THE ADVANCE.

One of the leading Local and Family Newspapers in Northern Ontario. Published

Every Thursday,

FROM THE OFFICE,

Collingwood Street, - - Flesherton, Ont.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

$2.00 per annum in advance; $1.50 if not paid in the end of 12 years. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid up; and no subscriptions taken for less than one year, except when special arrangements for shorter periods are made with the publisher.

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Editor and Proprietor.

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Fresh Meats constantly on hand for Cash. Orders promptly filled.

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FLESHERTON

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FLESHERTON,

Is the place to get your Harness Collars, &c, made up in good style.

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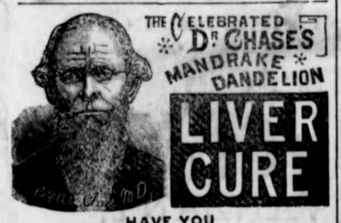

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The unqualified success of Dr. Chase's Liver Cure in Liver Complaint rests solely with the fact that it is compounded from nature's well-known liver regulators, MANDRAKE AND DANDELION, combined with many other invaluable roots, barks and herbs, having a powerful effect on the Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels and Blood.

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T. EDMANSON & CO., Sole Agents, Bradford

Died for Dancing Alice.

A Dover (N. H.) despatch says: Last night Henry Dordway, a French Canadian, 20 years of age, whose once welcome addresses had been ultimately rejected by "Dancing Alice," of the Salvation Army, announced his intention of killing himself. Despite the efforts of his friends to restrain him he drank a pint of whiskey and swallowed a quantity of nitric acid and quicksilver, and died in a few minutes.

Cadby to be Extradited.

An Ottawa despatch says: The Minister of Justice this morning decided to issue a warrant for the extradition of John H. W. Cadby, the Hudson, New York, forger, now confined in jail at St. John, N. B. Sheriff A. Traver and J. Ryder Cody, of the counsel for the Farmers' National Bank, of Hudson, who have been here for several days, will leave for St. John to-night with the warrant.

The steamer Ontario is ashore on Garden Island shoal, off Mississauga.

Up to the present time $7,020 has been received in aid of the Hull fire sufferers.

John Dignan, an old Kingston pensioner, who recently married a widow, drew his pension and has disappeared.

Justice Taschereau has decided that a city is not responsible for damages in ordering the closing of a glue factory.

Edward Murphy, a sailor, whose mother lives in Belleville, was washed overboard from a schooner on Lake Michigan on Wednesday and drowned.

The Queen has reached Balmoral in safety, and is enjoying herself among old and loved associations.

THE K. OF L. AND UNIONS.

How the Differences May be Adjusted.

The Several Plans Proposed, One of which will Probably be Adopted.

A Cleveland despatch to-day says: There was a full attendance at yesterday's session of the K. of L. convention Committee on State of Labor, which is dealing with the difficulty between the Knights and the trades unions. A very full discussion was had, accredited delegates being present from the printers, the cigarmakers and the carpenters. Outside of one case by the printers and three by the carpenters, all the trouble was between the Knights and the cigarmakers, but to the surprise of many, for every cut under the prices of the Internationals by the Knights, two cases were given of cuts by the Internationals under prices established by the Knights.

The opinions of the delegates, as expressed in the lobby of the Forest City House, are gradually taking shape on the question of the use of their cigar label. This is of more importance than the general public have any idea of, for it has built up some establishments from its use, and dragged others down by its being withdrawn. One of the following plans will probably be adopted:

1. Allow K. of L. labels only on goods made in co-operative establishments.

2. Allow no label on goods made under the prices established by the unions.

3. Allow labels to those only who are members of both their union and Knights of Labor.

Connected with this will be a proviso that the Knights will not take into their Order any suspended or expelled cigarmaker until he is in good standing with his union. It may be that all three plans will in some way be combined.

One rabid individual demands that the cigarmakers agree to take into their unions none but Knights, and that they suspend or expel members whenever they are suspended or expelled by the Knights of Labor.

The difficulty with other labor organizations will end in a rule being adopted by the convention prohibiting assemblies taking in suspended or expelled members of other unions, or those in any trade who live in a town where there is a union of their trade, without consent of the union.

In one town recently an organizer took the entire force of an establishment and formed them into an assembly, although at the time such establishment was being boycotted by the organized labor of that vicinity. This information was sent to Mr. Powderly and he immediately revoked the organizer's commission, while Secretary Turner held back the charter.

No more open sessions of this committee will be held. They will now attempt the difficult task of formulating a scheme acceptable to all concerned.

