

VOL. 2.

ATWOOD, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 13, 1891.

SIR JOHN To the Electors of Canada

THE CONSERVATIVE POLICY.

GENTLEMEN,-The momentous ques-

To the Electors of Canada:

Air Ship Prospects,

Because the dream of air navigation and a time when the powers of the birds shall be attained by human beings is very old and very fascinating, there is a marked tendency on the part of the public to receive with favor and a sur-prising degree of credulity the largest claims and most sanguine prophecies of the inventors and "boomers" of fly-ing machines, air ships, etc. The world There appears to be a great deal of sickness in the township. Don't forget the agricultural concert in Atwood next Monday evening.

James Hance disposed of a fine young nare to a Seaforth buyer the other day for \$145. claims and most sanguine prophecies of the inventors and "boomers" of fly-ing machines, air ships, etc. The world has been looking eagerly so long for the advent of aerial fleets that when an in-ventor of no great note announces that he is about ready to make journeys at will, in any direction, at any unprece-dented rate of speed, plenty of people look to see the thing done. The feeling among men of science is very different. It counts for nothing in the estimation of students of natural forces that a "model" of the air ship which is to be built soon, if reports are tustworthy, at Mt. Carmel, Ill., should have been op-erated successfully in a building at Chicago. To guide a gas-inflated veh-icle in still air is one thing, and to propel an air-ship against strong winds, to say nothing of holding it on its course through a severe storm, is quite a different matter. Even this is con-ceivable, but to suppose that such a veh-icle could be made an economical means of transporting passengers or freight is absurd. Everybody under-Robert Lang is getting in a large stock of custom logs to his mill on the

Elma.

Robert Lang is getting in a large stock of custom logs to his mill on the gravel road. The many friends of C. Barker will be pleased to learn that he is able to be around again. Who are to be the candidates for the coming election? is the absorbing ques-tion with many. Miss Ducklow, of Grey township, is spending a few days with Miss Annie Hamilton, 10th concession, this week. John Hamilton, 16th con., has brought into the Monkton saw mill the boss load of saw logs this year. There were 1,500 feet. Drop into THE BEE office when in At wood and furnish the editor with the events of interest happening in your neighborhood. While working in the woods one day last week James Morrison had the mis-fortune to cut his foot. It is heating incely, however. Edward Broughton, Monkton, takes the cake for the largest pine log for the season, which he delivered at Hurlburt & Marrifield's saw mill Monkton. means of transporting passengers or freight is absurd. Everybody under-stands how much more subject to the Edward Broughton, Monkton, takes the cake for the largest pine log for the season, which he delivered at Hurburt & Merryfield's saw mill, Monkton. Amount, 600 feet in a 12 foot log.

Huron County Notes.

A new English church will be erected in Wingham in the spring.

regin is absurd. Everybody under-stands how much more subject to the interference of storms steamships, which move through a heavy liquid, are than railroad trains, which run on solid tracks, and a moment's reflection ought to convince any reasoning mind that it would be enormously more diffi-cult to control an air ship in a light fluid than any vessel in water. It would be as if there were currents as swift as the wind in our lakes and seas. As for the notion that an air ship would have little friction to overcome, does not everybody know that the residence of the air is strongly felt by railaoad trains, and that any vehicle floating heavy loads in the air would necessarily be so bulky that it would encounter Wm. Dale, of the Huron road, Tuckersmith, has a last spring's colt which weighs 933 lbs.

A second daughter has come to the home of Rey. G. B. Howie, Ph. D., Tor-onto, late of Brussels.

L. Hardy, Exeter, has secured the contract of building Eadie's bridge from the Turnberry council at a sum of \$820.

Jno. Bowman, 3rd line, Morris, killed a cow recently that dressed 950 pounds. Very few beeves dress as much as that at this season.

Mr. Reid, evangelist, who is holding special services at the Logan appoint-ment, preached here on Sunday, Feb. team

Stn. A quarterly meeting service in con-nection with a re-opening service was held in Bethesda church on Sunday last. Quite a number of persons were present from other appointments to partake of the Lord's Supper. The church has been newly painted and car-peted and new seats have been put in; on account of these improvements hav-ing been in progress for the last two weeks no service has been held in the intends going to the Northwest in the ef us. spring.

John O'Sullivan, of McKillop, deliver ed a grist of fall wheat at Code & Co's. mill, Seaforth, which weighed 64 lbs. to the bushel. It was of the Democrat

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Tuckersmith boundary, has a ewe which presented him with twin lambs on the 3rd of February. We are afraid the youngsters will have concluded ere

THE NATIONAL POLICY.

CANADA IN 1878.

NO SLAUGHTER MARKET.

become an absolute necessity, until the whole country is covered as with a net-work; and we have done all this with such prudence and caution that our credit in the money markets of the world is higher to-day than it has ever been, and the rate of interest on our debt, which is the true measure of the public burdens, is less than it was when we took office in 1878. ATTITUDE OF THE REFORM PARTY. During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacil-lating in their policy and inconstancy itself. As regards their leaders, they

ATTITUDE OF THE REFORM PARTY. During all this time what has been the attitude of the Reform party? Vacil-lating in their policy and inconstancy itself. As regards their leaders, they have at least been consistent in this particular, that they have uniformly opposed every measure which had for its object the development of our com-mon country. The National Policy was a failure before it had been tried. Un-der it we could not possibly raise a reyder it we could not possibly raise a rev-enue sufficient for the public require-ments. Time exposed that fallacy. Then, we were to pay more for the home manufactured article than we used to when we imported everything used to when we imported everything from abroad. We were to be the prey of rings and monopolies, and the manu of the confidence which I have enjoyed as a Minister of the Crown for 30 years, it is, I think, convenient that I should take advantage of the occasion to de-fine the attitude of the Government in which I am First Minister towards the leading political issues of the day. THE POLICY UNCHANGED. As in 1878, in 1882 and again in 1887, so in 1891 do questions relating to the trade and commerce of the country oc-fund. Our policy in respect thereto is to-day what it has been for the past 13 years, and is directed by a firm deter-mination to foster and develop the var-ied resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an interval control of the manufacturing industries, and thus bring about a state of affairs worse than that which the National Policy had been designed to meet. It was the same with the Canadian Paci-fic Railway. The whole project accord-ing to our opponents, was a chimera. The engineering difficulties were in-superable; the road, even if constructed would never pay. Well, gentlemen, the project was feasible, the engineering difficulties were overcome, and the road does pay.

THEIR NEW DEPARTURE.

led resources of the Dominion by every means in our power consistent with Canada's position as an integral portion of the British Empire. To that end we have labored in the past, and we pur-pose to continue in the work to which we have applied ourselves, of building upon this continent, under the flag of England, a great and powerful nation. Disappointed by the failure of all their predictions, and convinced that nothing is to begained by further oppo-sition on the old lines, the Reform party sition on the old lines, the Reform party has taken a new departure and has an-nounced its policy to be Unrestricted Reciprocity; that is (as defined by its author, Mr. Wiman, in the North American Review a few days ago) free trade with the United States and a com-mon tariff with the United States against the rest of the world.

DISCRIMINATION AGAINST THE MOTHER COUNTRY.

CANADA IN 1878. When, in 1878, we were called upon to administer the affairs of the Domin-ion, Canada occupied a position in the eyes of the world very different from that which she enjoys to-day. At that time a porfound depression hung like a pall over the whole country, from the Atlantic ocean to the western limits of the province of Ontario, beyond which to the Rocky Mountains stretched a vast and almost unknown wilderness. Trade was depressed, manufactures languished, and, exposed to ruinous competition, Canadians were fast sink-The adoption of this policy would in-The adoption of this policy would in-volve, among other grave evils, discrim-ination against the mother country. This fact is admitted by no less a per-sonage than Sir Richard Cartwright, who, in his speech at Penbroke on Oct. 21, 1890, is reported to have said: "Some men, whose opinions I respect, enter-tain objections to this (Unrestricted Reciprocity) proposition. They argue, and argue with force, that it will be necessary for us, if we enter into such an agreement, to admit the goods of competition, Canadians were fast sink-ing into the position of being mere hew-ers of wood and drawers of water for the great nation dwelling to the south an agreement, to admit the goods of the United States on more favorable terms than those of the mother country. Nor do I deny that that is an objection, and not a light one."

ANNEXATION ITS RESULT.

ANNEXATION ITS RESULT. It would, in my opinion, inevitably result in the annexation of this Domi-nion to the United States. The advo-cates of Unrestricted Reciprocity on this side of the line deny that it would have such an effect, though its friends in the United States urge as the chief reason for its adoption that Unrestrict-ed Reciprocity would be the first step ed Reciprocity would be the first step in the direction of political union. DIRECT TAXATION. There is, however, one obvious conse quence of this scheme which nobody has the hardihood to dispute, and that has the hardmood to dispute, and that is that Unrestricted Reciprocity would necessitate the imposition of direct taxation, amounting to not less than fourteen millions of dollars annually upon the people of this country. This fact is clearly set forth in a remarkable letter addressed a few days one build Instat, but rainer for the for the store of the store of the facting the extra of the store of the facting the extra of the store of the facting the extern sky.
BUILDING UP THE COUNTRY.
The Canadian Pheific Railway nomethow in the construction of the store of the facting with store store of the pete favorably with British goods, des pite an equal duty, what do you suppose would happen if the duty were removed from the American and retained or, as is very pessible, increased on the Bri-tish article? Would not the inevitable paying goods of the mother country by those of the United States? and this would mean an additional loss to the revenue of many millions more. ITS FULL MEANING

NO. 3.

vote. THE TAX GATHERER INEXORABLE. Under our present system a man may ' largely determine the amount of his contributions to the Dominion excheq-uer. The amount of his tax is always in direct proportion to his means. If he is rich and can afford to drink cham-pagne, he has to pay a tax of \$1.50 for every bottle he buys. If he be a poor man, he contents himself with a cup of tea, on which there is no duty, and so on all through the list. If he is able to afford all manner of luxuries he pays a large sum into the coffers of the Gov-ernment. If he is a man of moderate means and able to enjoy an occasional luxury, he pays accordingly. If he is a poor man his contributions to the treas-ury are reduced to a minimum. With direct taxation, no matter what may be the pecuniary position of the taxpayer— times may be hard; crops may be have failed; sickness or other calamity may have fallen on the family, still the in-exorable tax collector comes and exacts his tribute. Does not ours seem to be the more equitable plan? It is the one under which we have lived and thrived, and to which the Government I lead proposes to adhere. STANDS BY BRITISH CONNECTION. THE TAX GATHERER INEXORABLE. I lead proposes to adhere.

thrived, and to which the Government I lead proposes to adhere. STANDS BY BRITISH CONNECTION. I have pointed out to you a few of the material objections to this scheme of Unrestricted Reciprocity, to which Mr. Laurier and Sir Richard Cartwright have committed the Liberal party, out they are not the only objections, nor in my opinion are they the most vital. For a century and a half this country has grown and flourished under the protect-ing ægis of the British crown. The gallant race who first bore to our shores the blessings of civilization passed from French to English rule, and now form one of the most law-abiding por-tions of the community. These pio-neers were speedily recruited by the advent of a loyal band of British sub-jects, who gave up everything that men most prize, and were content to begin life anew in the wilderness, rather than forego allegiance to their sovereign. To the descendents of these men and of the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen and scotchmen who emigrated to Car-ada, that they might build up new the multitude of Englishmen, Irishmen and Scotchmen who emigrated to Cat-ada, that they might build up new homes without ceasing to be British subjects, to you Canadians, I appeal, and I ask you what have you to gain by surrendering that which your fathers held most dear? Under the

BROAD FOLDS OF THE UNION JACK BROAD FOLDS OF THE UNION JACK We enjoy the most ample liberty to govern ourselves as we please, and at the same time we participate in the ad-vantages which flow from association with the mightiest empire the world has ever seen. Not only are we free to manage our domestic concerns, but, practically, we possess the privilege of making our own treaties with foreign countries, and in our relations with the outside world we enjoy the prestige inoutside world we enjoy the prestige in-spired by a consciousness of the tact that behind us towers the majesiy of

James Kennedy recently bought a handsome mare from A Dickson, of Harmony, for \$300.

North Perth Reformers held a con-

be so bulky that it would necessarily atmospheric friction far greater than the friction of the wheels of cars on a

Bornholm.

genuity.

the friction of the wheels of cars on a smooth track Aerial navigation for anything more than purposes of curios-ity or scientific experiment is as far as ever beyond the reach of human in-Samuel Beatty, Blyth, was tried be-fore magistrates Hamilton and Young the other day for using profane lang-uage. He was fined \$10 and costs.

