

# The Bee.

VOL. 1.

ATWOOD, ONT., FRIDAY, AUGUST 29, 1890.

NO. 31.

## Our Poets.

### THIS CANADA OF OURS,

COMPOSED ON BOARD THE POMERANIAN VIA GLASGOW TO QUEBEC.

Written for THE BEE.

You may sing while the pride of your heart overflows,  
And boast of your thistle and flavored rose;  
You may play with the pibroch the glory of yore,  
And quaver the lyre of Erin once more;  
You may sing of your Grampians, your crags and your plains,  
Of the rushes and shamrocks adorning your lanes;  
Of your towers and gardens, and Land League so keen,  
I'll sing and the boughs of the maple so green.  
You may sing of your triumphs over Egypt and Greece,  
Of an empire and home your blood will not lease;  
You may sing from your heart, the praises that cling  
Round the graves of your heroes, the tombs of your kings.  
I will sing of the land that shall ever be proud  
Of her lakes and her rivers and Niagara's sound,  
Of her forests, where sportsmen may frolic unseen,  
'Neath the mantle of leaves of the maple so green.  
You may sing of the meteors disturbing the air,  
Of the hut of the peasant who's free from all care;  
You may sing of the grandeur viewed from thy cliffs,  
And the lakes o'erspreading thy numberable reefs;  
You may sing of your bravery in wielding the sword,  
Of Tell who relieved you from your burdensome goad;  
But all these combined will not make a queen  
To our own forest land with her maple so green.  
You may sing of your prairies and cities so grand,  
Of the freedom and liberty enjoyed in your land;  
You may boast of your victory (?) of seventeen seventy-six,  
And the defeat of the Southern armed only with sticks.  
You may sing of the time the Alabama was sold,  
When "John" settled the "claims" in clear shining gold;  
But for me I will sing of the time when our Queen  
Was hailed to the land of the maple so green.  
Then hurrah for the land of the gallant and brave!  
Where freedom and liberty shall ne'er be enslaved;  
A hut 'neath the leaves of the green maple tree,  
Is lovelier than pageant or cities to me.  
No bowing to landlords or barons is here;  
No boycotting to dread and no tyrant to fear;  
But the tiller is lord where his ploughshare has been,  
In this dear smiling land with its maples so green.  
—W. G. Morrison.  
Newry, Aug. 26, 1890.

## The Crop Report.

The August crop report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture has just been issued under the careful and experienced supervision of Mr. Blue, and while it does not bear out the more sanguine reports that have been put in circulation it is still a satisfactory and encouraging statement. It is learned from this report that the area of fall wheat is 102,000 acres less than last year and the area of barley 174,000 acres less. But the area of spring wheat is greater by 203,000 acres, of peas by 73,000 acres, and of hay and clover by 76,000 acres. The estimated yield of wheat exceeds last year's crop by 5,700,000 bushels, peas by 2,500,000 bushels, beans by 470,000 bushels, and hay and clover by 517,000 tons. But the estimated yield of barley is reduced by 7,000,000 bushels as compared with last season and the yield of oats by 8,000,000 bushels. Compared with the annual averages of the last eight years there is a decrease of 2,400,000 bushels in wheat, of 4,000,000 bushels in barley and of 500,000 bushels in oats, but an increase of 3,000,000 bushels in peas, 4,000,000 bushels in beans, and 1,254,000 tons in hay and clover. Fall wheat was a fine crop throughout Western Ontario and was housed in good condition. In the Georgian Bay, Lake Huron and West Midland Counties, however, there was slight loss by winter killing and spring frosts. But even in these counties the crop was a good average. In the counties east of Kingston, where but little fall wheat is sown, 40 or 50 per cent. of the crop was winter-killed. Spring wheat is an average crop. In some localities is a blight that reddened the leaves is a source of complaint and in the Midland Counties low and weevil did some damage. Low lying wheat was injured by wet, cold and the late spring. But upon the

whole the crop has suffered little from insects or prouth. Barley is light in yield and uncertain in color. Reports are divided as to imported two-rowed. The variety is from a week to ten days later in maturing than the ordinary six-rowed barley, hence but little of the crop was cut when the reports were made up and a definite opinion could hardly be expressed. But the report says: "So far, however, the evidence does not warrant the belief that it is in any marked degree superior to the ordinary varieties in spite of the fact that it has been favoured by a season of unusual rainfall and slow growth." The oat crop will be a light one, but this is in a measure offset by the larger area under crop. This crop was retarded by the same conditions as operated against barley. It was also attacked early in the summer by a red, rusty blight which wrought some considerable injury. Rye was a fair crop and was well secured. Peas are a fair but uneven crop. This grain was injuriously affected by rains, heats, bugs in Essex, Kent and Middlesex, and by worms in Huron, Bruce and Grey. The hay crop in the language of the report, "has been a magnificent one." The outlook for corn in Essex, Kent, and parts of Huron, Lambton and Middlesex is favorable. Reports on the condition of the root crop are variable. Low lands, owing to heavy rains, proved bad for potatoes, and premature ripening of the vines in the eastern part of the Province is reported. Turnips suffered from the fly and baked conditions of soil consequent on hot weather. Mangel and carrots will be a fair crop. The fruit crop is a general failure, except that grapes promise a splendid yield in the Lake Erie region. Stock are in good condition. Pastures have held out well in the eastern half of the Province, but the reports from the Niagara Peninsula and the west are not so encouraging. The supply of farm labor was about equal to the demand. Wages have ruled from \$1 to \$1.50 by the day and from \$15 to \$25 by the month. The full report appears on another page, and, as in previous years, it will doubtless prove a sound forecast of the condition and yield of crops and a trustworthy basis of calculation and operation for the business community.

## Stratford Presbytery.

Stratford Presbytery held a *pro re nata* meeting in Knox church, Stratford, on Thursday, 21st inst. at 10:30 a. m. The moderator, Rev. J. W. Cameron, in the chair. Presbytery was duly constituted. Members present:—The moderator and Messrs. McPherson, Turnbull, Pyke and Henderson, ministers; and Messrs. Baird and Park, elders. Rev. Andrew Henderson, M. A., in the absence of Mr. Tully stated clerk was appointed clerk *pro tempore*. The action of the moderator in calling the meeting was sustained, and the irregularity as to the notice of meeting condoned. The report of the moderator of Knox church, Stratford, as to the action of that congregation in connection with the payment of the retiring allowance to Rev. T. McPherson was presented by Rev. Mr. Turnbull. Rev. Mr. McPherson stated that he accepted the cheque for \$1,500 solely on the ground that it recognized the authority of the Synod. It was moved by Mr. Pyke, seconded by Mr. Baird, that the report be received and adopted. Carried. A call from the congregation of Knox church, Stratford, in favor of Rev. Robert Johnston, of Lindsay, was laid before the Presbytery by Mr. Turnbull, with reasons for transmission. The call was in due form, signed by four hundred and eleven (411) members, and two hundred and two (202) adherents, and accompanied by a guarantee of stipend for \$2,300 annually, to be paid monthly. The action of Mr. Turnbull in moderating in the call was approved, and commissioners from the congregation heard, viz:—Messrs. Ireland, Hamilton and Mowat, and some correspondence between Mr. Johnston and Mr. Turnbull was read. It was moved by Mr. Henderson, seconded by Mr. Pyke, that the call be sustained as a regular Gospel call, and the usual steps in such cases be taken. Carried unanimously. Rev. Messrs Turnbull and Hamilton were appointed to prosecute the call on behalf of the Presbytery of Stratford before the Lindsay Presbytery. It was also agreed that the Presbytery request the Lindsay Presbytery to call a special meeting of Presbytery, if necessary, to issue the matter of the call as speedily as possible. Presbytery was then adjourned to hold its regular meeting in Millbank, on 8th September, at 2:30 p. m.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

McVicker's theatre in Chicago was burned Tuesday morning. Loss, \$200,000.  
The great strike on the New York Central continues, and there is a serious blockade of freight. Passenger trains are running.  
A man was found dead at the Griffin house, Detroit, on Saturday. It is found that his name was J. Lewis, and that he was in the dredging business at Erie, Pa. Deceased was an unmarried man worth about \$200,000.  
The raw old expression, "Don't count your chickens till they are hatched," is now rendered by the Boston girl as follows: There is an aphorism of respectable antiquity which seriously advises producers of poultry to postpone the census of juvenile fowls till the period of incubation is terminated.

## Monkton.

Rev. A. Henderson, M. A., occupied his pulpit last Sabbath.  
Miss Annie Featherstone returned home from Toronto last week.  
The Sunday evening prayer meetings in the village are largely attended.  
Mr. Tier, our popular school teacher, returned last week from his holiday trip.  
The majority of the farmers in this vicinity are through with their harvest.  
Rev. Mr. Brandon preached a very able sermon on Sabbath last, taking for his text, Mark 10th chap., 17th verse.  
Monday, Sept 1st, has been proclaimed a civic holiday, when our accommodating stage driver will run cheap fares to and from Mitchell.

The July make of cheese for this factory has been sold for 8 1/2 cents per pound. This is the highest price paid for cheese in this locality.  
Eben Freeborn, of Toronto, paid our village a flying visit, and his appearance seemed to brighten up the sad countenances of some of our young ladies.

## Bornholm.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Wilkinson, accompanied by Miss Marion Patten, have gone to Michigan for a few weeks recreation.  
As harvest is almost over here, the steam threshers are heard every day. The Kistner Bros. are doing good work with their machine this year.  
Miss Gertie Hord and Miss Stella Brown returned to their home in Mitchell last Friday, after spending the vacation with their many friends here.  
Schools have re-opened here, No. 5 being conducted by James Purdon, of Hibbert, in the absence of Mr. Stuart who is taking a Normal School course in Toronto.  
Rev. Mr. Brandon, addressed the children here in a very becoming manner on Sunday last. The rev. gentleman has great energy in arousing the interest of both children and grown people, chiefly the children by the use of objects and familiar illustrations from which he drew many practical truths.

## Brussels.

Miss P. Sample is away in London.  
Earnie Gerry is again on the sick list.  
E. A. Martin, L. D. S., was in town this week.  
Miss Buchanan, of Seaforth, was in town Sunday.  
Rev. R. Paul preached at Teeswater last Sunday.  
Miss Pauline Olliver is home from Toronto on a visit.  
Mr. Woods, of Galt, was visiting Miss L. O'Connor, this week.  
J. McCrae, of Toronto, is visiting his father, Squire McCrae.  
Dr. Cavanagh visited the Saengerfest in Waterloo last week.  
C. Grimoldby and J. Hart left town for Owen Sound this week.  
Miss M. Swann, of Glencoe, is visiting at the Methodist parsonage.  
Mrs. J. L. Kerr and Miss May are visiting relatives in Guelph.  
Mrs. Robertson and children, of Montreal, are visiting her brother, J. T. Cook.  
Miss Sturdy, of Harriston, is visiting Miss Addie Vanstone and other friends in town.  
Miss Emma Walker left last Monday to visit friends in Lucan, on her way to her situation in Blenheim, Kent county.  
J. Thompson is in town this week. Our boys seem to think, no matter where they go, that there's no place like Brussels.  
Miss Cale, of Ethel, has been engaged as organist of St. John's church. She occupied the position for the first time last Sabbath and acquitted herself in a most creditable and satisfactory manner.

A week from next Sunday Rev. W. Smyth, of Harriston, is to preach the S. S. anniversary sermons in connection with the Methodist church. The Monday evening following a musical and literary entertainment will be given, at which Rev. Smyth will also give an address. A good time is expected.  
The total amount of money collected toward assisting some of the most needy of the sufferers by the late fire was \$134.00. The Misses Sample received \$119.00 out of this and George Edwards \$15.00. In addition to the above a number of kind friends contributed clothing, furniture, etc., to the young ladies. We make this statement so that every contributor may know exactly the amount collected and how it was expended.

ELECTRIC LIGHT.—J. A. Thomas is in town this week pushing the interests of the Ball Electric Light Co. He proposes putting in a 35-arc light plant, with nominal 1,000 candle power each, providing 35 consumers can be secured in town to start with. In the canvas measure of success, and he hopes to have the plant in running order about the 1st of October. It is proposed to locate the dynamo at the woolen factory.

Rev. W. E. Kerr preached twice on the Bluevale circuit last Sabbath in the absence of the pastor, Rev. I. Walwin.

The debate in connection with the Y. P. C. A., of the Methodist church, took place last Monday evening. Topic "Resolved the Bible should not be used in our Public Schools." W. H. Kerr and Rev. R. Paul for affirmative and B. Gerry and Geo. Rogers for negative. After a short discussion and good points made on both sides it was decided equal by vote of the audience. Rev. S. Selery, M. A., B. D., filled the capacity of chairman, Dr. Cavanagh as organist.

## Donegal.

Thirty cents secures THE BEE for the balance of 1890.  
John Hymers, who has been very low for some weeks, has commenced to improve, and hopes are now entertained of his recovery.  
A grand entertainment is proposed to be held in the Methodist church, on Tuesday evening, September 9th, at 7:30. Further particulars later.  
The new thresher belonging to the Ball boys had a smash up at Mr. Fewling's on Tuesday last, which caused some delay but fortunately none were injured.

## Logan.

A good, reliable correspondent for THE BEE wanted in this township.  
PIONEER GONE.—On Tuesday last Findley McEwen, one of Perth's pioneers, passed away after a lingering illness of about a year's duration, at the age of 58 years. Mr. McEwen came to South Easthope nearly 50 years ago with his parents, and when quite a young man started out as a builder at which he had the success that usually attends an honest and faithful workman. Nearly all the barns in the early days of North and South Easthope were built under his directions. Mr. McEwen moved into Logan nine years ago and during that time had gained the universal respect of all the people in the district. A man strictly honest in all his dealings with his fellows and kind and obliging withal he will be greatly missed, and his bereaved widow, who is a sister to Messrs. John and David Adair, of the boundary, near Monkton, as well as two sons and two daughters will have the sympathy of the whole community. Mr. McEwen was a faithful Presbyterian and a consistent but non-obtrusive Reformer in politics. His remains were laid at rest in the Elma Centre cemetery on Thursday of this week.

## Mornington.

Miss Maggie Edwards is visiting the Misses Farrell, in Poole.  
Miss Farrell was the guest of the Misses Edwards last week.  
The Milverton school opened last Monday with an attendance of 60.  
George Whaley, of Unionville, spent Sunday with Mr. Passmore, in Milverton.  
Miss Susan McCloy returned home last Friday from a lengthened visit in Downie.  
Chas. Kertcher, who has been laid up with a felon on his right hand for the last two weeks, is able to attend to his business again.  
Rev. Mr. Manley, of New York, who was an old resident of Milverton, preached in the Methodist church last Sunday morning. He is also expected to preach next Sunday.  
An accident happened to Robert Edwards last Saturday while driving a steer to Milverton. It appears the animal tried to turn on him to go home when in the act of stopping it the animal jumped on his leg, severely spraining his ankle. Had it not been for the timely aid given him he would have undoubtedly been laid up for weeks.

## Ethel.

Mrs. J. A. Young was visiting at Ripley.  
The heavy rain last week has delayed the harvest. A number of the farmers have all their grain cut.  
We are pleased to hear that Miss Cale has received the appointment of organist in the English church, Brussels. We will vouch for her ability to perform the duties of the position.

MATRIMONIAL.—On Wednesday August 6th a large and joyous company assembled at the Methodist church, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion, Crystal City, Manitoba, to witness the tying of the nuptial knot between Jas. P. Smith, of Crystal City, a former resident of Huron Co., to Miss Margaret J., eldest daughter of Andrew Sharp, of this place. Rev. Mr. Buchanan performed the ceremony. The bride was supported by Miss Ada Werro and the groom by R. J. Sharp, brother to the bride. This being the first wedding in the church a handsome bible was presented to the bride by the Trustee Board. After receiving the kisses and congratulations of a large portion of the audience the bridal party proceeded to the residence of E. Collins (amidst showers of rice) where a sumptuous repast was provided. The bride went out to Manitoba in March, 1889, and is greatly pleased with the country. The wedding gifts were of a handsome and useful character.

## Town Talk.

A CARLOAD of flax seed was shipped from Atwood station this week.  
Mrs. DONALD MURRAY is visiting friends in Woodstock this week. We wish her a pleasant time.  
JNO. SANDERS' new lumber wagon is a dandy, and reflects credit on the builder, Wm. Moran, of this place.  
Some say that a man who would "beat an egg," would be cruel enough to "whip cream," "thrash wheat," or even lick a postage stamp.  
The Church of England here intend holding a harvest home thanksgiving service on Sept. 21st, and a festival on the following evening. Particulars will be given later.  
The agents of the Ontario Hedge and Wire Fence Company are pushing business in great shape all through the county. The hedge fence is evidently the fence of the future for farmers.  
An exchange is responsible for this: A Guelph woman has eloped with a base ball player. There's no home run about that! It is kind of out on fly. Maybe a base hit. He is now rated as a good catch her.  
ABOUT RIGHT.—An old journalist writes as follows: "You can size up a business man by his attitude to the newspaper men of his place. If he is of a certain size, he will regard the newspapers as equally important with railways, and equally necessary to the people's prosperity. He will recognize the scores of things a newspaper does for which it can never receive direct remuneration. He will think out reasons for advertising rather than reasons for not doing so. If he is of the other calibre he will begin to calculate whether, after all, he mightn't save 50 cents by getting out a few circulars instead of advertising! He acknowledges the press as a modern necessity, but his acknowledgement is in words only. Were the souls of all business men of the size of his there would be no newspapers."

## The Potato and Apple Crops.

Potatoes are a failure in Ireland this year, as the old-time potato rot has set in and rapidly spread all over the island. In some districts, it is said, the stench from the decaying vines and tubers is such that a malarial outbreak is looked for. This ruin of the potato crop means famine and misery amongst the peasant farmers. Reports from Europe point to an unusually small potato crop, falling short of an average at least 150,000,000 bushels. On this side of the Atlantic, drought in the Ohio Valley and in the States west of the Mississippi has been severe over large areas, and the averages are low, and potatoes in some of the large cities of the United States have gone up to \$1.50 per bushel.  
The August returns of the Department of Agriculture in Washington says the decline in condition in some of the States of large production is very heavy. Kentucky returns only 50, a falling off of 37 points during the month of July; Ohio 55, a loss of 32 points; Illinois 39, a loss of 50 points; Missouri 53, a loss of 32 points; Iowa 75, a loss of 21 points; Kansas 55, a loss of 26 points; and Nebraska 50, a loss of 35 points. The general average for the whole country is 77.4 which is 14.3 points lower than in July, and is much the lowest August condition ever reported by this department. The only year approaching it was 1887, when the August return was 80.8, and the final yield per acre only about 57 bushels.  
In Ontario, especially in this district, owing to heavy rains about planting time, the seed of the first planting rotted in the ground, and replanting had to be resorted to, and this second crop was late, and was struck by a spell of dry weather, which so retarded the growth that only half a crop may be expected on low, backward ground. In some places, however, where the crop was got in early, and on good land, there never was a finer crop and finer specimens of this tuber. The scarcity in Ireland and the continent of Europe indicates a rapid advance in breadstuffs as, next to wheat, potatoes form the most important part of the dietary of the people.  
The apple crop is a complete failure, not only here but all along the isothermal lines with Ontario, and also in latitudes north and south. In the United States New Hampshire shows the best average condition of the apple crop at 77, Maine at 65, Vermont 64, Rhode Island 47, Massachusetts 40, and Connecticut 26. New York's average crop stands at only 35, New Jersey at 25, Pennsylvania 21, Maryland 27, Southern States 30 to 40, Michigan 40, Indiana 40, Illinois 42, Iowa 70, Minnesota 65, Missouri 60, Kansas 52, Nebraska 67.  
It is evident that the East and South have a small crop of apples, as also with the Middle States. Apples will naturally be scarce and high, especially those fit for export. The condition of the apple crop is high on the Pacific slope as well as in the Northwest. Here again we have a shortage in an important article of diet, and with scarce potatoes the influence will be again felt on other necessities of life. In Canada our crops have been unexceptionally good, and no doubt the prices for wheat oats and other cereals will rapidly advance and farmers may expect good prices for the next two years.

