

Courting in the Twilight.

Written for THE BEE.
Two nooks were filled one winter's night,
The moon was shining and all things bright;
Two swains behind the curtain were,
While two sat in the old arm chair.
The fiery furnace blazed so bright,
It was indeed an amazing sight
To see those sparks go flitting about,
Each going in the selfsame route.
But for a moment there seemed a pause,
Only to be broken by cats' claws;
It lingered long at the kitchen door,
Cries one of the maidens: "It shall scratch no more."
Says the other maiden rather shy:
"To-morrow it is doomed to die;"
To act like this it did impose
And disturb us in our sweet repose,
"Hark! hark!" cries George, "the clock strikes two,
Why Johnny, this will never do;"
"Stay! stay!" the maidens fondly cry,
"Upon this clock we can't rely."
"Say, girls, we can no longer stay,
Or soon we'll see the break of day;
The fire burns low, though the moon shines bright,
But 'tis such a lovely night."
They stole out into the silent night,
And down the lane they took their flight,
So nicely cleared by shovel and rake,
Yet it was done for their sakes.
—By one of the Girls.
Atwood, May 14, 1889.

Salaries of County Court Judges.

In the House of Commons on Friday, April 25th, Mr. Hesson is thus reported in Hansard:—I understood the Hon. member for Queen's to say that the judges of the Island are paid \$3,200 a year. I do not mean to say that this is enough but I may say that in the county I represent a judge is discharging the duty for 65,000 people for a salary of \$2,200. I wish to point out a few of the inequalities that exist in reference to the County Court judges. The Hon. gentleman has spoken of the Superior Court judges. I do not know anything about them, but I believe they are better paid for the work they do, although it may be more important in one sense, than are the County Court judges for the work they have to perform. The work of the former may be more important, but they have not such large dealings with the mass of the people as have the latter. There is considerable disparity in the salaries of the County Court judges. For instance in some counties, which have a population of thirty-five thousand to forty thousand, the County Court judges get \$2,600 a year, while in Perth, which has a population of 45,000, the County Court judge is only paid \$2,200 a year. This is an unfortunate state of affairs. Many of our best men, who have practised a number of years at the bar and would like to be promoted to the bench, cannot afford to give up their practice, as they will then be put on starvation allowance. This will be felt in our not being able to obtain the class of men whom we would desire to see man County Court judges.

Donegal.

The friends and children of the Methodist Sabbath School are invited to be present next Sabbath at 1:30 p.m. for the reorganization of the school for the summer months.

Newry.

The Reform Convention was well represented from this locality.

Miss Jennie Morrison is confined to her room through a severe attack of biliousness.

James McNeelands has been made the recipient of a handsome pair of twins—they are calves.

C. H. Holmes has fully recovered from his recent illness and is able to attend to his duties again. The omnibus has been provided with an extension top as a prevention against sun and rain.

Andrew Sweeton has taken his departure for the Ambitious city. Andy will be missed by the gentler sex, both in Atwood and Newry. His winning smiles and charming courtesy made many a fair cheek blush with pleasure.

Robt. May's blooming countenance smiled serenely in our village one day last week. He related with much gesticulation how he had been employed by the G. T. R. shops, at Stratford, to manufacture a certain kind of metal. We congratulate the G.T.R. on their choice.

Arbor day was observed with considerable eclat by both pupils and teacher. A general cleaning up of the yard and school took place. About a dozen trees were planted in the yard. Some most beautiful flowers, brought by the scholars, now adorn the windows and give the room a cheering appearance.

We notice in the Ethel correspondence to the Banner an account of a goose hatching for the 22nd time. Wm. Robb is the possessor of a goose that has laid and hatched every year for the past 23 years. She is now hard at work and intends to bring life out of eleven eggs which she has under her. It will not be her fault if she doesn't. Try again.

NORTH PERTH.

Conservative Convention.

