—his amazing tact. Sir John was not without his faults. He made mistakes, and commited offences both in and out of Parliament, but this is not the time to pass judgment, and in view of what he has achieved for our Canada we cannot, we will not, as patriotic Canadians, speak unkindly of the dead.

Can his place be filled? Yes, the leader of the nation was great, but the nation is greater. The present hour is one of solemn import to the Canadian people and a crisis in the history of the Conservative party. It is impossible to say at present who will succeed Sir John, but it is a motable and pleasing fact to know that Providence has seen fit in all ages to raise men eminently fitted for the crisis of the hour, and while we may never have a second Sir John Macdonald, the future destiny of our country will be governed in the best interests of the commonwealth and in the fear of God. He, who drafted the plans and laid the foundation of a prosperous, United Canada, has passed into history, but his name will ever live in the memory and affections

Thou undersigned will receive tenders up to 12 o'clock, June 13th, for delivering on the Elma Gravel Road 809 and the telma Gravel Road 809 and 400 yards south (to the boundaries in each case). Gravel to be laid on where overseer directs and must be broken as gravel is laid on road so as to pass through a 2½ inch ring; contends to employ not less than four teams daily and to give security for performance of work. The lowest crawled to the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and tagget and the plans and laid the foundation of tagget and John, but it is a notable and pleasing of his countrymen for generations to

ELMA COUNCIL. The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the township of Elma was held at Ioerger's hotel, Atwood, on the 30th May. All members of the Council FRIDAY, JUNE 12, 1891.

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

Sir John Macdonald is dead. Fallen from the distinguished and pre eminent position he has so long occupied in Canadian politics, not by the cunning or might of the Opposition, not in the hearts of the Canadian people, but by the relentless hand of Death, the conqueror of conquerors.

Sir John Macdonald was conceded by all intelligent and unprejudiced minds to be one of the greatest characters of the present century, one of the ablest counsellers of the British Empire, and the most distinguished figure on this to the contact of lot 22, con. 8; J. Welsh changed from part of lot 10 to part 9, con. 8. Court then adjourned till 13th June and Council met for general business. Minness of last meeting read and signed. Court then adjourned till 13th June and Council met for general business. Mintutes of last meeting read and signed. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Tughan, that in reference to appliate atting that as bridge was apparently all sound and safe until he had passed over, therefore we fail to see that this township is responsible for damages claimed. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hammond, seconded by Mr. Bray, that the report of D. S. Campbell, engineer, in reference to the drain known as the the Wilson drain be received and the Clerk be instructed to get By-law prepared in accordance therewith. Carried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Bray, that By-law 285 in reference to assessment on lands in Elma benefited by degree of assessment on lands in Elma benefited by degree of assessment on lands in Elma benefited by the council met of the canada is indebted for two of the mightiest national triumphs of this continent—Confederation and the Canadian Pacific Railway. The former binding together under one federal government and common brotherhood the scattered British-American possessions and the latter, a highway over the continent, opening up thereby commercial intercourse with the nations of the East.

The United States has never produced so remarkable a man as Sir John Macdonald, and indeed, Britain can boast of but one—Disraeli. It is said these two men bore a striking resemblance to each other and were both equally skilled in the art of managing men.

Sir John was no orator, but he was andoubtedly a great speaker. He never failed to sway as by magic vast andiences with his eloquence. He knew exactly what to say and when to say it. He wasted no words.

The question is naturally asked: "Wherein did the secret of Sir John's power lie?" In a nutshell we would reply: "His personality, his rare political ability, and his keen, accurate knowledge of human character." His geniality, courtesy, warm heartedness and other personal qualities endeared him to his followers and won the profound respect of his opponents. He was always accessible by men of eyery station in life, the learned and illiterate each received equal courtesy and consideration. The humble son of toil found in Sir John a warm personal friend and connsellor, in a word, he was the friend of the masses. The Conservative party had implicit confidence in Sir John; they loved him for him. on 14th con; T.Code \$1.50, putting supports under the bridge at Trowbridge; G. Lochhead \$5.85, ditching side road con. 5; W. Hone \$1.50, repairing culvert con. 5; A. Steaf \$2, repairing culvert con. 16; J. McNeeland 50c., repairing culvert con. 10; S. Love \$1, repairing culvert, and W. Shearer \$75, salary as Assessor. Carried.

Assessor. Carried. T. Fullarton, Clerk

The House of Commons will not have the same attraction for visitors now that Sir John Macdonald is gone. He was the most picturesque figure in

Tenders for Building

The undersigned will receive tenders up to JUNE 13TH, 1891, for the moving and building of a Dwelling House and Kitchen in the

Village of Monkton. Plans and specifications can be seen by applying to ADAM BERLET, 19-lin Shoemaker, Monkton.

Tenders for Gravel

THOS. FULLARTON, June 3rd, 1891.

Note Lost.

OST, a note given by Robert Bu-chanan, on the 16th day of April, 1891, for the sum of \$225.00, due in twelve months, and payable to the order of Wm. Dunn at the Bank of Hamilton, Listowel. The payment of said note is hereby forbidden.

16-4in

WM. DUNN.

Is prepared

For Sale or to Rent.

The undersigned will rent his house and lot on Main street, Atwood, at present occupied by J. Johnson, about July 1st, 1891. The property is also for sale on easy terms. For particulars apply to ALEX, CAMPBELL, 18-4in Atwood, Ont.

JERSEY BULL.

My thoroughbred Jersey Bull is now ready for service on lot 15, con. 12, Elma. He is of good milking strain and will therefore make a valuable cross for either butter or chees

Terms.—81.50 to insure. Cows must be returned regularly otherwise they will be charged whether insured or

CHRISTOPHER SKINN, Newry P. O.

The Right

PREVAILS.

When its easier and cheaper to be in the Right is there any excuse for being wrong?

You Know

What Right means? It is a big word, look in the dictionary.

Our Goods and Prices are Right,

Not because we say so, but because they are. What a good thing it is to be in the right, so come along and

BUY FROM US

And be in the Right.

BONNETT & BOWYER, Main St. Bridge, Listowel.

ATWOOD Planing Mills.

cluding

Pine Lath kept in stock. 24c. per 100. Dressed

Flooring, SIDING AND

Muskoka

Shingles Wm. Dunn.

THE VERY LATEST IN

Hats, Trimmed And Untrimmed.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS ETC., ETC., ETC.

Eggs taken the same as Cash.

Mrs. Johnson. Atwood, April 1st, 1860.

W. J. Marshall PAINTER.

Agents Wanted.

FONTHILL NURSERIES-LARG-

EST IN CANADA.

STONE & WELLINGTON,

DR. SINGLAIR

M. D. M. A., L. C. P. S. O., M.

C. P. S. M.,

Specialist, - Toronto,

-WILL BE AT-

Icerger's Hotel, Atwood.

---on---

Wednesday,

JULY 8, 1891

Consultation Free.

Jonathan Buschart, Listowel, says—
"After spending all my money and property to no purpose on medical men, for what they termed a hopeless case of consumption, Dr. Sinclair cured me."

Mrs. Mary Furlong, Woodhouse, says:

"When all others failed, Dr. Sinclair
cured me of fits."

W. McDonald, Lakefield, Ont., says:— Dr. Sinclair cured me of catarrh."

Geo. Rowed, Blyth, says:—"Dr. Sin clair cured me of heart disease and drop sy, when all others failed."

Diseases of private nature brought on by folly Dr. Sinclair certainly cures.

Toronto, Ontario.

terms apply to

- - Ontario,

E want reliable energetic men to sell our Nursery stock; previous experience not necessary; any man with tact and energy can succeed; either salary or commission; outfit free. Our agents have many advantages, such as selling home-grown, hardy Canadian stock. Choice new specialties, which are of value, and which can only be secured from us, such as a complete list of Russian Apples, the Ritson Pear, Saunders Plum, Hilborn Raspberry, Moore's Ruby and Black Champion Currants, Moore's Diamond Grape, etc. We have given particular attention to the propogation of Hardy Varieties suitable to the Northern section of Canada. For terms apply to Is prepared to do all kinds of House Painting, Graining, Glazing, Kalsomin-ing, Paper Hanging, Carriage Trim ming, etc., in the Latest Style.

Terms Reasonable.

Satisfaction Assured.

Flax Growers

The Shareholders of the Ontario Farmers' Flax Manufacturing Co. may

SEED FLAX

They require at any time after Monday March 23rd, by applying at the mill.

WM. LOCHHEAD,

-FROM-

The warm summer days are at hand, and you are doubtless meditating a change of clothing. Perhaps you are in need of a

SUMMER SUIT

If so, leave your measure with us, we keep nothing but the best goods at right prices.

Let dogs delight to yelp and bite, For 'tis their nature so, At Currie's shop, across the way, They say his goods are low.

In Scottish Tweeds and Pantings fine. His styles attract the gaze; So to be neat your purchase make Which best your form displays.

Canadian Tweeds and Worsted Suits From figures Twelve to Twenty, Are said by some to be as low

If not lower than McGinty,
And he's at the bottom, etc.

CURRIE & HEUGHAN

FARMERS!!

ATWOOD, ONT.

MILLMEN

ATTENTION!! HEN buying oil for your machinery ask for McColl's Lardine Machine Oil and see that you get it. It is considered by all to be the

The Atwood Planing Mill best machine oil in the world for all sorts of machinery. keeps on hand a good gen-eral stock of Lumber, in-Manufactured solely by McColl Bros. & Co., Toronto.

FOR SALE BY J. ROCERS, ATWOOD.

THE 777 STORE!

The 777 Store is Headquarter in Listowel for

For Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Dress Goods, &c.

Please Call and See Us when you Come to Town.

JOHN RIGGS.



WM. FORREST, Furnture Dealer, Atwood,

Has on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, plain and fancy Picture Frame Moulding, Cabinet Photo Frames, Boy's Wagons, Baby Carriages, different prices, different kinds. Parties purchasing \$10 and over worth may have goods delivered to any part of Elma township free of cost.

