

(Continued from second page.)

them that she was not yet pardoned by Ronald Earle's wife.

Time passed on without any great changes, until the year came when Lady Earle thought her grandchildren should begin their education. She was long in selecting one to whom she could intrust them. At length she met with Mrs. Vyvian, the widow of an officer who had died in India, a lady qualified in every way for the task, accomplished, a good linguist, speaking French and Italian as fluently as English—an accomplished musician, an artist of no mean skill, and, what Lady Earle valued still more, a woman of sterling principles and earnest religious feeling.

It was no light task that Mrs. Vyvian undertook. The children had reached their fifth year, and for ten years she bound herself by promise to remain with them, night and day, to teach and train them. It was true the reward promised was great. Lady Earle settled a handsome annuity upon her. Mrs. Vyvian was not dismayed by the lonely house, the complete isolation from all society, or the homely appearance of the farmer and his wife. A piano and harp were sent to the Elms. Every week Lady Earle dispatched a large box of books, and the governess was quite content. Mrs. Vyvian, to whom Lady Earle entrusted every detail of her son's marriage, was well pleased to find that Dora liked her and began to show some taste for study. Dora, who would dream of things which Ronald read, now tried to learn herself. She was not ashamed to sit hour after hour at the piano, trying to master some simple little air, or to ask questions when anything puzzled her in her reading. Mrs. Vyvian, so calm and wise, so gentle yet so strong, taught her so cleverly that Dora never felt her own ignorance; nor did she grow disheartened as she had done with Ronald.

The time came when Dora could play pretty simple ballads, singing them in her own bird-like, clear voice, and when she could appreciate great writers, and speak of them without any mistake either as to their names or their works.

It was a simple, pleasant, happy life; the greater part of the day was spent by both mother and children in study. In the evening came long rambles through the green woods, where Dora seemed to know the name and history of every flower that grew; over the smiling meadows, where the knee stood knee-deep in the long, scented grass; over the rocks and down by the sea-shore, where the waves chanted their grand anthem, and broke in white foam drifts upon the sands.

No wonder the young girls imbibed a deep warm love for all that was beautiful in nature. Dora never wearied of it—from the smallest blade of grass to the most stately of forest trees, she loved it all.

The little twin sisters grew in beauty both of body and mind; but the contrast between them was great. Beatrice was the more beautiful and brilliant; Lillian the more sweet and lovable. Beatrice was all fire and spirit; her sister was gentle and calm. Beatrice had great faults and great virtues; Lillian was simply good and charming. Yet, withal, Beatrice was the better loved. It was seldom that any one refused to gratify her wishes.

Dora loved both children tenderly; but the warmest love was certainly for the child who had the Earle face. She was imperious and willful, generous to a fault, impatient of all control; but her greatest fault, Mrs. Vyvian said, was a constant craving for excitement, a distaste for and dislike of quiet and retirement. She would ride the most restive horses, she would do anything to break the *ennui* and monotony of the long days.

Beautiful, daring, and restless, every day running a hundred risks, and loved the better for the danger she ran, Beatrice was almost worshipped at "The Elms." Nothing ever daunted her, nothing ever made her dull or sad. Lillian was gentle and quiet, with more depth of character, but little power of showing it; somewhat timid and diffident—a more charming ideal of a young English girl could not have been found—spiritual, graceful, and refined; so serene and fair that to look at her was a pleasure.

Lady Earle often visited the Elms; no mystery had been made to the girls—they were told their father was abroad and would not return for many years, and that at some distant day they might perhaps live with him in his own home. They did not ask many questions, satisfied to believe what was told them, not seeking to know more.

Lady Earle loved the young girls very dearly. Beatrice, so like her father, was undoubtedly the favorite. Lord Earle never inquired after them; when Lady Earle asked for a larger cheque than usual, he gave it to her with a smile, perfectly understanding its destination, but never betraying the knowledge.

To be continued.