GEORGE HESS MOST ENTHUSIASTICALLY RE-NOMINATED.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in the history of Conservatism in North Perth convened in Listowel on Thursday of last week, when the unanimous nomination of the party was tendered George Hess, who has represented this riding for two Parliaments. A full quota of delegates were sent from all parts of the riding and a more unanimous, harmonious and representative gathering never before met in convention here. By half-past one all the delegates arrived and by 2 o'clock the hall was packed. The large delegation were of one mind in their selection of George Hess, as their standard-bearer. He was given the nomination without a hitch, and when he entered the hall he was given a most rousing and enthusiastic reception—a reception which any politician might well feel proud of. It gives the direct lie to the reports published in the Globe and other Grit organs of the division in the Conservative ranks here. Anyone who attended the convention at Listowel Thursday would be forcibly struck with the absence of any such divisions or jealousies. Never was there more harmony, and when the candidates of the convention rose to address the gathering the wildest enthusiasm prevailed. For nearly two minutes they made the old building shake.

THE CANDIDATE'S ADDRESS.

When the enthusiasm had somewhat abated Mr. Hess said as he stepped upon a broad platform: "This is wide enough and broad enough and it appears to be substantial enough," and continuing he said such a platform his respected leader, W. R. Meredith, offered the people of this country, and such a platform he as their standard-bearer was willing to support. It was a gratification to him to stand before them and support such a platform, one that was a liberal and honest one and a patriotic one. Twice before, he stated, had he carried their banner to success, and said he, "with your assistance I will do my utmost to again carry the Conservative banner to victory." It was not an easy matter to be honest to all, but he tried to be to the best of his ability, and if he erred it was not that he wanted or wished to do so, but owing to the fallibility of human nature. The platform Mr. Meredith laid down in his Toronto and London speeches, was one that every man, be he English, Irish, Scotch, French or Canadian, could adopt. It was right for everybody. Such a platform he had pleasure in supporting. He went the whole length of Mr. Meredith's platform. He did not want to give a Catholic any advantage over a Protestant nor a Protestant over a Catholic. Keep them all on an equality in our common country and then we will have a liberal, a patriotic and a united people. (Cheers.) Touching upon annexation, he said he did not want to be united to the United States. We had a better country than they had, a country indissolubly bound up with it hallowed associations and cherished recollections. He touched upon the Parliament buildings, Mowat's centralization policy and other political issues, showing up Mowat's cupidity and rascality. In a speech of half an hour's duration Mr. Hess gave those present an illustration of the sort of snap and go he has in him. "I'm going to go into this fight," he said, "as if the future of this country depend upon it, and if the party gives me the support I look for I will be returned by an overwhelming majority on the evening of the 5th June." Mr. Hess retired amid long-continued applause.

Enthusiastic speeches were made by D. D. Campbell, H. T. Butler, J. Pearson, H. B. Morphy, J. R. Hamilton, S. S. Fuller, F. W. Gearing.

THE CANDIDATE FROM THE SOUTH.

W. R. Davis, the Conservative candidate in the south riding, was also present and delivered one of his old-time speeches, full of power eloquence and force. He knew he had a hard fight in the south, but he was in the race now and he was going in to win if possible. He was there to-day to give Mr. Hess what little support he could. Mr. Hess was the strongest man they could bring out, and it was a source of much gratification to know that his nomination had been so unanimous. Mowat had tried to gerrymander Hess out of seat, but George Hess was not the man to be beaten so easily. He went into battle with renewed efforts, and notwithstanding that the Grits brought their best man, Mr. Hess defeated all comers and continued the speaker, he will defeat all comers this time. (Applause.)

R. Birmingham and other prominent Conservatives addressed the meeting.

IT MAY BE A WALK-OVER.

It is almost a foregone conclusion here that Mr. Hess will have a walk-over, as the Grits cannot get a candidate to face the music since Cleland threw up the sponge. The Grits here are in the position of a ship at sea without a rudder, totally disorganized, so much so that they have not been able to hit upon a candidate, notwithstanding Mr. Cleland's resignation dates from last week. The unanimous opinion here is that Mr. Hess will be elected by a larger majority than last time.—Empire.

Congregational Council.

At the Congregational annual reunion last Monday in London, Eng., the committee recommended that an international council be held in London in July, 1891. The committee proposes that the council shall consist of 300 delegates from all parts of the world.