Freight or Baggage taken to and from Station at

Reasonable Rates. Dray always on hand.
Undertaking attended to at any time. First-class Hearse in connection. Furniture Rooms opposite P.O.

You have Currant Bushes

> Therefore you should Buy Helebore to kill the worms
>
> R. H. KNOX, student of Toronto University, is in the village this week shaking hands with old friends. R. H. looks

You will have Flies in the House. Therefore Buy Insect Powder

Fly Paper, &c.

You can get them

Pure at

. E. NEADS,

Drugs and Books,

Atwood

Town Talk.

INEAD J. S. Gee's advt. on page 8. J. M. ROBERTSON, representing Messer & Ward, shirt firm, Galt, is visiting his sister, Miss Aggie Robertson.

JAMES IRWIN, Atwood, has a type-written letter received from Sir John during the last general campaign. The Premier's signature, written by himself, is attached.

An awning improves the front of the Atwood bakery.

THE Stratford Times has begun the publication of a semi-weekly edition.

REV. MR. BAYLIS, of Trowbridge, made The Bee a pleasant call on Wednesday.

J. H. McBain will preach next Sunday morning and evening in the Presbyterian church.

Byron Pelton, theological student of Hillsdale College, Mich., was visiting Taylor.—In Grey, on June 1st, the wife of Mr. Wm. Taylor, of a son.

Honesty is the best policy, because it is the only policy which insures against loss of character.

WM. FORREST removed his stock of furniture and undertaking supplies to his new building this week.

ALL that is mortal of Sir J.A.Macdon-ald was laid in Catariqui cemetery, city of Kingston, on Thursday.

A REPORT of the proceedings of the Walkerton Association of the Baptist church, held here this week, will be given in our next issue.

R. GRAHAM's hotel and stables have recently undergone decided improve-ments. The Pacific is now one of the best furnished hotels in the west.

MRS. JAMES FERGUSON and children MRS. JAMES FERGUSON and children are visiting relatives in Mount Forest this week. Mrs. Ferguson has not been very well of late and the change will doubtless prove beneficial.

THE Methodist pulpit was acceptably filled last Sabbath morning by Samuel Wherry, and in the evening J. H. McBain preached a sound, practical sermon from the text: "As a man thinketh in his heart so is he."

Ho for Gurlfh!—The date for the North Perth Farmers' Institute excursion to the Model Farm, Guelph, has been fixed for Saturday, June 27th, 1891. Elaborate preparations are being made by the management to make this the excursion of the season. Fuller particulars regarding fares, etc., given next week.

Week.

Deminion Day Races.—The Summer Meeting at Listowel is on July 1st and 2nd. There will be two days dead game races from the word go. The first day there are two trots and and a mile and a quarter dash; the second day a 2.40 trot, an open trot and a three-quarter mile run, best two in three. Their splendid track never was in better shape. They are in the Great Western Trotting Circuit and some of the best horses in Ontario will be on the track. If you care to see good horses go for all they are worth, visit Listowel on one or both days. or both days.

or both days.

It has, not without reason, been suggested that the remains of Sir John Macdonald be placed in Westminster Abbey, as the proper resting place of one who has contributed to the confederation of the British colonies on this continent, who are loyal to British institutions, and whose unusually long term of public service has been filled with important events. The Imperial government, in that event, might send a vessel to bear his remains across the water to be placed among those of distinguished Englishmen who have been faithful to the empire.

The Illustrious Dead.—As will be

round the last general campaign. The Premier's signature, written by himself, is attached.

RNV SAMUEL WOODS and daughter, of Spokane Falls, W. T., spent Sunday with Dr. J. R. Hamilton. The rev. gentleman preached Sunday morning and evening in the Presbyterian church.

JOHNSTON McCormick and Miss I. R. McBain, teachers, will have a union school picnic in Thos. Jackson's bush, near Trowbridge, next Saturday, 13th inst., instead of the 20th as announced in the Trowbridge correspondence last week. A "large" time may be anticipated. All are welcome.

People cannot be too frequently

faithful to the empire.

The Illustrious Dead.—As will be seen the first page of The Bee is in mourning, which is regarded as the highest tribute of respect that can be paid to departed greatness by the press. Only once in the history of this journal duty to "turn the column rules." On that occasion the township of Elma, nay, the Province of Ontario, lost one of her noblest and most gifted sons—the late George A. Harvey. To-day we mourn the loss of the father of United canada and the central figure in our national life for half a century.

Passed with Honers—While many

our national life for half a century.

Proper cannot be too frequently urged to keep out of debt and all the perplexities which debt entails. This can only be done by a fixed determination to pay at once for things you purchase and by practising the most rigid economy in expenses. This duty should not be postpored; commence now. Many are careless and during the summer months thoughtlessly spend their hard earned wages in a foolish manner, forgetful of the fact that a hard winter has again to be faced. Ponder upon this advice.

This is the opportunity that you have waited for. H. S. Earl, the well known sewing machine and clothes wringer repairer, of 317 Dundas St., London, is

hard earned wages in a foolish manner forgetful of the fact that a hard winter has again to be faced. Ponder upon this advice.

This is the opportunity that you have waited for. H. S. Earl, the well known sewing machine and clothes wringer repairet, of 317 Dundas St., Lond/n, is now stoping at loerger's hotel, Atwood, for one week only, to do repairing on the above named articles. He guarantees all his work or no charges. Mr. Earl comes highly recommended from Brussels, where he makes a stay of three weeks in each year. This is your chance. Mr. Earl says if Atwood well pay his expenses he will call every time he comes to Brussels and Listowel. He has a full line of springs, hobbins, needles, and shuttles for all mackanes. Give him a call and save money.

OUR SUB-EDITOR.—Some people, ignorant of what good editing is, imagine the getting up of selected matter the easiest work in the world to do, whereast it is the nicest work done on a newspaper. If they see the editor with scissors in his hand they are sure to say: "Eh, that's the way you get up original matter?" accompanying their new, witty question with owould not themselves be able to write many of the articles they select. A sensible editor desires considerable select matter, the carelty and usefulness of a paper depend in no small degree upon the selected matter, and few men are capable for the position who would not themselves be able to write many of the articles they select. A sensible editor desires considerable select matter, because he knows that one mind cannot make so good a paper as five or six. An editor has not necessarily to be a walking encyclopedia, although the company and proposition of the general public as he will.

The facts are that the interest, the variety and usefulness of a paper depend in no small degree upon the selected matter, and few men are capable for the position who would not hemselves be able to write many of the articles they select. A sensible editor desires considerable select matter, he capable for the position who wou

DOUGLAS R. PELLY, who was such a prominent witness in the great Birchall trial, is visiting in Toronto.

MR. GALBRAITH, will give a lecture on "Phrenology," in the Town Hall, Atwood, on Monday night, June 15th, at 8 o'clock. Mr. Galbraith has a wide reputation and comes highly recommended. See bills.

	1	US.
,		
į	ATWOOD MARKET.	
ij	Fall Wheat	
	Fall Wheat \$ 98 8	81 0
ž	1 Spring wheat	9
è		
ă	Oata 45	4
ı	Oats 40	4
Į	Teas	6
Į		
ł	Hides por lb	5 50
1	Hides per lb 4	41
1	loneen skins each	1 2
ı	1 W 000. 2 TL 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	
ı	Potatoog por back-1	1 50
ı	Potatoes per bashel 50	54
ı	Ducter per In	14
ı		
ı		10
ı	TORONTO CDATA ACAMANA	

Downer man da-		70		14	æ
Eggs per doz		10		10	1
TORONTO GRAIN MA	RKI	ET.			1
Fail Wheat	41	05	01	05	
Spring wheat	1	03	1	05	
Dailey		50	•	51	
Oaus		45		46	
reas		75		78	
нау	Q	00	8	50	
Dressed Hogs	5	00	5	50	Г
Eggs		11			
Butter		12		12 14 10	ŀ
Potatoes per bag	1	00	1	10	ı

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION W. G. & B.

Trains leave Atwood Station, North and South as follows: GOING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH. Express 7:21 a.m. | Mixed ... 8:07 a.m. | Express 12:24 p.m. | Express 2:34 p.m. | Mixed ... 10:00 p.m. | Express 9:12 p.m.

ATWOOD STAGE ROUTE.

Stage leaves Atwood North and South

as follows:	
GOING SOUTH.	
Atwood 8:00 a.m. Newry 8:05 a.m. Monkton 9:00 a.m. Bornho'm10:15 a.m. Mitchell 11:15 p.m.	Mitchell 2:30 p.m B'rnho'm 3:30 p.m Mankton 4:45 p.m Newry 5:55 p.m



PRINTED AT

The Bee Office

RATES MODERATE.

---TRY---

FOR THE-

Balance 5 1891

ONLY-

→ James Irwin, ←

Crockery Goods, Hats, Groceries, Glassware, Shoes,

Dried Meat bought.

and

Eggs

always paid

Atwood, Ontario.

Mool Wanted!

Highest Cash Price Paid for Wool

Listowel Woolen Mill

E wish to call your attention to the fact that we still want more wool and we are determined to make this wool season one of the largest, for we have a tremendous stock on hand. It is necessary that you should look around before you dispose of your wool to see where you can make the best purchase with your Wool in

WOOLEN GOODS

Do not fail to come and see our Tremendous Stock of New Fine Flannels in all shades and patterns—something never before shown to the public.

Come and See for Yourself

We have made up a lot of Fine Summer Halifax Tweeds, just the thing for school boys. We have also a big stock of Fine Tweeds, Coarse Tweeds and Full Cloths, Fiannels, Bed Blankets, Horse Blankets, Robed Skirts, Cotton Shirtings, Cottonades, Shirts and Drawers, for this season's trade which we offer at Bottom Prices. Do not be deceived by pedlars, but come and deal direct at the factory where you can rely od getting a good assortment to choose from. Everybody should come and try our fine Gray Flannels that wont shrink in washing, and outwear the common Gray Flannels sold to the public. Roll Carding, Splnning, Fulling, and Manufacturing Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, &c., on short notice.

