

The Bee.

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SERMON.

Funeral Sermon of the Late Mr. Alexander McRobb, Monkton.

BY REV. A. HENDERSON, M. A., ATWOOD.

TEXT:—"O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"—1 Cor., 15:55.

The reign of death is co-extensive with the ravages of sin. "Death hath passed upon all men, for that all have sinned." None are exempt from this penalty. Where is the family which has not been called upon to mourn departed friends?

"Friend after friend departs,
Who hath not lost a friend?
There is no union here of hearts,
That finds not here an end;
Were this frail world our final rest,
Living or dying none were blest."

"There is no flock however watched or tended,
But one dead lamb is there,
There is no fireside howsoever accented,
But hath one vacant chair."

Oh, how thankful should we be that we have not been left to the natural blindness and darkness of our own minds, to the light of nature around us, or to mere speculation, philosophy, or conjecture as to the future world, and the state of the soul after death! With what gratitude we should welcome the revelation which God has given us not only of His infinite love in Christ Jesus to sinful men, but that there is a world of unspeakable bliss prepared for true believers, to which their souls immediately go upon leaving the body, and that when absent from the body they are present with the Lord? That with the light furnished by God's word we can see into futurity, and say with the fullest confidence—

"There is a world above where parting is unknown,
A long eternity of love formed for the good alone;
And faith beholds the dying here,
Translated to that glorious sphere."

And thus it is that the true believer supported by the infallible word of God, and believing that the departed one has gone to eternal glory, even while his heart is wrung with sorrow, can lift his tearful eyes to heaven, and say in accents of heavenly calmness and submission—"It is well."

The true Christian sees the hand of God in all that befalls him. While others may see only secondary causes he recognizes the will of God and His wonder working power in all the dispensations of Providence. He knows that a sparrow cannot fall to the ground without His heavenly Father, and that the very hairs of his head are all numbered. What we call the laws of nature are nothing else than the usual expression of God's sovereign will. Thus we call gravitation a law of nature, but when we ask why it is that bodies tend to the centre of attraction, we can give no other reason than this that it is the will of God. Again, we call it a natural law for a dead body to become corrupt, but when we ask why it is so all we can say is that God in the exercise of His sovereign power has so ordained. And so also if we ask why is death the result of sin, we can only answer: It is God's will. And therefore when death enters the household and takes away one of the family circle we should acknowledge with Christian resignation that "this also cometh from the Lord of Hosts who is wonderful in counsel and excellent in working," who is just in all His ways and holy in all His works. "Behold He taketh away who can hinder Him? who will say unto Him what doest Thou?"

It is wise then to submit with humble resignation to the will of God when death visits our families, for death is one of God's servants, carrying out His wise purposes, death is one of His messengers summoning the soul which He has created to His presence, and whatever success may attend man's efforts when contending with his fellowmen, the only right, the only safe position for him before God is in the very dust. Has God done it, and is it not wise, and right, and good? "Wee unto him that striveth with his Maker! Let the potsherd strive with the potsherd of the earth." "Shall the thing formed say unto him that formed it, why hast thou made me thus?"

Instead of questioning God's sovereignty, or the right which He claims to do with His creatures as seemeth good in His sight, we should rather adore Him for the gracious manner in which He exercises that right, and seek His grace to enable us even in our darkest hour of sorrow to say: "The Lord gave, and the Lord hath taken away, blessed be the name of the Lord." "It is the Lord, let Him do what seemeth Him good." "Not my will, O God, but Thine be done."

But when the body is laid in the grave, and the mound raised over it, and the sad memorials of the dead erected, is this the end? As we look into the dark and unknown future is there no light to cheer us, no guide to lead us? There is. We have the light of God's holy word, and we hear Jesus saying: "I am the resurrection and the life, he that believeth in Me, though he were dead yet shall he live, and he that liveth and believeth in Me shall never die." "Fear not, I am the first and the last; I am He that liveth and was dead and behold I am alive for evermore, and have the keys of hell and of death."

We are taught in this fifteenth chapter of 1st Corinthians that the resurrection of Christ is the evidence and security of our resurrection, that our resurrection is a necessity, that Christ is risen from the dead and become the firstfruits of them that slept, that as we have borne the image of the earthy, we shall also bear the image of the heavenly; for this corruptible must put on incorruption and this mortal must put on immortality; so when this corruptible shall have put on incorruption and this mortal shall have put on immortality then shall be brought to pass the saying that is written: "Death is swallowed up in victory." "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

In the words of the text we have the triumph over the grave asserted in the very strongest terms, for it is the most emphatic way of making a statement to challenge any contradiction of it. The apostle is so confident that death is swallowed up in victory that he triumphantly asks the question: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?" Death which was before a dreadful serpent with a venomous sting is now rendered harmless, its sting having been extracted by the death of the son of God, and the victory of the grave can no longer be celebrated since it has itself been vanquished by the almighty power of Jesus.

We shall consider 1st, How the believer triumphs over death; and 2nd, Why he thus triumphs. Let me ask your attention then to how the believer triumphs over death. The believer triumphs over death by anticipation and in actual fact. The words of the text refer more especially to the victory of the child of God as seen in the resurrection of the body at the last day, but the believer even in this life triumphs over death by anticipation. When Nelson was on the eve of the battle of Trafalgar, and he rejoiced in it by anticipation, so that when he went into the battle although he had fearful odds against him, relying on the fidelity and valor of his officers and men he felt confident of a glorious triumph; and so the true Christian by faith grasps the unseen and unknown, and makes the assurance of future victory a motive to present activity and joy.

