

# VICTORIA GAZETTE AND WEST

A PAPER DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF THE HOME AND FAMILY

JOS. J. CAVE, PUBLISHER.

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## WILL SOON BE A SCIENCE.

HISTORY OF BALLOONING TOLD FROM ITS INFANCY.

**Aerostatics Receiving Much Attention in the Last Years of the Century—No Little More than 100 Years Since the Montgolfier Brothers Made the Initial Trip With a Hot Air Bag—The Latest Inventions in Europe Are Steered Against the Wind—Progress Expected.**

It is only 111 years since the Montgolfier brothers sailed in the air a balloon filled with heated air, a crude affair at best; now the latest developments and investigations of Langley, Maxim, and Holland are becoming well known to the public. But it is only within a few years that any real progress has been made. June 5, 1783, Joseph Montgolfier, at Annonay, France, assisted by his brother Stephen, sent up a balloon made of varnished paper. They are credited with being "the first that ever burst into that unknown sea." But in ancient times mechanical flight was spoken of in the classics, as, for instance, the fable of Daedalus and Icarus in Greek mythology. In the latter part of the fifteenth century the natural philosopher, Dante (not the poet) is said to have sailed several times over Lake Trasymene, in Italy, by means of a pair of wings, till in descending too rapidly he broke his leg; later still, a smith at Sable, France, was able to descend obliquely through the air by means of wings, but could not lift himself. There are also traditions of the airship of Laurent in 1709, that of the Jesuit priest, Laza, and finally that of the Portuguese, Guzman, of whom it is maintained that he invented an air balloon with hydrogen gas, which burst at a great altitude, and came down about twelve miles from Paris, where the superstitious peasants destroyed it with hayforks and flails.

THEY CARRIED PASSENGERS.

The first ascension with passengers was undertaken by the marquis d'Arlande and Pilatre de Rozier, coming down in twenty-five minutes at a distance of five miles from the starting point. Dr. John Jeffries, a graduate of Harvard, made in 1785 the first passage by balloon from England to France with the aeronaut Blanchard, paying him over £700 for the cost of the trip. The trip occupied two hours only. A monument was erected at the point of embarkation and Mr. Jeffries was much feted by the municipal council of the city of Guines, in France, and its comple—having descended in the forest of Guines. Improvements were made soon after in the safety valve, hanging the car in a net, the method of using ballast, etc. Gay-Lussac and Biot reached an elevation of 7,000 meters, or 21,000 feet. No further progress was made in the construction of balloons and the scientific development of aerial navigation for nearly a century.

The employment of balloons in warfare was found to be practicable during the siege of Paris in 1870, when Nadar and others established the balloon postal service. Gambetta himself did not hesitate to escape from Paris in this manner. In Tonquin, in the late French war, balloons were employed. The balloon rose to a height of 150 meters, or during battles to 250 meters, and from that height it was possible to inform the commanding officer as to the point where the projectiles fell, the strength of the enemy, etc., by raising the voice or by dropping written communications weighted with stones. It was also through this means that the Chinese were prevented from retiring from Bao-Ninh, and that place was taken without firing a shot.

The use of the balloon in the recent great military maneuvers in France has perfected the science greatly, as shown by M. Debraux, an officer of engineers, in his report. In concluding his report he claims that if Napoleon at Waterloo and Bazaine at Saint Privat had had a balloon service at their disposal a different result might have been expected from both battles, and thereby the course of history would have been changed. M. Debraux thinks that at a distance of three miles the balloon would be beyond the reach of artillery, and would command the ground for a distance of more than six miles; and even at night the country is sufficiently illuminated to be compared with a map. It is difficult, however, to distinguish the movements of troops in a wooded country, and there are other drawbacks.

**NEW ERA COMING.**  
If the proposed balloon ventures succeed a new era will have been inaugurated in aerostatics. The greatest of these is the navigable balloon, based on the theory of Lieut. Clement de St. Marcq. It consists in sending an electric current to a motor placed in a casing, which is suspended by a balloon, thus operating a propeller situated in the anterior part of the casing, the current to be conveyed to the motor by means of a pliable cable towed by the balloon, and sliding along an elevated aerial way by means of a trolley. The balloon is an elongated or cigar-shaped form. The central part of the casing is the governing station, where the motorman has access to all the actuating levers. The anterior part is reserved for passengers, fitted up like a saloon steamer, and will accommodate twenty-five to thirty people. The posterior part is reserved for machinery. Here is located a motor of 145-horse power. The speed of the balloon is estimated at twenty-five miles an hour. The electric current is generated by two dynamos of 2,000-horse power each. The track is to be laid from the house in the city to the fair grounds, a distance of about a mile.

The other venture in aerostatics—the chateau arial—consists, as its name suggests, in having a castle suspended in mid-air by means of a balloon. This gigantic enterprise is not expected to be in operation until late in the summer. The basket, or "chateau," will hold 100 persons at a height of 1,300 feet; connection between the chateau and the ground is to be established by means of fast elevators between heavy cables. The balloon, the chateau, and the elevators are to be equipped with parachutes in case of accident. The moorings of this aerial monster will consist of forty steel cables, arranged that the airship can be drawn to the ground in a very few moments.

Among the numerous inventions in the field may be briefly mentioned the aerial balloon of M. Chapagnon. The propellers of this are not screws or paddlewheels, but a eight oblong wings, similar to those of a dragon fly; and they are claimed to develop a propelling force of twice the strength of screw or paddlewheels. Delprat's aerial velocipede seeks to bring the unaided muscular power of man into service for the working of the screw flight.

## ECHOES OF THE GREAT STRIKE.

The Best Weapon of the Laboring Classes is the Ballot.

With the lingering echoes of the great and disastrous strike in the United States its folly and infutility is beginning to dawn upon its promoters and chief sufferers. Once more the unequal contest between capital and labor has been decided in favor of the army which was best supplied with the sinews of war. The great railroad strike, as did also the coal strike, has ended in disaster to the poor and the triumph of the rich. The reports of statisticians give the loss in the last strike alone at from \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000, without including indirect loss in curtailing the summer traffic and delaying the delivery of manufactured seasonable goods. Of this nearly \$70,000,000 was lost by the workmen. What a fearful cost in misery and suffering this unequal struggle has entailed upon the helpless and innocent dependents of labor. The best and most effective weapon of organized labor is not that which strikes down by starvation its helpless and dependent wives and little ones. The best weapon of the workingman, both for defence and offence is the ballot, and until organized labor goes as a solidified aggressive army into the arena of politics and strikes at the root of industrial oppression there can be no amicable adjustment of labor disputes and legalized protection of the weak against the strong. Once let the labor element assert its powers by obtaining control of Parliament, and strikes will cease because labor will be the power supreme in the framing of social and other legislation. A strike is a contest between a weak, unarmed man, with a helpless family dragging at his waist, and a well-fed, well-armed opponent, clad in the armor of wealth, with starvation standing over to upbraid the fight.

## CHANGES IN THE U. S. TARIFF.

How the New United States Tariff Will Affect Canada—New and Old Duties.

Following is a list of the duties under the present McKinley law and the changes made by the Senate bill:

	McKinley Law.	Senate Bill.
Horses	\$20 or 30 p.c.	20 p.c.
Cattle	\$10	20 p.c.
Hogs	\$1.50	20 p.c.
Sheep	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Barley	25 p.c.	30 p.c.
Barley malt	35 p.c.	40 p.c.
Buckwheat	15 cents	20 p.c.
Oats	15 cents	20 p.c.
Oatmeal	1c per lb.	15 p.c.
Wheat	25 cents	20 p.c.
Flour	25 p.c.	20 p.c.
Butter	6 cents lb.	20 p.c.
Beans	40 cents bushel	5c lb.
Hay	\$4 ton	20 p.c.
Honey	20c gallon	20 p.c.
Peanut	30c bushel	20 p.c.
Potatoes	1c per lb.	20 p.c.
Fish, smoked	3c per lb.	15 p.c.
Plums	2c per lb.	30 p.c.
Apples, green	25c bushel	20 p.c.
Apples, dried	2c lb.	25 p.c.
Meats, fresh	3c lb.	25 p.c.
Poultry, live	5c lb.	20 p.c.
Poultry, dressed	5c lb.	20 p.c.
Wood pulp	\$2.50 ton	10 p.c.
Coal bituminous	75c ton	10 p.c.
Lumber	\$1 per ton	Free
Wool	1c and 1/2c	Free
Eggs	5c dozen	Free
Fish, fresh	5c lb.	Free
Racon and hams	5c lb.	Free
Salt	12c 100 lbs.	Free

The bicycling fashion has reached Rome, and many of the Italian ladies may be seen flying about on their wheels.

The trade returns of Germany for the first six months of the year, when compared with those of the same period of 1893, show a decrease in exports of \$6,000,000 marks, and an increase in imports of 121,000,000 marks, 6 and 8 per cent. respectively of the total.

A peculiar incident happened recently in connection with the rifle practice of a New York regiment, at the New Jersey State camp, at Sea Girt. While one of the officers was firing at a target, 300 yards away, three blackbirds flew across the range, and at the crack of the rifle one of the birds fell. Upon examination it was found that the bullet had gone through the body of the bird, and, without deviation, had buried itself in the centre of the target.



INDIA SILK GOWN



EVENING COSTUME.



MARIE ANTOINETTE FICHU.

## PURELY CANADIAN NEWS.

INTERESTING ITEMS ABOUT OUR OWN COUNTRY.

**Gathered From Various Points From the Atlantic to the Pacific.**  
Clover is plentiful this year.  
Markdale has a lacrosse club.  
Rodney requires a new cemetery.  
Wardsville wants a butcher shop.  
Dog pounders are at work in Rodney.  
Ingersoll maidens have the croquet craze.  
It cost \$202,250 to run Kingston last year.  
Orillia's new market is approaching completion.  
Railway laboring men are in demand at Ottawa.  
Pelee Island has now three Customs officers.  
Owen Sound will probably have a bicycle factory.

Thompson's new mill at Teeswater is in operation.  
Fios Centre is said to have two boys for every girl.  
A large wildcat was shot near Glencoe last week.  
Walkerton now has a telephone line to Glamis.  
Both houses are being put in the Asylum Park, Orillia.  
Small-pox is said to have broken out at Spanish River.  
Seventh Day Adventist meetings are being held at Darrell.  
James Angus, pioneer of West Nisourri, is dead, aged 82.  
The Lucknow Sentinel advocates the dehorning of all bulls.  
Barrie has raised the circus license from \$100 to \$300 per day.  
The London pottery has resumed work after six weeks' idleness.

Wm. Abernethy, a pioneer of Lambton County, is dead, aged 73.  
Mr. Whidden was this week ordained as a Baptist minister at Morden.  
Kent County and Chatham have a lawsuit about the payment of \$800 in fees.  
The Galt councillors and the school trustees are to play a game of football.  
The Bradford fire engineer gets \$25 a year and his assistant \$2 for each fire.  
The Woodstock Electric Light Company's assessment has been reduced to \$3,500.  
Geo. S. Armstrong, the first white male child born in Eramosa, is dead, aged 71.  
The losses by fire in Chatham during the last two years amounted to \$107,160.

Mr. and Mrs. Melville Miller, of Orillia, celebrated their silver wedding last week.  
Mrs. Orange Clark, an old settler of Middlesex county, died at Nisourri, aged 92.  
The next British Methodist Episcopal Conference (colored) will be held in London in 1898.  
It is said that the apple crop about Belleville will be 25 per cent. better this year than last.  
There are on an average 120 births in Barrie annually, about 100 marriages and about 50 deaths.  
A new separate school and convent will be erected at River Caenard, the estimated cost being \$7,000.  
The barn and contents of Wm. Jones, townline of Brant and Elferslie, have been destroyed by lightning.  
Some Orillia boys fished a mud turtle two feet long and weighing forty pounds out of a mill pond the other day.  
The man Partridge, who stole a horse, rig and harness at Ballantyne, has been sent to Kingston for four years.

Mr. A. W. Martan, formerly conductor on the M. C. R., has been appointed conductor on the St. Catharines and Niagara Central.  
Mr. Frank Restorick, of Watford, shipped 20 horses by the steamer Indiana for Glasgow last week. Average price at \$75 per head.  
The first load of new wheat this season has been delivered at South Yarmouth, testing 79 pounds, 28 bushels to the acre, 30 cents a bushel.  
Ida Jane, the 17-year-old daughter of Mr. John Rusling, who lives near St. Thomas, has left her home, and her parents are anxious to get some trace of her.  
Thirty-five men formed themselves into a Montreal Union of the American Railway Union Thursday night. The union is said to be working quietly and secretly for the time being.  
Ald. Derby of Hamilton proposes to introduce a by-law authorizing the payment of salaries to aldermen at the rate of \$150 per year for ordinary members and \$300 for chairmen of committees.

One of the soldiers who was blown to pieces in Chicago in the recent explosion was an old Port Hope man. His name was John Knox, although he enlisted under the name of Jeremiah Dunnivan.  
Among the patents recently granted in the United States to Canadian inventors is one on a clutch pulley to Herman Banker, Barrie, and on a buckle design, patented for 14 years, Geo. M. Aylesworth, Collingwood.  
Miss Clara Lundy, of Newmarket, won the first prize in the school competition, a silver watch, for the best essay on a subject chosen by the teachers. The subject was "The Province of Ontario."

The smallest bird now eaten in England is the wheatear, an exquisite little white-fleshed bird like a miniature partridge in flavour; the smallest quadruped that was once a dainty, but is only remembered in Roman tradition, is the dormouse. There are those who have tried the bat, and found it tastes like a house mouse, only mousier.  
So penetrating is water at high pressure that only special qualities of cast iron will be tight against it. In the early days of the hydraulic jack it was no uncommon thing to see water issuing like a fine needle through the metal, and the water needle would penetrate the unwary finger just as readily as a steel one.  
A dad with society girls in New York who are rich enough, is collecting unset jewels. They are intended not to be worn, but simply to be admired in their cases. Needless to say, there is little danger of that dad becoming ever too common.

## PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Interesting Items About Some of the Great Folks of the World.

Lord Salisbury turns the scales at 252 pounds in his boots. Mr. Gladstone, on the other hand, weighs less than 117 pounds.  
The reign of Victoria has seen the proportion of English people who cannot write their names reduced from forty-one per cent. to seven per cent.  
The physician of the Duchess of York had a professional income of \$75,000, and now, having been made a Baronet for his recent services, it is said it will amount to \$50,000 more.  
An Atchison judge has recently adjudged a Cabinet organ a nuisance, unless some one in the family learns to play it. One hour's practice a day with a competent instructor is "mitted."

Boston's floating hospital has already given several hundred sick babies and their worn-out mothers a sniff of sea air this season, and is now making weekly trips with full passenger lists.  
It is possible that Lord and Lady Terence Blackwood may be settled in Washington at some not very distant day, as my lord may be sent as attache to the British Embassy.  
Gen. Lord Wolseley is greatly interested in the temperance movement in the British army. He says that there has never been a time when there was so little drunkenness among the soldiers as now.  
Of the 12,700,000 families in the United States, 11,000,000 or 85 per cent. live in separate houses, the other 1,700,000 families living in 500,000 dwellings, an average of 304 families, or 17 persons to a dwelling.

The song recently composed by the Emperor of Germany, "Hail, Austria," as it is called in German—is to be published by permission of His Majesty. The proceeds are to go toward building the church in memory of Emperor William.  
Lord Randolph Churchill's friends are much concerned about his condition. While at Star Harbour he appeared one night in the office of the Malvern Hospital, and only in his pajamas, to remonstrate against the music for the regular dance of the week at that hotel.  
Mlle. de Lamartine, one niece of the great author, has recently died in Paris at the age of 63. She was her uncle's companion and comfort during the last years of his life, when he was struggling with poverty, and after his wife's death in 1837 she cared for him alone until his death in 1869.

A well-known English poet, desirous of getting the laureateship, was bitterly disappointed recently to a friend in a London club of the conspiracy of silence that was waged by the critics against his poetical effusions.  
"How ought I to meet this conspiracy?" he asked.  
"Join it," replied the friend.  
All the children of the King of Denmark are enthusiastic bicyclists. The Carewitch owes the great improvement which has recently taken place in his health to cycling. Some years ago he was very delicate, and was thought to have a weak heart and a nervous system out of gear, but the symptoms which gave uneasiness have disappeared.  
Inventor Edison, at a recent scientific session, had a large globe of goldfish whose anatomy was distinctly outlined, and every action each organ was plainly seen. This "Wizard" accomplished by making the fish swallow minute incandescent lamps, and by invisible wire conducted the electric current. The fish apparently were not inconvenienced by their diet of electricity.

Prince Bessio, a native African who for the past few months has had quarters at the school for Christian workers in Springfield, Mass., has been called back to Africa to take the throne made vacant by the death of his father. The Prince will be accompanied by another African, Prince Massagou. He will go to England, where he will visit Queen Victoria, and will afterward spend some time lecturing in Europe.  
In a letter written from Florence in 1860, and recently sold in London, Robert Browning speaks enthusiastically of the liberal treatment his wife received from her physicians. They paid her \$500 a piece for her poems, and offered \$2,600 a year for an amount of labour which would cost his wife and himself but a single morning's work.  
After being a mute for two years, the seven-year-old daughter of F. A. Breck, of Vineland, N. J., has suddenly recovered her speech through seeing the blood flowing from a cut on her finger. While eating an apple two years ago the child dislocated one of her teeth, and the sight of the blood rendered her speechless. Physicians were unable to cure her strange malady, and the case excited considerable wonder. Recently, however, after cutting her finger, her power of speech seems to have returned, and she now talks as fluently as any child of her age.

There is great rejoicing in the pretty little Highland village of Braemar, where it has been announced that the Duke of Fife has lent his house, Old Mar Lodge, to the Duke and Duchess of York, and that as soon as possible her Royal Highness will go there to recruit. Mrs. Albany has occupied the house for several seasons as the guest of the Duke, but owing to superior claims, she is this year to have the pretty house on the outskirts of Braemar, which was last year occupied by Mrs. Henry White, wife of the Secretary of the American Embassy.

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## HEALTH.

Healthful Summer Dress.

Hygienists, as well as modestes, have given instructions for summer dressing, and where the two conflict, sensible people will hardly be in doubt which to follow.  
Clothing for hot weather and for vacation should be selected with a view, not so much to style, as to comfort and health. The advice would be true were it not supplemented with details.  
In the first place, then, summer dress should be loose and roomy. Be it said to the credit of girls, it is not alone a desire to be stylish, but an increasing realization of what is healthful, that induces them, as well as their brothers, to take an active part in out-of-door games and sports. The willowy figure and slender waist are no longer cultivated; but instead, an athletic muscular development and the wholesome tan which tells of exposure to the sun and air.

Dress which does not cramp any part of the body is essential to success in out-of-door games, as it is essential also to health.  
Another thing to be said about summer clothing is, that one garment, usually the one worn next to the skin, should be of woolen material. It may be as light as necessary, but of wool.  
In order to keep cool on warm days, free perspiration is necessary, and to avoid sudden chilling, with its attendant dangers, evaporation of the moisture collecting on the skin must not be sudden. A garment of cotton or linen readily yields moisture to the air; hence the garment becomes cold as soon as it becomes moist.  
Stout shoes with heavy soles, while not so absolutely necessary to health in summer as in winter, are really more comfortable than any other. Every pedestrian will give it as his experience that a heavy sole is better than a light one for both comfort and health. Stone-brain and corns are among the penalties for wearing pointed and thin-soled shoes. On the other hand, broad and stout shoes allow an indulgence in that most healthful of exercises—walking in the open air.

**Self-Control and Health.**  
If medical men could diagnose the mind as easily as the body, they would sometimes find cancers which attack every principle of medicine and surgery, and which send poison into the blood against which no known antidote can prevail. Hence the importance of self-government as a factor in the preservation of health and the extension of life. A self-possessed, well-regulated, contented mind, true to itself, independent of the changing opinions, fashions, and vanities of a hollow world, goes far to fortify the body against disease, just as a mind of an opposite character tends to undermine physical health and predispose bodily organs to the inroads of disease of every kind. If there is one example of self-control in the broadest sense more worthy than another of imitation, in ancient or modern times, it is the earnest Stoic, Marcus Aurelius, who records his indebtedness to one of his valued teachers thus:—"I learned from Maximus some time in the study of a hollow world, drawn towards anything; to be full of spirits under sickness and misfortune; to appear with modesty, obligingness, and dignity of behaviour; to turn off business smoothly as it arises, without drudging and complaint; not to be angry or suspicious, but ever ready to do good and to forgive, and seek the truth; and all this as one who seemed rather of himself to be straight and right than ever to have been rectified."

**Treatment for Toothache.**  
Speaking of toothache which has its origin in a disordered stomach, Dr. Richardson says that the primary cause of the ache is due to dyspepsia, induced by feasting on rich and saccharine foods and drinks, at times when the body is not allowed a free amount of exercise, or when it is confined too closely indoors. The treatment, therefore, must be general as well as local. The local and immediate treatment consists in applying carbonate of soda freely to the aching tooth, keeping the said carbonate in good contact, and then, after drying the cavity thoroughly, inserting into it, so as to reach the nerve, a concentrated solution of carbolic acid. This allays the local suffering temporarily, but it requires to be repeated with the general measures—a few doses of bicarbonate of potash, a brisk mercurial purge, a warm Turkish bath, and vigorous outdoor exercise.

**Rest After Meals.**  
Rest after and before your meals is an excellent piece of advice. "After dinner sit awhile" is an old saying with much truth in it. The reason why rest after meals is a necessity for health is found in the plain fact that digestion is a work which demands a considerable share of the body's power. If we work while digestion is just beginning, we are really "burning the candle at both ends." To eat when we are thoroughly fatigued out is just as unwise. Therefore, a little rest before meals is also an excellent health measure.

**Notes.**  
The baby, a medical journal remarks, "should not be nursed oftener than once in two hours, and a much longer time should intervene during the night time.  
The skins of fruit should never be eaten, not because they are not palatable or digestible, or are unhealthy in themselves, but on account of the danger arising from microbes which have penetrated into the covering of the fruit.



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THE FARM.

Topping Haystacks.

Those who are obliged to store a portion of their hay in stacks, from lack of storage room in the barn, know how difficult it is to build a stack that will remain good until it is drawn to the barn in the winter. This is because it continues to settle while the hay is passing through the process of fermentation, known as "sweating."

When the stacks are of considerable size, I have found great convenience in using what is called a "ladder bracket." In the illustration, Fig. 1, shows the manner in which it is constructed. The upper pieces are of spruce or other strong wood, two inches square. Across the top is bolted a light plank six feet long, which makes a convenient platform. At a iron pins put through each piece, which serve for "hooks." By this means the bracket is hooked on the ladder round at any height desired.

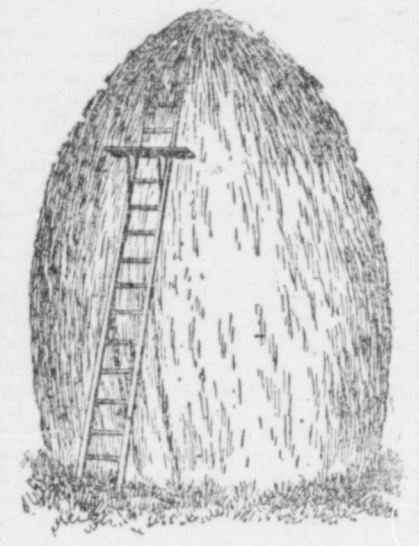


FIG. 2. LADDER AND BRACKET IN POSITION, showing an adjustable platform on which an assistant can stand to receive the hay from the man on the load, and pitch it up to the man on the stack. Fig. 2 shows it placed on the ladder ready for use. By using this simple contrivance, which a farmer can make in an hour or two, it is easy to top a large stack, building it up to a good form. In order that it may be perfectly strong and secure, it is best not to use nails in its construction, but fasten it entirely with small carriage bolts.

Don't Try to Heat too Many Irons.

I know of a nice field of potatoes about half grown, that has not been cultivated since the last hard rain of 13 days ago, says a writer in the Practical Farmer. The ground is clay and surface dried as hard as sun and wind can do it. Many corn fields are in the same shape. Crops thus attended to never pay here. Why not recognize the fact in the spring that along about haying and harvesting time mortal man cannot do more than two or three days work in one, hurry up as fast as he may. Our farmers are not shiftless, as a rule. They work hard and faithfully. They seem to think that this rush and neglect of some things along about this time of year is a necessity. They deplore the fact, but think it cannot be helped. It can be to a great extent.

For example, I know one dairyman who has a large field of corn and another of potatoes. With his haying and harvesting he cannot possibly, one year in five take care of either. He might do very well, or one crop to cultivate. Think over these things, friends, if you have not been able to take care of everything perfectly during the rush of harvest time. Profit comes from perfect work, not from ordinary or half-way work.

Imperfect Butter.

Many farmers, and dairymen too, for that matter, fail to realize that dealers in butter in the cities can detect the inferior grades of the product, caused by poor feeding. But just now it would be profitable to read some of the market accounts which report that a good part of the butter sent to the markets this fall is lacking in quality. Several of the trade papers refer to this in the feeding of frosty food, and to the absence of grain feed. So much has the butter been effected in this way that dealers have broken their contracts with the creameries, and the irregular butter thus rejected is being offered for what will bring in the market, generally from two to four cents a pound less than the regular prices.

Here is food for the thought. There is no high-spun theory here that may contain only a grain of truth with a great deal of rubbish. It is a cold fact and it is so true that dealers refuse to pay the market prices. The cause of this poor quality of butter is the feeding by the dairymen. The creameries have contracted to take all of their cream at so much, and in this instance the creameries will probably be the losers. They have attempted to manufacture first-class butter, but there was a defect in the cream and they failed. The city dealers who have to supply their customers with the best, know that they cannot dispose of such butter at profitable rates, and they reject it.

It stands to reason that the creameries caught in this way will not be found moping another season. They will come down upon the farmers and dairymen and demand an entirely different guarantee. The standing between the two will be sadly injured and somebody is apt to lose. Probably not this season will the farmers be effected by the circumstance, but another season will tell. It may be that the creameries took the cream at a reduced rate, with the understanding that poor or no grain food was fed to the cows and they expected to pay it off as first-class cream-

ery. If so, they are rightly the losers, but they are not apt to repeat the operation many times.

The great lesson of this whole thing is that it does not pay to feed them very little or no grain. The cream which they give is not good. It does not make first-class butter, and consumers can tell it every time. Even all of the knowledge and machinery of the first-class creameries cannot disguise the fact and make the cream into fancy butter. Frosty food taints the cream and the butter and leaves a flavor that is disagreeable, or in many cases it robs the butter of all flavor. It is throwing money away to buy up frosty grain to feed the cows because it is cheap. Milk is too sensitive an article to be tampered with in this way. The lack of grain food is just as noticeable. There is no body or flavor to the butter, and it can never find a wide sale. Will farmers not learn by this year's experience that cows must be fed good, sweet food and a fair proportion of perfect grain feed if they are to reap the highest prices for their cream or butter?

DIVERSIONS OF THE BLIND.

Occupation They Must Have, and They are Likely to Work too Much.

Much sympathy is felt for persons who are born minus some of their faculties, such as those who are born blind, but probably those most need sympathy who have been deprived of sight after reaching maturity. "The first thing which I thought of was suicide," said one of these recently. He was a young man of good education, who was just upon the verge of business success when atrophy of the optic nerves left him in darkness.

"I presume," he continued, "that this is the thought of every man who loses his sight suddenly. He feels helpless and hopeless." The percentage of such persons who go crazy is large. Those who have the care of such unfortunate find their ingenuities taxed to devise means to take their thoughts away from themselves. It is well known that in prisons the one thing which inmates long for most, except liberty, is work. Deprived of work and shut day after day in their cells, life becomes almost insupportable.

But these prisoners have the use of their eyes, and even the sights in a prison corridor afford some diversion of the mind. Think, however, of all of these being in the dark cells. Prisoners who are blind, or blind in a dark cell is generally enough to break down the obstinacy of a refractory prisoner. The freshly afflicted blind man is virtually in a dark cell. All the training, all the resources of his previous life, go for naught.

