and whose one clear power charactery over charactery of great possible. God only known in what position. God only known in what position is a construction of the control of the con

Retrospect of Life,

Retrospec

motly crowd indeed it was on board that tug. One old woman I remember especially, who annoyed at the motion of the boat, screamed and yelled and prayed 'to be allowed to get out and walk," which prayer, to her unspeakable disgust, was not granted.

We reached the Sarmation safely and went on board. It took us several hours to get well settled, and it was well on towards evening when the pilot came to join us and the shores of England left behind. In the evening a fearful storm arose in the channel, so that none of us slept, and were all on deck early next morning when the Isle of Man was visible in the distance we sighted the coast of IRELAND, and during the day we steamed into Loch Foyle and finally anchored in the mouth of the river Foyle above Derry

| fall. I found around Woodstock quite a number of scions of English aristo. The animber of scions of English aristo. The summer of scion

Where will you spend July 1st? Boating and bathing excursions.

Listewel District Meeting.

The annual meeting of the Listowel District was held at Fordwich, in the new church, on Tuesday and Wednesday, May 19th and 20th, the Rev. E. S. Rupert, M. A., presiding.

After devotional exercises Rev. J. W. Pring was elected as Secretsry who chose as his assistant P. Hepinstall.

All the ministers of the District were present and the disciplinary questions respecting each satisfactorily answered. C. Caswell and J. H. McBain were examined and recommended to be receivrespecting each satisfactorily answered. C. Caswell and J. H. McBain were examined and recommended to be received as probationers, the latter asking permission to be continued at college to complete his studies, Rev. J. Caswell was recommended to be superanuated after 47 years faithfulservice. In the evening a public S. S. meeting was held and addressed by Revs. D. Rogers, J. Livingstone, and F. M. Smith. Rev. T. Amy took charge of the question drawer. A recitation was also given by J. H. McBain. It was an interesting and profitable meeting. On Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, the laymen assembled and presented the reports from the various circuits from which we glean the following facts: After deducting removals, deaths, etc., there was an increase of 45 in membership. The various funds were well sustained and a general healthy spiritual state existing in the District.

District.

The following laymen were appointed to attend the Conference:—J. C. Hay, Thos. Magwood, M. P. P., C. W. Watson, A. Montgomery, P. Hepinstall, H. Hoar, G. V. Poole, John Cober, J. Large.

H. Hoar, G. V. Poole, John Cober, J. Large.
Rev. D. Rogers was elected to the stationing committee, Rev. T. Amy and P. Hepinstall to the Sabbath school committee, Wm. S. Bean to the Missionary committee, and Rev. J. W. Pring and C. W. Watson to the Epworth League committee. On motion a vote of thanks was tendered to the friends of Fordwich for their hospitality.

The Stationing Committee will meet on Friday, May 29, at 6:30 p.m. The Statistical Committee will meet on Tuesday, June 2, at 9 a.m, The Financial Secretaries are re-quested to be present on Tuesday, June 2, at 2 p. m.

2, at 2 p. m.

The Ministerial Session will commence at 9 a. m. on Wednesday, June 3.

Conference opens on Thursday, June 4, at 9 a. m. Prayer service from 9 to

Perth County Notes.

St. Marys has a population, according to the assessor, of 3494.

The census report will show Listowel to have a population of about 2600, The April and first half of May cheese of the Avondale factory has

been sold. Hurlburt & Merryfield, of Monkton, put in a new boiler in their saw mill this week.

Alex. Murray, of Newton, had two fine sheep worried by dogs on Sunday evening, May 17.

Mitchell's Mechanics' Institute has 2,193 volumes. It owns \$3,400 of property and owes nothing.

During the past week fires in the Ellice swamp destroyed about 100 cords of wood belonging to Keena Bros., Sebringville.

James Anderson, a capitalist of Hespeler, is going to spend the summer in Ireland. He will be accompanied by his daughter. The masons have finished the foundation of the Methodist church at Anderson and the corner stones will be laid on the 28th of May.

Miss Bella Bushfield, formerly of Logan, was married to Alexander Dalzell, of High Bluff, Man. The wedding took place at Portage la Prairie.

The Mitchell auditors value the buildings and real estate owned by the corporation at \$26,775, and the electric light and waterworks plants at \$24,

Amos Strome, of Shakespeare, has disposed of his residence in that thriving village to Ed. C. Mowat for \$1,100. Mr. Strome intends removing to Minne-

Miss Mary Prindeville, daughter of J. Prindeville, Logan, was married at Devil's Lake, Dakota, recently to A.W. Cogswell, deputy-postmaster of that

The Newton cheese factory started operations Monday of last week. Mr. Jack has now in connection with it the finest hog pen we believe in the dis-

Tenders were received Saturday, May 16, for the excavation for the basement of the new Presbyterian church, Milbank. Thos. McGorman secured the contract at \$38.

Robert Shaw, of Logan, has been dangerously ill for the past month but is fast recovering. His kind neighbors surprised him by coming to his place and ploughing 23 acres.

Miss Clara B. Martin, B. A., of Trinity College, Toronto, applied to the Law. Society for admission as a student at law. The matter was referred to a special committe, of which Mr. Idington, of Stratford, is a member.

Alex. McCaul, of Simcoe, has purchased the bank property in Mitchel from Thomas McClay, for the sum of \$5,000. An addition, in all probability, will be at once added to the rear of the main building as a residence for the bank manager.

bank manager.

The German church, Monkton, was let by tender and Mr. Miller, of Mitchell, was the lucky man. The price was \$659. Charles Rock's tender was the lowest, but Mr. Miller got the contract and we believe he will make a first-class job of it, as he is a good workman.

D. S. Anderson, Grand Trunk conductor between Stratford and Toronto, and wife left Monday for St. Louis, to attend the convention of the Order of Bailway Conductors, which is being Railway Conductors, which held in that city. Before which is being they intend visiting several points in Mexico and Texas.

tence and Faith and their relation to Personal Salvation."

8 p. m., Consecration Service, led by Rev. J. Green.
Sunday, June 7.—Methodist church, Berlin—9 a. m., Lovefeast, Rev. J. Kenner; 11 a. m., Ordination sermon by Ordination service; 7 p. m., Rev. N. R. Willoughby; Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, conducted by Rev. J. E. Howell M. A. Sunday school services at 3 p.m. Addresses by Revs. J. T. Smith and J. S. Cooke.

Methodist church was counted by the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of Queen's Bench that an order might be applied for to have the conviction quashed. The order was made.

For the past three months registered letters addressed to employee the first of the court of Queen's Bench that the case against Thomas Freeborn, of Mornington, for practicing surgery contrary to the provisions of the Medical Act, and for which he was counted by the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of Queen's Bench that a norder might be applied for to have the conviction of the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of Queen's Bench that the case against Thomas Freeborn, of Mornington, for practicing surgery contrary to the provisions of the Medical Act, and for which he was countered by the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of Queen's Bench that the case against Thomas Freeborn, of Mornington, for practicing surgery contrary to the provisions of the Medical Act, and for which he was countered by the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of the magistrate at Hanover and fined \$10; be removed from the jurisdiction of the magistrate at Hanover and fined

M. A. Sunday school services at 3 p.m.
Addresses by Revs. J. T. Smith and J.
S. Cooke.
Methodist church, Waterloo—11 a. m.
Rev. J. W. Shilton, B. A.; 7 p. m., Rev.
S. Sellery, B. D.; 3 p. m., Sunday school service. Addresses by Revs. A. K.
Birks, B. A., and J. Dyke.
Presbyterian church, Berlin—11 a. m.,
Rev. B. L. Hutton; 7 p. m., Rev. A. E.
Smith.
Evangelical, Berlin—11 a. m., Rev. R.
Walker; 7 p. m., Rev. J. Galloway.
Baptist, Berlin—7 p. m., Rev. Hugh
J. Fair.
United Brethren, Berlin—11 a. m.,
Rev. Wm. Birks; 7 p. m., Rev. Wm.
Smythe.

Boating and bathing excursions.

Croquet and lawn tennis parties.
Early onions, lettuce and rhubarb pies.
Cheese factories are working full itme.
The barefoot boy and the stone bruise.
Ball playing on the front street should be stopped.
Frequent showers of rain would wonderfully help vegetation.
Subscribe for The Bee, the newsiest local paper in the county.
B. F. Brook & Son, of the Listowel Woolen Mills, are ready for the wool market.

Rev. Wm. Birks; 7 p. m., Rev. Wm.
Smythe.
New Mennonite, Berlin—7 p.m., Rev.
Town Hall, Berlin—Temperance meeting. Addresses by Revs. A. Potter.
Presbyterian, Waterloo—11 a.m. Rev.
Cornish, L. L. D.
Evangelical, Waterloo—11 a.m. Rev.
Subscribe for The Bee, the newsiest local paper in the county.
B. F. Brook & Son, of the Listowel Woolen Mills, are ready for the wool market.

Rev. Wm. Birks; 7 p. m., Rev. Wm.
New Mennonite, Berlin—7 p.m., Rev.
Town Hall, Berlin—Temperance meeting of representatives from neighboring towns was held at the Hicks house, Mitchell, lately, to arrange for the annual summer races. An organization was formed to be known as the "Lake Huron Trotting Circuit." with T. S. Ford, Mitchell, President; E. Coleman, Seaforth, Vice-President; E. Monday, June 8—8 p. m., Educational Anniversary. Addresses by Revs. W.
C. Henderson, D. D., John Scott, M. A., and President Mills, O. A. O.
Tuesday, June 9—8 p. m., Missionary Addresses by Revs. G.
R. Turk, and W. H. Hincks, L. L. B., and H. P. Moore.

Mrs. Duncan Was the Victim of a Murderous Attack by Her Husband.

SMALL HOPE OF HER RECOVERY

A London cable says : The latest advices from Chester in regard to the lady found shockingly injured on the Snowdon moun-tain say that R. C. Duncan, of Washingview Hotel at Bettws y Coed, accompanied by a young foreign lady whom he introduced as his wife. Duncan was already known at the hotel, where he stayed last summer with two other Americans. On Tuesday Duncan and his wife left the hotel overneible for the word. hotel, ostensibly for the purpose of going to Liverpool, but having left their lnggage at the railway station they returned to the hotel. They started at midday apparently on friendly terms to take a walk. At 6 o'clock in the evening a farmer passing through a plantation in a secluded spot saw Duncan leaning over a woman who was lying was his wife, who had fallen and on the ground. hit her head on a rock. The woman, who was unconscious, was removed to a farm-house. The doctors who heard Duncan's story were unable to reconcile the natur of the woman's injury with his story. He of the woman's injury with his story. Her skull was fractured over the right ear, obviously from a blow. The operation of trephining was performed. Duncan, who was arrested, confessed on being informed that his wife was still alive that he had battered her head, and the police have found a stone covered with blood and hair country the most where the woman had lain. mear the spot where the woman had lain.

Duncan on being taken before a magistrate made no explanation of the affair and was remanded. Duncan is 27 years old, is short, slight and fair haired, and wears short, slight and fair naired, and wears spectacles. He is a noted linguist. His family in Washington occupy a good social position. It is stated that he met his wife in Stockholm, and that her father is a cigar manufacturer at Abo, in Finland. Mrs.
Duncan is still unconscious, and there is
only the smallest hope of her recovery.
Duncan's motive for the crime has not
been explained.

NEXT-OF-KIN FRAUDS

Beware of Big Stories of Money Awaiting Heirs to Claim It.

A London cable says: Notwithstanding repeated warnings that have been sent out from time to time by the United States Legation here and by the press of America concerning the fraudulent character of so-called English estate agents in America, recent developments show the number of dupes is increasing During the past few weeks more letters than ever before have been received from America, inquiring after imaginary estates of fabulous sume been received from America, inquiring after imaginary estates of fabulous sums awaiting the writers in the Bank of Eogland. In the case of many estates, such as the Jennings-Lawrence, Townley, or Chase-Townley, Hyde Herne, Bradford-Hedges and others, special circulars have had to be printed to answer the numerous applicants. The fraudulent agents inser cants. The fraudulent agents insert advertisements in newspapers regarding alleged estates and collect fees for pretended searches, etc., from the parties who are persuaded that they are heirs. The dupes often pay money to these agents for several successive years. During Mr. Lincoln's term as Minister here nearly all the latter have compared and the country and the second from and the second from a small country. the letters have come from small country towns. Texas, Kansas, Iowa and the Far West seem to be especially productive. Among the letters recently received at the tion are communications from claim ants to some thirty-five estates. Of all the claims investigated by the English solicitors, not one has been found to have any validity. In any case the Legation here is powerless to help claimants or even investigate these cases. A statute of limi-tation fixes a period within which un-claimed estates revert to the Crown, and this period is twenty years. The limit within which action can be brought for the zecovery of real property is twelve years. There are no large sums of money awaiting There are no large sums of money awaiting claimants in the Bank of England. There are very few amounts of £1,000 and none exceeding that sum by more than £100 or £200. The amount of money in Chancery belonging to unknown heirs is altogether belonging to unknow less than £1,000,000.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

Mr. Wallace introduced a bill to am the Act for the prevention and suppress of combinations in restraint of trade. of combinations in restraint of trade. He said that the proposition was to strike out the word "unduly" in paragraphs A, B, and C, and "unressonably," in paragraph D. Provision was also made that the Act should not be applicable to strictly legitimate trades unique. He

mate trades unions.

Mr. McMullen asked if in view of the petitions for the prohibition of the liquor traffic the Government intended to introduce legislation to meet them.

THE M'GRERVY SCANDAL.

Mr. Tarte, on the criers of the day being called, rose to a question of privilege. He then said that he gave notice of his intention a few days ago to the Minister of Public Worka and the member from Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy) to bring before the House this motion, and before doing so he might be permitted to offer a few remarks. Those charges were to the effect that since 1882 or 1883 the secrets of the Department of Public Works had been divulged for money considerations to public contractors by the member for Quebec West (Mr. McGreevy), who, according to the evidence he had in his hand, had been paid year by year, contract after contract, THE M'GREEVY SCANDAL. West (Mr. McGreevy), who, according to a the evidence he had in his hand, had been paid year by year, contract after contract, large sums of money; shat during that period of sime Mr. McGreevy had used his influence as a member of this Parliament and as a member of the Quebec Harlor Commission against the public interest on numerous important occasions. It was admitted on all hands in Quebec that there was something rotten and wrong in the Public Works Department, and in the Harbor Board of Quebec. For years and years Parliament had voted large sums of money—many millions of dollars—and very little useful progress had been going on. Nobody could get evidence against the suspected parties. Look at the well-planned arrangement for covering the doings of the Canadian Tammany Hall. The member for Quebec was an important member of Parliament, and at the same time a member of the Harbor Commission. Mr. Perley was the Chief Engineer of Public Works, and at the same time engineer of the Quebec harbor works. Mr. McGreevy was known to be a very close friend of the Minister of Public Works, though he had never been an engineer was a son of the Minister of Public Works, though he had never been an engineer in his life. This was a strong combination of men with Minister of Public Works, though he had never been an engineer in his life. This was a strong combination of men with common interests. Members of both political parties were interested. The head of the firm of contractors was Mr. Larkin, who was a well-known Liberal. Then there was Mr. R. H. McGreevy, who was a strong Conservative. The other members of the firm were three American citizens, who had had large experience in the United States (Laughter.) States (Laughter.)

Mr. Landerkin—But they are loyal to

the old flag.