The apostle refers to this in the context when he concludes his previous argument by saying: "Therefore my beloved brethren, be ye steadfast, unmovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord, forasmuch as ye know that your labor is not in vain in the Lord." What encouragement would a believer have to labor, or to endure hardship or privation in the cause of Christ if he did not look forward to a glorious resurrection, and if he were not sustained in his daily toil and conflict by anticipated victory? The apostle himself says: "If in this life only we have hope in Christ we are of all men most miserable." Why it is the belief in ultimate success which animates the heart and nerves the arm of the pioneer settler as he encounters all the difficulties, undergoes all the toils and overcomes all the obstacles incident to a new unoccupied district; it is belief in ultimate success which cheers and encourages the student in his lonely, silent, midnight toil; it is belief in the final accomplishment of his design which sustains the inventor during long weeks and months of earnest thought and repeated experiment; it was belief in the success of his enterprise which renewed and upheld the courage of Columbus when assailed by his mutinous crew; it is belief in the final triumph of Christianity which inspires the missionary to urge his way amid heathen darkness and idolatry and even to become a martyr to the noble cause which he has espoused. And so the Christian triumphs over death by anticipation; by faith he sees that king of terrors and terror of kings already vanquished; he is cheered by the hope set before him in the gospel which hope he has as an anchor of the soul both sure and steadfast enter into that which is within the veil, and the firm and abiding persuasion of final victory provides him with a continuous supply of strength which is never exhausted till faith ends in sight and hope enjoyment.

This anticipation of victory takes away the fear of death. The believer knows that there is no punishment awaiting him hereafter but a glorious reward, that Jesus has atoned for his guilt and set him free from the penalty of a broken law. In Hebrews 2: 14, 15, it is written: "Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood He also Himself likewise took part of the same that through death He might destroy him that had the power of death, that is, the devil, and deliver them who through fear of death were all their lifetime subject to bondage." So that although there may be a natural shrinking of the flesh from contact with death and the cold dark and silent grave yet the fears of the believer are removed, and in the case of the Christian martyrs although death came in the most terrible form which fiendish persecutors could invent yet they were unrepentant welcome it as the dark gate through which their ransomed spirits entered the light of eternal day. Is now the blessed privilege of true believers, having the fear of death taken away, and the peace of God which passeth all understanding keeping the hearts and minds through Christ Jesus to sing:

"Death with his arrow rapturous lay us low,
Safe in our Savior we are not the blow;

Jesus hath broken the bars of the tomb,
Joyfully, joyfully we will go home."

But the believer not only triumphs over death by anticipation but also in actual fact. When death is near he says with Paul: "Through the outward man perish the inward man is renewed day by day." "For me to live is Christ and to die is gain." "I have a desire to depart and to be with Christ which is far better." "I am now ready to be offered and the time of my departure is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith; henceforth there is laid up for me a crown of righteousness which the Lord the righteous judge shall give me at that day, and not to me only but unto all them also that love His appearing." He looks not at the things which are seen and temporal, but at the things which are unseen and eternal; having his treasure in heaven and his heart there also, his feelings are beautifully expressed by the poet:—

"Rise my soul and stretch thy wings
thy better portion trace,
Rise from transitory things, towards
heaven thy native place;
Sun and moon and stars decay, time
shall soon this earth remove,
Rise my soul and haste away to seats
prepared above."

Rivers to the ocean run, nor stray in all their course,
Fire ascending seeks the sun, both speed them to their source;
So the soul that's born of God, pants to view His glorious face,
Upward tends to His abode, to rest in His embrace."

The pages of well attested Christian biography and history inform us that "many deaths of believers have been welcomed as the call of the beloved to the bride, as the grasping of the crown and the wreathing of the laurel; faltering tongues have eloquently discoursed of Jesus' love; trembling hands have firmly clasped the cross with exulting joy; countenances overspread with the pallor of death have been lighted up with the radiance of heaven, and the loftiest ascriptions of praise have been uttered by voices already feeble and indistinct with approaching dissolution. In the valley of the shadow of death the Holy Ghost has put the final and completing touches to the image of Christ, the last remains of sin have seemed to die out, and heaven itself to have come down to earth." But this is not all. The bodies of believers being still united to Christ, do rest in their graves till the resurrection, and at the resurrection believers being raised up in glory shall be openly acknowledged and acquitted in the day of judgment and made perfectly blessed in the full enjoying of God to all eternity.

But why is it that what is such a source of terror to others is made the occasion of joy and triumph to the believer? Let us to some extent answer this question by considering in the next place why the believer thus triumphs.