Women are not so badly off. It is remarked in institutions for the blind that the narrower life of women is to their advantage when they become afflicted. "They take refuge in gossip," said the matron of an asylum recently, "and if they have exhausted all the known means of their acquaintance they invent others about one another." Fortunately, in a sense, the greater part of mankind belong to the working forces of the world, and so a great percentage of those stricken blind are workmen and workwomen. Work is their great refuge from the contemplation of their loss.

Two kinds of manual labor are taught to the blind in our institutions—the caning of chairs and mattress making. Just why these were chosen it would, perhaps, be difficult to find out. It is the rule in such institutions to require that the inmates spend a certain number of hours every day at these kinds of work. One might suppose that at times this would be a difficult rule to enforce. The contrary has been found to be the case. When a new matron took charge of one such institution a few months ago she discovered that certain inmates were ill, worn out, and, in fact dying, apparently from overwork. "I can see chairs all night in my sleep," one of them told her. The matron watched and found that these inmates were working far early in the morning until late at night, and that there was a general tendency among all under her charge to overwork.

"What can we do?" they asked. "We don't want to sit and think." Rules had to be made to keep the patients out of the workshop. Not many of these afflicted persons were found to be in public institutions or private charities have within themselves the means to distract their thoughts from their misfortunes. Those who do may find in some places a variety of books, printed in raised letters or in the point alphabet, and they can take up music for a diversion. Reader, are you blind to offer the best general diversion to blind persons. Bright novels are great favorites with the blind, both men and women, and for the men who have taken part in the busy affairs of the world before their loss of sight the newspapers offer the greatest interest.

It is wonderful to see how a party of blind men will brighten up when the news of the day is read to them. Before that they would be sitting about in dumpy attitudes with hardly a sign of life about them. Now they are all alive. As they take up the thread of affairs in their minds and begin to connect them they become animated, and by the time the reader has finished they are all full of the old subjects and discussions break out all about the room over politics, religion, the tariff, or whatever subjects have been brought up- permost in their minds. The reading or other amusements that are offered, it is found, must be done by outsiders, for the blind are very jealous of one another. They are apt to resent any exhibition by one of their own number of accomplishments which are not common to all.

A Square Bushel Measure.

A bushel box is coming into use with market men, and by reason of being square is very economical in the way of packing. It is made in three styles, one all slatted, another with a slatted bottom and sides, with solid ends, and the third with solid ends and close bottom and sides, bound with galvanized iron; in fact, it is a galvanized bound box. These boxes are very convenient for handling potatoes, the vegetables being picked up into the boxes in the field, and left in them until sold. Of course, other crops can be handled in this way, as cucumbers, tomatoes and apples. The measure of these boxes is 14 1/2 by 14 1/2 by 12 1/2, that being a bushel without piling.

The sealing vessel Vivra is reported at Victoria, B. C., with 20,000 skins on board, the catches of eighteen Victoria schooners.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

A GREAT EVENT IN THE LIVES OF ARTISTS AND ROYALTY.

The Queen's Liberality to Managers—An Army of Men Employed in Making Preparations—A Brilliant Scene in the Waterloo Chamber.

A command performance at Windsor Castle is a great event, not only in the lives of the artists who are honored by appearing at court; but in the lives of the Royalties and courtiers themselves, who look upon such a break in the monotony of their existence with almost the childish delight which is occasioned in most English homes by private theatricals in the nursery to which father and mother, bigger brothers and sisters, and the servants are bidden at Christmas times or on birthdays, writes a correspondent.

It is generally supposed that the managers of these performances are very ill requited by the presentation of a merely nominal sum. This is not so. The cheque is a substantial one, far more than should cover the ordinary expenses of the manager, which are very much smaller than those of Her Majesty. This would be generally admitted by anyone who had the opportunity of witnessing the preparation of the Castle by the army of men who are paid and lodged by the Queen during the week in which they are engaged pulling down pictures, laying down carpets, erecting the stage and platform in front, and in transforming the various surrounding galleries into green-rooms, dressing-rooms, and arranging for the enormous dinners, teas, and champagne suppers which are provided by the Queen on such occasions, to say nothing of the supplying of special trains, carts, and carriages. Some idea of what this all means might be gathered by a peep inside the walls, where armies of men may be seen carrying sides of castles, like ants, upon their backs, and moving away the valuable marble statues, Boudoin cabinets of priceless Sevres, and other art treasures, of which Windsor Castle is a veritable store-house.

The performance was as unique as the occasion. The Waterloo Chamber being given over to the arrangements for "Faust," perforce Signora Duse could not appear there. This being explained to the Queen, she gave orders to dismantle the beautiful white drawing-room. Despite the lack of time and the abundance of preparations necessary, Mr. Hugo Conradi and his assistants by working day and night had everything in apple-pie order by Friday night, when Her Majesty and a little party of 40 privileged guests assembled. The Queen seemed delighted, and led the apartment which she had reserved for the occasion to the lady, and a most friendly fashion, expressing her thanks and delight that the good reports she had heard from the Empress Frederik were more than fully realized. Afterwards Princess Henry and the Duchess of Coburg were seated in French in a most friendly fashion, expressing her thanks and delight that the good reports she had heard from the Empress Frederik were more than fully realized.

Hardly had Signora Duse and her company left the Castle, when preparations for the next night's performance recommenced and in due time were accomplished. All things being prepared by clock-work precision and arranged in ship-shape fashion Sir Augustus Harris' enormous Italian opera company of artists, chorists, dressers, musicians and superni with their luggage, left by special train for the dining on Saturday afternoon. On arrival at Windsor they were met by Her Majesty's carriages and omnibuses, which conveyed them to the Castle. As they dispersed to their quarters, which had been constructed at one end of St. George's Hall out of screens, and carpets hung on brass rods, and commenced to set their things in order for the evening, the whole place exhibited the air of a barrack-room, or perhaps a soldiers' quarters, when the picturesque "Sousollette" took possession of the Tulleries, and indeed it was a curious spectacle never to be forgotten when later a visit to the dressing-rooms exhibited the performers above splendidly polished floors, powdering and making up their faces with pink wisp past in front of priceless mirrors, while the banners of the Knights of the Garter, and the old masters' pictures, kings looked gravely down. How Hogarth would have revelled in such a sight!

And what an extraordinary contrast is to be found in the Waterloo Chamber during the action of the opera. This fine room, which is the original of Lord Beaconsfield's Sir Carte Blanche, on an old courtyard called Horn Court. It is 95ft. by 46ft., and enormously high, is lit from the roof like the cabin of a ship, and has a brilliant gilt ceiling. Somewhat before nine it was a brilliant sight. Her Majesty's guests were assembled awaiting her arrival. They faced the little fit-up stage, gracefully draped with crimson and old gold colored cloth. On either side were tall palms and the orchestra was banked with lovely flowers, arranged by Mr. Thomas, the Queen's gardener, which half hid Signor Bevilacqua and the musicians with their delicate greenery. Some feet from this was the little crimson-colored and brass-railed platform, which was also fringed and decked with exotics and flowers from the Frogmore conservatories. On this were placed the seats for the Royalties, the Queen's own chair in the centre being marked by a lion's footstool and a small table, on which lay a satin-bound copy of the opera and specially prepared programme for Her Majesty's use. Behind these were the guests and the members of the household, the company being accommodated with good seats in tiers which rose to the little gallery, in which were the upper servants, above all being Sir Thomas Lawrence's military portrait of the Duke of Wellington. The fine glass chandeliers in the roof, and the brass lantern lights on pillars at the side, lit up the brilliant pictures on the walls, the ribbons, orders, and diamonds which sparkled on the breasts and necks of brave men and fair women, the gorgeous uniforms of the officers, the handsome Windsor uniforms, the oriental splendor of the Indian attendants, and the scarlet coats of the servants and the burnished helmets and hoses of the firemen.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria. When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

What are all histories but God manifesting himself, shaking down and trampling under foot whatsoever he hath not planted.—Cromwell.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

It was a blaze of color, a dazzling coup d'oeil upon which the little brown monkeys in the blue and gold roof looked down and grinned.

At nine precisely the door at the back leading from St. George's Hall opened, the band struck up "God Save the Queen," and Her Majesty entered and proceeded, leaning on her stick, up the raised gradient of the opera-house, and the bows of the assembled company. As she reached her seat—the band, which had so far played pianissimo, burst into a crescendo, and as the Queen and company sat down ceased. The prelude started at once, and the curtain rose on a very carefully painted scene of Faust's laboratory.

Though the most exquisite music of this most complete opera is always delightful to listen to and to analyze, there is nothing new which can be said about a perfect representation such as was that on Saturday night, and it only remains to be said that it was listened to with attention and delight, and that when the Queen, as the etiquette gave the signal for applauding the principal numbers by tapping with her fan on the little table at her right hand appreciative hands took it up with a will. There were no encores, for the simple reason that the Queen is very particular about the due observance of Sunday, and accordingly everything had to be timed to a tick, so that all should be over before twelve. When the curtain rang down upon the chorus of angels the principal artists made their bow, and the Queen and her company rose and filed out.

STARVATION AND DEATH.

Labrador Indians in Terrible Distress Owing to Scarcity of Game.

Awful tales of suffering and distress, of starvation and death, amongst the remnant of the Indian tribes of Labrador have been received by a letter from a Quebec trader, who has sailed down the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Mingan, on the Labrador coast, one of the headquarters of the Indian hunters when they leave the woods to dispose of the result of their winter's hunt and to obtain supplies for another season. Early last month when the Quebec trader despatched the letter from Mingan there had just returned to that place seven families of Montagnais, or mountaineers, who left a year ago for the northern shores of Hudson bay, the country of the interesting but rapidly dwindling Waskonapi tribe. This remnant of a former mighty race of hunters appears to be rapidly sharing the fate of the Nascapies, who hunt in the vicinity of Ungava bay, of whom the Canadian exploring party, led by Mr. A.P. Low, reported last winter that over 500 of them had perished from hunger.

during the season of 1892-3, owing to the failure of the chase and the ordinary source of food supply. The returning Montagnais report that during this very last winter so many entire families of the Waskonapi died in the woods from starvation that their tribe has now almost become extinct. This awful calamity is principally due to the almost entire failure of the caribou of the northern plains, which is the chief food of these Indians in winter.

Other causes are militating against the continued existence of the other Canadian Indians that hunt the interior of the great Labrador peninsula. The letter already quoted from reports terrible destitution amongst the Montagnais, whose summer headquarters are at Mingan. There are some 60 families, all told, in this section of the tribe, but their number is rapidly decreasing. Where the winter's hunt of a family was formerly often worth \$1,000, game and fur-bearing animals have recently diminished so much in consequence of forest fires and other causes, that they seldom now have \$500 worth to bring out of the woods. Up to the present time the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company, with whom these Indians traded, always advanced them what-ever supplies they required for taking with them to the woods and were unable to pay for it. But this season many of them are unable to pay the debts which they incurred with the agent at Mingan last summer. And the company has also notified them that they will have in future to look elsewhere for their supplies since they will make them no more advances.

MANY FAMILIES ARE IN DESPERATION and know not what to do, and it is probable that the Government will have to come to their assistance. Otherwise the Indians must return to the woods on the approach of winter with no other prospect than starvation and death. The new policy of the Hudson's Bay Company toward the Indians, whom it has always endeavored to hold in a state of tutelage, has perhaps been inspired by the discovery that the hunters have, of late, failed to sell some of their skins and make purchases of merchandise from travelling traders upon the coast. Unless, therefore, either Government or other charitable aid be speedily and successfully invoked in favor of these poor people, they will speedily disappear the last survivors of the races that were the original owners of this northern country and the first proprietors of furs that now grace the world's greatest and fairest ones.

A Great War Might Occur.

Everyone has been expecting a big war any and every year since France and Germany last engaged. All the great nations have steadily increased their armaments since then. But the wise ones have said that the war would be in Europe. Things now look as if it would be in Asia. England and Russia stand to be dragged into the China-Japan struggle. England would have to side with China, Russia with Japan, and once they were in what could now Germany assisting England if France chose to go to the rescue of Russia? That is why the diplomats of Europe are so intensely interested in the war of two Tartar nations in Asia.

TRADE AND COMMERCE.

A Slight Enlargement in the Volume of Business.

The notes of the Bank of England cost exactly one cent each.

One London gas company alone uses 2,000,000 tons of coal each year. Bolata, the product of a tree in Sumatra, threatens to become a rival of India rubber and gutta-percha.

The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the last week in July aggregated \$469,000, contrasted with \$555,000 in the corresponding week of last year, being a decrease of \$86,000 or about 15 per cent.

Electric cast notably melting of metals, iron and steel as produced by a new German process, is said to have some very great advantages. In crucible steel the new process shows an economy of fuel of more than half, which for metal so difficult of fusion is a favorable result, as it will reduce cost of production without any corresponding drawback.

The area of the current year's wheat crop (1893-94), in India, according to the most recent reports, is estimated at 27,382,000 acres, as compared with 26,429,000 acres, which is the revised estimate of last year's acreage, or an increase of 953 per cent. The total product for 1893-94 is placed at 7,293,000 tons or 258,458,607 bushels of 60 pounds. The average product is given as 290,437,333 bushels, showing this year's crop to be about 2,000,000 below normal, and 10,000,000 below that of the previous year.

During the last week there has been an enlargement of the volume of business in a few departments, but no general revival of trade. The falling off in the east and of railways seems unabated. The general financial depression and the prolonged suspense in which industrial and commercial interests are held have been long repressive of traffic, but the movement of the new crops and fall goods are expected to stimulate railway traffic and bring it up to normal figures, although possibly not up to those of last year on account of the extra business incidental to the World's Fair.

In the iron industry there is not as satisfactory evidence of improvement as in some of the other industries. Orders continue restricted and do not suffice for the establishments competing. The stock market was, on the whole, wearied and inactive. The wool market has been very weak and unsettled. Buyers have generally declined to anticipate requirements to any enlarged extent. Prices of unwashed wools (10c) are now generally on a parity with the cost of foreign wools, and values of washed fleeces (7c) are rapidly tending to that level.

The price of wheat in Canada is generally regarded as a potent factor in the acceleration of increased vitality in domestic trade. Our foreign trade is still comparatively satisfactory. Rather depressing reports come from the North-West, and where the crop will be a failure considerable distress will follow. Business there is unsatisfactory. There is an increased demand for money at interior points to meet the crops, but rates continue the same—from 4 to 5 on call loans and 6 to 7 per cent. for commercial paper, Montreal and the east having the benefit of the lower rates.