B. F. BROOK & SON.

BBB Richmond Pea Harvester!



HIS attachment is greatly improved for 1891. It is the best, simplest and cheapest device for harvesting peas ever invented. It can be attached to any ordinary mowing machine, and will work well on any field where a Mower will cut grass. I have the sole agency for Elma township. Price of pea harvester, complete, \$12.00.

I also manufacture first-class Buggies and Wagons. The closest attention given to

HORSESHOEING AND REPAIRING.

I keep road carts, all makes. Anyone requiring a cart should call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

HENRY HOAR, Atwood.

I'm Going to the Seashore

I've struggled through the winter with 'bou half enough to eat,
An old hat upon my head, and with old shoes or my feet.
And all the things that I have bought have been as cheap as dirt.
But I'm going to the seashore if I have to pawn my shirt.

I've lost my situation, and my poetry won't My money's now all gone and my only friend as well; But he can go to uh-hu, where the hoses never For I'm going to the seashore if I have to pawn
my shirt.

I'll walk upon the sandy beach, and hold my darling's hand;
And in the rolling surf, in rapture I will

stand.
And with all the glddy maidens on the sandy beach I'll flirt,
For I'm going to the seashore if I have to pawn my shirt.

When my cheek is all expended, and the grand bounce I have got,
Though I leave so quick that I won't know if I'm alive or no;
Though the landlord's few remarks may be—well, quite severe and curt,
Still, I'm going to the seashore if I have to pawn
my shirt.

The Toronto Girl Yesterday. The skies were balmy with breezes a weet, The trees were bird-swarmed, the grass

The trees were bird-swarmed, the grass we green,
Pertume and languor filled the str-t,
The lake was varnished with sum nor sheen.
The peorle were dancing a holiday,
The Island glittered, the bay was pearl;
But the loveliest of all on yesterday
Was the dear and dainty Toronto girl.

Her bosom fair with moss and fern,
With roses rare and lilacs lorn;
Wherever you went—where'er you'd turn,
You'd see the sanctified blossom—ourn.
Flowers again on each witching ha
O'er smooth, soft hair of twinklin; curl;
Harken to me! I'll tell you that
Fair is the sweet Toronto giri.

White were the posies they plucke? In the park
Rare were the ferns they found in the dell,
Soft was the music they heard in the dark,
Sweet were the voices they loved so well;
But dearer than park, and fairer than bay,
The home of the flowers, the haunt of the
elves,
The beautiful blossoms of yesterday,
Were the sweet and lovesble girls themselves.

—The Khan in Toronto World.

DOCTOR.

She spoke his name shyly, with the womanly intent of rousing him by unwonted kindness from the strange, cold

"Ill?" he repeated. "No; but I might "Ill?" he repeated. "No; but I might have been. Your father is ill, Letty. He can fret and moan, but I cannot even do that. Will you walk with me now, and I will tell you the news I have come out after you to tell."

His voice was low and hard, and Letty shivered as she listened to it; still she would not shrink from hearing whatever it was he might have to tell. It was a

it was he might have to tell. story many had listened to before, with only the difference of a few paltry details. It was a story that had been told with It was a story that bad been fold with deadly effect, by many a hearth-stone, and in many a banking-house—a tale that many poor creatures had shivered and moaned over before her—but it fell none the less heavily and suddenly on poor Letty on that account. It was all comprised in one word—ruin! It means hardship and poverty, and humilation; but they were all hidden as yet in the bleak folds of that one ominous word of four letters.

Mr. Leigh had sunk all his daughter's fortune in a great brilliant bubble scheme; all his gaudy air castles had the well-being of this scheme for their foundation; but now the false sands had shifted, and the side-board mansions were strewn in the

Ernest Devereux had no fortune to stake, but he staked his name and his prospects, and all the ready cash he could muster, and the end was ruin for him also; more dire, more complete, than had even fallen upor Mr. Leigh.

The young man had hardened and stiffened under the blow; the old man had broken down under it, and but for Ernest Devereux he would never again have been able to reach Ferners. able to reach Fenmore.

Not a very pleasant story to to tell anyone, much less to a young girl who had grown accustomed to all the joys and luxuries which money brings to its possessor. And Ernest Devereux, remembering the deathly faint of the past New Year's Eve, felt no listle uneasiness as to how it would be received. But Letty did not faint now. She heard him to the end quite calmly and patiently, and then her words did no express prow for herself or for him, only for her

" My father ! " she said, her eyes full of tears, her voice broken; "my poor father! how will he bear it? What can I do to make him able to bear it?"

Ernest Devereux looked at her wondered. This was so different from all he had expected, and half dreaded so see, when the

expected, and nair created so see, when the hard news was broken to her.

"If I could endure a life of poverty with any woman, that woman would be Letty," he thought. "She would never grow into

under her troubles.

"I, soo, am a ruined man, Letty," he said aloud, after a pause; "but, for all that, the bond between us need never be broken, unless you will it."

She turned and looked at him as he stood

said aloud, after a pause; "but, for all that, the bond between us need never be broken, unless you will it."

She turned and looked at him as he stood beside her, the breeze playing among his luxuriant whiskers and gently raising the thick, silken ends of his mustache. He was very hardsome, very gentlemanly, but he was not the man ske would care to face the storm with. She was honest and true to the core, and she spoke out frankly now, as Ernest Devereux, man though he was, would not have dared to have spoken.

"I do will that it should be broken, Ernest," she replied, "but not for my sake only. You are not one who could make your way in the world if you had a poor wife to drag you down. Some men could, but you could not, and I dare not marry any man to be a burden upon him—I dare not do it. No, don't," she said, putting her hand on his arm to stop him when he would have answered her, "don't say anything. I know you are honorable and true. I know you would marry me to morrow if I wished it, though you would have to live and die a poor man in consequence; but I do not wish it, Ernest—believe me, I do not."

She stopped and stood silent for an instant, her face flushing and paling, her frank eyos turned from him; then she whispered, timidly, as though owning some

not."

The stopped and stood silent for an instant, her face flushing and paling, her frank eyes turned from him; then she whispered, timidly, as though owning some frank eyes turned from him; then she whispered, timidly, as though owning some heavy orime:

"I—I'm afraid I do not love you as you

"But, my dear, you are not expected to do such a thing. It will be too trying for you," said the kind woman. "Do let me

should be loved. I don't think I could if I

should be loved. I don't think I could if I tried ever so. But——."

She stopped short and looked up at him, and then quickly turned her face away, painfully flushed and embarassed. Perhaps the memory of that other love she had once confessed to this man was stinging her pride now, painting her cheeks with those burning blushes, and making her clear eyes falter and droop.

None but Ernest Devereux himself, or some self-cankered, world-hardened spirit like him, could know the effort his offer had cost him; and now, looking at her, he wished in his heart that ehe had taken him at his work. For one moment he felt that to have the love of this true-hearted girl he would have been content to fight his way in the world, and take his place, humbly and carnestly, among its busy workers; the next, he saw that he never could have taken his place there with any chance of success, and being a sensible man he took things as they were, and was thankful.

But in that short space of time, while be

and being a sensible man he took things as they were, and was thankful.

But in that short space of time, while he stood by Letty, watching the setting sun, without clearly knowing that he was watching it, the one bright light of his life faded out, ane Ernest Devereux was the man of the world again and forever. Then he stooped and raised the sweet face that was so near his own, and kissed it softly, and smiled, as he saw the blushing bloom under his lips.

under his lips.

"The last time, Letty. Remember we were engaged," said he, and drawing her arm closer to him, as he led her toward home. "Your father will want to see you by this time," he continued, "and he will perhaps think you are grieving if you stay

away longer now."
So they walked arm in arm away from the darkening sea, and on toward the little cottage where the old man was waiting for the daughter he had dragged back into poverty.

CHAPTER VII. "LOVE STRONGER THAN PRIDE."

Ernest Devereux did not stay long with the Leighs; that same night he started for

Ernest Devereux did not stay long with the Leighs; that same night he started for London; from thence he purposed making his way to Boulogne, where at least he would be free from the grasp of enraged creditors. Then Letty set herself to face life bravely, as it was her nature to do. Not very pleasant would that life be henceforth, but it would have its duties, and these she was determined to fulfil.

One of the least of the many unpleasant things this loss of fortune brought Letty, was the loss of Mrs. Atherton. That lady's salary could no longer be paid her, and she was not one to stay a single hour for nothing; she even grumbled and lamented as though this loss was her own personal grievance, and so, indeed, it was in one way. She made no pretense of sympathy beyond a few commonplace politenesses, that was worth leas than the puff of breath that gave them substance. She commenced without any delay to get her properties together, and they had increased vastly during her stay in that house; and then, when she had all her preparations completed, she kissed Letty on the cheek and drove off to the station, Mr. Leigh escorsing her.

That was the leat journey the pretty little trap ever went while Mr. Leigh was its owner, for three days after he sold it, and the gray mare that drew it. The cottage he had bought, and he would neither dispose of it, nor of any article of furniture, however costly, however out of place and useless it might be; and so father and daughter went back to their former humble way of living, their one servant, and the thousand and one petty troubles that

daughter went back to their former humble way of living, their one servant, and the thousand and one petty troubles that genteel poverty is heir to.

Unuterably weary were the glaring summer days that followed to poor sorrow-burdened Letty. It was not the riches themselves she grieved after; they had galled her more than they had comforted her, at the best; but it was the means of supplying the selfish necessities of her father that she was missing. The taste of wealth had fired the old passions of waste and extravagance in his heart, and he fretted sorely when he lost the power of feeding them.

feeding them.