When we see the long line of railway coaches travelling rapidly across the country and even climbing the Rocky Mountains we know that it is not because of any power of motion inherent in these coaches themselves, or even in the locomotive to which they are attached, but that it is because heat has been applied and steam generated and utilized that they thus triumph over space and distance and the power of gravity, so when we see the children of God (as we surely do, for God has had many witnesses in past ages as well as now to the support and console in the hour of death) triumphing over the fear of death we know that it is not because of anything inherent in themselves, but because of the life and power of Christ their living Head that they thus journey on in triumph even through the valley of the shadow of death, through the swells of Jordan, and reach the shores of Immanuel's Land, the heavenly plains and the celestial city upon which their hearts are set; we know that it is because the Divine life flows through their souls that they are animated with heavenly valor, and even when death draws his keen and glittering sword stained with the blood of countless millions and severs soul and body with his stroke are enabled to exclaim: "Rejoice not against me, O mine enemy, when I fall I shall arise, when I sit in darkness the Lord shall be a light unto me." Seeing by the eye of faith Him who is invisible, knowing that the eternal God is their refuge, and hearing Jesus who has abolished death and brought life and immortality to light through the gospel saying: "Fear not, for I have redeemed thee, I have called thee by thy name, thou art mine," they can bless God and say not only without any fear, but with heavenly joy filling their souls: "Lord now leavest Thou Thy servant depart in peace according to Thy word, for mine eyes have seen Thy salvation," "yea though I walk through the valley of the shadow of death I will fear no evil, for Thou art with me, thy rod and thy staff they comfort me."

But I am sure we must all feel that any inquiry into the cause of the believer's triumph over death and the grave falls very short of the chief point of interest, and gives an utterly imperfect and inadequate view of it which does not recognize and set in the foreground the atonement of Christ, and which does not place in a position which nothing else can have even a remote claim to occupy, the atonement of sin the cause of death, by the obedience suffer-

ings and death in human nature of God's own eternal Son. Even as, when we look for the cause of death we find it to be sin, for we are told in Rom. 5: 12, "that by one man sin, entered into the world and death by sin, and so death passed upon all men for that all have sinned," so when we look for the cause of man's triumph over death we find it in the gracious and unquestionable fact that Jesus Christ has put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself, we find it in the finished work, the perfect righteousness, the all-prevailing intercession and power of the Lord Jesus Christ and in these alone. "Christ is risen from the dead and become the firstfruits of them that slept; for since by man came death, by man came also the resurrection of the dead."

God commanded Adam "Thou shalt not eat of the tree of the knowledge of good and evil, for in the day that thou eatest thereof thou shalt surely die." Adam disobeyed God and died spiritually that moment, and became liable to temporal and eternal death. Thus death entered our world through sin, and as we see generation after generation of mankind for nearly six thousand years go down into the grave, and look at the myriads of church yards filled with their grassy mounds and ask who hath slain all these? The answer is sin. But the divinely appointed Savior has finished transgression and made an end of sin, has yielded a perfect obedience to God's holy law and redeemed us from the curse of the law being made a curse for us, and thus by removing sin the cause of death has also removed death in its spiritual and penal forms; for those who believe in Him He has quickened, and raised into newness of life, even those who were dead in trespasses and sins, and has changed temporal death from an enemy into a friend, made it His own servant to carry out His wise, good, and holy purposes, even the messenger of peace which calls the soul to heaven.

And further than this, and what the apostle would especially emphasize here, Christ shall reign until He has put all enemies under His feet, and has fully destroyed death, the last enemy.

"Those bodies that corrupted fell,
And mortal forms shall spring to life
Immortal in the skies,"

for "Christ shall change our vile body that it may be fashioned like unto His glorious body, according to the working whereby He is able even to subdue all things unto Himself." "For the Lord Himself shall descend from heaven with a shout with the voice of the archangel, and with the trump of God, and the dead in Christ shall rise first; then those which are alive and remain shall be caught up together with them in the clouds to meet the Lord in the air, and so shall we ever be with the Lord."

And now, if sin is the cause of death and all our woes both here and hereafter, and dying in our sins we shall have no part in the first resurrection but shall perish forever, and if Jesus has put away sin by the sacrifice of Himself, has taken away the sting of death by His own blood, and gained the victory over the grave, surely it is not wise to delay for a single moment to come to Jesus, that His blood may cleanse us from all sin, and His Spirit purify our hearts, and become more and more meet for the inheritance of the saints in light so that when death calls us away from this world we may hear in it a voice saying: "Come up higher," and may depart with joy to be forever with the Lord, and looking forward to the glorious resurrection morning may exclaim in triumphant gladness: "O death, where is thy sting? O grave, where is thy victory?"

And let the thought that the dead in Christ are not lost but gone before, that when their earthly house of this tabernacle was dissolved they had a building of God, a house not made with hands eternal in the heavens, and that for them to be absent from the body was to be present with the Lord in fullness of joy and pleasures for evermore, cheer and comfort the bereaved; let them hear a voice from heaven saying unto them: "Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth; yea saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors and their works do follow them."

And oh, let us all listen to this voice of God in His providence saying unto us: "Prepare to meet thy God." "Be ye think ready for in such an hour as ye know not the Son of Man cometh." What is your life? It is even a vapor that appeareth for a little time then vanisheth away. "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there is no work, nor device, nor knowledge, nor wisdom in the grave whither thou goest."

It has pleased God in His all wise and mysterious providence to remove our brother, the late Mr. Alexander McRobb, from our church fellowship by death. We have good reason to believe that he has gone from the church militant to the church triumphant, that for him to die was gain. During nearly fourteen years he occupied a position of honor, responsibility, and usefulness in this church as an elder, the duties of which office he fulfilled with humility, earnestness, and fidelity so far as his state of health permitted him. At intervals during the last two years his sufferings were more than ordinarily keen and oppressive, but he endured them in patient submission to the will of God, and no words of murmuring were heard from his lips. Some two or three weeks before his death he said if it were the will

of God he would like to be released from his pain. During one of my visits he repeated the fifth hymn in the collection at the end of the Paraphrases, beginning with:

"The hour of my departure's come,
I hear the voice that calls me home;
At last, O Lord! let trouble cease,
And let thy servant die in peace."