Mr. Tarse said that this combination had subsidized the organ of those who dared to resist it, and its political associates dared to resist it, and its political associates were charged with treason to the old party, the old leader and the old flag. The correspondence would show that for the last eight or ten years these men had the control, direction and organization of the Conservative party in Quebec. Was it surprising that under these circumstances the old party should have been losing ground? With many others, he had been accoused of having betrayed the old flag and the Conservative party because he had acoused of having betrayed the old flag and the Conservative party because he had thought proper to take the course he had taken here. He was elected as an independent Liberal Conservative. Mr. Laurier had never asked him to repudiate his party. He had never asked him to give up any of his principles. He would not have done so. He had said, "You are performing a great unblic daty: I extend to you my help." public duty; I extend to you my help."
There was never any other agreement be tween Mr. Laurier and bimself. With the permission of the House he would proceed to read the motion:

Mr. Tarte moves that Mr. Tarte, a member in this House, having declared from his seat in this House having declared from his seat in this House that he is credibly informed, and that he believes that he is able to establish by satisfactory evidence, that in 1883 the sum of \$375,000 having been voted by the Parliament of Canada to carry out the works of the harbor of Quebec, the Quebec Harbor Commisioners called for tenders for dredging in connection with the said works;

That Messrs, Larkin, Connolly & Co. tendered, and were awarded the contract for the said

pared by the members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., Beaucage being throughout deceived by the said Hon. Thos. McGreevy as to his position in the matter, as he alleges in an action recently entered by him against the said Thos. McGreevy in relation to the said contract in the Supreme Court of Montreal;

That the said tenders were transmitted to the Department of Public Works of Canada for examination and extension;

That while all the tenders were being exam-

That the said tenders were transmitted to the Department of Public Works of Canada for examination and extension;

That while all the tenders were being examined and the quantities applied in the Department of Public Works of Canada, the said Hon Thomas McGreevy, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canada, and a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission by appointment of the Government, promised to obtain and did obtain from the Department of Public Works of Canada and from officials of that department in relation to the said tenders the figures in connection therewith and the amounts thereof, information which he offered to communicate before the result was officially known, and which he did communicate to the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and to certain members of the said firm individually.

That to the knowledge of the said Thomas McGreevy the tenders of Messrs, Gallagher and Beaucage were lower than those of Larkin, Connolly & Co., but that in consideration of the promise of the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars to be to him paid, he, the said Thomas McGreevy, agreed to secure the acceptance of the tenders of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and to that he suggested to that firm, and to certain members thereof individually, to make arrangements in connection with the said Gallagher and Beaucage, and to so manipulate matters as to render the tenders of those two parties higher than those of the said firm, or, at all events, to secure the contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and that he contract for Lerkin, Connolly & Co., and t

that said arrangement and manipulation were carried out as suggested by him:

That in consequence of the said arrangement and manipulations, wherein the said Thomas McGreevy directly participated, the contract for the cross-wall and lock in connection with the Quebec Harbor Works was awarded to Larkin, Com ol y & Co. on a report to Council made by the Hon. the Minister of Public Works, under date 26th May, 1883;

That a few days thereafter the sum of \$25,000 was, in toliment of the corrupt arrangement above stated, paid to the said Thomas McGreevy in promissory notes, signed by the firm of Larkin Connolly & Co., which said notes were duly paid;

in promissory notes, signed by the firm of Larkin Connolly & Co., which said notes were duly paid;
That about the same date, namely, the 4th of June. 1883, a sum of \$1,000 was paid by the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. towards the Laugevin Testimonial Fund—a fund destined to be given to Sir Hector Langevin;
That in the course of the carrying out of the works the said Thos. McGreevy caused changes contrary to the public interest to be made in the conditions of the said contract;
That in 1884 Thomas McGreevy, then and now a member of the Parliament of Canada, and a member of the Parliament of Canada, and a member of the Quebec Harbor Commission by appointment of the Government, agreed with the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co., and certain members thereof individually, to secure for them a contract for the completion of the graving dock of Levis, one of the conditions of the agreement being that he, Thomas McGreevy, should receive any excess over the sum of fifty thousand dollars in the contract price;
That to the detriment of the public interest a contract was signed in or about the month of June, 1884 for the performance of the said works, and that subsequently the said Thomas McGreevy received the price stipulated in the corrupt arrangement above mentioned, namely, \$33,000;
That in 1863 and 1884 tenders were asked for by the Government of Canada for the comple-

\$22,000; That in 1683 and 1884 tenders were asked for by the Government of Canada for the comple-tion of the graving dock at Esquimalt, British

Columbia;
That the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. were among those who tendered, and tust the contract was awarded to them in pursuance of a report to touncil dated 24th October, 1884, and signed by the hon. Minister of Public Works; respect to their tased staff Genober, also, and signed by the hon. Minister of Public Works:

That before tendering the said Larkin, Connolly & Co. had with Thomas McGreevy, then and new a member of the Parliament of Canada, communications and interviews wherein they seemed his services to assist them in dealing secured his services to assist them in dealing to secure the said contract:

That he Department of Public Works in order to secure the said contract:

That he agreed to help them, and that he did in fact help them, in divers ways, and amongst others by obtaining from the Department of Public Works information, figures and calculations, which he communicated to them;

That to the knowledge and with the consent of the said Thomas McGreevy, and for the purpose of securing for themselves his influence, Larkin, Connolly & Co. took into partnership with themselves his brother, Robert H. McGreevy, giving him a twenty per cent. Interest in their firm;

in their firm;
That during the execution of the said contract
the said Thomas McGreevy was the agent or one
of the agents in the pay of Larkin, Conolly &
Co., in dealing with the Department of Public
Works;

works;

That he endeavored to obtain and did
obtain for them, at their request, important
slterations in the works and more favorable con-

itions;
That the said more favorable conditions and
he said alterations enabled them to realize, to
he detriment of the public interests, very large

the detriment of the public interests, very large profits;
That during the execution of the works large profits;
That during the execution of the works large sums were paid by Larkin, Connolly & Co. to Thos. McGreevy for his services in dealing with the Minister of Public Works, with the flicers of the department, and generally for his influence as a member of the Parliament of Canada;
That in consideration of the sums of money so received by him and of the promises to him made, the said Thos. McGreevy furnished to Larkin, Connolly & Co. a great deal of information; strove to procure and did procure to be made by the department and the hon Minister of Public Works, in the plans of the graving dock and in the execution of the works, alterations which have cost large sums of money to the public treasury;

Selection of the name of the plane of the result is a logistic bless than £1,000,000.

**Retrible Fair of a Six-Year-Old Boy Who are Playing a six-Year-Old

sum insufficient, had to add thereto the sum of 18,000.
That on the 23rd May, 1887, in fulfilment of the arrangements above mentioned and through the

That on the 13rd May, 1887, in fulfilment of the arrangements above mentioned and through the efforts, the influence, and the intervention of the said Thomas McGreevy, and without any public tender having been called for, a contract was made between the Quebec Harbor Commissioners and Larkin, Councilly & Co., for all the necessary dredging and removal of material in the west basin of the Quebec harbor works. That in the execution of the works of this contract extensive frands were perpetrated, to the detriment of the public treasury, and sums of money were paid corruptly to officials under the control and direction of Henry F. Perley, and appointed by the Quebec Harbor Commission;

sion;
That by an order-in-Council dated 10th May, 1888, the Government of Canada decided to pay a sum of \$12800 yearly during five years to Mr. Julien Chabot, on the condition of his causing the steamer Admiral to ply between Dalhousie and Gaspe, forming a connection with the Inter-colonial Railway;
That the said sum of twelve thousand five hundred dollars has since been paid in the manner prescribed in the Order-in-Council and the contract made thereunder;
That the said Julien Chabot was merchy.

ner prescribed in the Order-in-Council and the contract made thereunder;
That the said Julien Chabot was merely screen for the benefit of the said Thomas Mc Greevy, who then was and continued to be for long time thereafter the proprietor of the Ad miral in whole or at least in great part;
That previous to the 10th of May, 1888, to wit since 1883-84, the same subsidy of \$12,500 was paid for the said steamer Admiral, then also owned by men representing the said Thomas Mc Greevy; Greevy.

That the said Thomas McGreevy receive in that connection a sum of about \$120,00 while being a member of the Parliament of Canada;

Canada;
That in 1886 tenders were asked for by the Quebec Harbor Commissioners for the construction of a work called the "south wall, or retaining wall";
That Mr. Thomas McGreevy procured from public efficials the tenders received and showed them to Messra. O. E. Murphy, Connolly and R. H. McGreevy, for whom he was acting, in order to give them an undue advantage over their competitors;

H McGreevy, for whom he was acting, in order to give them an undue advantage over their competitors;
That they had the said tenders in their possession during several hours, after which they were returned to Henry F. Perley, then in Quebec, by the said Thomas McGreevy;
That the contract was awarded to one John Gallagher, a mre figurehead for the said Murphy, Connolly and B. H. McGreevy, who did the work for their own profit and advantage;
That changes detrimental to the public interest, but of a nature to secure great profits to the contractors, were made in the plans and the carrying out of the works, and in the conditions and securities set out in the coutract, through the influence and intervention of the said Thos. McGreevy;
That from the year 1883 to 1890, both inclusive, the said Thomas McGreevy for the consideration above indicated received a sum of about \$200,000;
That curing the period aforesaid he was 'he agent and paid representative of Larkin, Connolly & Co., on the Quebec Harbor Board of Commissioners in Parliament, and in connection with the Department of Public Works;
That the said Thomas McGreevy exacted and received out of the subsidies voted by Parliament for the construction of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway a sum of over forty thousand dollars;

ment for the construction of the Baie des Chaleurs Railway a sum of over forty thousand dollars;

That the said Thomas McGreevy on several occasions demanded in the name of the Hon. Minister of Public Works and received from Larkin, Connolly & Co. sums of money;

That the moneys expended in connection with the works mentioned in the present motion are moneys voted by the Par iament of Canada, and amount o about five million dollars;

That certain members of the firm of Larkin, Connolly & Co. paid and caused to be paid large sums of money to the Hon. Minister of Public Works out of the proceeds of the said contracts, and that entries of the said sums were made on the books of that firm.

That from 1882 to the present session the said Thomas McGreevy has always lived in Ottawa in the same house as the Hon. Minister of Public Works, and that he seems to have done so in order to put in the mind of Larkin, Connolly & Co. the impression that he had over said Hon. Minister an absolute control, and that he was acting as his representative in his corrupt transactions with them.

That in fact, on many occasions he used the name of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in American Public Works in the Same of Public Works in the Mame of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in the same of the Hon. Minister of the Hon. Minister of the Hon. Minister of the Hon.

Minister an absolute control, and that he was acting as his representative in his corrupt transactions with them.

That in fact, on many occasions he used the name of the Hon. Minister of Public Works in his coalings with them, undertaking to obtain his cealings with them, undertaking to obtain his co-operation, or declaring that he had secured it:

That before the Board of Quebec Harbor Commissieners he often also used the name of the said Minister:

That a select committee be appointed to enquire fully into the said allegations, and specially, but without limiting the scope of such inquiry, to investigate all the circumstances connected with the several tenders, contracts, and changes therein, and the payments and other maters mentioned in the statements hereinbefore made, with power to send for persons, papers, and records, and to examine witnesses upon cath or affirmation, and that the committee do report in full the evidence taken before them, and all their proceedicys on the reference, and the result of their enquiries; and that rule 78 of this House as to the selection of committees be composed of Messrs.

Sir Hector Langevin said this matter

being a matter of privilege, and there being a court appointed by the House, which was the Committee of Privileges and Elections, this matter should be sent to that court. His name was connected with this matter of privilege by Mr. Tarte, and under these circumstances he thought he should make ent to the House, which he would do as follows; "I never communicated in any way to any one tenders, or prices of tenders, or relative positions of tenders, or tenders, or relative positions of tenders, or names of tenderers, at any time before the contract was allotted and signed, and the work in progress; the only persons having the same information being the members of the Privy Council and such of the officers of the department as were intrusted with the opening of tenders after the period fixed for their reception. I never found or knew any such or other officers of my department to be guilty of any indiscretion or breach of trust in connection with any tender or contract other officers of my department to be guilty of any indiscretion or breach of trust in connection with any tender or contract. Tenders accepted have been and are so accepted strictly according to law. If the parties named in the motion as having contributed to a testimonial presented to me some eight or ten years ago have so contributed to it, I never asked them to do so, and up to this moment I never knew them to have done so. Directly or indirectly, I never asked the contractors named in the motion for money, cheques, or notes, nor did I receive any such money, cheques, or notes from them for my use, profit, or advantage. Continuing, he said that he had no reason to suspect Mr. Perley of having done wrong in connection with the matters laid before the House by Mr. Tarte If he had done so it was out of his (Sir Hector's) knowledge, and having known him for many years as a faithful officer of his department he could not make up his mind that he had violated his trust and thereby rendered himself punishable by the Government. In so far as Mr. McGreevy was concerned the hon, gentleman was in his place, and it was for him to say what he had do say. If the matter was referred to the Committees on Privileges and Elections he would be there ready to give evidence.

Mr. McGreevy said he was not present when this matter was referred to in the

Mr. McGreevy said he was not present when this matter was referred to in the last Parliament, but he left the statement with Mr. Curran which was read on his behalf. To that statement he still adhered.

London now has a number of women of aristocratic lineage who are in trade as milliners or dressmakers. The pioneer of them all is Lady Granville Gordon, who is years ago opened a little shop in Park street. Her capital at the start was only injure him by a certain clique, because he cessful.

would not be their instrument in aiding them to obtain what they wanted. Those persons even forged his name to documents to gain their ends, and he was ready to to gain their ends, and he was ready to prove it. In many unauthorized ways his name had been made use of. He was glad that at last this statement had been made on the floor of Parliament, and he hoped a speedy investigation would take place. He was prepared to defend himself, and could promise the House that the result of the investigation would be his complete vindication. The member for Montmorency (Mr. Tarte) had placed himself in a position from which he would have some difficulty in extricating himself.

Mr. Tarte denied that he been associated with the men named in the correspond-

with the men named in the correspond-

Mr. McGreevy-We will have more of

Mr. McGreevy—We will have more of that by and bye.

Mr. Tarte—My sincere wish is that the words used by my hon. friend may prove true. He talks of forgery. Mr. Speaker, if the letters I have referred to as signed by him are forgeries, I will not only apologize to this House, but I will have no other expectation than to go from this House, and to do it very quickly. (Applause.)

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

To amend the Dominion Franchise Act

—Mr. Charlton.

-Mr. Charlton.
Respecting the Niagara and Grand Island
Bridge Co.—Mr. Montague.
Respecting the St. Lawrence & Ottawa.
Railway Co.—Mr. Taylor.
To confer certain powers on the Canadian
Paoific Railway Co. in connection with its
telegraph business, and for other purposes
—Mr. Taylor.
Respecting the F. R. Edda Montageria

—Mr. Taylor.

Respecting the E. B. Eddy Manufacturing Co., and to change its name to the E. B. Eddy Company—Mr. Mackintosh.

Respecting the River St. Clair Railway & Bridge Co.—Mr. Montague.

To amend the Act to incorporate the Empire Printing and Publishing Co.—Mr. Denison.

Denison.

Respecting the Lake Temiscamingue Colonization Company—Mr. Trow.

Mr. Bergeron moved that the the time for presenting private bills be extended to Friday, 29th inst. Carried.

Sir John Thompson, in moving the first reading of a bill to codify the criminal law of Canada, said the object was expressed by its title. It was intended to codify the common law as well as the statute law of Canada. The bill was drafted on the lines of the Imperial codification of 1879.

Canada. The bill was drafted on the lines of the Imperial codification of 1879.

Mr. Haggart, in answer to Mr. Landerkin, said that the sale of registration stamps in 1890 gave a revenue of \$104,526.

Mr. Perry, on a motion for a return regarding the Government steamer Stanley, which plies between Prince Edward Island and the mainland complained of the char which plies between Prince Edward Island and the mainland, complained of the character of the service there. That service last year, he said, was shamefully neglected by the Department of Marine and Fisheries. He contended that the Government was pledged to construct a tunnel beneath the

straits. The motion after being amended was

The House adjourned at 4.45. DECOYED TO RUIN.

The Victim of a Procuress Escapes and

Prefers a Charge Against Her.