Gladly would poor Letty worked to produce for her father, but work there was none for her to do. She could not toil meaningly, for she was a gentlewoman; teaching, that last resource of respectability, was barred to her, for she had none of the showy accomplishments that the governesses of the present day are expected feeding them. to possess and transmit to their pupils with proper zeal for the munificent stipend of,

proper zeal for the munificent stipend of,
say, twenty pounds per annum.
There was nothing, therefore, that Letty
could do but sit passive, and economize her
household expenses, and soothe her father's
temper as best she might.
On! what a terrible thing it is for a
strong sonl to sit passive! Some have
learned this from experience, and the
knowledge has sent them into their graves;
to sit passive, and see the high tide of life
drifting past, ever past, without flinging
one waif of good fortune over the lonely
rock where you are placed; to sit passive
and see the fair years of youth gliding
away into that terrible past, from which
no after amount of prosperity can bring
them back—to sit passive, and eat your
heart out, till the chain snaps, and the slow
agony is ended.
Such was life to Letty through the hurn.

persuade you not to think of it, Letty."

"If he had a son he would have gone," said Letty, "I was bosh son and daughter to him, and I will go."

"Well, my love, you must do what seems best to you," said the good lady, and there were tears in her eyes as she kissed Letty's cold cheek and left her.

Every heart swelled with pity for the pale, drooping girl, who stood so bravely by the open grave, and looked on with white lips and dry, burning eyes, as the earth fell heavily and sullenly on her father's coffinited. There was something terrible in the quiet grief of the girl, something perfectly shrilling in the stony calm of her young face. Looking at her, one felt the strain was unnatural, and the reaction would be awful.

When or how that reaction came no one

When or how that reaction cam when or now that reaction came no one but herself knew, but the Letty that sat in Leighs' pow on the following Sunday was no unlike the Letty that they had known hitherto, that more than one eye turned to look after her hitherto, that more than one eye turned to look after her as she went up the aisle in her long black dress, a dark, mournful shade between them and the sunshine.

Small as the cottage was, it was too large for Letty now, and if she could she would have let it. But no tenant could be found, and she stayed it in preferee.

have let it. But no tenant could be found, and she stayed it in perforce.

The greater part of Mr. Leigh's income died with him, and on the scanty remainder Letty had learned to live. A proud girl in her poverty would gone away from the place, and from the people who had known her in different circumstances. But Letty was more loving than proud, and she clung tenaciously to the spot that had seen the dawn and the darkening of her brief love dream.

dream.

The sultry summer ripened into autumn the corn stood high in the meadows stretch-ing around Letty's home, and the purple blooms of the fens were in full luxuriance. blooms of the fens were in full luxuriance. The first rending pain of her loss was over, but the weary void in her heart was unfilled, and often sitting in the warm haze of the August days, looking out on the shifting sea, she would think with half a sigh that perhaps she was wrong, after all, in casting away Ernest Devereux's love so readily. And yet she felt that she could not do otherwise, were he to come and offer it again. Of the one love that would have been so precious to her, she had given up all hope; and any other, however true, however tender, ould be but an empty name to her after that. ever tender, could to her after that.

to her after that.

The weary days crawled away till spring-time came again. Letty, standing in the church-yard by her father's grave, looked down, through the blinding tears, on the green sods that had been laid there so smoothly just one year before.

It was a fair April day, made up of more smiles than showers, and the treble notes of the birds mingled, shrilly sweet, with the rush and roar of the incoming tide. The narrow strip of sand left bare by it was sparkling and gleaming like molten gold in the sunshine; and as Letty turned away from that lonely grave, the warm glitter caught her eye and drew her toward it, almost unawares.

away from that lonely grave, the warm glitter caught her eye and drew her toward it, almost unawares.

The happy past Letty had left so far behind seemed nearer to her as the great, green waves rolled up to her feet, and the fresh wind brushed her face. On that nacrow strip of sand, a few years back, she had first met Paul Lennard. Up and down it she had walked once afterward with Paul Lennard's young wife, strying to amuse her, striving to love her, if only because of the great, tender heart in which she was shrined, like, as the girl in her clear-sighted truth could not but own, a glittering glass bauble in a casket of purest gold. Out there, where the great, gray bowldere rose dark against the foam of the strong sea that was breaking over and around it, she had stood and listened to the first few barren words in which Ernest Devereux had told-his love; which was at that time just as cold and scant itself as they were, though she did not know it, and he would not have owned it even to himself. In that tiny creek, now slowly filling with the tide, she had picked up one morning, a dainty drab satin shoe that had oleared up a mystery in the past and opened a sealed door in her own heart, even as she held it in her hand and looked at it. It was not the common shore at all, it was not the common shore at all, it was not the common shore at all, at it. It was not the common shore at all, it was fairyland, and every step she walked was haunted.

walked was haunted.
Poor Letty was changed now—how could she but be—from the happy, merry-heartde will that she was when she first walked girl that she was when she first walked there; changed by sorrow, and weariness, and vain longing, into a mere shadow of her former self. As she stood there—thinking of the past and the present—the large tears welled up in her eyes, and fell glistening down her netted fingers. The past mighs have been so different, the present might have so bright, if only—. The grit of pebbles near her caused Letty to look up suddenly, and Dr. Lennard was standing within a yard of her.

near her caused Letty to look up suddenly, and Dr. Lennard was standing within a yard of her.

He was almost as much astonished as herself, for he had come in sight of her suddenly as he turned on to the shore from out of the tiny pass that led down to it at that part. For a second or two he seemed scarcely to recognize her; then he came forward, his grave face all alight, and took her hand and neld it, while heasked after herself, and then, with a downward glance at her black dress, after her father.

Her heart had throbbed wildly at the sight of him. She had to put up her free hand to her side and hold it there to keep down the stormy throbs of her heart before she could manage to speak. When she did, it was in a voice so low, in such broken, faltering words, that the doctor could only catch at their meaning, which he soon did, assisted not a little by the deep mourning which she wore and the sad, weary, pained look on hes face.

(To be Continued.

(To be Continued.

A Mixed Commission

Rochester Herald: The British Royal Commission on Labor has resolved that its meetings shall be open to the press and public, and the fullest information obtained of its proceedings by those interested. Among the members named as a committee to arrange a plan of business are Lord Hartington and "Tom" Mann, the dock agitator; Lord Derby and "Ben" Tilling, a Methodist local preacher, and John Morley and Mr. Burs, the miner representative. This committee is democratic enough at all events.

Sevene frosts and freezing blasts must come, then come frost bites, with swelling, itching, burning, for which St. Jacobs Oil is the best remedy.

HOW TO HOLD ONE'S OWN

Prosperity's Drawback—A Talk for Adipose Americans who Eat Life's

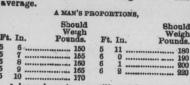
Celia Logan, writing for the Chicago leve, gives us a great many bits of infor-nation and some Al suggestions in the latter of healthful bodies. Celia, who is

All healthy babies are fat, but infancy is the only period of life when that condition is natural. The adiposity of infants is maintained by their milk diet, and gradually disappears when they begin to take solid food.

uld the excessive fat continue after the child begins to walk it ought to be subjected to dietetic measures. At the same time no one should be skin and bone only. The body needs some fat to draw upon in disease when the normal supply of nourishment is out off.

FACTS ABOUT A 4-YEAR OLD.

A child in the 4th year should be 3 feet bigh and weigh more than 28 pounds; in the 6th year, 3½ feet high and weigh 42 pounds; in the 8th year, 4 feet high and 56 pounds in weight; at 12 years, 5 feet in height and 70 pounds in weight is a fair verage.



A large-boned man will weigh somewhat more than one whose bones are small, even though the height be the same—a raw-boned Highlander more than a small-boned

THE OUNCE OF PREVENTION.

How should a man who observes that he How should a man who observes that he is losing his slenderness ascertain whether he is growing too large? Let him measure his chest and waist and compare the figures. If the circumference of his waist exceeds that of his chest then he is verging into corpulency, and if he desires to preserve his symmetrical proportions he should at once begin to train down. This is the only time when obesity is easily handled.

mattresses, making beds, sweeping and dusting with the windows open, the running up and down stairs while setting things to rights, is exercise constituting the best of observe arress.

LEAN CHAMBERMAIDS, FAT COOKS. The doing of chamberwork steadily has

The doing of chamberwork steadily has been known to reduce a woman's weight at the rate of five pounds a week. Cooking, on the other hand, will add that much. Cooks are almost always stout, owing to their lack of outdoor exercise, the heat to which they are constantly subjected and their habit of tasting the dishes they prepare. If a girl is corpulent when she begins to do chamberwork she soon becomes slender.

As the reader sees, the best thing for health is (1) to restrain the appetite and (2) exercise. What need to say more.

He Did Not Wait.

He Did Not Wait.

Bishop Williams, of Hartford, recently wrote this sarcastic note to a fresh young man of his diocese who was about to enter the matrimonial state: "I regret, sir, that it is without my province to order the word 'obey' omitted from the marriage service. There is no way that this can be done except by vote of the house of bishops. The house next convenes in 1892, and if you will postpone your marriage until then I will take pleasure in presenting your potition to the house for its action." The young man concluded not to wait.

A New Religion.

Of the multiplication of sects there appears to be no end. The latest has been found in Alabama, its creed being opposition to all human law. The members claim the right to do what they please. One of them runs an illicit distillery, and claims that any attempt to stop it will be religious persecution. Doubtless the persecutors will accept the responsibility without trembling.

Buddha is worshipped in Paris in various private temples, where the devotees meet regularly to pay homage to the "Light of Asia." Most of the Buddhists are Japanese, but among them are many Frenchmen and a few Englishmen.

LIEUTENANT GRANTS CHANCE,

The Young Scotch Officer who Beat Fo Thousand Manipuris with a Force Eighty Men.