Strangled in a Perambulator.

An infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. S. Crabbe, of Vanauley street, Toronto, met its death on Tuesday under somewhat peculiar circumstances. Its mother had it out during the forenoon in a perambulator, and on coming in just before noon placed it, still in the perambulator, in a darkened room while she attended to her culinary duties. On going into the room sometime afterwards Mrs. Crabbe was horrified to find the little thing suspended from the carriage by the strap used to fasten it in and quite dead. It had evidently tried to get out, and in so doing had got caught by the neck after its body was over the side. The police were notified and subsequently the coroner. An inquest was not deemed necessary.

A GOOD WORD FOR CAST IRON STOVES.—For some time Prof. Ira Remsen, of Johns Hopkins University, has been investigating for the National Board of Health, the alleged danger to health in apartments heated by hot air furnaces and cast iron stoves. The results of the investigation, Prof. Remsen tells the *Baltimore American*, "cannot well be given in a few words, but in general, it may be said that there is practically not much danger from carbonic oxide involved in the use of hot air furnaces and cast iron stoves."

—When a boy sees a big hornet's nest depending from the branch of a tree he is not satisfied that it is loaded until he hits it with a stone. He would rather heave a rock at it than have five dollars. In a few seconds he would rather five dollars that he hadn't heaved the rock.

SPORTING NOTES.

ATHLETICS—CALEDONIAN SOCIETY'S GAMES.

A Galt paper says: "We understand that the Caledonian Society have decided not to hold their annual games on the Civic Holiday this year. The noted Scottish athletes, Messrs. Donald Dinnie and Geo. Davidson, intend visiting Canada this fall, and efforts are being made to have the several annual gatherings come off about the same time, with only a few days intervening between each. By this arrangement these athletic champions will be able to make a circuit of the entire Province, and will doubtless make a good thing for themselves and also for the several Caledonian societies under whose auspices they will appear. It is probable, therefore, that the games will not take place till sometime in September."

BASEBALL.

The pitching of Galvin, of the Buffaloes, is thus described: "He turns the ball around in his hand six times, mops his forehead with his right hand, pulls a kink out of the seat of his pants, pulls out his handkerchief and wipes his eyes, turns to the second baseman and asks what o'clock it is, lays the ball between his feet, puts both hands in the dust, wipes the dust off on his trousers, licks the ends of his fingers, pitches the ball over his left shoulder, absorbs a little more dust with his palms, tells the boys to look out and then pitches the ball."

BI CYCLING—A REVEREND BI CYCLIST.

Rev. Arthur Edwards, editor of the *Chicago Advocate*, and who is a member of the Chicago Bicycle Club, left New York yesterday for England. He is accompanied by his son, Robin A. Edwards, aged 14, and the two will remain all summer in Europe, making a tour of Scotland, England, France, etc., on their bicycles. The doctor will ride a 52-inch and the son a 50-inch "Extraordinary Challenge" machine, which they will procure in England upon landing. The tour will be unique and full of interest, and the doctor will keep his facile pen busy en route.

The annual road trial of the London Bicycle Club, over a course of 100 miles, between Bath and London, took place recently, and resulted in the victory of L. B. Reynolds, in the good time of 7h. 55m. A. Barrett was beaten by 30 seconds for second place; H. R. R. Reynolds being third, three minutes behind. Fourteen competitors covered the distance under ten hours. The roads were good, though slightly heavy.

Brutal Murder in Scotland.