PERSONALS.

The little town of Kniazeff, in Russia, has elected a woman, Madame Alexandra Elyne, to the post of Starost, or Mayor, on the logical and sufficient plea that she was the one person in the community best fitted to defend the rights and maintain the interests of the citizens.

Baron Alphonse Rothschild has lately bought a clock made by that royal and most lockless clock-maker, Louis XVI., with his own hands. It is not particularly beautiful, but being unique and the object of much competition among collectors, it brought the remarkable price of \$168,000.

Miss Isabella Hood, a distant relative of Thomas Hood, the poet, has recently died at Dundee, Scotland. She well remembered Mr. Hood both as a boy and a man, having seen him on several occasions when he visited Dundee, the last time in 1843; and she possessed a number of interesting mementos of the poet.

A number of Iowa men living near Des Moines have become so far imbued with the Edward Bellamy idea of co-operation that they have formed a colony, and hope to found a community near Lake Charles, Louisiana. Here they propose to live the ideal life, testing the advantages and possibly the follies of Mr. Bellamy's dream.

Dr. Gatling, of Hartford, Connecticut the inventor of the famous gun, is a comparatively old man, but still keeps busily at work with his plans and conceptions. Back of his handsome house on Charter Oak Hill is a long workshop filled with tools, models, and diagrams, and among these the doctor spends a portion of nearly every week-day.

Miss Elizabeth Cotesworth is about organizing a co-operative company of working gentlemen for the raising of choice fruits and vegetables, to be delivered directly to such consumers as will take a small amount of stock in the enterprise. It is believed that in England, where these products are luxuries, unemployed women may find in this undertaking a wide field and a good profit.

Mrs. M. V. Taylor, of Washington, Pennsylvania, is one of the best known and ablest oil speculators of western Pennsylvania. Left a widow with a child to support, she began her business life as book-keeper for an oil firm, saw that money could be made in oil casings, seized her opportunity when the supply was small and the demand large, and found herself a rich woman. In oil speculation she has shown great "nerve" and judgment, and has proved her versatility by the invention of an iron tubing, which will probably supersede that now in use.

Mrs. Constance Amelia Hartshorne, of Brabourne Hall, Wiltshire, England, aspires to emulate the fame of Miss Macnaughtin, who is credited with having introduced croquet into good society in England at a lava party given by Lord Londesdale in 1852. Mrs. Hartshorne has invented a new field game for ladies, called "the colors," which received a fashionable trial, with great applause, in Inner Temple Gardens, London.

All the royal family of England have some artistic pursuit. The Queen is musical, paints, models, and is learned in lace. The ex-Empress Frederick pursues both sculpture and painting. The Prince of Wales understands ceramics, bronzes, and wares of the Duke of Edinburgh is a violinist, and a collector of postage-stamps and other curios. The Duke of Connaught studies the art of war with enthusiasm, and gathers coins, autographs, and Oriental treasures. The Duke of Albany was a Shakespeare scholar and collector. The late Princess Alice, Princess Christian, and Princess Louise followed painting and modelling from their girlhood, while Princess Beatrice, though an indifferent artist, would have made her fortune on the stage.

It is said that the extraordinary deference and regard shown by the German Emperor William to King Christian, who is old, poor, dull, and of no political consequence, is due to the fact that ten years ago, at the Castle of Rumpenheim, in Hesse, on occasion of some meeting of potatoes, young William, who had accompanied his grandfather as presumptive, and showed himself heir by the assembled royalties, with the single exception of "the beauteous Majesty of Denmark," who declared that she had had the making of a great man in him, and treated him with an affectionate politeness and assumption of equality which won the heart of the youngster, who has ever since called his defender "uncle."

The Sultan of Zanzibar has decreed that there shall be no more slavery throughout his dominions. The decree, which has been placarded under the Sultan's seal in Arabic and English, provides in detail that the exchange, sale, or purchase of slaves, domestic or otherwise, is absolutely prohibited. Houses hitherto kept for this purpose are forever closed. All slave brokers exercising their occupation are liable to severe punishment and deportation. Any Arab found trafficking in domestic slaves will be liable to similar punishment. Any houses used in future for such traffic will be forfeited. On the death of their present owners slaves shall, ipso facto, be free, unless the deceased leave lawful children, who may inherit them. Slaves cannot be willed away or sold after the death of their present owner. Any Zanzibar subject marrying or married to a person under British jurisdiction is henceforth disabled from holding slaves. All slaves of such persons are now declared free. No freed slaves are in any circumstances to possess a slave. Every slave is to have the absolute right henceforth to purchase his freedom at a reasonable price. The Sultan binds himself to accord special protection to such slaves and to all slaves freed under the decree or otherwise. Every slave is to have the same rights as the Arabs to prosecute complaints and claims in courts of justice.

The Yankees Don't Like It.

In the rejoicing consequent upon the completion of the Halifax-Bermuda cable, which unites into one system the long line of British defenses on this continent, all Americans do not cordially join. On the contrary, many regard this latest achievement with feelings of annoyance, if not of apprehension. To this class belongs William Drysdale, a writer in the New York Times, who characterizes England's policy in strengthening her fortifications in the Atlantic as an insult to the United States, and declares that "there is no parallel in history to the manner in which this friendly nation is multiplying and strengthening fortifications in front of our face in such a manner that she may best hem us in, bombard us, and interfere with our commerce if occasion should arise." He is led to ask why England maintains these defenses at such fabulous expense. Her motive, Mr. Drysdale thinks, can hardly be the protection of the West Indies. Financially, he says, these colonies are a heavy and useless load hung around Great Britain's neck. They do not even pay their own running expenses, much less reimburse the mother country for the incalculable sums expended in fortifying their ports and equipping them with all the requisites of war.

"Canada, the greatest of them all, has annual expenses of about \$500,000 more than her receipts and her public debt is \$240,000,000. She imports annually \$115,000,000 worth of goods, of which only \$40,000,000 worth come from Great Britain, the remainder principally from the United States. She exports annually \$90,000,000 worth of goods, of which \$40,000,000 worth go to Great Britain and the remainder principally to the United States. Newfoundland's expenses are more than \$100,000 in excess of her annual receipts, and her public debt is \$3,500,000. About one-third of her imports come from Great Britain and about one-twelfth of her exports go to Great Britain. Her governor gets \$12,500 a year from the British Government, Bermuda, with her 16,000 inhabitants, has an annual deficit of \$5,000, and her public debt is about \$50,000. Her trade is practically all with the United States, and The Bahamas have a public debt of \$400,000, and their trade is with the United States. Jamaica, which just about pays her annual expenses, and her public debt is \$7,500,000. About two-thirds of her trade is with Great Britain and the remainder with the United States. The Leeward Islands spend \$50,000 a year more than they earn, and their debt is \$200,000. The Windward Islands Barbadoes is perhaps the most flourishing of all the British colonies, and she has a net annual revenue of about \$50,000, with a public debt of \$150,000. Her Governor gets \$18,000 a year. Trinidad also has a net revenue of about \$50,000, and a public debt of nearly \$3,000,000. Her Governor manages to exist on \$25,000 a year, and her imports and exports just about balance. Of those two unhealthy British settlements in Central America, British Guiana and British Honduras, the former spends \$150,000 a year more than her income, and has a public debt of \$3,500,000. About one-half of her business is done with Great Britain, and her Governor's salary is \$30,000 a year. The revenue of Honduras is just about pays her expenses, and she has a public debt of \$250,000. Of her very meagre trade Great Britain gets about one-half and her Governor gets \$12,000 a year.

Assuming the general correctness of Mr. Drysdale's figures (though as a matter of fact they stand in need of considerable revision) it is not necessary to infer, as that writer does, that Britain's principal motive in establishing her line of forts, must be something other than the protection of these so-called profitless possessions. This conclusion overlooks the fact that the colonies are comparatively young, and their resources almost entirely undeveloped. Though no great financial advantage is derived at present, it will not always be so. England perceives that the time will come when instead of receiving more than they give, these dependencies, by opening up markets for British products necessary for the support, comfort, and happiness of the home population, will become indirectly sources of gain to the land which nurtured them into strength. Besides, it takes no notice of the fact that nations are capable of being influenced by other considerations, than the cold dry calculations of arithmetic, that sentiment is not an absolutely unknown and prohibited factor. Many thousands of the colonists are natives of the sea-girt isle and their sympathies and affections are entwined about the institutions and customs of their native land. Many thousands are thoroughly British as they are in their relation to their home. To break up the present rule of another power, to force them to submit to another form of government, would be a great hardship, a real grievance. Englishmen are aware of this attachment, and though for the present they may be obliged to pay out more than they receive, they are not unwilling to burden themselves to some extent in order to keep the existing bonds in tact. There is, therefore, really no necessity for Mr. Drysdale's conclusion that this vast expenditure on the part of England in strengthening her position on the American Continent is for the purpose of using United States refrains from meddling with the British dependencies, the "offensive line across their front door and front window" will never be used to their disadvantage. England is not envious of the prosperity of her big and blustering boy, nor does she bear him the grudge which many suppose for throwing off parental control.

A somewhat amusing illustration of the old saw, "familiarity breeds contempt," comes from London, England. Lester Francis Duncan, publisher of the *Matrimonial News*, notwithstanding his three score years experience of men and things, and his supposed perfect knowledge of how matters matrimonial are managed, has just been condemned to pay \$50,000 damages for violating a young lady's twenty-one years of age. Of supposed that Mr. Duncan would have been the last to be caught in such a trap. It seems a pity, too, for such an experienced coming at sixty-four years of age is almost sure to discourage any further undertakings looking towards hymen's blissful state.

San Salvador's Victory.

The information that San Salvador has gained a complete victory over Guatemala will come as a surprise to persons whose more than the facts that the latter country is about six times as large as the former, that it contains more than twice as many inhabitants, and has an army, including the militia more than five times that of the smaller state. Numbers, however, are not everything in time of war; nor has victory always sat upon the brow of the larger contending host. Discipline, endurance, courage, patriotism are factors that have much to do in determining results. In respect to these qualities the armies of Guatemala and San Salvador form a striking contrast. The private soldier of Guatemala is the very lowest caste native. For all his life he may have been a coffee picker or a cargo "mozo"—that is, a man who carries loads on his back from the coast to all points in the interior. Brought up under brutal masters, his natural spirit leaves him before the age of twenty. Their squad drill and military instruction amount to nothing, and the private soldier of Guatemala, instead of being an erect, cleanly, well-disciplined, and alert individual, is precisely the reverse, and compares unfavorably with the civilian. The officers below the grade of Colonel are little better than the average soldier; above that grade they devote their time to drinking and dissipating, and seldom see or think of their subordinates. Love of country they have not, and would be just as happy in China with plenty to eat. On the other hand, the troops of San Salvador are tolerably well disciplined and much better officered than those of any other Central American State. They are well paid and fed, and have that strong feeling of patriotism due to the national persecution they have felt from Honduras and Guatemala. Considering the state of their armies, therefore, there is nothing wonderful in the fact that 10,000 Salvadorians should have put to rout 25,000 Guatemaltecos.

The trouble between the warring republics is not one of Salvador's seeking. For twenty years the President and Government of Guatemala have been striving to bring about a Central American Union, on such terms as would aggrandize the Guatemalan rulers. This union was proposed by her ambitious neighbor was never desired by the Salvadorians who have received much ill treatment and abuse from Guatemala. A few months ago the Salvadorians observed a suspicious intimacy springing up between their President, Menendez, and Barillas, the President of Guatemala. Shortly after it was discovered that Menendez had promised to throw the Government into the union against the will of the people. The result was a revolt, the death of Menendez, and the accession of power of Ezeza, the provisional President. On the ground of avenging Menendez's murder, and regulating the affairs of a sister republic which had not asked or desired aid, Guatemala declared war against Salvador. The result to Guatemala is that her army has been entirely defeated, a reign of anarchy has been introduced, while Barillas is said to have fled the country. Few will commiserate the intermeddling state. While pity cannot be withheld from the poor dopes that were led to death by their ambitious and selfish rulers, the result of the contest will give satisfaction to those who respect the rights of communities and States to manage their own affairs without the interference of meddling parties from without.

Mormonism in Canada.

Moved by the many press references to their colony in Southern Alberta, Charles O. Card, son-in-law of the late Brigham Young and leader of the Mormon colony in Canada, has written a letter to an Ottawa paper in defense of himself and his fellow colonists. The letter is remarkable not so much for what it says as for what it omits to state. No reference whatever is made to the subject of polygamy, about which Canadians are so much concerned, all the press comments. Instead of this Mr. Card pleads that his people are peaceable and industrious (which nobody denies) and that no obstacle should be thrown in the way of their efforts to develop the resources of the Canadian North West. The refusal of Mr. Card (for it is demanding too much of charity to suppose that the omission was accidental) to discuss the question of state the attitude of the colony towards our marital laws, and his attempt to draw a herring across the trail, will only strengthen the suspicion that all is not right within the colony. What the people of Canada want to know is not whether Mormons are industrious and energetic citizens, but whether they observe the Canadian law which prohibits persons of polygamous tendencies from following their inclinations. Will Mr. Card please take note of this and govern himself accordingly?

Hindoo Canning.

A Calcutta correspondent of the New York *Tribune* gives an interesting account of the manner in which a company of Hindoos undertook to defraud the government under cover of the provision which grants a bounty for the destruction of venomous serpents. The occupation of hunting and killing the cobras and other reptiles in a free state was attended with great danger. So the cunning Hindoos caught a number of the snakes alive and imprisoning them in a carefully constructed pen from which it was impossible for them to get out, started up cobra farming. The snakes multiplied at an amazing rate, and by killing off a part of the colony from time to time, a handsome revenue was realized. The suspicions of the Government were aroused, however, by the business-like way in which the heads were brought in, and their investigation soon exposed the whole scheme and broke up the enterprise. Just as it generally happens where men undertake to make their living by their wit, some part of the plan is left in a state so crude as to lead to the exposure of the whole. It is only one to ten thousand who has ingenuity and fraud. Honesty is indeed the best policy.

Fifteen years ago, when a gentleman began the culture of bees, he suffered severely from stings, but they have now lost their force. For several years past they have caused only a slight and rather pleasurable sensation, and that lasts only for a few minutes. But this thorough inoculation against bee poison leaves him as susceptible as ever to the sting of a wasp.

Aphorisms.

We may mend our faults as easily as wear them.—[Delwyn.]

An industrious and virtuous education of children is a better inheritance for them than a great estate.—[Addison.]

Cunning leads to knavery; it is but a step from one to the other, and that very slippery; lying only makes the difference; add that to cunning and it is knavery.—[Bruyere.]

True glory consists in doing what deserves to be written; in writing what deserves to be read; and in so living as to make the world happier and better for our living in it.—[Pliny.]

True courage never exerts itself so much as when it is most pressed; and it is then when we stand in the greatest need of its support.—[Hibernicus's Letter.]

Nothing so cements and holds together in union all the parts of a society, as faith or credit; which can never be kept up, unless often are under some force or necessity of honestly paying what they owe to one another.—[Cicero.]

The detractor may, and often does, pull down others, but he never, as he seems to suppose, elevates himself to that position. The most he can do is maliciously to tear from them the blessings which he cannot enjoy himself.—[Johnson.]

Mutines in the Army.

The recent mutinies of the Guards at London, the Artillery at Exeter, and the Army Staff Corps at Chatham prompts the *Montreal Star* to enquire into the causes which must be so strong a reason when troops so highly favored, receiving higher pay, better clothing, and condemned to less fatiguing duties than the Cavalry and Infantry of the line, manifest such insubordination. The *Star* finds the explanation in the indifference of the commissioned officers to the welfare and comfort of the men; in the arrogant and haughty bearing of the non-commissioned officers, who, finding their way open through the indifference and laziness of their superior officers, to exercise their little brief authority, do not hesitate to tyrannize over the rank and file; in the worse than blundering of those "army reformers," who, with all too successful in doing away with many peculiarities in name and uniform in which thousands of soldiers took an honest pride; and last, in the charged condition of things which sends the recruiting officer to the cities instead of the rural districts for his recruits, many of whom now enter the ranks with the spirit of the Racial Club and the ideas of the Socialistic labor reformer, and with no love for the exercise and observance of the severe military virtues which characterized the soldier of the former age. This view of the case, especially in reference to the *personnel* of the present British army, is confirmed by the report of the commissioners appointed to enquire into the insubordination which has become so common among the men with whom they became associated. In the light of these facts, it is not the army of a generation ago, and that the qualities which distinguished battles are not as conspicuous as once they were. Let us hope that the deteriorating process shall not proceed so far as to require the inscription upon our banners, "The glory has departed."

The Royal Templars.

The Royal Templars of Temperance, a semi-military temperance organization with the insurance feature added, have just held camp in Montreal. Though the order is only ten years old, it is now about 50,000 strong. Of this number 20,000 are Canadians, divided among the Provinces as follows: Ontario, 4,000; Quebec, 2,000; Manitoba, 2,000; Maritime Provinces, 1,000; British Columbia and Northwest Territories, 800. The gain during the past year was 3,000. In the beneficiary department certificates of insurance are held to the amount of \$5,273,400. The average age of the members of the insurance department is 33.92. During the year \$40,000 was paid out to widows and orphans of deceased members, but the surplus in that department was increased from \$19,500 last year to \$26,139, of which \$25,000 is bearing 4 per cent. interest. The Templars claim that owing to the circumstance that all the insured are total abstainers, the cost of insurance in this order is considerably less than in those societies which do not discriminate against the moderate drinker. To establish this claim beyond question a comparison of books would be necessary. It is presumed as to its validity is found in the fact that insurance companies which have classified their policy holders on this basis, are unanimous in pronouncing the total abstainer a better risk.

Life Among the Lepers.

Sister Rose Gertrude, writing from the leper station in the Sandwich Islands, gives particulars of the arrangements for a *fete*, and makes it plain that all is not gloom and desolation among her patients, but that in the main they enjoy life. Towards the due celebration of this holiday a doctor gave two pigs and sweet potatoes, and prizes were to be given for athletic exercises, such as jumping over and chased until caught by the lepers; and after good feasting there were to be fireworks and a concert by moonlight. It is a happy thing that any entertainment can be found for humans being so unfortunately afflicted.

The seizure by Portuguese troops of the steamer James Stevenson, of the African Lakes Company, bids fair to reopen the trouble between England and Portugal concerning the Shire River and Nyassaland. This steamer plies on the Zambesi and Shire rivers to the Murchison cataracts, around which there is an excellent road, sixty miles long. Above the cataracts goods are reloaded on a second steamer, which runs over 250 miles north to the north end of Lake Nyassa. By this seizure the communication of the African Lakes Company between the sea and central Africa has been interrupted. It is not surprising that the British Foreign Office has felt called upon to send another vigorous protest to Lisbon.

NATURAL GAS IN CANADA.

The Enormous Output of the Ten Wells on the Niagara Peninsula.