And he especially emphasized the third verse as setting forth the ground of his faith and hope:

"Not in mine innocence I trust,
I bow before Thee in the dust,
And through my Savior's blood alone,
I look for mercy at Thy throne."

Need we wonder then, that he had a peaceful and triumphant death, and that the light of heaven shone around him in his last hours? Oh, let us all follow through faith and patience are now inheriting the promises, and then when we leave this scene of sorrow, suffering, and death we shall go home to everlasting happiness and peace among all the redeemed of the Lord who are before His throne and serve Him day and night in His temple: "Who shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more, neither shall the sun light on them nor any heat; for the Lamb which is in the midst of the throne shall feed them, and shall lead them unto living fountains of waters, and God shall wipe away all tears from their eyes." "For the ransomed of the Lord shall return and come to Zion with songs and everlasting joy upon their heads, and they shall obtain joy and gladness, and sorrow and sighing shall flee away."

"It is not death to die,
To leave this weary road,
And midst the brotherhood on high
To be at home with God."

It is not death to close
The eye long dimmed with tears,
And wake in glorious repose
To spend eternal years.

It is not death to bear
The wrench that sets us free
From dungeon chain, to breathe the air
Of boundless liberty.

It is not death to fling
Aside this sinful dust,
And rise on strong, exulting wing,
To live among the just.

Jesus, Thou Prince of life!
Thy chosen cannot die,
Like Thee, they conquer in the strife
To reign with Thee on high."

May we all thus conquer and reign
with Jesus. Amen.

From Manitoba.

To the Editor of THE BEE,
DEAR SIR:—Having friends and acquaintances in Atwood and vicinity I have been requested to write a letter to THE BEE. I don't pretend to be a journalist but will endeavor to give a bit of my experience in the "prairie province." THE BEE has made its appearance in Manitoba and we are greatly pleased with it. I have been in Manitoba for the past three years, and have some experience with the much dreaded winters, and although being much exposed I have not suffered much from the effects of the cold. Your nose comes in contact with Jack Frost occasionally, nevertheless, I prefer the Manitoba climate to that of North Perth. We wear lace shoes through our wet seasons, we do not have any mud. The snow falls on the dust in the fall, then it freezes all winter. I wear moccasins from about Dec. 1st until the spring opens, excepting when I go to church. There has not been much of a thaw so far this winter, a few days mild. We have had it as cold as 50 below zero. The Indians predict a good wheat year for 1896. I have seen three grades of crop; that of 1887 extra good, 1888 heavy, but 1889 light, frosted, and gopher-eaten. We hear that it is reported in Ontario that we live on gophers; those who think so had better come and see the dead they produce, but we are thankful that we have something better. Unless the spring opens early feed will be very scarce; however, one thing in our favor, the prairie grass did not get burned last fall, so that the cattle can live as soon as the snow is gone. Hay and oats are scarce; corn is being shipped from the States which is a great boon to those who have to buy feed. We are glad to hear that Atwood is prospering and business booming. We see Hartney looming up in the distance, the C. P. R. have their road graded, and we expect to see the iron horse steaming in early next summer. One store is built already. A prospecting party of the N. P. R. R. passed through our neighborhood and report favorably. If you have any surplus inhabitants in and around Atwood there are two classes much needed here: good, honest farmers to settle, and last, but not least, marriageable ladies to make happy the bachelor homes. I might write about churches, schools, &c., but I forbear at present.
I am, yours &c.,
R. S. TURNBULL.

Hartney, March 14, 1896.

The number of hotel licenses granted in Huron Co. last year, was: East Riding, 26; West and South Riding, 41 each; a total of 67. The number of shop licenses was 11. The number of hotel licenses issued in 1875 was 164, and shop licenses 37. The fines collected were as follows:—East Huron, \$50; South Huron, \$1; West Huron, \$110.

HOUSEHOLD.

Mistakes of Women in Marrying.

Much might be said on this subject, but I wish merely to make a mention of a point or two which have come under my observation as being pitiful mistakes on the part of young women in choosing their husbands.

"Marry the man you love," is generally given as the true and reliable principle to follow, and far be it from me to maintain that this in itself is wrong. I most emphatically endorse this advice. No maiden should marry a man until she is fully satisfied that her choice has been made in the knowledge of true love. This, however, is not beginning at the right end, and it is not all there is of the subject. While love may be rightfully called the final "authority supreme" in the matter of forming a companionship for life, it is not to be sent out as the leader to decide and settle upon anyone to whom its whimsical notion may happen to be attracted; for love is proverbially blind, often injudicious and mistaken, and, in youth, apt to be taken up with things wholly unimportant, and tending to move directly on to matrimony and misery, while all sensible and thinking people can see and know beforehand the certain result of its desperate and unwise undertaking. It is not the office of love, but of good judgment, wisdom and sound common sense to make the selection; and when to these factors love is added, the union cannot be otherwise than a happy, blissful and profitable one.