WAR BOUNTY FOR CHINESE

A PRICE PUT ON JAP HEADS DEAD OR ALIVE.

The Governor of Formosa Publishes a Schedule of Rewards—The Japanese Troops Land in Corea—China Floating a War Loan of Fifty Millions.

The Shanghai correspondent of the London Times says fifty thousand Japanese troops have been landed in Corea and that more are landing constantly. The Chinese fleet is passive.

"In Japan the war fever is intense and universal," says the correspondent. "The press and popular orators, both under official control, are developing schemes for the conquest of Manchuria. As the Japanese Government continues to exercise the strict censorship over all news, everything reported concerning the war is extremely partisan."

CHINA FLOATING A WAR LOAN.

The Berlin correspondent says that the negotiations for the Chinese war loan are still proceeding. It is rumored that the Rothschilds will assist in floating the loan. The Boersen Courier of Berlin says that the amount of the loan is reported to be £10,000,000. The Berlin Post says that the Chinese have been taking up English and German institutions, including the Disconto Gesellschaft.

Everyone has been expecting a big war any and every year since France and Germany last engaged. All the great nations have steadily increased their armaments since then. But the wise ones have said that the war would be in Europe. Things now look as if it would be in Asia. England and Russia stand to be dragged into the China-Japan struggle. England would have to side with China, Russia with Japan, and once they were in what could now Germany assisting England if France chose to go to the rescue of Russia? That is why the diplomats of Europe are so intensely interested in the war of two Tartar nations in Asia.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & Ointment.

Shortness of Breath, Coughs, and Colds.—Thousands of testimonials can be produced to prove the power, possessed by these corrective medicines in cases of asthma, incipient consumption and all disorder of the chest and lungs. The Ointment, well rubbed upon the chest and back, penetrating the skin, is absorbed and carried directly to the lungs, where in immediate contact with the whole mass of circulating blood, it neutralises or expels those impurities, which are the foundation of consumption, asthma, bronchitis, pneumonia, and similar complaints. On the appearance of the first consumptive symptoms the back and chest of the patient should be foamed with warm brine, dried with a coarse cloth, and Holloway's Ointment then well rubbed in. Its absorption will subdue advancing symptoms, and baffle this formidable foe.

A BOON TO HORSEMEN

One bottle of English Spavin Liment completely removed a curb from my horse. I take pleasure in recommending the remedy, as it acts with mysterious promptness in the removal from horses of hard, soft or calloused lumps, blood spavins, splints, curbs, sweetie, stiff and sprains.

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Distressing Kidney and Bladder Diseases relieved in six hours by the "Gret South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise and delight on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in males or females. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by S. Williamson, Beaverton.

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ICE CREAM MILK SHAKE CREAM SODA

Mixed Candies 3lbs for 25cts

A Thoro-Bred Chester-White Boar

(Registered Pedigree) at my premises, Bay Street Beaverton.—F. S. KING.

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NEW PRESERVING PROCESS

Which renders your paper proof against mildew

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ALEX. McRAE, LICENSED AUCTIONEER

Beaverton, Ont. Sales attended and all supplies furnished.—TERMS MODERATE.

The Express.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1894.

Fesserton.

FESSERTON, August 21st.—An accident happened here last week which might have proved fatal. While Mr. R. McFarland was in the act of turning the blow-off valve of one of the boilers at Laking's mill, the pipe burst and Mr. McFarland was pretty badly scalded, both arms, hands, face and body, but he is doing nicely in the hands of Dr. Harvie, from Coldwater, and thinks he will be able to resume his work again in the course of a couple of weeks.

Mr. Briton who met with an accident at Wauhaushene last week is a little better, and was removed to his home at Waverley yesterday.

Atherley.

ATHERLEY, Aug. 22nd.—The sad news of the death of Mr. A. D. Gaudaur reached here yesterday morning, and he remains arrived on the noon train. The funeral takes place to day. The family have the deep sympathy of the entire community in their sudden affliction.

The Methodists will give a "Harvest Dinner" at Oak Orchard on Thursday, August 30th. Proceeds in aid of the building fund. A good programme will be provided.

The Royal Templars will hold an open meeting on Friday evening, August 31st. The programme will consist of a debate with readings, music, recitations, &c. The subject for debate is "Resolved, Canada has a greater future than the United States." Mr. J. Lanigan leads the affirmative, assisted by Messrs. D. J. McPhee and W. Marrion, and Mr. C. H. Byan, the negative, assisted by Rev. J. S. McMullen and Mr. S. R. Payne.

Wauhaushene.

WAUHAUSHENE, August 21st.—The lawn party under the auspices of the Presbyterian Ladies Aid Society, on the grounds of A. M. Dodge, Esq., Thursday evening, the 16th inst., proved a delightful success both socially and financially. Ice cream, coffee, cake and lemonade were served in a large tent, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. The Coldwater Brass Band played during the evening to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Reub. Convey conveyed the members of the band and from Wauhaushene, asking nothing but "thanks." This act of generosity meant a very material gift, which was much appreciated by the ladies, who, it is needless to say, were anxious to realize as much as possible from the entertainment. It is hoped that this pleasant way of spending an evening may not be the last given by our friends in Wauhaushene. The receipts for the evening were \$64.15.

Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Swartman returned from their tour on Thursday evening and have taken up their abode in the residence formerly belonging to Mr. W. Pierson. We wish them every happiness.

Coldwater.

COLDWATER, Aug. 21st.—The Matchless and Coldwater Agricultural Society is now fairly established, a Board of Directors appointed and Committees appointed, all of whom are already hard at work. At a meeting held in Manning's Hall on Wednesday last, the Society was organized, and the following officers were appointed: W. D. Lovring, president; A. W. Paterson, Vice president; Messrs. Samuel Dunlop, Job Russell, Dr. Harvie, W. H. Manning, E. W. Kitchin, O. Borrow, W. J. Beatty, Joseph Gill and James Playfair, Directors; T. H. Sheppard, Secretary. The Committees have been formed and already meetings have been held, subscription books sent out and arrangements made for holding the first show or exhibition on Thursday and Friday, September 27th and 28th. There is a capital ground for uses of the exhibition which will be forthwith laid out, and a good track for speeding. The skating rink has been kindly given by Mr. Samuel Kiplet, where will be shown the exhibition of roots, vegetables, &c.

It is seldom a new Society has been formed in such auspicious circumstances as this, which when opened we believe will put those of higher pretensions far in the shade.

A fire took place on Sunday night causing the destruction of the barn of Mr. C. S. Blaney, on the twelfth concession of Medicine. As there is no one living on the place the conclusion came to was that the fire was caused by either an incendiary or a tramp smoking. The latter theory was hardly accepted as there is no throughfare through the lands, consequently the result is that inquiries were instituted which will cause an action in the criminal courts shortly to be heard. The loss altogether is about \$800 and no insurance, although preparations were being made to get this done.

We feel deeply sorry for Mr. Blaney in his loss.

Mr. H. L. Leach arrived here on Thursday last on a visit to see his mother and other relations. He left Windsor about 8 a. m. on Monday morning last week, passing through London where half a day was spent, New Hamburg, then a long distance over a hilly country to Alliston and thence to Berrie and Orillia to this town, a distance of 407 miles covered entirely on the bicycle in less than four days. Mr. Wm. McMackin, another cyclist, accompanied him on the long trip.

On Thursday last a coolly number of our people went to the R. C. picnic at Pomonaushene, going from the village of Wauhaushene by the steamer *Maad*, and a wretched and happy day was spent by them. The journey by the water was delightful in the morning, but nothing in comparison to the evening trip, when the young people were in the full of athletic sports, young Lazony, went there to enter into the sports little dreaming of meeting Colin Blain, of Orillia, there, who had declined running his match with the said Lazony on account of a bruise he had the day previous in Orillia. Blain after a short race covered Lazony in the 100 yards, but the latter won the 200 yards event. It is intended that the two shall meet early in September for the purpose of deciding which is the best at a hundred yards sprint. We trust that both will be in the best of trim, and then a fair race will certainly be seen.

"A little farm well tilled,  
A little cellar well filled,  
A little wife well willed."

Longford.

LONGFORD, August 21st.—The Sunday school picnic held on August 8th, was a success. The children, teachers and friends enjoyed themselves in games and amusements, and the Longford band provided fine music.

Knights of Maccabees are progressing in initiations each meeting night.

Miss Stewart, of Orillia, addressed a meeting in the Memorial church last evening on "Zenana Missions." A collection was taken in aid of this mission.

Mr. Andrew Hall, of Oshawa, was visiting Mr. M. Hall last week.

A full meeting of the Longford Presbyterian congregation was held in the Memorial church on Thursday, August 24th, at 8 o'clock p. m. for the purpose of endorsing in a call to a minister, in connection with Uppertrove. The meeting was opened by Dr. Gray, the Moderator, with an address and devotional exercises. Messrs. P. Thomson and R. McBeth, commissioners from Uppertrove, appeared and announced the unanimous choice of that congregation. The name of Rev. J. Buchanan was proposed and balloted for, and he became the choice of the congregation by a large majority. The Presbytery of Barrie meets in Uppertrove Presbyterian church on the 23rd inst., to consider the call.

Gravenhurst.

On Saturday morning the townspeople were startled with the intelligence that near midnight Wm. Meinardus, merchant and baker, and one of the high school trustees, had committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. The report was found only too true. He was a well known man. Mr. Meinardus had been in this country for about twenty-one years, a native of Germany. He for a short time was farming in Morrison township, and at one time was storekeeper in Orillia. Coming to this place he entered into partnership with James W. Tadhope, as general merchant, and leased a piece of land from Mr. G. Clark, sr., on which they erected a store. For a few years they did a large business, but on the dissolution of the partnership and the termination of the lease, Mr. Meinardus bought the Edmondson property on the east side of Muskoka road, next to the Cockburn post office lot, in one part of which he ran a large grocery and flour and feed business, and the other he rented to David Smith. After the fire he rebuilt the site with two stores, one of which he rented to a still held by J. R. Young, hardware, and the other he occupied as merchant, but sold the business and leased the premises ultimately to Homer & Co., whose lease will expire in September next. He had also purchased the Seaton property on north side of Bay street and King's bakery at the corner of John and Bay, where for some years he has been carrying on the bakery business. It was reported that he intended to go into the general merchant business as soon as Homer & Co. gave up the premises. As all natives of this country, he was well educated, shrewd, and energetic business man—rather eccentric at times—but enjoyed the confidence of his fellowmen by being elected on several occasions a member of the village and town council and was lately appointed by the council one of the high school trustees. In the foregoing wife and family the earnest sympathy of the whole town and community is extended in this their sudden, irreparable and melancholy loss.

The funeral of Wm. Meinardus took place on Sunday afternoon and was very largely attended, persons coming from Hamlet, Morrison, Ryde, Bracebridge, German and other outlying places. A number of the Masonic brethren and members of the council and school boards followed the remains from the house to the cemetery in reigns, amongst whom were the Mayor, Reeve and several of the councillors. B. Gravenhurst, of which municipality the deceased was for two years the tax collector. Messrs. Marter, McNeil, Groves and Harvie of the High School Board, and who formerly he was a member, and several of the principal business men, ex-Mayor Harvie and ex-councillors Sharpe, Moody and B. Mowry, whilst a very large concourse followed on foot. The Rev. W. H. Manning, of Toronto, who for Sunday last took the Methodist service in the absence of Rev. Mr. Langford, conducted the religious services at the house and cemetery. The general impression is that the deceased had shot himself accidentally whilst trying of his revolver to frighten someone, a practice which he has before been known to do.

Every line of a newspaper costs something. If it is for the benefit of an individual it should be paid for. If a grocer asked to donate groceries to an abundance, they should pay for them second rate. The proprietor of a newspaper must pay for the advertising if the beneficiary does not, and yet, it is one of the hardest things to be learned by many that a newspaper has space in its color as to rent, and must not to live. To give away or rent for anything less than living rates would be as certainly fatal as for a landlord to furnish rent free.

For the benefit of our sporting readers we publish the different open seasons for game in Ontario: Deer shooting commences on the 20th October and ends on the 15th November. No person allowed to kill more than two deer. Partridge, woodcock, snipe, black and grey squirrels and hares, shooting commences on the 15th September and ends 15th December. Duck shooting commences 1st September, ends 15th December. No one allowed to kill more than 400 ducks in season. No sale or barter of snipe, woodcock or partridge allowed until 15th September, 1897. Penalties not less than \$20.

Bordeaux Mixture.

To prepare the Bordeaux mixture a simple test saves the weighing of the lime, and where large quantities of lime are used, permits slacking the lime in large quantities at one operation. The copper sulphate is weighed and mixed with an amount of water sufficient to dissolve it. When it is completely dissolved, the lime, in the form of this whitewash, is strained through a gauze (putting into the copper sulphate solution). A drop or two of potassium ferrocyanide (saturated aqueous solution) added from time to time after thoroughly stirring the mixture will show when enough lime has been added to form the Bordeaux mixture. If not enough lime has been used, the drop of potassium ferrocyanide will turn to a very dark color the moment it touches the mixture; if enough has been used the ferrocyanide will not change color. Water is then added till the Bordeaux mixture is diluted to the desired strength. The commercial form of potassium ferrocyanide may be used for this test. A supply for the entire season may be purchased for a few cents.—Prof. S. A. Beach.

THE GRAND TRUNK PICNIC. A GALA DAY AT ORILLIA ON SATURDAY.

ORILLIA, Aug. 23.—The G.T.R. picnic was held in the town park on Saturday, and from twelve to fifteen hundred people took advantage of the excursion and spent the day here. The posters erroneously announced the picnic to take place in Tail's grove, (wherever that might be,) but the town park was the scene of the festivities, and Mayor Thomson, Reeve Sanderson and Deputy Reeve Slaven, who by the way is chairman of the Park committee, spent the day on the grounds and did everything in their power to make things pleasant for the excursionists. These worthy officials met the trains on their arrival and extended the visitors a cordial welcome on behalf of the town.