(Richard Harding Davis, in Harper's Weekly.) The true story of Lieutenant Grant is most too good a story to be true, and add like one of those that Mr. Rudyard

reads like one of those that Mr. Rudyard Kipling invents.

Its scene is laid in Mr. Kipling's own territory, and it deals with dacoits and jungles, and the little daring Goorkhas of whom Mr. Kipling is so fond, and with native princes and rajahs and hand-to-hand fighting and the glory of the British arms.

arms.
In the early part of April the Associated
Press, under the unfamiliar date line of
Calcutta, told of a massacre in Manipur,
that may be, where semi-Press, under she unfamiliar date line of Calcutta, told of a massacre in Manipur, wherever that may be, where semibarbarous native Indians ross against the representatives of the Empress of Indianant killed shem trescherously while they were negotiating terms of peace, and trying to put the right rajah on the throne, from which troops of the wrong rajah had driven him. The news was partly rumor, partly horrible fact, and the names of many commissioners and officers were given as dead and as butchered after death. And at the end of each newspaper account was the brief statement, "Lieutenant Grant, who left Tamur for Manipur with eighty men, has not been heard from. He is believed to be dead." It was a most unimportant ending and an anti-olimax. Nobody but the Grants of Grant, in the Highlands of Scotland, who "raised the Black Watch," knew or cared about this unidentified and unknown Lieutenant Grant. What was one lieutenant and eighty men to three commissioners wives.

and eighty men to three commissioners and colonels and the commissioners' wives and the picked troops of the Forty-fourth But on the days following came fuller But on the days following came fuller and more accurate accounts of the magnacer; and it was told how the Manipuri had shelled the Residency with the same-cannon the Empress of India had sent them as a token of her royal good feeling; and how the younger efficers and Mrs. Grimwood had escaped in the night, and travelled on foot by jungle paths for 126 miles, living on roots, to be rescued at the last by Captain Cowley hurrying forward with re-enforcements; and how Mrs. Grimwood's husband and the others who

once begin to train down. This is the only time when obesity is easily handled.

MAN'S GIRTH AND LEG.

I have been informed by a fashionable is allor that for a man the waist measurement and the mide stoneers easm should be the same. That is, if the trousers leg is 35 inches. A margin of one or two inches does not matter much, and will usually be found in the case of very tall or very short men. The ratio of the waist and leg holds good in ordinary cases.

A woman whose height is

Bould Should Should

manders were killed, and the Manipuri were driven off into the jungle by Lieut. Grant's men of the Second Burmahs.
General Sir Frederick Roberts, the Commander in Chief of the Indian army, has congratulated Lieutennant C. J. W. Grant, which is as it should be, and Punch has given him a full page all to himself; it is also as it should be that Lieutennant Grant is as handsome as his protrait shows.

Grant is as handsome as his portrait shows him to be, and that he is only thirty years old. "It is the boys—the raw boys—who do the fighting," Mulvaney says; and though Lieutenant Grant is no raw recruit. old. "It is the boys—the raw boys—who do the fighting," Mulvaney says; and though Lieutenant Grant is no raw recruit, he is a boy in years, and the second Burmahs are but newly formed. Now, while the Home Government sends out more commissioners to determine who blundered and who should be punished, let us hope that some other Board of Investigation and Inquiry will do more for Lieutenant Grant than congratulate him, and that he may go to Simla on leave, and ride with all the pretty girls, and wear cool things, and drink the wine of praise and approval, and keep out of the clutches of Mrs. Hanksbee. And in time he may get his regiment and become a K. C. Who knows?

And in the meanwhile his father, Lieutenant-General D. G. S. St. J. Grant, who is now in London, goes to all of his many clubs that the members may say, "Ah, Grant, fine boy that boy of yours; ought to be proud of him." And then the lieutenant general says, "Pooh! pooh! only did his duty"; and then goes home and tells his wife everything they say.

Perhaps this may seem to you a great deal of bother about one young man; but do not think of what he did, but what he might have said: "I have no instructionate to take Fort Thobal. I have no right to risk my men's lives at odds of fifty to one. I ought to make a masterly detour, and show my strategic knowledge, and leave Fort Thobal and the 4,000 Manipuri alone." Who would have blamed him? Fabian would have done it. But Lieutenant Grant walked right up the mudiwall and over the other side. It was his chance, you see, and he took it; and it teaches the moral that when one's chance comes, it is much better to be reported as "heard from" than "missing."

SIR JOHN MACDONALD.

A Brief Sketch of His Life and History.

PORTY-SEVEN YEARS IN PARLIAMENT

[Condensed from the Globe.]

The father of Sir John Macdonald was Hugh Macdonald, a member of a Highland family of Sutherlandshire, Scotland. The future Premier was born in Glasgow, within sound of the bells of the Cathedral of St. Mungo on January 11th. of the Cathedral of St. Mungo on January 11th, 1815. Mr. Hugh Macdonald emigrated to Canada in 1820 and settled at Kingston. At the age of 15 the son had so well mastered the rudiments of learning that he left school and beof learning that he left school and began the study of law undr Mr George Mackenzie, a prominent barrister of Kingston. After six years of study he was called to the bar of Upper Canada in 1836 at the age of 21. He as once succeeded to the large practice of Mr. Mackenzie, who died about this time, and shortly after became associated as a partner with Mr., now Sir Alexander, Campbell, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario. It was at this period that Hon Oliver Mowat became a law clerk in Kingston and first met the young law-yer with whom in after years he crossed swords so often.

yer with whom in after years he crossed swords often.

So often.

Five years later, in 1844, he entered upon his political career as member for the city of kingston in the second Parliament of United Canada. He was elected as a supporter of the Administration of Mr. Draper, and on May 11th. 1847, became a member of the Executive Cuncil of Canada as Receiver-General. In a few weeks he became Commissioner of Crown Lands, but his tenure of office was brief. A dissolution of Parliament resulted in the defeat of the Government and the choosing of a Reform Ministry, under the leadership of Messrs. Baldwin and Lefontaine. Mr. Draper accepted a seat on the bench, and thus the House from Kingston, became a leading figure in the remnant of the Conservative party. The policy of the Baldwin-Lefontaine Ministry and later, after the burning of the Parliament House, of the Hicks-Morin Ministry, was opposed most vigirously by the Conservatives nominally under the leadership of Sir Allan MacNab, but really under that of Mr. Macdonald, his first and ablest leutenant.

At the beginning of the session of 1854 the

House, of the Hicks-Morin Ministry, was opposed most vigirously by the Conservatives nominally under the leadership of fix Alian MacNab, but really under that of Mr. Macdonald, his first and ablest lieutenant.

At the beginning of the session of 1854 the Hicks Ministry was defeated on a motion of want of confidence. It then appealed to the electorate. Mr. Macdonald, still protesting that Upper Canada was receiving unfaire ament, was returned once again for Kingston as the leader of 19 pronounced Tory members of the leader of 19 pronounced Tory members of the leader of 19 pronounced Tory members was under the leadership of Mr. George Brown, who strongly condemned the policy of the Hincks Ministry. The Ministry was defeated in the election of the Speaker, and on undertaking what was in effect a defence of Mr. Brodeur, member for Bagot, who in his own person had acted as returning officer and declared himself elected, was turned out by the independent Reformers and the Conservative Opposition. It was supposed that the independent Reformers under Mr. Brown, the most numerous body in the new House, would be called on to form a Ministry; but Sir Allan MacNab was sent for. Mr. Macdonald was the called spirit in effecting a coalition with the Lower Canada Reformers and the remnant of the Hincks Ministry, and in the new Canada for any Administry and in the new Canada for any Administration of which he was a member. In 1867 he had become Prime Minister at the lead of the Macdonald-Cartier Administration. In the following year the vexed question of locating the season for any Administration was formed. The refusal of the Governor-General. Sir Edmund Head, to grant a dissolution, forced Mr. Hrown and his colleagues dissolution, forced Mr. Hrown and his colleagues dissolution, forced Mr. Hrown and his colleagues dissolution, sore desired and Reform Administry to the Macdonald was not presigned and Reform Administry to the Macdonald was not presigned and Reform the time of the double-shuffle," the old Ministers came back wit

for the spewers held as Charlottelown in Jesi Maritino Provinces Child as an into of the Maritino Provinces Child as a nince of the Maritino Provinces Child as a nince of the married name. Men are partial of the new constitution were where a scheme of the new constitution were where the terms of the new constitution were where a scheme of the new constitution were where the scheme of the new constitution were where the scheme of the new constitution were where the scheme of the province of the scheme of the scheme

ment and after the elections of January, 1974, Sir John Macdonald became leader of a somewhat demoralized and disgraced Opposi-

For a time after the disaster that overtoof the Conservative party as the result of the Pacific scandal, Sir John was looked on by not a few of his followers as a was looked on by not a few of his followers as a was looked on by not a few of his followers as a was looked on by not a few of his followers as a was looked. The Liberal Ministry marrier was expanded by that at this period howelooke of the prosperity ebbed yave party. But the tide of prosperity ebbed valve party. But the tide of prosperity ebbed with party of the return to power of the County and the was a security of the prosperity prosperity. The first plant of prosperity had been obtained by Act of Parliament was residued by the prosperity of the prosperity in the prosperity of the prosperity in the prosperity of the prosperity o

A Bride's First Lesson.

A bride's first lesson, says the "Ladies' Home Journal," is to respect the extreme sensitiveness of her husband, who doesn't want people to know he has just been married; consequently she will be wise if, after her first journey, she assumes a gown that has seen wear; if she will forget to look around in a startled manner whenever her husband is gone from her side, as as it is not likely that he is either going to be lost or stolen. The next thing is not to kiss him or hold his hand in public, or call him "Darling" Any woman can make a man feel her love without making him ridicalous. A bride's first lesson, says the "Ladies'

to be lost or stolen. The next thing is not to kiss him or hold his hand in public, or call him "Darling" Any woman can him ridiculous.