The big company which has secured many of the most promising parts of the Welland gas region is taking steps to develop this new product on a scale which would be impossible for private enterprise. This organization, which bears the name of the Provincial Natural Gas Light and Fuel Company (limited), has exclusive drilling rights over 48,000 acres, or seventy-five square miles of land in the southern and eastern parts of the county of Welland. Although operations were commenced hardly more than a year ago there are now ten wells completed, with a combined capacity of 22,000,000 feet per day. There are also two wells approaching completion, and another about to be commenced. The immense extent of territory over which the company has secured a monopoly shows that they have laid their plans for a big thing. The system which has been followed enables them to hold their privileges over this vast area for two years practically for nothing, but after that a fee of 25 cents an acre is to be paid for the land retained. For every well drilled on this land annual rental of \$100. He is entitled to use, without cost, all the gas he may require for light or fuel. For land occupied while drilling or for crops damaged, the company binds themselves to pay from \$20 to \$30 per acre. The owner of the land is to be entitled to one-fifth of all the petroleum discovered on his farm and utilized by the company.

Of the ten wells which have been drilled on these lands, eight are good producers. The operations have been carried on in the centre of this territory. The wells are on the mile apart. The centre of the group is 11 miles from Buffalo, 13 miles from Niagara Falls, 19 miles from St. Catharines, 45 miles from Hamilton, and about 60 miles in a straight line from Toronto. The cost of piping is about \$7,000 a mile. An important factor in conducting gas great distances is the pressure it has at the well. So far the gauge has shown a rock pressure of over 500 pounds to the inch.

The company commenced drilling in July, 1889, in the township of Bertie, on the farm of Philip Zavitz. The well was continued to a depth of 846 feet, when a flow equal to 1,700,000 cubic feet per day was obtained, with a rock pressure of 525 pounds. The second well, which is about half a mile north, on Elmer Zavitz's farm, was not so successful. Drilling was stopped at 851 feet below the surface. This well produces 400,000 feet a day, and has a rock pressure of 540 pounds. About a mile to the west, in the township of Humberstone, the third well was sunk on Jonas Zavitz's farm. The capacity of this well is 700,000 feet per day. It has a rock pressure of 510 pounds, and is chosen as the site for the fourth well. The continued to a depth of 876 feet, and has 550 pounds pressure. The fifth well is a "gusher." It is in the township of Bertie, on the farm of Daniel T. Zavitz. The output of this well reaches the enormous figure of 7,000,000 feet per day, more than three times the total number daily consumed in Toronto. It is a remarkable fact that the rock pressure of this well is lighter than some of the less productive, being 510 pounds to the inch. The depth is 842 feet. The next well was a total failure and has been abandoned. The seventh, which is on the farm of Adam Smith Humberstone, produces 2,600,000 feet and has a depth of 840 feet. A second failure occurred on the farm of J. A. Barnhardt, Bertie, and the well was abandoned. The ninth well, on Daniel Near's farm, Humberstone, yielded 2,400,000 feet at a depth of 861 feet. Well No. 10, the last that has been completed, is another "gusher." It flows 6,000,000 feet a day from a depth of 872 feet. Drilling is now in operation on the farms of C. Bitner, Bertie, and Trout Brothers in Humberstone. These wells are nearly completed. The thirteenth well has been located on the farm of Abram Michael and drilling will soon be commenced.

The figures given above have been arrived at by careful measurement by the mining engineer and geologist of the company, with the water, mercury, and spring gauges. They have also been attested by two experts of the Standard Oil Company, both of whom have been in the natural gas business for several years and have had an extended experience in measuring wells. These figures are apt to give an exaggerated idea of the capacity of the wells. They do not take into account the abatement which might be expected to follow when all the wells are flowing simultaneously. Nor do they allow for the losses by friction in pipes when gas is conducted long distances. The rock pressure, which reaches the amazing strength represented by the fact that No. 5 has an output of 7,000,000 feet at a pressure of 510 pounds, while No. 2 yields only 400,000 feet at a pressure of 540 pounds. It has been observed that wells which have "petered out" have shown no diminution of pressure as long as the gas flowed. This is accounted for by the theory that natural gas is forced up by hydrostatic pressure. The earth is honeycombed with veins of salt water. As soon as a gas well ceases to flow it fills up with this fluid. Sometimes gas and water flow together. This indicates that the end of the flow of gas is near. In other words, "drowning out" seems to be the appointed end of gas wells, and it is believed that the power which compresses the gas. Rock pressure is simply the force which gas gathers when the well is closed down for a considerable time.

Ugliness as a Disqualification.

Extreme ugliness is one of the list of disqualification laid down by the head of the medical department in a manual just issued on "Conscription in France." Latterly the French authorities seem to be much more liberal in admitting the claims of men who do not wish to serve. The rejections are 5 per cent more numerous than at the previous conscription. The French are looking more to the quality of their army than to the number of the recruits. Excessive ugliness, says this military doctor, makes a man ridiculous, prevents him from having authority over his comrades, and leaves him morbid and sensitive. If the ugliness be adequate, the claim must be allowed. "Maled hysteria" is another valid plea. The army doctors say it exists among French conscripts, and it is the more objectionable as it is contagious.

SKILL IN FARMING.

Prof. James W. Robertson at a Dairy Convention at Seaford, Ont.

A great many people have the idea that a man who farms does not require any skill in the carrying on of his occupation—that skill belongs to professional men, and is necessary for them only. Now a man who farms, from the nature of his calling, must essentially be a man of skill, and then a man of strength, and not first a man of strength and then a man of skill. A man can overcome difficulties much more successfully through skillful operations than through the application of mere physical strength. The day for purely physical strength has long gone by and men who would farm with profit must farm with skill. The prevalent idea is like this, that the dairyman among farmers is a man whose occupation consists in producing or manipulating or selling milk. He may perhaps rise to be a manufacturer of the products of milk, but beyond that measure of work, men think he requires to know nothing and do nothing. I will try and make my meaning clear. I will try, first, as to why a man needs skill in carrying on the work of a dairy farm. It is his business to find food for the others of the race, because most of the food we consume from our tables comes a product of some dairy farmer's skill, if the single commodity, called fish, be excepted. If you go through the whole list you will find that most of them belong to the products of dairy farming. The man who finds food for all the world must be a skillful man, because his occupation demands skill. It gives him a sphere for the exercise of skill of the highest order. As a man produces food he will have to seek that food from two sources of supply, from plants and from animals, and through these from all the resources of nature that are put there to be brought out by the application of his skill. But he is more than a producer, he becomes a manufacturer of foods such as are made by animals on the farm—milk, cheese, butter, beef and things of that sort. In that way you see a man requires first the deepest and highest and farthest reaching skill, that he may control the forces of nature and make them operate for his service. He requires skill for that, he requires skill to understand the operation of machinery whereby he elaborates raw products into finished goods. You see there are avenues for the exercise of skill. His judgment must first determine the kind of plant that will render him the most service directly, or indirectly, through animals. A man would never think of growing strawberries for the production of milk. In that case his cow would consume more value in strawberries than she would produce in milk. I have known a cow to eat two baskets of strawberries, but they did not increase her milk supply in the least. I have merely given that absurd illustration to show that, while men do not grow strawberries as a rule for the feeding of dairy cows, they sometimes grow a product on their farm that is in manner, but not in degree, as extravagant for the production of milk. A man's skill shall solve for himself the question of the cheapest food, so far as its potentiality and efficacy is concerned. There is room for skill here, surely. Then a man's skill shall not merely select the kind of plants that he shall grow, but his skill shall select the varieties of the plants. In the growing of oats a man may select any one of 200 varieties, and if he selects them in a haphazard way, they will serve him in a haphazard way. My friend, Professor Saunders, told me that by careful selection of single grains of a variety of the oat plant he obtained three thousand nine hundred odd grains from the planting of one seed. If we can be skillful in selecting seeds of equal vitality and vigor, we would not merely get a thirty-fold, but a three-hundred-fold, service from the crops that we grow. A man growing crops may even get a five-hundred return from the seed if he will sow the right sort. Then a man's skill shall make preparation for the furnishing of food, for the seed which he plants, and many a man by failing to supply food for the plants which grow on his fields is unable to find food for himself. Beneficent nature is always just and generous, and she will richly repay a man for the application of thought and skill that he may bestow on her. The tiller of the soil will find the proper kind of plant and place it in the ground. A man's skill makes preparation for its food by cultivation. When a man cultivates his soil he is not merely probing about with instruments and tools; if he does this he is exercising no skill. A man's skill shall look right into the soil, and shall go on, so acting upon and acting through it that his skill shall reach up through the soil and govern the sun that shines over his farm. It is the duty of the farmer to exercise his skill in such a way on the soil that he may harness the old sun every morning and make it do his will. He cannot do that if he has not skill. The sun, with his strength, energy and potentiality, thrills down for our service when he tries to store these into plants. We eat to get strength that we may control the strength and do something. Whence comes the strength? From the old sun. I want from food strength and sunshine, and when I get too really strong but I get the strength and no sunshine. (Laughter.) The old sun is streaming like this on all the fields; if he comes to a man's farm whose fields have no plant food, then the old sun looks into that man's soil, and finding no material into which to store his strength, he merely loafs around that field. When a horse pulls me in a wagon the horse is merely expending what he got from the sun; when the engine is puffing along it is only expending what the old sun stored in the fuel centuries ago. When I eat my own food I am merely getting for my use the energy that the old sun accumulated in it under the direction of the skill of some man whose right it was to rule his acts and make him subservient to him. A man who would be a successful farmer needs to be a man of skill and then a man of strength. If a man goes at his work with his fist he is not so successful as if he goes at it with his head, because with the latter he could clear a way for the application of the strength which he has. Therefore let a man exercise his skill in such a way that all the powers of nature will serve him, and that he will have dominion over the sun and over the water in the soil. A man not only needs skill, but he needs to apply his skill. The man who applies his skill to the growth of a plant can do so best along two lines. First along the line of skillfully adapting suitable plants to conditions and circumstances of his farm and locality, and then along the line of handling plants, that the strength of the old sun shall not be wasted or lost. First, let

him try to get within his grasp some of nature's powers for his service, and then let him so use that power back into the world that he will not lose anything, but thereby increase its intensity.

Sparrows Stop a Clock.

The Sarnia town clock stopped at 4:30 o'clock Thursday morning, and Mr. Williams, on going to ascertain the cause, found that the hands had been securely tied down by strands of twine and grass. The mischief had been done by a pair of English sparrows, who had selected the angle formed by the hands as a site for a nest. The movements of the hands interfered with their plans, and the birds put their wits to work to devise a remedy that would secure the stability of the nest. Their first scheme was to wind the shaft on which the hands are pivoted round and round with grass and cords. That failing, they tied the hands to each other and to the framework in such a manner that it took considerable time and a great deal of labor on Mr. Williams's part to remove the obstructions. The engineering skill displayed by the birds in accomplishing their object showed that they possessed reasoning power of no mean order, besides an amount of industry and perseverance in gathering the material within the few hours at their disposal that is almost incredible.

A Wise Employee.

Bob—How do you stand in with your employer so well, Tom, you never laugh at his jokes?  
Tom—No; but I dine at his restaurant, and pretending not to see him, I tell all his stories, saying loudly, "I can't tell it as well as he can, but here's a rattling good yarn Mr. D. told us this morning." I've been promoted three times this year.

CANADA'S GREAT FAIR.

A Great List of Entries and Many Attractions for the Coming Show at Toronto, From Sept. 8th to the 20th.

The success that has attended the Great Industrial Fair, which is held annually at Toronto, has been remarkable, and it is evident that the exhibition for the present year, which is to be held from the 8th to the 20th of next month, will already have received from all parts of the Dominion, the United States and Great Britain, are sufficient to fill all the buildings on the grounds, and they are reported to be of a much finer quality than any heretofore exhibited. A large entry lists generally a good attendance of visitors, and very cheap fares and excursions have been announced by all the Railway and Steamboat lines from all parts of Canada and the adjoining States, this indication will doubtless be fully realized on the present occasion. The Governor-General and Exhibition, several more new buildings have been erected this year and there is no space to spare. Special exhibits have been entered from Spain, British Columbia, Manitoba, and other sections of Canada, and large displays will be made by the Dominion and Ontario Experimental Farms. A long list of special features have been provided including a large Wild West Show, grand displays of fireworks, concluding with the magnificent spectacle, "Last Days of Pompeii," Edison's wonderful talking dolls, a great dog show, and a multitude of other features that cannot fail to entertain the many thousands that will doubtless visit the great Fair. Full particulars of all that is to be seen will be contained in the Official Programmes which will be issued in a day or two. Over two hundred and fifty thousand people visited the Toronto Fair last year, and, as the attendance has been gradually increasing each year, it is probable that this number will be exceeded. A large number of conventions and meetings are to be held at Toronto during the Fair, among which are those of the Stock Breeders' Association, Ontario Creamery Association, Central Farmers' Institute, Dog fanciers, and visitors to the Fair will have an opportunity of attending these meetings. All entries close on the 15th inst., and intending exhibitors should govern themselves accordingly.

Rice boiled very dry is acceptably served with fish instead of potatoes.

There must be great merit in SLOCUM'S preparations. His OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL has taken the first place as a cure for consumption and kindred diseases. Every druggist sells it and no householder should be without it. The remedy is reliable and invaluable.

Who on earth could live were all judged justly?

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for Coughs and Colds, is the most reliable medicine in use.

The Guatemala forces defeated the revolutionists after a five-hour fight.

All Men.

young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, loss of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, basifurunculosis, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dizziness, hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLES, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flashes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure. No pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

It is now generally known that many cases of consumption of long standing as well as advanced cases of catarrh and asthma have been permanently cured by SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL. This famous medicine is manufactured at 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., and every druggist in Canada has it for sale.

It is a risky business trying to get to heaven on your wife's church membership.

MISS HELEN RORKE, graduate of Alma Ladies College, has been for several years stenographer and type-writer, to M. Montford, Superintendent of the Michigan Central R. R.—a responsible and valuable position. She is one of the best shorthand writers of Canada and like all graduates of Alma Commercial College well fitted for her work. Any young woman can obtain a 60 pp. Calendar by addressing PRINCIPAL AUSTIN, B. D.

A. P. 517.

**Bermuda Bottled.**  
You must go to Bermuda. If you do not I will not be responsible for the consequences. "But, doctor, I can afford neither the time nor the money." "Well, if that is impossible, try  
**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
OF PURE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.  
In some cases call it Bermuda Bottled, and many cases of  
**CONSUMPTION, Bronchitis, Cough or Severe Cold**  
I have CURED with it; and the advantage is that the most sensitive stomachs can take it. Another thing which commends it is the stimulating properties of the Hyphosphorites, which it contains. You will find it for sale at your Druggist's, in Salmon wrapper. Be sure you get the genuine.  
SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

AGENTS WANTED—Big money. Choicest Control of territory. Apply at once. E. N. MOYER & Co., 129 Yonge St., Toronto

**PRIVATE HOSPITAL FOR THE CURE OF Cancer & TUMORS** without the knife  
**FREE SALESMEN** "Whole Root" vs. Piece  
STARK NURSERY, Louisiana, Mo

\$3.50 PER DAY—Good men and women. Fast selling article. J. E. CLOSE, 43 Victoria street, Toronto.

**PATENTS** procured in Canada, U.S. and Foreign Countries.  
W. J. GRAHAM, 71 Yonge St., Toronto

WANTED in every town in the Dominion reliable men to represent the Dominion Bldg and Loan Ass'n, 65-67 Yonge St., Toronto.

PEOPLE out of town coming to the Exhibition should have their dresses Parisian fashion. Skirts, 40c a yard; Children's skirts or capes, 25c a yard. Miss Stuckhouse, 427 Yonge Street, Toronto.

**ALBERT COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE, ONT.**  
Leads all other Colleges in Canada in the number of matriculants prepared annually.  
Special inducements are offered to those requiring a Bachelor's Degree. Send for calendar. Address PRINCIPAL DYER, M.A.

**SPECIAL SUMMER SESSION—July 8th** to August 1st. Bookkeeping, Penmanship, Shortland, Typewriting, etc. Instruction mornings, special excursions afternoons. Circulars free. Address PRINCIPAL DYER, M.A.

**TEACHERS** can make money during vacation by canvassing for one or more of our best selling Books and Bibles, especially the History of Canada, by W. H. Withrow, D.D., latest and best edition ever published, prices low, terms liberal. Write for illustrated circulars and terms. W.M. BRIGGS, Publisher, Toronto.

**BEAVER LINE STEAMSHIPS.**  
Sailing weekly between MONTREAL and LIVERPOOL. Saloon Tickets \$40, 60 and \$80. Return Tickets, \$80, \$90 and \$110, according to steamer and accommodation. Intermediate \$20. Storage \$20. Apply to H. E. MURRAY, General Manager, Canadian Shipping Co., 4 COLTON HOUSE SQUARE, MONTREAL, or to Local Agents in all Towns and Cities.

Piso's Remedy for Catarrh is the Best, Easiest to Use and Cheapest.  
**CATARRH**  
Sold by druggists or sent by mail, 50c. E. T. Haseltine, Warren, Pa., U. S. A.

**GOLIGNY COLLEGE, OTTAWA,** FOR YOUNG LADIES.  
Spacious buildings, lighted with gas, heated by hot water, all modern conveniences, extensive grounds. First class staff, under Lady Principal from Europe. Board, furnished French and German from \$150 yearly. Thoroughly efficient. Illustrate and Fine Arts Department. Session opens Sept. 15th. For circulars write to  
REV. DR. WARDEN, Montreal.

Send at once for a FREE BOTTLE of my sure and radical cure and it perfectly harmless to the system. I will warrant it if you prepare. I will warrant it if you prepare. I will warrant it if you prepare.  
**FITS**  
EPILEPSY OR FALLING SICKNESS  
In severe cases where other remedies have failed. My reason for sending a free bottle is I want the medicine to be its own recommendation. It costs you nothing for a trial, and a radical cure is yours. Give Express and Post Office Address. H. C. ROOT M. C., 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont.

**BUSINESS CHANCES.**  
\$5000 Will buy interest in a thoroughly established Mfg. business. To the one who is able to handle the Secretaryship for the Company a guarantee of fifteen hundred will be given. Closest investigation solicited. Call or write to  
ELDRIDGE & CO., Cor. Queen and Victoria Sts., Toronto.

**ELDRIDGE & CO., Cor. Queen and Victoria Sts., Toronto.** will exhibit at the annual exhibition, commencing Sept. 8th, U.S. Patents of a fine display of Canadian and having a good patent of merit and desiring to have the same included in this exhibit, can make satisfactory arrangements by addressing the above firm.

A MAN who wishes a good position and has six or seven thousand dollars to put in a reliable company can now get the opportunity by addressing ELDRIDGE & CO., Cor. Queen and Victoria Sts., room 15.

ANY parties having small capital to invest would find it to their interest to invest with ELDRIDGE & CO., Cor. Queen and Victoria Sts., Toronto. Manufacturers' Agents and Commission Merchants. Patents bought and sold. Business chances negotiated.

**Canadian Headquarters**  
**ELECTRICAL SUPPLIES**  
T.W. NESS  
614 CRAIG ST. MONTREAL  
Send for catalogue.

**LEATHER BELTING.**  
Best value in the Dominion. F. E. DIXON & CO., Makers, 70 King Street East, Toronto.  
Send for Price Lists and Discounts.

**DOMESTIC REVIEW**  
For Fall, containing over 1000 illustrations of Ladies', Misses' and Boys' Garments. Price 50c in stamps. Domestic Catalogue, Fall, 3c. Domestic Monthly for Sept., 15c.  
New York Domestic Fashion Co., 32 Temperance Street, Toronto, or at any of Pattern Agencies.

ENGRAVING FOR ALL PURPOSES. J. JONES, WOOD ENGRAVER, 10 KING STREET EAST, TORONTO, CANADA.