The Cheese Situation.

The cheese season has now commenced. From a small beginning some ten or twelve years ago the exports of cheese to Great Britain for the last two years reached 134,336,100 lbs., which at the prevailing prices would reach nearly ten millions of dollars. For the last few years our cheese has shaded the American cheese, and has stood alongside the best European and English makers, and with this prestige Canadian cheese might always command the highest price. A prominent dealer on the New York Produce Exchange, in comparing American and Canadian cheese, says they (the American) go soft, get out of condition and become rancid in flavor. On the other hand, Canadian cheese, made as they are, solid and firm, if left in the warehouse for months, really improve than deteriorate. There are a number of cheese made in Oswego county, New York state, as well as some in the northern sections of the state, that are manufactured upon the same principles that the Canadian cheese are. These cheese are ever sought after, and always on an advance on the current market, for the reason that they are properly made and properly cured. Another practical American cheese manufacturer and dealer in cheese says "there is no truth in the statement that we don't want New York state cheese made like Canadian. Naturally we want to get as high prices for American cheese as the Canadian article commands, and if we don't we must look for the cause. The cause is that we don't make our cheese as suitable to the taste of the principal customer—the English market." This is just the point. Goods of whatever kind must be made to suit the market to which they go, and the nearer the Canadian makers adapt their dairy goods to suit the English taste the higher price will they attain.

A Better Banking Law Needed.

The following letter appeared recently in the Toronto Empire, signed J. D. Ronald, Brussels:—

"Our banks have altogether too much control over the vital interests and industries of our country. A weak importer buys and imports more goods than we need, he floods the country with commercial drummers to effect sales and the unwary do too much buying of such goods; the banks concentrate their funds too much for the use of these wholesale centres; notes and proceeds of these sales, are readily discounted, and the gold of our country exported for goods we should and could in a large measure make ourselves. Thus the banks with such power are working against the bulwarks of Canada—our National Policy. To prevent the wholesale discounting of such notes and preserving intact the wealth of our country, the over-exportation of our gold, the banks must be made to increase their reserves, primarily to protect their depositors' money, but mainly to prevent them from using it for over-importations which they do now 'without leave or license,' injuring to a dangerous extent the vital interests of all concerned. With this unbridled power at their command, they mainly seek large centres, and at times actually export gold for speculative purposes in foreign countries, and desert our smaller manufacturing villages without banking facilities, except private institutions, who charge 10 to 15 per cent. interest, and scarce at that, eating up the best energies of all little villages of from 1,000 to 2,000 population. Nationally speaking, if you look after the pennies, the pound will take care of themselves; don't hold in this case. Our numerous villages, instead of becoming a source of strength and wealth are sadly lagging behind and I fully believe mainly from want of cheap money facilities. Previous to 1878 our country was in a sickly industrial and financial condition—the cheap capital of England, the cheap labor of Germany and England, and the terrible vim and push of Mr. Yankee was too much for us—nearly strangled—until we were induced to copy, only partially, from the most successful national policy of the United States, which brought us relief—saved us from bankruptcy and ruin. Cheap money and plenty of currency is the twin brother of National Policy and success to Canada. Now is our opportunity. Make the new Bank Bill enforce large increase of gold reserves, thus preventing exportation, preventing over-importation, keeping balance of trade always in our favor, and causing the banks to better look after our internal trade and better banking facilities to every manufacturing hamlet; these properly aided who are now deserted, would soon greatly swell up our general wealth and prosperity. The banks then could not play into the hands of large importers and foreign countries, but would be obliged to seek more after the whole interests of Canadians. As it is now bankers are 'kings,' industry and labor has a second inferior rank. The true way is to reverse this anomaly, 'It's coming yet for a that'."

Reform Convention.

DR. A. E. AHRENS, OF STRATFORD, THE UNANIMOUS CHOICE.