Never should a woman choose a husband from the rank beneath her. Since it is claimed on Biblical authority that the husband shall be the wife's superior in some things, it is of great importance that she choose a man who is worthy of this position—superior, not only in all manly qualities and accomplishments, but also her full equal in all moral, mental and intellectual development. In no case should he be her inferior. What a gross inconsistency for a woman to pledge herself to love, honor and revere her husband when her judgment tells her only too plainly that he is her inferior in moral principles, in intellect, and in her general ideas of life. It is but natural for the devoted wife to look up—not down—to her husband, and to strive to climb to the higher level of his cultured aspirations; while the inferior husband will seldom do this, but, on the contrary, will be more like a weight to drag her down.

It is true that there are some points in the matter of selecting a companion where it is preferable, perhaps, sometimes very desirable, to choose the direct opposite, as, for instance, in temperament, physical form, etc.; but in all moral pursuits, the ideas of the twain should run parallel, as this is wherein the success and prosperity of their future happiness centers. With much scrutiny should the woman, therefore, endeavor to ascertain of her suitor, his nature, taste, ambition, rank, and his ideal of life, and compare them with her own; for in these points they must necessarily hold opinions and fill places not antagonistic but in concurrence to each other, if their life and their union is to be one of harmony, mutual sympathy and happiness. No delicate and truly sentimental woman (in the right sense of that word) can insure a lasting happiness by committing her future to a coarse, uncultured and unrefined husband. No woman delighting and living in literature, craving for music and art, can find a worthy and suitable companion in a man who can talk about nothing except his full-blooded Nones, Durhams and Holsteins. No woman can, with interest, long keep up the cultivation of her natural talents and gifts when her husband considers every minute and every cent devoted thereto a total loss of time and money.

She will almost invariably, after a time, lose courage and, exhausted by her unceasing working against the current, sink back to the lower level of a less intellectual life. Thus many bright, educated, highly endowed and intelligent women are forced to live an objectless life, to a great extent, because of the total non-appreciation of their husbands for anything which marks the higher and nobler aspirations in their wives, and because of their absolute failure in stimulating their intellectual wants.

Thus it happens that many a high talent and noble endowment in women is never unearthed, or is again buried under a heap of neglect and non-recognition, and all because the two are mismatched. Their tastes and ideas are strange to each other; their aspirations and objects in life are set in opposite directions; what the wife delights in the husband considers absurd; consequently, it follows that, in time, sympathy and love decline and the union is not a happy one. To how great a degree is such a life a life of bondage and imprisonment to the free, noble and elevated spirit of an intellectual woman.

Breakfast Potatoes.

There is no reason why a nondescript mixture of potatoes and milk should appear on our breakfast tables every morning, when a variety of delicious dishes may be prepared in a few moments from cold or raw potatoes. French fried potatoes are easily cooked. The potatoes can be peeled the night before, if necessary, and are considered by some authorities better for soaking in the water over night. In the morning, while the fire is coming up, put over the stove the kettle of fat, a little at the back; and as soon as the fat is melted, draw it over the fire, where it should heat till it smokes all over. While the fat is heating, wipe the peeled potatoes carefully if they have been soaking in water, and cut each one lengthwise into eight or ten strips. Put a pint of potato strips into a two-quart kettle of boiling fat, and let them cook for ten minutes. Be careful to see that the fat is very hot, as the moisture in the potatoes cools rapidly. As soon as the potatoes are browned a fine yellow lift them up slowly, to drain, with a wire spoon, and lay them on a piece of coarse brown paper and shift them on a hot platter. Sprinkle over salt and set them in a warm place till another pint is cooked.

A simple, delicious method of serving potatoes is hashed and browned. Chop eight potatoes, season with salt and pepper, and add to them three teaspoonsful of butter. Mix the butter well through, and pour the potatoes in a smooth frying-pan, and let them cook over the fire for six or seven minutes, with the lid on. By this time they should be well browned on the bottom. Fold them over in an omelet form, and dish them on a hot platter, and serve as an accompaniment to a dish of breaded chops or meat fried in butter.

Lyonaise potatoes are excellent for a

change. Cut up eight potatoes in small cubes, or chop them coarsely with a knife. Season them with pepper and salt. Mince a small onion fine, and fry it till it is a fine, straw color in a tablespoonful of butter; add the potatoes. Toss them till they are light brown, or touched with brown—it will take three or four minutes—and then serve them at once in a hot dish. Lyonaise potatoes are excellent served with broiled steak or with broiled calf's liver. There are many other ways of preparing potatoes besides steaming them or frying them in a pan, though both these methods are good if not resorted to exclusively. Thick slices of cold potatoes dipped in melted butter and broiled are excellent. A dish of scalloped potatoes offers still another method of preparing cold potatoes. Select eight cold potatoes, slice them in thin slices, season them and pour over them a cream sauce, made with a tablespoonful of butter melted in a saucepan, and a tablespoonful of flour stirred in, and a pint of milk. Put the potatoes and cream sauce in an earthen baking dish, sprinkle fine bread crumbs over the top of the dish, and bits of butter, and bake it for twenty minutes in a hot oven.

Some Tested Recipes.

WHIPPED CREAM.—To make whipped cream sauce, whip a pint of rich cream, beat the whites of two eggs stiff, add them to the cream and sweeten to taste.

WELSH RABBIT.—Toast thin slices of bread and cut into squares; butter well hot; moisten slightly with hot water and lay on a hot plate; sprinkle with salt, pepper and mustard; pour over enough melted cheese to cover and serve hot, a slice of toast to each person.