**WANTED Salesmen** Newest & Choicest FRUITS.  
Best Trees. Best Terms. Best Plan. Best Outfit Free. Special Aids for Beginners.  
Mo. Nursery Co., Louisiana, Mo

**ARTIFICIAL LIMBS**  
For Circular Address  
**J. DOAN & SON,**  
77 Northcote Ave., Toronto.

Cheapest and BEST PLACE in America to buy Band and Musical Instruments, Music, &c.  
Address **WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., 15 Yonge Street, Toronto.** Send for Catalogue

**DRESSMAKERS' MAGIC SCALE.**  
The Tailor System of cutting improved and simplified. Complete in one piece.

**MISS CHUBB**  
GENERAL AGENT.  
Perfect-Fitting Sleeve a specialty. Waist Linings and Dresses Cut. Corsets Made to Order. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wire Dress Forms for Draping, etc.

426 1/2 Yonge St., just South of College  
**ENTIRELY CURED.**  
After many years of suffering from heart disease, indigestion, weakness, headache, etc.  
**ST. LEON WATER**  
Cured me Entirely.  
I now rejoice in good health.—Mrs. J. Cloutier, Montreal.  
Thousands vouch to the truth of above. Why then drag along in misery and pain? Drink St. Leon: you will rejoice. The Palace Hotel at Springs in P.Q. is now open for reception of visitors. For particulars address  
The St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd., TORONTO, ONT., Or to St. Leon Springs, Que.

**SOLID Leather**  
The Best Goods Sold by the Principal Boot and Shoe Dealers. Every Pair Stamped.  
J.D. King & Co. TORONTO

**Johnston's Fluid Beef.**  
A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR MEAT  
To those who cannot eat meat in hot weather. It contains all the NUTRITIOUS ELEMENTS of prime Beef in a form that CAN BE DIGESTED by the WEAKEST STOMACH.

**CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED**  
TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have been afflicted with the disease. Please send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

**FIRE-PROOF CHAMPIONS**  
With Upright or Horizontal Boilers. 12, 16, 20, 25 } Suitable for all work. and 30 H.P. } Threshing, Sawing, Brickmaking, etc

**Traction Engines**  
12, 16 and 20 Horse-power.

**STRAW-BURNING ENGINES**  
For the North-West.  
Send for Circular.

**Waterous Engine Works Co**  
BRANTFORD AND WINCHESTER

**WAREHOUSE TELEPHONES**  
T.W. NESS  
614 CRAIG ST., MONTREAL  
Send for catalogue.

**THE GREAT EUROPEAN DYE**  
TURKISH DYES  
Unequalled for Richness and Beauty of Color. They are the ONLY DYES that WILL NOT WASH OUT! WILL NOT FADE OUT! There is nothing like them for Strength, Coloring or Fastness.  
ONE Package EQUALS TWO of any other Dyes in the market. If you doubt it, try it! Your money will be refunded if you are not convinced after a trial. Fifty-four colors are made in Turkish Dyes, embracing all new shades, and others are added as soon as they become fashionable. They are warranted to dye more goods and do it better than any other Dyes.  
Same Price as Inferior Dye, 10 cts.  
Canada Branch: 481 St. Paul Street, Montreal. Send postal for Sample Card and Book of Instructions

**POND'S EXTRACT**  
THE LADIES' FRIEND THE PAIN DESTROYER  
THE WONDER OF HEALING! CURES CATARRH, RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, PILES, WOUNDS, BURNS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND HEMORRHOIDS OF ALL KINDS. Used Internally & Externally. Prices 50c, \$1, \$1.50. POND'S EXTRACT CO., New York & London.

The People's Annual Holiday  
**CANADA'S GREAT INDUSTRIAL FAIR**  
AND AGRICULTURAL EXPOSITION  
**TORONTO**  
Sept. 8th to 20th -- 1890 --  
The best and largest Exhibition of Live Stock, Agricultural Products, Fine Arts, Manufactures of all kinds, and Ladies' Work, etc., etc., and attended annually by over 250,000 VISITORS including every Stock Breeder of any importance in this country.  
THE GREATEST ENTERTAINMENT OF THE YEAR  
**\$50,000 FOR PRIZES**  
and educational, instructive and enjoyable SPECIAL FEATURES.  
The Newest and Best Attractions attainable. Grand International Dog Show, etc.  
**BRIGHTER & GREATER THAN EVER**  
The best time to visit the Metropolis of Ontario.  
Cheap Excursions and low rates on all Railways, etc.  
Entries positively close August 16th. For Prize Lists, Entry Forms and all other information, drop a post card to  
J. J. WITHEROW, President, R. J. HILL, Manager, Toronto

**Swindle after Swindle.**

Another swindle is on foot for the special benefit of the agricultural community, says the Warton Echo. A firm advertising under the style and title of McDonald, Howard & Co., woolen manufacturers and importers are sending circulars all over Canada to the farming community, offering to supply woolen goods at fabulously low prices. They have agents out in every direction and are anxious to sell not for cash but for notes payable in three or six months. The exact location of their advertised places of business is difficult to find, but the notes always turn up all right, and have to be paid and the profits instead of being similar to those in legitimate business are as large as an elephant. Let our farmers be on the alert for agents of this class and give them the boot directly they announce their business.

**The Cramping System in Schools.**

Advanced educationists agree that the system of marking and rating pupils and schools is seriously defective. At the best it only aims at mediocrity and to attain this or a given number of marks at examinations, the intellect of the pupil is goaded to reach such point by continual cramping and routine memory work. An educational institution now is gauged by the number of pupils that have been sacrificed at this shrine, and woe be to a teacher who does not stuff so many pupils for the High School, or from the Collegiate Institute to matriculate in the Universities. The fact is, this forced tuition is ruinous to the mental and physical well-being of children. "Education" is not cramping a boy but leading out his faculties as the word denotes from its Latin root. Thousands of pupils are turned out of our seminaries of learning every year to battle with only the superficial training afforded by a rotten system of cramping. This parrot power of repeating is not education. Education never crams a pupil down, nor crams him full, but rather means putting knowledge under his feet and leaving his hands and head free for work. The ability of teachers at the present time is mainly judged by the success they have in performing a certain amount of cramping in a given space of time. The people look to this as a standard because it is part of the system. Yet trustees and parents are greatly to blame for the encouragement of this system, and in not aiding advanced educationists to remedy the evil. If teachers are hired to grind so many scholars through the education mill at whatever cost, they are only then, performing their duty to turn the crank and put on so much pressure and their work is accomplished. But, if education in its true meaning and acceptance is to be followed in our schools, we must aim at a higher standard than merely loading our children with a mass of facts and dates, and the parrot power of repetition.

**The McKinley Tariff.**

Barley buyers are making haste to get their purchases across the line before the new tariff bill passes at Washington. It is now generally believed that the duty on barley will be placed at 25 cents. It will be remembered that in the original draft Mr. McKinley put it at 30, that it was subsequently reduced to 15, and then run up to 25 by the Senate Finance Committee. For the information of farmers and others it may be well to give the rest of the agricultural schedule:

Barley malt, 45c.	Potatoes 25c per bu.
Buckwheat, 15c.	Straw \$1 per ton.
Corn, 15c.	Hay \$4 per ton.
Oats, 15c.	Butter 6c per lb.
Rye, 15c.	Cheese 6c per lb.
Wheat, 25c.	Milk 5c per gal.
Beans and Peas 40c	Eggs 5c per doz.
Cabbages, 3c.	Apples 25c per bu.
Live poultry 3c lb.	Dried poultry 5c lb.
Hogs, \$1.50 head.	Sheep, \$1.50 head.
Hops, 15c lb.	Onions, 40c bu.
Honey, 20c gal.	Flaxseed, 30c bu.

Horses, \$80 per head; those valued at \$150 and over, 30 per cent. ad val. Cattle, over one year old, \$10 per head; under a year \$2.

It seems probable from the speeches made by Republicans in Congress that the Treasury Department at Washington will issue orders to the custom officers to be more particular in guarding against undervaluation. One of the speakers dwelt upon the fact that in preparing its trade and navigation returns the Dominion Government makes an allowance for the undervaluation of exports to the States. As has been said before, the agricultural schedule is designed to please the farmers in the northern tier of States whose votes will be greatly needed by the Republican party this fall. The artisans will certainly resent the potato duty. There is a poor crop of potatoes in the States this year and large purchases will have to be made abroad. A great deal of barley has been grown in the Northwestern States and it is said to be of a good color. The egg duty is reported to be extremely popular among the negroes in the South, who keep hens on their small patches of land; but the cities and towns are not enthusiastic over it, nor over the new duty of half a cent per pound on fresh saltwater fish. The St. Paul Pioneer Press and other Western Republican journals favorable to tariff reduction, declare that the farmers out there would much rather see the duties on manufactured goods reduced than the duties on agricultural products augmented; and in the end this view of the matter will doubtless force itself upon the entire community.

**Swindle after Swindle.**

Another swindle is on foot for the special benefit of the agricultural community, says the Warton Echo. A firm advertising under the style and title of McDonald, Howard & Co., woolen manufacturers and importers are sending circulars all over Canada to the farming community, offering to supply woolen goods at fabulously low prices. They have agents out in every direction and are anxious to sell not for cash but for notes payable in three or six months. The exact location of their advertised places of business is difficult to find, but the notes always turn up all right, and have to be paid and the profits instead of being similar to those in legitimate business are as large as an elephant. Let our farmers be on the alert for agents of this class and give them the boot directly they announce their business.

**The Cramping System in Schools.**

Advanced educationists agree that the system of marking and rating pupils and schools is seriously defective. At the best it only aims at mediocrity and to attain this or a given number of marks at examinations, the intellect of the pupil is goaded to reach such point by continual cramping and routine memory work. An educational institution now is gauged by the number of pupils that have been sacrificed at this shrine, and woe be to a teacher who does not stuff so many pupils for the High School, or from the Collegiate Institute to matriculate in the Universities. The fact is, this forced tuition is ruinous to the mental and physical well-being of children. "Education" is not cramping a boy but leading out his faculties as the word denotes from its Latin root. Thousands of pupils are turned out of our seminaries of learning every year to battle with only the superficial training afforded by a rotten system of cramping. This parrot power of repeating is not education. Education never crams a pupil down, nor crams him full, but rather means putting knowledge under his feet and leaving his hands and head free for work. The ability of teachers at the present time is mainly judged by the success they have in performing a certain amount of cramping in a given space of time. The people look to this as a standard because it is part of the system. Yet trustees and parents are greatly to blame for the encouragement of this system, and in not aiding advanced educationists to remedy the evil. If teachers are hired to grind so many scholars through the education mill at whatever cost, they are only then, performing their duty to turn the crank and put on so much pressure and their work is accomplished. But, if education in its true meaning and acceptance is to be followed in our schools, we must aim at a higher standard than merely loading our children with a mass of facts and dates, and the parrot power of repetition.

**The McKinley Tariff.**

Barley buyers are making haste to get their purchases across the line before the new tariff bill passes at Washington. It is now generally believed that the duty on barley will be placed at 25 cents. It will be remembered that in the original draft Mr. McKinley put it at 30, that it was subsequently reduced to 15, and then run up to 25 by the Senate Finance Committee. For the information of farmers and others it may be well to give the rest of the agricultural schedule:

Barley malt, 45c.	Potatoes 25c per bu.
Buckwheat, 15c.	Straw \$1 per ton.
Corn, 15c.	Hay \$4 per ton.
Oats, 15c.	Butter 6c per lb.
Rye, 15c.	Cheese 6c per lb.
Wheat, 25c.	Milk 5c per gal.
Beans and Peas 40c	Eggs 5c per doz.
Cabbages, 3c.	Apples 25c per bu.
Live poultry 3c lb.	Dried poultry 5c lb.
Hogs, \$1.50 head.	Sheep, \$1.50 head.
Hops, 15c lb.	Onions, 40c bu.
Honey, 20c gal.	Flaxseed, 30c bu.

Horses, \$80 per head; those valued at \$150 and over, 30 per cent. ad val. Cattle, over one year old, \$10 per head; under a year \$2.

It seems probable from the speeches made by Republicans in Congress that the Treasury Department at Washington will issue orders to the custom officers to be more particular in guarding against undervaluation. One of the speakers dwelt upon the fact that in preparing its trade and navigation returns the Dominion Government makes an allowance for the undervaluation of exports to the States. As has been said before, the agricultural schedule is designed to please the farmers in the northern tier of States whose votes will be greatly needed by the Republican party this fall. The artisans will certainly resent the potato duty. There is a poor crop of potatoes in the States this year and large purchases will have to be made abroad. A great deal of barley has been grown in the Northwestern States and it is said to be of a good color. The egg duty is reported to be extremely popular among the negroes in the South, who keep hens on their small patches of land; but the cities and towns are not enthusiastic over it, nor over the new duty of half a cent per pound on fresh saltwater fish. The St. Paul Pioneer Press and other Western Republican journals favorable to tariff reduction, declare that the farmers out there would much rather see the duties on manufactured goods reduced than the duties on agricultural products augmented; and in the end this view of the matter will doubtless force itself upon the entire community.

**Swindle after Swindle.**

Another swindle is on foot for the special benefit of the agricultural community, says the Warton Echo. A firm advertising under the style and title of McDonald, Howard & Co., woolen manufacturers and importers are sending circulars all over Canada to the farming community, offering to supply woolen goods at fabulously low prices. They have agents out in every direction and are anxious to sell not for cash but for notes payable in three or six months. The exact location of their advertised places of business is difficult to find, but the notes always turn up all right, and have to be paid and the profits instead of being similar to those in legitimate business are as large as an elephant. Let our farmers be on the alert for agents of this class and give them the boot directly they announce their business.

**The Cramping System in Schools.**

Advanced educationists agree that the system of marking and rating pupils and schools is seriously defective. At the best it only aims at mediocrity and to attain this or a given number of marks at examinations, the intellect of the pupil is goaded to reach such point by continual cramping and routine memory work. An educational institution now is gauged by the number of pupils that have been sacrificed at this shrine, and woe be to a teacher who does not stuff so many pupils for the High School, or from the Collegiate Institute to matriculate in the Universities. The fact is, this forced tuition is ruinous to the mental and physical well-being of children. "Education" is not cramping a boy but leading out his faculties as the word denotes from its Latin root. Thousands of pupils are turned out of our seminaries of learning every year to battle with only the superficial training afforded by a rotten system of cramping. This parrot power of repeating is not education. Education never crams a pupil down, nor crams him full, but rather means putting knowledge under his feet and leaving his hands and head free for work. The ability of teachers at the present time is mainly judged by the success they have in performing a certain amount of cramping in a given space of time. The people look to this as a standard because it is part of the system. Yet trustees and parents are greatly to blame for the encouragement of this system, and in not aiding advanced educationists to remedy the evil. If teachers are hired to grind so many scholars through the education mill at whatever cost, they are only then, performing their duty to turn the crank and put on so much pressure and their work is accomplished. But, if education in its true meaning and acceptance is to be followed in our schools, we must aim at a higher standard than merely loading our children with a mass of facts and dates, and the parrot power of repetition.

**The McKinley Tariff.**

Barley buyers are making haste to get their purchases across the line before the new tariff bill passes at Washington. It is now generally believed that the duty on barley will be placed at 25 cents. It will be remembered that in the original draft Mr. McKinley put it at 30, that it was subsequently reduced to 15, and then run up to 25 by the Senate Finance Committee. For the information of farmers and others it may be well to give the rest of the agricultural schedule:

Barley malt, 45c.	Potatoes 25c per bu.
Buckwheat, 15c.	Straw \$1 per ton.
Corn, 15c.	Hay \$4 per ton.
Oats, 15c.	Butter 6c per lb.
Rye, 15c.	Cheese 6c per lb.
Wheat, 25c.	Milk 5c per gal.
Beans and Peas 40c	Eggs 5c per doz.
Cabbages, 3c.	Apples 25c per bu.
Live poultry 3c lb.	Dried poultry 5c lb.
Hogs, \$1.50 head.	Sheep, \$1.50 head.
Hops, 15c lb.	Onions, 40c bu.
Honey, 20c gal.	Flaxseed, 30c bu.

Horses, \$80 per head; those valued at \$150 and over, 30 per cent. ad val. Cattle, over one year old, \$10 per head; under a year \$2.

It seems probable from the speeches made by Republicans in Congress that the Treasury Department at Washington will issue orders to the custom officers to be more particular in guarding against undervaluation. One of the speakers dwelt upon the fact that in preparing its trade and navigation returns the Dominion Government makes an allowance for the undervaluation of exports to the States. As has been said before, the agricultural schedule is designed to please the farmers in the northern tier of States whose votes will be greatly needed by the Republican party this fall. The artisans will certainly resent the potato duty. There is a poor crop of potatoes in the States this year and large purchases will have to be made abroad. A great deal of barley has been grown in the Northwestern States and it is said to be of a good color. The egg duty is reported to be extremely popular among the negroes in the South, who keep hens on their small patches of land; but the cities and towns are not enthusiastic over it, nor over the new duty of half a cent per pound on fresh saltwater fish. The St. Paul Pioneer Press and other Western Republican journals favorable to tariff reduction, declare that the farmers out there would much rather see the duties on manufactured goods reduced than the duties on agricultural products augmented; and in the end this view of the matter will doubtless force itself upon the entire community.

**PRIZE ESSAY**  
Competition.  
**OPEN TO ALL**  
OLD AND YOUNG.

We have decided to publish a Special edition of THE BEE, on Nov. 14th, 1890, on pink paper, and purpose introducing new and attractive features, such as Original Poetry, Short Stories, Literary Sketches, etc., and invite the hearty co-operation of our friends to assist us. As an incentive to draw out the literary talent in the community we will give the successful competitor HENRY M. STANLEY'S world-renowned Book, entitled

**"In Darkest Africa"**  
IN TWO VOLUMES,  
FOR THE BEST STORY ON

**Pioneer Life in Perth**

We will also give a strong and handsomely bound Book, entitled

**"The Spectator,"**  
With Introduction and Index by Prof. Henry Morley, 920 pages, for the Best Essay on

**THE BEE**

This subject should and does afford a grand theme for literary effort; we have in it the emblem of Patriotism and Industry, which are the most essential elements in the bulwarks of a great nation and people.

Contributions must be in the office of publication not later than  
Oct. 15, 1890.

Each production will be submitted to a competent judge, (ourselves excluded) whose decision shall be final.

THE PRIZE STORIES WILL APPEAR IN THE  
**SPECIAL EDITION.**

Our Object is to make The Bee the  
**Neatest, Newsiest, Cheapest**  
PAPER IN THE COUNTY.

R. S. PELTON,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting.

The undersigned begs to inform the citizens of Atwood and surrounding country that he is in a position to do all kinds of painting in first-class style, and at lowest rates. All orders entrusted to the same will receive prompt attention.

REFERENCES:—Mr. McBain, Mr. R. Forrest, Mrs. Harvey.

WM. RODDICK,  
Painter, Brussels.

**FOR SALE.**

Brick house and seven acres of land, and some fine frame houses and lots in Atwood; also improved farms in Elma and Grey.

Money advanced to purchasers and others at Lowest Rates of Interest, and best terms for repayment.

Conveyancing Done.

**MARRIAGE LICENSES**  
ISSUED.

THOS. FULLARTON,  
94 St. Commissioner in H C J.

**THOMPSON BROS.,**  
CORNER STORE,  
Listowel, - Ont.

**Leading Dry Goods House.**

**-MILLINERY-**  
A SPECIALTY.

**Boots and Shoes,**  
Hats and Caps,

**GROCERIES.**  
TWEEDS AND

**Cents Furnishings.**

**H. F. BUCK**  
Furniture Emporium,  
WALLACE STREET,  
LISTOWEL.

I wish to intimate to the people of Atwood and vicinity that I have on hand a most complete stock of all lines of Furniture.

BEDROOM SUITES,  
SIDEBOARDS,  
EXTENSION TABLES,  
SPRINGS & MATTRESSES,  
AND PARLOR SUITES.