The most beneficial work of the convention is in its educational features. Bright men are among its members, and while just now trade matters have been pushed forward, many a keen thrust has been given the fallacies with which the masses have been fed, and which have kept them close to the starvation line. Should the convention decide to publish their journal weekly, and supply each member of the Order with a copy, its circulation will be over 700,000 copies. Carefully edited, it can make or unmake any political party it may recommend or denounce. But it will not be used for this purpose, if the advice of the General Master Workman is taken. Its mission will be to preach and teach the political economy of the masses as propounded by Henry George, who has no more faithful follower than the head of the Order; to be used as a vehicle to reach the members for all orders not of a secret nature, and to concentrate the energies of the organization on principles or actions that require consecutive or immediate attention.

Not less than 1,000 delegates will meet in Richmond next October, unless the basis of representation is changed at the present special session. This indicates a membership of 1,000,000. If the convention decides it has the power, the basis of representation is sure to be changed to either 3,000 or 5,000 members for each delegate. Whatever is done now is looked upon as merely temporary. So the cry is, "On to Richmond," to which all eyes will soon be turned.

A resolution was carried that gave the Grand Master Workman the authority to recall the commission of every organizer in the Order. The accomplishment of this work is greatly due to the three general organizers, Richard Trevelick, of Michigan; Bert Denny, of Pittsburg and Carrollton, of Ohio. Denny is in the convention and the other two have been working outside. The subject of appointing competent organizers and the means to be taken for their selection was being discussed when the noon recess occurred.

A committee of three was appointed to revise the constitution of the Order and report at the Richmond Convention in October.

The Executive Board presented its report in the matter of controversy between the trades unions and the Knights of Labor and the rest of the afternoon was spent in hearing statements and arguments on the report.

The committee appointed this morning to revise the constitution will have much work to do. The constitution will embody all the resolutions or laws adopted by the present convention, with such ideas as may be brought out that will prove beneficial between this time and the October convention.

Newspaper Law.

1. A postmaster is required to give notice by letter (returning the paper does not answer the law) when a subscriber does not take his paper out of the office, and state the reasons for its not being taken. Any neglect to do so makes the postmaster responsible to the publisher for payment.

2. If any person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount whether it is taken from the office or not. There can be no legal discontinuance until the payment is made.

3. Any person who takes a paper from the post-office, whether directed to his name or another, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the pay.

4. If a subscriber orders his paper to be stopped at a certain time, and the publisher continues to send, the subscriber is bound to pay for it if he takes it out of the post-office. This proceeds upon the ground that a man must pay for what he uses.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

Rowing.

A despatch from London says: It is thought unlikely that a match will be made between Beach and Hanlan. The Australian sculler will probably arrange a sweepstakes race between himself, Hanlan, Ross and Teemer. Hanlan, on being shown the above despatch, said: "I can't understand why a match between Beach and myself has not been made. I will probably not know the reason until I hear from Mr. Innes, my backer."

An important discovery of gold at Kimberley, Australia, is reported.

The merchants of Montreal have formed a French Board of Trade.

GLADSTONE'S BILL.

A last (Friday) night's London cable says: It is now admitted that Gladstone's concessions have secured the second reading of the Bill. The first concession was that Ireland should be represented at Westminster on all Imperial questions. The second concession, which is quite as important, was that Parliament should be prorogued, instead of the session being adjourned, after the second reading. Adjournment would mean that the Bill would be kept alive and resumed at the committee stage on the reassembling of Parliament. Prorogation would mean allowing the Bill to lapse and introducing it afresh when Parliament met again. Mr. Gladstone proposed in that case to have an early sitting in autumn so as to get the Bill through all its stages before winter. Gladstone is the greatest living master of Parliamentary tactique, and the wisdom of his course, which might not have been apparent to everybody, was put beyond question by this afternoon's proceedings. It is of paramount importance to commit the House of Commons to the principle of Home Rule. That accomplished the fact will have tremendous weight with the constituencies. It is also important for the Liberal party to avoid a dissolution at present. A general election would involve a great expenditure of money, and the richest men are now in Hartington's camp. A general election at the present moment would also mean Home Rule Liberals opposing anti-Home Rule Liberals, and Tories getting in between them. The more Liberals get to pledge themselves to the prideiple of Home Rule by voting for a second reading, the less will have to be opposed at the general election.

THE HOME RULE BILL DEBATE.