BLACK BEAN SOUP.—Soak one quart of black beans over night in soft, luke-warm water. Put them over the fire next morning with one gallon of cold water and about two pounds of salt pork. Boil slowly for three hours, keeping the pot well covered. Shred into it a head of celery; add pepper; simmer half an hour longer, strain through a colander, and serve with slices of lemon passed to each guest.

ALMOND PUDDING.—Blanch one ounce of bitter and one-quarter pound of sweet almonds and pound them to a paste in a mortar; add a few drops of rose-water while pounding. Stir one-quarter pound of butter and one-quarter pound of sugar to a cream. Beat well the whites of six eggs; stir the almonds and beaten eggs alternately into the butter and sugar. Line a pie dish with puff paste, pour in the mixture, and bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Sprinkle with sugar, and serve.

LEMON HONEY.—Beat the yolks of six eggs until light, add gradually, beating all the while one pound of powdered sugar. Beat a quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, add to it the yolk and sugar, beat well, and then stir in carefully the well-beaten whites of four eggs. Pour this into a double boiler, and stir continually over the fire until the mixture is about the consistency of very thick cream, take from the fire and add the grated rind of one and the juice of two lemons, mix, and turn into a stoneware or china bowl to cool.

STEAMED BERRY PUDDING.—A simple and wholesome steamed berry pudding is made by sifting three teaspoonsful of baking powder and a half-teaspoonful of salt into a pint of sifted flour. Add one cup of milk, two tablespoonsful melted butter, two eggs beaten light, and a half cup of sugar. Stir in one pint of berries (or a cup of seedless raisins) and steam in a closely covered tin pail or regular steamer, for two hours. Stand the steamer on a perforated false bottom in the iron pot, that must contain water enough to last two hours, and be kept boiling from start to finish. Serve with sauce made with one pint boiling water, two tablespoonsful of flour, three-quarters of a cup of sugar, one tablespoonful of butter, all boiled together. Strain, and flavor with vanilla or lemon.—*Good Housekeeping.*

Useful Treaties.

These old treaties which will persist in asserting their existence are sometimes very inconvenient. The treaty of 1818, for instance, has of late years been a source of great annoyance to those Americans who would share the advantages of our Atlantic fisheries. And now France finds herself handicapped in the race for empire in Western Africa by the terms of a treaty made with Germany some five years ago, and by another made with England only last year. But for these compact she might be disposed to take possession of the kingdom of Dahomey, with which she is now at war. The Colonial congress and other influences are trying to induce the Government to disregard these solemn pledges and raise the French flag over the kingdom in question; while a part of the French press is censuring the government for being so stupid as to make the treaties at all. Perhaps it was a stupid act on the part of France to enter into these compacts, though it is not likely the French government considered it so at the time. But stupid or not, it is in the interest of the French nation as well as of civilization that France shall regard her solemn pledges. The gain of territory in the acquisition of the kingdom of Dahomey would be poor compensation for the loss of dignity and self respect which she would sustain by such wanton disregard of her sacred oath. It is to be hoped that the French government will be proof against the evil advice of all treaty-breaking counsellors.

The Queen Annoyed.

"Behold, how great a matter a little fire kindleth." Canon Liddon, the most distinguished churchman in England, is, so rumor says, in danger of losing a bishopric for the trifling offence of having addressed Her Majesty as "madam" on one occasion while preaching in the Chapel Royal at Windsor. Her Majesty became greatly enraged at the time, and at the conclusion of the service ordered the dean "never to let that man preach there again." This breach of court etiquette she seems never to have forgiven and at present opposes the proposition of Lord Salisbury to appoint the eminent clergyman to one of two vacant bishoprics. The matter is creating quite a sensation in political and religious circles, and unpleasant consequences are feared. Should Her Majesty continue obstinate it would not be surprising if the trifling circumstance should yet prove a potent factor, in bringing about the disestablishment of church and state even while the present occupant is on the throne.

AN ANTI-ANNEXATIONIST.

Mr. Joseph Tasse Compares Quebec's Position as a Province to What It Would be as a State.

The address of Mr. Joseph Tasse, ex-M. P., to the electors of Sherbrooke, Quebec, last week on the political destiny of Canada, is attracting much attention. He said our institutions repose on the solid base of responsible Government, and this state of things certainly does not exist in the United States. Proceeding to compare the go-ahead instinct of the Canadian and American people, the lecturer said: "We have as many miles of railway as the Yankees in proportion to population, and our spirit of enterprise manifests itself in more ways than one. Already we have thrown three bridges over the St. Lawrence, at Montreal, at Lachine, and at Coteau, costing millions of money, and which invoke the envy and wonder of the civilized world."

"In the House of Commons," continued the speaker, "Quebec is represented by 65 members in a total deputation of 215, while in the American House of Representatives we would have about ten deputies in a total of 350, each member representing somewhere near 152,000 souls. Each State has but two representatives in the Senate, therefore the new State of Quebec would have two Senators out of 34, while at Ottawa we have 24 out of 78."

Mr. Tasse was particularly practical when speaking of the position of his co-religionists in that country, which never tires of boasting of its civil and religious liberty and equality. It appears that since the formation of the United States but two Roman Catholics have held portfolios in a Washington Cabinet. The Catholics of the United States, although now numbering 10,000,000 souls, have been for thirty years and more without a single representative in the Supreme Court of the nation. "Glorious republic!" cried Mr. Tasse, in derision, and he was cheered again and again.