Miss Polly Ward has returned home after an absence of several months spent in Auburn. James Smith, of McKillop, delivered, in Seaforth a load of wood which brought down the market scales at 9,300 bs. This is a solid load for one

C. Hamilton, of Blyth, has purchased from Alex. Dey lot 37, con. 3, E ast Wa-wanosh, containing 50 acres. Mr. Dey

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North Perth Reformers held a con-vention in the Town Hall, Listowel, on Feb. 11th, at 1:30 p.m. There were 16 births, 8 marriages and 7 deaths registered with the Strat-ford clerk daring January. Barney Davis, of Fullarton, was in Monkton the other day on his way home from Belmore, where he moved his son-in-law, who goes into the saw mill busi. in-law, who goes into the saw mill business in that place. Mitchell has lost its oldest citizen in

Mitchell has lost its oldest citizen in the death of E, J. Woods, for many years deputy postmaster, and a most worthy man. The sad event occurred on Wednesday, Jan. 28th, at the resi-dence of W. W. Hicks, postmaster. Mr. Woods came to Mitchell from Wales 45 years ago, and he was deputy postmas-ter for about 30 years. The reports of the local branch socie-ties in affiliation with the South Perth Agricultural Society, submitted at the annual meeting in St Marys, recently, showed the following balances on hand: Blanshard, \$148 78 South Easthope, 20 00 Fullarton, 31 45

Fullarton, Hibbert, 31 45 $\begin{array}{c}
 11 & 38 \\
 175 & 12
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Mitchell Horticultural,

Artchell Horticultural, 175 12 As an illustration of the profitable-ness of dairying when carried on with intelligence, care and energy, it may be mentioned that John Arbogast, of Carlingford, last season sent 50,166 lbs. of milk to the Black Creek cheese fac-tory from five cows and two heifers, from which he realized the handsome sum of \$374.25.

sum of \$374.25. Monday night, of last week, Miss Agnes Knox, Canada's famed elocution-ist, was greeted by a very large and select audience in Tavistock, who high-ly appreciated her recitations. The large Foresters' hall was closely packed so that not even standing room remain-ed. Frequent encores lengthened the program by half itself, and those of her audience who have listened to some famed foreign talent, pronounce her superior to the most and equal to the best.

Arthur Steinhoff met with a very ser-Arthur Steinhoff met with a very ser-ious accident the other day while chop-ping on George McGowan's farm, a short distance from Blyth. It seems that one of Mr. McGowan's sons was driving a wedge into a log, when the head of the axe came off, striking Stein-hoff on the leg, sovering an artery, and necessitating the insertion of fourteen stitches.

necessitating the insertion of fourteen stitches. A sharp farmer took a load of oats into Gorrie a few days ago and disposed of them. The buyer thought there was something wrong, and upon examina-tion found that the bags contained four pounds of sand to the bushel. The farmer was only too glad to make amends when notified of the discovery. Six months in Goderich would about Six months in Goderich would about make things even in this case.

on the 3rd of February. We are alraid the youngsters will have concluded ere this that they have come to a cold climate. The Roman Catholics have about completed the purchase of a property in S⁴ Clinton, upon which they purpose erect-ing a church, to take the place of the one they have hitherto used in Hullett. The site selected is at present occupied and is in a good location. On Saturday of last week Dave Mc-Bride, teamster for Smith, Malcolm & Gibson, Wroxeter, brought to the saw mill the largest load of logs that has y ever entered the town, there being t 2,343 freet of green pine in the six logs i-Arthur Steinhoff met with a very ser-

Six months in contents would about makes a great interest in Jersey cattle. In selecting and breed ing he looks for quantity as well-sknown.
 G. A. Deadman, the well-known the states a great interest in Jersey cattle. In selecting and breed ing he looks for quantity as well as quality. He has a two year-old milking in a wear. He has a heifer the that a defrem the states, made 10½ (b)s, of milk perial highway to the east, over which and which, he states, made 10½ (b)s, of perial highway to the east, over which and which, he states, made 10½ (b)s, of perial highway to the east, over which and which he states, made 10½ (b)s, of perial highway to the east, over which and which he states, made 10½ (b)s, of you have so far and which he states, made 10½ (b)s, of you have so far and which he states, made 10½ (b)s, of you have so far as good if not the maxes to four canal system. We here the claims to have as good if not the states and eare in the extend of the longe of and the west functional content of the dual of the provincial doverment of our canal system. We here is expressly given by the constitue to the states in this county.

that bening us to the England. THE QUESTION TO BE DETERMINED. The great question which you will shortly be called upon to determine re-there itself into this, shall we endang er solves itself into this, shall we endanger our possession of the great heritage in-queathed to us by our fathers, and suo-mit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our taniff. for drive mit ourselves to direct taxation for the privilege of having our tariff fixed at Washington, with a prospect of ulti-mately becoming a portion of the Am-erican Union?

I commend these issues to your determination, and to the judgment of the whole people of Canada, with an unclouded confidence that you will prounclouded confidence that you will pro-claim to the world your resolve to show yourselves not unworthy of the promi distinction you enjoy—of being number-ed among the most dutiful and loyal subjects of our beloved Queen. As for myself, my course is clear.

A BRITISH SUBJECT I WAS BORN-A BRITISH SUBJECT I WILL DIE.

With my utmost, with my latest breach, will I o po e the "v iled treason" which attempts, by sordid means and mercenary proffers, to lure our people from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century from their allegiance. During my long public service of nearly half a century I have been true to my country and its best interests, and I appeal with equat confidence to the men who have trusted me in the past, and to the young hope of the country, with whom rest its des-tinies for the future, to give me their united and strenous aid in this my last effort for the unity of the Empire and

THE PHILOSOPHER'S STORY.

A STRANGE TALE OF OLD YORKSHIRE.

THE GLEN. It was either on the fourth or the fifth day after I had taken possession of my cottage that I was astonished to hear foot-steps upon the grass outside, quickly follow-ed by a crack, as from astick, upon the dor-the explosion of an infernal machine would hardly have surprised or discomfited me more. I had hoped to have shaken off all intrusion for ever, yet here was somebody beating at my door, with as little ceremony as if it had been a village alehouse. Hot with anger, I flung down my book, withdrew the bolt just as my visitor had raised hisstick to renew his rough application for admittance. He was a tall powerful man, tawuy-beardi ed and deep-chested, cladi in a loose-fitting suil of tweed, out for comfort rather than elegance. As he stood in the shimmering suil of tweed, all knitted and lined with furrows, which were strangely at vari-ance with his youthful bearing. In spite of his weather-strained felt hat and the colwith furrows, which were strangely at vari-ance with his youthful bearing. In spite of his weather strained felt hat and the colance with his youthful bearing. In spite of his weather-strained felt hat and the coloured handkerchief slung round his brown muscular neck, I could see at a glance he was a man of breeding and education. I had been prepared for some wandering shepherd or uncouth tramp, but this apparition fairly disconcerted me.
"You look astonished," said he, with a smile. "Did you think, theu, that you were the only man in the world with a taste for solitude ? You see that there are other hermits in the wilderness besides your self."
"Do you mean to say that you live bore?" I asked in no very conciliatory.
"Up yonder," he answered, tossing his ext backwards. "I thought as we were ad backwards." I could assist you in any way."

you in any way." thank you," said I coldly, standing with my hand upon the latch of the door. I am a wan of simple tastes, and you can do nothing for me. You have the advant-

do nothing for me. You have the advant-age of me in knowing my name." He appeared to be chilled by my ungraci-ous manner. "I learned it from the masons who were at work here," he said. "As for me, I am a surgeon, the surgeon of Gaster Fell. That is the name I have gone by in these parts, and it serves as well as an-other." other

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CHAPTER III. —OF THE GRAY COTTAGE IN THE GLEN. It was either on the fourth or the fifth showed where its frosty fingers had ripped

once more. There I threw myself upon my couch, more disturbed and shaken than I had ever thought to feel again. Long into the watches of the night I tossed and tumbled on my uneasy pillow. A strange theory had framed itself within me, suggested by the elaborate scientific appara-tus which I had seen. Could it be that this surgeon had some profound and unholy experiments on hand, which necessitated the taking, or at least the tampering with the life of his companion? Such a supposition would account for the loneliness of his life ; but how could I recon-cile it with the close friendship which had appeared to exist between the pair no long-cr ago than that very morning? Was it grief or madness which had made the man tear his hair and wring his hands when hear Cameron, was she also a partner to this som-bre business? Was it to my grim neigh-bours that she made her strange nocturnal journeys ? and if so, what bond could there bours that she made her strange nocturnal journeys ? and if so, what bond could there

journeys ? and if so, what bond could there be to unite so strangely assorted a trio ? Try as I might, I could come to no satisfac-tory conclusion upon these points. When at last I dropped into a troubled slumber, it was only to see once more in my dreams the strange episodes of the evening, and to wake at dawn unrefreshed and weary. Such doubts as I might have had as to whether I had indeed seen my former fel-low-lodger upon the night of the thunder-storm, were finally resolved that morning. Strolling along down the path which led to the fell, I saw in one spot where the ground was soft the impressions of a foot, the small dainty foot of a well-booted wo-man. That tiny heel and high instep could the small dainty foot of a well-booted wo-man. That tiny heel and high instep could have belonged to none other than my com-panion of Kirkby-Malhouse. I followed her trail for some distance till it lost itself among hard and stony ground ; but it still pointed, as far as I could descern it, to the lonely and ill-omened cottage. What some

tage, hardly larger than the boulders among which it lay. Like my own cabin, it showed which it lay. Like my own cabin, it showed which it lay. Like my own cabin, it showed which it lay. Like my own cabin, it showed signs of having been constructed for the use of some shephered; but, unlike mine, no pains had been taken by the tenants to improve and enlarge it. Two little peeping windows, a cracked and rain and darkness, across the fearsome mores to that strange rendezvous? But why should I let my mind run upon such things? Had I not prided myself that I lived a life of my own, beyond the sphere of my fellow-mortals? Were all my plans thought; for as I drew nearer, still contectaing myself behind the ridge, I saw that thick bars of iron covered the windows, while the rude door was all slashed and plated with the same metal. These strange to me? It was unworthy, it was portent the solitary building. Thrusting my pipe into my pocket, I crawled upon my hands and knees through the gorse and indescribably ill omen and fearsome characting indescribably ill omen and fearsome characting indescribably ill omen and fearsome characting the routh is door. There, finding that I could not approach nearer without fear of the valley and passed my very door. A week or so after the doings which I have described, I was seated by my window, when I perceived something white drifting

time tor a neeting giance: then dropping from the window, I made off through the speed until I found myself back in my cabin once more. There I threw myself upon my couch, more disturbed and shaken than I had ever thought to feel again. Togg into the watches of the night I tossed and tumbled on my uneasy pillow. A strange theory had framed itself within me suggested by the elaborate scientific appara-tus which I had seen. Could it be that this suggeon had some profound and unholy of my household effects stirred up every drop of gall in my composition. Swearing under my breath, I took my old cavalry sabre down from its nail and passed my finger along the edge. There was a great notch in the centre where it had jarred up against the collarbone of a Bavarian artillery-man the day we beat Van Der Tann back from Orleans. It was still sharp enough, how-ever, to be serviceable. I placed it at the head of my bed, within reach of my arm, ready to give a keen greeting to the next uninvited visitor who might arrive.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Early and Late Sowing.

Early and Late Sowing. Which is the more profitable, early or late sowing, and what difference, if any, does a few days' delay in the matter of put-ting in the seed make, are questions which Mr. Saunders, the director of the Dominion experimental farms, has set himself to de-termine. To this end he made his first ex-periment last same an experiment which berimhe. To this end he made his first ex-periment last season, an experiment which it is proposed to repeat for a number of years, in order to obtain averages which may neutralize the variations brought about in

loss is not inconsiderable, for taking spring wheat at 90 cents per bushel, it is found that a delay of one week in sowing shows a pos-sible shrinkage in the value of the crop of Ontario of \$473,879, and a delay of two weeks \$744,669. In the matter of the oat yield the crop appears to be less influenced by delay in seeding than either barley or spring wheat; still, owing to the very large accrage under this grain every bushel of loss per acre in Ontario alone, reckoning oats at 40 cents a bushel, is equal to \$752,946. These facts are sufficient to show the v.tal importance of this question to the farmers of our coun-try. It is highly desirable that the results of this experiments should begenerally known, and that enterprising farmers all over the country should assist the government by making experiments for themselves and thus furnish the necessary data for arriving at a conclusion concerning the different sec-tions of the several provinces. A question which involves so much to the country ought not to remain in doubt any longer than ers bear in mind that whatever the final conclusion may be, the presumption is that the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground is the the man who gets his seed into the ground is the man who gets his seed into the ground the man who gets his seed into the ground is the man who

being advertised in the East as being about the only place in the United States where a man can get land for farming purposes The fact is, there is no land in this State open for homesteading that is worth having The fertile soil of Western Washington it confined to small valleys and is held at prices beyond the means of anyone who intends to farm for a living. Hops are about the only crop that is grown. The whole coast country is covered by greas forests of fir, and anyone knows that where the or pine grows the goil is not fit for agri-culture. It is sandy and stoney, and if it was good soil it would cost more than the land is worth to get the immense stumps out. East of the Cascade Moun-tains the prairie is almost a desert. Some localities grow good crops of wheat; but at the low price of 45 cents per bushel it is poor business raising wheat. The summers are too dry here for success-ful farming, even if the soil was good. Around Tacoma there is some prairie land, and a great many people who know nothing of farming will tell you that it is good soil and is the makings of a fine country. But take a walk over it and what do you find ? A very sickly covering of fuzzy grass, try-ing to live in a bed of gravel which has no t is proposed to repeat for a number of years, in order to obtain averages which may neutralize the variations brought about in crops by varying seasons. For the purposes of the test two varieties each of barley, oats, and spring wheat were used, and six sow-ings, at intervals of one week, were made: The first sowing was made on the 27th of May That the test might be as fair and instruc-tive as possible, the soil selected was as uniform as could be found and the treatment as similar as could be found and the treatment of the experiment, which have just been given to the publie in a bulletin sent out by the thedepartmentof Agriculture, are strikingly significant. In each instance the earliest to fue two varieties of barley, a delay in of the two experiments of more than half is, while the first sowing gave an average loss in the two experiments of more than half is, while the first sowing gave an average loss in the two experiments of more than half is, while the first sowing gave an average loss in the two experiments of more than half is farmers of the country as Mr. Saunders shows. Taking as the basis of his reckoning the "Statistics of Crops in Ontario," for 1890, in which the area under bar-ley is estimated at 701,326 acres Mr. Saunders reckons that "should one half the average loss which has been shown to have the "Statistics of Crops in Ontario," for 1890, in which has been shown to have the "Statistics of Crops in Ontario," for 1890, in which has been shown to have the "Statistics of Crops in Ontario," for 1890, in which has been shown to have the "Statistics of Crops in Ontario," for 1890, in which has been shown to have the worth double what they are to-day. I have no object in writing this except to bene-tive sets mated at 701,326 acres Mr. Saunders reckons that "should one half the average loss which has been shown to have the commend in the optiment of the size on the top one shown to have the commend in the optiment of the tare shown to have the stator of the country as Mr. Saunders reckons tha farmers of the country as Mr. Saunders shows. Taking as the basis of his reckoning the "Statistics of Crops in Ontario," for 1890, in which the area under bar-ley is estimated at 701,326 acres Mr. Saunders reckons that "should one half the average loss which has been shown to have countred in the arreniments at Ottawa he

CANUCK. Tacoma, Wash., Feb., 1891.