All goods best of their class. I am bound to sell them. Call and get prices.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF  
**MOULDINGS**  
For Picture Framing in Town.

**UNDERTAKING**  
A Specialty. Full lines funeral goods always on hand.

1-3m H. F. BUCK, Wallace St.

**Dairy Salt!**

We have lately received a car load of Fine Dairy Salt which we are selling at

**CLOSEST NETT PRICES.**

Our stock of  
**DRY GOODS,**  
GROCERIES,  
**Boots & Shoes**

Hats & Caps, &c., &c., are full in every particular.

**Mrs. M. Harvey**  
ATWOOD.

WE ARE TO THE FRONT AS USUAL WITH GOOD GOODS,  
OUR LEADING LINES ARE

**Wall Paper, - - - Fancy Goods,**  
**BOOKS AND STATIONERY.**

BUT OUR LEADING SPECIALTY IS

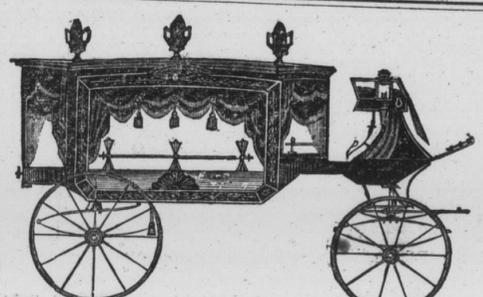
**DRUGS**

Rare, Staple and Fancy.

Quality First, then Quantity.

SPICES, ALL KINDS; ESSENCES, ALL FLAVORS; COMBS, ALL VARIETIES. SPONGES, SHOULDER BRACES, TRUSSES, TOOTH, HAIR, CLOTH AND HAT BRUSHES, NOTE PAPER, ENVELOPES, &c.

**M. E. NEADS, - ATWOOD.**



**WM. FORREST, Furniture Dealer, Atwood,**

Has on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Furniture, plain and fancy Picture Frame Moulding, Cabinet Photo Frames, Boy's Wagons, Baby Carriages, different prices, different kinds. Parties purchasing \$10 and over worth may have goods delivered to any part of Elma township free of cost.

Freight or Baggage taken to and from Station at Reasonable Rates. Dray always on hand.

Undertaking attended to at any time. First-class Hearse in connection. Furniture Rooms opposite P. O. Atwood, April 1st, 1890.

WE ARE STILL DOING A  
**RUSHING BUSINESS**  
— IN THE —  
**Tailoring Line!**

OUR GOODS CANNOT BE SURPASSED

— IN —

**Style, Quality or Cheapness.**  
A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR NO SALE.

**R. M. BALLANTYNE.**

**THE 777 STORE.**  
The 777 Store is Headquarter in Listowel for

**For Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, Dress Goods, &c.**

Please Call and See Us when you Come to Town.

**JOHN RIGGS.**

**Atwood Saw & Planing Mills.**  
Lumber, Lath, Muskoka Shingles, Cedar Posts, Fence Poles and Stakes, Cheese Boxes, also Long and Short Wood.

**Dressed Flooring and Siding**  
A SPECIALTY.

**WM. DUNN.**

Goldsmith's Hall



Keeps a large stock of Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rolled Plate Chains, Genuine Diamond Rings, 18k. Gold Wedding Rings, carved Band Rings, plain Gold Rings, Friendship Rings for 50c. and \$1, with a nice bangleon. Large stock of Clocks, Silverware, Spectacles, &c. Fine and complicated watches repaired and adjusted.

J. H. GUNTHER, Watch Specialist, Goldsmith's Hall, Main St., Listowel. Two Doors East of Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION W. G. & B.

Trains leave Atwood Station, North and South as follows:

GOING SOUTH. Express 7:21 a.m. Mixed 8:07 a.m. Express 12:24 p.m. Mixed 1:10 p.m. GOING NORTH. Mixed 8:07 a.m. Express 2:34 p.m. Express 9:12 p.m.

ATWOOD STAGE ROUTE.

Stage leaves Atwood North and South as follows:

GOING SOUTH. Atwood 8:00 a.m. Newry 8:05 a.m. Monkton 9:00 a.m. Brnho'm 10:15 a.m. Mitchell 11:15 p.m. GOING NORTH. Mitchell 2:30 p.m. Brnho'm 3:30 p.m. Mankton 4:45 p.m. Newry 5:55 p.m. Atwood 6:00 p.m.

Town Talk.

THE days are rapidly growing shorter.

WILL ANGUS and Mr. Jack, of Newton, smiled on their Atwood friends Sunday.

A NUMBER of our people availed themselves of the cheap excursion to Niagara Falls and Grimsby Park last Saturday.

REV. A. HENDERSON, M. A., was at Stratford last week attending the Stratford Presbytery, a report of which appears in this issue.

ACCORDING to the War Cry there are 916 officers and 2,887 corps in the Salvation Army. These figures include the whole world.

Now is the time to get your billheads, envelopes, letterheads, etc., printed neatly at THE BEE office. Your fall accounts will need to be rendered shortly. Call and get our prices.

A YOUNG M. D. was in the village last Tuesday prospecting. He is a graduate of Trinity College, Toronto. A clever young doctor should work up a good practice in Atwood and vicinity.

OVER 38,000 lbs. of milk was manufactured in the Elma Cheese Coy's factory in one day recently, which made fifty cheese—the largest day's make this season. About forty cheese per day is the average make.

ALEX. GOURLAY, of Stratford, spent a pleasant time at the residences of Rich Gray, 10th con. Elma, and John Graham this week. Mr. Gourlay has a lucrative position in a pork packing establishment in that city.

The smiling countenance of our friend and former citizen, Eben Freeborn, was seen on our streets last Saturday. He has been holidaying for the past few weeks. Eben has a good "sit" in the great dry goods firm of T. Eaton & Co., Toronto, whether he went this week.

MISS LIZZIE BROOKS left last Saturday for Palmerston where she takes a position as teacher in the public school there. Miss Brooks has a second class certificate and will doubtless give the Board every satisfaction. We regret to lose her, but our loss is Palmerston's gain.

THE Cyclone is the name of a paper (manuscript) gotten up in the interests of the I. O. G. T. here. We have not learned the name of the editor or editors, but have no doubt the venture will prove beneficial to the members. Owing to the tea meeting in the Baptist church next Monday evening the lodge will be withdrawn.

THE Bayfield correspondent of the Clinton New Era says:—"Rev. A. Henderson, M. A., of Atwood, who has been preaching in St. Andrew's church for several Sabbaths for his brother, returned home last Monday. Mr. Henderson goes back to his field of labor, after spending a most refreshing holiday in Bayfield, and carries with him the good wishes of our citizens, whose love and esteem he has won by his eloquent and racy addresses, as well as by his genial and kind-hearted manners."

THE days are getting more fall like.

THE flax mill shut down for repairs last Monday afternoon.

MISS MORRISON, of Listowel, was visiting friends in town Sunday.

THE BEE for the rest of the year for 30c. Now is the time to subscribe.

REV. D. ROGERS was away at Owen Sound last week renewing old acquaintances.

HARRY CURRIE, of Walkerton, was visiting his brother George this week.

JOHN PELTON's new brick residence is completed and about ready for occupation.

MISS WOODS, of London, is spending a few days with her sister, Mrs. (Dr.) J. R. Hamilton, this week.

THE brick work on W. R. Erskine's residence is nearing completion. There will be lots of houses to rent (?) this fall.

MR. HEPINSTALL, of Fordwich, addressed the children of Methodist Sunday school last Sabbath morning and preached in the evening to a good congregation.

J. H. GUNTHER fully appreciates THE BEE as an advertising medium. He has the finest jewelry store in Listowel and carries the choicest display of everything in the line. Those of our readers contemplating purchasing should call on Mr. Gunther and look over his stock of fine watches.

Don't forget the Baptist church anniversary on Aug 31st and tea meeting on Sep 1st. Rev. W. H. Cline, B. A., B. D., of Immanuel church, Toronto, and former pastor of the Baptist church here, will preach on Sunday, Aug 31st, and an array of ministerial talent will be present on Monday evening.

PRINCIPAL WOODS, of London Collegiate Institute, occupied the Presbyterian pulpit, morning and evening, Sunday last. He based his morning discourse on 1st Kings, 19: 1, and in the evening preached from Luke 15: 11-32.

The church was crowded to the doors in the morning, and in the evening a fairly large congregation were present to hear his able discourse on the beautiful old parable of "The Prodigal Son," which he clothed in new garments, and the grand Gospel truths contained therein were painted vividly before the minds of the people. His manner of describing the life and character of the elder brother was peculiarly striking and differed much from the line of thought followed up by most ministers and others discoursing on this subject. He represented him as a type of the Jewish people, and a Pharisee, while the younger was a type of the Gentile race. He also made it to appear that the elder brother was the first Jewish missionary recorded in Scripture. Mr. Woods' intense earnestness and logical reasoning made a very favorable impression on his hearers. He was the guest of his son-in-law, Dr. J. R. Hamilton, while here.

THE SOCIAL.—The social under the auspices of the Methodist church Ladies Aid Society was fairly well attended despite the unfavorable evening. The parsonage lawn was nicely illuminated with Chinese lanterns, and together with the sweet strains of music by the Band, rendered the place pleasing to the eye and inviting. The program was excellent, consisting of a quartette by Miss Hawkshaw, Mrs. Currie and Geo. Currie and J. McBain; solo, Miss Belle Mitchell; reading, J. W. Ward; duet, harmonica and piano, Miss Hawkshaw and Messrs. Wilson; reading, "Going to the Picnic," S. Holmes; calisthenics, Miss Bella Mitchell and Miss M. Hawkshaw; and an address by J. H. McBain. Of course the pies were in great demand and say they were "good" is putting it mild. The young ladies as well as their mothers understood the art of making pies to suit the tastes of the sterner sex. The Band, as usual did their part well, and their efforts to enliven the proceedings were duly appreciated. An expression we would heartily thank the host and hostess for their kindness in offering the full liberty of the parsonage, also to the untiring efforts of the Young Ladies Aid Society in making the social a grand success in every particular.

U. C. T. S.—Rev. Dr. Moffat, general agent of the Upper Canada Tract Society, delivered his annual lecture in the Methodist church, on Thursday evening of last week. He said: The U. C. T. S. is the oldest society in Canada, being 58 years in existence; it was purely denominational. Last year the Society disposed of in Canada 12,000 Bibles, 40,000 volumes of religious books, 175 periodicals, and 1,000,000 pages of religious tracts. There were seven colporteurs at work this year against three last year. These Bible men made 16,000 visits, sold 4,000 Bibles and 7,000 religious books this year. Mr. Moffat gave a very graphic account of the poverty, wretchedness and destitution in Toronto, and the noble work of relief that is being carried on by the Society. As an instance, \$1,550 worth of literature was given away last year, which was largely distributed in the General Hospital, Central prison, Mercer Reformatory, etc. The Y. M. C. A. were given grants of \$5 per week during the past year. Out of the 1,000 women that had fallen in Toronto last year 20 of the number were rescued by the Society. He also related a few instances, by way of illustration, of the grand work accomplished in the distribution of the Word of God and tracts in Quebec, closing his able, practical address with an earnest appeal to the several churches in Atwood to continue and increase their yearly grants to the Society. Revs. Dack, Henderson, Rogers and Eccleston were present and addressed the meeting briefly. The sum of \$22.55 was raised last year in behalf of the Upper Canada Tract Society and a like amount handed over to the British and Foreign Bible Society. A collection was taken up at the close of the meeting.

THE first returns for flax seed sold from the Atwood mill were received on Monday last, which amounted to \$1,265.

THE Lamont Bros. are booming business in this locality judging from the number of instruments sold during the past few weeks. Last week they disposed of five new instruments. So much for judicious advertising in THE BEE. Wide-awake business men know the value of printer's ink.

OUR local gun club carried off the laurels at the shooting match at Ethel on Friday last. Only two of the Brussels nimrods "showed up" which speaks bad for the carpet town, as considerable loud talk was indulged in by several of their crack shots. Atwood justly claims the championship of Wellington, Perth and Huron. Jas Struthers was the man who captured the trap.

TARA Leader.—Fully \$20,000 has been paid to farmers in this vicinity for stock during the past six weeks. Geo. Dunn alone contributed over \$15,000 of this sum. The cattle are now pretty well picked up, but the lamb season is just opening, and the boom will continue for another couple of months yet. Where does the money all go to anyway? Mr. Dunn is a brother to Wm. Dunn, of this place.

THE annual games of the Lucknow Caedonian Society are to be held on Sept. 10th. The usual program of athletic sports, piping, dancing, band music, etc., will be presented. The best artists and athletes on the continent are expected. Arrangements have been made for holding a grand quilting tournament on Sept. 9th, under the auspices of the Society. The great contest between the counties of Huron and Bruce for the society's gold medal will be an attractive feature.

MAMMOTH ANIMALS.—The Berlin Telegraph says:—Messrs. Klase and Beckley of this town have recently purchased from J. Scott, of Waterloo, two monster animals, for exhibition purposes, a steer and a hog. "Major Walker" they claim, is the giant steer of the world. He is four years old, weighs 4,000 lbs., measures 18 feet in length, 12 feet 7 1/2 inches in girth, and 8 1/2 feet in height. He is a finely proportioned animal and is in perfect condition. The porcine specimen is also a perfect monster of his kind, turning the scale at 1,000 lbs. These mammoth animals will be on exhibition this fall at all the principal fairs and shows both in Canada and the United States.

HOME SWEET HOME.—T. M. Wilson and W. G. Morrison returned from their trip to the Old Country last Friday evening. Judging from appearances the trip has proven beneficial to them and their pleasant visits to many of the old historic and sacred places of interest in Scotland will cling to their memories for many years. Mr. Wilson thinks it is a mistaken idea Canadians have in regarding old country people much behind us in their mode of agriculture and in other pursuits. They are our superiors in many departments of mechanical skill, although we have a better knowledge of the geography of Scotland than they have of Canada and the ignorance that prevails in this respect, even among the intelligent classes of Scotland, is indeed appalling. One young lady, highly educated, persistent-ly argued that Canada was in Chicago. We will look for a letter from the boys which will no doubt be very interesting to our readers who have not the privilege or means to visit the land of their sires.

THE proprietor of the Chatsworth News will have the following big story to answer for: A curious freak of agriculture happened this season on lot 15, con 3, Sullivan township, about five miles west of this place, which completely eclipsed anything we have ever seen during our agricultural experience. A year ago last spring Wm. Cram sowed down from which wheat and seeded a field with bald wheat and the grass seed made a good catch and the grass looked well last spring, but what surprised him was the manner in which it appeared to sprout from the roots of last year's wheat stalks. While the blade did not look like timothy that was accounted for by the supposition that the grass seed had not been pure timothy, and it was not until it began to shoot out with heads that the crop was found to be fall wheat growing from the roots of last year's spring wheat crop. It turned out a splendid crop of fall wheat of the bearded variety—al-though the crops that grew from the same roots the summer before, was of the bald variety. The hay was also good and the combined crops were so heavy that they had to be cut with a mower, and are now safely housed.

PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.—In another column appears an advt. in reference to THE BEE Prize Essay Competition. We purpose this fall publishing a special edition on pink paper, which will contain many new and attractive features, such as original poetry, short stories, biographical and historical sketches, etc. And in getting up this superb edition we solicit the aid of our friends in furnishing us with interesting news, local or otherwise, and thereby contribute to the interest and attractiveness of the publication. As an incentive to draw out the literary talent in the community we offer the successful competitor a copy of Stanley's wonderful book, "In Darkest Africa," for the best original story on "Pioneer Life in Perth Co." The story awarded the prize will appear in the special edition. We will also give a beautifully bound and highly interesting book, entitled "The Spectator," for the best essay, taking as the subject matter the heading of this journal—"THE BEE." Both these volumes are well worth the efforts of our friends, and the labor and necessary research in getting up a production of this kind will do them lasting good and possibly give them prominence in the literary world. A competent judge will determine the value of each contribution. Try!

BUTTER is 15c. per lb. and eggs 14c. per doz. this week.

THE mail train on Monday afternoon was about half an hour late.

MISS EWART, of New York city, is the guest of Miss Lizzie Brooks this week.

R. GRAHAM's hotel looks much improved since receiving a new coat of paint.

Mrs. JNO. DUNN, of Tara, is visiting at the residence of Wm. Dunn this week.

MISS M. A. HAMILTON, 8th con Elma, spent a few days this week visiting the Misses Graham.

THE "old churn" contention is ever active, and now there is one over 50 years old, still in active service, turning up in Hespeler, the property of Isaac Groh.

RALPH DONALDSON and family, of the classic city, are spending a week's holidays in this vicinity. Mr. Donaldson was a resident of Elmasome twenty years ago, but is now caretaker of Knox church, Stratford, for which he receives a neat little salary of between \$500 and \$600. He was surprised to see the marked evidences of growth and prosperity in Atwood since his last visit.

THE Exeter Advocate says:—In perusal of the different local papers throughout the county we notice sketches pertaining to old churns, etc., and to fall in line with something of an ancient character we have for inspection in our possession a china tea cup of an ancient pattern and design. This earthen vessel has been handed down for five generations, the first person receiving it as a wedding present, after which it was handed down in each family to the person answering to the name of Jane. It now belongs to Mrs. Thos. Snell, of this place, and previous to her receiving it the late Mrs. Jane Sanders, of Stephen, was the possessor. It is at least 200 years old. Mrs. Snell has also a snuff box which is over 100 years old.

We had anticipated publishing an interesting letter from W. G. Morrison "land 'o' the heather," but he informs us some mean scoundrel relieved him of his note-book and he was consequently placed in a similar predicament to Thos. Carlyle when his great French Revolution went up the chimney. "One thing," says Mr. Morrison, "I greatly lamented and that was I did not get an introduction to a single Scotch lassie while there. \* \* \* But still the Canadian girls are the apple of my eye every time for beauty, neatness, sociability, talkativeness and many other accomplishments. What think you?" We have little knowledge of the girls across the Atlantic, but as for Canadian girls, they are accomplished and as pretty as hollyhocks.

THE PRODIGAL RETURNED.—W. D. Mitchell, of Waldrip, Texas, who has been absent from home for the past fifteen years, returned last Monday afternoon in company with his son Wilson. It is needless to say the meeting between us and wife was anything but formal, indeed the faithful husband clasped his long absent companion to his heart with the fervor and devotion of a young man receiving his newly-made bride. We sometimes wonder if there is such a passion as true love, but such instances as the one referred to above answers in the affirmative. Yes, love is the strongest passion in the human soul and the strongest tie that binds the human family together, and without it society would be bereft of its most sacred bond. Miss Belle Mitchell was delighted to see her father, although she was only two or three years of age when he left to seek his fortune in that far off country. Mr. Mitchell was in business here when there were scarcely a dozen houses at Newry station (now Atwood). His old friends, the few who have escaped the sieve of death, greet him with old time friendship, while all of us join in welcoming him to our now thriving village and prosperous township. Mr. Mitchell was Returning Officer for Elma in the first Dominion election in 1867.

THE property-owners of Toronto voted the other day on seven money by-laws, aggregating \$729,253. Only two were carried—one granting \$20,000 to the establishment of a girls' industrial school and the other granting \$20,000 towards enlarging the boys industrial school at Mimico. The defeated by-laws were grants to the University, \$200,000; Howard memorial, \$10,000; park improvements, \$79,240; water-works, \$329,780, and general improvements, \$169,233. The feeling is said to be strong in favor of a more enlightened and liberal policy towards the neglected children of the city, many of whom are growing up among the criminal classes, but it is evident, so far as the University is concerned, remarks a contemporary, that Toronto is willing to take all the advantages the location of such an institution in its midst confers on it, and will give nothing in exchange beyond what it is forced to give. If there is an institution in Toronto which deserves well at the hands of the citizens it is the University, which has been of incalculable benefit in helping to make Toronto the intellectual centre that it now undoubtedly is, and has not material growth and prosperity of the city. But the University's extremity is evidently Toronto's opportunity to show how paltry and mean it can be.