"There is another and very practical question to be considered. No subsidy comes from Washington to the different States, while our province yearly receives \$1,250,000 from the Canadian treasury. The crown lands, which are now the property of each province, are exclusively administered by the central Government in the United States. The construction and maintenance of our canals would be thrown at once upon the province of Quebec were she to throw in her lot with the republic to the south, and some idea of this burden can be ascertained from the fact that New York State has contributed \$75,000,000 to this end alone. It is true that the Washington Government has subsidized railways in the Middle and Eastern States."

On the whole the lecturer estimated the total increase in the expenses of the Province of Quebec as a part of the American Union at \$3,000,000, while the decrease in her State revenue would certainly be not less than \$2,250,000, making an annual loss to the province of \$8,250,000. He would go still further, and say that the Province of Quebec is progressing more rapidly than Maine, Vermont, and New Hampshire, the three States which are nearest our borders; the increase in Maine's population from 1870 to 1890 being 5 per cent., Vermont's 1.5 per cent., New Hampshire's 9 per cent., while Quebec shows an increase of 14 per cent. in the same time.

America for the Americans.

"America for the Americans" is likely to mean considerably more at the close of the present congressional session than it did at the beginning. Our neighbors have been inspecting their tariff wall and strengthening those parts that seemed weak. Especially have they improved their defences at those points where Canadians have been wont to climb over. Following are some of the improvements that have been made to the disadvantage of Canadians: The duty on barley, now 10 cents, will in all likelihood be raised to 20 cents, that is, made equal to the duty on wheat. The barley malt duty will be increased from 20 to 35 or 40 cents per bushel of 34 pounds. The duty on hay will probably be increased from \$2 to \$4 per ton. Apples, peas, and beans will also be dealt with for the better protection of the American grower. The potato duty will in all probability be increased from 15 to 25 cents per bushel. Eggs, now admitted free, will be taxed five cents per dozen. Hides, now admitted free, will probably be taxed 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. It is likely that a duty of a cent a pound will be placed on fresh fish, now admitted free. Strong pressure is being brought to bear on the committee to increase the duty on hops, now eight cents a pound. Mr. Baker, the Rochester Congressman, is watching with much interest the movement amongst Canadian nurserymen for inducing the Dominion Government to tax trees and shrubs, which are now on the free list of both countries. If the Canadian Finance Minister carries out this programme Mr. Baker will at once re-introduce the retaliatory bill which he brought in a year ago.

A Result of Carelessness.

The developments in connection with the Lake Shore Railroad disaster by which seven persons were killed and fifteen seriously injured, are making it pretty clear that the dreadful casualty was not purely accidental, but the result of carelessness and indifference on the part of those in charge of the train. Especially does the conductor appear at fault, for notwithstanding the rule of the road in such cases that "the forward part must not stop until the engineer is sure that the rear part of the train has stopped," and the further fact that he was entreated by one of the passengers not to stop the forward part of the train lest it be telescoped, he paid no heed to the warning but signalled a halt, with the fatal results above stated. The remarkable nature of the accident suggests several questions. One is led to ask, "Why the fashion of bunching together in the rear all the heaviest cars, when in the event of accident they must inevitably crush the weaker cars in front? Why was not the detached part of the train brought to a stand instead of being permitted to run headlong down a grade into the stationary cars in front?" The air-brakes, if properly constructed and in order, should have accomplished that automatically. If they failed there were the hand-brakes, and the trainmen should have used them promptly. The public will heartily acquiesce in the judgment of the New York *Sun* which says, "The case is one requiring searching investigation and the stern punishment of a carelessness which is in the highest degree criminal."

QUEER WAYS IN TIBET.

How the Natives Make and Serve Tea—Other Peculiar Customs.

"The people of Tibet have the funniest way of making tea you ever heard of," said Lieut. Rochhill, that far-away country's most recent explorer, to a reporter. "To begin with, the tea they use comes from western China in the shape of bricks, which are pressed into such convenient shape for carrying overland. All sorts of teas are made into bricks for purposes of transportation across Asia, it being very well understood by connoisseurs in the herb that a sea trip spoils it. But the tea imported into Tibet is of very poor quality as a rule. There is in it as much weight of twigs as of leaves."

"Having pounded a portion of the brick tea in some sort of mortar, the Tibetan housewife puts it in a large copper vessel and there permits it to boil over a fire made from dry manure. The resulting solution she pours into a queer-looking wooden churn through a coarse willow basket that serves as a strainer. To the liquid in the churn, before proceeding further, she adds a portion of butter and some salt. The mixture is then churned up in ordinary fashion, and, when it is thoroughly mixed, is poured into a teapot of bronze. From the teapot it is dispersed into the little cup-shaped vessels which each Tibetan carries with him or her.

"The cup-shaped vessel I refer to is usually of wood, sometimes lined with silver. Tibetans employ it not only as their sole drinking utensil, but also as a dish for solid food. What they consume mainly as a substantial diet is parched barley. When a gentleman of Tibet feels hungry he sits down, and taking from a leather pouch a portion of barley he mixes a little water with it, and stirring it up into a dough eats it in that shape. Thus hunger is satisfied and he goes on his way rejoicing. In what we call the pleasures of the table the Tibetan takes no stock whatever. There never was a typical Asiatic yet who cared anything about amusement in the ordinary sense of the word. He doesn't go to the theatre—there is no such institution in the land of the lamas. Nor does he indulge in any other rational enjoyment of civilization, though he does not scorn what might be called the primary vices."