A New York despatch says: Frankie Belleau, a pretty 20-year-old girl who says she belongs in Troy, was in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, in the role of complainant against Madame May Leroy, who keeps a house of ill-fame on Fortieth street. The girl stated in court that Madame Leroy met her in Troy some weeks ago, and by promises of fine clothes and easy life induced her to come to New York. When the Madame got her in the house on Fortieth street she took away all her clothes and only allowed her to have a low-necked dress to wear about the house. All the money the girl got the Madame took away from her also. The girl grew desparate over her situation, and on Wednesday she ran away from the house clad only in her wrap and slippers and Leroy, who keeps a house of ill-fame on Fortieth street. The girl stated in court Sir Hector Langevin said this matter Wednesday she ran away from the house clad only in her wrap and slippers and went to the police station and made a complaint sgainst the woman of keeping a disorderly house. Justice McMahon, before whom the case was brought, adjourned the hearing until Saturday at the request of Madame Leroy's counsel. The judge released the Madame in charge of her counsel, and ordered the girl locked up

EXPELLED FROM FRANCE.

A Scotch Member of Parliagent Ordered Out of the Country.

A Calais cable says Mr. R. Cunning hame Graham, Gladstonian Liberal member of the British Parliament for Northwest Lanarkehire, Sootland, who is prominent as a sympathizer with advanced thinkers, has been expelled from France by the authorities. After attending a Socialist meeting in Paris on Sunday night, on going to his hotel Mr. Graham was informed that Police Commissioner Brasseur wished to see him in an adjoining room. On entering the department Brasseur wished to see him in an adjoining room. On entering the department M. Brasseur, after reading the warrant of his expulsion, took his arm and informed him that he must proceed at once to Calais in order to catch the boat leaving for Dover at 1.30 this morning. Mr. Graham was not allowed to return to his room to obtain his luggage or to say good by to his friends.

Tobacco Smugglers Killed.

Tobacco Smugglers Killed.

A Gibraltar despatch says: A patrol of Spanish soldiers and a number of the tobacco company's guards last evening surprised a smuggler near the frontier and attempted his capture. The smuggler drew a revolver and opened fire on the soldiers and guards. The latter returned the fire and killed the smuggler. To day the inhabitants of the neighboring village stoned and killed the smuggler. To day the in-habitants of the neighboring village stoned the tobacco company's guards and fired upon its employees, wounding two severely, The officials then fired upon their assail-ants, killing two and wounding many others. Finally the authorities were com-pelled to summon the military to quell the disturbance. Great excitement prevails on the frontier, and further trouble is antici-pated.

Mrs. Grimwood's Story of the Horrors She Passed Through.

THE SIEGE, SLAUGHTER AND FLIGHT

(From London Times

We have been favored by Miss Grimwood with the following letter, received yesterday morning from her sister in law, Mrs. Grimwood, widow of the late Mr. Frank St. Clair Grimwood, who was murd dat LAKHIPUR, CACHAR, April 2,

Long before this reaches you you li have heard from the newspapers of all that has taken place in Manipur, and this is only to give you particulars. Frank must have told you about the Chief coming with 150 men of the 42nd Goovkhas. They kent have told you about the Chief coming with
450 men of the 42nd Goorkhas. They kept
us in the dark as to their real reasons for
coming until they arrived on the 22nd of
March. The Chief then had a consultation with Frank, and decided
to hold a durbar at once. Word
was sent to the Maharajah to
tell him to come and bring all the Princes
with him. Frank had mean while told me
what was going to happen—viz., that the what was going to happen—viz., that the Government of India had decided that the Government of India had decided that the ex. Maharajah was not to be allowed to return, but that also the Jubraj, the Prince who turned him out in September, was to be banished for a term of years to India. This decision was to be announced in the durbar, and when the Princes got up to go the Jubraj was to be arrested then and there, and conveyed out of the place that day by some of the 42nd. For this purpose the steps to the house were lived with se the steps to the house were lined with

THE HOUSE GENERALLY SURROUNDED. The Maharajah arrived with his followers and only one of his brothers out of three, with the excuse that the other two were ill, and so were unable to be present. As the Jubraj was one of these, the Chief said the durbar could not be held without him, and that he must be sent for. They delayed four or five hours, but he would not come, so there was no durbar, and the Maharit. so there was no durbar, and the Maharajah went away under the understanding that he was to come early on the morning of the 23rd an bring the Jubraj. The 23rd arrived, but the Rajah did not turn up, as he said the Jubraj was ill still, and could not come. This was represented the said th went away under the understanding that he was to come early on the morning of the 23rd an bring the Jubraj. The 23rd arrived, but the Rajah did not surn up, as he said the Jubraj was ill still, and could not come. This went on the whole day, and in the evening the Chief decided that Frank had better go and see the Jubraj, tell him of the decision of Government, and try and persuade him to listen quietly and act in accordance. So Frank went and stayed two or three hours telling him, and trying to persuade him to go, but he said he would not, and the Maharajah refused to give him up. Frank then told him that the Sepoys would be sent to get him. However, he was a look of the could reach the road. I hadn't even a hat, and only very thin house shoes on. One of these dropped off in the river, where I also got wet up to my shoulders. We were fired at twenty times that night while they were firing to try and escape bullets. We left to go through the jungles, as they were lying in wait for us all over the place, and marched at least 30 miles with no food; that was the 25th. On the morning of the could reach the road. I hadn't even a hat, and only very thin house shoes on. One of these dropped off in the river, where I also got wet up to my shoulders. We were fired at wenty times that night while they were firing to try and escape bullets. We left to go through the jungles, as they were lying in wait for us all over the place, and marched at least 30 miles with no food; that we the place and marched at least 30 miles with no food; the morning of the even a hat, and only very thin house shoes on. One of these dropped on. One of these dropped on. to persuade him to go, but he said he would not, and the Maharajah refused to give him up. Frank then told him that the Sepoys would be sent to get him. However, he would not give in, so Frank returned about would not give in, so Frank returned about 7 in the evening and told the Chief. A council of war was then held, and the plan of attack for the next day was made. I think we felt gloomy that night. We all dined together, and tried to make things as jolly as we could, but did not succeed very well, and all went to bed early. At 3 c'clock on the morning of the 24th we all got up, I gave them something to eat. and

gave them something to eat, and THEN THEY ALL LEFT. Frank, the colonel commanding, and two frank, the colonel commanding, and two officers went with the reserve. A young fellow named Brackenbury led the attack on the palace of the Jubraj. Then the fight began. I was in the telegraph office sending a telegram, when a bullet came through the window and struck the floor shout two inches from where I was stand. through the window and struck the floor about two inches from where I was standing. I then ran out, and took up a position with the Chief below the office, which was made of brick, and so was fairly shot proof. Bullets were raining over our heads. I have kept several that I picked up. Meanwhile the fight in the palace was going on. Poor Lieutenant Brackenbury went the wrong road, and the fire was opened upon him from three sides. He fell in the first volley, shot through the ankle. He lay where he fell, exposed to the enemy's fire, and they made the most of it, and fired volleys into him. You can picture to volleys into him. You can picture to yourself what that means. Once all that morning I saw Frank. He came to get out some more ammunition, our Sepoys were running short, and that was about 11. At 12 or 1 o'clock some of the officers and Frank came back for something to eat. I was cutting sandwiches for the others who could not leave their posts, when a bullet crashed through the window over my head. They were attacking us, and were all round the house, so that the rooms were unsafe. The odds against us were enormous; Frank put their numbers down as close upon 6,000; we had 450 all told. We managed to drive them off the house, and divided our forces, half for the Residency, while half remained to continue forces, half for the R remained to continue

THE ATTACK ON THE PALACE.

Meanwhile all the officers went back to their poets and Frank. The ammunition meanwhile was getting to an end, and it was found that all our forces would be needed on the Residency, so word was sent to call them in. The Manipuris got possession of the wall in front of the house, and brought out there four big gons, and commenced shelling the house. I think the horror of those hours will last to the end of my life. Shells bursting in the rooms overhead, for by this time we were all in the collars—that is, Frank, myself, the Chief, the colonel, and two civilians on the Chief's staff. The rest were trying to recover the wounded from all directions. Heavy fire went on for four hours, and at 7 c'clock the colonel and the Chief save us at all, as we had hardly any ammunition left. The buglers were sent to sound the "cease fire," but for some time the firing continued. It stopped at last, and the Chief sent one of the officers on with a letter asking for terms. The Jubrasent back to say that if the Chief would come out to the gate that he would come, too, and see what could be done. So the Chief, the Colonel, Frank, the Secretary and Assistant Commissioner and one efficer all went out. This was about 8.30 in the evening, and we had eaten nothing all day. The wounded were then all brought to the Residency, and one of the cellears turned into a hospital. I pray that I may never see such a sight again. There were crowds of them; some dying. Poor Mfr. Brackenbury was the first, shot all over, both legs broken, both arms, bullets' assessors make is 14,490. THE ATTACK ON THE PALACE.

in him all over the place; and yet, poer lad,

ALIVE AND PERFECTLY CONSCIOUS
the whole time, and in awful agony. I did
what I could to help, but it seemed almost
impossible to do snything. In one corner
was a poor fellow with his brain shot out
on the top of his head, and yet alive. Another with his forehead gone, and many
others worse. Luckily, I am rather
strong minded, and so I was able to help
in bathing some of the wounds and
bandaging them up. After this I went to
get every one something to eat, and we
had a sort of soratch dinner. Then I
went round the heuse. I can't tell you
what I felt. All our pretty things broken,
the roofs and walls riddled with bullets,
and shells burst in all of them. It was a
dreadful sight to me, and I left t and raturned to the hospital. Meanwhile, about
two hours had gone, and I was getting
axious about Frank, so went out in the
grounds to try and see if I could see any
thing of them. I didn't see them, so I
went back to the veranda and asked one
of the officers to go cutside the gate and
look for him, and I sat down, utterly
wearied out, and was dozing off in a chair
on the veranda when suddenly, to my
horror, the firing began again. At first I
thought they had killed Frank and the
others, but a bugler came rushing in and
told us they had killed Frank and the
others, but a bugler came rushing in and
told us they had killed Frank and the
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told us they had killed Frank and the
others, but a bugler came rushing in and
told us they had killed Frank and the shells
burating in every direction. I got hurt in
my arm; it b ALIVE AND PERFECTLY CONSCIOUS

as the house was in danger of catching fire. The wounded were got out as quickly as possible; three had died meanwhile. Poor Mr. Brackenbury was dying, but we had to move him, and the moving killed him. They brought him back and put him in the cellar again, but it made one's heart ache. I covered him up and then left him, and joined the others outside. We then moved off. I dodged two shells by running behind a tree. We went out at the back of the house, and had to cross first a hedge of thorns, and a high mud wall, then a river, DECIDED WE MUST RETREAT. house, and had so cross here a house of thorns, and a high mud wall, then a river before we could reach the road. I hadn't meet 200 men who we knew were on their way up to relieve the guard.

WE HAD EATEN NOTHING since the morning of the 24th, except a few mouthfuls of so-called dinner, snatched as best we could. We had to eat grass and mouthfuls of so-called dinner, snatched as best we could. We had to eat grass and leaves; but I was too done up to care much. My feet were out to bits, and my arms wouldn't stop bleeding, and I was perished with cold and having got so wet in crossing the river. We went on down the road, and came upon a stockade on the road, where there were crowds of the enemy. This we had to rush, and I sprained my ankle and gave myself up for lost; but I got over somehow, and then we saw some men running up the hill below us. Some said they were Manipuris and some said Ghoorkas, and for some time we did not know, but for the first time fate favored us. They turned out to be the men from Cachar, and we were saved, but not one moment too soon. I think that was the worst moment of all, and I felt as though I must break down utterly, but food and some brandy brought me to my senses, and I was all right. We had still eight days' march before us to get to British territory, but though we have been

though we have been

FIRED ON ALL THE WAY

it has been an easy time compared with all
we went through before; and yesterday we
reached the British territory, and I took off
my clothes for the first time for ten days
last night. I forgot to say that before we
had been out of the Residency an hour we
looked back to see it in flames, and I knew
that everything we had was lost, and my
life was the only thing left. There is fearful
excitement here over it. People say nothing so awful has happened since the mutiny.
Now it remains to be seen what is to be
done about getting back the prisoners, and
my auxiety on this account I can't express.
People say they will be all safe, but until I
see Frank again I shall not be content. Of
course, all idea of going home is done for.
I am going down to Calcutta to get some
see Frank again I shall not be content. Of
course, all idea of going home is done for.
I am going down to Calcutta to get some
dithen return either here or to Shillong to
wait for news of Frank; but it is simply
awful living in suspense like this, and I
almost wish I were a prisoner too. I am
feeling terribly worn out and ill, but have
made an effort to write this, and let you
have full particulars as I know how.

Here
love the seen an easy time compared with all
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cov FIRED ON ALL THE WAY

Love's Young Dream.

Love's young dream was a very bright one, and its fulfillment will be bright, too if the bride will remember that she is a woman, and liable to all the ills peculiar to her sex. We remind those who are suffering from any of these, that Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription will renew the hue of youth in pale and sallow cheeks, correct irritating uterine diseases, arrest and cure ulceration and and inflammation, and infuse new vitality into a wasting body. "Favorite Prescription" is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle-wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

HOW THREAD IS NUMBERED

cocess That Gives the Sea Exactly What She Wants. Exactly What She Wants.

The seamstress, whether she wants No. 30 or 40 or 120 thread, knows from the number just what kind of sewing it can be used for. When 840 yards of yarn weigh 7,000 grains, a pound of cetton, the the ttradmakers mark it No. 1. If 1,600 yards weigh a pound it is marked No. 2. For No 50 yarn it would take 50 multiplied by 489 to weigh a pound. This is the whole explanation of the yarn measurement as used by the spool manufactured thread was of three-cord, the number being derived from the number of yards to the pound, just as it is to day. No. 60 yarn made No. 60 thread, though in point of fact the actual calibre of No. 60 thread would equal No. 20 yarn, being made of three No. 20 brand twisted together.

When the sewing machine came into the market as a great thread consumer, unreasoning in its work and inexorable in its demands for mechanical accuracy, sixcord cotton had to be made in place of the old and rougher three-cord, it being much smoother.

As thread numbers were already estab-

moother.
As thread numbers were already estab As thread numbers were already established, they were not altered for the new article, says the Dry Goods Review, and No. 60 six-cord and No. 60 three-cord were left identical in both size and number. To effect this the six cord has to be made of yarn twice as fine as that demanded in making the three-cord variety. The No. 60 cord is made of six strands of No. 120 yarn. The three-cord spool cotton is of the same number as the yarn is made of. Six cord spool cotton is always made from double its numbers. Thread is a simple thing, but it is simple there are 2,000 kinds of it, and each kind goes through hundreds of different processes.

Boxing for Boys.

Boxing for Boys.

There is absolutely nothing in the way o recreation so beneficial in every respect to a boy as boxing. I am positive—and I know whereof I write, for as boy and man I have tried them all, fencing, wrestling, rowing, swimming, riding—that no one of them has the many advantages of boxing, says a writer in "Harper's Young People." As an all-round developer it is unequalled; not one of the boy's muscles remains inactive; back, stomach, legs, arms, are all called upon for vigorous service. But what I consider its best feature in its recommendation for boys is the very thorough drilling which the disposition of the boy must undergo. If a lad is quick to lose his temper, boxing will cure him; it will drilling which the disposition of the boy must undergo. If a lad is quick to lose his temper, boxing will cure him; it will teach him that no one who lets his temper get the better of him will become an expert sparrer; it will speedily convince him of the absolute necessity of keeping cool and in entire possession of his wits in order to sustain his efforts and avoid defeat. The boxer who cannot control his temper is practically at the mercy of a cool, skilful opponent. One cannot spar successfully and become fluetered. A boxer must ever be on the alert, his wits constantly alive, looking for an opportunity of assault; he must be able to act instantly and with cool deliberation, as distinguished from wild, undirected action. He need do no running to develop the muscles of his legs or his lungs; these are all continuously in action

Full exercise of the brain is favorable to Full exercise of the brain is favorable to health and longevity, and prolonged brain work is not necessarily injurious when unattended by hurry, anxiety or excitement. Where the nerve force is limited, the effect of over-activity is dangerous, but in the young and strong it is not injurious. There are certain occupations which are very wearing, such as bank tellers and locomotive engineers. Then the speculator often becomes a wreck through the tension on his nerves; also the politician, says the New York Ledger. Take a book keeper using one part of the brain day after day, dealing with nothing but figures year after year; he becomes tired, listless and, after a while, incapable of work. Give him a vacation or trip to the mountains, and he quickly recovers: in fact the other head. nospanie or work. Give him a vacation or trip to the mountains, and he quickly recovers; in fact, the other brain cells are called into use. American business men, as they grow older, do not reduce the nervnatural decline. Business and domestic natural decline. Business and domestic troubles wear upon the nerves. Cramming in schools is very bad in its results. The brain of the child suffering from overstudy robs the blood of elements provided for the growth of the body. As a result, the child is stunted, although the parents may have been fine animals.