Another thing for her to learn is, when she is in a hotel, not to grow confidential with the chamber maid, not to give her a bout the marriage ceremony, and tell her how the looked. You think this is never shouldn's giggle or look surprised when she gets a letter from her mother addressed to her in her married name. Men are particularly sensitive creatures about some acts in this way.

Souchit.

One day baby found herself by the glass globe all alone. The family were very busy, and for a few minutes forgot the little, prying, restless darling. This was her priving, restless darling. This was her goldfish globe. Poised on the rounding cushion, baby reached far over to tough the goldfish. In reaching she lost her balance and fell, dragging the globe to the floor. There was a crash, a scream, a rush, and mamma was on the spot. Baby was picked up, kissed and soolded.

"I dess I tilled old Mussentouchit's ing cff.—Union Signal.

In a Bird Store.

Prospective Purchaser—What a thought

QUEEN NATALIE'S TROUBLES.

Brutal Treatment of Her by King Milan Ex-Queen Natalie's expulsion from Servia is one of the new sensations of the time. Apropos, is this account, condensed from the New York World, of Natalie's love

story: Natalie is the daughter of Colon Natalie is the daughter of Colonel Keshko, of the Russian Imperial Guard, and one of the riohest of the residents of the Province of Bessarsbis, in Southwestern Russia. On his way to the Russian capital during the excitement of 1875, young King Milan stopped at the fine old castle on the Pruth of Colonel Kechko. Kechko received the young ruler of Servia in royal style. Milan devoted himself exclusively to Natalie from the very moment of his introduction. She was then between 16 and 17 years of age, and was noted for her beauty over nearly the whole empire.

compire.

The attentions of her royal suitor she received with marked coldness. She had set her affections on a young Russian officer; but the marriage took place in the summer of 1875, and Natalie threw herself with the names enthusiasm into the cause

officer; but the marriage took place in the summer of 1875, and Natalie threw herself with the utmost enthusiasm into the cause of her new country when war was declared against Turkey the following spring.

At the close of the war Servia was free and powerful, and Natalie had become a mother, the child being christened Alexander. He was born August 14th, 1876.

All the inborn depravity in Milan's nature now began to develop itself. Natalie scon had cause to reproach her husband with the scandalous life he was leading. This, according to one set of chroniclers, led him to set a trap for his wife, the result of which should leave her reputation very little better than his own. One day, the story goes, she received a visit from the Metropolitan Bishop Michael, who said he came in answer to a note she had sent him. She was indignant and declared that a conspiracy was on foot to destroy her. The King's minions were close at hand and the Bishop was arrested for alleged intimacy with the Queen. At the same time the King applied to the Synod. Natalie, while protesting against the insult, decided for the sake of her child to prove her innocence, but after this she never lived with him.

Natalie never went near Milan until one day in 1884, when she heavents alexander.

him.

Natalie never went near Milan until one day in 1884, when she besought elemency for some soldiers who had revolted. He returned her the brutal answer that they should be pardoned if she would come and live at the palace and be chambermaid to one of the women he was then maintaining around him.

How Baby Killed Mussentouchit.

There was one word the little girl heard many times a day. The word was Mussen touchit.

ouchit.

Baby wondered who Mussentouchis could
be. The strange thing lived in the bureau drawers. rawers.

It lived in the sewing machine.

It lived in the tall jar that stood on the

ittle round table It certanly lived in the glass globe where he gold fishes swam. he gold fishes swam.

This went on till baby was 2 years old.

This went on till baby was 2 years old. There was no word she heard so often as the long, queer word, Mussentouchit.

Mussentouchit was everywhere—in the shining books on the parlor table; in the flower beds; among the roses; even in mamma's work basket the strange thing lived; and if baby but took up a reel of silk or cotton, there was Mussentouchit.

In a Bird Store.

Prospective Purchaser—What a thoughtful looking parrot! Polly want a cracker?
The Parrot (late of Boston)—I am aware,
my dear madam, that there exists an almost
universal but erroneous belief that all
parrots manifest a predilection for crackers. This hypothesis would be amusing
were it not for the intimation it affords of
the pathetic paucity of dietetic knowledge
upon the part of the masses. May I awak
if you are aware that there is more nutriment and inspiration in a single plate of if you are aware that there is more nutri-ment and inspiration in a single plate of beans than in three score and ten crackers? A thorough appreciation of Browning will never follow a regimen of crackers. But what is the matter, may I awsk? You manifest considerable perturbation.—Life

A New Chapter of Proverbs.

As a pink pearl in a scullion's ear, so is a fair woman without a good dress-maker. Whose telleth the truth concerning his neighbor is not infrequently liable to heavy

Better is a chop with a peer than a seven-and sixpenny dinner with a person of no

What is sweeter to a soured woman than the failings of her dearest friend?

My son, when thou writest a play, know that thy pathos will be understood by the pit, thy wisdom by the dress circle, and thy innuendo by them that sit among the stalls.—London World.

How to Read the Tongue.

ment which such a base very out any. It the perfectly healthy tongue is clean, moist, lies loosely in the month, is round at the edge, and has no prominent papilles. The tongue may be furred from local causes, or from sympathy with the stongue cours most frequently in fever, and indicates a nervous protration or depression. A white tongue is diagnostic simply of the feverish condition, with perhaps a sour stomach. When it is moist and yellowish brown it shows discordered digestion. Dry and brown indicates a low state of the system, possibly typhoid. When the tongue is dry and red and smooth look out for inflammation, gastric or intestinal.— New York Ledger.

THE BILL WAS ALL RIGHT. It Was the Man Who Caused the Trouble

Mr. Nagger was lying on the lounge, and Mrs. Nagger was sitting at the flat window. All of a sudden she leaned forward nearly out of the window, smiled ravishingly, put her hand to her heart, looked volumes with her big, innocent eyes, nodded, smiled and nodded again with her pretty head, says the Chicago Tribune. Mr. Nagger was lying on the lor

Mr. Nagger wasn't feeling just right, anyway. "What fool woman are you making signs

"What fool woman are you making signs to?" he enapped.
"'Tisn't a woman," replied Mrs. Nagger, sweetly, keeping her eyes out of the window?
"You don't mean to tell me you're acting that way with a man?" stormed Mr. Nagger, struggling to an upright position.

position.
"Do you s'pose I'd smile that way to "Well, I like that. Who is he?"

"Oh, he goes by every day."
"He does, does he? Mrs. Nagger, what's that man's name?"
"Herr Briefmann."

"Herr Briefmann."

"A confounded foreigner, eh? Show him to me!" Here Mr. Nagger bounced to his feet and rushed to the window. "Show me your 'Hers Briefmann!"

"He's out of sight."

"He's out of sight."

"There you go—slang again. Never mind, I know him—a little, black, monkey-faced fellow—sneaking by."

"No, sir. He's tall and blonde land good looking and—"

"Of course. Of course. Now, Mrs. Nagger, I want to know what he said to you that made you smirk and bob your head and look so tickled."

"He said he had something for me and was coming up."

was coming up."
"Great Scott! Coming up, is he? Well, "Great Scott! Coming up, is he? Well, he'll go down—there he comes now!"

A manly tread was heard on the stairs. Mr. Naggar threw of his coat and got ready for business. He didn't wait for the visitor to knock, but yanked open the door and pounced fiercely out on the postman with a letter for Mr. Naggar.

Of course it helped matters along nicely

with a letter for Mr. Naggar.

Of course it helped matters along nicely when Mrs. Nagger explained between convulsions of laughter that she was brushing up her German, and that in the language of Schiller and Goethe, "Herr Briefman" was simply "Mr. Letterman." Then Mr. Nagger tore open his letter and found the bill—and a pretty steep one, too, for Mrs. Nagger's Easter bonnet.

Ten Dollar Bills for Curl Paper.

"Put a nice ourl in my moustache, will you?" said a well-dressed man Wednesday morning, as he leaned back in a chair in a

morning, as he leaned back in a chair in a Fourth avenue barber shop.

"Yes, sir," said the barber, as he tucked a towel under the man's chin. "I'll put a curl in it that will stay a week," he added a minute later, as he pulled a couple of bills out of his pocket and smoothed them on the customer's shoulder. Then he twisted up one side of the moustache and deftly fastened it with one end of the bill. The same was done with the other. Instend it with one end of the bill. The same was done with the other. The man was surprised, evidently, at seeing money used for ourl papers, and more surprised as he saw a big X in front of each eye.

The barber applied the lather, but the man grew nervous.

"Is that money you have twisted in my mustache?" he asked.

mustache ?" he asked.

"Yes, sir, I always prefer good American scrip to common paper or tin foil. And then," he added, after a pause, "it gives tone to the business."

"Well, I've had money in all parts of my clothes, in my shoes and bat band, even in my undershirt, but—well, I never had it in my mustache before. And they look like two saw bucks; are they?"

"Yes, each is a ten. I have used two fifties, but that's when money was a little more plentiful."

ore plentiful."

The barber shaved away, and the cus-

tomer evidently kept up thinking. The chair was near the door, and the faucet some feet back in the shop. When the barber walked back to wet the towel, after

going over the man's face once, the latter suddenly raised up, sprang from the chair and bolted out the door. "Hold on there you—fool!" yelled the barber, as he ran to the door; but the man didn't hold. He ran up an alley in the same block.

the same blook.

Then the barber sat down and roared, while the others in the shop joined in with him. "I thought he was going to do that all the time. Well, I've got the best of the bargain anyway. He has got the shave and the Confederate ten dollar bills, and I've got his hat."—St. Paul Pioneer-Press.