The House of Commons was crowded this evening. Mr. Gladstone, replying to a question by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, said that the Government considered it to be its duty, after the second reading of the Home Rule Bill, not to ask the House to go into committee on the measure, but to adopt one of the methods which he (Mr. Gladstone) described at the Liberal meeting yesterday. The Government, he said, was inclined to allow the Bill to lapse for the present session, and to advise the Queen to cause an early reassembling of Parliament, at which the Home Rule Bill would be reintroduced. He was unable, at this moment, to speak more positively.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, in view of the unsatisfactory statement of the Government, moved an adjournment. He was greeted with cheers by the Opposition, all the Conservatives rising to support the motion. The speaker continuing, said that the Government, prior to the introduction of the Bill, had dwelt upon the necessity of restoring social order in Ireland and had said that the Government it was of one mind and had an intelligible plan. Was the plan he asked, found so unfeasible that nobody would ask for it? If it was found feasible, why did the Government now propose to withdraw or postpone the Bill? The Bill simply amounted to a continuance in office Bill. (Cheers.)

Mr. Gladstone, upon rising to reply, was loudly cheered. He repudiated the sordid motives which Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had imputed to the Government. Although, he said, the general confidence of his countrymen in the Government rendered such repudiation unnecessary, numerous members of the House who were friendly to the principle of the Bill had asked for time to consider the measure. Hence the postponement. The Government had raised one of the greatest issues ever submitted to Parliament and would endeavor to keep it clear of collateral issues. The Government had, before it a conflict and was prepared to go through the struggle to the end. (Cheers.) It was perfectly confident as to the final issue. (Cheers.) The Government was acting in accordance with precedent. It was because the course which the Government had taken was the best means of attaining the end sought that Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had moved the adjournment.

Lord Randolph Churchill maintained that Mr. Gladstone could not quote a precedent for the course now taken as regards any measure of great and overwhelming importance.

Lord Hartington said he thought the House should know whether the Government would continue with the present Bill in the autumn session or introduce a new Bill at another.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt interposing said the Government would advise the Queen to prorogue Parliament, and Mr. Gladstone with emphasis declared that he stated yesterday that the Government would prefer that course.

Lord Hartington, continuing, said: "Then the House will be asked to consent to the second reading of a Bill which the Government does not intend to have passed and become law this session. There is no precedent for asking the House to proceed with a Bill which is dead." (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Thomas Power O'Connor said that the action of Lord Hartington and the Conservatives showed that the Bill was far too much all for them. (Vociferous cheers.) Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion was part of a scheme of dishonest and unscrupulous tactics.

The Speaker here ordered Mr. O'Connor to withdraw the latter expression.

Mr. O'Connor—Certainly, without hesitation.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach at this point asked leave to withdraw his motion.

The Parnellites, however, insisted upon a division.

A division was ordered, and amid loud ironical cheers and much laughter, the leaders of the Opposition voted with the Government against adjourning.

The motion was rejected by a vote of 405 to 1.

The announcement of the result was received with renewed laughter and cheers.

The action of the Parnellites in insisting upon a division on Sir Michael Hicks-Beach's motion was merely intended as a joke.

Mr. Daniel Crilly, a Nationalist, comprised the minority.

Mr. Chamberlain voted against the adjournment.

Mr. Caine and a majority of the followers of Lord Hartington abstained from voting.

The debate on the Home Rule Bill was resumed, the discussion being confined to minor speakers.

Subsequently the Arms Bill passed the third reading by a vote of 146 to 55.

A Remarkable Death.

The sudden and remarkable death of a woman named Lyon at Greenville, Mich., is causing a good deal of comment. She was given to positive expressions, and when engaged in the transfer of a piece of real estate, the title of which was questioned, remarked that she "hoped God would strike her dead if it was not all right." The fact that her claim was not perfect finally appeared. A lawyer confronted her with the evidence of her misrepresentation, and so shocked her nervous system that she fell dead at his feet. Some persons regard this calamity as a direct visitation of Divine wrath.

—Maloney, the insane convict who killed Dr. Metcalf, Superintendent of the Kingston Asylum; Kelly, a life criminal, and Bigg, guilty of several heinous crimes, were brought to the Hamilton Lunatic Asylum yesterday from Kingston.

—St. Paul's Church, Grand Forks, Dakota, has made a departure in the mode of paying the minister. The clergyman's salary of $1,200 is raised at the beginning of the year and placed in the bank, that he may draw therefrom monthly.

DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

THE SENATE.

Mr. McInnes moved an amendment, proposing that voting for members of Parliament in the Northwest Territories shall be by ballot instead of open voting, as provided by the Bill.