The Town Hall, Listowel, was filled on Monday last with a full quota of delegates from every part of the riding, met to decide on their standard-bearer, and enough young men and old, trusted Reformers were present in addition to much more than double the delegation. It is safe to say that any apparent difficulty which may have existed only made the representatives to-day more determined than ever to unite one and all in carrying the riding. Ninety-two accredited delegates were present and are to elect their candidate. In the absence of the President, J. A. Hacking, Vice-President occupied the chair, and first called on Robert Cleland, to whom the nomination was tendered at the last Convention, to address the meeting. Mr. Cleland came forward and stated that at the last Convention, when the nomination was offered to him by the unanimous vote of the delegates, the honor was an unexpected one to him, and that he had asked for time to consider. He then felt that if he were the strongest to unite the party he would in the interests of the party stand, but his judgment now was that there were perhaps others who could get a larger vote in some sections than he could, and who would also run well all over the riding. He was therefore willing and anxious to waive all considerations in the interests of the party and of the Mowat Government. In a close riding such as North Perth, a candidate required to have every influence in their favor. He was assured that by united action the riding could easily be carried. Because he thought, therefore, all things considered, that another man could better unite their friends in the riding, he moved that Dr. A. E. Ahrens, of Stratford, be the nominee of the Convention, and promised his hearty support to secure the doctor's election. The Convention while regretting the circumstances, showed their appreciation of Mr. Cleland's unselfish course, in waiving his claim for the good of his party, by hearty applause. The nomination was seconded by E. O'Flaherty, Stratford, Dr. Parke and Messrs. T. E. Hay, J. S. Bowman and J. W. Scott, Listowel, and Dr. Johnston, Milbrook, were then put in nomination. Each candidate addressed the meeting, promising to fall in heartily with the choice of the Convention. The candidates all withdrew except Dr. Ahrens and Dr. Parke, and the first ballot resulted in the choice of Dr. Ahrens. Dr. Parke, then, in moving that the nomination of Dr. Ahrens be made unanimous, was received with deafening applause, again and again renewed. It stated that he was well satisfied with the result of the ballot, and would do his utmost to elect Dr. Ahrens. The applause was renewed as strongly as before when T. E. Hay stepped forward and seconded the motion. He would take hold and work. We had a good cause to advocate, a Government we were proud of, and united we were to a man on our candidate his election was sure.

The motion, which was supported in an effective speech by J. W. Scott, was carried by a standing vote amidst loud cheering.

Dr. Ahrens then came forward and received an ovation. He warmly acknowledged the honor done him, and he believed the electors would still further honor him on the 5th of June. He claimed their votes on no other grounds than that he was a patriotic candidate who loved his country and desired its prosperity and good government. Though his friends would bear him out in saying that the position was not one of the strong win, and assured as he was of the support of the Hon. Oliver Mowat in all sections of the riding, he felt that he could win. In a few well-chosen words he advised organization and work, and thanked the delegates for the high honor done him.

J. S. Bowman, of Listowel, made a telling speech, dealing with the record of the Liberal party, and vividly showed the importance of preserving the wealth of Ontario from that party who had proved themselves so unfaithful to their trust at Ottawa.

J. E. Harding, Stratford, reviewed the questions under discussion at this election, showing how groundless were any attempts at charges against the Administration, and how little worthy of trust the record of the Opposition showed them to be. His statement that he would devote all his time from now until after the election to secure the return of Dr. Ahrens was received with the greatest of enthusiasm. One of the most satisfactory and unanimous Conventions ever held in the riding then broke up with three ringing cheers for Hon. Oliver Mowat and Dr. Ahrens.—Globe.

Perth County Notes.

M. O'Day, teamster, St. Marys, lost a valuable mare a few days ago by overfeeding with shorts.

It is currently reported, on what appears to be good authority, that Mrs. McAuch, relict of the late Donald McAuch, St. Marys, has fallen heir to an immense fortune, estimated to be a million dollars or more, left to her at the decease of a relative in England.

Mining in Canada.