Very few people take proper care of gloves.
They are slung on and wrenched off, and done up in unpleasant looking little wads, and then are expected to perform all their uses and give satisfactory wear. A pair of the finest French kid gloves will not long endure such treatment, nor one of the uses and give satisfactory wear. A pair of the finest French kid gloves will not long endure such treatment, nor one of the coarsest leather or cotton. A great deal depends upon the way kid gloves are put on at first. They should be drawn on slowly and easily, the fingers being put on first, and then the glove drawn over the palm and buttoned around the wrist. If the glove is carefully drawn off the palm first each time it is worn, then the fingers, one by one, it will last much longer. After removing them pull the gloves into shape and lay them in tissue paper in a long glove box. Do not lay the gloves together. Notice when taking them off if they need mending or have become soiled; a slight soiled spot may be readily removed by rubbing it lightly with a piece of fiannel wet with benzine. Silk or fine cotton gloves are likely to become stretched with wear. After they have been in use a while, therefore, it is a good plan to turn them inside out, and sew over the seams, taking them in a little, and they will then fit the hand as they did at first and are not likely to stretch any more.—N. Y. Tribune.

—The Southern Baptists hope to enter-

The Southern Baptists hope to enter-tain Rev. Charles H. Spurgeon, of Eng-land, at their annual convention in Atlanta next spring. They have been encouraged to believe that their invitation will be

—Mrs. Bingo, to the minister—Won't you have another piece of pie? The Minister—Thank you, no. Tommy, who has been warned not to ask twice—I guess we are both in the same boat. -Mrs. Bingo, to the minister-

AN UNHAPPY MARRIAGE

Ends in the Murder of Wife and Child and the Paramour's Suicide.

and the Paramour's Suicide.

A Kansas City despatch says: Some weeks ago Mrs. Blanche Mackey, wife of a miner of San Juan county, Col., arrived at Galens, Kan., to visit her mother. A week later William Alvord, also from Colorado, arrived at Galena. Alvord and Mrs. Mackey were seen together daily and goesip was soon busy. Sunday noon Alvord, Mrs. Mackey and her two children went for a walk. Some time later they were all seen near Chico, a village near Galena. About 4 o'clock the oldest child, aged 6 years, returned home alone and said she had left the others in the woods. About midnight Alvord went to the house of Mrs. Mackey. All Monday searching parties were out looking for the woman and child, and in the afternoon Alvord was arrested. He confessed that he had followed Mrs. Mackey here, and stated that they had gone walking together and had parted pleasantly on the cutskirts of Galena. She had agreed to get a divorce from her husband and marry him. On Tuesday the search for the missing mother and child was resumed, and in the afternoon both were found hanging to trees in a lonely piece of dense undergrowth about a mile from town. The child, aged about 18 months, was hanging by a ribbon which its grandmother had given it. The mother was 30 feet away, hanging by her apron to a small sapling. As some men were passing the Galena city prison on Tuesday evening they stopped to take a look at Alvord, and found him hanging to one of the bars of his cell window.

THE RUSSIAN UKASE

By Which Hebrews Are Banished Fren

Here is the text of the ukase by which Here is the text of the ukase by which the Jews are banished from Moscow:

"1. Henceforth, up to the time the amendments to note 3 to chapter 157 of the laws on passports issued in 1890 are revised and become law, no Jewish distiller, brewer, mechanic and craftsmen of any kind shall be allowed to move from within the limits of Jewish settlement, or to settle over from any chapter city at terms. to settle over from any other city or town of the empire into the city or government of Moscos

"2. The Minister of the Interior with the Governor-General of Moscow, will enact measures by which all Jews of the aforesaid description already settled in Moscow and the government and territories thereof shall be made gradually to withdraw within the limits of Jewish settlement.

Novoye Vremya publishing this text has two editorial columns of comment upon its wisdom and benefit. It regrets that the ukase does not include the Jews of learned professions, such as physicians, apotheprocessions, such as physicians, apothe-caries and lawyers, or merchants of the first guild. But it hopes that this is only the beginning of the end, and that the time is not distant when all the Jews of the empire will be in the limits of Jewish set-

In at One Ear-Out at the Other.

"Why do people so universally put more dependence in the sense of hearing than they do in the sense of sight?" asked a philosophically-inclined New Yorker as he got off the elevated train at the Brooklyn Bridge station.
"I did not know that they did," remarked

"I did not know that they did," remarked the other. I hear people say, 'I could hardly believe my ears,' quite as often as 'I could hardly believe my eyes.'"
"Well, just stand here a minute and be convinced. On those great signs are

convinced. On those great signs are painted as plainly as possible, 'To the Bridge,' and 'To the Street.' They indicate unmistakably which way is which, yet a man has to be stationed here all the time to answer the question, 'Is this the way to the bridge?' You cannot doubt, for instance that that wall way to the bridge?' You cannot doubt, for instance, that that well dressed woman can read, and I myself saw her looking at the signs. Yet there she is asking the same old question off the patient guard. It is the same way all over the city. Ask any conductor how many people will take a train plainly labelled, 'This train for Boston,' without asking, as they board it, 'Does this train go to Boston?' People Certainly not mark the conductor. certainly put more trust in ears than they do in eyes."

A Delicate Microphone.

A Delicate Microphone.

At a meeting of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, J. J. Smith described a little microphone which would render audible the footsteps of a fly. The little apparatus consists of a box with a sheet of straw paper stretched on its upper part. Two carbons, separated by a morsel of wood and connected with the two circuit wires, are fastened to it, and a carbon pencil, placed crosswiss between the two, is kept in this position by a groove made in the latter. A very weak battery is then sufficent to set the instrument at work, and when the fly walks over the sheet of paper it produces vibrations strong enough to react energetically on an ordinary telephone.

— English Mechanic.

The Big Head in the Morning.

The Big Head in the Morning.
Berlin News: Most people will admit that holidays have their uses, if they are not abused, but most people will also admit that they are plad when the holidays are over. After all the happiest and most satisfactory condition to be in is that of being actually employed in some useful and legitimate business.

Lady Harcourt, the historian Morley daughter, is one of the cleverest women in London society. She is very handsome, and has more than a local celebrity because of her wit.

First tramp-What killed yer pardner? Second tramp—What killed yer pardner? Second tramp—Well, yer see Bill waz allus inclined to heart disease, and yesterday the diffesculty kem to a head. He found a three-cent piece in his west lining. -Bufalo Express.

-As a rule, man's a fool; when it's hot he wants it cool; when it's cool he wants it hot; always wanting what is not. —If all the people knew what they were talking about there wouldn't be nearly so much said as there is now.

-" Can you cook ?" he asked, anxiously ere he popped the question. "I don't know," she answered, "but I—I can try," "Not on me," he rejoined, reaching for his hat.

EXCURSIONS

MANITOBA!

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways will run

Three Cheap Excursions

To Manitoba and the Northwest

June 2, 9, 23, Good to Return in Forty Days. Fares to

Deloraine, Bosworth, Moosomin, &c.

\$28.00. Regina, Moose Jaw, Yorkton,

\$30.00. Prince Albert, Calgary,

\$35.00. Route via Toronto, North Bay and C. P. R. Full particulars of

J. A. HACKING.

LISTOWEL, ONT.

Ethel.

Mrs. Abel Tindall and Mrs, J. King are on the sick list.

John Heffernan shipped a carload of hogs from here last week. J. R. Barr, of Benzonia, Mich., is visiting at his brother's, R. Barr, sr. Messrs. John Pelton and D. Bell, of Atwood, were in the village last week.

Bornholm.

Two young ladies from Baden are this week visiting at Rev. Litwain's. R. Smith, of Monkton, occupied the pulpit here last Sunday in the absence of Rev. Mr. Brdndon, who is slowly re-

We are glad to learn that R. Wilkinson is again able to be around after a severe attack of pleurisy and inflammation of the lungs.

A picnic in connection with the Deerbank Sunday school will be held next Saturday, June 13, in Mr. Campbell's grove on the boundary.

Brussels

A new platform has been put down at the depot.

Harry James is now time keeper on the electric railway at Ottawa.

Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. W. H. Kerr and Leslie left Brussels on Wednesday of this week for Winnipeg, where they expect to enjoy a visit of two or three

Rev. J. L. Kerr and wife are attending the sessions of the Methodist conference at Berlin. Rev. W. E. Kerr, their youngest son, was ordained last Sabbath.

Jonathan Hill, of Gorrie, has leased the tannery from John Shannon, of London, and has set to work to put the building and its appurtenances in a workable condition.

Robt. Ross has been playing a few games of baseball with the New West minster, B. C., team, filling the important position of catcher. If the whole

nine are as good as Bob they should put

Murdy McLennan surprised some of the denizens of London on May 25th by winning the fat man's race and thereby securing the custody of a 25 pound ham. He is as deceiving as a "didn't-know-it-was loaded" gun.

The names of Drs. Knechtel and Shaw appeared in Saturday's dailies, of May 20, among the list of students successfully passing the Medical Council. They have now full authority to write M. D. We hope the initials will often mean "Money Down." "Money Down."

The return match between Brussels The return match between Brussels and Seaforth gun clubs was shot on Tuesday afternoon, 26th ult., on the Vanstone property, east of the mill dam. It was a tip-top day for the occasion and both clubs did good work. The visitors won by six birds. R. N. Barrett was referee and R. Leatherdale pulled the traps. pulled the traps.

pulled the traps.

Friday afternoon, May 29, a meeting of Knox church congregation was held, Rev. D. Forrest, of Walton, presiding, for the purpose of voting on the call of a pastor, occasioned by the resignation some months ago of Rev. G. B. Howie, Ph. D. The first ballot was largely in favor of Rev. J. D. Edgar, a young man who has just completed his course at Knox College, and a son of Jas. Edgar, a well-known resident of Howick. It was decided on a second ballot to extend a call to him. Elder Strachan at tended the special meeting of Mattland Presbytery on Tuesday of last week, at Lucknow, and represented the congregation in the action taken by them.

Cast your vote for prohibition, You shall pever rue the action, But will hasten prohibition All the time.