Charles Bradlaugh.

Charles Bradlaugh, whose death was re-Charles Bradlaugh, whose death was re-ported recently, was born in London September 26th, 1833. His parents were poor, and he received little schooling. Driven from home by his father because he declared that he could not reconcile the Thirty-nine Articles with the gospels, he was in turn an errand boy, a small coal mer-chant, and a trooper at Dublin. Buying his discharge, he became in 1853 a clerk to a London solicitor, but devoted his attention largely to writing pamphlets under the

Mr. Bradlaugh became best known to the world at large by the struggle over his ad-mission to Parliament. He had been a candi-date for Northampton in 1868 and had been defeated, but in 1880 he was elected with Labouchere. He objected to taking the oath. "On my true faith as a Christian," but it was decided that he was not en-titled to affirm, as are Jews. Ouakbut it was decided that he was not en-titled to affirm, as are Jews, Quak-ers, and other. Then he demanded that he should be sworn, but the House voted that he should be allowed neither to swear nor to affirm, and it was this action which the House solemnly rescinded recently. Bradlaugh affirmed at his own risk and took his seat, but was used and the case was dehis seat, but was sued, and the case was de his seat, but was sued, and the case was de-cided against him. A long struggle result-ed, Mr. Bradlaugh being thrice re-elected by Northampton. Whenever a new session of Parliament began he appeared and attempt-ed to take his seat, which he was not per-mitted to do until 1886, when the opposition weakaned, the Speaker refining to permit mitted to do until 1880, when the opposition weakened, the Speaker refusing to permit his previous transactions to be made the basis for a motion. Mr. Bradlaugh there-upon swore himself and took his seat, slowupon swore himself and took his seat, slow-ly winning respect thereafter in the House by his abilities and strong sense. One fea-ture of the long fight over his admission was the first defeat of the Gladstonian. Ministry in 1883 upon an affirmation bill intended for his relief.

his relief. Though an ardent social reformer Brad-laugh was a vigorous anti-Socialist. In fact, he propounded the hardest question to the Socialists which they were ever called on to answer. He said, in effect: "When you have established your Social Commonwealth, will you allow me the use of your public hall, in which to argue against Socialism ? If not, what becomes of individual liberty?" He also opposed some suggested labor legis-He also opposed some suggested labor legis-lation, such as the eight hour law, on the ground that measures of this kind would ground that measures of this kind would interfere with personal liberty, and that such reforms must work themselves out.

On the Newcastle, Eug., football ground an enterprising undertaker has an advertise-ment board fixed, with the following inscrip-tion on it: "Coffins, palls and shrouds. Hearses and mourning coaches."

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA. Hon. H. L. Macdonald, Commissioner of Pulbic Works for P. E. Island, is dead. The Barnum Wire and Iron works expec remove from Walkerville to Toronto about April 1st.

Hon. James McShane was on Monday elected mayor of Montreal by over 5,000 majority.

During the fine weather of last week sev-eral farmers near Calgary sowed wheat as an experiment.

At Winnipeg, on Monday, the thermome-ter registered 32 below zero, and at Qu'Ap-pelle 42 below.

Rev. Dr. Stevenson, the well known Con-gregational minister, died in Montreal on Monday morning.

Seventy-nine insurance companies have een licensed to do business in Canada under the Insurance Act.

There were 42 failures in Canada during last week, as compared with 47 for the cor responding period last year.

Archbishop Tache is very ill, and it is re ported the doctors do not expect him to re

Mr. James B. Boyle, public school inspect-or of London, died in his office Tuesday night, aged 77 years.

Permission has been granted for the forma tion of two new companies for the Royal Grenadier of Toronto.

Parker & Popham, wholesale clothing me chants, Montreal, assigned on Tuesday liabilities of \$78,000.

An organization has been formed in London, Ont., under the name of the London Temperance Union, with the object of pro-moting the cause of national prohibition.

Gilbert Lockhart, aged eighteen, fell from the upper window of his father's house, 240 College street, Toronto, on Mon-day night, fractured his skull and died instantly. Quebec wants the cattle trade, and is

making big offers of facilities to outbid Three Rivers' attempt to get the business from Montreal.

Owing to the delay that occurred after ne murder of John Heslop, of Ancaster, the before any alarm was given, no trace of the murderers has yet been found.

At the annual meeting of the Imperial Federation League of Canada, held last week at Toronto, Sir Leonard Tilley was elected president. Addresses were delivered by Mr. D'Alton McCarthy and Rev. Principal Grant

Grant. A Manitoba deputation has waited on the Minister of Agriculture to ask that the Gov-ernment devote funds to the purpose of as-sisting Canadians in Dakota to settle in Manitoba Favorable promised.

A Montreal despatch says a young man wa robbed of \$40,000 worth of real estate deed and \$40 in cash at a house of ill fame in that city by two girls, who decamped f Chicago, where they have been arrested.

At the annual meeting of the Ontario Cricket Association in Toronto, it was de cided to revive the tie system, and to have the winners of the groups play off the cham-pionship at some place selected by the asso

The Winnipeg Board of Trade, at its an nual meeting adopted a resolution condemn ing the Dominion Government for the man ner in which it has dealt with the improv

ment or the Red River navigation scheme. Count de Rossignac, who is at present in Ottawa, is more convinced than ever that the establishment of a beet-root sugar fac-tory at Whitewood, Man., would pay it machinery could be brought into the country free of duty.

The collector of customs at Victoria, C, has reported the seizure there of a whole case of cigarettes, ingeniously covered with a layer of hen fruit, and entered as eggs,

which are free of duty. The package was sent from Seattle, Washington. Last March Mr. James Jackson broke through the ice at the Narrows, near the Rama Ludian recover, and market the second s through the ice at the Narrows, hear the Rama Indian reserve, and was rescued by two Indians named John Wesley and James Naniquishkong. Ex-Mayor Slaven, of Orillia, interested himself in the case and Orillia, interested himself in the case and secured Royal Humane Society medals for the brave Indians, and the presentation has just been made on the reserve.

Mr. G. H. Croxden Powell, the English publicist, who is at present in Ottawa, re-

A London despatch announces the death of Very Rev. Hayes Plumtree, dean of Wells. Mrs. Richard A. Proctor, is endeavcur-ing to raise \$25,000 by lecturing in order to erect an observatory with telescope to the memory of her husband.

Bartholomew Sullivan was hanged at Tralee the other day for the murder of Patrick Flahrive in County Kerry in August last. Flahrive was killed because he was going to cut crops on an evicted farm. In St. James' Hall, London, the other night Gen. Booth, of the Salvation Acmy, inau-gurated the carrying into effect of the scheme of social regeneration set forth in

scheme of social regeneration set forth in his book In Darkest England, and the Way UNITED STATES.

Mrs. Roches has just died at Kalkaska Mich., aged 111 years.

The number of dead in the Mammoth nine at Youngwood. Pa., has been swelled to 130.

The socialists of Chicago demand that only union labor be employed in the World's Fair work.

A syndicate of Boston commerical men has been formed to test the legality of the Mc Kinley tariff.

Secretary Blaine has definitely stated that the United States will not accept recipro-city with Canada confined to natural pro-ducts.

The famous explorer, Lieut. Schwatka, vas fatally injured the other day at Mason City, Iowa, by a fall.

Joseph Bond, colored, has lain in bed in the sulks for 27 years and is now approach-ing death, all because his mother sold her farm against his will.

In Minneapolis on Sunday, Rev. Deville anning, Congregational, had just finished sermon on "Is Life Worth Living ?" when anning, Co he fell down and died of apoplexy.

The Chippewa Indians on the Red Lake the people are greatly alarmed. Troops have been asked for.

Mrs. Lucy Wixom and her twin sister, Mrs. Wood, have just died in Oakland and Ionia counties, Michigan, respectively, aged

91 years. United States officials claim that number

of Chinamen are being smuggled in from Port Arthur in sleighs, and an agent is at West Superior, Wis.; watching for the Celestials Dr. Sullivan Whitney, the first America

physician to manufacture homeeopathic remedies, died at Newtonville, Mass., on Wednesday at the age of eighty-three years.

Hog cholera is raging in McPherson, Marion and Silene counties, Kansas. Hun-dreds of animals are dying daîly and farmers are shipping hogs to market, many of which are said to be diseased. North Nebraska and South Dakota ar

the inveloped in a terrific storm. At Deadwood the mercury is 20 degrees below zero, at Lead City 30 below and Galena 40 below. Many herds of cattle have been lost and the settlers will suffer. In a wrestling match at Hopkinton, Mass.

on Tuesday, Michael Maloney was thrown by Charles Hifferty, his head striking the floor and fracturing his skull. He died in a few hours, leaving a wife and three child-

A colony of Hebrews from Russia, com prising 160 families, will arrive in St. Paul and Minneapolis this week. They were sent to the United States by Baron Hirsch, who donated a large sum of money for the pur-Dose.

pose. Miss Lent, a young school teacher of Winnebago City, Minn., a few days ago chastised one of her pupils, and the parents of the punished girl were so enraged that they maltreated Miss Lent to such an extent that she died yesterday. The pupil and her father and mother are now in gaol on a charge of murder. of murder.

Russell C. Caufield, a farm hand, has confessed to having choked to death a young girl named Nellie Griffin, whom he secured from the public school at Coldwater, Mich., on the plea that he wanted her to go into a family. After choking the girl to death he huriad her glothes under a corrected and family. buried buried her clothes under a cow shed and calmly went to bed. He is now in jail at Charlotte

In the United States Supreme Court on Monday it was decided to grant the British Government leave to file an application for a writ of prohibition in the Behring Sea mat-ter, the court holding that it had undoubted jurisdiction.

Home Government to accord them the pri-vilege possessed by Canada of negotiating commerial treaties with foreign countries un-der the sanction of the Foreign Office.

The Papal Congregation of Rites has de-cided not to beatify Columbus. A prominent member of the Congregation told a journa-list of Rome that Columbus was a perfect gentleman and an excellent Catholic, but not saint.

The Roman Catholic Anti-Slavery socie-ties of Europe will hold a general meeting next week in Brussels to consider the present condition of the African slave trade, and particularly the Red Sea traffic in children for harems.

The Paris Figaro publishes an interview in which the Pope is represented as saying that to support a good republic is to fight against a bad one, and that as the formation against a bad one, and that as the formation of a Catholic party in France is impossible the Catholics ought to support the Govern-

A body of infantry forming part of the garrison of Oporto, along with a number of civilians, started to establish a republic in Portugal recently, but their enterprise was soon snuffed out. There was a fight, seven people being killed and a large number wounded vounded

It is announced by the physicians Bertin and Picq, of the Nantes faculty, who re-cently injected 15 grammes of goat's blood into the thighs of two patients, that in the case of both patients there has been an abatement of the fever. One of them, a woman, whose temperature prior to the inwoman, whose temperature prior to the in-jection was 102, shows a decline of two de-

THE TRUTH ABOUT IRELAND.

The Different Races in Ireland.

People are apt to speak of the Irish as being of one race—one nation, but thus is the very reverse of the truth. The characteris-tics of the people vary greatly in different parts of Ireland. There is a marked differ-ence in self-reliance and intelligent industry, between the genuine Ulster men, and the inhabitants of the South and West. This has resulted in the greater programmers of the

inhabitants of the South and West. This has resulted in the greater prosperity of the former, which has actually caused some jealousy among the Nationalist politicians. To thoroughly comprehend the repugnance of the inhabitants of Ulster to being ruled by their opponents, it should be stated that there have been positive threats in the lead-ing Nationalist paper against "the line-nites," i.e., the Protestants of Ulster, when once Home Rule is achieved. Flax is only grown in Ulster, which partially accounts for its prosperity. And this prosperity their opponents are envious of, instead of exerting themselves and "doing the like. Dennis shows in his valuable work that flax can be profitably grown in the other three provinces, and that all that is wanting is in-telligent industry. He says "less than 15,-

telligent industry. He says "less than 15,-000 tons of flax are grown, and it is worth £700,000. There is no reason why the \pounds 700,000. There is no reason why yield should not be trebled. The soil yield should not be trebled. The soil and climate of Ireland cannot be excelled for the production of flax. But it requires at all stages skilled treatment. It fetches £50 per ton now; it ought to fetch £70, which is the average value of the Belgian variety. Ireland imports from abroad £3,000,000 worth of flax."

worth of flax." Arthur Young says that there are four dif-ferent races in Ireland. There is (1) what he calls the Spanish, that is, the descendants of people originally from Spain to be met with in a portion of the South of Ireland; (2) The Scotch in Ulster; (3) The descendants of English settlers; and (4) The original Celtic race. During the centuries the the

Celtic race. During the centuries that the Danes troubled Saxon England, they did the like to Celtic Ireland, and many settled on the that is, those without any admixture of foreign blood, are believed to form only a small proportion of the people. Let any one read a list of Nationalist names in any of the public movements or troubles, and he will find that not one-half are Celtic Irish.