The amendment was rejected by 25 to 21, a large number of Conservatives voting with the Opposition.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company's Bill was read a third time and passed, an amendment to strike out the clause enabling the Canadian Pacific Railway directors to become members of Parliament being voted down by 34 to 7.

The House then went into committee on the Chinese Immigration Bill. A motion was made that the Chairman leave the chair.

Mr. Vidal moved in amendment that the committee sit again this day six months.

The House divided on Mr. Vidal's motion, which was carried by 25 to 21, the Bill being thus defeated.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Charlton, referring to a dispute which had risen as to a statement made in his speech on the timber limit policy of the Government, read a letter written by Mr. Dalton McCarthy on behalf of an application for a lease of coal lands.

Mr. Chapleau moved the second reading of the Bill providing for the establishment of a Department of Public Printing and Stationery. He explained the general objects of the Department as being the attainment of uniformity and excellence in the work, and secrecy. He pointed out that other governments had conducted such bureaus successfully and without pecuniary loss. He mentioned that the printing of the electoral lists under the Franchise Bill had cost a very large sum of money.

Mr. Mills—How much?

Mr. Chapleau said he was not prepared to give the exact amount, but it was an enormous sum. He might say a frightful sum. Turning to the Stationery Department, he said that the present cost of stationery was $200,000 per annum. Under the present system there was a great waste of statutes and other public documents. The House would probably be surprised to learn that in England with forty millions of people there were fewer public documents distributed than in Canada. He estimated that a strong, well-lighted and well-ventilated building for the new Departments could be erected for a price between $40,000 and $50,000, exclusive of the site. The equipments of the present [illegible] cost at the most $44,1[illegible], the equipments of the composing room, $33,825; the job room, $9,444; the Webb press, $20,000; plant of building, $20,000.—Total, say $127,000.

Sir R. Cartwright urged delay in this measure, as it was impossible to discuss it fully at this stage of the session.

Mr. Innes said this scheme was first proposed three years ago, and early this session tenders were sent in for this printing contract, and returned on the ground that a Bill to establish a Bureau would be introduced. In view of these facts he thought the presentation of the Bill was later than it should have been. Two years ago Messrs. Chamberlin and Blackburn were appointed to investigate this question and did so. They reported, and a remarkable omission in the Secretary of State's speech was in not quoting a word of those reports. There might, he (Mr. Innes) admitted, be something to be said in favor of this scheme, but he was sure there was a great deal to be said against it, and he thought that within a few days of the end of the session was not the time to enter upon the discussion.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the resolutions providing for grants to the irregular forces engaged in the Northwest.

Mr. Cameron (Middlesex) urged the claims of the teamsters to receive scrip, and Messrs. Weldon, O'Brien and McNeill made representations on behalf of the volunteers who were called out but did not go to the front. The Government, however, declined to modify the Bill, which was read a second time and passed in committee without amendment.

Mr. McLelan moving the House into Committee of Ways and Means announced that certain changes would be made in the tariff, and that the following duties would be levied:

On oilcloth in the piece, cut or shaped, oiled, enamelled, stamped, painted or printed, Indian rubber, etc., 5 cents per square yard and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Floor oilcloth remains the same as at present.

Straw boards, 40 cents per 100 pounds.

Demijohns or jugs, churns and crocks, 2 cents per gallon of holding capacity.

Rubber belting, hose, packing [illegible] and matting, 5 cents [illegible] pound and 15 [illegible] ad valorem.

Carriage hardware [illegible] per cent. ad valorem.

Perfumes and toilet soap, 10 cents a pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem.

Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets not glossed or finished 5 per cent. ad valorem.

Union collar cloth paper in rolls or sheets glossed or finished 5 per cent.

Nail plate, iron or steel, 16 gauge or thicker, a uniform rate of 25 per cent. ad valorem.

Paper hangings, or wall paper in rolls costing 8 cents or under per roll of eight yards, 2 cents per roll.

Felt—A uniform rate of 17½ per cent.

Stereotypes and electrotypes, and bases made wholly or in part of type metal, 5 cents a pound.

Scythes, a specific duty of $2.40 per dozen.

Wire covered with cotton, linen, silk, or other material, 25 per cent.

Stove bolts and nuts and all bolts and rivets of one quarter inch diameter and less 35 per cent., the same as wood screws.

Handkerchiefs, a uniform rate of 25 per cent.

It is proposed to repeal item 353, in respect to colors, except in regard to ultra marine blue.

It is proposed to change the item in relation to jute cloth, which is now named at a width of 42 inches and to make the width 40 inches.