The report of the Geological Survey for 1889, containing a statement of the mineral production of Canada, has been issued. The general result is seen in the total of \$16,500,000 for the year. This compares favorably with previous years, the production having been in 1886 \$10,530,000; in 1887, \$15,000,000; and 1888, \$16,500,000. It would thus appear that in four years the production has increased over 50 per cent., showing that Canada is rapidly developing as a mining country. Some of the minerals show a fine steadiness in growth. Thus coal shows an increase of 80 per cent. in the output of 1877 as compared with that of 1886. The output of copper has gone up from 3½ million pounds in 1886 to 6 4-5 million pounds in 1889, an increase of nearly 95 per cent. Gypsum shows in the same period an increase of 27 per cent. in the output. Iron an increase of 22 per cent. Steel has risen from 7,326 tons in 1886 to 26,333 tons in 1889, showing a manufacture over three times greater as the result of increased activity. Silver shows an output in dollars in 1889, which is 80 per cent. of an increase over 1886, and which probably does not represent the real increase owing to the depreciation in value during recent years. The development of the manufacture of sulphuric acid is very marked, the output in 1879 having been 10,968,713 pounds, against 5,476,900 lbs. in 1887. Gold remains stationary. This ought not to be the case. The new mineral, asbestos, in the quality of which Canada leads the world, shows a satisfactory condition of development, the quantities mined having increased from 3,458 tons in 1886 to 6,914 tons in 1889, with every prospect of a large increase in the current year. The other new metal, nickel, has not as yet had a place given to it in the return of the Geological Survey, but the present year will undoubtedly show a large output, as all reports from Sudbury indicate that the first expectations are being more than realized.

Murder of Rev. Mr. Large.

The following interesting letter, which contains first particulars regarding the murder of Mr. Large, has been received by Edwin Chown, of Kingston, from his son now in Azabu, Japan: You have doubtless seen in the paper an account of the sad calamity that has befallen our mission. We returned from our Easter holidays a day sooner than expected, and the ten of us including Mr. and Mrs. Large, arrived home about 8 o'clock Friday evening, in the best of spirits. About 12:30 we were aroused and told that burglars had entered the gukko. Beall, Moore and I hurried down to find the robbers, and Mrs. Large severely cut and Mr. Large dead. It seems that two masked robbers had entered through the back door, found and tied the night watchman, and made him lead them to the school safe, but not being able to open it went to Mr. and Mrs. Large's room. While feeling around for the keys they awakened Mrs. Large, who asked "What is it?" They replied "We have business," and with that made a blow at Mrs. Large. She raised her right hand so that two of her fingers were broken two badly cut and her face cut slightly. Instantly Mr. Large jumped and the robbers made for the door and got into the hall. At the head of the stairs they turned on Mr. Large, who was unarmed, and cut down. He was wounded in thirteen places. The robbers escaped. The noise meanwhile had awakened the Misses Hart, who coming into the hall and seeing Mrs. Large bending over Mr. Large picked him up and carried him into the room, where they used every restorative in vain, as he must have been killed instantly. There was delay in getting the doctors, and Mrs. Large had to suffer intense agony until 3 o'clock before they arrived, amputated the two fingers and sewed up the wounds. I had to hold the lamp for the operations, and learned some wonderful lessons of woman's heroism at times. As she came from under the influence of chloroform she would reveal her intense love for her husband, praying for strength to forgive his murderers, and continually she manifested her thoughtfulness for others. Everyone speaks highly, not only of Mrs. Large's heroism, but of the Misses Hart. Indeed, all the ladies were cool and collected. [Deceased was a relative of the Code family, of Trowbridge, and S. W. Boyd of Elma. We regret that our space will not permit us giving a detailed report of the shocking tragedy.]—Ed. Bee.

Poole.

The Lutherans held a jubilee service in their church here last Sabbath. Three ministers in addition to the pastor of the church assisted at the services. The choir from Wellesley village furnished the music.

While Mr. Fleming was in the act of closing his gate, after having driven through on Monday afternoon, his horse took leave of him very unceremoniously, sped down the lane, overturned the buggy and demolished things generally.

A free entertainment, under the auspices of the Good Templars, of Poole lodge, will be given on the evening of the 28th inst. The entertainment will consist of music, readings, dialogues, &c. With such an array of talent as the Poole lodge furnishes it is safe to say that those who come may justly expect an intellectual treat on that occasion.