In the course of time, the various race have so intermarried that there are fer that have so intermarried that there are few that are of pure blood. Speaking generally, at the present time, there may be said to be only two races, namely, the Celtic, i.e. those in whom the Celtic blood predominates; and the Anglo-Saxon, i.e. those in whom the

The colonies of Australia have asked the THE DECLINE OF RURAL NEW ENGLAND.

In every period of American history the influence of New England has been marked and out of proportion to its size and popu-lation. In religious thought and activities, in great moral and social movements in lit-erature and scholarship, in inventive genius and the skilled industries, in the pulpit, at the Bar, on the Bench, and in legislative halls, New-Englanders have always stood in the front rank and have contributed lacrely

the front rank and have contributed largely the front rank and have contributed largely to the worthiest American achievements. Now, the bulk of this population, until very recent years, has been rural rather than urban, and the towns themselves, large and small, have been made up of the country-born and country bred, while almost the en-tire stream of emicration that has floaded tire stream of emigration that has flooded and fertilized the North-West has had its source in the hamlets and farms. It would be easy to show that the quality of this output from the rural districts has been ever put from the rural districts has been even more remarkable than the quantity. Hence came Webster, Choate, Chase, Greeley, Cushing, Bryant, Whittier, Beecher, Hop-kins, and a long list of notables that will occur to every reader. It may therefore be fairly claimed that what New England has hence and what it has down to be the set been and what it has done, at home and abroad, through its citizens or through its colonists, has come in long measure from the country districts.

Thus the prosperity of this region concern not merely New England, but the country at large. The testimony of many reliable witnesses and my own observations, cover-ing more than twenty years, convince me that the outlook for the future is very unsatisfactory.

a time tory.

 Fifty years ago almost every farm was cultivated by the owner, who had every interest in its most careful tillage, in making permanent improvements, and in the care of buildings, fences, and woolland. Hired labour was the exception, for the large fam-ilies were quite competent for all the farm-work, the indoor as well as the outdoor work, the indoor as well as the outdoor work, the indoor as well as the outdoor with a surplus which went to the aid of less fortunate neighbours, and sent brains and muscle to the city or to the opening West. Not all farmers were equally industrious, frugal, and successful, but there was a large body of landed proprietors, homogeneous in race. substantially on an equality socially, and alike interested in the present and fu-ture welfare of the community. In this reand alike interested in the present and fu-ture welfare of the community. In this re-spect there has been a great change in the last twenty years, and one which is going on more rapidly every year. The land is pass-ing into the hands of non-resident propri-etors, by mortgage, by death of resident owner, by his removal to the village or man-ufacturing centre, or his emigration to the West.

It is also held in fewer hands, not as a general thing to be managed and worked in large estates, but to be rented from year to

The new proprietor has bought the farm The new proprietor has bought the farm at a small price, as compared with its form-er valuation, and has no interest or pride in it or its management, except as an invest-ment. So in every township there is an in-creasing body of renters, as a class unreli-able, unsuccessful, shifting, and shiftless. Their interest in the property and the com-munity is temporary, their tillage such as they suppose will bring the largest immediate returns with the least care and labour. It goes without saying that such farms and all their appurtenances are in a state of chronic decline. These renters are often bankrupy decline. These renters are often backrupt farmers, or young men without the pluck and thrift to become farm owners, the courage and push to go to the West, or the qualities in demand in the manufacturing towns.

2. Many farms are without resident culti-2. Many farms are without resident culti-vators, and in all probability will never again be homesteads. The New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture reports eight hundred and eighty-seven such farms, and these are only a small part. I know a district where eight contiguous farmshave been thus abandoned, and, taking the farm on which the writer was born as the centre, a circle with a radius of five miles would inclose twenty farms abandoned miles would inclose twenty farms abandoned within the last few years.

Some of these have good buildings, ston fences, apple and sugar orchards, and all have made comfortable homes. On some of them a few acres of the best land are tilled, while the rest produces a lessening crop of hay is used for pasture. The fine old orchards, uncared for, are wasting away, a like or a few rose bushes strugging for life in the grass show the site of the old garden, the buildings are falling to decay, and home-steads that have fostered large and prosper-tor families for compensions are added

by reason of the long winter is unable to compete with the West and South in cattle-raising for the Eastern markets at his door.

Confining his attention to the few crops that, from their bulk or perishable nature, are not subject to the destructive competi-tion of the West, the ordinary farmer mere-ly lives and pays current expenses, while his less shrewd and careful neighbour falls behind each mass and careful neighbour falls behind each year, and sooner or later will be sold out of house and home.

be sold out of house and home. Naturally, there is a decay of heart and hope that blights growth and prosperity. Many farms within a hundred miles of Bos-ton, and not five miles from excellent rail-road facilities, will not sell for the cost of the improvements. The New Hampshire Commissioner of Agriculture gives a long list of farms with "fairly comfortable build-ings, at prices from two dollars to ten dol-lars per acre," and a shorter list at higher prices. The Vermont Commissioner gives a list at from three dollars to tive dollars per acre, and nearer to railroad or village, with better buildings, five dollars to ten dollars. "all at no great distance from market and "all at no great distance from market and adapted to doing business."

4. Outside of the large towns and busi-4. Outside of the large towns and busi-ness centres the population is stationary or dwindling with greater or less rapidity accord-ing as the district in question is more or less exclusively rural. Then the percentage of young people and children is much smaller than fifty years ago. The old-fashioned large families are the rare exception, and the young folks are early drawn away from the old homestead. In my native town the school districts have been reduced from twenty-one to eleven. and many of these en school districts have been reduced from twenty-one to eleven, and many of these en-larged districts have only half or fourth the pupils of the original divisions. The real decline of the native stock is get ater than the decrease in numbers would indicate, for the decrease in numbers would indicate, for there is a decided increase in the foreigre element, which, with all its virtues, is not qualified to strengthen and perpetuate the old New England type of character and spirit. Nor is this state of things confined to a few obscure places among the moun-tains, for some of the historic towns found-ed by the Puritans are undergoing the same process of decline or change of population. process of decline or change of population. Many of the large towns, deprived of the former stream of recruits from the country, are fast changing from Anglo-Saxon to Celtic, and from Protestant to Catholic.

5. In the last thirty years the colleges b. In the last thirty years the conleges have been strengthened in endowments and appliances, and are doing a better and wider work than formerly; the larger towns have excellenthigh schools, and well-endowed acad emies are strong and well attended. But, with the rural districts far removed from these advantages, there is no provision for secondary education. The ungraded distric school, with its brief school term, is the beginning and the end of local opportuntities. The unendowed academies of forty years ago, then filled with young people, are dead and have left no successors. It is true, some young people resort to the high schools and endowed academies but secondary educa-tion here is far less general than in the form-r time, while memp are lest to the older tion here is far less general than in the form-er time, while many are lost to the college and higher education whom a good local ac-ademy of the old type would stimulate to an extended course of study. In one of the most picturesque districts of New Hamp-shire is an endowed academy that thirty-five years ago had an annual attendance of more than four hundred, and sent to college each year thirty boys, to say nothing of a dozen year thirty boys, to say nothing of a dozen girls as well and widely trained for whom no dozen ollege opened its doors. The same school has less than one-fourth the old number of has less than one-fourth the old number of students and graduates. It is fair to say that the decadence of this school is partly due to the larger advantages offered by better equip-ped rivals, but the main cause of decline is the dearth of young people in its natural region of supply, and the diminished interest in higher education.

in higher education. Many churches have dwindled into insig-nificance, or have been blotted out altogethe owing to deaths and removals, with no cor-responding additions. In scores of towns houses of worship are closed, to all appearance finally, or are used for non-religious purposes, while others are in the hands of Catholics, or are too far gone to decay for occupancy of any sort. In many towns enough church members in substantial doc-trinal accord might be found to form one trina accord night be found to form into strong and influential church but for minor points of doctrine and practice, and so, di-vided, they live at a dying rate, of little consequence to their adherents or the com-munity. The whole truth would not be told if it were not added that this religious deso-tion is also larged due to hear of sufficient lation is also largely due to lack of sufficient

ferring to the cattle trade, says out of the 40 million people of the British Isless there are fully 30 millions who depend on foreign countries for their meat supply, and anyone who interferes to prevent the supply from Charle will have a carious according to make Canada will have a serious reckoning to make with a very large electorate.

GREAT BRITAIN

A fight occurred at an anti-Parnell meet-ing at Kilrush on Sunday.

The report that Mr. Gladstone intended to retire is pronounced unfounded.

The Cork Steam Packet Company strike has ended in defeat of the strikers after a fight of 14 weeks.

The Crimes Act has been put in force in the town of Carlow and revoked in portions of Sligo County.

Rev. Joseph Parker, of the London City Temple, has denounced Mr. Gladstone's Re-ligious Disabilities bill.

The paupers at Limerick, Ireland, have

refused to go to work in place of the municipal labourers now on strike. Mr. Parnell and Mr. Justin McCarthy have agreed not to hold Sunday meetings in Ireland for the present.

It is stated that Mr. Gladstone has con gratulated Secretary Balfour on the success of his efforts to relieve the distress in Western Ireland

n Ireland Mr. Parnell intends pushing his campaign microrously than ever. He in Ireland more vigorously than ever. He will shortly address a monster meeting in lonmel.

George Fleming, who had donated £1,000 for the furtherances of Gen. Booth's scheme, was suddenly taken ill while addressing a meeting in its favor and died almost immed iately. The London Standard interprets Mr.

Parnell's speech at Ennis to mean that Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien have consented to units with him in exhorting guarantees from the Gladstonians.

from the Gladstonians. There is a strong crusade against the Mormons in Notlingham, which is the cen-tre of the polygamous sect in England. The House of Commons was called upon to interre.

Edward Bosanquett, son of a wealthy banker of London, Eng., was bitten by rattlesnake near Dayton's, Florida, on Sun

day morning while hunting and is beyond hope of recovery. The snake struck him on the inside of his left leg above the ankle.

The annual report of the New York State assessors says the farms in the State are constantly depreciating in value, farms are becoming less valuable, sales are unfrequent, and the mortgages are frequently to the full value of the farms.

It is reported the German Government is about to rescind the law prohibiting the im-portation of American bacon and hams.

A Wisconsin missionary, who is laboring in Asia Minor, reports that 1,500 people died of cholera in six weeks in the Town of Marash.

Eyraud, the Paris murderer, was guillo-ined on Tuesday morning. He showed neither fear nor remorse, and refused all re ligious ministrations.

Severe weather still prevails in Greece Fifteen men have been frozen to death while endeavoring to re-open communication with snow-blocked villages in the Morea.

The Italian Ministry was defeated on a vote in the Chamber of Deputies, and Prime Minister Crispi has placed his resignation in the hands of the King

The Artist Meissonier.

The Artist Meissenier. Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, whose death was announced last week, was easily at the head of his school of painters, if not the greatest artist of the day. He was born in Lyons, the year being given by dif-ferent authorities as 1813 and 1815. He went to Paris while still a youth and enter-ed the studio of Leon Cogniet, exhibiting his first picture in 1834. "The Little Mes-mers," which he showed in 1836 attract.

becoming less valuable, sales are unfrequent, and the mortgages are frequently to the full value of the farms. Charlotte Scott, the coloured woman who contributed the first five dollars paid toward a monument for Abraham Lincoln in Wash ington, and whose name is on that account inscribed in bronze on the base of it, died last Saturday. Mrs. Henry Wilson, near Morton, Kansas, was left a widow two years ago with three children to support. Becoming destitute and fearing starvation, she attempted to kill the children and herself. The eldest, a boy of 12, escaped with his throat cut, but the mother and two little ones perished in the house, which the some ad herse. It is reported the German Government is about to rescind the law prohibiting the im-portation of American Boot and the source of t

and not needed some of his most famous pictures, was insured for 18,000,000 francs. Among his most famous works are "The Chess Players," "The Quarrel," "The Read-er," "Napoleon in Russi," "The Sergc-ant's Portrait," "A Charge of Cavalry," and "The Emperor at Solferino." The "Chargeof Cavalry" brought 150,000 francs, and in 1887 his "Friedland—1807," one of a series of three pictures representing the career of Napoleon, brought at the Stewart sale in New York \$66,000, the greatest price ever paid for a picture at auction in the United States. "The Quarrel was bought by Napoleon III for 25,000 francs, especially for presentation to Prince Albert who, while on a visit to the Tuilleries with the Queen, had particularly admired it. The etcher's art has made many of his smaller pictures familiar, as the minuteness of his work lends itself readily to reproduction by the needle.

ous families for generations are a desolation and will soon be a wilderness. In some dis-tricts the old country roads are becoming impassable from the growth of bushes and the cessation of all repairs. An eminent New England judge told me last summer that public sentiment in these districts will

not allow a jury to find damages against authorities in case of injaries to travel travellers from such defective highways, on the ground that the diminished population cannot keep them in repair.