A special train from Lindsay composed of ten coaches arrived in the forenoon, and another of seven coaches came from Allandale about 12 o'clock. Several extra coaches were attached to the early train from Midland and Gravenhurst arriving here at 7.50 and 8.30 respectively. The Lindsay band consisting of 20 instruments, accompanied the excursion from that town and enlivened the proceedings both at the park and on the main street during the afternoon.

Lacrosse match.—Orillia vs. Allandale; won by Orillia.

Baseball.—Lindsay vs. Allandale; won by Lindsay.

Girls' race.—1st, Mary Brennan, Allandale; 2nd, Mary Furlong, Allandale.

Boys' foot race.—1st, D. Clarke, Allandale; 2nd, M. Dolley, Allandale; 2nd, J. McCarthy, Lindsay.

Call boys' race.—1st, J. Whitley, Allandale; 2nd, J. Perry, Allandale.

Single ladies race.—1st, Miss Gibson, Allandale; 2nd, Miss Johns, Lindsay.

Men's race.—1st, A. Burns, Allandale; 2nd, H. Gracie, Allandale.

Married ladies race.—1st, Mrs. J. B. Clarke, Allandale; 2nd, Mrs. H. Gibson, Allandale.

Shopman's race.—1st, J. McNeil, Allandale; 2nd, H. Johns, Allandale.

Firman's race.—1st, A. Wilkinson, Allandale; 2nd, J. Witherside, Allandale.

Conductor's race.—1st, A. Lee, Allandale; 2nd, M. McCarthy, Lindsay.

Engineer's race.—1st, G. Lawrence, Allandale; 2nd, J. Glassford, Allandale.

Brakesman's race, 1st, H. Gracie, Allandale; 2nd, W. Lawrence, Allandale.

Tramman's race.—1st, J. Metcalfe, Oro; 2nd, H. Gracie, Allandale.

A good deal of interest centred in the lacrosse and baseball matches, but the most exciting event was the tug-of-war between employees of the Lindsay and Allandale shops, for a handsome silver cup, valued at \$25, and given by the Longford Lumber Company, and a quantity of victuals, taking the first two boats, so a third was not necessary. This cup is to be put up for competition annually. The sports were well contested, and good prizes were awarded, in most instances being in cash. What would have otherwise been a quiet Saturday was made a lively day in town, and the merchants reaped a good deal of benefit from the excursionists. Everybody spoke of the courteous treatment received, and the excellence of our park for a picnic ground, and the committee expressed the opinion that the picnic would be held at the same place another year all things being favorable. When the town acquires by purchase the absolute right to this property and removes the old building now standing on it, our facilities for dealing with excursionists will be largely increased.

Fertilizers for House Plants.

When potted plants begin to show their foliage that the soil is becoming exhausted, we naturally look around to find some plant food suitable for the variety. For outdoor plants commercial fertilizers found in bulk are the cheapest, but the flower-lover wants something for her house plants that will be equally effective and, besides, something inexpensive and, if possible, odorless. Liquid ammonia is excellent to stimulate the growth of nearly all plants—a half teaspoonful to two quarts of rain water, poured in the pots once a week. Sulphate of ammonia is another plant food that will be equally effective and, it is stronger than the other ammonia and must be kept in a sealed can; only one teaspoonful of this to a gallon of water and a little used at a time and often, and the results will be very satisfactory. These two must be bought from a druggist.

For incholas, colts, and begonias, some druggists' glue, melted and thinned with rain water, and poured around the roots, makes a visible improvement in a very short time both with leaf and blossom. For roses, carnations, lilies, etc., pure bone meal may be used, and is better than the fertilizer of a druggist at about twenty-five cents for a five-pound package. This gives surprising results when mixed with potash in some form. I find it excellent, when a plant stands in a seven-inch pot, to use about a teaspoonful of bone meal; put in a dish, pour the water over it, by tilting the soil in a bag and pouring the boiling water on it, then mix it with the bone meal and apply.—Mrs. John Gailard in Ohio Farmer.

Joints and Cartilage.

Why do joints work so easily and never give us any pain? In a fresh joint its appearance in life can be readily studied. In the ball and socket joint the round end of the bone, as well as the cup, are covered or lined with a smooth substance called "cartilage," or "gristle" kept moist and smooth by synovia. Cartilage contains no nerves, and has no feeling; if it had, we should have pain when we moved. The bones are kept in place at the joints by strong bands or ligaments; in hinge joints a number of these bands are fastened above and below, but in ball and socket joints they also surround the joint, forming a cap, in which the joints move freely. In disease this smooth cartilage gets worn away, and the ends of bone rub together like those of a skeleton; the pain is great, because the bones have nerves, though the cartilage has none. A bone without cartilage is like a decayed tooth with an exposed nerve. In a healthy tooth the nerve is well covered, and gives no pain; and in a healthy bone the nerves are there, but they are only felt when the cartilage is worn away.—London Hospital.

For a sluggish and torpid liver, nothing can surpass Ayer's Pills. They contain no calomel, nor any mineral drug, but are composed of the active principles of the best vegetable cathartics, and their use always results in marked benefit to the patient.

Sick or nervous headaches are relieved at once and cured by using Phenyl-Caffein as directed.

DEBS TELLS HIS STORY

He Gives Evidence Before the Commission Regarding the Strike.

ALL ROADS HALT GRIEVANCES

But the Treatment of the Pullman Employees Was the Main Incentive to Strike—He Complains of Unfair Treatment by the Press.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—By far the largest audience which has yet been in attendance upon the Strike Commission Session was present yesterday, attracted by the appearance of a witness of President Debs, of the American Railway Union.

Debs told of having received word that a strike in Pullman was imminent, and of his coming to Chicago to investigate. "I found," he said, "that the men were working for the Pullman Company at wages upon which they could not live. I found that salaries had been cut out and again, until skilled mechanics were working their lives away for wages not sufficient for a common laborer, that the town of Pullman, with its shops, its houses and its stores was so schemed that every penny the workman made found its way back into the company's coffers.

"No matter how offensive the conditions were to the men were obliged to submit to it. I investigated all these things I immediately determined that the American Railway Union should go to the assistance of these unfortunate people. We believed that any fair board of arbitration would have declared in favor of the employees, and all we asked was arbitration. The Pullman company and I arbitrarily refused. Not only this, but when we asked them to examine into the question to see whether or not there was anything to arbitrate they also refused this."

Debs told of the several failures of the A. R. U. to secure arbitration from the Pullman company and the subsequent inauguration of the strike.

"Not only did the employees of the various railroads strike because of the injustice being done to the Pullman employees but because the various roads had grievances of their own. We used our influence to secure arbitration during the world's fair as we did not believe it just to the public to inaugurate a strike at such a time. It was all that could be done by the leaders of the labor union to prevent a strike. In view of the men working throughout the fair the railway managers would not consider an increase of wages after the fair was over. Instead of doing this, immediately after the fair closed, they began a systematic reduction of wages throughout the country. When the A. R. U. met in convention in Chicago on June 21 it was confronted by these facts as well as the state of affairs at Pullman."

"Was this convention called to consider the reduction of wages or the Pullman matter?" asked Commissioner Wright.

"The convention was called for no specific purpose. It was the regular triennial convention provided for by the constitution."

When asked what the outcome of the convention which declared the boycott against Pullman cars would have had it not been for the grievances of Pullman employees, Mr. Debs said there would have been as much a strike as there is to the depressed condition of the country. He said the railroad companies had never raised wages of their own accord. Every increase of wages had been wrung from them by organized labor.

"I had no voice in calling this strike myself and would not have signed the telegram attributed to me which read 'Save your money and buy a gun,' though sent over my signature, I never saw."

He was sent by his stenographer to his superior in Montana and was not intended to be in Chicago at all. It was merely a playful expression current in Montana."

Debs charged Gen. Miles with being in league with the railroad managers to suppress the strike, and related instances where, as he alleged, men were made to work at the point of the bayonet beginning with the railroad establishment. The A. R. U. and the strike leaders had been badly treated by the Chicago press. Many lies had been told. He said if there had been a revolution it would have been directly chargeable to the press of Chicago rather than to the American Railway Union. He asserted that he had covered the country, he asserted before the strike, and the petitioners pray to have the election declared void. The time for all constitutions has now expired save Muskoka which has two days longer in which a petition may be filed.

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"Do you charge the general managers with being responsible for the strike," asked Judge Worthington.

"Well, I could hardly go as far as that. I believe, however, they had much to do with keeping it up."

"How would you gain the demands of laborers on quasi public corporations?" asked Judge Worthington.

"One is the way adopted by the old Brotherhoods. That is getting a schedule of wages gradually from the companies. There has been little good in this mode of procedure. It takes a strike to win sometimes but I don't believe the railroad employees of this country could win a strike to day if they were all organized in one brotherhood because the courts are against labor. I believe the Government ownership of railroads would be far better than the railroad ownership of Government. I do not believe any lasting good can come from arbitration and I do not think the Government supervision of railroads could answer the purpose. In such a case as this of the Pullman Company I believe compulsory arbitration would be of benefit, that will result in mutual good feeling and neither strike nor compulsory arbitration can result in anything but feeling. I am in favor of licensing railroad employees. I believe in abolishing the wage system. I believe in co-operative commonwealth."

"In other words, you believe in state socialism," said Chairman Wright.

"Well, it is the essence of state socialism. The wage system is nothing more than slavery."

George M. Pullman has been asked to appear before the labor commission to give testimony as to the difficulty between himself and his employees.

Ask your druggist his opinion of Phenyl-Caffein for headache or neuralgia.

FROM THE CAPITAL.

The Death of a Civil Servant—Sir Hibbert Tupper at Washington.

OTTAWA, Aug. 21.—Paul M. Robbins, of the Inland Revenue Department, who died on Saturday, was a native of Cornwall, England, and was born in 1842. He came to this country when very young and lived a long while in Toronto, where he was employed as a bookkeeper. When the excitement over the threatened Fenian invasion broke out in 1866 Mr. Robbins joined the Queen's Own Rifles and soon rose to the rank of a sergeant. When the invasion did take place he went to the front, and was a participant in the fight at Limestone Ridge, where he lost a leg. In 1868 he was appointed to a position in the Inland Revenue Department, and in 1873 was appointed accountant and later chief clerk. Mr. Robbins was a prominent member of the Dominion Methodist Church. He was a very painstaking official, and a citizen who was most affable and kind. The deep sympathy of the community goes out to Mrs. Robbins and the children. The body was taken last night to Toronto, where it will be interred in the family plot.

Sir Charles H. Tupper is at present in Washington. His mission is said to be in connection with the claims of Canadian sealers for damages for arbitrary seizure during the time the *modus vivendi* was in force, and for which the Paris arbitration decided the United States were liable.

A cable received here announces the death of Robert Blackburn, lumberman, of Ottawa, at Liverpool, England. Deceased was 72 years of age. He leaves a family of sons and daughters to mourn his loss. He represented Russell county for 1874 to 1878 and was a Liberal in politics. His death caused a great shock here where he was popular and widely known.

CROWNED WHILE FISHING.

Two Men Lose Their Lives in a Gale in the Niagara River.

NIAGARA, Ont., Aug. 21.—A terrible drowning accident occurred at the mouth of the Niagara River, in which two men lost their lives.

Edward Welsh and the two Phillips brothers, of Youngstown, N. Y., while setting their nets were capsized during a heavy northeast gale. It seems the sea held the mast broke, overturning the boat and throwing its occupants into the water. One of the Phillips, who could not swim, was found on the Canadian shore near the Chautauque grounds, apparently dead, but was found to be still alive. The other, with Welsh, after clinging to the overturned boat, dropped off exhausted and were drowned.

The life saving station at Fort Niagara went to the rescue and made an effort to get to the drowning men, but owing to the darkness and heavy sea could find no traces of them. The cars and mast were picked up on the beach, but the bodies have not yet been recovered.

Death Caused by Dynamite Explosion.

BROCKVILLE, Ont., Aug. 21.—Yesterday forenoon an Italian workman employed by Garson, Furcer & Co. on the Bartholomew street sewer, met with a quick and horrible death from the explosion of a charge of dynamite. He was working in the trench at the end of the sewer which is about ten feet deep at that point, when the blast exploded, and though other workmen were near at hand, some on the bank above, no one seems to have been injured except the victim. He was bandaged slightly over at the time and received the greater part of the charge above the shoulders. One half his head was cut off as clean as if done with an axe, and his death must have been instantaneous. The noise caused by the explosion at once attracted a crowd and the poor victim was lifted from the trench and his body covered over. Dr. Vaux will hold an inquest.

Plumbing Establishment Burned.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—Last night fire broke out in the paper flats of the premises of John Date and Co., plumbers on Craig St. The fire had made considerable headway when it was discovered and when the firemen arrived the whole of the upper flats were ablaze. The burning building was situated in the centre of a row of large brick buildings but fortunately the fire wall prevented the adjoining buildings and the firemen succeeded in confining the flames to their own establishment. The building was badly damaged. The upper story's which was occupied by the Key-Insulation Company, and the St. Lawrence Brass Works was burned out and a lot of valuable machinery badly damaged. The lower flats were gutted with water. The total loss is estimated at about \$10,000.

Inquests in Hamilton.

HAMILTON, Aug. 21.—Two inquests were opened yesterday on the bodies of Thomas Harper Elliott, killed by a Grand Trunk train on Saturday afternoon while walking on the track near Stony Creek, and J. Lockhart, found dead on the street near the corner of Burlington and Bay. After viewing the bodies in each case, the inquests were adjourned until tomorrow and Thursday evenings. Nothing is known of Elliott beyond his name.

Another Protest Filed.

TORONTO, Aug. 21.—A protest has been entered against W. R. Beatty, the member elect for Ferry Sound. The petitioner is Thomas Benson Tate, a Burk's Falls lumberman. The usual array of corrupt charges are made and the petitioner prays to have the election declared void. The time for all constitutions has now expired save Muskoka which has two days longer in which a petition may be filed.

Politics in Newfoundland.

St. JOHN'S, Nfld., Aug. 21.—The Government holds the first by-election in Burgeo on September 11. The former member, Murray (Whiteaway), was disqualified. Watson, the unseated but not disqualified Whiteaway member for Trinity, takes the position of inspector of customs under the Government, and abandons politics and the Whiteaway party.

Will Sue Montreal Realists.