The Buffalo Vernacular. The Buffalo Vernacular.

Buffalo Express: Lady—Will you sell me that pretty puppy, little boy?
Ragged Uroin—For a couple of plunks.
Lady—What?
R. U.—He's wurt two scads.
Lady—How is that?
R. U.—A couple of cold cases 'll buy him.

Lady—Dear me! What did you say?
R. U.—You kin have him for two bones.
Lady—Well, I declare! I will take him.
Here is a quarter for you. It will buy a
lot of bones. R. U.—Aw, rats! Can't yer under-stand? De dorg don't go fer less'n two dollars.

What English Radicals Demand. Review of Reviews :

1. The Land for the People.
2. An Eight-Hour Day.
3. The Educational Ladder.
4. A People's Parliament.
5. The Free Commune.

6. Taxation of the Idlers.
7. Pensions for the Aged. He Would Keep It Quiet. Ohioago Tribune: Young wife (with mnocent pride)—I made this pudding my-self, Harold.

Young husband (consolingly)—Never mind, Imogene. Nobody will ever know is The employing carpenters of Milwaukes tave decided to give no more employment o union men, and 2,000 carpenters are coked out.

With a stout pair of boots, a "Tam o'Shanter" cap or felt "knockabout," a girl can "rought it" all day and come home in good order, while fiounces and feills and gay lawns and dainty white muslins look limp and dejected.—Housekeepers'

German

We have selected two or three lines from letters freshly received from pa-Croup. rents who have given German Syrup to their children in the emergencies of Croup. You will credit these, because they come from good, substantial people, happy in finding what so many families lack—a medicine containing no evil drug, which mother can administer with confidence to the little ones in their most critical hours, safe and sure

that it will carry them through." ED. L. WILLTRS, of Alma, Neb. I give it to my children when troubled with Croup and never saw any preparation act like it. It is simply miraculous.

Fully one-half of our customers are mothers who use Roschee's Core

are mothers who use Boschee's German Syrup among their children. A medicine to be successful with the little folks must be a treatment for the sudden and terrible foes of child-hood, whooping cough, croup, diph-theria and the dangerous inflamma tions of delicate throats and lungs. @

NOTES AS TO NECKWEAR.

Women Should Be at Pains to Dress their

Necks Mecomingly.

The dressing of the neck has much to do The dressing of the neck has much to do with a woman's good looks. If she has cords and bones below her chin she is crude to bare herself. What she needs is a yard of beads, a pendant necklace, a ruff of fur, flowers or fringe, or a collar as near her ear-holes as it can be fitted. The lines which age first draws around the throat can always be concealed by a velvet collarctic, to which anything can be appliqued—beads, medallions, ministures, cuff-buttons, flowers, brooches and even rings.

cuff-buttons, flowers, brocches and even rings.

Then there are passementeric bands in every width, jeweled with mediseval, Egyptian and modern effects that are very pretty. The Medici flat collars are not expensive, or a scarf of diaphanous gauze may be artfully arranged and pierced with a jewel-handled dagger or quaint ornament.

—New York World.

Lecture on Fools. Admit One.

A gentleman who lectured on fools, printed his tickets as above. Suggestive, certninly, and even sarcastic. What fools are they who suffer the inroads of disease when they might be cured. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is sold under a positive guarantee of its benefiting or curing in every case of Liver, Blood and Lung disease, or money paid for it will be cheerfully refunded. In all blood taints and impurities of whatever name or nature, it is most positive in its curative effects. Pimples, Blotches, Eruptions, and all Skin and Scalp diseases, are radically cured by this wonderful medicine. Scrofulous disease may affect the glands, causing swellings or sumors; the bones, causing "Fever Sores," White Swellings," "flip joint Disease;" or the tissues of the lungs, causing Pulmonary Consumption. Whatever its manifestations may be, "Golden Medical Discovery" ourse it.

Epitaphs Upon Printers. The Manchester (Eng.) Times tells of some old epitaphs upon printers. Here is

No more shall copy bad perplex my brain No more shall type's small face my ey strain; more the proof's foul page create me troubles No By errors, transpositions, outs and doubles;
No more to overrun shall I begin;
No more be driving out or driving in;
The stubborn pressman's brow I now may
sed;
Revised, corrected, finally worked off.

Another epitaph reads as follows : Anosner optispit to Month of the Weary of distributing pi, Pressed out of life, I now must die, I ve cut my stick, my fount is sped, My case is empty, as in life my head; In fact, my last impression is—I'm des

They Do Not Speak Now.

New York Times: Edith (who was at Mrs. Dinsmore's party the night before)—I met Charley in the hallway last night, and he kissed me.

Maud (who was also at the party)—Yes, he told me so. He said he mistook you for me in the dark.

No Object.
New York Herald: Maud—It is too bad, dear, that you never learned to dance.
Ethel—I was never told that it was improper until it was too late to learn.

Ossip Schubin, whose clever novels a Ossip Schubin, whose clever novels are having such a vogue in Austria, is not a man, as generally supposed, but a young voman who writes under that name. Her real name is Lola Kirschner and she leads a retired life in a Bohemian village. Her first book, entitled "Ehre" was written when Miss Kirschner was barely 20, and for some time was attributed to an Austrian minister. THE HAPPY HOUSEWIFE.

Whiffs of Wisdom that Come in at the Open

In mixing cake dough use cups of exactly the same size for measuring the different ingredients.

ingredients.

If a cake cracks open when baking it is either because the oven is too hot and cooks the outside before the inside is heated, or else the cake was made too stiff. Two or three rose geranium leaves put in when making crab apple jelly will give it a

when making crab apple jelly will give it a delicious flavor

Beat the yelk of an egg and spread on the top of rusks and pies just before putting them into the oven. The egg makes that shine seen on bakers' pies and cakes. In flavoring puddings, if the milk is rich, lemon flavoring is good; but if the milk is poor vanilla makes it richer.

Nothing made with sugar, eggs and milk

poor vanilla makes it richer.

Nothing made with sugar, eggs and milk should reach the boiling point.

The molasses to be used for gingerbread is greatly improved by being first boiled, then skimmed.

Oil-cloths should never have soap used upon them, as the lye will destroy the colors and the finish. — Ladies' Home Journal.

A Dead Shot

A Dead Shot
Right at the seat of difficulty, is accomplished by the sure and steady aim of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Don't fool around with a pop-gun, nor a "Finit-lock," when this reliable "Winohester" is within reach!? Dr. Sage's treatment of catarrh is far superior to the ordinary, and when directions are reasonably well followed, results in a permanent cure. Don't longer be indifferent to the verified claims of this unfailing remedy. \$500 is offered, in good failing remedy. \$500 is offered, in good faith, for an inourable case of Catarrh in the head, by its proprietors, the World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. At all druggists.

Who Should " Bow" First. A great deal of nonsense has been talked about the question of whose place it is to bow first when a lady and gentleman meet upon the street or in any public

meet upon the street or in any public assembly.

It is very absurd to say that a man should always wait until a lady has recognized him. In this, as in most other matters, common sense and mutual convenience are the only guides. Many ladies are near-sighted; many others find great difficulty in remembering faces.

The important thing, of course, is that a man should not presume.

When two people meet who are really acquainted it is not the man who should necessarily bow first, or the lady—it is whichever of them is the first to perceive and recognize the other.

and recognize the other.

Long Way to Get Broken.

A great sheet of plate glass that fell and went to flinders in Brooklyn the other day had a queer history. It was about twelve feet square and was worth \$1,200. It could have been made in this country, but it could not have been carried to Brooklyn because of the tunnels it would have to pass through. It was too big to travel on the canals. So it was made in the south of France. It met with trouble in its trip across the Brooklyn Bridge, and had to be canted to one side to pass under the passenger platform. After all that, just as it reached its destination it was smashed.

Playing on the Ruins.

Texas Siftings: "These firemen must be frivolous set," said Mr. Spillkins, who

a frivolous set," said Mr. Spillkins, who
was reading a paper.
"Why so?"
"I read in the paper that after a fire was
under control the firemen played all nigh
on the ruins. Why didn't they go hom
and go to bed like sensible men, instead o
romping about like children?"

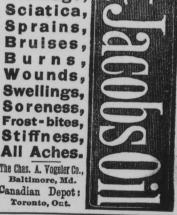
D. O. N L 22. 91

Rheumatis

PROMPTLY CURED BY

Cures Also: Neuralgia. Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Swellings, Soreness, Frost-bites,

All Aches. The Chas. A. Vogeler Co.. Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.



PISO'S CURE FOR THE BEST COUGH MEDICINE. CONSUMPTION

CURF

ase inform your readers that I have a positive by use thousands of hopeless cases have been perids of hopeless cases have been permanently could be set of the se

THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY. When I say cure I do not merely to stop them for a time, and like-long study. I warrant my remedy to come shave falled is no reason for not now receiving a correction of my infallible.



R. S. PELTON,

PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1891. The Queen's Birthday.

Queen Victoria was 72 years old Monday, and in a few weeks more she will complete the 54th year of her long relgn. Other English sovereigns have ruled a few years longer, and under others there have been brilliant achievements in arms, in diplomacy and in letters; but taking length of years and brilliancy of achievement together, the Victorian age can perhaps be fitly compared only with the last half of the sixteenth century. The earlier period, because of the towering supremacy of one or two of its great names, must be regarded as the Augustan age of English literature; but no other half century but that of Elizabeth can surpass that which has given us such poets as Tennyson and Browning, and historians as Macauly, Grote and Froude, Greene and Leckie, such profound thinkers upon moral and social topics as Mill, Ruskin and Carlyle, such novelists as Dickens, Thackeray and George Eliot. Africa has been to modern travellers a fascinating field for exploration, and their heroic deeds remind us of the time three hundred years ago when "the daring of the bucaneers broke through the their neroic deeds remind us of the time three hundred years ago when "the dar-ing of the bucaneers broke through the vale which the greed of Spain had drawn across the new world of Columbus." There are English divines on both sides vale which the greed of Spain had drawn across the new world of Columbus."
There are English divines on both sides of the Atlantic, whose names are not unworthy to be placed beside that of Hooker. But in the field of natural science, of scientific speculation and achievement, the last 50 years are so far in advance of any other period in history that comparison is impossible. The age has not been remarkable for feats of arms or triumphs of foreign policy; but in it the progress of the British people has been truly marvellous in the arts of peace, in commerce and manufactures, and the growth of freedom in political institutions has been steady and rapid. The franchise has been broadened until it closely approximates manhood suffrage; and the repeal of the Corn Laws was the beginning of an emancipation of trade which has resulted in a prodigious growth of British commerce and industry, and in a vast improvement in the comfort of the great mass of the English people. In this part of the Empire the reign of Queen Victoria has been almost synchronous with our enjoyment of the boon of responsible government; but we have picked up and fastened upon our trade the shackles which the Mother Country cast off years ago, while the freedom of our institutions is lessened by corruption and by practices which in the older land would not be tolerated for an hour. All over the English-speaking world there have been upheavals and workings in the social fabric which seem to show that it is about to take on a new form; the growth of great cities and of great individual fortunes, grinding poverty, continual strife between labor and capital. The spirit of inquiry, anxiety and unrest have been felt in all the churches; but in all this the most striking as well as the most hopeful sign has been the steady effort to revive the simplicity and earnestness of Christianchurches; but in all this the most striking as well as the most hopeful sign has been the steady effort to revive the simplicity and earnestness of Christianity and its fitness to the needs of the time. In the history of the period over which we have glanced, the Queen herself has not been as conspicuous a figure as some of her predecessors have been in the history of earlier times; but her constitutional duties have been performed with fidelity and with dignity. She has established and main tained in her court a tradition of austere purity; and in her private life she has set an example of admirable faith and affection in the domestic relations, of charity to the poor, and of the right use of great wealth and high station.—Globe.

IN MEMORIAM.

WRITTEN IN MEMORY OF MRS. JESSE

So still that day in that sad room,
Where death had cast a dismal gloom,
A casket neat contained the clay
Wrapped in sublime tranquility.

The hands were clasped across the

breast,
The countenance nature expressed,
Engraved upon a silvery plate
Appeared the name, full age and
date.

Poor Nature's eye can but behold The lifeless form so still and cold, But faith can gaze beyond this scene To where no death can intervene.

Where ransomed spirits dwell in light,
And bask in Heaven's glory bright,
And sing the worthy praise of Him,
Whose precious blood washed them from sin.

She's gone! O yes, and full of days, Remembered well her words and

ways,
A mother dear, so true and kind,
Of willing hand and noble mind.

She loved the blessed Saviour's name,
His changeless love to her proclaim,
Yes, Jesus only was her plea,
His precious blood and mercy free.

The hour of prayer was sweet retreat, So humbly bowed at Jesus feet, To list God's truth a choice employ, And carols of praise a sweetened joy.

Delight to hear that favorite song,
"Safe in the arms of Jesus" sung,
"There by his love o'ershadowed" she
Could wait whate'er his will might

Deceased attained a good old age, Though ailment long had marked the

page, Resigned to God's will, always best, Life's desert crossed, to peace and O yes! the race of life is o'er,
And glory reached on yonder shore,
Beyond the power of ill and pain,
Where yet we hope to meet again.

Thos. E. Hammond.
Elma, May 26, 1891.

	- and in the L	ve	Do	rt	s.
	ATWOOD MARKI	CT.			
1	Fall Wheat	4k	98	81	1 0
e	Spring Wheat		90		9
3	Darley		45		48
	Oats		40		4
1	Peas		60		6
-	Pork		00	5	
	Hides per lb		4		41/2
П	oneed skins, each		50	1	25
	Wood. 2 ft	1	15	1	50
	I Otatoes per bushel		50		54
	Butter per lb		13		14
1	Eggs per doz		10		10
1	TORONTO GRAIN MAI	RK	ET.		
1	Fall Wheat	21	05	21	05
1.6	opring wheat	1	03	1	05
1	Darley	•	50	-	51
1	Jats		45		46
1 1	eas		75		78
	Tav	R	00		50
1	ressed Hogs		00		50
1	2888	U	11		12
1	outter		12		14
I	Potatoes per bag	1	00		10
		-	00	1 .	10

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION W. G. & B.

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

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 cheese.

Terms.—\$1.50 to insure. Cows must be returned regularly otherwise they will be charged whether insured or not.

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 ROWLAND, WHO DIED APRIL 18, 1891. Prices are Right, Muskoka

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.



HORSEMEN!

GET YOUR

PRINTED AT

The Bee Office !

RATES MODERATE.

Note Lost.

OST, a note given by Robert Buchanan, 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.

Court of Revision. TOWNSHIP OF ELMA.

The first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Elma will be

IOERGER'S HOTEL. - ATWOOD,

Saturday, May 30

1891, at 10 o'clock a.m. Appellants and all concerned will please take notice.

The Roll can be inspected at my office, Atwood, during office hours.

THOS. FULLARTON, Clerk. May 4th, 1891.

Brussels Burglars

Both Shot.

GOING SOUTH.

GOING NORTH.

Atwood 8:00 a.m. | Mitchell 2:30 p.m. |
Newry 8:05 a.m. | Brnho'm 3:30 p.m. |
Monkton 9:00 a.m. | Mankton 4:45 p.m. |
Bornho'm10:15 a.m. | Newry 5:55 p.m. |
Mitchell 11:15 p.m. | Atwood 6:00 p.m. |

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.

CURRIE & HEUGHAN.

ATWOOD, ONT.

ATWOOD

Planing Mills.

The Atwood Planing Mill keeps on hand a good general stock of Lumber, including

Dressed

Flooring,

Shingles !

Wm. Dunn.