CRADLE. WHITELEY.—In Brussels, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. Harry Whiteley, of a son.

ALTAR. KENNEDY.—KNOTT.—In Carlingford, on Aug. 13th, 1890, by Rev. H. Berry, of Midway, assisted by Rev. S. C. Edmunds, B. D., of Feltarion, Rev. John Kennedy, Methodist minister, of Belwood, Ont., to Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Wm. Knott, of Carlingford, Ont.

TOMB.

McEWEN.—In Logan, on the 26th inst., Mr. Findley McEwen, aged 53 years. Deceased was a resident of Perth county for upwards of 50 years and highly respected by all who knew him.

Atwood Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Hides per lb., Sheep skins, Wood, Potatoes per bag, Butter per lb., Eggs per doz.

Church Directory.

EPISCOPALIAN. Preaching every Sabbath as follows: Henryryn, 11 a.m.; Trowbridge, 3 p.m.; Atwood, 7 p.m. Rev. Mr. ECCLESTON, Incumbent.

BAPTIST. Preaching every Sabbath at 3:00 p.m. Sabbath School at 2:00 p.m. Prayer meeting on Thursday evening, at 8 o'clock. Rev. D. DACK, Pastor.

METHODIST. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m. Each alternate Sabbath at 6:30 p.m. Sabbath School at 10 a.m. Prayer Meetings, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7:30. Rev. D. ROGERS, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN. Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a.m.; Bible Class on Sabbath evening at 7:00. Sabbath School at 9:30 a.m. Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening at 7:00. Young People's Association meeting on Friday evening at 7:30. Rev. A. HENDERSON, M.A., Pastor.

Business Directory.

MEDICAL. J. R. HAMILTON, M.D.C.M. Graduate of McGill University, Montreal. Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office—Opposite THE BEE office. Residence—Queen street; night messages to be left at residence.

LEGAL. W. M. SINCLAIR, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public &c. Private funds to loan at lowest rates. Collections promptly attended to. Office—Ioerger's Hotel, Atwood. Every Wednesday at 12:24 p.m., and remain until the 9:12 p.m. train.

DENTAL. J. J. FOSTER, L. D. S., Uses Vitalized Air, &c., for painless extracting. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Office—Entrance beside Lilloco's Bank, Listowel, Ont.

W. M. BRUCE, L. D. S., DENTIST, Is extracting teeth daily without pain through the aid of "The Electric Vibrator." The most satisfactory results are attained by the use of this wonderful instrument, for which he holds the exclusive right. References, &c., may be seen at his dental apartments, over Thompson Bros' store, Entrance, Main St., Listowel.

ALEX. MORRISON, Licensed Auctioneer for Perth County. All sales attended to promptly and at moderate rates. Information with regard to dates may be had by applying at this office.

THOS. E. HAY, Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Perth. Rates moderate. Office—Over Lilloco's bank, Listowel. All orders left at THE BEE office will be attended to promptly.

Money to Loan At Lowest Rates of Interest.

SECURES 30c. THE BEE FROM NOW TO JAN 1, 1891.

FARM FOR SALE. Lot 9, con. 4, Elma, containing 100 acres, in first-class condition and only 4 miles from Listowel. New bank barn on the premises. Price, \$4,000. For further particulars apply to ROBT. CARTER, Prop. or ALEX. MORRISON, Atwood. 26-4\*

House and Lot for Sale. A desirable House and Lot for Sale in the thriving village of Atwood. An excellent chance for intending purchasers. For particulars apply at ALEX. CAMPBELL'S Harness Shop, Atwood.

Grocery for Sale. The undersigned offers for sale his Grocery and Confectionery Store in the thriving village of Atwood. The stock is choice and well selected, and the stand is second to none in the village. Terms easy. Hence: is the proprietor's reason for selling. For further particulars apply to J. S. HAMILTON, Atwood.

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## CANADA.

The Royal Templars' camp will be held in Toronto next year.

Lord Stanley will open the Cape Breton railway next month.

There is a big boom in the coal mining regions of Cape Breton.

The North Atlantic fleet leaves Halifax on the 28th for Quebec.

Henry Wood, a Manitoban, is reported to have fallen heir to \$25,000,000.

Flour has advanced 35 cents per sack in Winnipeg during the last month.

Archbishop Tache has issued a letter on the recent school legislation in Manitoba.

John Calder, jr., a Glanville farmer, was killed the other day while hauling grain to his barn.

The conference of Anglican delegates has agreed on a basis of confederation of all the Provincial Synods in British North America.

A farmer has driven all the way from Aberdeen, South Dakota, to find a home in Manitoba.

Mrs. Adam Bellentyne, of Hamilton, jumped from the roof of her residence and was killed.

Two thousand dollars have already been subscribed in Winnipeg for the Norquay memorial fund.

A number of British farmers are coming to Canada to look over the land in the western territories.

Capt. Murray, of St. Catharines, has been awarded the contract for dredging the Kaministiquia river.

A man named Morrey suicided near Kingston the other day by cutting his hand off and shooting himself.

Sealskins valued at \$150,000 are being prepared at Victoria, B. C., for shipment to England via the C. P. R.

The Northern Pacific and Manitoba railways has been leased for a hundred years to the Northern Pacific Company.

Capt. Puloit, commander of the fishery protection cruiser Connaught, has been dismissed from the Canadian service.

Vicar Macdonnell, of Glengarry, has been appointed first bishop of the newly-erected Roman Catholic See of Alexandria.

A number of French-Canadian families are returning to Quebec from New England owing to the closing of manufactures.

Prince George of Wales attended the distribution of prizes won at the Provincial Association rifle matches at Halifax on Saturday.

The Provincial Natural Gas Company has struck another well in Welland county, with a capacity of three million cubic feet per day.

It is stated that the men who are investing so heavily in Winnipeg real estate are principally officials of the Northern Pacific railway.

Hon. Mr. Drury has refused to allow cattle from the Government farm at Guelph to be exhibited at the Midland Central Fair at Kingston.

Mr. Standford Fleming, C. E., estimates that the cost of the proposed Pacific cable between Canada, New Zealand and Australia will be \$1,900,000.

The mounted police, at the request of the Government, report that 400,000 acres of land have been broken and cropped within 30 miles of Calgary.

A drunken machinist named Smith threw his wife down stairs at their home in Montreal on Monday night. The woman died before medical aid could be summoned.

The first 50 miles of the Great North-west Central railway have been reported upon by the chief engineer of Government railways as completed, equipped and in good running order.

Information has been received that the reports about the starvation of Indians in Arthabaska have been greatly exaggerated. There is a scarcity of food, but it is not altogether absent.

Mrs. Isaac Giguere, widow of St. Rochs, Que., aged 79, was present on Wednesday at the christening of her 112th descendant. She counts 10 children, 86 grand children, and 6 great grand children.

A party of Canadian and American Indians have taken possession of Garden Island, in Lake of the Woods, and fears are expressed that the whites in charge of the fishing stations will be massacred.

Donald Morrison, M. P. P., who was one of the Newfoundland delegation to Canada, is now at Halifax and reports that the Newfoundlanders are determined to get rid of the French claims by one means or other.

The Dominion Government recently attached the bars and other property of settlers at Lake Dauphin, Manitoba, for non-payment of timber dues. The settlers have sent a protest to the Minister of the Interior.

The Council of the Dominion Alliance opened in Montreal on Saturday. Senator Vidal said notwithstanding that some of the friends of temperance felt that the cause was not as active as it was a few years ago, he believed the cause was making steady progress not only in Canada, but over the whole of the civilized world.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The British Parliament has prorogued last week.

Reports show that potato blight is spreading in Ireland.

The great strike of railway employes in Wales is ended.

The youngest daughter of Brigham Young announces that she is going to lecture on Mormonism in England.

A party in the Vatican favors the appointment of Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, as successor of Cardinal Newman.

At Hawarden church on Sunday Cardinal Newman's hymn, "Lead, Kindly Light," was sung and Mr. Gladstone read the lessons.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, in a speech the other day at Derby, attacked the House of Lords as a standing obstruction to useful legislation.

The solicitors of Mrs. O'Shea have withdrawn from her case, it is said, because she refuses to bring a cross suit for divorce against her husband.

A chemical union is now an accomplished

fact. All the chemical manufacturers of Great Britain, with three unimportant exceptions, have agreed to join their interests in the form of a union. The capital is about £8,000,000.

Lord Salisbury's last despatch to Secretary Blaine on the Behring Sea dispute has been published with the rest of the correspondence in a blue book. It sets forth that Great Britain never assented to Russia's claim to jurisdiction over the Behring Sea, and winds up with a proposal for arbitration if an agreement cannot otherwise be arrived at.

UNITED STATES.

There was a light fall of snow at Denver Col., on Monday night.

Two of the Pinkerton detectives were killed by a passenger train at Albany.

It seems likely now that Gen. Grant's remains will be removed to Washington.

Margaret Solomon, the last of the Wyandotte Indians, has died near Sandusky.

The tableware glass manufacturers of the United States have formed a combination.

The Port Arthur, Duluth & Western Railway is to be completed to the Minnesota boundary by next spring.

The Schooner Willie Irving, of Gloucester, Mass., has been seized by the collector of customs at Souris, P. E. I.

A cyclone at Wilkesbarre, Pa. on Tuesday caused the loss of many lives and the destruction of hundreds of buildings.

A dastardly attempt was made on Thursday night to wreck a B. and O. train near Pittsburg, Pa. Three men were killed.

A big university scheme is on foot in the United States. It is proposed to endow the institution with \$20,000,000 at the start.

The House of Representatives on Saturday passed the anti-Lottery Bill, forbidding the sending of lottery matter through the mails.

A terrible accident occurred on the Old Colony road at Quincy, Mass., on Tuesday. Eight persons were killed and about twenty injured.

The "Denver Lottery Company," recently established at Kansas City, Kan., has evaporated, after having received \$30,000 by the sale of tickets.

The Census office in Washington has practically completed the count of the population of the United States, and places the aggregate at 62,695,955.

The steamship La Normandie, which arrived in New York yesterday, brought the statue of Lafayette which France has presented to the United States.

A Duluth despatch states that Canadian lumber thieves have carried away 180,000,000 feet of timber from the Rainy river district in Minnesota during the past year.

The limited Kansas City express on the Missouri Pacific was held up by seven highwaymen at Ottumwa, Mo., early on Monday evening and robbed of \$90,000 of express matter.

The United States Department of the Interior has ordered an expedition to proceed to Wisconsin to protect the undeveloped country against alleged Canadian timber thieves.

The steamer Teutonic arrived in New York yesterday, having made the passage from Queenstown in 3 days, 19 hours, and 5 minutes, beating the City of Paris' best western trip by thirteen minutes.

There are more sharks along the Atlantic coast this season than usual, and they are making themselves at home in the bays and harbors, a menace to bathers. One of them started for a slip in Baltimore harbor, Saturday, where a lot of boys were swimming, but a tug captain who saw the shark gave the alarm and the boys scampered out, some of them so frightened that they ran naked to their homes followed by several policemen who, upon hearing explanations, didn't make any arrests.

IN GENERAL.

The potato blight is still spreading in Ireland.

Cholera is raging at different places in Japan.

A case of Asiatic cholera has been found in London.

The fortifying of Heligoland will cost Germany \$7,500,000.

Two Frenchmen now propose to make a balloon voyage to the North Pole.

Russia will make a material reduction in her army after the summer manoeuvres.

The Ganges has overflowed its banks, and the inundation has caused great loss of life.

The India budget shows a surplus of 2,677,000 rupees, against 1,809,000 rupees last year.

It is reported that a treaty of peace has been arranged between Guatemala and San Salvador.

Emperor William has started for Russia, taking with him a grand hunting chariot as a present for the Czar.

The Brussels Nord declares the nightmare of a war in Europe has decidedly vanished, politically and commercially.

The Government of India reports that the medical authorities are unable to agree as to whether leprosy is contagious.

Enin Pasha says that he has not bound himself to Germany, and that he is marching into the interior of Africa simply as an adventurer.

F. M. Gates, E. Kingman and John E. Juderguists, Presbyterian missionaries, have been murdered in Soudan by Arabs. All were young men.

The most remarkable strike ever known will be inaugurated in Belgium September 1. The entire laboring classes will quit work until they are given the right to vote.

A "Lethal Chamber."

Dr. Richardson explains that in the "lethal chamber," of which he is the inventor, dogs are put to death by anesthesia, and not by suffocation. "They go to sleep precisely in the same manner you and I would if we were about to undergo a surgical operation under chloroform, with the difference that when they are brought into profound sleep they are allowed to sleep unto death." Death by drowning is simply six minutes of painful suffocation; death by anesthesia is a mere painless passing away. "If I had," says Dr. Richardson, "to elect whether I would die by drowning or anesthesia, I should choose anesthesia without a moment's hesitation. I give the dog the benefit of my own choice, which is, I think, fair to him.

## THE LARGEST BRITISH SHIPS.

The twelve largest British ships, apart from war vessels, are as follows:—

Name of Vessel	Tonnage	Length	Breadth	Depth	Horse-power	Line
1. City of New York	10,500	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
2. City of Paris	10,500	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
3. Teutonic	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
4. Manxton	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
5. City of Rome	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
6. City of London	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
7. City of Edinburgh	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
8. City of Aberdeen	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
9. City of Glasgow	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
10. City of Liverpool	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
11. City of Manchester	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman
12. City of Birmingham	10,000	350	62	22	18,500	Imman

The "Oroya," also belonging to the Orient line, is the sister ship to the "Orizaba" and of the same size. All the twelve ships above mentioned, with the exception of the "City of Rome" and the "Orizaba" are, in consideration of an annual subvention, held by the Admiralty at the disposal of the Lords of the Admiralty as armed cruisers or transports in case of necessity for their services arising.

There are fourteen vessels in the British Navy which have a displacement of 10,000 tons or upwards. The tons of displacement, however, largely exceed the registered tonnage, which latter is not given for Her Majesty's ships as it is in the case of ships in the merchant service. For instance, the "City of New York" has a displacement of 14,500 tons, or 4,000 tons in excess of its registered tonnage. The names of such fourteen ships are as follows:—

Name	Tons	Guns
Trafalgar	11,940	4
Nile	11,940	4
Infatigable	11,880	12
Dreadnought	10,820	4
Northumberland	10,780	29
Agincourt	10,630	17
Minotaur	10,630	17
Anson	10,600	10
Benbow	10,600	12
Camperdown	10,600	10
Sans Pareil	10,470	15
Victoria	10,470	15
Howe	10,300	10
Rodney	10,300	10

None of the ships in the Royal Navy exceed in length 350 feet, and though of greater tonnage in some instances, none of them equal any of the Atlantic and Ocean liners in size. The largest British battleships are now being built at Chatham and elsewhere and are each to be of 14,150 tons and 13,600 horse-power—their names "The Hood," "Repulse," "Renown," and "Royal Sovereign," while two other ships, not first-class, are to have an estimated horse-power of 20,000.

What Calves are Best to Raise.

I am greatly in favor of breeding most of the cows to come in in the fall—September and October. A cow will give more milk in a year when she goes to fresh pasture just at the period when she naturally begins to shrink in her milk, and she gives the most milk at the season when butter brings the best price. All the work of the dairy comes hard during the hot months, and the more cows we can have dry then the better. After long experience with both spring and fall calves I much prefer to raise the latter. A fall calf can be kept in a warm stable where it will thrive well all winter, and go to pasture when weaned from milk at the season of abundant and succulent food, and get a good start before fly time. A spring calf is weaned at the season of falling pasture with a long winter on dry food before it.

A friend who lived near enough to a city so that he could always get what calves he wanted, for several years followed winter-dairying, raising his fall calves by hand and making butter until May. Then he brought young calves in the city and put one to each cow. They were not allowed to run with the cows, but were kept in a grass lot and taught to eat bran, and either sold for veal at two months old or kept for stock cattle.

The most disagreeable thing about dairying to me is milking in fly time, and this would relieve us of that and probably give us a large or a larger profit during the year. The small farm dairies which are so managed that the cows come in in the spring and shrink in the milk during July or August so as scarcely to pay for milking give a large amount of labor and a small margin of profit.

Soft, Wavy Hair.

Soft, wavy hair is a personal beauty any woman can possess, if she only has patience in pursuing the methods prescribed. Where nature has supplied the pretty crinkles, one has only to let her hair have her way by not drawing the hair too tight; but in the end, as fine an effect may be obtained through imitation waves wrought with comb, pins and liberal use of elbow grease and water, says the Illustrated American. Take, for instance, hair that is naturally straight and inclined to be harsh. A stiff brush passed twice a day in 200 or more strokes over the scalp down to the extreme ends of the hair, will soon make the most wiry locks pliable and easy to manipulate. Every morning after the brushing make the hair on the forehead and sides of the head very wet with soft, blood-warm water. Now a skillful use of the hand is required, for while the hair is thoroughly damp it is easy enough to pinch it up between the first and second fingers to simulate waves. Make the curves rather exaggerated, extending in ripple to the far back as possible, and if at first the lines refuse to stay in place, use invisible hairpins to hold them. Be very careful, in doing the back coiffure, not to pull the sides in the least, and let them dry in this condition. If this plan of procedure is strictly adhered to for six months, the handsomest waves are guaranteed, and at the end of that time the process morning and evening will amount to little more than a form.

## The Most Powerful Light in Existence.

This is the lighthouse at St. Catherine's Point, Isle of Wight. In it there are three engines of 36-horse power each, by Robey & Co., of Lincoln. Two of these are used for working the dynamo, and the other for the fog-horn. Two of the engines are kept constantly in steam, one each for the light and the fog-horn, the third should either of the others break down. In the centre of the chamber is the reflector, a cylinder composed of a series of sixteen plano-convex condensers or lenses, each 14 inches in diameter. These are set in the midst of hundreds of beautiful prisms, and the whole separated by strips of lead into sixteen divisions, so that when the reflector revolves the leaden bars come in front of the carbon point and so obscure the light for six seconds each. The revolving mechanism is worked by a small compressed air engine—in itself only like a fair-sized toy—which can be started by a touch of the finger. A handle is provided, so that should the engine become disabled the reflector could be turned by hand, a regulator being fitted to mark the speed. The electric light is obtained from a carbon lamp of special pattern. The ordinary light is equal to three million candles, but a light of six million candle power can be, and has been, obtained. This maximum would, however, only be used during a dense fog. It is impossible for any eye which has not seen it to imagine the wonderful brilliance of the light, but some idea may be formed when it is stated that it can be distinctly seen 45 miles away, and that at the Needles, 14 miles distant, it is quite easy to read very fine print by means of the reflection.

Canadian Ship Railway Scheme.

There have been in years past various plans suggested to connect the upper waters of Lake Huron with Lake Ontario by means of a ship canal that should be large enough to float our lake vessels when loaded. If any such scheme were practically feasible it is easy to see, by a glance at the map, that an great saving in distance and time would be effected in the cheap transportation of Western grain to the Eastern seaboard. But this far the work necessary for the accomplishment of such a project has been of too enormous a character and calling for too great an outlay of money to warrant any attempt at undertaking it. A kindred enterprise has been revived of late in Ontario and is now being discussed with much interest. It is an immense ship railway to traverse substantially the same route as that of the proposed canal. The "lay" of the country is declared by engineers to be favorable. The route would be from Georgian Bay, on the north-east corner of Lake Huron, to the mouth of the Hammer River, west of Toronto. The distance between Lakes Huron and Ontario is only sixty-nine miles, which may well be called a "short cut." It is estimated that on such a line three large locomotives could take a vessel of 2,000 tons weight, vessel and cargo, or more than 1,000 tons register, at the rate of ten miles an hour. To transport the same amount of cargo by rail would require five locomotives, with trains of twenty cars each, and each car holding ten tons. Of course this project does away with all cost and delay of transshipment. Vessel and cargo would be taken out of the water at one end and let down at it at the other. The total cost is estimated at \$12,000,000, being one-half the cost of a ship canal of the same capacity. This route would save 428 miles of lake navigation and 28 miles of canal between Chicago and Montreal.—Detroit Tribune.