MONTREAL, Aug. 21.—The real estate owners' association will sue each alderman in the City Council to force a restoration to the treasury of the amounts expended in excess of the appropriations voted the committees by the Council. A test case will be entered shortly.

Pullman's Workmen Attacked.

CHICAGO, Aug. 21.—Yesterday a mob of 150 Italians, Poles and Bohemians attacked a party of men who were on their way to work in the brick yards at Pullman. The workmen repulsed their assailants before the police arrived. Nobody was seriously injured.

THIS CASE A QUEER ONE

Embezzler Arnott Leaves a Hospital in Another Man's Clothes.

DETECTIVES LOOKED FOR HIM

He is Afterwards Killed in a Railway Accident and the Original Owner of the Clothes is Arrested—The Latter Will Sue for Damages.

QUEBEC, Que., Aug. 21.—A sensational story is recounted here from Dr. Spurr, a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England. Dr. Spurr accompanies a certain Mr. Annandale who appeared to have been the victim of a clever trick, if the story is true.

In December last a man named Arnott, of New Castle, England, an employe of a bank in that city, made off with a considerable sum of money. His destination was Baltimore, Ind., which he reached from New York, but on arriving at Baltimore Arnott fell from a carriage and broke his arm. The ambulance carried him to one of the hospitals of that city. His neighbors, however, would not be escaped by the sharp detectives from Scotland Yard but that the man's real name was Annandale. The false Annandale succeeded, however, in dodging the authorities.

One night in a railway accident Arnott was killed. The usual manner about the inquest, and he, not knowing what had happened in England as to Arnott's crime, sent a cablegram to Arnott's wife announcing his death. After having examined his papers which were all in Annandale's name, the New York police still considered Arnott for a short time the man of Annandale. But Annandale having recovered his health went out of the hospital and was immediately arrested, the detectives believing him to be Arnott. In February Annandale was extradited to England.

Mrs. Arnott upon seeing the prisoner in England said that his man was not Arnott. The prisoner went from Liverpool to London and from the latter place to Newcastle where no one could identify him, the widow having meanwhile declared that she had learned the death of her husband in England. The case was still open and testified to having held an inquest upon the body of a man corresponding with the description of a man named Arnott. Papers were found on the corpse showing that deceased was presumably named Arnott, and that he imagined the man was a robber. Annandale was then brought to America and sought help from the American consul in London. While sick and almost dying in London Dr. Spurr, who attended Annandale, proposed to him to bring him to Canada, his native place, and thence to the United States. Annandale declares he is going to sue the English authorities for an amount of \$50,000.

IN REPLY TO HUDDART.

The Allans Continue the Controversy With Regard to Fast Steamships.

LONDON, Aug. 21.—The Allans, of the Allan Steamship line, publish in the Times this morning a column letter in reply to Contractor Huddart's attack upon them last week.

They dispute his account of his interview with their representative. They declare that he showed them photographs of a ship, and that he did not have the knowledge necessary to understand the execution of his proposals.

The Allans say in conclusion: "If Mr. Huddart succeeds in gaining the confidence of the moneyed public and establishes a successful service where none of the Atlantic lines has been able to do, he will have earned his own fortune and he will deserve and receive a high place in the public estimation."

Three Children Lost at Sea.

NORTH BROMFORD, N. S., Aug. 21.—The tug *Merrill* and the *Dorcas*, of Oak Harbour, which were despatched in search of the children of Doctor John Weeks, of Rose Blanche, Nfld., has arrived here with no tidings of the missing boat. The boat contained two children of Dr. Weeks, a boy of 13 and a girl of 15, and a son of James Cook, light-house keeper, about 17 years of age. It is supposed while sailing in a small boat Friday afternoon they were lost in a dense fog. On receipt of telegrams here the tugs immediately went out but returned with above result, reporting a great deal of fog on Newfoundland coast. It is thought if they have not been picked up by a passing vessel that the boat has been capsized.

A Farmer Killed by a Bull.

KINGSTON, Aug. 21.—John Jones, an old and respected farmer, who lived in the vicinity of Crow Lake, township of Oro, was killed by an infuriated bull on Sunday in his pasture field while he was going after his horse, intending to hitch up and drive milk to a cheese factory close by. The battle took place about five o'clock in the morning. The bull, four years old, saw the old farmer trudging along and started for him. Being unable Mr. Jones could not get out of the animal's way and it plunged a horn through the jugular vein in the neck and death must have been instantaneous.

His Hand Mangled by a Saw.

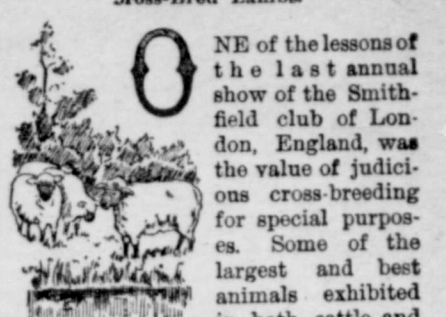
BOTHWELL, Ont., Aug. 21.—While Mr. Dessand, one of the laborers at Atkinson's stove mill, Cashmere, was engaged saving bolts yesterday he had his left hand badly mangled. He was reaching for a bolt when in some way his hand was thrown against the saw. A doctor was called and found it necessary to amputate the first two fingers but has hopes of saving the others.

THAT Tired Feeling.

Is a dangerous condition, directly due to depleted or impure blood. It should not be allowed to continue, as in its debility the system is specially liable to serious attacks of illness. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy for such a condition, and also for that weakness that prevails at the change of season, climate or life.

Hood's Pills are purely vegetable, carefully prepared from the best ingredients.

—25 cents. — 101



NE of the lessons of the last annual show of the Smithfield club of London, England, was the value of judicious cross-breding for special purposes. Some of the largest and best animals exhibited in both cattle and sheep classes were cross-bred, the object sought being weight and quality of carcass.

The last one of these shows—at all times a notable event in the livestock world—was very large and good. This was especially true of sheep, no less than twelve different pure breeds being largely represented, besides many pens of cross-bred sheep and lambs. Among the latter were two pens of lambs exhibited by James Toop, which were a genuine triumph. One of the pens of three lambs was awarded the first prize and the second prize, while the second pen won the second prize and was "reserved" for the cup. The cross was Southdown on Hampshire. The first prize lambs, were, when exhibited, 314 days old, and weighed 302 pounds each, on an average. They were as remarkable for fine quality as for great weight, averaging eight pounds heavier than the pen of Oxfordshire Hampshire lambs which took the third prize.

It is well known that the modern "Down" breeds—that is, the Shropshires, Oxfordshires, Hampshire and Suffolks—were formed by crossing the Southdowns on various old breeds, now mostly extinct. The Southdown breed is thus the fountain from which the other "Down" blood was drawn. A cross of Southdown on any of the other established "Downs" is therefore a natural and logical one, and certainly proved eminently successful in the instance under consideration.

Temperament in Breeding Horses.

In breeding horses there are other things to consider besides the appearance and performance of sire and dam. One of the most important of these is temperament. A vicious and ill-tempered mare, whatever her good points may be, should never be retained for breeding purposes. Moral qualities are as surely transmitted to descendants as physical features. A vicious brood mare should at all times be rejected. D

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# KNOCKED OUT!

The office of this paper has met with the misfortune of having been consumed by fire as we were at the point of going to press. Our readers will kindly bear with us for a short time when we hope to be able to once more place the **EXPRESS** before them in its usual form.

**JOS. J. CAVE,**  
Editor.



SOCIETIES.

These Societies in Great Britain, have been less effectually connected than they should be. It comes from a germ that takes root and grows only when the System is Weak and Lungs are affected.

Consumption

may be avoided. It comes from a germ that takes root and grows only when the System is Weak and Lungs are affected.

Scott's Emulsion

of Cod-liver Oil, with hypophosphites of lime and soda, overcomes all the conditions which make consumption possible. Physicians, the world over, endorse it.

Coughs, Colds, Weak Lungs and Emaciation pave the way for Consumption. SCOTT'S EMULSION cures them and makes the system strong.

GLASGOW MIRACLE.

CATCH LASSIE RESCUED BY A CANADIAN.

Life was Despaired Of—Subject to Asthma, Spells and Heart Trouble—Doctors Said Recovery Was Impossible—A Wonderful Story.

CANADIAN CATTLE IN BRITAIN.

The Wonderful Ignorance Displayed in Great Britain About Canadian Matters.

It has long been well known that the British public in general, and even persons in high positions from whom better things might be expected, have displayed wonderful ignorance about Canadian matters, but it was not so generally known that an accountable ignorance of matters within the bounds of their own little island prevailed among such officials.

THE HOME.

Bread from Whole-Wheat Flour.

Someone is always trying to convince the public that whole-wheat flour is the only kind to use, but few give directions how to use it, writes a correspondent. So I would like to give the public the benefit of my experience in using whole wheat flour.

SOME INTERESTING ITEMS.

There are three times as many widows as widowers. Lettuce and onions, eaten just before retiring, cause sleep. Boiling tar, applied to masonry, makes it impervious to water.

GREAT BRITAIN AT SEA.

THE PERCENTAGE OF AMERICAN TRAFFIC BRITANNIA CONTROLS.

The United States Carry Only One and a Half Per Cent. of the Commerce To and From Europe—The British Get Annually From the Yankess \$140,000,000 For Carrying Their Freight.



THIRTY years' observation of Castoria with the patronage of millions of persons, permit us to speak of it without guessing. It is unquestionably the best remedy for Infants and Children the world has ever known.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria. The fac-simile signature of Dr. H. H. Pitcher is on every wrapper.

EX-MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

REUBEN E. TRUAX



Hon. Reuben E. Truax, one of Canada's ablest thinkers and statesmen, a man so highly esteemed by the people of his district that he was honored with a seat in Parliament, kindly furnishes us for publication the following statement, which will be most welcome to the public.

THE MODERN CITY.

Masses of Unemployed or Half-Employed Men and Women.

The existence in our great cities of masses of unemployed or half-employed workers is admitted to be a national danger, and he questions how to deal with them to be the most urgent and difficult political problem of the day.

A NOTE OF KINDNESS.

Not Costly Hospitality—But It Was Given and Received With Hearty Good Will. An English woman, living in the town of Bergen in Norway, during many years, was in the habit of preparing every Christmas an English dinner of roast beef and plum-pudding, to which she invited all of the English sailors who happened to be in the port at that time.

Sound Sense

Do not use poor stationery, and do not economize space in letters by crossing your writing. Do not ask even an intimate friend to do some shopping for you, unless she should offer to do so.

May Lead to Trouble

During the course of the year there have been an unusually large number of violations or alleged violations along our southern border of the laws of one country by citizens of another, and although trivial in their nature, they are not calculated to improve the feelings of esteem and friendship which should dominate neighbors everywhere.

Ask Their Wives.

Breathes there a man with soul so dead, Who never to himself hath said, As home his footsteps he has turned, 'I clean forgot that I'll be dined.'

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

## YOUNG FOLKS.

### Bess and Bell in a Garden.

Up and down the garden walk,  
They a summer morning found,  
Bess and Bell, with merry talk,  
Called upon their friends, the flowers.

"All the pansies children laugh  
When they look at us," they said,  
"I'll, you are just so gay,  
And you drop your pretty head."

"Holloo, how tall you are!  
Do you always grow like this?  
Pansies and poppies, you are just  
Tall enough to go to kiss."

"Dear red rose," said little Bell,  
"You are sweeter than them all;  
But I wish you'd put away  
All your needles when I call."

"Morning glory! Honey-suckle!  
Climbing up the trellis stalk,  
Do you here us say 'good morning'  
Can you see us—way up there?"

"See! they smile and whisper low,  
And they say," said little Bell,  
"That those little girls are very,  
Very, very nice, I guess."

"Good bye, dears—we're going now!"  
And the little maids were gone.  
And the gossiping flowers  
Nodded, smiled, and gossiped on.

[Mary A. Lathbury.

### What Bob Forgot.

Little Bob sat very still at the breakfast table. He was so busy thinking that he only ate one saucerful of the big, red raspberries fresh from grandpa's garden, and covered with golden cream from grandma's milk-pan.

Bob was spending his vacation at grandpa's farm, and there were so many pleasant things going on that the little fellow hardly knew what to do first.

"Now if I ride to the mill I can't go fishing with Sam," he thought, shaking his little puzzled head. "Sam says the fishes in the creek are big grandpa's turkeys, and they bite quicker'n squitos. Guess I'll go with him."

But just at that minute he saw grandpa and the hired man in the empty hay-wagon; they must be going to the meadow for a load of hay.

What fun it would be to ride home on the soft, sweet hay, away up among the tree tops! It was nicer than riding on the elephant in the park, Bobby thought.

So his little heels made quick time along the path to the barn, and he clambered into the big wagon, over the wheel, and cared nothing more for Sam's wonderful fish.

"Wait a minute, dear!" called grandma from the kitchen door.

"Do you know what little boy wants to climb up into this tree and get some cherries for grandpa's pie?"

"No, grandma," said little Bob with a very long face. "I don't know any such boy, honestly. Arent you afraid he might tumble out of the tree and break his arms and legs?"

"Oh, no, Bob!" laughed grandpa. "That's the first time you ever were afraid to climb a tree!"

Lazy Bob hung his head, but he did not give up his point.

"Sides, I don't think cherry pies are very good," he argued. "Kind of sour and packy."

"You'll eat 'em fast enough when dinner time comes," said grandpa.

"Well, never mind, Bobby, boy," said gentle grandpa, seeing how sober the little fellow looked. "I'll get along without the cherries. Go and have a nice ride, deary; you can be a little boy but once."

So the long wagon went, jolting and rattling away so fast that Bob had to catch hold of the high rack to keep from tumbling over.

The meadow looked so pretty with the green hay-cocks dotted evenly over it, like wigwags in an Indian village, Bobby finished.

The hired men jumped out of the wagon and pitched in one cock after another with their long pitchforks.

Grandpa arranged the hay in the wagon so that the load would balance well, and little Bob's seat rose higher and higher as the wagon was filled.

But somehow Bobby was not having a very good time. He could not help thinking that grandpa was always ready to leave her work and hunt for his missing balls and whistles, or to give him a doughnut when he was hungry—which, to tell the truth, was most of the time from breakfast to dinner, and from dinner to tea.

He remembered, too, how yesterday he had poked a hole in a hornet's nest, just to see what it was made of, and how the hornets stung him; and how grandpa cured them with soda and told him stories till he forgot the pain.