The quiet little village of Fettercairn, Kincardineshire, has been the scene of a dreadful and apparently cold-blooded murder. The crime was committed on the evening of the 31st ult., and the details so far as gathered are as follows: For some time past Charles Dinnie, cattle dealer, Fettercairn, has been keeping company with Elizabeth Stott, who resided at the Row of Belcairn. On the fatal evening, it is further stated, she left her father's residence to visit Dinnie at his own house, and that soon thereafter the neighbors heard the report of a gun, but did not think of inquiring whether anything was wrong, and that not until about 4 o'clock on the next morning Stott's father, a man about 80 years of age, missing his daughter, went in search of her, when he found her in Dinnie's house lying on the floor with the half of her head blown away. Dinnie, who is a powerful man, about 37 years of age, and had been considered a semi-lunatic for some months back, had fled, taking his gun along with him. It is supposed he will be lurking in the woods in the neighborhood of the village. All the police in the district have been organized into a search party and are after him. The police throughout the country have been notified, and there is little doubt but the murderer will soon be apprehended.

Charles Dinnie, the alleged murderer of Elizabeth Stott, at Fettercairn, was arrested on the 3rd inst., and lodged in the prison at Stonehaven, Scotland. So far as known Dinnie was not seen by any one on the 2nd inst., but about midday on the 3rd he was noticed by his brother-in-law near the house occupied by the father of the murdered woman, just as the funeral was starting for the churchyard. His brother-in-law signalled to him, but on perceiving that he had been observed, Dinnie went into the wood, which he afterwards left, and held on in a straight line through the fields to a place named Eslie. He was subsequently captured.

An important sale of objects formerly belonging to the Young Pretender, and subsequently in the possession of the late Charles Edward Stuart, Count d'Albanie, took place recently at London. Among the most important articles disposed of were the following: An ivory casket given by Francis I. at the Field of the Cloth of Gold to Henry VIII., who gave it to Margaret, widow of James II. of Scotland (130 guineas); a miniature of the Elder Pretender (30 guineas); a finger-ring, with miniature of the Elder Pretender and his favorite sister (17 guineas); a tortoise-shell box, set in gold, with a carved profile bust of Charles I. (25 guineas); a large silver medal of Charles II., struck on the commemoration of his restoration to the throne (5½ guineas); a garter, said to have been made by the Countess of Derwent-water, a devoted adherent of the Prince (7½ guineas).

It has passed into a proverb that if you wish to become rich you must secure a Bank Presidency. The number of bank presidents in the States who have levanted with the funds committed to their care, or have otherwise misappropriated them, has in recent years been large. But the people are apparently alive to the necessity of maintaining the integrity of their financial establishments. A notable example has just been made of President Waite, of the First National Bank of Brattleboro, Vt., who has gone to prison for six years. His crime was that of using the bank's money in outside speculation, and, while concealing the actual condition of affairs from the directors and depositors, letting the concern go to ruin. He did not, however, technically steal a dollar, and therefore was greatly surprised when his counsel advised him, in order to escape the extreme penalty of ten years, that his best course was to plead guilty. He is an old man, and not likely to live long.

—She cooed; he wooed; the old man said they could if they would. No cards.

THE COMET.

Brilliant Spectacle in the Northern Heavens.

HAS THE COMET OF 1811 COME BACK ?

Interesting Settings about Previous Similar Displays.

The greatest interest is taken in the comet which was first discovered in the observatory at Bluffton, Ga., yesterday morning and simultaneously in England. The comet was clearly visible in the north-eastern sky in this city from a little before midnight last night till well on in the morning. Viewed with the naked eye, it had the appearance of a great bright star with a long, luminous tail pointing upward and westward. Its brilliancy at times was very great, and as viewed from the residence of a writer was a most remarkable sight. A cable despatch says that the comet is distinctly seen all over England in the northern heavens, and it is predicted that by the 26th inst. it will reach its greatest brilliancy and be visible all night long.

THE GREAT COMETS OF THE PAST.

Of comets (Greek, *come*, a hair) it is recorded that more than 600 have been seen. The first discovered and described accurately was by Nicophorus, 1337.

At the birth of the great mithridates two large comets appeared, which were seen for seventy-two days together, whose splendor eclipsed that of the mid-day sun, and occupied the part of the heavens about 135 B. C.