Live no longer 'neath delusion, And you'll gain the approbation Of all men for prohibition, Every time.

Rum has been the ruination Of young men, by its temptation, What we want is prohibition All the time.

If we wish a land Elysian, We must have that one condition Namely, "total prohibition" All the time.

Dame Rumor reports a wedding on

church street.
Mr. and Mrs. Gray, of Elma, visited
Wm. Johnston last week.
A. McLaughlin and sister of Derking,
were the guests of Miss N. Johnston on

The cheese factory of this place is coming under the management of Mr.

booming under the management of Mr.
Louder.

James Wood, of Napanee, has returned home on a visit to his friends before leaving for Detroit.

The Sabbath evenings appear to be greatly enjoyed by the young folk driving around the block.

One of our 10th line nimrods has been seen loitering around the post office at nights lately. Are you trying to learn the operating, Andy?

The Methodist, church of this place.

citizens.

Rev. Mr. Amy preached a very beautiful and instructive sermon on Sunday, the 31st ult., on the death of the late Mrs. B. Johnston. He displayed some very clear and beautiful points, and urged upon all, young and old, to "prepare to meet their God."

the wee sma' hours.

Messrs. Robt. and Eli Moore and sister, of Trowbridge, spent Saturday night and Sunday with W. R. Humphrey, of Newry. There seems to be some strong attraction in the neighboring village of Atwood for the former young gentleman.

Grey.

Reeve Milne and Deputy-Reeves Oliver and Bryan are attending County Council this week

A log barn belonging to John Roddick, 14th con., was burned Friday night May 29th. The cause of the fire was a spark from a burning pile of

The cheese factories are complaining that, owing to the large number of calves being raised by the farmers, the milk supply is not nearly so large as it should be this year.

Mrs. French, of Hamilton, was visiting her sister, Mrs. George Crooks, and other relatives in this locality last week. She came up to attend the funeral of her brother, Wm. Armstrong, 3rd line, Morris.

On Monday night of last week during the heavy rain storm a wire fence on the farm of Wm. Taylor, 10th con., was struck by lightning. The four top wires were stripped off and several posts split. This is unusual.

An association of Patrons of Industry An association of Patrons of Industry was organized on Wednesday evening of last week at Whitfield's school house. The following officers were duly elected:—Wm. Carnochan, President; Isaac Lake, Vice-President; Joseph Whitfield, Secretary; John Whitfield, Treasurer; Elizabeth Whitfield, Minerya; Sarah Dougherty, Demeter; John Patterson, Guide; Wm. Buttery, Sentinel.

Harry James is now time keeper on the electric railway at Ottawa.

Brussels will celebrate Dominion day in royal style. Big preparations are on foot.

Melville church received 19 new members at the communion services Sunday, May 31.

Don't forget that a trades' procession will be held on the morning of Dominion Day in Brussels.

Isaac Fitzpatrick left for Stayner last week where he goes into business with his brother Albert.

Mrs. Fletcher, Mrs. W. H. Kerr and terminate terson, Guide; Wm. Buttery, Sentinel.

STATISTICAL.—The following is a recapitulation of the Township Assessment Roll for 1891, as furnished by Clerk Spence:—Value of real property, \$4,300; Real and personal property, \$1,700,770; No. of acres, 64,606¾; acres cleared, 38,793; Children between 5 and 16 years, 975, between 5 and 13, 571, over 16 and under 21, 245; Dogs, 366; Persons in family, 3,744; Cattle, 6,470; Sheep, 3,282; Hogs, 1,709; Horses, 2,036; Acres wood land, 7,050; Acres wheat, 3,551½.

workable condition.

L. Hembly, of Salem, who is in partnership with W. F. Vanstone in the National Flour Mill, was in town for a few days last week. He purposes moving here with his family in a month or Robt. Ross has been placed.

Eager sings the bee.

The Bluevale Ironsides played a game of football with the Gorrie Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying off the cup, defeating the Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying here with his family in a month or Robt. Ross has been playing the Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides played a game of football with the Gorrie Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides played a game of football with the Gorrie Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrie Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrie Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrie Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrie Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrie Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrie Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrier Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrier Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrier Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrier Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. The Ironsides succeeded in carrying him to the Corrier Rangers in Wingham on 25th of May, for a silver cup. T

What about T. M. W's family group? Newry cheese factory made a large shipment of May cheese on Tuesday

On Wednesday, of last week, Wm. Hamilton, 14th con., raised the framework of a large barn. The same day Geo. Nichol, 10th con., west, also placed the timbers of a barn 50x60 in their places. It is gratifying to see the farmers progressing as they are the back-bone of our country.

On Tuesday last a 13 year old son of Andrew Peebles, 8th con., had the misfortune to get kicked in the face by a horse he was walking behind. The shoe left an ugly wound which may disfigure him for life. Dr. Hamilton was immediately summoned, who sewed up the wound and attended to his other injuries.

up the wound and attended to his other injuries.
The many friends will regret to learn the death of Mrs. John Shatford, 8th con., aged 37 years and two months. Consumption was the cause of her untimely end, which took place on Monday of this week. A husband and three small children are left to mourn her loss. Funeral took place on Wednesday, interment in the Donegal cemetery.

ner loss. I therail took place on Wednesday, interment in the Donegal cemetery.

A remarkable coincidence is related of Sir John Macdonald's memory. Many years ago Moses Harvey, the worthy Treasurer of Elma township, was a delegate to the Conservative convention, held in Toronto, and, among others, he was introduced to the Premier. During Sir John's recent visit to Listowel hundreds of people took occasion to shake hands with the Old Man, and when Mr. Harvey's turn came to reach forth his hand the veteran Premier at once recognized the face he had seen long years before and fervently grasped both of Mr. Harvey's hands in his own with that warmth of genuine friendship and common brotherhood which was a pleasing and winning characteristic of the distinguished man all through life. Sir John seldom, if ever, forgot faces.

OBIT.—The announcement of the death of the wife of Wm. Ingles 8th leads to the lost the grant of the wife of Wm. Ingles 8th leads the face of the wife of Wm. Ingles 8th leads the lost the grant of the wife of Wm. Ingles 8th leads the lost the wife of Wm. Ingles 8th leads the lost the wife of Wm. Ingles 8th leads the lost the wife of Wm. Ingles 8th leads the lost the lost the wife of Wm. Ingles 8th leads the lost the wife of Wm. Ingles 8th leads the lost t

A very pleasant social gathering was held at the residence of John Morrison, Newry, last Friday evening. Over fifty couples were present.

Couples were present.

It is the intention of many of the teachers of our township to attend the International Teachers' Convention, to be held in Toronto July 14th to 17th.

J. T. Anderson, of Donegal, says he took in 700 dozen eggs in five days recently. This is certainly an enormous ingathering and dealers in hen fruit will have to "get a move on" to beat it.

Andrew Robb. 12th congests, who

seen loitering around the post office at nights lately. Are you trying to learn the operating, Andy?

The Methodist church of this place has been undergeing some cleaning of late. We think if a little paint were added it would make things look still brighter.

Mr. Miller, our popular hotel-keeper, has laid a sidewalk in front of his house which was much needed, and if one were to be put all along to the bride it would be very creditable to the citizens.

Will have to "get a move on" to beat it.

Andrew Robb, 12th con., east, who underwent an operation in Listowel under the treatment of Messrs. Rutherford and Parke, is speedily recovering. We hope soon to welcome him back to our midst.

Logging bees are now the chief amusement for the young men of our township. In most instances they are allowed to shake the dust off their feet by "tripping the light fantastie" until the wee sma' hours.

Messrs. Robt and Eli Moore and signature.

Atwood for the former young garden man.

The managing committee of the monster picnic, to be held on the 12th con., on Friday, 19th inst., are working with might and main to have a successful gathering. Everybody come, you will be made welcome. Refreshments will be served on the ground.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S

SUITS

From \$3.50 up to \$12.

Extra Values.

These goods are appreciated by all who have seen them.

We deem it a pleasure to show You through at all times.

J. L. MADER.

00000

A. FRAME.

Any information wanted respecting the Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will be cheerfully given by applying to R. S. Pelton, of The Bee Publishing

House, or
A. FRAME,
Box 14, Stratford, Ont.

50-CENTS-50

THE ATWOOD BEE

From Now to Jan 1, 1892

Business Directory.

MEDICAL. J. R. HAMILTON, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office—Opposite The Bee office. Residence—Queen street; night messages to be left at residence.

L. E. RICE, M. D., C. M. Trinity University, Toronto; Fellow by examination of Trinity Medical College, Toronto; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; mem-ber of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Michigan; special attention given to the Diseases of Women and Children. Office and residence, next door to Mader's store, Atwood. Office hours: 10 to 12 a.m.; 1 to 2:30 p.m., and every evening to 8:30. every evening to 8:30.

DENTAL

J. J. FOSTER, L. D. S., Is using an improved Electric Vibrator, Vitalized Air, or Gas, for the painless extracting of teeth. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office—In block south side of Main street bridge, Listowel.

W. M. BRUCE, L. D.S., DENTIST, W. M. BRUCE, L. D.S., DENTIST,
Is extracting teeth daily without pain through the aid of "The Electric Vibrator." The most satisfactory results are attained by the use of this wonderful instrument, for which he holds the exclusive right. References, &c., may be seen at his dental apartments, over Thompson Bros.' store. Entrance, Main St., Listowel.

AUCTIONEERS.

C. H. MERYFIELD. Licensed auctioneer for the County of-Perth, Monkton, Ont. Rates moderate For particulars apply at this office.

ALEX. MORRISON, Licensed Auctioneer for Perth County All sales attended to promptly and at moderate rates. Information with re-gard to dates may be had by applying at this office.

THOS. E. HAY, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Perth. Rates moderate. Office—Over Lillico's bank, Listowel. All orders left at this office will be attended

Money to Loan. NEWRY. At Lowest Rates of Interest,