The abandonment of this rough country and the transfer of its population to more fertile regions or more remunerative em-ployments may be no financial loss to the nation, but it robs New England of a hardy yeomanry, with whom the love of natal soil and home and simple life has been almost a relivion. religion.

3. Not only is the area of cultivated land 3. Not only is the area of cultivated land decreasing in this way, but the land-owners are sensibly narrowing their tillage. The land is growing poorer, partly from natural causes and partly from less careful working and the marked decrease in the amount of live stock kept upon it. The fact is, farm-ing does not pay, especially if help must be hired to do a large part of the work.

The farmer finds himself the victim of all the evils of a protective tariff without its supposed benefits. The promised home market he has found to his cost, if not his ruin, is a delusion and a snare. If manu-facturing centres in his vicinity have raised the price of some of his products, they have advanced the cost of labour in a greater degree, and drawn to themselves the best brain and muscle from the farms. He is being heavily taxed for the benefit of the whole list of these assistant industries that rob him of his working force, while the competition, intensified by labour-saving machines suited to the large prairie farms of the West, and stimulated by lavish gifts of land to settlers and subsidies to railroads, ruinously reduces the prices of his products The farmer finds himselt the victim of all

interest on the part of members and outsid-ers to support church work and attend re-ligious services. Not that the faith of the fathers is repudiated for newer or more liberal ideas, but that apathy on the whole subject is often the prevalent spirit. The home mis-sion societies regard some of these towns in as much need of missionary work as the rud-est frontier settlements.

est frontier settlements. 7. I am told by persons who have spent their lives in these rural towns that there is

7. I am told by persons who have spent their lives in these rural towns that there is a decline in public spirit, and a visible grow-ing away from the pure democracy charac-teristic of primitive New England. For example, the old school district is no longer a body politic in New Hampshire. A town committee manages all school affairs. All the statements of this paper are parti-cularly applicable to the large extent of rougher hill country New Hampshire, Ver-mont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, but in a lesser degree and with various modifi-cations, to other districts remote from large towns. It is possible that some of these conditions may be improved when industry and population are rearranged and adapted to the changed circumstances, but I cannot escape the conviction that the decline is per-manent. Even if the late movement to at-Even if the late movement to atmanent. tract Swedish immigrants to these abandon-ed farms is successful, neither we nor our ed farms is successful, here again a rural com-munity of the old type—keen, active, intelli-gent, sturdy, and independent, of strong moral and religious fibre, an unrivalled capacity for popular government, and an inborn and inbred taste for hard work, plain living, and high thinking.—[Professor Amos N. Currier, in Popular Science Monthly.

Always wash baby's mouth and gums Always wash babys mouth and gums every morning with water in which you have put a pinch of borax. It keeps the mouth fresh and sweet, and prevents that uncom-fortable affliction, a sore mouth, with which so many poor babies are troubled when their mouths are not kept perfectly clean.

of land to settlers and subsidies to railroads, ruinously reduces the prices of his products in his natural home market. He buys Western flour and Western corn for his own consumption at a cheaper rate than he can produced them with hired labour, and



Notes by the Way.

Notes by the Way. The announcement of Mr. Blake's re-tire curves during the late Parliament. His course during the late Parliament, His aversion to current politics has been and his proposed retirement now is no nore than was expected by his friends. Yet Mr. Blake is one of those ment whose presence in Parliament is always desirable. The country wants its best the House of Commons, it will be less than the loss to Parliament and the country.

It is said at Ottawa that Mr. Rykert, of Lincoln, has been promised a judge-ship on condition that he withdraws from the contest in Lincoln.

It is more than probable that the Manitoba Legislature, which meets on the 26th inst., will adjourn until after the Dominion elections after its formal

opening. The Liberals appear to be undecided whether to oppose Sir Donald Smith or not. A prominent Liberal says: "The Liberals are not much inclined to op-pose Sir Donald, as he is an Independ-ent member. He is also an admirer of Hon. Alexander Mackenzie.

The writ for the provincial election in North Bruce has been issued. March 3rd is the date.

will run again.

The Monetary Times says:—"For free trade with one nation, the chance of freer trade with all other countries is laid aside."

Mr. Jamieson, ex-M. P. for North Lanark' says the report that he declines to run again is incorrect and that he will mu again 51-1y

A mass meeting of the South Brant Liberals was held Saturday afternoon. Wm. Patterson received the unanimous choice of the meeting as the candidate for this constituency.



THOS. FULLARTON,

A. FRAME.



120

The Ontario Legislature met en Wed nesday last but it is thought an immed interadjurnment will take place till after the Dominion general election. In the critement of so hot a campaign as this is likely to be no satisfactory for. Besides, the local members appear to have gone into the Federal fact as if their own fate depended on the issue. Sir Richard Cartwright addressed a meeting in the Music Hall, Oshawa, fast Tuesday evening. He delivered vis Chatham speech. At the conclus-tion, C. W. Scott raked a question, winch was: "Does Sir Richard Cart-viserminate against Great Britain, that is, does he propose to tax the man facturers of Great Britain while those of the United States are admitted free? Sir Richard Cartwright answered; fir Richard Cartwright answered

-> The Pets <=

Canada's total foreign trade last year was \$218,607,390.
Arthur Mowat, son of the Premier diagram above the problem before the problem of the present system, which has done so the present system. The self state and which set the elevent has a bour bar the elevent. The self state state set and shore board. It has been before the country for many been who have hitherto been Conservatives, but who are now determined to stand first. The combines never.



LOT 29, CON. 14, GREY.

TERMS.---\$1, to be paid at time of service with privilege of returning. 45 3m*

JOHN HISLOP, Prop. 8tf.

HOUSE, SIGN AND Ornamental Painting.

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

WM. RODDICK.

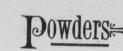
Painter, Brussels.

Black Oil !

White Oil!

ALL FIRST-CLASS OILS FOR CUTS EITHER ON MAN OR BEAST.

Zondition



SPICE !

For Milch Cows, Calves, etc., etc.

Or, if you have Recipes of your own bring them along aid of this fund. and get them filled with the purest ingredients at the Lowest Possible Price.

M. E. NEADS.

Drugs and Books.

Atwood, Ont.

BROOKS' OLD STAND.

Town Talk.

HEAR Ramsay next Monday night. MISS CLEGG, of Listowel, spent a couple of days with Mrs. Wm. Bell last we k.

JAMES IRWIN has been confined to his room for the past week with an at-tack of indigestion. We hope to see him around again in a few days, how-

ONE of the Collingwood papers has-tens to state that the word "arm" should be substituted for "back" in the follow-

WM. DICKSON returned home Tuesday from attending the funeral of the late Mrs. Murray, of Blenheim. Yellow OIII MRS. ERSKINE, of Monkton, was the guest of her children, Mrs. M. Haryey and W. R. Erskine, Sund ay last. The editor of the Grey R selling out and leaving Du

guest of her children, Mrs. M. Harvey and W. R. Erskine, Sunday last. REV. W. R. CAREY, in a letter to the Kingston press, suggests that both Sir Joha A. Macdonald and Hon. Alexand-er Makcenzie be allowed to go in by ac-clamation.

Infallible Oil! WE publish elsewhere Sir John Mac-donald's manifesto to the people of Canada. We will also give place to Hon. Mr. Laurier's policy as soon as it appears in print. A LARGE lot of bith-heads and state ments are in stock at THE BEE, and parties needing such should call and have them printed to suit their business.

Our prices are reasonable. SOME recently published statistics show that Canada is the proud possess-or of 3.021 lawyers, of whom nearly one half belong to Ontario. And yet some people say we are not happy.

MITCHELL Advertiser.—THE AT-wood BrE has now started on volume No. 2. The people of Atwood might well feel proud of having such a BEE in their midst to look after the welfare of their village. their village.

The Baptist pulpit will be filled by Mr. Beardsall, of Woodstock, next Sun day afternoon. He will preach in be-half of the French Canadian missions. special collection will be taken up in THE brick and stone work for Wm

THE brick and stone work for Wm. Forrest's new block has been let to George Hamilton, 8th con. Elma. The building will be solid brick, 22x40 feet, and the state of the block will be considered by July 1st, 1891. The MEMBER the addresses on "Nation-alities" this (Friday) evening in the

Alties" this (Friday) evening in the Methodist church. Rev. Mr. Hinks, L. L. B., is one of the brightest young men in the west and all should hear him. Two local clergymen will also speak, and the choir will furnish music.

WOODSTOCK Sentinel Beview: — A let-ter from Mrs. Birchall to a friend here states that she is in good health, having recovered from the effects of her exrecovered from the effects of her ex-periences here and the trying trip home. It seems that the runnors about Mr. West-Jones were incorrect. At is some thing of a novelty to see their names in print now.

An advestisement for a wife in a An advestisement for a wife in a Japanese newspaper proves conclusive-ly that this gentle Oriental people are not far behind the most progressive western nations in advanced thought and civilization. The Jap who adver-tises for a wife says that if the girl he wants is pretty she need not be talented intellectually, and if she is rich she need not be either pretty or intellect-ual.

The concert of the season next Mon-

GET out your political war horses and hunt up your old stump speeches and parlimentary records for the last four years, for war has been declared. Nominations take place on Feb. 26th; elections on March 5. Aspirants have sprung up, and there will be lots of excitement.

Following are the names of the del-egates appointed by the Baptist church to attend the county S. S. convention, to be held in Listowel next Wednesday and Thursday, 18th and 19th insts;— Misses Hunt, Elizabeth Hammond, Eliza Hammond, and Messrs. wm. For-rest, J. A. Turnbull and A. Ten-mant.

Everything necessary to bring a horse into condition. CATTLE

A program. FARMER'S INSTITUTE.—Through the efforts of the energetic President, Jas. Dickson, jr., the spring session of the North Perth Farmers' Institute will be heid in the agricultural hall, Atwood, on or about the 17th day of March, next. There will be an attenuog and evening

There will be an afternoon and evening session at which Prof. Shaw, of the Outario Agricultural College, has kind by consented to deliver lectures on sub jects of thiterest to agriculturists. A jects of interest to agriculturists. At the evening meeting a musical and literary program will be given, which, logether with addresses from promin-ent agriculturists in the district, should ensure a full house. As this is the first meeting of the Institute in Elma township it is to be hoped that it will be of such a character as to reflect credit on this advanced farming com

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Assessor SHEARER is on his rounds. THE courts have sustained the consti-tutionality of the new Manitoba Schoo Act.

Act. Net. Y. P. C. A.—The regular literary meeting of the Young People's Christ-yian Association, of the Presbyterian church, was held in the basement of the church last Friday evening, Rev. A. Henderson in the chair. A very inter-esting program was rendered. The re-citations by Miss Annie Priest were es-t pecially noteworthy, as was also the singing by Mrs. John Rogers, Misses Jennie Harvey, Mina Pelton and Nellie Hoar. The reading by Phineas Priest, Hear The reading by Phineas Priest, tentilde "Cart Wheels," was good. Other members also contributed to the even-ing's entertainment. It was decided to have no meeting next Friday evening so as to rive the members an opportun-ity to atrend the lecture in the Metho-dist church. dist church.

Newry.

W. W. Gray and W. D. Angus have returned home from Madison, Wis., where they have been for the last month attending the dairy college, and are very much pleased with the trip and the way in which the college is carried on.

A very pleasant social evening was spent at the residence of A. W. Gray, 10th con., last Monday. Games and amusements of various kinds were par-ticipated in by the company until a late hour, when all repaired to their several homes. homes.

TOMB.

INGLIS.—In Akron, Col., on the 2nd inst., Roy Gordon, only child of James and Isabella Inglis, formerly of Atwood, aged 1 year, 7 months and 17 days.

Latest Market Reports. ----

40

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5 50

	AIWOOD MARKET.	
ıg	Fall Wheat	85
le	Spring Wheat	
d	Rarlay	82
01	Barley	35
	1 Oats	39
t		60
d	Pork	
٩,	Hides per lb	00
1-	Shoon alsian and the second	31
t.	Sheep skins, each	50
	Wood 2 ft 1	15
S	Potatoes per bushel	40.
n	Butter per lh	
t	Eggs per doz	13
t	13885 per doz	18
1	TORONTO GRAIN MARKE	err.
h	Fall Wheat	325.
· 1	Fall Wheat	90 \$
e	oping wheat.	90
11	areacted	45
-	Qats	19

-	Dats
	How 62
•	
	Dressed Hogs 5 50
6	Eace 0 00
2	Eggs
9	
	Potatoes nor have
2	Potatoes per bag

terning of the institute in the series are done of the series of and degenerated stock, and miserable and advantages. S. S. Convention of the county of Perth Sala

Business Directory.

MEDICAL.

J. R. HAMILTON, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University, Mon-treal. Member of the College of Phy-sicians and Surgeons, Ontario. Office-Opposite THE BEE office. Residence-Queen street; night messages to be left at residence.