THE VERY LATEST IN

Hats, Trimmed And Untrimmed.

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

Pongee Silks & Satins

In all the Newest Shades. Blouse Silk Laces in all colors. A few choice pieces of

DRESS GOODS

Hosiery, Gloves and Em-BROIDERIES.

Eggs taken the same as Cash.

Mrs. Johnson.! Atwood, April 1st, 1890.

W. J. Marshall PAINTER,

Ontario,

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.

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,

A. GRAY.

(FORMERLY OF LISTOWEL) OF THE FIRM OF

JOHNSON & CO Royal Art Studio,

513 QUEEN STREET W., TORONTO.

Enlargements for the Trade. Solar, Bromide, Platinum, Opal and Oil Prints.

PORTRAITS

In Crayon, Ink, Water. Oil and Pastile Colors.

Full line of Artist's Material kept in stock. Oil and Water Colors, Canvasses, Brushes, Palettes, Crayons,

SAMPLE OF WORK

On Exhibition at THE BEE Publishing House, where Full Particulars may be had and Orders Taken.

Agents Wanted.

FONTHILL NURSERIES-LARG-EST IN CANADA.

E want reliable energetic men to sell our Nursery stock; previous experience not necessary; any man with tact and energy can expect with tact and 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

STONE & WELLINGTON, Toronto, Ontario.

DR. SINGLAIR

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

Specialist, - Toronto,

Icerger's Hotel, Atwood,

---on---FRIDAY. MAY 29, 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.

FARMERS!!

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 best machine oil in the world for all sorts of machinery. For sale by all first class dealers throughout Canada. 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, Furniture 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

You will have Flies in the House. Therefore Buy Insect Powder Fly Paper, &c.

You can get them

J. H. McBAIN preaches in Gorrie

50c. will make you a subscriber to THE BEE for the balance of 1891.

THE Gan Club practised on the 25th, and were reinforced by R. Brooks and Fred. Howe, of Listowel.

R. S. Pelton spent Sunday and Monday of this week with relatives and friends in Woodstock and vicinity. James Ferguson received a consignment of choice flowers from Mount Forest this week to beautify his home. Jim is an ardent lover of house plants.

WE have had frost almost every night of late. The fruit blossoms are seriously endangered if not largely destroyed already in consequence. We are certainly having a remarkably cold spring

Rill the worms

| A SERMON prepared especially for the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, was breached in St. Alban's church Sunday evening by Mr. Terrant. The national anthem was also sung during the service. the service.

Mrs. Large, widow of Rev. T. A. Large, of Listowel, the missionary who was so cruelly murdered in Japan, has gone back to that far off country to de vote the rest of her life for the enlightenment and Christianization of the women of Japan.

cherry tree shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20.

The following advertisement has been put in the Berlin papers and signed by the mayor of that town: —Warning.—Beys, young men or any person found standing on the street corner or along the sidewalk on Sunday evening or any other evening or during the day, and passing remarks to passers-by or insulting ladies or any citizens, will be severely dealt with hereafter. No-standing around our streets or street corners will be allowed, except under lawful privileges, and under unavoidable circumstances; and to further the object, it might be as well for parents to induce their children to attend church and ministers advise parents accordingly.

The following will be of interest to Justices of the Peace: Every justice of the peace herefore appointed, but who has not qualified, must make the necessary declaration of office and qualification before the clerk of the peace, before the first day of August next, or kis appointment will lapse. Any justice of the peace, hereafter appointed, must make the necessary declarations.

Glasgow gives the quotation for hay at 57 shillings, with the market very strongs.

In the estimates for 1891 submitted to Parliament on Monday there is no provision for a post office building at Listowel. Money for post offices or 255,500; Brampton \$6,500. Carleton Place (to complete post office \$12,500. Orillia \$5,000, Petrolia \$7,500, Orillia \$5,000, Petrolia \$7,500, Smith Falls \$7,500, and a number of others.

The members of the Baptist church their new pastor, Rev. Mr. Phillimore as oscial reception at the residence of John Switzer on Tuesday evening. The evening was very pleasantly passed in his lady, and wishing to show to him that he was heartily welcome, gave a social reception at the residence of John Switzer on Tuesday evening. The evening was very pleasantly passed in heart hereafter appointed, but who has not qualified, must make the necessary declarations.

FIRE.—What threated to be the total destruction of the A

Pure at

It might be as well for purents to induce their children to attend church and ministers advise parents accordingly.

The following will be of interest to Jastices of the Peace Every Justice of The Peace Institute of The Peace Every Justice of The Peace Institute of The Peace Every Justice of The Peace Institute of The Peace Every Justice of The Peace Institute of The Pe

dereion to the charges of Bayfield and Bethany, will be the occasion of a manufacture at meeting to be held in the street at the property of the property of the part of the p

House and lot for sale or to rent. See advt.

THOROUGHBRED Jersey bull for service. See advt.

THE season for bass fishing opens on the 15th of June. Base ball says the Vidette, appears to have played itself out in Gorrie.

WM. LOCHHEAD was in Galt Sunday and Monday visiting his son, William. OWING to Monday being a holiday THE BEE is issued several hours later

Dr. Sinclair, specialist, will be at loerger's hotel, Atwood, to day, (Friday) May 29th.

Mr. WATSON, of Molesworth, will preach in the Methodist church next Sunday, morning and evening.

MEN's, youths and boys suits in every size, quality and price. For prices read J. L. Mader's advt. on district news

THE following postoffices have been closed:—Bushfield, Huron County; Hammond, Perth County; Scone, Bruce County, and Weldon, Kent County.

A wer silk handkerchief tied, with-out folding, over the face is a complete security against suffocation from smoke. It permits free breathing, and at the same time excludes smoke from the lungs. the lungs.

women of Japan.

Attention should be paid to the black knot on plum and cherry trees. At this season all diseased trees should be destroyed in order that those not already affected may be saved. Any owner or occupant who allows any black knot to remain on any plum or cherry tree shall be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20.

The following advertisement has

tions for the opening of Conference.

Passed with Honors.—From an examination of the report of the Victoria University exam. held in April and May we notice the name of J. H. Mc-Bain well to the front. In examination in the Sophomore year of the Arts course he passed in all the subjects of the Pass course of his year and in addition secured first-class standing in his Honor Department of Mental Philosophy. Besides the work in the Arts course, Mr. McBain took first-class standing in New Testament history and Historical Theology in the Theological course. At the Convocation W. F. Kerr, L. L. B., presented him with the prize he had won at the Elocation of the Bantier three the second of the Bantier three t

the prize he had won at the Elocation contest in April.

The Walkerton Association of the Baptist church meets in the Baptist church heets in the Sunday school; and the Baptist church letters: 4:30 to 6, foreign missions.

Rev. A. McFadyen, and organization. Afternoon, from 2 to 3, report of Home church letters: 4:30 to 6, foreign missions. Evening, 8, platform meeting; 8:45 to 10, home missions and education, June 10th, 9:30 to 10, devotion; 10 to 11, reports of committees; 11 to 12, the calims of Canadian Baptist and Book Room. Afternoon, 2 to 4, the following to the character of the Sunday school; (1) What place should denominational teaching have in the Sunday school; (2) Difficulties in classification and how to meet them; by J. Westervelt; (3) question drawer; (4) What should be the character of the superintendent's address, by J. Morgan; (5) How the scholars may promote the prosperity of the school, by Rev. Mr. Phillimore. 4 to 6, Associational business. Evening 8 to 8:15, opening exercises; 8:15 to 8:45, ladies; 8:45 to 10, Foreign missions.

→ James Irwin, ←

Hats, Groceries, Want Dry Glassware, Shoes, You

and Dried Meat bought.

Eggs

always paid.

Atwood, Ontario.

Wool 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 hefore shown to the public.

Come and See for Yourself.

We have made up a let 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, Flannels, 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, Spinning, Fulling, and Manufacturing Tweeds, Flannels, Blankets, &c., on short notice.



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.

12 4m

HENRY HOAR, Atwood.

The Master of the House. (Washington Post.)

He cannot walk, he cannot speak, Nothing he knows of books or men; He is the weakest of the weak. And has not strength to hold a pen.

He has no pocket and no purse, Nor ever yet has owned a pen But has more riches than his n Because he wants not any.

He rules his parents by a cry, And holds them captive by a smile A despot strong through infancy, A king from lack of guile.

He lies upon his back and crows, Or looks with grave eyes on his mother, What can he mean? But I suppose They understand each other.

In-doors and out, early and late—
There is no limit to his sway;
For, wrapt in baby robes of state,
He governs night and day.

Kisses he takes as rightful due, And Turk-like has his slaves to dress him; His subjects bend before him, too, I'm one of them. God bless him.

THE DOCTOR.

"You're almost as fond as mas 'r," said she. "It was only less night that he laid his arms about its neck, as it sood with its paws on his chest, and I do believe there was more than one tear on its o at when

was more than one tear on its c at when he put it from him."
"Why, what was Jepp doing to be so much noticed?" asked Letty, as she led the way into the parlor, the dog "llowing close behind, whining and an thing at every step he went, as though seeking some-

thing.
"Oh! nothing in particular, Miss," re "Oh! nothing in particular, Miss," replied Judith, "only I suppose m ster felt sad at parting; he was always main fond of Jepp—always."

A sudden faintness came over Letty, and she turned the handle of the door several times before she could manage to over it.

open it.

"At parting, Judith!" she said. "Did Dr. Lennard leave Fenmore last night?"

"Yes, Mies Letty, and I'd made sure you knew," replied Judith. "He went late in the evening, and he would not as much as let John drive him to the station; he walked off by himself in the dusk, with his portmanteau in his hand, just as any poor lone man might have done."

Doing her best to appear calm, Letty sat down to the table, and poured out a cup of coffee, and while that was being drunk by the tired woman, for Judith had walked a long distance that morning, she went back

long distance that morning, she went back to the window and knelt there, with one hand resting on Jepp's glossy neck. "And didn't the doctor call here, Miss

Letty?" asked Judith.
"No," replied Letty, "No," replied Letty, "and he has not been here since Monday last, and he did not stay then, for my father was out."

"Well, now, I wonder at that," said Judith; "but I suppose he is too ill to

"Ill!" cried Letty, with, unknown to herself, a ring of terror in her low, clear voice. "Was Dr. Lennard ill when he

voice. "Was Dr. Lennard ill when he went away from home last night?"
"Indeed he was, Miss," replied Judith—
"morewore and ill than ever 1 thought to see him—such a fine man as he was, and his father before him—a fine a man as you could see in a long day's ride. And he's a young man, Miss Letty—he's quite a young man still, though he's aged and grave for his years mayhap, but he's kad sore trouble to make him."
"Yes, yes: I know he has," said Letty

"Yes, yes; I know he has," said Letty.
"But I wonder he should go away and be

"Yes, yes; I know he has," said Letty.

"But I wonder he should go away and be ill."

"Well, Miss," spoke up the good woman, boldly, her honest, motherly face all aglow, and one brown, sinewly hand smoothing her lap vigorously, "I think, if I may make so bold as to judge, that it is not his body so much as his mind that is ill and ailing Last night when I saw that he was going off like that, carrying his own bag, which wasn't right, and refusing in his quiet, mournful way, all help from John and me, as though he couldn't bear to trouble us, my very heart felt fit to break; and I put on my bonnet and cloak, and followed him right off to the station. I dared not let him so much as catch a flying peep of me, for you know what a gentleman master is to be obeyed, and he had said positive as none of us was to go with him; but I think if he had gone away like as he wanted, with no one to wish him a "Godspeed," it would have laid heavy on my mind to my dying day. So I just waited about till I saw him get into the train, and settle himself by the window with his paper to read; but little, I think, he was heeding the printed words, for his eyes kept wandering up and down as if he was seeking for someone, till I fairly trembled lest they should fall on me. But for all he looked so, I don't think he saw much as was going on; for once, as much as was going on ; for once, as I went nearer to the edge of the platform, a porter came along, pushing a heavy trunk before him, and to get out of his way I had to pass right before the window of master's carriage; but bless you, Miss Letty, he never so much as saw me."

The faithfut servant's eyes were brimming with tears, and Letty, her face pressed close against the glass, looked out on the leaden sky and the leaded sea in silence.

"The last glimpse I had of his face as the train was tearing past, I shall never forget, Miss Letty—never, were I to live a hundred years; a face, so white, and pinched, and sorrowful, I hope never to see again." went nearer to the edge of the platform

see again."

A step sounded in the hall, and a soft voice giving some directions to a servant, and Judith got up, and rubbing the corner of her shawl briskly across her eyes, prepared to depart, for the voice was that of Mrs. Atherton, who had never looked with a friendly eye upon Judith.

"I will go now, Miss Letty," said the old woman; "and I'm sure I thank you kindly for the cup of coffee, and I hope the next time I see you, you'll be looking more like yourself."

yourself."
"Thank you, Judith. Good morning,"
replied Letty, absentedly, to this little
speech, and, kissing Jepp once more, she
left him free to go after her.
On the threshold Judith met Mrs.

"Judith was passing, and I called her

"Julian was passing, and I called her in," was the reply.

"Oh, indeed!" said Mrs. Atherton.

That was all, but it meant a great deal, and Letty knew it did; but she would not appear to mind it.

Mrs. Atherton rang the bell sharply, and when the servant came, bade her to remove the breakfast things, her tone implying that they should have been taken away long since.

"You had better write to Misses Poynton," she said to Letty, as she was going out of the room. "I think it quite time you told them whether you are going or not."

"I will write this morning. It will do in an hour or so," said Letty, glancing at her costly little watch, one of the treasures of her brief heiress-ship.

She went up-stairs to her own room as she spoke, and once there, looked herself

The room was as small as it was the first Letty lay down to sleep in it, before wealth had showered upon It looked out on the same little strip long before wealth had showered up/m her. It looked out on the same little strip of garden and lonely stretch of yellow sand, with the great sea boundary line; and there the line ended. In those days the small white bed was draped with the simplest white draperies, and on the tiny painted dressing table stood a tiny painted glass that swung between thin poles devoid of ornament, and the white boards were sparely covered with strips of drugget. Now the small couch was a tiny nest of snowy lace and linen, and on the well-furnished dressing room table a glass, almost too large for the room, swung between its massive carved pillers. There was a thick, rich carpet on the floor, all a-bloom with lilies and roses on a delicate gray ground, and on the walls hung some excellent, well-chosen water color sketches. Altogether, for its size, there was not a prettier, sozier room in the kingdom; even the pale November light, coming through the sweeping curtains of pink and white that fell over the old fashioned, deep-seated window, seemed to shine clearer in that room than in any other in the house. Letty had grown accustomed to all this luxury, even as she had been accustomed to the scanty furniture in the days gone by; and it made no impression on her. She went and flung herself down on the broad, low, window-seat, and drew the delicate lace curtains round her as carelessly as she would have drawn the simple muclin ones that used to hang there. She gathered herself up in a heap, so to speak, and clasped her arms round her knees, and rested her face on them, and sat there perfectly still for a little time.

There was a great yearning of pity in her heart as Listy thought of that lonely was a sitting with his white accrewful face.

perfectly still for a little time.

There was a great yearning of pity in her heart as Letty thought of that lonely man, sitting with his white, sorrowful face, looking out on Fenmore, in the chill dusk of a November evening, gray, murky and miserable. She saw, in imagination, that pale, sorrowful face, as plainly as if she and not Judith, had stood on the platform, and watched it flying past. She felt with a shrinking pain, that the settled look of sorrow on that weary face had its origin in something connected with herself. She

sorrow on that weary face had its origin in something connected with herself. She loved him too well not to know that his heart was not cold to her, and again and again she wished that this ill-fated money had never come to her—that she was still plain, poor Letty.

"I should know then," she said, "if he loved. He would be free to come and tell me so, if he did; but, as it is, his pride draws him back, and we may die, loving each other, and never telling our love."

And then the picture she had drawn seemed so pitiful to her, that she buried her face in her olaeped hands, and burst into passionate sobbiog.