A grand comet was seen in 1264. Its tail is said to have exceeded 100°. It is considered to have re-appeared in 1556 with diminished splendor, and was expected to appear again about August, 1858, or August, 1860.

A remarkable comet was seen in England in June, 1837. Tycho Brahe demonstrated that comets are extraneous to our atmosphere about 1577.

A comet which terrified the people from its near approach to the earth was visible from November 3rd, 1679, to March 9th, 1680.

The orbits of comets were proved to be ellipses by Newton, 1704.

A most brilliant comet appeared in 1769, which passed within two millions of miles of the earth. This beautiful comet, moving with immense swiftness, was seen in London. Its tail stretched across the heavens like a prodigious luminous arch, 36,000,000 miles in length. The computed length of that which appeared in 1811, and which was so remarkably conspicuous, was, according to the late Dr. Herschel, upwards of 100,000,000 miles, and its apparent greatest breadth at the same time, 15,000,000 miles.

One still more brilliant appeared in September, October and November, 1811, visible all the autumn to the naked eye.

Halley's comet, named after one of the greatest astronomers of England, appeared in 1682. He first proved that many of the appearances of comets were but the periodical return of the same bodies, and he demonstrated that the comet of 1682 was the same with the comet of 1456, 1531 and 1607, deducing this fact from a minute observation of the first-mentioned comet, and being struck by its wonderful resemblance to the comets described as having appeared in those years. Halley therefore first fixed the identity of comets, and predicted their periodical return. The revolution of Halley's comet is performed in about 75 years. It appeared in 1759, and came to its perihelion on March 13th. Its last appearance was in 1835.

Encke's comet was first discovered by M. Pons, on November 26th, 1818, but justly named by astronomers after Professor Encke, for his success in detecting its orbit, motions and perturbations. It is like the preceding one of the three comets which have appeared according to prediction, and its revolutions are made in three years and fifteen weeks.

Biela's comet has been an object of fear to many, on account of the nearness with which it has approached, not the earth, but a point on the earth's path. It was first discovered by M. Biela, an Austrian officer, on February 28th, 1826. It is one of the three comets whose re-appearance was predicted, its revolutions being performed in six years and thirty-eight weeks. Its second appearance was in 1832, when the time of its perihelion passage was November 27th. Its third was in 1839, its fourth in 1845 and its fifth in 1852.

Donati's comet, so called, from it having been first observed by Dr. Donati, of Florence, June 2nd, 1858, being then calculated to be 228,000,000 miles from our earth. It was very brilliant in England in the end of September and October following, when the tail was said to be 40,000,000 of miles long. On the 10th of October it was nearest to the earth. On the 18th it was near coming into collision with Venus. Opinions varied as to this comet's brilliancy compared with that of 1811.

The great comet of 1861 was first seen by Mr. Tebbutt, of Sydney, in Australia, 13th May; by Mr. Goldschmidt and others in France and England on 29th and 30th of June. The nucleus was about 400 miles in diameter, with a long, bush-like tail, travelling at the rate of 10,000,000 miles in twenty-four hours. On the 30th of June it was suggested that we were in the tail—there being "a phosphorescent auroral glare."

A tailless comet was discovered in the constellation Cassiopeia, by M. Seehey, at Athens, on the 2nd of July, and by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, on the 2nd and 3rd of July, 1862.

M. Rosa (at Rome) discovered a comet on the 25th of July, 1862. It was visible by the naked eye in August and September.

A fine comet appeared in the southern hemisphere, and was visible in South America and Australia, in January and February, 1865.

M. Babinet considered that comets had so little density that the earth might pass through the tail of one without being aware of it. 4th of May, 1857.

—Black walnut will soon be as scarce as mahogany, owing to the constant drain that has been made on this kind of wood for furniture purposes. People who had excellent and beautiful articles of mahogany, rosewood, oak, cherry or maple, sold them for a trifle in order to furnish their houses with this fashionable wood.