L. E. RICE, M. D., C. M.

L. E. RICE, M. D., C. M. Trinity University, Toronto; Fellow by examination of Trinity Medical Col-lege, Toronto; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; mem-ber of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Michigan; special attention given to the Diseases of Women and Children. Office and residence, next door to Mader's store, Atwood. Office hours: 10 to 12 a.m.; 1 to 2:30 p.m., and every evening to 8:30.

LEGAL.

W. M. SINCLAIR.

Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Publie &c. Private funds to loan at lowest rates. Collections promptly attended to. Office-loerger'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.,

Is using an improved Electric Vib-rator, Vitalized Air, or Gas, for the painless extracting of teeth. Satisfac-tion guaranteed. Office—In block south side of Main street bridge, Listowel.

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

AUCTIONEERS.

C. H. MERYFIELD, Licensed auctioneer for the County of Perth, Monkton, Ont. Rates moderate For particulars apply at this office. 1 50

ALEX. MORRISON,

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Licensed Auctioneer for the County of Perth. Rates moderate. Office—Over Lillico's bank, Listowel. All orders left at this office will be attended

Money to Loan At Lowest Rates of Interest.





A Specialty at



LOVE'S LABOR LOST.

The Reverend Cecil Varian's study was, in its way, as attractive and elegantly dec-orated as a lady's bouldoir.

orated as a lady's bondoir. There is something essentially refined and teminine in the nature of a cultivated man, and Mr. Varian liked to surround himself with beautiful things. In this occupation, fortune and destiny seemed to aid him. Mr. Varian was rich, single and handsome, and, moreover, was the spiritual pastor of a church which boasted a goodly proportion of young ladies. These two combined facts might well account for the embroidered screens, the braided slippers, the cigar-cases and the point lace tidies which surrounded our young pastor in his learned solitude. in his learned solitude

A low, clear coal fire burned on the hearth; ¹⁹ carpet was of deep purple velvet, and he silken window hangings matched it ex-.ctly in color. A marble statue of Psyche in the oriel-window was half hidden by the creeping vines which green, clinging tendrils at every salient point; and a rare old paint-ing of the beautiful "Madonna and Child" aung above the carved black-walnut mantle. A banner of tarnished blue silk, brought from a Jerusalem convent, was festooned over the doorway, and an Eastern chibouk, relic of Reverend Cecil's Oriental travels, occupied a stand beside the book-shelves. As for these latter they were filled with scarce editions, scented Russia bindings and illuminated folios, and the very inkstand on the desk was of costly bronze, simulating a A low, clear coal fire burned on the hearth: illuminated folios, and the very inkstand on the desk was of costly bronze, simulating a Vesuvian incense cup. A Swiss vase of violets diffused a soft odor through the rooms, and the young pastor himself looked singularly handsome in his black velvet dressing gown, with a book in his lap.
"But this won't do," said Mr. Varian, flinging aside the volume of Tennyson over which he had been dreaming. "I must call on Miss Applewood, and read to little Charlie Cowper yet, this afternoon."
Miss Applewood, the rich tea merchant; Miss Applewood, abeit she had been of the substance of Mr. Hugh Applewood, abeit she had been only a dashing society belle, up to the time of the Reverend Cecil's dawning on the social horizon, had suddenly become anxious about her soul.
"I have been so giddy, so unreflecting,

about her soul. "I have been so giddy, so unreflecting, all my life," Miss Applewood said, with clasped hands and down-drooping lids. And Mr. Varian could not help thinking how lovely she was, although it never once oc-curred to him that Miss Valencia Apple-wood was in low with him

curred to him that Miss Valencia Apple-wood was in love with him. Miss Applewood was a spoiled child. All her life long she had had just what she wanted, and it did not seem among the possibilities that anything could be beyond her reach, even the favor of Mr. Varian. "It would be so ghtful to be the mistress of that lovely hole gothic rectory," she thought. "And I could be perfectly happy if he loved made herealf acpeaintry

happy if he loved me." Miss Applewood made herself especially agreeable to her pastor when he called that afternoon-agreeable in that soft, beseech-ing sort of way which always appeals direct-ly to the sympathics of the stronger sex. She knew that Mr. Varian was fond of music, and she sang him a new Easter hymn which was just out. She was well aware that he was a finished biblical scholar and she begged him to explain a knotty passage in the Old Testament which she declared had always puzzled her. She volunteered to visit any of the sick poor on Mr. Varian's list, to whom she could be useful, and she gently hinted that she did not intend to forget Mr. Varian's birthday, which was only a few days off.

"Only a bit of simple embroidery," said Valencia, blushing delightfully, under the dark light of Mr. Varian's handsome eyes,

tark light of Mr. Varian's handsome eyes, but it is the work of my own fingers, and I should like to do a little something for one who has done so much for me." Valencia Applewood had never looked prettier in her life; and if the Reverend Cecil Varian had been a man of impulse, he would have been tempted to propose for her then and there.

What a minister's wife she would make,' thought he. "So artless and ingenuous-so anxious to help in the cause-so amiable and innocent.

And Mr. Varian went away, thinking that he would seriously consider the question of offering himself to Miss Applewood, as soon

"It is not good for a man to be alone" condered the young divine. "and Miss Applewood is certainly a pattern of loveli-

"Please, sir," faltered Polly, I got a job of work to do-braiding on velvet, sir, with a gold braid, a gentleman's slipper case, sir --and I was to have five shillings for it. It was a rich lady gave it to me, sir, through mother, as helped her out with the salad and pasties and things for a grand party. But—I don't know how it happened—but a dron of Robbu's hitter medicing got on the But—I don't know how it happened—but a drop of Bobby's bitter medicine got on the gold braid and discoloured a bit of the pattern. We've tried our best, sir, to take it out; and, indeed, I don't think any-body as doesn't know of it before hand would notice it; but the young lady is awful put out, and has made me pay for the material, besides losing all my work." "Let me see it, Polly?" said Mr. Varian, kindly.

"Let me see it, Polly ?" said Mr. varian, kindly. Polly brought her work—a slipper case of black velvet, braided in complicated pattern of ivy leaves and gilt berries, with long gold tassels drooping on the side. Mr. Varian had to look twice before he discovered on one of the leaves a tiny tarnished spot. "That's nothing to signify, Polly !" said he. "Look here, I'll take it, and pay you for it !"

"Oh, but you can't, sir," said Polly. "The "Oh, but you can't, sir," said Polly. "The Jady is to call for it to-night." "Why, she has no right to it, after you have paid for the material !" cried Mr. Var-

an. "I don't think she has, sir," answered

Polly. "But, all the same, she insists she'll have it, and said something about the pol-ice when I made bold to ask if I couldn't keep it." Varian's brow darkened; he did not like

Varian's brow darkened ; he did not like to view human nature in this aspect. "I am sorry for you, Polly," he safd. "Here is some money for you. Get Bobb some oranges and a glass of jelly. And I'll speak to the landlord about waiting a little for the rent, when I go down-stairs." So Mr. Varian went away, thinking moodily about the velvet slipper-case, and the greed and rapacity of its owner. Just three days subsequently to the events above described, a little scented package arrived for the Reverend Cecil Varian—a package wrapped in silver paper, tied with white ribbon, and accompanied by a card. "With the best wishes and birthday congratulations of Miss Valencia Apple-wood."

wood." He opened it, his calm pulses moving with a quicker thrill, perhaps, than before, and there lay the velvet slipper-case, with its intricate pattern of ivy leaves and gold berries, its long, drooping tassels, and the very tarnished spotover which Polly Elliott had shed so many unavailing tears. Cecil Varian frowned and set his lips. Then sat down and wrote a brief and scath-ing letter :--

Valencia Applewood burst into tears of anger and futile mortification when she read this by no means reassuring note. "Was ever poor creature so unfortunate?" sobbed she. "How was I to know he would for a structure to the source to the sour

"Was ever poor creature so unfortunate ?" sobbed she. "How was I to know he would find out it wasn't my own work !" And so the handsome young pastor escap-ed the Scylla and Charybdis of Miss Apple-wood's lovely eyes, and the young lady her-self discovered that there was one thing in the world which her money and her beauty could not buy—the love of an honest man's heart.

A Natural Advantage.

Parent-" I'm afraid you are not studying your typewriting as diligently as you avend studying There's Jane Penworthy, who started in at the same time you did and has a \$60 situation already," Daughter-"But, papa, she has so much

advantage. She's cross-eyed and can watch her copy and the machine both at once.

Me Wanted No Mother-in-Law in His. Larynx—"I hear you are married." Thudd—"Yes, been married a month." Larynx—"Well, excuse me, but is it true. I hear, that your wife is considerably older than you ?

my wife is seventy-eight." Larynx—"Why did you

The Wealth of the World.

The Wealth of the World. The German Government treasure amounts to \$30,000,000 in gold. The associ-ated banks of New York City hold \$78,200. 000 in gold. Other American banks hold \$11,000,000 in silver, and \$9,800,000 in gold. The Bank of Holland contains \$30,400,000 in silver, and \$25,600,000 in gold. The banks of France \$309,400,000 in sil-wer and \$20,600,000 in gold. The Russian Government treasure amounts to \$2,400,000 in silver and \$20,600,000 in gold. The American (United States) treasure amounts to \$318,000,000 in silver and \$325,600,000 in gold. The Bank of Spain holds \$23,600,000 in gold. The Bank of Spain holds \$23,600,000 in gold. The Bank of Spain holds \$23,600,000 in gold. The German Imperial Bank holds \$63,000,000 in silver and \$27,000,000 in gold, and the German note-banks contain \$1,000,-000 in silver and \$29,000,000 in gold. The Bank of Portugal holds \$1,300,000 in gold.

the Bank of Sweden holds \$1,000,000 in sil-ver and \$4,800,000 in gold, and the Swedish national banks hold \$4,800,000 in silver and \$11,800,000 in gold. The Bank of England contains \$89,000,000 in gold; the Scottish Banks of issue, \$25,000,000 in gold; the Irish banks of issue, \$16,600,000 in gold, and other banks is \$16,600,000 in gold, and other banks in Great Britain hold \$40,000,000 in gold. The Creat Britain hold \$40,000,000 in gold. The Italian note-banks hold \$6,600,000 in silver and \$33,500,000 in gold; the Italian Nation-al Bank holds \$6,200,000 in silver and \$35, 600,000 in gold; and the Belgian National Bank holds \$7,000,000 in silver and \$13, 000,000 in gold. The Swiss banks of issue contain \$4,800,000 in silver and \$11,800,000 in gold; the Greeian National Bank cortains

contain \$4,800,000 in silver and \$11,800,000 in gold; the Grecian National Bank contains \$600,000 in gold; the Bank of Algiers con-tains \$3,200,000 in silver and \$3,400,000 in gold; and the Bank of Roumania holds \$6,-400,000 in silver. The Bank of Denmark holds \$15,000,000 in gold; the Bank of Russia \$500,000 in silver and \$168,200,000 in gold. holds \$15,000,000 in gold; the Bank of Russia \$800,000 in silver and \$168,200,000 in gold; and the Austro-Hungarian Bank \$4,600,000 in silver and \$23,800,000 in gold. The total in silver dollars amounts to \$791,290,000, and in gold to \$1,468,400,000. -[New York Independant.

A Very Strong Man

Recently Louis Cyr, the strongest man in Canada, to whom we have several times referred before, was presented with a magni-ficent championship belt at the Queen's Hall, Maxterial Louis Cyr, Start Start, Start Start Start, Start ficent championship belt at the Queen's Hall, Montreal, by appreciative citizens. Cyr is a French Canadian. He was born in St. Johns, Quebec, twenty-seven years ago. He is a large man, lacking but an inch and a half of six feet, and weighing 318 pounds. His last and biggest lift was 3,993 pounds. "My first lift," he told a reporter, "was in this way: There was a load of bricks—over a ton. I guess—stuck in a hole in the road

this way: Incre was a load of Dicks—oren a ton, I guess—stuck in a hole in the road and the horse couldn't pull it out. I was only seventeen, but was a big fellow, weigh-ed 240 pounds, and I got underneath the cart and lifted it off the ground and got it

"Then I tried to see what I could do, and have never had any difficulty in lifting 2,500 pounds since then. My mother was véry strong. She could always carry a barrel of flour up to the second flat. She weighed 265 pounds. My father weighed 220, but four up to the second flat. She weighed 265 pounds. My father weighed 220, but could not lift more than any other men. None of my brothers are stronger than other men. My temperance principles ! I abstain-ed two years ago from liquor and tobacco ; before that, used to take them regularly. I am three times better off since then. I gain-ed in strength enough to lift 700 pounds am three times better off since then. I gain-ed in strength enough to lift 700 pounds more in these two years. Liquor is a bad habit, anyway. Tobacco, too much of it is bad. I am three times better off since I gave

them both up. "I eat five or six pounds of meat a day ; "I eat five or six pounds of meat a day; eat as much as three woodchoppers. It would make you hungry, perhaps, to see me at dinner. They charge me double board; never mind, I pay it. I am always gaining in strength—I guess I was born that way— and I guess I will lift 4,500 before I get through. The record for lifting? Well, you know, I lift everything without a har-ness; that is, just with my hands, and not with a strap slung over my back. The record for lifting with harness is 3,239 pounds, made by W.B. Curtis, of New York in 1862. You see I got ahead of that even without harness. I have lifted 535 pounds with my forefinger, and have put a barrel of cement, over 300 pounds on my shoulder with one hand."

of cement, over 300 pounds on my should a straightened and ar-with one hand." The champion wears his hair long. It is yellow and curly. Asked whether he believed as much in the value of hair as the ancient Sampson, he replied, "No, but it is attractive when exhibiting." When not on show Mr. Cyr makes a neat Psyche knot of the hair, using hairpins liberally, and with his hat over it he looks exactly like the ordinary, innocent fat man. "Wy son, near the palace is a large meadow, where every day a small boy comes him for."