"Say, grandpa, let me out," said Bobby. "I want to go to the house. I forgot something."

"Forgot what? Your knife? Here, take mine," said grandpa, fumbling in his pocket.

"No, thank you, grandpa," said Bob. "Something else."

"Something to eat I'll warrant!" said grandpa, pulling out a paper bag. "Grandpa said you'd be hungry, so he put you up a lunch."

Bob looked into the bag and saw it was full of grandma's nice, sugary cookies in the shape of little rings and hearts. He felt more ashamed than ever, and he could not have eaten one of those cookies if he had been starving.

"Oh, that's that, grandpa!" he said with a little shake in his voice, "I forgot what lots of things grandpa does for me."

"Hey! Well, I guess you did," said grandpa. "Those cherries must be tired of waiting for you."

So with grandpa's help Bob slid down to the ground and ran home like a squirrel. In a very short time grandpa was surprised to see a small boy coming in at the woodshed door, with a big pile of ripe, red cherries.

"And, grandpa," said Bob, "I won't forget again, you'll see."

The World's Life Insurance.

Total amount of life insurance now in force in the world is \$9,831,777,000. The annual premiums upon this are \$383,811,060, and the policy holders number 5,137,067. America leads with \$4,949,995,000 insurance in force, and 3,087,778 policy holders, the English figures which are next, showing \$2,461,020,000 insurance and 1,595,367 policy holders.

Pennsylvania produces \$4,000,000 barrels of petroleum oil annually.

## CHINA KEEPS HER EYES OPEN.

### The Government is Attentive to European Forms and Theories of Civilization.

The popular impression that China is a somewhat nation, conservative of tradition to the neglect of all progressive opportunities and to the contempt of modern ideas, is erroneous. Though the people at large are difficult to convert to new ideas, the government has for many years been attentive to European forms and theories of civilization and has adopted whatever seemed advantageous to the political prestige of the Empire. If there has been less earnestness, less positiveness in this respect than Japan has evinced, the advancement made in the past ten or fifteen years has, nevertheless, been very remarkable as an indication of the vitality of the oldest empire of the earth. In 1887 a resident in Peking said: "There can be no two opinions as to the main objects of contemporary Chinese politics. China is determined to maintain her autonomy position and to escape by the aid of foreign professors, the enervating and the inexhaustible reserve of men who can be trained to fight. She cannot stop the foreign trade, and she would not if she could, because the money it yields increases her revenues. She will not part with the useful function which her strength her ports and to drill her forces. Her hope is now in foreign drill, in rail-ways, in mines to be worked in foreign ways; in science to be studied with the help of foreign professors. She is fast entering upon the adoption of foreign regime in these respects, just as certainly as Japan, but she takes a longer time to make the change."

She has so developed in these years that she is not to be regarded lightly as a modern force. She would now be a formidable enemy to a European power, for her millions of armed men have not only been well drilled according to European tactics, but they are no longer limited to primitive weapons, but are largely equipped with the best firearms of European manufacture, and are by no means so much behind in the matter of artillery as they were in their last wars. Her military system is based upon a vast scheme of colonization, and her population grows so rapidly as to be trained to military or agricultural service. The word army in China comprehends myriads, a swarm that would pale into insignificance the hordes of Xerxes. If, then, it be a question of numbers, Japan might be triumped like dust under the invading hosts of the Emperor.

Touging the point of difference between these two powers, the words of M. Arinori, the Japanese Minister to Great Britain in 1884, are not without a sort of prophetic value. He declared to be one of the fictions of Chinese foreign policy that States which are in reality independent are nevertheless in some mysterious way dependent upon China. "Tonquin, the Loo Choo Islands, Corea, and Siam form the outermost circle of so-called dependencies. In these four Chinese suzerainty is purely nominal. In the Loo Choo Islands Japan ignored the claims of China, and although China was very sore she did not go to war on that account. Neither did she go to war about Tonquin. In the case of Corea the Chinese have allowed the Coreans to negotiate treaties with foreign powers, thereby virtually waiving the claims upon which they formerly insisted."

Ignoring these claims in the case of Corea has involved Japan in the present difficulty, of which she is preparing to make the best. Until 1890 Japan was an absolute monarchy, but in that year there were modifications which gave the form of a representative government, though it was not established in fact because the Cabinet Ministers were responsible only to the Emperor and not to the people, but now the representative conditions are recognized. The army of Japan is not at all comparable in size to that of China, being about 150,000, including officers, but it is better disciplined and better equipped, it is believed, and its navy is organized after the model of Great Britain and is of great power. The total personnel of the navy is 15,385, according to the latest reports, the proportion of conscripts per 1,000 inhabitants is 16.94. Japan will therefore be able to present to China a war footing of rather formidable character.

**REGULARS FOR MONTREAL.**  
No Longer Any Doubt That a New School of Infantry is to be Established There.  
There is no longer any doubt in military circles about the intention of the Government to establish a corps of Canadian regulars and a military school in Montreal. The order has been given to the four existing companies of the Royal Regiment of Canadian Infantry at Fredericton, St. Johns, Toronto and London to recruit up to twenty-five men each above their present strength. This will provide a hundred fully drilled men for a fifth company to be located in Montreal. The Militia Department, acting on the advice of General Herbert, has finally settled upon the land on Fletcher's field as the site for the new barracks. The block of land bounded by Gosford, Craig, St. Denis and St. Louis streets was offered as a site, and was regarded by many as favorable on account of its proximity to the Drill Hall and the Champ de Mars, but General Herbert reported against it on account of its being too much in the center of the city, increasing the difficulty of maintaining discipline. It is understood that the barracks will be constructed pretty closely on the lines of those at London, Ont., which are of the most modern type and present a very picturesque appearance. Provision is to be made in the establishment for a brass band in connection with the new regular company. It is understood that one of the present school commandants will be brought to Montreal, and that the senior captain in the regiment will be promoted major and given the command of the company. The other commissions will likely go to graduates of the Royal Military College. It is estimated that the cost of establishing the company and school in Montreal will be over \$150,000.

**Too Expensive.**  
Father Phelan—"Why is it you're never at work, Mulvey?"  
Mulvey—"Tis from economy, yer riverence."  
Father Phelan—"Economy, ye lazy divil!"  
Mulvey—"Yis; ye see, whiniver Oi work Oi always get a terrible thirst, yer riverence, an' whin Oi git a thirst it costs me money to quench it than what Oi earned gitin' it."

**A Bridge of Coffins.**  
"The prospect of a war between China and Japan reminds me of a very gruesome incident which occurred on the occasion of the taking of Peking by the British over thirty years ago," says Clement Bazante, who was at one time an officer in the British army. "The troops had little opposition, and were marching rapidly onto the Chinese capital, when their march was stopped by a river too deep to be forded. No provision had been made for crossing it because in ordinary weather it is a mere brook. For a long time it looked as if the army would have to wait until the rush of water caused by recent rains had subsided. At last a way out of the dilemma was, however, found. In China it is customary for people to purchase their coffins and store them in readiness for being needed. Chinese coffins are thoroughly air tight, and the joints are sealed up so as to protect them against the influence of drying out. It was decided to make a road on all houses within reach and secure enough coffins to make a bridge. Scaffolding parties went out in all directions, and brought in a great many more coffins than were needed. These were chained and spiked together and formed an excellent pontoon bridge, with three or four thicknesses of coffin lids on the top for a roadway. The bridge answered all right, but a good joke in connection with it cropped up. It took a day to construct the bridge and most of the troops crossed it during the night. By morning it had fallen so rapidly that the balance of the troops preferred to wade through it rather than wait their turn over the bridge of coffins. Several sections of lids were brought away by the troops and preserved as curiosities."

**At the Ball.**  
The disconsolate one to a friend: "My Bertha has deserted me for another. I'm wretched. Don't you know some pretty girl or other without whom it will be impossible for me to live?"

## POETRY.

### You and I.

If we could leave this world alone,  
If pain and grief, if toil and strife,  
And have another all our own,  
Just you and I—  
We could be happy in this life,  
If we should try.

If we could let this world go by,  
And life was only you and me;  
If thus to live before we die,  
For just a day—  
That day, I haven't it might be,  
You, who could say.

We do but dream; we cannot take  
From life and time a single day;  
They are not ours, yet for thy sake,  
My only love,  
From now until they pass away,  
We still will love.

**A Wreath of Yesterdays.**  
I made a wreath of yesterdays—  
A garland all for me—  
And hung it where sweet breezes blow  
From to-day's oblivion.

A summer's sunset stealing back  
A golden glory faded,  
And once again, as long ago,  
My throbbing heart enthralls.

The tinted leaves of forest trees  
Once more I seem to see,  
Where shadows with the sunlight blend  
In wondrous tracery.

And there, all from the world apart,  
I dreamed the hours away—  
My empty, idle dreams that melt  
As mist before midday—

But from the world-worn histories  
Heroic annals drew,  
And with them wove some future hope  
No fact entering upon the adoption of foreign regime in these respects, just as certainly as Japan, but she takes a longer time to make the change."

Not wholly lost, the fair, sweet dreams,  
Nor lacking golden fruit;  
Strong hearts know where to rest—  
Or patiently to wait;

And know that sin or sorrow comes,  
Cries so still and deep,  
And each, as seeks the plant the light,  
For the true purpose strives.

Oh garland made of yesterdays!  
You are so dear to me,  
I keep you where sweet breezes blow  
From lands of Memory.

**The Old Swimmin' Hole.**  
Oh! the old swimmin' hole! Where the creek so still and deep,  
Looked like a baby river that was layin' half asleep.  
And the gurgle of the water round the drift left below  
Sounded like the laugh of something we ought to know.

Before we could remember anything but the eyes  
Of the angels lookin' out as we left Paradise;  
But the merry days of youth is beyond our control,  
And it's hard to part forever with the old swimmin' hole.

Oh! the old swimmin' hole! In the happy days of yore,  
When days to lean above it on the old sappy shore,  
Oh! it showed me a face in its warm sunny glow,  
That gazed back at me so gay and glorified,  
It made me love myself, as I leaped to caress  
My shoulder and arm with me with such tender caresses.

But them days is past and gone and old Time's tick has ticked  
From the old man come, come back to the old swimmin' hole.

Oh! the old swimmin' hole! In the long, lazy days  
When the hum-drum of school made so many runaways,  
How bright was the journey down the old dusty lane,  
Where the tracks of our bare feet were all printed so plain.

You could tell by the dent of the heel and the sole  
There was lots of fun on hand at the old swimmin' hole.  
But the old joys is past! Let your tears in like the rain that us to dapple up the old swimmin' hole.

Tiars the bullrushes grewed, and the cattails so tall,  
And the sunshine and shadow fall over it all;  
And it nestled the water with amber and gold  
Till the glad lilies rooted in the ripples that rolled.

And the snake feeder's four gauzy wings fluttered by,  
Like the ghost of a daisy dropped out of the sky.  
O' a wounded apple blossom in the breeze' caress  
As it swept across some orchard to the old swimmin' hole.

Oh! the old swimmin' hole! When I last saw the place,  
The scene were all changed, like the change in my face;  
The bridge of the railroad now crosses the spot,  
Where the divin' log lays sunk and forgot.

And I stray down the banks where the trees are not,  
But never again will their shade shelter me!  
And I wish in my sorrow I could strip to the bone  
My shoulder and arm with me with such tender caresses.

And I wish in my grave like the old swimmin' hole.  
—[James Whitcomb Riley.

**CHINA'S NAVY DESCRIBED.**  
An Account of the War Ships Belonging to the Middle Kingdom.  
Half a century ago China's navy consisted of a countless fleet of high probed, piratical looking wooden junks, with antiquated muzzle loaders. Today she possesses a complete navy of the modern type, consisting of armor-clads, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats, enabling her, so far as the appearance of her ships is concerned, to ruffie it among the leading navies in Pacific waters.

The Chinese fleet consists of the North Coast Squadron, the Foo Chow Squadron the Shanghai Flotilla and the Canton Flotilla. Of these the first is by far the most important. The concentration of the naval strength of China in the North is due to two things: that the gulf of Pechili is the invaders' road to the capital, and that it is the Viceroys of the Northern Province, the famous Li Hung Chang, who is the actual emperor in organizing the national defense. The North Coast Squadron consists of five sea going armor clads, two of 7,280 tons each, two of 2,850 tons each and one of 2,320 tons; three deep protected cruisers of 2,300 or 2,500 tons, three torpedo cruisers, a fleet of over thirty torpedo boats, and eleven gunboats ranging from 3,255 to 440 tons.

**THE GERMAN BUILT CRUISERS.**  
Nor are the two Stettin cruisers, the Lai-Yuen and Kiug Yuen, much less formidable. They are somewhat heavier in tonnage and lighter in guns than their English sister ships; but their speed, with engines, indicating 5,700 horse power at forced draught, is given at only fifteen and a half knots per hour, and experts have pronounced their fittings inferior to the ships from the Messrs. Armstrong's yard. Like the English built cruisers, they are built with bulkheads. They have each two Krupp 8 1/2 inch 12-foot breechloading guns, worked on the turntable forward, protected by a barbette of 3-inch steel, and two 6-inch quick firing guns, except that the Lai-Yuen ships. Each has a displacement of 2,900 tons. They are fitted with exactly the same torpedo tube arrangement as the Armstrong cruisers, and have a similar extensive and formidable auxiliary armament of machine guns, except that the Kiug Yuen also on account of their small draught, could be navigated where only such vessels as the Heroine and Mutine (screw composite sloops of the British navy, of only 1,130 tons) could pass. Each has a complement of 1,120 men, with a 150 horse power, with a considerable amount of armament, and they have been fully maneuvered. Each of these four cruisers possesses many features certain to be of great utility in warfare. Powerful electric lighting apparatus, both for search purposes and for facilitating the working of the guns at night, were enumerated among these special advantages.