"I shall never see him again!" she wailed. "Oh! he might have come and said 'good-by.' If only for one little minute, he might have come."

post. When Mrs. Atherton came knocking for it, she had to go away again empty "It is not quite finished," Letty called

out to her from within; but she did not open the door lest her pale face and red eyes should tell too plainly why the letter

open the door lest her pale face and red eyes should tell too plainly why the letter was not finished.

"It might have been written twice over," thought Mrs. Atherton, as she sailed leisurely down stairs, but she said nothing. When the letter was finished, it was such a scrawl that Letty was ashamed to send it, so she tore it up and began to write another. Her head was throbbing, her hand burning and unsteady; writing at all was positive pain to her; but she persevered, and managed at length to write a letter that was not all blots and soratches.

It was now noon, and the children were trooping by to their dinners from out the one school of Fenmore. The narrow lane was echoing again to their calls and cries; and as Letty stood quietly watching them as they went tearing and hurrying past, one little fellow, looking up, saw her and smiled. It was a cripple boy, the son of one of the fishermen, and once the plague and terror of all the children round. He had been a cripple from his birth, and the misfortune had soured what would, perhaps, under no circumstances, have been a very sound or sweet temper.

replied Letty, absentedly, to this little speech, and, kissing Jepp once more, she left him free to go after her.

On the threshold Judith met Mrs. Atherton face to face. She did not stop, but with a deep courtesy, which met with a very slight recognition, she went on her way, out into the lane, and toward her home, Jepp following her.

"My dear," asked Mrs. Atherton, blandly, as she entered the parlor, "what brought that woman here this morning?"

that all cure for the body was hopeless, he

that all ours for the body was hopeless, he set about saving the poor, wayward soul.

As a natural consequence, the lad poured out all the love of his passionate heart on the doctor. For the guerdon of a smile, he made himself almost gentle; for a word of praise, he subdued as well as he could his farce, quarrelsome nature, and sat patiently over his books in the village schoolroom, without seizing, as formerly, every chance of inflicting pain on his next-door neighbor. Such a change was too great not to be marvelled at; and when the children found that their fierce companion was almost tamed, they crowded about him and made much of him, thinking more of a soft answer from "Cross Johnny" than they would have thought of a real sacrifice from any other.

they would have thought of a real sacrifice from any other.

I his, then, was the child who, looking up. miled at Letty; and the sight of that grave little face, with its wistful eyes, once so fierce in their light, glancing up softly at her, brought Dr. Lennard and his many kindly generous deeds so forcibly before her that she looked down on the boy through a blinding mist of tears.

The troop passed by, the crippled lad the last to disappear, and Letty sat looking out drearily, her heart and brain both numbed with sharp pain. She had no reason for

drearily, her heart and brain both numbed with sharp pain. She had no reason for saying so; she had never heard it even in the idlest village gossip, but she kept repeating it over and over to herself, half unthinkingly: "I shall never see him again; he will not come back to Fenmore." She peaning is over an unthinkingly: "I shall never see him again; he will not come back to Fenmore." She seemed as one who, standing out alone on some rugged headland, pointing into the see, saw on one side beavy storm-clouds drifting up to overwhelm her, and on the other side the clear light of noon; but the brightness seemed going from her further away every instant, and the dark cloud wrack drawing nearer, till she lost all hope of ever emerging from out the shadow of of ever emerging from out the shadow of that heavy darkness. She loved Dr. Lennard with all her heart,

She loved Dr. Lennard with all her heart, and he was gone from her. He loved her, she hoped, she knew; still he was gone. What probability was there that he would ever care to come back again? The hope of winning his love openly one day had shone down upon her like the light of a blessed noon, that hope was dying out, it had died. The thought of spending a lifetime at Fenmore witdout his love was a heavy blackness; and sitting there in her own little room, looking out on the shifting

time at Fenmore witdout his love was a heavy blackness; and sitting there in her own little room, looking out on the shifting grey sea and the palely shining yellow sands, she felt that blackness surge and settle round her, never more to be lifted up. Hearing the sound of wheels on the gravel, and looking down, she saw the trap standing before the door, evidently waiting to carry Mr. Leigh to the station. She had forgotten all about the strange letter and this hasty journey, and she went hastily down now, to bid her father good by.

He stood in the hall, giving some parting directions to Mrs. Atherton, the well-pleased smile still on his face, struggling through a thin veil of mysterious importance. He was warmly muffled already, for the day was chill, and it would be deep night before he could reach London; but Letty, kissing him, drew the high collar of his coat still closer round his neck.

'Don's stay away longer than you can halm father. I wish you had not to go at

closer round his neck.

"Don't stay away longer than you can help, father. I wish you had not to go at all," she said, clinging to him.

"Do you indeed?" said he. "Then, like many another, you wish a very foolish thing. It is more for your sake than my own that I am going."

"Oh! father, if it is only on my account you are going, do stay," oried Letty. "I would rather have you stay with me than anything this visit could give me. Do stay, father."

father."
He pus her arm from about his neck, a little crossly.
"You know nothing of what you are talking about," he said, getting into the trap, and settling the rug across his knees.
"I shall send the trap back with Mrs. Hall's boy. Good-morning, ladies."
He gave the horse a smart touch with the whip as he spoke, and dashed off for the station.

the station.

Letty's talking had made it a hard matter for Mr. Leigh to reach the station in time for the up train for London. If he missed that he would have to wait till the next day before he could go. Seemingly he had no intention of missing it, for he was making the horse go almost at full speed

making the horse go almost at full speed between the high, narrow hedges.

Mrs. Atherton went indoors immediately. Letty stood in the porch, gazing wistfully after her father. Her lot in life appeared very sad-colored as she got a glimpse of it then—always the same duties, the same weary round; one day the sample of the many, with no one but her father to live for, and he an old man.

for, and he an old man.
"Will it never end?" she thought, as she stood there. "Any change must be for the better."

Presently she went in doors, and down to the kitchen, to see that Jane was getting ready for the early dinner—for of late Mrs. Atherton had left many of what some people might think ought to be her own duties, to Letty's care.

CHAPTER V.

THE WOMAN HE HAD COME DOWN TO MARRY.' "Any change must be for the better," said Letty, in her weariness, that dull No-

and Lesty, in her weariness, that dull November morning.

Is Letty the only one in the world who has so shought—so said? Have we not all, at one time or another, been so tired and sick of the monotony of our lives that we would have hailed any change as a relief? Toiling along in the lowly valleys, we have looked up toward the shining mountain peaks, towering so awful in their beauty, so grand in their strength, and longed, with passionate, rebellious longing, to reach those glowing summits first, to catch the smiles of the morning. Some have gone to their graves with that longing unsatisfied; others have reached the peaks of those glant hills, and found, when too late, that if the first glory of the summer sun came down upon them, the first terrible fury of the summer storm, the first pitiless blast of the winter hail descended also. When we are lowly, we would fain be high; when high we look down longingly on the lowly, humbly plodding on in their safe, if narrow, track.

The fickle, human heart is ever seeking the summer storm, the first give seeking the seeking the summer storm, the first pitiless that the same seeking the summer storm the lowly, humbly plodding on in their safe, if narrow, track. sick of the monotony of our lives that we would have hailed any change as a relief? Toiling along in the lowly valleys, we have looked up toward the shining mountain peaks, towering so awful in their beauty, so grand in their strength, and longed, with passionate, rebellious longing, to reach those glowing summits first, to catch the smiles of the morning. Some have gone to their graves with that longing unsatisfied; others have reached the peaks of those glant hills, and found, when too late, that if the first glory of the summer sun came down upon them, the first terrible fury of the summer storm, the first pitiless blast of the winter hail descended also. When we are lowly, we would fain be high; when high we look down longingly on the lowly, humbly plodding on in their safe, if narrow, treak.

The fickle, human heart is ever seeking after change. Discontented with our past, tired of our present, how many of us cry out, like fretful children, for a new leaf to be turned in the book of our life! We dream of such noble characters to be imprinted thereon, such thrilling stories of truth and worth, and when the page is turned, we too often find it stained with

tears, and let us thank God if they are the only blots upon it.

"Any change must be for the better," said Letty Leigh, and as she spoke a change was drawing near to her, though she did not know it—a change so great that it would make those few short months of prosperity appear as the fevered vision of a dream, her present pain a childish petulance, not to be counted among the real troubles of life.

"I am going to Hulston," she said, whe

"I am going to Hulston," she said, when she met Mrs. Atherton at dinner, "and I have written to Laura to say she may expect me on Saturday next."

"Very good, dear," said Mrs. Atherton, smiling," I think you need the change."

That was Tuesday, and by Saturday morning at breakfast time Letty had all her preparations completed. Her boxes were packed and corded, and her parcels were all piled together in the hall; and Letty herself, pale and tired looking, sat at their late breakfast, her hair pushed into a silk net, her feet in slippers, and one of the oldest and plainest of her morning wrappers round her.

It was not a very becoming toilet for a young heroine, but then there was not a particle of the heroine in Letty. She was every bit as tired as she looked, and three times as miserable; all her best dresses

every bit as tired as she looked, and three times as miserable; all her best dresses were lying neatly folded in the hall; her hair would have to be plaited and twisted up artistically for the journey, or rather for inspection at the end of it, and what more reasonable than to let it wow, and to take her breakfast in peace and quiet, undisturbed by thoughts of stray visitors or shabby merning wrappers. But the very time we are the least fit to be seen—that is, those among us who are ever unpresentable—is just the time of all others that some one pops in to see us.

able—is just the time of all others that some one pops in to see us.

Letty did not escape this fate—why should she? Heiresses are only mortals, and breakfast was scarcely over when, chancing to look up, she was astonished, startled almost, to see her father pass before the window, Ernest Devereux with him. Mrs. Atherton saw them, too, and settled the ribbons of her cap complacently—she was not in deshabille; but Letty rose hastily, too disturbed to remember her fatigue; she was a true woman, and her morning dress was a fright. So with a few rapid bounds she escaped up the staircase, as Mr. Leigh and his companion came into the hall.

as Mr. Leigh and his companion came into the hall.

"Why, who is come, Mrs. Atherton?"
was Mr. Leigh's salutation to that lady, as she came gracefully forward to welcome him.

"No one, my dear sir," was the reply "but we are about to lose some one instead. Miss Letty is going to day on a visit to Hulston.

Hulston."

Ernest stopped short in his greeting to glance aside at the piled-up boxes, and then at Mr. Leigh's cloudy face.

"Confoundedly hard," he thought, "if I have gone through all the bother of the past few weeks, and come here only to find my last chance slipping out of my fingers; I may pack off back to Calais as soon as I please, after this."

"Just like her perversity, and the per-"Just like ner perversity, and the perversity of things altogether," Mr. Leigh was thinking; "but I'll see to it that those boxes are unpacked before the hour's out, or I'll know why."

The two gentlemen had walked from the station; they were dusty and tired, and Mrs. Atherton's oup of good tea was very walcome to them.

Mrs. Atherton's cup of good tea was very welcome to them.

After breakfast Ernest Devereux went to his room, the same he had occupied when with Charles Temple on his former visit. He found a fire burning brightly on the hearth, and everything looking home-like and comfortable. But he did not look very comfortable in mind, whatever he might be in body, as he flung himself into the low, chints-covered rocking-chair, and laying his legs over the buffet, sat smoking moodily. His face was pale and set, his hard mouth harder than usual, and there was a sullen light in his blue eyes that reminded one irresistibly of an animal that felt itself in the toils, and saw open to it but one doubtful chance of escape. His one chance lay in a speedy marriage with Elizabeth Leigh, heiress in her own right. Letty Leigh he liked very well; but Letty the heiress he was not only willing, but eager to marry. His chance of ever doing that seemed small enough just at present. The respite he bad won, with infinite pain and endless prom.

was not only willing, but eager to marry. His chance of ever doing that seemed small enough just at present. The respite he bad won, with infinite pain and endless promises, from the more pressing of his creditors, was but a short one; and if this throw failed, he had nothing to look forward to but an exile in France or elsewhere, until such time as his creditors, wearied of watching for him, gave up all hope of ever getting their dues.

He had lived a gay life; he had frothed and floated among the creme de la creme, a penniless heir of a good old name, with nothing to keep it up on. He might have been said to have lived by his wits for some years, but that it is such a vulgar way of expressing it, and Ernest Devereux and his kind so shrink from vulgarity. He could live so no longer and he knew is; not because dearly-bought experience was sharpening the wits of many round him. The great shark had gobbled up all the little fishes in its neighborhood so long, that the little fishes were growing cautious, and the great shark found it necessary to move into deeper water, or be gobbled up in turn. So, all things considered, it was not to be wondered at that he should puff at his dignar so savagely, nor that the down cushion of his rocking chair failed to give him ease.

"By Jove!" he thought, as he sat there, "if she goes to day it's all up, and I'm not

be very uncourteous of you to leave him, and I don't for one moment expect that he thinks you would do it."

Letty was sorely puzzled what to do. She wanted so get away from Fenmers, away from her own heart, if it could be; but, as it could not, then as far from everything that would jar on that sore heart as she could get.

"I hate Fenmore," ahe cried. "Oh, Mrs. Atherton? you can't know how much. I hate it!"

hate it!

I hate it?"

"Yes, Letty, I do know," said Mrs.
Atherton; "I know very well; but it is one
of our difficult parts, my dear, to crush
down such things, and strive so to act before
the world that we shall not need to blush
for ourselves when the gay bubble bursts.
Of course, dear, you can go or stay as it
pleases you, and I will tell your papa that
you will let him know which you will do, in,
say an hour's time."

(To be Continued)

They Make Good Servants.

They Make Good Servants.

Buffalo Sunday News: "If I had fifty Canadian servants to morrow morning at 10 o'clock they would all be gone in an hour," said Mr. Stephenson, of the Universal Employment Bureau to an inquirer the other day. "Why do I specially advertise to furnish Canadian servants? Well, because they are not afraid to work. They come here and say they want places, and want them right away; they don't want to spend their money for board while waiting for a situation. They will often go to a place at 9 or 10 o'clock of the day they come here to apply They are willing to wash and do all kinds of work, don't care to go out evenings, and stay a good while in a place. They want the same wages over here that the American girls get. If they have been receiving \$250 a week in Canada they want \$3.50 or \$4 here. Often a lady comes here and asks for a Canadian servant, saying that she has had one and wants another. American girls seldom want to get a place under two or three days after they come, even if they could have just the situation shey are looking for. They will wait till they have spent the last cent, and then take the first place that offers. They are very particular, too, about the amount of work they do, and the kind, and still they want high wages. One lady complained to me that her last girl (American) wanted to go out every evening in the week beside Tuesday and Friday afternoons, and refused to work after dinner on Sundays, so that she couldn't find any time to go out herself. I have an advertisement now in the Canadian papers for 80 girls. If the Government would allow me to have an agent over there I could have 150 sent over at one time and no difficulty in finding places for them."

At the Mikado's Court.

His Imperial Majesty comes first and all alone. His arm is too sacred, too separate, to be taken in public even by the Empress, who comes behind, a small, exquisitely graceful lady, dressed in a mauve satin toilet of Parisian style and mauve bonnet, with parasol to match, all borne with the utmest charm and becomingness. Behind Her Imperial Majesty, also passing singly, a bevy of ladies of the court, all but one in European dress, and following the ladies the gentlemen of the palace in black frockcoats and tall hats. His Majesty wears the undress uniform of a general—cherry-colored trousers and black frogged coat braided with gold lace, and on the small, close-out brows a kepi of scarlet with gold band. His bow in recognition of all bare and bended heads is the slightest possible inclination which rigid muscles can make, yet withal accompanied by a glance, kindly, benign and full of evident goodwill, for his lips almost smile, his eyes are alert and lighted, his air is, one might almost dare to say, genial, and these node of the Japanese Jove must be measured by loyalty with a micrometer. His Imperial Majesty comes first and all

The Major's Blunder.

The late Major Barttelot was educated at Rugby, where he is still remembered as the hero of one of the most delightful schoolboy blunders. "What is the mean-ing of the word 'adage'?" was the question which was being asked by the master. various sites were made of the usual wind description, when it came to young Bartie-lot, who, without hesitation, replied, "A place to put cats into." Everyone laughed; and the master, who was as much mystified as the rest, called him up at the end of the were made of the usual wild as the rest, called nim up at she call of the lesson and asked him what had put such an idea into his head. "Well, sir," said Barttelot, looking very much injured, "doen't it say in Shakspeare, 'Like the poor cat in the adage '?"