A Traveller's Experience in England.

There are all sorts of tricks to learn about railroad riding in England, and some of them give a third-class passenger greater privacy than a first-class one secures. For instance, having met two friends at Liverpool for the purpose of journeying back to London with them, I was told by a shrewd Englishman to take a third-class compartment, and "make it right with the guard" so as to have the box all to ourselves. We purchased three third-class tickets, and promised the guard one dollar, if we were not disturbed by strangers on the journey to London. He entered into the spirit of the unjust arrangement heartily.

"Two of you be lookin' out of the windows, as if it was crowded," said he; "and one of you stand before the door on the platform."

We did so, and he ran off, to return in a minute with a long, narrow strip of paper dripping with paste. This he put upon one window of our compartment. It was a printed form that he had filled up with writing in pencil, and it read as follows:

ENGAGED.

From Liverpool

To London

July 19, '89

He turned people away until the train started, and stood guard at our door at elsewhere, and our box was invaded by a child. The guard saw them soon after they had entered the compartment, and he "shooed" them all out much the same as a woman drives chickens in a barnyard. The first-class fare for that 200-mile ride would have been \$7.25, but our tickets cost only \$4.12.

Afterward I never saw men filling the door to a compartment that I did not think of the guard's instructions to us at Liverpool; and, indeed, two months later, while in Devonshire, an acquaintance I had formed in that earthly paradise bade me stand beside him in the door of an empty compartment so that we might secure it all to ourselves, as we did.—Julian Ralph, in Harper's Weekly.

The Largest Nursery for Canaries.

It is not at all generally known that Germany carries on a very large trade in the rearing and exporting of canaries, and that the largest establishment in the world for the breeding of these creatures is situated within the domains of that Empire, away up among the Hartz Mountains of Prussia. From this and few surroundings, but much smaller nurseries, no fewer than 130,000 birds are despatched every year to the United States and Canada; while, in the same time, at least 3000 go to Britain, and about 2000 go to Russia in Europe.

## SUMMER SMILES.

The happy medium—The one who has not been exposed.

Very few persons can hold their own on their first sea voyage.

Between two horns—hesitating between gin fizz and whisky straight.

Your strict temperance man takes very little pleasure in going fishing.

The gravedigger is always getting into a hole in the pursuit of his occupation.

After spending an hour with a pretty fool, how refreshing homely people are.

The receiver is as bad as the thief, but neither of them feels as bad as the loser.

The pin has a head and the needle has none, but the latter is twice as sharp as the former.

It is a little singular to say the least that after a man has been painting the town red he usually feels blue.

Stranger (in Tombstone, Ariz.)—"I hear your bank has suspended." Resident—"Yes; so is the president."

When a man starts out to lecture he puts on a dress suit. When a woman starts out to lecture she puts on a nightgown.

Why is it that the same hammock that once held two persons will hold them a year or so after they have been made one?

"Love will come in love's own time," warbles a poet. And that is what makes love remind us so much of a hotel waiter.

Speaking of the total depravity of human nature, have you ever noticed that nothing makes a doctor so happy as to discover some new disease?

"It is the disposition of women to marry," says a thoughtful contemporary. But what dispositions some of them show after they are married!

One can't tell who are the rich and poor in this country, but as far as clothes are concerned a good many girls who go sea bathing are certainly well off.

Mrs. McCarthy (to peddler)—"Is this cabbage nice, Mr. O'Leary?" O'Leary (gallantly)—"Bedad, O'Leary's as fresh and green as yourself, Mrs. McCarthy."

"Who is happy on this mundane sphere?" sneeringly exclaimed Pessimus. "The girl with her first engagement ring," triumphantly replied Optimus.

"It is very sad," she mused, "but Charley hasn't got a bit of romance. Last night I said to him, 'My king, and he turned suddenly, and growled out, 'Mike who?'"

Lady—"I heard you had a fire here and are selling goods at a bargain?" Butcher—"That's right, ma'am. Look at those fine hams for fourteen cents a pound, only slightly damaged by smoke!"

"Young man," thundered the camp meeting orator, "were you ever fired with enthusiasm?" "It is a painful subject," he responded, "but I was. Miss Wedley's father supplied the enthusiasm."

Gus Snooks—"Confidentially, doctor what did Miss Gaygirl die of?" Doctor—"Heart failure." Gus Snook—"I thought there was something the matter with her heart when she refused me last winter."

The engagement ring; Since lovers quarrel and spat and fight And all that sort of thing, 'Tis right that love's engagement should be centred in the ring.

Somebody has invented an automaton that plays the piano with expression and brilliancy. If an automaton can play the piano with expression and brilliancy, the girl next door who plays the piano is certainly not an automaton.

Bank President (to cashier in jail)—"Why didn't you go to Canada?" Cashier (haughtily)—"Because I've some pride about me, and I didn't want to go up there with only \$25,000 and live on a back street in a strange city."

Muldoon—"Well, will you go to wurruk or not?" O'Brien—"Lave us toss up for it." Muldoon—"How so?" O'Brien—"Toss up a cent. If it comes down heads or tails we don't wurruk. If it comes down nayther one nor the other we wurruk."

The man who has the sand; Which brings the fact to view That 'tis the man who has the sand Who gets the sugar, too.

Widow: "When I was here last week, Mr. Chisel, I told you to put on the tombstone, 'My Only Love.'"

Marble Dealer: "Yes, ma'am; but one of my workmen has been ill, and I haven't begun the job yet."

Widow: "Well, in view of subsequent events, I think you may substitute the words, 'My First Husband.' A pleasant morning, Mr. Chisel."

Horrible Outrage by Gypsies.

A horrible case of kidnapping is reported from Torok-Becse, in Hungary. A few days ago a party of peasants were enjoying their mid-day meal in the shade of a tent when some gypsy beggars came to solicit alms.

Amongst them was a little blind girl, five years old, who excited the compassion of child towards her. She drew the attention of the peasant women. She drew the attention of her voice the little one threw herself on the woman's neck calling out "Mother! mother!" A year ago the latter had lost her little daughter but had long since given her up as dead. At first she failed to recognize her in the blind girl who accompanied the gypsies, but, tearing open her dress, she sought a mark on the chest, which, sure enough, was there, and left no doubt as to its being her own lost child. It had been taken away by the gypsies, who had put its eyes out, so as to prevent any recognition of its parents or friends. As her mother again they made off, but were subsequently captured. The peasants would have lynched them had not the gendarmier interfered and escorted the wretches to the lockup.

Death of an American "Emperor."

From San Francisco the death is announced of "Emperor" Norton, I. R. This man, early in life a simple gold-seeker, became a millionaire, but lost all his fortune by speculating. From the wreck he became a monomaniac who believed that he was Emperor of North America, and used to go about in a blue uniform with gilt buttons and heavy epaulettes, a hat with feathers, and a stick in his hand. Every time a change of President took place at Washington he sent in his veto. He had his pockets full of papers and orders, which he used to bestow on his mendicant comrades.

# THE BATTLE WON.

## CHAPTER XXV.

### NICHOLS' SCHEME A FAILURE.

"Oh, look here, chummy, here's a letter for you!" said Mrs. Redmond to Nessa one morning when they met in the breakfast room.

Nessa took the letter and examined the outside curiously. She had never seen one like it before. It was particularly small; the edges were gilt; there was a coronet in the left-hand corner with a complicated monogram below, which was in itself as good as a command; and it was addressed to Miss Viola Dancaster.

"There's no postage stamp. Do you think it's an advertisement?" she asked.

"What a question! If you had been in society, you would know better. Don't you see the coronet? It's from some person of title, of course."

"Oh, I see! The coronet is like the label on a bottle of pickles—without which none are genuine!"

"It's horrid bad form to sneer at the aristocracy," Mrs. Redmond observed, in a tone of disgust, as if her own position had been assailed.

"Sneer at them?" exclaimed Nessa. "I couldn't. I love the whole ten thousand, especially when they send me such sweet little letters. How did it come?" With a pair of scissors she cut the end of the envelope and drew out the enclosure as she spoke.

"I found it in your bouquet."

"Which?"

"The Blue and White."

The information was lost upon Nessa, whose attention was concentrated in the diminutive sheet of crumpled handwriting.

"It's an offer of marriage!" she exclaimed, coming to the end. "Hand and fortune, she read going over it again he doesn't say anything about his heart, and I cannot make out the man's name. Where did you say it came from?"

"The Blue and White bouquet; it fell out at my feet."

"Then it must be that dreadful young man in the box who makes such a noise of himself every night."

"I don't know why you speak disrespectfully of Lord Carickbairn. It isn't every girl in your position who receives such a compliment from a Scotch peer."

"But unfortunately his name doesn't prevent him being very silly. Every night he is there with his enormous bouquet, and I don't think I can be accused of encouraging him."

"If you came in the canteen like the rest, and weren't such a touch-not young person he might express himself in some other way. What does he say?"

Nessa handed the letter. She didn't know whether to laugh or be serious. In her heart she felt flattered, as most girls do by the admirers show themselves to be.

"Fancy sending an offer of marriage in a bouquet!" she murmured.

"Oh, my dear, I've had hundreds of them sent in that way. If I had accepted all the offers—I mean some of the offers—I might have had a title. He implores you to give him an interview. Of course you will see him."

"I shall do nothing of the kind," Nessa replied, with quiet dignity.

"Good gracious! Why not?"

"Because I don't feel that I ought to."

"But don't you see that this letter fixes him? It's an offer of marriage."

"The greater reason for refusing an interview. I don't intend to marry."

"What nonsense! Why, he is a peer, and has ever so much money."

"And ever so little brains."

Mrs. Redmond turned her shoulder impatiently.

"But even if his wisdom were in proportion with his wealth and position," continued Nessa, "I would not marry him."

"Why?"

"Because I have not the slightest feeling of love for this gentleman."

"That means that you have for some other—some fellow in the company, I suppose?"

Nessa was accustomed to rudeness from this woman; but it was by an effort that she replied, quietly—

"No, I have no love for any gentleman in the company."

"Then what difference does it make whether you marry Lord Carickbairn or not?"

"I should think it would make a great deal of difference to him whether I loved him or not."

"Oh, that's his look out. He doesn't ask you to love him; he asks you to be his wife."

Nessa made no reply. Silence always exasperated Mrs. Redmond.

"Look here," she said, "you'd better think this over. It's a chance you may not get again. You think it will be all right when you're twenty-one. But there's many a slip—, you know; and I bet ten to one you'll never get a penny of your fortune out of it—and then where will you be? After all, what are you? A favourite because you've got good teeth and eyes and a decent figure. But how long are you going to keep your looks, and what will you be when you've lost 'em? A young woman who got her living by riding in a circus. Why, if a tradesman married you, he'd have to hush that up."

"I could not have thought of a better reason for not marrying Lord Carickbairn."

"Oh, bother your stage answers," said Mrs. Redmond, whose repartee was not of a delicate kind. "Can't you say plain out what you mean?"

"Yes, I daresay I can if I try," replied Nessa, pleasantly, her good nature overcoming a sense of irritation. "I mean this: that when I marry it will be because I can't help marrying—just from such irresistible impulse as has governed my actions always. When I feel that I must marry, I shall marry; but not till then. Even then I may not be right; but, surely, it will be better than to do that which I feel must be wrong. It would be wrong to take advantage of this offer that has been made me. Why? What does Lord Carickbairn know of me? Nothing but what he has seen under the lights of the show. He is pleased, like the rest of the crowd, with my eyes and my teeth and my figure, as you say; but when he sees nothing in me to admire and recognises me only as a girl who earned her living in a circus, he will be heartily glad." Mrs. Redmond turned aside with an impatient exclamation, "that he is not obliged to own me for his wife. But quite apart from that consideration,"

dent enjoyment in the discomfort she experienced. He seemed to be saying to himself, "You've done something wrong in your time, my friend, and I'd get it out of you in five minutes if I had you under cross examination!" She dreaded him more than ever now, and if peeping through the curtained doors of the canteen she saw him in there she would abstain from going in. She suspected Nessa of secretly communicating with him. The discovery of her own complicity in Redmond's crime must always be possible while Nessa lived. The fertile imagination of Mr. Nichols could not have devised a stronger incentive to the fulfilment of his purpose.

Meanwhile, week by week the greedy woman had to deny herself some luxury in order to send the five pounds to her husband. It was now more than ever necessary to keep him out of sight, but she begrudged the money none the less that paid for his retirement. The fear of justice was constantly on her mind; the necessity of scraping the weekly payment together continually promoted itself. The burden every day became more intolerable. And while existence for finding fresh pleasures to add to her enjoyment of life. Nothing was wanting to stir up her venomous passion and goad her on to desperation.

A new spectacle was prepared by the ballet master, and put up for rehearsal after Christmas. As soon as the holiday audience began to fall off, the boardings were placarded with new bills—

OLYMPIC GAMES.  
A PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.  
Any competitor who shall win the prize of Skill and Beauty in

at the International Olympic Games to every one without exception, admitting of course, to the same regulations observed by the paid members of the International Company."

This announcement was flanked on each side by scrolls in blue and white—Nessa's well known colors—on which were printed, in large letters—"Irene wins!"

The company backs Irene (Miss Viola Dancaster) against the whole world, for one hundred pounds at each representation.

On the first Monday in February the spectacle was produced. Scene painters and carpenters had been at work for weeks, and during Sunday they had got up cloths and batters which gave to that part of the building occupied by the audience the aspect of a Roman amphitheatre—nearly enough for an entertainment in which anomalies and anachronisms met you at every point. At one end of the auditorium half a dozen private boxes had been cleared away to make place for a flight of steps leading to the benches for the judges, above which rose a chair of gold for the Queen of Skill and Beauty—something of medieval custom being incorporated into the Greek Roman medley. A lighted barrier running round the whole arena enclosed a narrow space for the Greek audience. The middle was occupied by a raised dais for wrestling and combats; the space between this and the barrier was divided into two courses by a circuit of tripods, each eighteen feet high, garlanded together; the outer course for the horses; the inner one for chariots and pedestrians.

At half-past seven every seat in the vast building was taken. Money was turned away at the doors, even for the private admirers and their friends long before, for it was known that something quite novel and original was to be produced.

The show began with the entrance of a dozen sandalled and togged attendants with lighted wands, who, passing quickly round the course, lit up the censers on the tripods, which threw up a blue flickering flame with good effect, the ordinary lights overhead being turned up simultaneously. A venerable gate keeper, with a heavy bunch of keys, crossed the arena, and seeing the dais, slowly opened the arena gates.

With a burst of joyous laughter and applause the Greek spectators rushed into the arena, old and young, in all sorts of dress, and classical costume—helmet skelter; all eager to get a front place at the barrier—some creeping under and crossing the arena to vacant places on the other side—a touch of realism being added by a father perching his child on the edge of the boxes behind, and by some bare-legged youngsters merrily balancing themselves on the benches.

When the crowd is still streaming in there is a bare of martial music, and the soldiers enter, causing the trespassers on the arena to scurry off in search of a vacant place, to the loud mirth and derision of all who are in the front row. The soldiers in appearance, but carrying Roman standards and eagles and headed by a band whose instruments are unmistakably of the nineteenth century. They are followed by eight chariots bringing the judges, who, alighting at the steps, ascend to take their places on the benches. They are all equally venerable in looks. Then comes the whole stud of horses and ponies, each led by a properly-classical groom but not mounted. The procession is closed by a motley crowd of gladiators, dancing girls, javelin men, wrestlers, and others; and by the time the last man has entered, the band, having made the tour of the raised dais, and the whole arena is full of glitter and colour. As the march ends, the spectators all round the arena behind the barrier burst into a hymn. This has a striking effect upon the real audience, who themselves seem to be part and parcel of the show.

Meanwhile, the soldiers, dispersing, take up position at regular intervals amongst the crowd within the barrier, their fixed figures and glittering armour standing out well from the varied colours of the hustling shoving forward to see what is to come next. The pause is a fitting opportunity for a round of well-earned applause; for rubbish though it may be, it is good rubbish, as seen from the uncritical point of view of the ordinary spectator.

The band descends from the dais, and Fergus enters on his thoroughbred in the correct riding costume of to-day. No equestrian could persuade him to bind his brow with a wreath, and assume the chiton for this occasion. He dismounts and ascends the dais; he is going to speak, and it is generally believed that he has to announce that there's a hitch somewhere—Viola Dancaster indisposed, or something of the kind—and every one listens to catch his words.

He begins by blowing his managerial trumpet modestly, and then informs the audience that certain envious detractors have spread the report that the races run in the International have been "squared," and

that one of the objects the company had in view in the production of the new spectacle at such an enormous expense was to prove that, though foreign, the company had that English love of fair play which has ever kept our national sports above reproach.

(Loud applause from national sportsmen.) He thereupon repeats, in the name of the management, the challenge already published in the newspapers and public announcements offering a cheque of one hundred pounds to any lady not engaged in the company who shall win the prize for skill and beauty. As none but ladies could compete, it would be taken for granted that all are beautiful, so that the contest resolves itself into a trial of horsemanship. The contest is open to all, subject only to such rules as are provided for the safety of horse and rider. Doubtless amongst that vast audience many professional ladies have been drawn here by curiosity or a spirit of rivalry. The contest is open to them as to all. Every facility will be given them by the attendants to leave their places and enter the arena, and he concludes by wishing that the best horsewoman

The speech is received with enthusiastic applause, in which he remounts and rides about the arena. In several parts of the building there is a movement, and it is clear that some "outsiders" are determined to try for the £100. The excitement grows as the grooms lead out to the steps a string of twenty saddled horses.

A Greek herald mounts the dais, and after a flourish of trumpets, delivers the challenge to the crowd of Greeks behind the barrier, who respond vociferously. One after the other girls slip under the barrier, and pre-empt themselves as competitors; they are each with a bunch of colored ribbon. By the time they have taken their place on the dais, some ladies from the audience have come down into the arena. There are four of them. They receive favours from the judges; but instead of going directly to the dais, they retire to a dressing room prepared for them to put on the regulation costume. A chariot race between men fills up the interim; then the outsiders, coming down into the arena in costume, with their colors, are greeted with a shower of applause, and led to the dais. Once more the herald delivers his challenge, whereupon a girl in pale blue, lost in the crowd, passes under the barrier at the further end of the arena, and walks into the arena.

A cry bursts from the crowd, and is echoed by the audience above, as she is recognised.

"Irene! Irene!" Shout the Greeks. "Viola Dancaster—that's she!" runs through the audience.

The first race is run by the four outsiders alone; the winner is led up the steps and seated in the golden chair above the judges. The next race is run by members of the company, and in this Nessa comes in victorious—winning easily by two lengths. And now the prize is to be contested between the two winners—Nessa and the outsider who won the first race. Fresh horses are brought in, and the lady comes down the steps. The band up a chant in honour of their favorite, the burden being, "Our Irene wins!"