**EFFICIENCY OF THE CHINESE FLEET.**  
When Captain Lang, of the British Royal Navy, was permitted to leave their service four years ago, it was generally considered that the Chinese naval authorities had committed a fatal mistake. The organization of the fleet, the way they were being progressed under that devoted officer, and it was his own opinion that another two or three years of unremitting labor would have brought the Chinese navy up to the point of being able to hold its own in any part of the world. It was therefore, as a matter of course, a surprise to the Chinese people, who were stronger than the strongest Minister of the Empire, it was predicted that the Chinese fleet would soon lose its train of efficiency. What a disaster it would be here and a German gunner there, the fleet has made extensive cruises every year, free from accident of any kind. Last May it went through

**ITS SECOND TRIENNIAL INSPECTION**  
by the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and another Imperial Commissioner, General Ting, and knighted about six hundred sailors in the gulf of Pechili in a way that testified to the efficiency of the fleet. The ships were moved about in perfect order. Both in target practice and in evolutions, the ships were handled expertly, and in some instances they were as good as the best operations not the slightest hitch occurred.

The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who is well aware the mere possession of costly ships and modern guns goes only a little way towards securing the security of the country, has to have the crews well trained, possible. The schools of instruction, under European officers, are vigorously supported, the men are thoroughly looked after. Both officers and men are not only to be taught, but practically having to do their work in a foreign language. This, in the navy, is English. The signal book, compiled by Captain Lang, is in English, and the drill books, in which the officers are instructed, have been elaborated by Lieutenant Bombardier, also in English. The peculiar structure of Chinese necessitates the use of some alphabetic language, for Chinese ideographs cannot be telegraphed. Hence the men have to learn at least as much English as enables them to spell out words in semaphore, and the officers are obliged thus to communicate in English.

**THE PROBLEM OF LEADERSHIP.**  
But although the ships are good, and the men are beyond doubt splendid material, doubt and anxiety it is not easy to predict with certainty how the Chinese fleet would comport itself in face of the enemy. It is hard for the Western mind not to believe that its fighting value must be grievously impaired by the abuses which prevail in the Chinese Navy. It is not merely a matter of inferiority, but with their inferiorities; the grossest nepotism is practiced; systematic nepotism goes on, and the contract system, with its division of the spoils, the starving of the needs of the serious order to put money into the pockets of the officers, is winked at by those in authority. To the foreign onlooker it seems impossible that such a loyalty to the government or a proper spirit of corps can co-exist with these gross abuses, and it is on such premises that the expectation of a collapse in the Chinese navy is founded. Some allowance is doubtless to be made for Oriental peculiarities of temper and administration. It is hard to speak positively in the absence of a practical test. All that can be said with certainty is that, in the best informed opinion, the crews, if trained by Europeans or Americans, could and would fight to good purpose, but that whether they will exhibit a good figure under native leadership is a question involved in considerable doubt.

**A TAX ON BACHELORS.**  
A Family Man Takes Upon Himself a Pious Service Which the Bachelor Shirks.  
No form of taxation could be fairer than the one proposed by Mayor Cox, of Ottawa, on bachelors, if only it were possible to devise some way to hit them according to their means and according to their deserts. The difficulty of doing this is, we presume, the chief reason why such a tax has not always been resorted to in underpeopled countries, as it was with surprising effect in the early days of Canada. On this point the Montreal Witness says:—In any country he who brings up a family takes upon him a public service which the bachelor shirks. In addition to the serious natural burdens which attach themselves to this public service the state steps in and taxes him in a variety of ways from which the bachelor is comparatively free. In countries which are seeking increase of population—and what country does not regard with pride any increase in its population—the value of the service rendered by the family man is obvious; but even suppose a country to be overpeopled it will be generally agreed that it is better for the country to occupy its situation with natives who are loyal to its soil and who are bred to its institutions and understand and love them, than that they should fall to strangers who are not their own, and who often never become fully assimilated.

You will hear people who have been twenty years in Canada, enjoying its best privileges and positions, still taking patronizingly, perhaps disparagingly, about "you in Canada." The natural condition of man is that of a head of a family, and no other is good for him or for the community. "It is not good for him to be alone," is the dictum with which the Scripture starts out, and throughout the Old Testament a man without a wife does not seem to have been imagined. The difficulty about the bachelor tax is that though it would be a standing inducement to get married, it would in some cases hinder this end by making it harder for a man to marry by enough upon which to get married prudently. As applied to young men at the beginning of their savings it would do more harm than good. Many men are kept from marrying because of their responsibility to their parents and their families. Nothing so worthy as this should be the subject of taxation. Again, the only fair bachelor tax would be one proportioned to income, and there is nothing more difficult to apply fairly or even with common honesty than an income tax. A poll-tax would have to be comparatively light not to be a hardship to many. A tax on bachelors, if it included grass widowers, would catch John Chinaman on a very fair ground, that of not being tied to the soil by family ties.

**GAVE \$30,000 TO HIS SWEET-HEART.**  
An Elderly Man's Art When He Saw That Death Would Prevent Her Marriage.  
Miss Mary Amelia Holden of 858 Folsom street has almost secured a windfall of \$30,000 through the act of an old man who fell in love with her, willed her his property and then died, says the San Francisco Chronicle. James Bowles, one of the oldest bookellers of the city, was the man to whom love came just before death overtook him, but then Bowles was always peculiar.

About eight years ago he took a room at Mrs. John Holden's lodging house. He gave Miss Mary Holden a position as saleswoman and bookkeeper in his store. Bowles formed a great attachment for the girl, and in the middle of May last proposed marriage to her. Miss Holden was but 19 and Bowles 58. Bowles' suit was not displeasing to the young girl, and she referred him to her parents, who consented to the match.

A few days after the proposal Bowles told Miss Holden that under the circumstances she need not keep a complicated set of books. The mere account of sales would be sufficient and she could help herself to the proceeds of the business. It was but a few days later that Bowles felt the premonitory symptoms of the troubles which caused his death. He decided to go to Paso Robles, not knowing the nature of his disease. Before departing he informed Miss Holden that he did not think he could live long. He imparted the information that she was to be his heir. He gave her his bank books and the keys of his store, saying: "Take this; it is yours. I may need a little of it before I die, but I do know that you, whom I have known so long, will take care of me. I want you to run the business. Do not be extravagant, but keep the store going, and it will bring you a good income."

It is then to be seen that Miss Holden, a poor widow, returned a very sick man. He consulted a physician, who informed him that he had cancer of the bowels, and gave him hope of but a few weeks of life. He advised that Bowles go to the German Hospital. Bowles informed his affianced wife of the news and went to the hospital, where the last days of one of San Francisco's most noted old bookellers were made as pleasant as possible. When in the shadow of death Bowles reiterated the gift of all his worldly possessions to Miss Holden in the presence of witnesses. On July 20 he died, and the Public Administrator has commenced to administer on the estate. Miss Holden gave up the bank books and keys of the store, and in accordance with legal formalities she has brought suit for the money in bank. Thus the little romance of Bowles' last days has been brought to light. The suits are amicable ones to give the banks legal authority to turn the money over to Miss Holden.

The German Savings and Loan Society is sued for \$2,432.03, the Humboldt Savings and Loan Society for \$2,882.22, and the San Francisco Savings Union for \$19,624.07. Bowles' entire estate, which consists of this money and the book store, is valued at \$30,000. It is not known that Bowles had any heirs, but Miss Holden claims that all the property was given to her before his death, so that the heirs, if any, would be shut out. Bowles made a request of his fiancée that she pay a few legacies according to his wishes. These will not be a small figure; and virtually the whole of the estate will fall to Miss Holden.

A Wisconsin man failed to bill his wife because her corsets stopped the bulls.

## CHINA'S NAVY DESCRIBED.

### An Account of the War Ships Belonging to the Middle Kingdom.

Half a century ago China's navy consisted of a countless fleet of high probed, piratical looking wooden junks, with antiquated muzzle loaders. Today she possesses a complete navy of the modern type, consisting of armor-clads, cruisers, gunboats and torpedo boats, enabling her, so far as the appearance of her ships is concerned, to ruffie it among the leading navies in Pacific waters.

The Chinese fleet consists of the North Coast Squadron, the Foo Chow Squadron the Shanghai Flotilla and the Canton Flotilla. Of these the first is by far the most important. The concentration of the naval strength of China in the North is due to two things: that the gulf of Pechili is the invaders' road to the capital, and that it is the Viceroys of the Northern Province, the famous Li Hung Chang, who is the actual emperor in organizing the national defense. The North Coast Squadron consists of five sea going armor clads, two of 7,280 tons each, two of 2,850 tons each and one of 2,320 tons; three deep protected cruisers of 2,300 or 2,500 tons, three torpedo cruisers, a fleet of over thirty torpedo boats, and eleven gunboats ranging from 3,255 to 440 tons.

**THE GERMAN BUILT CRUISERS.**  
Nor are the two Stettin cruisers, the Lai-Yuen and Kiug Yuen, much less formidable. They are somewhat heavier in tonnage and lighter in guns than their English sister ships; but their speed, with engines, indicating 5,700 horse power at forced draught, is given at only fifteen and a half knots per hour, and experts have pronounced their fittings inferior to the ships from the Messrs. Armstrong's yard. Like the English built cruisers, they are built with bulkheads. They have each two Krupp 8 1/2 inch 12-foot breechloading guns, worked on the turntable forward, protected by a barbette of 3-inch steel, and two 6-inch quick firing guns, except that the Lai-Yuen ships. Each has a displacement of 2,900 tons. They are fitted with exactly the same torpedo tube arrangement as the Armstrong cruisers, and have a similar extensive and formidable auxiliary armament of machine guns, except that the Kiug Yuen also on account of their small draught, could be navigated where only such vessels as the Heroine and Mutine (screw composite sloops of the British navy, of only 1,130 tons) could pass. Each has a complement of 1,120 men, with a 150 horse power, with a considerable amount of armament, and they have been fully maneuvered. Each of these four cruisers possesses many features certain to be of great utility in warfare. Powerful electric lighting apparatus, both for search purposes and for facilitating the working of the guns at night, were enumerated among these special advantages.

**EFFICIENCY OF THE CHINESE FLEET.**  
When Captain Lang, of the British Royal Navy, was permitted to leave their service four years ago, it was generally considered that the Chinese naval authorities had committed a fatal mistake. The organization of the fleet, the way they were being progressed under that devoted officer, and it was his own opinion that another two or three years of unremitting labor would have brought the Chinese navy up to the point of being able to hold its own in any part of the world. It was therefore, as a matter of course, a surprise to the Chinese people, who were stronger than the strongest Minister of the Empire, it was predicted that the Chinese fleet would soon lose its train of efficiency. What a disaster it would be here and a German gunner there, the fleet has made extensive cruises every year, free from accident of any kind. Last May it went through

**ITS SECOND TRIENNIAL INSPECTION**  
by the Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, and another Imperial Commissioner, General Ting, and knighted about six hundred sailors in the gulf of Pechili in a way that testified to the efficiency of the fleet. The ships were moved about in perfect order. Both in target practice and in evolutions, the ships were handled expertly, and in some instances they were as good as the best operations not the slightest hitch occurred.

The Viceroy, Li Hung Chang, who is well aware the mere possession of costly ships and modern guns goes only a little way towards securing the security of the country, has to have the crews well trained, possible. The schools of instruction, under European officers, are vigorously supported, the men are thoroughly looked after. Both officers and men are not only to be taught, but practically having to do their work in a foreign language. This, in the navy, is English. The signal book, compiled by Captain Lang, is in English, and the drill books, in which the officers are instructed, have been elaborated by Lieutenant Bombardier, also in English. The peculiar structure of Chinese necessitates the use of some alphabetic language, for Chinese ideographs cannot be telegraphed. Hence the men have to learn at least as much English as enables them to spell out words in semaphore, and the officers are obliged thus to communicate in English.

**THE PROBLEM OF LEADERSHIP.**  
But although the ships are good, and the men are beyond doubt splendid material, doubt and anxiety it is not easy to predict with certainty how the Chinese fleet would comport itself in face of the enemy. It is hard for the Western mind not to believe that its fighting value must be grievously impaired by the abuses which prevail in the Chinese Navy. It is not merely a matter of inferiority, but with their inferiorities; the grossest nepotism is practiced; systematic nepotism goes on, and the contract system, with its division of the spoils, the starving of the needs of the serious order to put money into the pockets of the officers, is winked at by those in authority. To the foreign onlooker it seems impossible that such a loyalty to the government or a proper spirit of corps can co-exist with these gross abuses, and it is on such premises that the expectation of a collapse in the Chinese navy is founded. Some allowance is doubtless to be made for Oriental peculiarities of temper and administration. It is hard to speak positively in the absence of a practical test. All that can be said with certainty is that, in the best informed opinion, the crews, if trained by Europeans or Americans, could and would fight to good purpose, but that whether they will exhibit a good figure under native leadership is a question involved in considerable doubt.

**A TAX ON BACHELORS.**  
A Family Man Takes Upon Himself a Pious Service Which the Bachelor Shirks.  
No form of taxation could be fairer than the one proposed by Mayor Cox, of Ottawa, on bachelors, if only it were possible to devise some way to hit them according to their means and according to their deserts. The difficulty of doing this is, we presume, the chief reason why such a tax has not always been resorted to in underpeopled countries, as it was with surprising effect in the early days of Canada. On this point the Montreal Witness says:—In any country he who brings up a family takes upon him a public service which the bachelor shirks. In addition to the serious natural burdens which attach themselves to this public service the state steps in and taxes him in a variety of ways from which the bachelor is comparatively free. In countries which are seeking increase of population—and what country does not regard with pride any increase in its population—the value of the service rendered by the family man is obvious; but even suppose a country to be overpeopled it will be generally agreed that it is better for the country to occupy its situation with natives who are loyal to its soil and who are bred to its institutions and understand and love them, than that they should fall to strangers who are not their own, and who often never become fully assimilated.

You will hear people who have been twenty years in Canada, enjoying its best privileges and positions, still taking patronizingly, perhaps disparagingly, about "you in Canada." The natural condition of man is that of a head of a family, and no other is good for him or for the community. "It is not good for him to be alone," is the dictum with which the Scripture starts out, and throughout the Old Testament a man without a wife does not seem to have been imagined. The difficulty about the bachelor tax is that though it would be a standing inducement to get married, it would in some cases hinder this end by making it harder for a man to marry by enough upon which to get married prudently. As applied to young men at the beginning of their savings it would do more harm than good. Many men are kept from marrying because of their responsibility to their parents and their families. Nothing so worthy as this should be the subject of taxation. Again, the only fair bachelor tax would be one proportioned