He announced that the resolutions regarding the sugar duties would be changed by making the increased duties apply to sugars above number 14 Dutch standard instead of 13 Dutch standard. It was also proposed to substitute the following proviso for item 40, Ways and Means Resolutions, provided that, when any cargo of sugar imported for refining purposes is found to grade part above 14, Dutch standard, in color, such part, to the extent of not exceeding 15 per cent. of the whole cargo, may be admitted to enter by the polariscope test.

It was proposed to amend the schedule of export duties by increasing the duties on the following articles: Shingle bolts, $1.50 per cord of 128 cubic feet.

Spruce logs, $2 per thousand feet, board measure.

Pine logs, $3 per thousand feet, board measure.

It was proposed that the power vested in the Governor in Council to repeal certain import duties shall be extended to the repeal of these export duties on saw logs, if found advisable and necessary.

Then it was proposed that the importation and manufacture of oleomargarine, butterine, and all other substitutes for butter should be prohibited under a penalty of not less than $200, and not more than $400, and the forfeiture of the goods and of the machinery used in their manufacture.

A paper announces "A new thing in lunch houses." It must mean cleanliness.

WHERE PARNELL LIVES.

A Vegetable-laden Waggon the Means of its Disclosure.

A London cable says: One of the most mysterious matters connected with the Home Rule movement to Englishmen has always been to know where Mr. Parnell lives. If any one asked his address of an Irish member he was always directed to write either to the House of Commons or to the general office of the Irish Parliamentary party. Even members of the party who are known to be on terms of the greatest intimacy with Mr. Parnell have always declared that they had not the slightest idea where he lived beyond the fact that it was somewhere in the country, not far from London. Every few months, occasionally even at critical moments, Ireland's Uncrowned King would disappear entirely for a week, nobody knowing what had become of him. A narrow escape from an accident which he had the other day has led to the discovery of his little retreat. On the Southeastern Railway, about ten miles from Charing Cross Railway station, lies the small village of Eltham, in Kent. One approaches the small village by a pretty road, such as Kent is famous for, and passing through the village turns into a secluded street of semi-detached villas. A brougham meets him at Eltham, and conveys him to Wonersh Lodge, the name of Mrs. O'Shea's house, the fifth of the row. This is Parnell's mysterious home. It is not his own home exactly, but the home of his devoted follower and recent Parliamentary companion, the famous Capt. O'Shea, the negotiator of the Kilmainham treaty and many other similar things. There Mr. Parnell is either as a guest or lodger of Mrs. O'Shea. Here the Irish dictator seeks repose from the bitter struggles of the House of Commons and periodically hides himself away from the world. He generally leaves Charing Cross Station by a late train, after the sitting of the Commons is over. The accident mentioned above was caused by a large waggon laden with fruit and vegetables, going in the early morning to Covent Garden Market, coming into collision with the brougham, the latter being considerably damaged, but Mr. Parnell escaped without the slightest injury. He will owe that market waggon a grudge, however, as long as he lives for causing the betrayal of his well-kept secret. The villagers of Eltham, I may add, know little about Mr. Parnell's life, but speak of him with admiration and respect.

FOR WANT OF WATER.

Texas Live Stock Dying From Thirst.

A Galveston, Texas, despatch says: Specials to the *News* from every section of Texas report that a general drought is prevailing over the State, and there is much suffering and loss among cattle and other live stock. In some sections small grains are sustaining so appreciable damage. In Northwestern Texas, the Panhandle country, the drought is most severely felt. Cattle are reported dying by thousands. The smallest water holes have gone dry, and cattle roam about in great herds travelling for days bellowing piteously. No general rains have visited the cattle regions for several months. The spring grass was meagre and deficient in nutrition, leaving the cattle in poor condition to withstand the drought. In Southwestern Texas, the sheep wool-growing section of the State, the drought is equally severe, and many thousands of sheep have died. Reports from this section are few, but all are of the same disastrous tenor.

A Tribute to Gladstone.