A Philanthropist of India.

The Times of India recently contained a record of the generous gift of Hurkisondas Narotamdas, of Bombay, who has placed at the disposal of the Government the munificent sum of Rs. 100,000 for the purpose of constructing a lunatic asylum for females.

Mr. Hurkisondas is one of the leading sitizans of Bombay, is a Justice of the

Mr. Hurkisondas is one of the leading oitizens of Bombay, is a Justice of the Peace, a fellow of the Bombay University, and a Councilor of the Municipal Corporation. His name is generally associated with all public movements and charitable institutions, and he is a member of the most ancient Hindoo families.

"Four years ago," writes Col. David Wylie, Brockville, Ont., May 1888, "I had a severe attack of rheumatism, and could not stand on my feet. The pain was excruciating. I was blistered and purged in true orthodox style, but all to no purpose. I was advised to try St. Jacob's Oil, which I did. I had my ankles well rubbed and then wrapped with fiannel saturated with the remedy. In the morning I could walk without pain."

New York Recorder: "Do brutes have a language?" asked the President of the Millville Literary Circle at a recent meet-

ing.
"Do they?" replied the Secretary;
"you ought to hear my husband when he loses his collar button."

The pastor of a Boston congregation said that he must have beer to drink, and by vote of 190 to 10 they advanced his salar \$180 a year in order to permit him to enjoy that luxury.

The Duche es of Fife gave birth to

CUSTOMS DEFALCATIONS.

Detectives and Accountants Investigating
Affairs in the Montreal Office. Affairs in the Montreal Office.

A Montreal despatch says: Hon. Mackenzie Bowell was interviewed in Ottawa the other day in connection with the report that a commission would proceed to Montreal to investigate the condition of affairs in the Montreal custom house. The Minister promptly classed the report as unitrie. Whether this be so or not it would appear that such a commission would find some profitable employment. The case, however, has passed beyond the scope of a commission, and the detectives are trying what they can do to unravel the complications into which the department has fallen. The most serious charges have been made against certain officials, and they have not been denied, and now the head bookkeeper, John F. Campbell, has been missing for ten days. been denied, and now the head bookkeeper, John F. Campbell, has been missing for ten days. He was an employee of the department for eighteen years, and while the spies were receiving commissions and what some call blackmail amounting to \$15,000 a year, Mr. Campbell, who handled most of the money, enjoyed the munificent allowance of \$800 a year. His books are being investigated, but nothing can be made of them yet. It is not the business of officials to furnish the truth about the affair, any more than it is Mr. Bowell's business to confirm reports that have since been proved confirm reports that have since been proved true, but one official said that there was \$7.00 short yesterday morning and that during the day \$3.000 had been accounted for. To-day it is stated that the defalca-tions amount to \$12,000. The detectives' theory is that Mr. Campbell left when he to the the commissioners were coming to hold an inquiry. The investigation is being conducted by Mr. D. D. O'Meara, the Quebec inspector, and Mr. McMichael, the chief financial inspector, with the assistance of Mr. Belton, an officer of the department. This incident is only one of the many to be investigated. The other department. This incident is only one or the many to be investigated. The other objects of the inquiry are to sift to the bottom certain charges which have been made of discrimination and partial treatment, as well as to reduce the expenditure and eliminate those who may be considered as not necessary to the good working of the

OHILD INSURANCE.

A Club Whose Management is an Under dertaker and His Daughter.

dertaker and His Daughter.

A London cable says: The orusade against child life insurance has been justified by revelations of the workings of an insurance club at Oldbury, a town five miles from Birmingham, where many women are employed in chain making. The president and treasurer of the organization is an undertaker and his daughter is secretary. Both manage the entire business. A fee of fourpence per week insures life and doctor's attendance through illness. The concern pays 50 shillings on the death of a monthold child, £5 on the death of a husband, £3 pays 50 shillings on the death of a month-old child, £5 on the death of a husband, £3 on the death of a child twelve years old, and less amounts in other cases. A very large number of babies have been insured in this so-called club, and the rate of mor among them has been alarmingly It was from Oldbury that a deputahigh. It was from Oldbury that a deputa-tion of female chain-makers recently waited upon Home Secretary Matthews to protest against any legislative interference with their employment. One brawny ams zon who spoke for the delegation, in-terrupted the Home Secretary's nicely worded phrases by saying: "I doesn't want my work taken from me. It doesn't do me no 'arm." These women are pushle do me no 'arm.'' These women are unable to attend to their children and the mortal-ity among them is very high.

CHANGED HIS COLOR.

Beath of a Young Mam From Addit Disease of the Kidneys.

A San Francisco despatch says: George L. Sturtevant, a young man, has just succumbed to Addison's disease, his skin becoming as black as a negro's. Three years ago, when the disease first manifested itself, Sturtevant's clear skin was his chief claim to hearty. At the time of death his itself, Sturtevant's clear skin was his chier claim to beauty. At the time of death his body was perfectly black. The first indication of the disease was the appearance on the tongue of a black pigment formation of the siz; of a pea. Two months afterward his skin assumed the saffron hue of improved the skin assumed the saffron hue of improved his skin assumed his skin sundice. A diagnosis by experts finally stablished the fact that he had Addison's anged to a bronze tint, and in the third year, from the chest down, he was a dead black. His tongue was also black. He had no pain, and amused himself by read. had no pain, and amused himself by reading and playing the piano, but complained of great languor. His case had one peouliarity never before observed. The majority of patients die in the second year, but all who have heretofore passed this stage became insane in the third year. Sturtewant lived the full limit of three years, but showed no signs of insanity. The disease showed no signs of insanity. The disease is due to the decomposition of the outer coating of the kidneys.

GEN. BOOTH'S SCHEME

Laid Before the Swiss Council But Not

A Berne cable says: General Booth, of A Berne cable says: General Booth, of the Salvation Army, called upon President Ruchennets, of the Swiss Federal Council, recently, and unfolded his scheme for the redemption of the human race through the operations of the Salvation Army. The operations of the Salvation Army. The operations part of the Army's work that General Booth endeavored to bring to the President's favorable attention was the reclamation of the drunkards of Switzerland and the reformation of the criminal classes by means of a plan similar to that he advocates in England. M. Ruchonnett classes by means of a plan similar to that he advocates in England. M. Ruchonnett listened silently, but failed to develop any enthusiasm over the project, and it is not likely that the Salvationets will make any large. headway in Switzerland. They have always been worse treated in the little Republic than in any other European country, although the Swiss are largely strong Calvinists.

To Meet the Etata

A City of Mexico despatch says: A delayed telegram from Acapulco states the Eemeralda had left that port after having sought many favors, which were refused. The Esmeralda is well armed and equipped. She received telegrams from the United States and then went to meet the Etats. A Manzanilla telegram says the captain of a fishing boat there claims his vessel was mearly run down before daylight by a large steamer without lights bound north.

DICTATION RESENTED.

North-Western RailwaySwitchmen Quietly Displaced Yesterday.

A Chicago despatch says: This morning every union switchman in the employ of the North-Western Railroad, not only in Chicago, but at every other point, was discharged. This was done in carrying out the company's resolve not to allow the switchmen to interfere with the affairs of the road, and dictate as to the discharge of switchmen to interfere with the affairs of the road, and dictate as to the discharge of the road, and dictate as to the discharge of yardmasters, etc. For months the company has been preparing for the battle, and has been hiring non-union switchmen all over the country. So quietly has it been doing this work that the union switchmen did not get any inkling until the very last moment of what was going on. As soon as the local force was discharged, 200 new men were ready to take their places at the switches. The new-comers were for the most part experienced, and under the supervision of the various division superinsendents had no trouble in doing the work. The North-Western officials are confident of victory, while the discharged denen are somewhat dazad at the turn affairs have taken, and have not yet affairs have taken, and have not yet determined upon their policy.

TOO BUMPILOUS

A Grand Duke Who Thinks That's What's Wrong With the Kaiser.

A Berlin cable says: Emperor William's A Berlin cable says: Emperor whitems recent after-dinner speech, in which he boasted that he alone was master in Germany, has given great offence to some of the princes of the close States of the Confederation. The Grand Duke of Mecklen-burg Strelitz has openly remarked in the presence of officers of the garrison that the Kaiser overstepped bounds when he called himself master of Germany. The grand ducby is noted for its particularism, and the Grand Duke did not order any celebra-tion of the Kaiser's birthday this year. He considers himself an independent prince. The Grand Dake of Meak considers himself an independent prince, but declines to have anything to do with Prussia. The Grand Duke is not alone in Prussia. The Grand Duke is not alone in his sentiments, and the contrast between the young Kaizer's bumptious self-asser-tion and the mild and conciliatory attitude of his father and grandfather is daily makof this tasher and grandlather is daily mag-ing the discontented princes more out-spoken. But so long as Bavaria remains solid with him he has little reason to fear a serious movement to break up the empire.

FRENCAY IS "THE RIPPER,"

so Say the Jury in the Carrie Brown Mur der Case.

A New York despatch says: The pro-A New York despatch says: The proceedings in the inquest on the so-called Jack-the-Ripper murder case were resumed this morning. Dr. Cyrus Edson, who analyzed the blood spot found on the prisoner's shirt, testified.

Mary Minetur testified as to being assistant housekeeper at the hotel. She saw Carrie Brown come into the place and

assistant housekeeper at the hotel. She saw Carrie Brown come into the place and go upstairs with a man who gave the name of C. Kincklo. He was not the prisoner. Sam Shine, bartender of the hotel, testified to Ben Ali having stopped at the hostelry on the night of the murder.

Detective Alonicle repeated a conversation he had in French with the prisoner, in which the latter told him conflicting

in which the latter told him conflicting stories as to how he got the blood stains or

The jury rendered a verdict that the woman came to her death by strangulation at the hands of Ameer Ben Ali, alias Frenchy."

NEW YORK'S RIPPER

An Inquest Opened and Important Testi mony Presented.

A New York despatch says: The in-quest on the body of Carrie Brown, or "Shakepeare," the victim of Jack the Ripper, was begun to day. The inhabi-Ripper, was begun to day. The state tants of Water street were out in force tants of Water street were out in the sants of Water street were out in force and almost filled the court-room in the coroner's office. The eight females who are held as witnesses were also present. Ameer Ben Ali, or Frenchy No. 1, was also there under guard. He was shabbily

Police Capt. Connor testified when he arrested French No. 1, the latter had blood stains on the front of his shirt, also on the precionly a shirt were nanged around for the jury to look at. The parts of the shirt where the blood stains had been found were cut out, but will be produced later. Frenchy looked on quietly and smiled when his shirt was exhibited to the jury. ere handed around for the

SHE COOLS HIM OFF.

The Rather Droll Frecaution of

An Arab woman when left a widow mourns her husband devoutly; but, like other widows, if she has the opportunity, she may be married again. The night she may be married again. The night before her second marriage she pays a visit to her husband's grave. There she kneels and prays him not to be offended. As, however, she feels that he will be offended, she brings with her a donkey, laden with two goatskins filled with water. The prayer ended she proceeds to pour the water on the grave, to keep the first husband cool under the circumstances about to take place, and, having well saturated him, she then departs.— Modern Society.

Chinese Burn Out a Mission.

Chinese Burn Out a Mission.

A Shabghai cable says: An anti-European riot has taken place at Woo Hoo. The natives attacked and burned the Catholio mission and a number of other European dwelling houses. The Europeans have taken refuge upon the hulks anohored in the river. Her Majesty's ship Inconstant has been ordered to proceed immediately to the scene of the riot and to protect the lives and property of the European lesidents. Woo Hoo is a treaty port of China, in the Province of Ngan Hois, on the Yang Tse Kiang River, fifty miles from Nanking. The population is 40,000.

The Force of Habit.

Judge: Undertaker Morris absent mind edly, as he helps his newly-wed daughter off to the station)—Drive slowly, James, and straight to Greenwood Cemetery.

Far From It.

New York *Herald*: One thing is a little peculiar—the grass widow is never green.

TORONTO'S BELT RAILWAY.

Its Route Through the Suburbs of the Queen City.

A THOUSAND MEN AT WORK.

A great work, an enterprise of pith and moment, whose magnitude and importance it will be difficult to realize and impossible it will be difficult to realize and impossible to overestimate, is being rapidly carried forward in our midst, says the Toronto Globe. It will revolutionize the passenger traffic of Toronto, enormously increase the travelling facilities of the people, and bring the outlying portions within easy access of the centre of the city.

The Toronto Bett Line Railway Company was organized and obtained in Company was o

The Toronto Belt Line Railway Company was organized and obtained its cnarter in 1889. It was formed for the purpose of affording a rapid transit service for the people of Toronto round the city through its eastern portion and through the suburbs to the west and north. The directors of the company are Mr. J. D. Edgar, M. P., President; Mr. J. T. Moore, Vice-President; Mr. H. J. Hime, Treasurer, and Mr. S. Davison. The idea suggested itself from the success of the Belt Line Railway in Buffalo, and

Treasurer, and Mr. S. Davison. The idea suggested itself from the success of the Belt Line Railway in Buffalo, and the Toronto Belt Line may be said to have been modelled on the Buffalo pattern. The Toronto line consists of two distinct loops, both of which will be worked by the Grand Trunk Railway under a long lease of forty years. The route of the Yonge street leop will be from the Union Station, going easterly along the Esplanade to the Don station, then up the valley of the Don, along the Don improvements on the west side of the river, with a station on the Don Meadows in East Rosedale and another at the mouth of Spring Oreck ravine. The line then winds through that most picturesque of all the ravines in the neighborhood of Toronto until it reaches Moore Park, immediately to the south of Mount Plessant Cemetery. The line then follows the ravine through the cemetery farm a long way to the east of any burial places. Turning to the west along the south side of Merton street to Young street, there will be a large station for freignt and passengers. Young street is already spanned by a magnificant steel. Young street, and immediately east of Young street, there will be a large station for freight and passengers. Young street is already spanned by a magnificant steel-deck girder, built upon a piece of the finest masonry to be seen anywhere. The lines will then follow up the valley of the other creek, having a station immediately to the rear of the new Upper Canada College. This fact will be of great importance to all who are interested in the college, for it will render the institution accessible to students in all parts of the city. The next station will be immediately to the south of Eglinton avenue, near Forest Hill, and a third of a mile further to the westward Bathurst street is reached, where there will be another freight and passenger station. The line takes a course almost due west from this point until the York and Vaughan road, the continuation of Dufferin street, is reached at Fairbank, which will also have this point until the York and Vaughan road, the continuation of Dufferin street, is reached at Fairbank, which will also have a station. From this point a short run leads to the junction of the Northern Railway, north of Eglinton avenue. From the point of junction with the Northern the train will run into the Union Station on the Northern Division of the Grand Trunk, stopping at Davenport. Bloor street Park. stopping at Davenport, Bloor street, Park-dale and other places. The contractor, Mr. Hendrie, of Hamilton, is taking advan-

on the places. The contractor, of Mr. Hendrie, of Hamilton, is taking advantage of the open weather to push on the construction with great vigor. From the construction with great construction at the piling for bridges, the preparation of the masonry for stonework and the grading of the road. At Eglinton avenue and at Bathurst street structures are being built carrying the highway over the railway, and at Dufferin street the railway will be carried upon the bridge over the highway.

On the western route of the Belt Line, which will also be worked by the Grand Trunk, the trains will run from the Union Station cut to Carlton, and then by a new piece of road will run along to the west ward by the edge of the ravine lying north of Toronto junction until a point is resched within a few hundred yards of the Line. of Toronto junction until a point is resched within a few hundred yards of the Lamb-ton station of the C. P. R. At that point stains on the front of his shirt, also on the skirting at times the high banks of the skirting at times the high banks of the River Humber, passing the northern extremity of Bloor street, and at last forming a junction with the Grand Trunk at Swansea station, just west of the bolt works. The trains will run into the Union Station. The work is works. The trains will run into the Union Station. The work is entrusted to the same contractor, who has undertaken to have it completed at the same time as the Yonge street section.