"BUNKO."

How the Yankees Dupe the Canucks — \$1,000 a Day—Three Card Monte Harvest.

A Napanee correspondent yesterday obtained full particulars from a private and reliable source in reference to the money won there by the three card monte men, as reported, which turns out to be too true. There are three shrewd, sharp men connected in the most gigantic swindle ever perpetrated in Canada; and innocent men are induced to take part in the game that astonishes every person. The sharpers arrange it to get the names of good men advanced in years, of good moral standing with plenty of capital. These are the only men they will deal with; so there will be no chance of having any difficulty afterwards; as the loser prefers keeping quiet to having the matter made public. Their receipts of winnings average \$1,000 per day. A horse and rig is kept convenient in case of trouble. After a haul is made, the men immediately change their dress, and appear so different that it would puzzle a detective to identify them. The game is called "Bunko," and is carried on in a private corner. \$2,500 was taken in two towns west of Napanee. They stated that the only man who raised a bowl since they appeared in Ontario was the one at Napanee on Friday; and they returned him his money for fear the newspapers would get hold of it, and their business be damaged. The man who was fortunate enough to have his money returned mortgaged his farm for three months to raise the money and signed papers to return \$520.

FOOTLIGHTS.

Sara Interviewed—Her Opinion of America—Its Men and Women—Her Engagements—Departure of Booth and Family for Home—Modjeski and Patti's Movements.

LONDON, June 18.—Mr. Edwin Booth, wife and daughter, leave Liverpool to-day on the *Bothnia*, together with Mr. and Mrs. McVickers, and Mrs. Booth's physician and nurse. A large number of friends bade farewell to the distinguished actor and guests at the railway station yesterday in Liverpool. A steam tender has been specially engaged to transfer Mr. Booth from the docks to the steamship. He will appear in New York, under Mr. Abbey's management, at Booth's Theatre, in the beginning of October, and will afterwards make a tour of the country. Negotiations are going on for his appearance here next May or June, and a season in the English provinces in the following September. In January, 1883, he intends to play in Germany with a German company.

Mme. Modjeska takes a farewell benefit on the 28th inst. Miss Terry and many other distinguished artists have promised to assist. Mme. Bernhardt has volunteered her services, and will appear in Coppee's "Le Passant," in which she plays the part of a romantic boy. Speaking of her, a member of the *Era's* staff has published an interesting interview with the celebrated French actress. She calls America "a grand country, colossal, extraordinary, fabulous—*Un vrai pays de Jules Verne*. The audiences at American theatres are brilliant—such rich toilets—the ladies know how to dress, the public understands very well. Their appreciation is quite warm and sympathetic. The women are charming—*tout ce qu'il y a de plus aimable*. But the men are not so nice as the women. American artists are clever. They have talent, appreciation, and temperament, but systematic training is wanting, and there is no *ensemble* in acting. I am, *Dieu merci*, in excellent health and spirits. After playing for a fortnight at the Gaiety I go with M. Meyer's company to Brighton, and also through Scotland and Ireland. I shall then make a grand tour through the whole of Europe, except Prussia, where I would not go for the world. The newspapers have made statements about me which are incorrect. One in respect to my marriage with M. Angelo. We were old comrades at the Conservatoire, and are the best of friends. *Viola tout*; but never, no never, shall I marry M. Angelo."

Mme. Adelina Patti has finally decided to visit America with her own manager, having refused the co-operation of Messrs. Doyley Carte, Gunn and Abbey, who, I learn, offered her \$50,000 for fifty concerts. It is reported that she intends to charge \$20 a seat, but this statement may be an invention of an enemy.

Mrs. E. Aldine Osgood will return to America early in November, 1881 (after fulfilling engagements at the Worcester and Norwich, Eng., festivals), and can be engaged for oratorios, concerts, etc., by addressing George W. Colby, New York.