Dr. Henry Calderwood, who occupies the chair of moral-philosophy in Edinburgh University and who is also a leader of the most earnest and advanced section of the advocates of the disestablishment and disendowment of the Church of Scotland, has always been a great admirer and an energetic supporter of Mr. Gladstone, although inclined to desert him on the Irish question. In the *United Presbyterian Magazine* for May, of which Dr. Calderwood is editor, he says, after stating the doubts, fears and confusion in the Liberal ranks over Gladstone's Irish proposals: Yet above all these oscillations audible in the press of the country there is one general voice of admiration. All alike are proud, as Britons, of the physical as well as the intellectual feat of April 8th. It is many a year since any leader, by sheer force of genius, lifted himself to such a towering height above all his contemporaries and won such praise. That is a small matter, however. Browning has said somewhere: "Measure the mind's height by the shade it casts." Nothing impresses us more with Mr. Gladstone's greatness than the surprises—the sudden outgrowths which have marked his career. Men have taken his height, described the range of his thought again and again, only to find their estimates rendered inadequate by new outbursts of genius and circuits of thought far wider than were deemed possible to his powers. The spectacle of a man so far beyond the three score and ten, in such full possession of physical energy, master of all his faculties, enjoying the advantages of unexampled experience, yet free as in youth, yes, freer far, to entertain new ideas, pushing speculation to the farthest bounds, ranging all possibilities with an undimmed eye, and where the young men utterly failed, building up a scheme which has won, at its first utterance, the approval of an angrily suspicious Ireland—that spectacle is one which comes seldom to any generation, and which ought to be correspondingly prized.

What Was the Rose of Sharon?

The "Rose of Sharon" has long been a disputed point. The Hebrew word *khabatseleth* occurs only in Canticles ii. 1, and Isaiah xxxv. 1; the revised version reads "rose" in the text and "autumn crocus" in the margin. We are of opinion that the narcissus (*N. Tazetta*) is intended. The scene of the Canticles is in the Spring, when the narcissus would be in blossom; it is very sweet, has long been and still is a plant of which the Orientals are passionately fond; Hasselquest noticed it on the plain of Sharon; Tristram in cultivated land and lower hills from Gaza to Lebanon; Mr. H. Chichester Hart in the districts between Yebdna and Jaffa (Plain of Sharon). "Some low-lying patches," he says, "were quite white with it." The October "Quarterly Statement" (Palestine Exploration Fund) contains a valuable paper by Mr. C. Hart, entitled "A Naturalist's Journey to Sinai, Petra and South Palestine, made in the autumn of 1883." The autumn crocus has no perfume, and would not be in bloom till late in the year. The narcissus is a bulbous plant, which is apparently implied in part of its Hebrew name—i. e., *betsel*, a "bulb," or "onion." But quite a different plant has recently appeared as the true claimant to the honor of being the "Rose of Sharon"; an Assyrian plant name is introduced to us by Dr. F. Delitzsch. Among the names of different plants of *kanu*, "reed," and of objects made of it, occurring on a tablet in the British Museum and published in "The Cuneiform Inscriptions of Western Asia," mention is made of one called *khubatsillatu*, which in sound is identical with the Hebrew name in Canticles and Isaiah, so that Dr. F. Delitzsch, without a moment's hesitation, upsets all other floral aspirants with one decided blow and reads "reed of Sharon." "The desert shall rejoice and sprout like the reed."—*Edinburgh Review.*

—A contemporary announces a new story entitled "The Need of Money." That has long been an old, old story with us.

Port Hope has now 5,431 of a population

Fifty men are to be added to the Montreal police force.

THE SHADOW OF A CRIME.

Gaines Edwards Charged with Murder After Thirty-two Years.

Thirty-two years ago Jesse Gaines Edwards, known among his neighbors as "Gaines Edwards," was a farmer of small means living a few miles from Buena Vista, in Marion county, says the Savannah (Ga.) *News.* Besides his wife and several children, a young man, Daniel Majers, 18 years of age, and his sister, a pretty maid of 16 summers, were inmates of his family. Gaines Edwards at that time was in the middle of life, being 44 years old.

In the month of March, 1854, about 11 o'clock at night, Mrs. Gaines was found in the kitchen hanging by the neck dead. The coroner's inquest, after hearing the testimony, said it was a case of suicide.

The grave closed over the mysteries of the deed, the people ceased to talk, and went about their business. Only a few weeks after the settlement was startled anew by the marriage of Gaines Edwards to pretty Miss Majers. The old ladies of the neighborhood resumed the talk about "the Edwards," and one would whisper to another the belief that Gaines Edward hung his wife.

Time continued to go—weeks, months, years went by—and still the old ladies at the quiltings would speak of "about the time Gaines Edwards hung his wife," and then it came about that Mitch Blanford, who was run away at the time, saw him pull the table from under her and let her dangle in the air. But Mitch was a negro, a slave belonging to M. H. Blanford, now Judge Blanford. His deposition was not good in court. And so matters went on until seventeen years have passed, and still Gaines Edwards tilled the soil and sent his children to school in Marion county. He then moved away—went west. After eight years he again set his face toward the rising sun, came back to Georgia, and settled in Randolph county. Three years ago he moved to Dale county, Alabama, his present home. And still the old people of Marion county remembered about the hanging of Gaines Edward's wife. Mitch Blanford became free and his oath was good in court. A few years ago the matter was brought before the grand jury.