GO UP STAIRS.

The Distinguished Canadian Given Com mand of An Angle-Belgian Expedition.

mand of An angle-Belgian Expedition.

A Halifax, N. S., despatch says: The Angle-Belgian expedition to the head waters of the River Congo. Central Africa, promoted by the King of Belgium, has left for the scene of its work. The command has been given to Capt. W. G. Stairs, of Halifax, formerly of the Emin Relief Expedition, headed by Stanley. The European members of the party sailed from London yerterday for Zanzibar, thence to march inland for seven months to Katanga. It is expected that the work of this expedition will take two years to complete. complete

The Straight Lake Accident.

The Straight Lake Accident.

A Winnipeg despatch says: The first C. P. R. passenger train from the east since Sunday arrived in Winnipeg to night at 6 o'clook. Owing to the accident at the Straight Lake trestle, traffic has been completely suspended for the past three days. All the injured passengers were able to proceed on the westward journey. Before leaving the scene of the accident the company settled all the claims of the passengers for injuries received. All the mail and express matter except the registered letter pouches were burned. Before leaving Straight Lake the passengers presented a purse of \$62 to the engineer as a testimonial of his bravery.

For good wear, let me recommend an outing dress of "outing cloth" at 10 cents per yard; ten yards will make a plain full skirt, deep hem. A blouse waist with sailor collar, full sleeves with waist-band. This dress will stand repeated visits to the wash-tub and always come back looking as if just new.

LIKE THE CASE OF ANANIAS.

Fate of a Woman Who Bore False Witness in Court.

Charles R. D. W. Graves, of Norfolk, Va., who is stopping at the Southern, says the St. Louis Star-Sayings, relates a very remarkable coincidence, which, if substantiated by the facts, would be a miracle.

miracle.

Mr. Graves, while not a witness to the affair, nevertheless says it is true. The story, as told by him, is as follows:

On Wednesday of last week a colored man named Price was on trial before a Justice of the Peace named Farwell, who had an office on the Bridgeton road about 18 miles from Norfolk.

from Norfolk.

Price had been beating a number of men in the nighborhood, and Carolina Jackson, a colored woman, was placed on the witness stand to tell what she knew of the matter. She gave her evidence, and was soon after asked by the Justice:

"Do you know that you are lying?" "Do you know that you are lying?"
She answered, "Yes, sir."
These were the last words Carolina ever spoke. She had appeared quite independent and to some extent impudent when first put upon the stand, and after the last remark a number of questions were asked.

remark a number of quessions were assed, but the woman made no reply.

Believing the was shamming, the Justice directed the constable to escort the witness from the court 100m, but when ordered to follow by the officer she did not

I'wo men of her own color were then told Two men of her own color were then told to carry her out of the room. While in the act of carrying her out it was plainly visible she was in a helpless condition. She had been paralyzed in every part. Her limbs were motionless, her tongue had no power, and it soon became apparent to all present that the hand of the Almighty had heavily upon her.

been laid heavily upon her.

For two hours or thereabouts the woman remained in this passive state, after which she was placed in a waggon and conveyed to her home. She never moved or spoke afterward, and on Thursday evening last

she expired.

No antidote applied during the interval

evailed in affording the slightest relief.

COLORED BAPTIST CONVENTION.

Southern Negro Who Looks Northern Help as an Evil. A Charlottesville, Vs., despatch says:
At the Virginia Baptists' State convention,
representing 200,000 colored, Baptists,
to-day Rev. Dr. McVickers, late of Toronto, to day Rev. Dr. McVickers, late of Toronto, Canada, in urging the raising of \$5,000 for two colored seminaries, drew a gloomy picture of the colored people of the South, asserting they were worse off now in many sections than they were 35 years ago Fe then spoke of what the American Baştini Home Missionary Society designed to co for the people of the State. Rev. J. M. Armistead, colored, of Petersburg, said: "I am opposed to any more such help from the North. I would say to the Home Mission Board of New York, put your money somewhere else, and let us help corselves. If we are ever to stand alone now is the time to do so, but as long as our selves. It we are ever to stand alone, now is the time to do so, but as long as our Northern brethren rock the cradle for us we will be children, and forty years hence we shall be as dependent on Northern help

as now." This speech created a pair and provoked a long and heated discussion. How to Wash Blankets.

Before putting blankets into water they should be looked over to note if any are at all stained; those that are should be put should be looked over to note if any are at all stained; those that are should be put into a tub of warm water to soak for ten minutes. Boil half a pound of yellow scap and half a pound of soft soap in three pints of water until dissolved, let it get cold, when it will be a firm jelly; this quantity will be sufficient for four or five blankets. It is advisable to prepare the boiled soap the day before the blankets are to be washed. Take a quarter of the soap jell; and put it in a tub with enough hot water to cover two blankets, press the blankets down, and let them soak for a few minutes to soften the dirt, then rub well, and stir them about in the water; pass through a wringer or wring with the hands. Have another sub, with another quarter of the soap and the same quantity of hot water as was used at first; wash the two blankets wall in this second lather; after wringing them out they should be well shaken before they are hung out. If possible a bright and rather windy day should be chosen for washing blankets, as they look so much whiter and are softer if dried in the open air.—New York World.

Satisfaction comes or penny whistles a might be utilized, of this doubtful remend that the gat long as he behaves on the sidewalk.

For Wide-A Beeswax and flatirons smooth. To keep sait dreaspoonful of cor of salt.

Varnish the sole will render them it can be soad and the same quantity of hot water as was used at first; wash the two blankets let will also make Excellent lamp wof the mends and rather windy day should be chosen for the tube when not it be troubled with a true lamp winds the sole with a true lamp winds and rather windy day should be chosen for washing blankets, as they look so much whiter and are softer if dried in the open air.—New York World.

Anti-Hebrew Outbreak at Corfu

Anti-Hebrew Outbreak at Corfu.

A Corfu cable says: The anti-Hebrew excitement which oaused an outbreak about April 27th is becoming more venemous. Yesterday rioting was resumed. Two Hebrews were killed and a number injured. Troops dispersed the rioters and now surround the Hebrew quarier. Hebrews are forbidden to pass outside the cordon of troops, and all the stores kept by Hebrews are closed. The prefect of Corfu has been summoned to Athens to explain the situation to the Government. Troops have been sent here from Athens to restore order.

Saved a Cool Thousand.

New York Weekly: Wife (proudly)-1 saved you \$1,000 to day.

Husband—Saved \$1,000? We haven's Husband—Saved \$1,000? We haven't \$100 we can call our own. Hang me, if we have over \$10, come to think.

Over \$10, some so thing.

Wife—But you have always said that if you ever had money enough you would you ever had money enough you would build a house. Husband—Of course. "Well, for \$5 I bought a book showing how to build a \$10,000 house for \$9,000.

Bicycling Not in Her Line.

New York Herald: Miss Backbay—During your visit to Boston, Miss De Porqueville, I hope you will join our society for psychical research. I don't suppose you have one in Chicago?

Miss De Porqueville—Good gracious, no! It isn't considered ladylike. You know it is so hard to—er—er—straddle the machine.

A SMALL EDITION.

The Tot Had Fallen Into the Habit of Talk-ing Like a Father.

On Howard street, the other [day, a benevolent old gentleman beheld a little 6 year old girl walking gravely along, with a basket on her arm, says the San Francisco Examiner. Patting the chubby tot under her chin, he said:

"And whe are you going, my presty "Give thee good day, graybeard," replied the midget. "My father bade me to the shambles hie for a fat haunch."

"W-w hat?" ejaculated the old party. "Www hat?" ejaculated the old party.
"Haply thou knowest him—the good
man Skidmore?" irquired the tiny dame.
"No.o.o," said the gentleman, much
"No.o.o," said the gentleman, much
Come with me and l'il buy you some

"Alack, I am forbid to tarry, gentle sir. "Alack, I am forbid to sarry, gensie all.
I need be blyshe. Their patience stays
upon my coming."
"Good bye, then,"said the old gentleman.

"Good bye, then,"said the old gentleman.
"Rest you, merry master," and dipping a little courtesy, the mite trotted off.
"Bless me, what an extraordinary child!" said the gentleman to a bystander.
"Oh! that's nothing," replied the other.
"You see, she's the daughter of the heavy tragedian at Morosco's Theatre, and I suppose they talk so much of that kind of lingo in the family that it comes natural to her. Don't hear anything else, you see."

TABLES IN A TRIANGLE.

The Newest Idea in Face to Face Arrange.

As "London Table" tells us, the fine folks of the fashionable world are at present interested in the suggestion of the triangular table for dinner parties. It is done by arranging three tables in a triangle. The host sits at the point of the triangle, with the two most distinguished guests on his right and left hand. The hostess occupies the centre of the base of the triangle, and has the distinguished men with her. The As " London Table " tells us, the fine the centre of the base of the triangle, and has the distinguished men with her. The beauty of this arrangement is that at large dinners the host and hostess are not entirely removed from the guests at the contre of the table. As is usually the case, they are so far removed that they cannot keep an eye upon them, and see that they are well served and are being amused. But with the triangular table every one faces them, is near enough for conversation to be possible and agreeable, and altogether the conversation is easier to start and to regulate. regulate

The Church Gate Waiter.

Owen Sound Advertiser: With the return of balmy spring the church gate waiter is out in full bloom. Sunday evening week the approaches to the Scrope St. Methodist Church were all bordered with festive wreaths of him, so to speak. It is oustomary for newspapers to ridicule the sanctuary waiter, and to make unpleasant insinuations as to the size of his brain, and so forth; but we fail to see how he can help himself. Even if a young man goes to church he cannot always sit with the beloved object, and Providence has never promised to bring them together at the gate without effort on either side. Consequently one must wait, and it looks bester for the man to do it, even if he has to easy out of church to be on the ground in time. Some one suggests that a system of signals be organized by which loving hearts may find their counterparts as the congregation comes out. Trumpets, bazoos, penny whissles and the popular cat call might be utilized, but we are not in favor of this doubtful reform, and would recommend that the gate waiter be let alone, so long as he behaves himself and doesn't spit on the sidewalk.

For Wide-Awake Housewives.

Beeswax and salt will make rusty To keep salt dry for table use, mix one teaspoonful of corn starch with one cupfrl of salt.

Varnish the soles of your shoes, and it ough a will render them impervious to dampness, and will also make them last longer. Excellent lamp wicks may be made out of the men's soft felt hats by letting the

le of hours. then drying them.

Turn lamp wicks down below the top of the tube when not lighted, and you will not be troubled with the oil running over on the outside of the lamps,—Home Queen.

All Over With

" And is this your final decision ?" muttered the young man, hoarsely, as he gathered up his coat and hat and prepared to depart.

to depart.

"It is," replied the beautiful oreature, as she sank back listlessly into the Turkish divan which her father, who was a well-known humorist, had placed at her dis-

"Then farewell," he hissed; and as he "Then farewell," he hissed; and as he stood on the steps outside a moment later and took a last look at the stately mansion, he murmured: "And this is all. A dress suit two nights a week for three months at \$3 a night, and nothing to show for it."—Clothier and Furnisher.

The Stilt-Walker Murdered.

The Posener Zeitung says that Dornon, The Foscher Zeitung says that Dornon, the Frenchman who started to walk on stills from Paris to Moscow, was attacked soon after crossing the frontier into Russia near Koenigaberg, beaten to death and thrown into a ditch. There is much uncertainty as to Dornon's fate. certainty as to Dornon's fate. The above statement lacks confirmation, but it is a statement lacks confirmation, but it is a fact that the stilter mysteriously disappeared in the vicinity of the Russian border. The man was a native of Les Landes, a marshy district in southwestern France, where shepherds and others are obliged to use stilts and they become experts.

ville, I hope you will join our society for psychical research. I dou't suppose you have one in Chicago?

Miss De Porqueville—Good gracious, no! It isn't considered ladylike. You know it is so hard to—er—er—straddle the machine.

The Executive Committee of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress will meet in Ottawa to morrow. During the day the members of the Government will be waited upon, and various matters relating to labor legislation will be laid before them.

While the vessel on which the Czarowitz is making his Asiatic tour lay at anchor in the harbor of Madrae, and he was pacing the deck, he was suddenly addressed in fusion Place in Chicago is making his Asiatic tour lay at anchor in the harbor of Madrae, and he was pacing the deck, he was suddenly addressed in the harbor of Madrae, and he was pacing the deck, he was suddenly addressed in the harbor of Madrae, and he was pacing the deck, he was suddenly addressed in the harbor of Madrae, and he was pacing the deck, he was suddenly addressed in the presence of a Nihilist, drew a revolver from his packet and fired at the audacious speaker. Luckily the unknown stranger was not hurt. An investigation proved that the alleged Nihilist was a Polish Hebrew who had forced his way upon the vessel in order to a pacing the deck, he was suddenly addressed in the harbor of Madrae, and he was pacing the deck, he was suddenly addressed in the harbor of Madrae, and he was pacing th While the vessel on which the Czarowitz

EXCURSIONS

MANITOBA!

The Grand Trunk and Canadian Pacific Railways will run

Three Cheap Excursions

To Manitoba and the Northwest

June 2, 9, 23, Gid. Perrie was away at London and Strathroy last week. Mrs. Lavis and daughter, of Holmesville, were visiting at John Hill's for a few days last week.

Good to Return in Forty Days. Fares to

Deloraine, Bosworth, Moosomin, &c., \$28.00.

Regina, Moose Jaw, Yorkton, \$30.00

Prince Albert, Calgary,

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

J. A. HACKING,

LISTOWEL, ONT.

Country Talk.

The Monkton Methodist church is undergoing repairs at present. A big tea meeting will be held shortly to reopen the church.

Two Milverton youths have began their summer trips to Elma. We do not know what started them on this route unless it was the attractions of some of the fairer sex. You are doing well boys, but be careful you do not have to perform statute labor under 3 or 4 pathmasters.

Grey.

The proposed new school section, with school house on the 9th con., is causing a great deal of talk and argu-

Saturday, May 16th, Truman Smith had the misfortune to receive a kick from one of W. Killough's horses, which laid him aside for a little while.

laid him aside for a little while.

On Thursday, May 14, F. J. Bennest, organizer of Patrons of Industry for Huron, delivered an address at Smith's school house, at the close of which an association called "Excelsior" was formed. The following names of the officers, including two school teachers, will speak for the intellectual: status of the association:—Daniel Stewart, Pres.; J. Smith, Vice-President; J. L. Hogg, Secretary; W. A. Smith, Treasurer; A. Stewart, Minerva; John Cardiff, Demeter; Alex. Yuill, Guide; William Work, Sentinel.

Trowbridge.

Tryswing in the control of the contr

Miss Kate Burgmann is visiting friends at Haysville.

Misses Nellie Dewar and Jeanette Chalmers and James Chalmers are vising Mrs. McCruer, at Ayr.

While Messrs. W. B. and Andrew Chalmers were driving to Milverton on Thursday of last week, their horse took fright at some object on the road and bolted, upsetting the buggy and throwing the two young men into the ditch. W. B. Chalmers, who was driving, manfully held on to the lines till they broke, he being dragged some distance along the ground. The horse was captured before running very far, little worse for the mishap. W. B. Chalmers received a cut on the head and some severe bruises in the adventure.

Brussels.

A change of proprietors is mooted at the Revere House.

Brussels egg emporium appears to be the centre of attraction to the ladies of

Postmaster Farrow took it in hand last week to aid a citizen in need, by collecting \$30 or \$40 from a few Brus-

Last Sunday T. A. Hawkins took charge of the organ and choir in St. John's church in this place. Miss Cale has gone to her home in Stratford,

Dr. J. Shaw has located at Clinton.

Huron County Council will convene on Wednesday, June 3rd. The brickwork of Beattie Bros. new livery barn is being hustled along by J. Pugh and his assistants.

Two very tasty verandahs are in course of erection at the residence of E. Dunford, Turnberry street.

the surrounding country.

MEN'S, YOUTH'S, BOY'S

⇒SUITS ↔

From \$3.50 up to \$12.

Extra Values.