The outsider mounts the mare led up to the steps; then d'Esperance is brought forward, and Irene takes the saddle. There is a discussion before the starting place, in which Fergus, who has entered the arena for this heat, takes part. What is the matter? Clearly the outsider is protesting in very vigorous terms. Every one in straining to catch the meaning of it. "She won't run!" "Look, she's going to get off!" "There's some dodge of theirs she's found out!" "Some pious French trick or other!" "Oh, well, that shows it's all a put-up thing. These are on every side. Something like a decided hiss of disapprobation succeeds the ominous whispering, when Fergus rides out into the middle, and all are rushed to hear his explanation.

"Ladies and gentlemen," he calls, "the lady who won the first race—the champion of the outsiders, as I may call her, although she is a lady eminent and well known in our profession—refuses to run this heat on the mare provided for her. (Slight applause.) Undoubtedly that mare is inferior to the one allotted to our Miss Viola Dancaster. Unfortunately we have no horse—and it is doubtful if any exists—to match Miss Dancaster's mount. But our Blue and White—not as generous as she is plucky. She has offered to change horses and run this race with her rival on the mare Fergus has refused, consented."

"Irene wins!" shouted an excited young gentleman from his box; and then followed such a burst of applause as Nessa dismounted and gave up d'Esperance to her rival, that the very place shook to the storm.

There was a fair start, but it became obvious in the first lap that Nessa was to suffer defeat at last. Mrs. Redmond, scarcely breathed for the choking sense of exultation as she saw the distance widening unusual and ominous silence as Nessa a length behind. But she never lost courage. The mare she rode was the second best in the stud, and had carried her home in triumph many a time. She hoped to recover the lost ground in the next two laps, and, spurring the whip, cried with cheerful encouragement to her mare. Suddenly it became noticeable that the outsider was losing ground; and so she was. But it was no fault of hers: d'Esperance had heard that she was not in the same hands. As the high-tempered animal, who never felt the whip from Nessa's hand, resenting the treatment, swerved from her course and slackened still more. Only when Nessa's third lap, and she was fired to her duty by the roaring of the audience, now mad with excitement, she recovered her temper, and struck out to win. But it was too late there was no time to get the pace, and for the first time in her record d'Esperance came in second.

Mrs. Redmond bit her lips through in her vexation, and Fergus himself was astounded. Daprez beckoned him from his box, and a few hurried words were exchanged as the audience thundered peal after peal of applause.

Fergus once more rode into the middle—hushing the tumult.

He said that, although no member of the

company was entitled to take the prize offered, yet the management felt that a race so nobly won called for a signal mark of approbation, irrespective of the winner's position, and he knew that he should be only responding to the wish of all there in presenting to Miss Dancaster the cheque that had been drawn for a successful rival.

With that he rode across and presented Nessa with the cheque.

Nessa, less conscious of her own triumph than of her rival's defeat, without a moment's hesitation, and absolutely forgetful of the hand of the outsider.

"It's yours!" she said. "You'd have won if d'Esperance had not heard my voice."

"By Jove, I've heard you a lady: now I know it!" cried the woman, who, being a professional, had no false delicacy about taking the gift; but she knew how to make d'Esperance with her heel, she trotted round the ring holding up the cheque that all might see the use Nessa had made of it.

Nessa was lifted from her saddle, arrayed in a jewelled robe, crowned with olive, and led to the seat of honour with the band and the throng outlying one the other in her honour.

"By—! she shall be dragged down from that!" muttered Mrs. Redmond, with a furious imprecation.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

### Brazil's New Constitution.

President Fonseca and his government have favored the people of Brazil with an outline of the constitution according to which they propose to govern the country. This draft law, published by decree, is provisionally binding on the Brazilian people until it is amended or repealed by the Congress which is to meet on Nov. 15. It resembles quite closely the organic law of the United States. Like that instrument it provides that the Congress of the Brazilian Union shall have authority to fix the Federal expenses, to contract a national debt and provide for its payment, to regulate international and inter-State commerce to levy duties on foreign goods imported to impose a stamp tax and postal dues, and to control the coinage.

American law, the Brazilian gives Congress exclusive control of the telegraphs, and also stipulates that the executive shall not declare war or conclude a treaty of peace without the authority of Congress. Moreover, it differs in limiting the presidential term to six years, and denies that officer re-election. Cabinet ministers are not responsible to the people's representatives, nor are they eligible for the office of President or Vice President.

Judges, Federal and State, are appointive, and are to hold office during life or good behavior. Laws passed by the National Congress, like a bill passed by the British Parliament, become *ipso facto* a part of the Constitution, and cannot be declared invalid by any other authority. There is a clean cut between Church and State, the framing of the new constitution evidently desiring to have a purely secular government. Civil marriages are to be compulsory; no Church is to receive any subvention from the State; no cemeteries are to be controlled by any religious sect; no religious teaching is to be permitted in the public schools; no Jesuit is to be suffered to reside in the country, and no new convent or monastic order is to be founded. The right of franchise is restricted by the ability to read and write. Soldiers and clergymen are also disfranchised.

Considering the fact that the government owes its existence to the army, this is an astonishing provision. These are the main features of this draft organic law, which, of course, will have much flesh placed upon the skeleton when the work of confirming or modifying comes before the Congress, elected on Nov. 15. How far the law will retain its original features after passing through the impending ordeal, it is impossible to say.

Should the soldiers take offense at the way in which their services have been rewarded, the priests throw in their influence against the government, as they are almost sure to do, it is more than probable that many important and radical changes will be made.

A Ship Railway.

If to discuss were to act the novel spectacle (to Canadians at least) would soon be witnessed of an ocean steamship, fully freighted, being conveyed across the country from Lake Ontario to the gulfian lake. A ship railway is the latest scheme talked of among practical engineers, who claim that the plan is perfectly feasible and that by the expenditure of \$12,000,000 the idea could be realized. Three tracks of the ordinary gauge, laid side by side, would be required. At each end of the road lift locks would be constructed to place the vessel on the carriage, while four turntables at certain points along the route would enable vessels to pass each other. It is estimated that three locomotives would be sufficient to transport a vessel of 2,000 tons weight, including vessel and cargo, or more than 1,000 tons register at the rate of ten miles per hour or seven hours for sixty-six miles. Were the project carried out it would save 428 miles of lake navigation and 28 miles of canal between Chicago and Montreal, enabling a propeller from Chicago to reach Buffalo, and save at least three days between Chicago and the Atlantic seaboard. Besides, it could hardly fail to divert much of the traffic from the railways operating in the Northwestern States to Canadian territory. The scheme will probably be expected a more detailed explanation will be made. Meanwhile, the old project of a Huron-Ontario Ship Canal is abandoned, as being less practicable and twice as expensive as the ship railway.

The Largest Boiler in the World.

What is described in an American mechanical journal as the largest boiler ever built was tested a week or two ago at one of the electric-lighting stations in New York. It is said to be encased in a vertical shell 3 inches thick, and to contain 600 tubes, each of which are 3 inches in diameter. The length of these tubes if stretched out would reach 7200 feet, or very nearly 1 1/2 miles. The whole boiler contains 6000 square feet of heating surface, and is of 1000 horse power.

## CHAPTER XXVI.

### ANOTHER TRIUMPH.

Mrs. Redmond knew that barrister well enough by reputation and by sight. She had always feared and disliked him, and instinctively felt that he disliked her. He had a way of piercing her with his eye with evi-

dent enjoyment in the discomfort she experienced. He seemed to be saying to himself, "You've done something wrong in your time, my friend, and I'd get it out of you in five minutes if I had you under cross examination!" She dreaded him more than ever now, and if peeping through the curtained doors of the canteen she saw him in there she would abstain from going in. She suspected Nessa of secretly communicating with him. The discovery of her own complicity in Redmond's crime must always be possible while Nessa lived. The fertile imagination of Mr. Nichols could not have devised a stronger incentive to the fulfilment of his purpose.

Meanwhile, week by week the greedy woman had to deny herself some luxury in order to send the five pounds to her husband. It was now more than ever necessary to keep him out of sight, but she begrudged the money none the less that paid for his retirement. The fear of justice was constantly on her mind; the necessity of scraping the weekly payment together continually promoted itself. The burden every day became more intolerable. And while existence for finding fresh pleasures to add to her enjoyment of life. Nothing was wanting to stir up her venomous passion and goad her on to desperation.

A new spectacle was prepared by the ballet master, and put up for rehearsal after Christmas. As soon as the holiday audience began to fall off, the boardings were placarded with new bills—

OLYMPIC GAMES.  
A PRIZE OF ONE HUNDRED POUNDS.  
Any competitor who shall win the prize of Skill and Beauty in

**Country Talk.**

**Turnberry.**

Peter McDougall leaves for Brandon, Man., Tuesday next.

Harvesting is now over except with the few tardy who may be found in every locality. The farmers are now busy plowing and sowing their fall wheat. Crops have been very good in this district this year.

**BIRTHDAY PARTY.**—Many of the young friends of Miss Eliza Bolt met at her home to spend a pleasant evening together upon the anniversary of her birthday. Her many friends hope that she may have a long, prosperous and happy life.

**Elma.**

Rev. W. H. Harvey, of Guelph, and James Harvey, of St. Thomas, are spending their vacation under the parental roof. They spent Sunday last at Grimsby Park.

A. F. McLaren shipped on Saturday of last week four carloads of cheese from three of the Elma factories. Mac is a favorite among the factorymen and his welcome smile is always well received by the cheesemakers.

We regret that Cyrus Harvey has been very ill for the past week, supposed to have been brought on by over lifting. However, it is to be hoped by skilled treatment and good nursing he will be up and around in a few days.

The people of the 10th con., west, have reason to feel honored by the residence among them of a youth of rare wit and intelligence. It is seldom we find so many strong points of character developed in one person. There is no doubt but he will attain to a noble manhood and be a credit to any community.

A meeting of Directors of the Elma Farmers' Mutual Fire Ins. Co. was held at Atwood, on Tuesday, 12th inst. All the members present except Mr. Rothwell. Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Applications for insurance were read and accepted, amounting to \$61,145. A claim for colt killed by lightning was presented by I. Raveill, 5th con. Elma—left over till next meeting. Board adjourned till 23rd Sept. next.

**BARN BURNED.**—Last Saturday night Robert Bowen's barn, in Grey township, near 14th con. Elma, was totally destroyed by fire. Mr. Bowen had been drawing in peas up to 9 p. m. and left two loads on the barn floor which were destroyed, together with most of his crop, \$300 worth of pine lumber and all his farming implements, save the binder, which was standing in the field. This will prove a heavy loss to him as he had only \$500 insurance on the building and a similar amount on the contents. Cause of fire unknown. This makes the second barn Mr. Bowen has had destroyed by fire during the past seven years.

The 8th con. brick school house which is nearing completion is to be fitted up with all the modern improvements. The painting contract was let to Wm. Roddick, of Brussels, who is making a very neat job indeed. Will can handle the brush and palette with the most of them.

**Listowel.**

The High School opened last Monday.

Rev. Isaac Campbell, of Knox church, who has been enjoying a month's holidays resumed his duties on Sunday last.

John Porter is retiring from the butchering business. His son G. P. Porter will continue the business at the old stand on Main street.

A meeting of the Millers' Association of this district was held in the town hall on Thursday of last week between twenty and thirty millers being present.

**DEATH.**—Abraham Schenk died at his residence in Gladstone ward, of consumption, after some weeks illness. Deceased has been a resident of Listowel for a number of years, the greater part of which time he was an employee of Messrs. Hess Bros. He leaves a wife to mourn his loss.

The prize list for the Listowel Fall show, which takes place on the 17th, 18th and 19th Sep., have been issued, and copies can be had at any of the stores. In addition to the usual attractions there will be a Manitoba Exhibit, including grains, roots, vegetables, grasses and other products. It is expected that this exhibit will be an important feature of the Exhibition.

The Bishop of Huron has appointed Rev. J. F. Parke, formerly of this Diocese, but now of Belfontaine, Ohio, to the incumbency of Christ Church, Listowel, at present vacant. The Rev. gentleman is well and favorably known to many of the congregation, having had charge of the parish temporarily some years ago during the absence of Rev. G. B. Taylor, then incumbent, in the old country. Rev. Mr. Parke's appointment is in accordance with the wishes of the congregation and it is hoped that he will accept.

On the 12th inst., while working in the harvest field with his binder, Philip Lorch, of the 3rd concession of Wallace, got his hand caught by the needles in trying to adjust that portion of the machine. The needles pierced two of his fingers, holding his hand fast, and before the binder could be stopped the arm of the machine came down, striking the imprisoned limb and fracturing the bones below the elbow. The fingers were badly lacerated also before they could be released from the needles. Mr. Lorch was brought into town and had his wounds dressed. The accident has incapacitated him from working at his harvest as well as causing him considerable suffering. The injured limb is improving as fast as could be looked for.

**Stratford.**

J. M. Struthers greeted his friends in the classic city with his genial presence the other day.

S. S. Fuller is home from his sojourn at the Preston Mineral baths, recuperated, we are glad to know, by his visit.

Ambrose Deguerre, formerly of the Stratford Collegiate Institute, has resigned his position as mathematical master in the Strathroy Collegiate Institute.

F. A. Case and family, have returned from their trip to the maritime provinces in renewed health and vigor. Mr. Case combined business with pleasure very successfully.

**CENTRAL BUSINESS COLLEGE.**—Classes in this institution resume work on Tuesday, Sep 2nd next, but it is desirable that all students intending to enter for the fall term will be present on Monday, the 1st prox, for the organization of classes, etc. The principal W. H. Shaw, who has returned from a trip through western Ontario in the interests of his college, reports the prospects of a large attendance for the ensuing term to be exceeding bright. He will be found in the college office each day from 10 to 12 and from 2 to 4 during the remainder of vacation, where he will be pleased to meet all parties desiring information about the college courses, or wishing to arrange for a term in either the commercial or shorthand department.

To his relatives and more intimate friends, the death of John Grey of the Terrapin, which occurred on Friday morning of last week, was no surprise. The fell disease, consumption, which fastened on his system, as the result of a severe cold, contracted at a lacrosse match in Seaford last fall, developed rapidly and months ago it became evident to his friends that his life was fast ebbing away, in spite of the best medical skill and careful nursing. Mr. Gray was born in the north of Ireland and came to Canada when very young settling for a time in Logan. In early life he was employed in the store of John Fishleigh, one of the first merchants of Mitchell and for a number of years past a respected and prosperous merchant in Chicago. Since coming to Stratford Mr. Gray was employed as book-keeper in several stores, as manager of some of the hotels, and also for a time in the sheriff's office. He was a splendid penman and expert accountant; he was an honorable, obliging and kind-hearted man, a favorite with all his acquaintances. The large attendance at his funeral on Sunday afternoon testified to the esteem in which he was held in the community. St. Joseph's church, where the funeral services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Kilroy, was crowded to the doors. The remains were interred in Avondale cemetery beside his son, Johnnie, who died a little over a year ago, to whom he was greatly attached and whose early death greatly saddened his heart.

Mr. Womham, the courteous teller of the Bank of Montreal, has returned from a brief holiday trip down the St. Lawrence.

A. D. Ellison, of St. Thomas, has received the contract to erect a twenty-one pocket coal chute, with approach, for the G. T. R. at Stratford, similar to M. C. R. coal chute at St. Thomas. It will cost about \$3,000.

**Grey.**

Wm. King has gone on a trip to Manitoba.

Township Council on Friday, 29th inst.

Mrs. Eneas Crich had the misfortune to fall recently and dislocate one of her arms.

There is another wedding on the carpet, so they say. Sandy don't deny it himself.

Big wages have been paid for harvest hands, working by the day during the past week or so.

James McDonald lost a valuable mare recently, she being dead before the farmer could be got.

Miss Ella McLaughlin intends going to Ottawa on Monday where she will attend the Normal school during the next session.

The weather is all that could be desired for harvesting. Cutting will be finished in most places this week, while a great many will have it all in the barn.

Fall wheat is now being threshed for seed to make room in the barns for other grain. The average yield will be about 39 bush. per acre and the grain of good quality.

Alex D. Grant left on Wednesday of last week for Langdon, Dakota, where he goes to assist Robt. Work, a former resident of this township, in gathering in the harvest. We know somebody who will off-time sing "Will ye no come back again."

**ACCIDENT.**—On July 31st, John D. eldest son of David Campbell, 17th con. of Grey township, had the misfortune to have three of the fingers taken off his right hand in a planing mill at Matawa about 30 miles from Duluth. The patient is doing as well as could be expected under the circumstances.

Now that a branch of the society called the "Knights of Rest" is to be established in Brussels, we might ask if people from the country would be admitted as members. If so, we don't think it would be too much to ask the head functionaries to send out a few copies of the "Constitution and by-laws."

**PROLIFIC OATS.**—John Bain, lot 4, con 14, pulled a bunch of oats containing 21 well developed stalks, being the production of a single seed. On one of these heads 143 grains were counted. It was found to average nine grains per head, making a grand total of 1,890 from a single grain. These oats are of the White Egyptian variety.

**List of Fall Fairs.**

- Elma, Atwood—Oct. 2.
- Western, London—Sept. 18-27.
- Industrial, Toronto—Sept. 8-20.
- Southern, Brantford—Sept. 9-11.
- North Perth, Stratford—Oct. 2-3.
- Wellesley, Wellesley—Sept. 23-24.
- South Grey, Durham—Sept. 23-24.
- Northwestern, Goderich—Sept. 15-17.
- Great Central, Hamilton—Sept. 22-26.

**FARM FOR SALE.**

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, Oct. 6th, for a farm, being lot 11, con. 13, Elma, containing 100 acres, 70 cleared and the rest can be easily cleared. A house and a good frame barn, 42x56, also a barn 25x36, a never failing well and a good bearing orchard on the premises. For further particulars apply to JOHN W. ROWLAND or GEO. ROWLAND, Executors, Monkton P. O. 30tf

**Excelsior Painting Co**

Mitchell, have opened a paint shop in Atwood. They are prepared to do all kinds of House, Sign and Decorative Painting, Graining, Paper-hanging, Kalsomining, Glazing, &c. All orders left at

SEIOP,

**ON MAIN STREET,**

Over Wm. Moran's Carriage Shop

Will be promptly attended to.

W. J. MARSHALL,

Manager.

**Voters' List, 1890.**

MUNICIPALITY OF THE

**Township of Elma,**

IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

Notice is hereby given that I have transmitted or delivered to the persons mentioned in Sections 5 and 6 of The Voters' Lists Act the copies required by said Act, of all persons appearing by the last revised Assessment Roll of the said municipality at elections for members of the Legislative Assembly and at Municipal Elections, and that said list was first posted up at my office, at Atwood, on the 19th day of August, 1890, and remains there for inspection. Electors are called upon to examine the said list and if any omissions or any other errors are found therein to take immediate proceedings to have the said errors corrected according to law.

THOS. FULLARTON,  
Clerk of Elma.

30-2in



**❖ SPECIAL ❖ BARGAINS ❖**



**THIS MONTH.**

To make room for New Goods I am offering Bargains in all lines.

Big Drives in Dress Goods, Prints, Gingham, Shirting, Cottonades, Cottons, Tickings, Gloves, Hose, &c. Our Corsets take the lead for Style and Price. Just in, a New Line of Fancy Winceys, new patterns. Be sure you see them.

**A NEW LINE OF TWEEDS JUST IN.**

We are still making these Nobby Suits that you hear so much about.

Our Cheap Boots and Shoes are making a name for us. Some big bargains to be had yet. Come Early.

We are selling Nats at Half Price and Less.

Groceries—Fresh and Cheap. Our 35c. Japan Tea takes the lead. Customers say it is better than they have been paying 45c. and 50c. for. Try it.

**COME EARLY** And Often. It will Pay YOU. Show the Bargains you get to your Neighbor. That will Pay ME.

I am paying 14c. for Eggs

and 15c. for good Butter,

**James Irwin,** Atwood, Ontario,