A true bill was found charging Gaines Edwards with murder. Last Tuesday Mr. Dick Donnan, deputy sheriff of Marion county, returned from Alabama with the old man, now 76 years old. Next week he will be brought before the Superior Court upon the charge of murder alleged to have been committed thirty-two years ago. His second wife is still living, has a large family—children and grandchildren.

I. O. G. T. Grand Lodge.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars attended a reception at the Mozart Academy of Music, Richmond, Va., on Tuesday evening. Hon. J. N. Stubbs, one of the past officers of the Grand Lodge of Virginia, presided, and, on behalf of the State he represented, delivered a most eloquent address of welcome.

In the absence of the Mayor of the city, Rev. Dr. Jones delivered an address of welcome on behalf of the citizens of Richmond.

Hon. John B. Finch responded on behalf of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge, and among the other speakers were Messrs. W. H. Lambly, of Quebec, and Thomas Nixon, of Manitoba, as representing the Dominion.

The Right Worthy Grand Lodge met as usual yesterday. After the reading of the minutes the Committee on Literature presented a report suggesting that a temperance text-book be prepared for use in the public schools, and that a course of study be laid down somewhat on the basis of the Chautauqua circle, but giving special prominence to the subject of temperance in its many phases.

The Conference of the Methodist Church sent text as a delegate with fraternal greetings from that body to the Grand Lodge Rev. Dr. Wylie, who presented the congratulations of the religious body from which he came.

Mrs. Chapin, representing the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the South, was introduced and addressed the lodge; also, Mrs. Pleasants, of the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the State of Virginia.

Representative Wright, of London, England, read a number of resolutions passed by the Grand Lodge of the North of England in relation to the question of Worthy Grand Lodges, suggesting that the system of such lodges be made complete and uniform throughout the entire Order; also concurring in the proposed discontinuance of the word "worthy" from the titles of officers in subordinate and grand lodges, and expressing the opinion that the proposal to make lodge terms six months instead of three months is detrimental to the interests of the lodges in the British Isles. Representative Wright gave notice that at the next meeting of the Right Worthy Grand Lodge he would move for such changes in the constitution as would carry into effect the resolutions submitted.

The lodge then proceeded to vote for officers for the ensuing year, when the following were declared elected: R. W. G. T., John B. Finch, Illinois; R. W. G. Councillor, W. H. Lambly, Quebec; R. W. G. V. T., Mrs. Bailey, New Hampshire; R. W. G. Secretary, B. F. Parker, Wisconsin; R. W. G. Treasurer, Uriah Copp, jun., Illinois; C. S. J. Templar, Miss Cushman, Ohio.

A motion against countenancing high license as an aid to temperance reform was carried, and the lodge adjourned.

Schliemann's New Plans.

To a friend in Berlin Dr. Schliemann writes from Athens that after completing his excavations in Livadia and Boetia, which were to engage him in April, he intended to commence work in Orchomenos, and that he had given up his design of returning to Berlin in May or June. "It is highly probable," says the doctor, "that in autumn I shall begin to unearth the stronghold of the Atridæ at Mycenæ. This work will probably last three years, and be the last I shall undertake in my lifetime. But even now I venture to promise that I shall there unearth a palace, the plan of which has most resemblance to that of Troy or that of Tiryns."—*Cor. London Times.*

Burned While Washing Dishes.

On Tuesday afternoon last a very sad accident happened to Miss McGriman, who lives on lot 26, 7th concession Mono. The young lady is said to have been washing the dinner dishes and had her back to the stove when her clothes caught fire and she ran out side. The wind was rather high at the time, and the fire spread rapidly over her clothing and her hips, and one of her arms was burned to a crisp. Very slight hopes are entertained of her recovery.—*Shelburne Economist.*

King Ludwig of Bavaria is sulking again, and refuses to see or communicate with anybody. His Ministers have received no replies to their official notes since the end of April.

The remains of Colonel Herbinger, of the French army of invasion in Tonquin, were interred at Paris yesterday with military honors. Some of the speeches delivered over the grave were made with a view to create in the public mind hostility to colonial aggrandizement, of the effort to develop which in China Colonel Herbinger was described as a distinguished victim and a soldier whom the Republic could ill afford to lose. The odium of the Tonquin disasters was thrown by the orators upon M. Jules Ferry, whose foreign policy fostered the invasion of Tonquin. Frequently during the speeches the auditors cried out "Down with Ferry, down with Ferry!"