YOUNG FOLKS.

Show Your Colors

Come, children, and listen; I'll tell you in

Come, children, and listen; I'll tell you in rhyme A story of something that happened one time; There was war in the land, and each brave heart beat high. And many wat forth for their country to die; But words fail to tell of the fear and dismay Which swept the small village of W—one day When the enemy's army marched into the street.

street, And their own valiant soldiers were forced to

retreat. Such hiding, surrendering and trembling with fear ! When, what in the midst of it all should ap-

bold. She faced the intruders who marched through the land. Shaking at them the poker she held in her

were gone I wanted to show them which side I am on."

Now, childern, I've told this queer story to you To remind you of something the weakest can

And the heat of the battle is borne by the

strong; But no matter how small or unfit for the field, Or how feeble or graceless the weapons row

o, fail not until the last enemy's gone, To stand up and show them which side you are on.

The White Fawn.

One night, little Prince Henry had a very strange dream. He thought that the door of his room opened softly, and the rich cur-tains hanging about his bed were parted by a beautiful little girl, dressed as a princess ; but her face was sad, and her large blue eyes were filled with tears. Without waiting for the Prince to speak, the figure began in the sweetest voice, to sing, soft and low. When her song was ended she disappeared and the boy awoke with the melody of the song ringing in his cars ; but of the words he could remember only these : "And now in the form of a pure white fawn, the enchant-ed maiden wanders." One night, little Prince Henry had a very

even at his studies, the Prince whistled or hummed the air which the beautiful vision in his dreams had sung; and of every person whom he met, he asked: "Do you know the song about the white fawn and the en-chanted maiden?" chanted maiden

But none of the courtiers nor the musi cians in the place had heard the song ; and all must answer "no" to the boy's earnest ques-

tion. Prince Henry became so anxious to know the other words, that he sent to distant countries for other musicians, who, he thought, would surely be able to gratify his desire. But, although many sweet-voiced singers from every land assembled at the court of the King, the Prince could learn nothing further of the enchanted maiden and the white fawn. the white fawn.

A nothing further of the enchanted maiden and the white fawn. He then traveled into foreign realms, thinking that there he might gain the infor-mation he desired. But all to no purpose, and the King's son returned to his native land no wiser than when he left it. One sultry summer day the Prince wandered alone into the great forest surrounding his father's palace. Having become tired and drowsy by the heat he lay down under a wide-spreading oak, and was soon fast asleep. He did not see the great storm clouds mounting into the sky and throwing a dark gloom over the forest, nor did he hear the heavy roll of thunder, always growing loud-er; much less did he heed a rustle among the bushes, where a white fawn stepped cau-tiously, as if fearing to rouse the sleeper. But just before the rain began to fall in torrents from the heavens the beautiful ani-mal drew near and licked the Prince's hand. The boy awoke with a start, and caught a glimpose the fawn of it hourded the prince's heavens the stream of the purpose is the start. The boy awoke with a start, and caught a glimpse as the fawn of it bounded through the bushes. "That is the white fawn of my song,"

cried Prince Henry; and, in spite of the rain and storm, he sought diligently through the forest; but was unable to find the object

Now the Prince became more uneasy than before. He called together the hunters of Now the Prince became more uneasy than before. He called together the hunters of the kingdom, but none of them had seen the white fawn, and they were of the opinion that their king's son was surely non that their king's no was surely opinion that the prince pronounced the enjoyment. As I watched, I thought, "I

been chained to a great rock, in one of the many mountain caves, from which she was permitted to wander in the form of a white fawn, for a few hours each day. When the old woman had ended the song the Prince asked

"Is this story true, and is there no way to rescue the Princess?" "Yes," replied the old woman, "the

"Yes," replied the old woman, "the story is true, and happened many, many years ago. The old king is long since died; but his beautiful daughter, who never grows older, still sits in the dreary cave. Who-ever sees the white fawn, and follows it to the cave can rescue the Princess. But the way is long and dangerous. My two brave brothers lost their lives in such an at-tempt."

way is long and dangerous. My two brave brothers lost their lives in such an at-tempt." While she was still speaking, the white fawn bounded through the forest, paused a moment before the cottage door, and then hastened on its way. The Prince, without heeding the old woman's warning cry, sprang out into the path and after the fawn. Now it ran up steep mountain sides, and again through shady dells; sometimes it sped as the wind, and again, walked slowly, as if waiting for the Prince. The old woman's words proved true; for the way was, indeed, long and dangerous, often leading over stony paths and through thorny bushes. Once the Prince thought that he would no longer be able to endure the fatigue. But the thought of the beauti-ful Princess and her dreary life gave him new courage and seemed to renew his failing strength. After following the fawn up a rough mountain path, the Prince saw before him a shady grove, under whose great trees stood a table, around which was a company of happy people, enjoying the cool, refresh-ing air, and partaking of rich viands. A tall, fair maiden, carrying a glass of cold, sparkling water, left her place and approach-ed the Prince. In gentle tones, she said ; "You are tried and thirsty, drink of this." The parched lips of the Prince caved the cooling draught; but at that moment the fawn turned with such an appealing look, as if to say : "Taste it not, taste it not. Follow me."

if to say : "Taste it not, taste it not. Follow me." "Taste it not, taste it not. Follow me. Prince Henry dashed the cup to the ground and hastened on his way. Again when the fawn entered a dense forest, the roaring of wild beasts was heard and as a hideous poisonous serpent glided across the path, the Prince shrank back in terror. But once more the fawn glanced backward, and a sweet voice was heard to say: "Advance, noble

Voice was heard to say: "Advance, noble Prince, and fear not." The youth, ashamed of his lack of cour-age, now boldly pressed forward. At once the roaring of the beasts ceased, the forest the rearing of the beasts ceased, the forest rang with the songs of birds and the ground was covered with rare flowers. The fawn, too, disappeared, and a beautiful maiden with long, golden hair and large blue eyes stood before the Prince and said: "At last I am released from the dreary, dreary life which I have endured so long. How can I thank use for your great kindness to me?" which I have endured so long. How can I thank you for your great kindness to me?" But the Prince did not wish for thanks.

But the Prince did not wish for thanks. He hurried with the Princess to his father't palace, which, to his great surprise, was but a short distance away. Long years afterwards, when the Prince took his father's place as King of the coun-try, the fair Princess, whom he had rescued from the evilenchanter, ruled with him and was beloved by all who knew her. And now the song of the White Fawn and the Enchanted Maiden is often sung by one the Enchanted Maiden is often sung by one and all of the courtiers of King Henry.

A Working Boy.

As I write a coal cart has driven up to the ouse opposite, in charge of a boy perhaps eventeen years old. On the sidewalk a man with grey hair was leaning on his shovel waiting for the coal to be dumped. The boy backed his cart, went in to have the ticket signed, hurried out and drew the pins from signed, hurried out and drew the pins from the back-board of the cart. He tugged and pulled to dump the cart, at last being assist-ed by the older man, who did not exert any degree of strength in his effort. At last the cart was dumped, and the man began to shovel the coal. While waiting for the man to get the coal out of the way so that the balance of the coal would run out on the sidewalk, the boy drew from the pocket of his coat a woollen cloth, and began to polish and rub the heavy harness on the horse. On the blinders were some ornaments of brass. the blinders were some ornaments of brass, and for this he used polish that he evident-ly kept in his pocket for that purpose. He

pear But Grandmother Gregory, feeble and old, Coming out from her cottage, courageous bold.

hand. "How foolish!" her friends cried, provoked it "W hs true; "Why grandmother, what did you think you could do ?" "Not much," answered grandma, "but ere they

There is always a fight 'twixt the right and the

ed maiden wanders." For many days in his walks and rides, and

ness and piety !'

But the next place at which he called soon dissipated these reflections. Cecil Varian was quite in earnest in his work, and when he knelt by Little Bobby Elliott's sick-bed, in the but the source of the source of

he kneit by Little Bobby Elliott's sick-bed, in the dreary back room of the tenement house, his whole soul was in the pious words that he poured out from a full heart Bobby was dying of hip disease—dying slowly, and in agony—and Bobby's mother and sisters were forced to toil hard to keep bread in their mouths. Mrs. Elliott was a bread in their mouths. Mrs. Elliott was a skillful confectioner, and superintended one of the departments of a fashionable restaurof the departments of a fashionable restaur-ant—it is hardly necessary to add, at star-vation recompense. M. Bruttini was engaged in making his own fortune, and accordingly ground down every one of his subordinates to the lowest possible point of wages. What was it to him, whether they lived or died, so long as he drove his carriage in the park, and boasted of the price of his high stepping horses! horses

And Polly, the eldest sister—little Polly, with the red cheeks and velvet-blue eyes, stayed at home to take care of Bobby, and eked out their slender livelihood between whiles by taking in fancy-work at any re-muneration she could get. "But where is Polly, to-day?" said Mr.

Varian, lo

Varian, looking kindly around when he had comforted Bobby with a few kind words and timely suggestions. "Please, sir," said Bobby, in whose eyes the young pastor was neither more nor less than an angel of light, "She's a-cryin', in the back bed-room !"

100

the back bed-room ?" "" "Crying I What for ?" " 'Crying I What for ?" " Polly is in a deal of trouble, she is, sir," answered Bobby, wistfully. " But crying never mended any trouble yet. Call her, my lad." And Bobby, lifting his weak, piping voice to its highest treble, squeaked out, "Polly ! I say Poll, Mr. Varian wants you ! He says it's no good cryin', and no more it ain't !" In obedience to this summons, Polly crept in, with heavy eyelids and pale face; a dimpled sixteen-year-old child, just blossom-ing out into the rich promise of womanly beauty. auty.

The pastor laid his hand kindly on her

"What is it, Polly ? Tell me," said he.

ich older than yourself?"

Thudd-Well, you see, I've heard and read so much about mothers in law that I thought I'd marry a girl that wouldn't be likely to have a mother."

Genius and Individualism.

Dr. Handifield Jones, in his eloquent ad-dress before the St. Mary's Hospital Medical School, London, says the New York Medical Times, defines genius as the highest product of individualism, and says that, while few human beings reach genius, no human unit Times, defines genius as the highest product of individualism, and says that, while few human beings reach genius, no human unit is without his share of individualism, and it need only that he be true to himself to develop'it. Every man, whatever his sta-tion in life, is endowed with a personal equa-tion of thought. He can either simply store the raw material of facts and ideas as they are presented to him by others, or he can digest and reproduce them stamped with the seal of his own individuality. It rests with ourselves either to be mere echoes of knowledge or living voices, recording our own gleanings of truth for the help of com-ing generations. A man has made a tremen-dous stride when he has learned to have the courage of his own convictions, and al-though he may have all due re-spect and reverence for great names, still he has not reached the first stage of progress until he has subordinated that reverence to a profound respect for his own individual opinion. Think, weigh, analyze rather than repeat, parrot like, the unsupported assertions of others.

It is announced that the Agriculture and

It is announced that the Agriculture and Arts Association propose to give a two days' horse show in the drill shed in the spring, and that besides prizes for Clydesdales there will be premiums, medals and diplomas for will be premiums, medals and diplomas for all other important breeds, such as thorough-breds, carriage and coach horses, roadsters, Hackneys, Shires, Suffolk Punches and Per-cherons. So laudable an undertaking hardly needs commendation.

First Chappie-" I say, ole chappie, the doctah says I must-aw-take more exercise or I'll be sick, don't you know." Second Chappie-"Do as the doctah says, me boy." First Chappie-"Ya-as, I'm going to dis-charge me vally and tie me own neckto."

"You say you truly love me," began the young girl; "how much, sir ?" But Alfred T. Cassimer (a dry goods clerk) was too happy for rational conversation. "A dollar eighty-four, please," he exclaimed. "Shall I wrap it up?" he murmured mechanically. "Misery likes company" says the provorb. If this be true then is there considerable comfort for those municipalities which find their load of debt a serious burden in the reflection that the world's ancient capital is at present struggling in a slough the like of at present struggling in a slough the like of which is seldom found. The cable announces that "The Synore of Rome, with the other municipal authorities, has asked the Com-munal Council to raise for the city 1,000,000 munal Council to raise for the city 1,000,000 lire, proposing at the same time to retrench in all municipal departments sufficiently to make up another million lire. They pro-pose these measures to meet a serious civic deficit, and they declare that if their request he refused they will resign in a body. The be refused they will resign in a body. The Syndic has had several interviews about the Syndic has had several interviews about the state of the municipal finances with Signor Grimaldi, who will endeavor to induce the Government to issue a loan of 20,000,000 lire to re-establish the civic finances on a firm basis to one."