Important news has been received from Takon, Victoria, B. C. The snow has disappeared, and the quartz rock is pronounced enormously rich. A steamer has arrived with passengers and specimens, and much excitement prevails. The best mines have been discovered on Canadian territory, beyond the thirty miles of coast belt.

In England and Scotland this year the wasps are unusually fierce and of extraordinary size.

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Among those in the counties of Chippewa and Mackinac are tracts of what are known as the "burnt or cleared" lands. These lands offer many advantages over the prairie lands of the west, as the timber lands adjoining insure a supply of fuel at little cost. The soil being a rich clay loam of great depth. The timber remaining upon the land being generally sufficient for the settler's use in building and fencing.

Those partially cleared lands are now offered at the low price of from \$4 to \$4.50 per acre, one-fourth cash, and the remainder at purchaser's option, at any time within nine years with interest payable annually at 7 per cent.

Roads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

The lands more immediately on the line of the Detroit, Mackinac & Marquette railroad, from the Straits of Mackinac to Marquette, are more heavily timbered, and are almost universally good agricultural lands, leaving splendid farms when the timber is removed.

The iron and lumber interests of the upper peninsula are of such magnitude as to call for all the charcoal and lumber that the timber and wood upon the lands will produce—this will enable the settler to make good wages while clearing the land.

Lumber mills and charcoal kilns will be built at various points along the line, and furnaces are now being erected along the line of the road at Point St. Ignace.

The great demand and good prices for labor, both in winter and summer, make these lands particularly desirable as homes for the poor man. The lands adjacent the railroad are offered at prices far below market value, according to location, value of timber, etc. The lands are at your very door, and are being rapidly settled by Canadians.

For pamphlets, maps and other information, address,

W. O. STRONG, Land Commissioner,

39 Newberry and McMillan Buildings, Detroit, Michigan

An Ancient Toast.
"I drink to one," he said
"Whose image never may depart
Deep graven on a grateful heart,
Till memory is dead.
"To one whose love for me shall last
When lighter passions long have passed,
So holy 'tis and true;
To one whose love has longer dwelt,
More deeply fixed, more keenly felt,
Than any pledged by you!"
Each guest upstarted at the word,
And laid a hand upon a sword
With fiery flashing eye;
And Stanley said, "We crave the name,
Proud knight, of this most peerless dame,
Whose love you count so high."

St. Leon paused, as if he would
Not breathe her name in careless mood
Thus lightly to another.
Then bent his noble head as though
To give that name the reverence due
And gently said, "MY MOTHER."

THE LARGEST GRAIN ELEVATOR.—The new elevator just completed near South Ferry, Brooklyn, is described as the largest in the country. It has been over a year in building, and has cost nearly \$2,000,000. It has a storage capacity of 2,500,000 bushels, besides superior transfer facilities and dockage for half a dozen vessels, which can load at one time. The machinery is contained in an independent engine house and three enormous towers. The warehouse proper consists of a large number of separate fire-proof stores.

An unknown ruffian on Tuesday evening attempted to outrage Sarah Vair, a little girl 7 years old, in a school yard on Pine-nacle street, Belleville. The wretch was frightened away before he succeeded in accomplishing his purpose. He was seen climbing over a fence. A man was arrested in a foundry yesterday morning on suspicion, but he could not be identified as the offender and was liberated.

There is but one real cure for baldness—Carboline, a deodorized extract of petroleum, a natural Hair Restorer. As recently improved, Carboline is free from any objection. The best hair dressing known.

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This oil under the severest test and most active competition was at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition awarded the highest prize; also the GOLD MEDAL at the Provincial Exhibition, Hamilton, and the highest award at the Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, the silver medal. Farmers and all who use Agricultural machinery, will save money and machinery by using none but

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ASK FOR BICKLE'S Anti-Consumptive Syrup
FOR
COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA
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This old established remedy can be with confidence recommended for the above complaints. TRY IT. If your merchant has not got it, he can get it for you.
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