In British Columbia eight jurors try civil cases and a six-eighths verdict is accepted.

THE COLONIAL EXHIBITION.

Fresh Fruits and Cheese from Canada.

(Canadian Gazette, London.)

We have already spoken of some of the possible developments of the export fruit trade of Canada in the near future. What is needed to promote this development is obviously the provision of proper facilities for shipment from the Dominion. Why, for instance, should not Canadian steamship companies place at the disposal of the fruit-growers of Eastern Canada similar facilities in the way of cool storage chambers as may be found on Australian vessels? Apples, pears, grapes and other fruits of excellent quality and flavor find their way to the Australian Fruit Market of the Colonial Exhibition from the far Antipodes, and are at once eagerly bought up at such high prices as eightpence for a small pear. Australia has, of course, a great advantage for British markets in the question of season; but Canada, with its plenteous orchards and close proximity to the Mother Land, need not fear free entry into friendly rivalry to supply at least a part of the British and European demand. The question is, of course, one for the consideration of the Canadian Government, the fruit growers of Canada, and the steamship companies. But while Canada is not as yet so well forward in the supply of her fresh fruits to English markets, she takes the lead in cheese and dairy products. In the Duval Restaurant of Messrs. Spiers & Pond at the Exhibition may be seen a monster cheese—Canadian cheddar, weighing no less than 869 pounds—being daily served to frequenters of the restaurant.

Rowing.

Beach is on exhibition nightly in a London music hall.

The Executive Committee of the Canadian Association of Amateur Oarsmen met in Toronto last evening. At the request of the Lachine Club, the committee expressed the opinion that the best days for the regatta would be July 16th and 17th. Failing the selection of those dates they would suggest July 30th and 31st. The Northwestern Association's regatta being set for July 12th and 13th, and the National Association regatta for the 20th and 21st, the committee would like to see the dates fixed between or after those dates. A letter was read from R. K. Fox offering a trophy for the single-scull championship. The committee unanimously declined to be partakers of Mr. Fox's alleged bounty. An application from W. M. Worsley, of Brockville, who rowed in some professional races at Carlton Place, for reinstatement as an amateur was declined. The amendments recently adopted by the National Association of Amateur Oarsmen were adopted by the committee as additions to regatta rules.

A New Thing—A Sculling Eight.

The first race ever rowed in Great Britain in the new style of boat, sculling fours, was rowed on the Thames on Saturday. Dr. Furnival, the President of the club, writes: "Two pairs of sculls in a skiff are allowable; so are three pair in a randan, but four pairs in a four, eight pairs in an eight—good heavens, what is the world coming to? However, sculls for oars is the one great change wanted in boating. And it'll have to be made, notwithstanding all the pigheads in England. With sculls men sit in the middle of the boat, not on opposite sides, as with oars. With sculls the power is more equally and more profitably applied than with oars—a crew gets sooner together and gets more pace out of the boat. A sculling eight with eight good men in her is the prettiest as well as the fastest boat ever seen on water."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Miscellaneous.

At Prof. Reid's benefit in Montreal last night Louis Cyr, an ex-policeman, beat the world's record for weight lifting. With a steady push from the shoulder he lifted 225 lbs., and he lifted on his back 2,550 lbs. The weights were all tested by competent and reliable men.

The new yacht Atlantic proved herself very smart on a wind in her trial the other day, and defeated the Priscilla in a little brush.

The Rochester *Express* offers to wager a large red apple that Myers, the champion runner, cannot beat Herr Most in a crawling match.

The Gilmore-Bittle fight took place on Harson's Island, in the River St. Clair, two miles from Algonac, Mich. A landing was made at 7.30 yesterday morning, and the men got to work at 8.45. For twenty-six rounds the spectators were treated to an exhibition of nerve and brutality that has seldom been equalled. In the first round Bittle's nose was broken with a crack that was sickening. Bittle paid no attention to the broken nose, but braced right up and took the aggressive. He pushed the fight up to the 18th round, when he began to show exhaustion. Every time Gilmore struck Bittle the blood spurted from the latter's broken nose and mouth in a stream. Bittle, it was evident, was there to stay, and he spared body and deliberately. In the last few rounds Bittle took the aggressive, and hit out for Gilmore's face. In the 26th round Gilmore fell heav