When the present attorney-general for England was at Cambridge he took part in a four-mile race, in which Mr. C. B. Lawes,

now well known as a sculptor, but in those how well known as a solution, but in these days celebrated as an oarsman and athlete, was one of the competitors. According to Life, the two had the finish to themselves, Lye, the two had the minist to themselves, and just after entering the straight they came into collision, and Webster fell. Meeting with such an accident at so late a period of

with such an accident at so late a period of the struggle, most men would have resigned the contest. Sir Richard Webster, however, picked himself up, and going on m hot pur-suit of his opponent, caught him in the last stride, and won by a few inches. "That man will make a name for himself," was the remark of a bystander, now the governor of an important British colony, and it has been amply verified. been amply verified.

white lawn. One day naving returned from a journey through his realm he said: "My son, near the palace is a large meadow, where every day a small boy comes to tend the sheep. As I passed him to-day I heard him singing your song." These words delighted the Prince, and he at once sent to the meadow for the boy. But when the poor shepherd lad arrived he at once sent to the meadow for the boy. But when the poor shepherd lad arrived he splendor that his memory failed him, and he could remember only that part of the song which Prince Henry already knew. Then the young Prince exclaimed: "I shall have no more beggars coming to the palace. Take this fellow away; and every day I shall go myself into the forest, and watch for the fawn, which will surely come again to me."

and watch for the fawn, which will surely come again to me." And the next morning, having dressed himself in the garb of a peasant, the Prince went into the forest, and sought again the old oak tree, where first he had seen the fawn. There he whistled the air which was Tawn. There he whistled the air which was always running through his mind. An old woman, bent with age and bearing upon her shoulders a heavy burden, passed. As she heard the voice of the Prince, she said : "That is a strange song you sing. I thought that I and my grandson, who tends sheep in the meadow, were the only ones who knew

"Do you know that song? cried the Prince excitedly. "Sing it for me, and I

The Farmer's Boy. The poetry of farming exists chiefly in the mind of him who looks on, rather that in the toil itself. There is poetry in the summer scene where the clean-shaven mea-dows are thickly studded with green cones of hay and the ox-wagon creaks under the weight of its fragrant load; but it is prose of the baldest sort to the perspiring farmer who is straining every muscle to get in his crop before the shower comes up over the hill. It is the dollars in the hay, and no its fragrance, that he is thinking about; no is it any discredit to his common sense that he should be more occupied with the money value involved than with the picturesquenes

value involved than with the picturesquenes of the situation. We must not expect a poem on the golden rod from the man whe spends hours of hard work in attempting to exterminate it; nor can we look for from

exterminate it; nor can we look for from him any expression of admiration for the daisy, when its presence in his grass means pecuniary loss. To him the shrill cry of the hen hawk conveys but one message, and that is that the chickens are in danger. The half-articulated guttural of the young crow is merely a reminder of the corn-pul-ling propensities of that bird. The staccato whistle of the woodchuck has no charms for him, for it is a promise that his young apple trees shall be gnawed and a threat that his clover shall be trodden down to make paths for this lumbering freebooter to travel home Prince excitedly. "Sing it for me, and I shall pay you any sum you ask." The woman, mistaking the Prince for a peasant boy, replied: "What great sum can a poor lad like you give? But if your desire to hear the song is so great, bear my burden to my cottage, and your wish shall be gratified." The Prince willingly complied with this request, and with the heavy burden on his strong, young shoulders, he accompanied the old woman to her humble home, and then heard the song which for so many day's he had been longing to hear. The verses told the sorrowful history of a beautful princess who had been taken from her fath er's palace by a wicked enchanter, and had

Tempting Justice.

Judge - Whatas " spresserfy de same." Foremen-"Jesso, jedge ! We darfo' per-claims dat de pris'ner am g'ilty er 'salt an

Judge-" Massy on us ! Didn' he kill de man ?"

man ?' Foreman—" Suttinly he kilt 'im yo' honah, but yo'see de remains wuz mo' dan ninety-fi' year ol' an' could'n last froo de season anyway so we on'y jus got dot de right ter charge de pris'ner with a suttin percenterum ob de 'zult.

How It Is Done.

" Dawkins hung around Miss Dacre for seventeen years and now they are divorced after being married only six months." "Yes. She only married him to get rid of him."

Real Annoyance.

She-" When the heart is full the soul must speak !" He--" Ah ! But it's annoying to have a heart flush and not a soul speak !"

A Gallant Youth.

" When fear comes to a pretty girl, Or terror may confound her, Just for protection's sake, of course, Why, put your armor 'round her."

They read it in the newspaper, As they together were ; He looked at her, she looked at him And wondered if he dare.

"Oh, Charley," cried the artful maid, With mock affright and out of breath, "I really am so much afraid, I'm almost scared to death."

* *

Then he put his armor round her.

The Last of the Mohicans

The Last of the Mohicans "Ugh!" grunted the unconquerable red man turning his eagle eye unflinchingly toward the distant bivouac of the foe, whose camp fires he could see distinctly from the lone hillock on which he stood. "Does the pale face think he can crush the proud spirit of a descendant of Kicking Steer and Blood on the Moon ? Ha ! by the bones of my ances-tors never ! This trusty tomahawk shall bury itself in his brain and this Arkensaw tothick shall lift his beastly scalp. That's the kind of a Buffalo Bill I am !" So saying, the fiery, untamed son of the plains, brave Never Washes His Face, gave one lastlock at the setting sun, took three fingers of fire water from his pint flask, stode with reluctant step down the slope to his own camp and gloomily kicked his oldest squaw out of the tepee

Eminently Qualified.

Part of the Receipt.

"After you have mixed the batter for your angel cake what do you do ?" asked the caller.

"I telephone for the doctor," said Ethel, " unless the cake is being made for the church fair."

Rediscovered.

Rediscovered.Walter Besant describes in a London
journal his visit to the recently discovered
remains of a Roman city at Silchester, in
Kent, England. The Antiquaries' Society
is excavating the place in sections, which
after being studied and sketched, are cov-
ered again for preservation.patent medicine, but a remedy prepared
with the greatest care from the formula of
an experienced physicican, who has used it
for years in his daily practice with unvary-
ing success. These pills are especially rich
in those constituents which stimulate the
blood and give it that rich, red color neces-
sary to preserve health and life. They are
in all cases a never-failing blood-builder and
nerve tonic, acting upon the system in a
natural manner and restoring health and
trength to all whos uffer from a watery or
depraved condition of the blood or from any
of those weaknessers peculiar to females. Dr.
Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.The town was built in square blocks,
which can be traced where the corn is stand
ing. The most interesting part of the place
is the Forum, the official centre of the blood
hundred and eighty feet long, chambers for
legal and public business, and the shops
where the business of the city was carried
on."A perfect ground plan of a villa has been
with has the of the store of the store of the city was carried
on.

An under writer—one who goes down into a coal mine to describe it.

The Best Life Policy. It's not the Tontine plan, or Endowment plan, or Ten years' renewable plan. It's not adding your few dollars to the hundreds

of millions that the insurance companies boast of. It's a better investment than any obast of. It's a better investment than any of those. It is investing a few dollars in that Standard Remedy, the "Golden Medi-cal Discovery," a cure for Consumption, in its early stages, and all throat and lung troubles.

No Use For Any.

The government inspector looked with a somewhat critical eye at the little post-office partitioned off in the corner of the millinery store. "You don't seem to have much rocm here," he said. "How do you dispose of your sur-

he said. "How are plus mail?" "I have none, sir," replied the rural post "I have none, sir," I have been a

A WARNING TO MOTHERS.

The great frequency with which pale, sal-low and enfeebled girls are met now-a-days is cause for genuine alarm. The young girls of the present generation are not the healthy, Eminently Qualified. Judge— "Can you remember nothing of what took place? Try to recall some of the circumstances." Witness—"I have tried, your Honor, Judge—"You may step aside, but don't leave the court-room. We may need you for a juror." He Filled The Bill. A young man led a blushing damsel into the presence of Rev. Dr. Carpenter. "We want to be married," he said. "Are you the Rev. Mr. Carpenter r" "Yes," replied the genial minister. "Yes, sir; Carpenter and joiner." Part of the Receipt.

are your daughters suffering from any of the symptoms indicated above, or from any of the irregularities incident to a critical period in their lives? If they are, as you value their lives do not delay in procuring a remedy that will save them. Delays in such cases are not only dangerous, but positively criminal. Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People is a remedy compounded especially to meet such cases. These pills are not a patent medicine, but a remedy prepared with the greatest care from the formula of an experienced physician, who has used it

GENTS-Talmage on Palestine, now ready, Write for terms immediately. E. N. Moyer & Co., 60 Yonge St., Toronto. PATENTS procured in Canada, U.S. w. J. GRAHAM, 71 Yonge St., Toronto. VALUABLE PATENT on "Step for Vehi-cles," for sale. Terms reasonable Ad-dress, Inventors' Union, Toronto Ont. CANCER and Tumors cured without the knife. Send for book of treatment and testimonials, free. G.H.McMichael, M. D., 63 Niagara St., Buffalo, N.Y. GOOD HEALTH HOW TO GET IT! HWW TO KEEP IT! HULFRA. Sond stamp for sample copy to the editor, Dr. JNO. H. DYE. Buffalo. New York. PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION



on. A perfect ground plan of a villa has been laid bare. The tenant of this house, which was probably of one story only, had a cloister built around three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side remaining open ; it enclosed a small garden ; a large garden lay

offside. Behind the cloister were large rooms, those for winter being warmed by hot-air pipes connecting with great underground stoves which can be seen. Behind these chambers was another cloister, and at the back were kitchen, pantry and larder. The large area occupied by this one villa seems to indicate that the population could never have been very great; but this may have been an exceptionally large house. A great stone wall stretches around the town, enclosing an area of one hundred acres.

The Fools Not all Dead Yet.

The Fools Not all Dead Yet. Even a blind man can see that more clear. Iy than daylight, or else why should so many continue to use ill-smelling, oily, and often useless preparations for the relief of pain, when a preparation just as cheap, elegant, more powerful, and penetrating as Nerviline is can be purchased from any dealer in medicine? Nerviline cures instantly aches and pains. Nerviline is the most efficacious fremedy for internal pains. Nerviline ap-plied externally subdues the most intense pain almost at once. pain almost at once.

Old wood to burn, old wine to drink, old friends to trust, old books to read:

A wise knowledge of parliamentary usage will not always prevent your liver being out of order.

Thousands of testimonials voluntarily Balm. There is no case of catarrh that it will not cure. Do not delay. Try it now.

It is difficult to bear with a friend's in-firmities, when you have to lug him home on one of his off nights.

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

Everybody cannot grow rich, especially if he had got his growth before becoming wealthy.

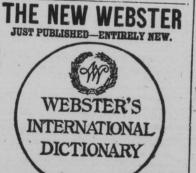
weathy. Pure Cod Liver Oil aud Emulsions proper-ly made from it are undoubtedly the best re-medies for pulmonary complaints. Many emulsions have been placed on the market but none seem to have met with the success accorded to SOLCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION of PURE COD LIVER OIL. Their Laboratory at 186 West Adelaide St. EMULSION of FURE COD LIVER OIL. Their Laboratory at 186 West Adelaide St., Toronto, Ont., is kept constantly going and every druggist in the country is surplied with the famous remedy.

Even a genius needs common sense at times in order not to be mistaken for a fool.

The majority of deaths from consumption in this country had their origin in neglected cold in the head and catarrh, either of which can be speedily cured by the use of Nasal Balm. Give it a trial. Balm.

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Country Talk.

Fred. Turner, of Walkerton, spent Sunday in town.

Miss Allie Barber, who has been vis-iting friends in Galt, returned home.

street, on Sunday last.

The Town Council have decided to postpone their arrangements for elec-tric lights until the fall.

R. Brooks, formerly of Atwood, has opened out in Woolfe's stand, and is al-ready quite a favorite with the public.

The Misses Campbell, daughters of D. D. Campbell, of this town attended the Masonic Ball at Georgetown recent-ly. It was a brilliant affair.

given under the auspices of the choir chapter of Christ Church Guild on Tues-uay evening last, has been postponed.

Last Friday being fair day and the sleighing excellent a great many farm-ers were in town, and Listowel had the appearance of one of its old-time days.

The R. T. of T intend presenting to the public before long a drama, entitled "Down by the Sea." They also expect to soon secure the services of of the Life Boat Crew.

A curling match was held here on Saturday between Wingham and Walk-erton curling clubs. At the close of the game the Walkerton players were two shots ahead of their opponents.

Rev. Mr. Smyth, of Harriston, preached to large congregations in the Meth-odist church on Sunday last. He is a forcible speaker, and his sermons were remarkable for their earnestness and

sceptics Idea of Freedom.

Success

Listowel Conservatives met on Feb. Listowel Conservatives met on Feb. 11th, at 7:30 p.m., in Woolfe's hall, for the purpose of choosing delegates to attend the convention at Milverton on Thurday, 12th mst., at which a candi-date was nominated to contest this riding for the Dominion House.

The Oddfellows on Friday night gave an oyster supper to two of their mem-bers who are leaving town. Alex.Ross, of Thompson Bros., is going to Toronto, and Jas. Hay purposes trying his for tune in Mexico. The BEE wishes them leight of elf conceit in his referinagine that he is smart. Our mayor has the hearty support of all the people, who are now laughing in their sleeve over the Advocate scribe's attempt to make himself a "big" man.

work.

Next summer John Slemmon pur-poses building a new bank barn on lot 23, con. 9. It will be 40x64 feet, with stone stabling. Wm. Dark will do the mason work and Dan. Zimmer the framing and carpentering. Wm. Lake will also put up a large barn 40x60 feet, with roomy stabling underneath Mr. Zimmer has the contract for the wood-Robert Scott has sold his farm on the

This farm contains 50 acres is an ex-cellent place, and was sold cheap. Mr.

Like functionsContent of the outputLike function of the convertion of the co

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