"Tibet is a very cold country, but its inhabitants do not warm themselves by the consumption of fuel. When the weather is chilly they simply put on more clothes in proportion as the mercury might fall, if there was a thermometer to register the temperature by. Their garments consist mainly for each individual of a voluminous cloak with sleeves and a high collar, under which a shirt is sometimes worn. Boots, with soles of rawhide and uppers of cloth and cotton, are made for them in China. For rainy days a circular cape of felt is provided. The gun used by a Tibetan has a long fork attached to it, which is struck in the ground for use as a rest for the weapon. Naturally, the deadly instrument is of primitive pattern, intended to be set off with a priming, and the native wears attached to his belt a number of little brass cones, each of them containing an exact load of gunpowder. These people of the country who live on the great elevated plains or steppes dwell in black tents; but the villagers reside usually in two-story stone houses, the lower story being given up to a stable for the cattle. Not all of Tibet, as is popularly supposed, is actually subject to China. The country is divided up, politically speaking, into many tribes, and not a few of these tribes are governed by chiefs who owe no allegiance to anybody—not even to the Chinese Emperor."

PERRY, THE WONDER.

The Illiterate Negro Who Preaches Eloquent Sermons While Asleep.

"Major" Perry, the illiterate and ignorant South Carolina negro, who, while in what appears to be a trance sleep, preaches learned and eloquent sermons, is still attracting a great deal of attention, and several enterprising citizens of Edgefield County now have the human phenomenon in charge and are exhibiting him to large audiences. The modus operandi is as follows: Perry goes to bed and lies outstretched in full view of the audience, and by the time the spectators have assembled he is fast asleep. After a few moments of apparently sound slumber his muscles begin to twitch, his limbs to contract, and his whole body becomes contorted into unseemly shapes. This spasm soon passes off, and then he begins to preach. He takes his text from the Bible, naming book, chapter and verse, all the time lying flat on his back with his eyes shut, and for half an hour or more reaching an excellent sermon, using strictly grammatical and even eloquent language.

At the conclusion of the sermon he sings a hymn to an old air, but the words are entirely new ad of his composition. Then comes a prayer and he dismisses the congregation. The text for the sermon preached by Perry Thursday night was announced by him to be found in Daniel sixth chapter and twenty-fifth verse, and that it read as follows: "I then said Daniel unto the King, O, King, live forever."

The words of the text will be found to be exactly correct, which is certainly marvelous, when it is positively known that the negro cannot a word, nor had he ever heard the text read or spoken to him by any one. Four reputable physicians of Edgefield—Drs. Trotter, Conster, Strother and Jennings—were present on this occasion and made a physical, anatomical and psychological examination of the preacher, and pronounced the mystery one beyond the ken of their art to find out.

Another remarkable thing is that this unconscious preaching goes on every night, no matter what he may be, whether before an audience or not, except on Friday night, when he is asleep.

If we try preaching do not wake you, we rock you cradles and make you more insensible every time we warn you. The most startling preaching in a certain time ceases to arouse listeners. You know the great boiler factory, I am told that when a man goes inside the boiler to hold the hammer when they are fixing rivets, the sound of the copper heads him so that he cannot hear it, it is so horrible; but after he has been a certain number of months in that employment, he hardly notices the hammering; he does not call about it. It is just so under the word, people go to sleep under that which was once like a thunder bolt to them. It would not be an earthquake and a hurricane to move you if you solid ones.—*Spurgeon.*

THE LUCKLESS GREAT EASTERN.

Last Vestige of a Ventroneer That Cost Her Owners \$5,000,000.

We have so often been called upon in past years to announce the last, and the very last, and positively the very last of this magnificent but generally useless ship, which has lingered on through an obscure but profitless existence since her first voyages to New York proved a commercial failure, that the stranded hull on the Mersey shore, to be broken up for a few thousand pounds of old iron, may seem but a reminiscence of the fate repeatedly declared to be imminent and commonly believed to be past. It is thirty years since she first put to sea from the Thames, and her passage down the Channel was marred by a shocking disaster, the blow up of her steam apparatus, which cost ten lives; but the laborious efforts to launch this enormous leviathan, as she was at first called, in 1857, from Mr. Scott Russell's building yard at Millwall, had been ominous of ill success. Men were killed by the breaking of a gear attached to hydraulic engines that slowly pushed her broadside on into the comparatively narrow river, and Mr. Brunel, the eminent engineer, dying a few days afterwards, was thought to be a victim of sore anxiety and severe disappointment.

One serviceable and honorable performance, the laying of an Atlantic telegraph cable in 1866, is set down to the credit of the Great Eastern, but experience has shown that vessels of moderate size can do such work just as well. It is a sad chapter in the history of marine architecture, and some people must have lost, at one time or another, nearly \$5,000,000 altogether by this immense mistake. The Great Eastern might perhaps have been converted into a very commodious floating hotel, moored in some tranquil bay; she could never have been a good seagoing ship, or competed in speed, comfort, or safety with the admirable liners of recent construction. Her engines, indeed, were manifestly of insufficient power, and she rolled grievously for want of a kee

Young Heirs to Kinship.

Every European nation—with the two exceptions of Russia and Turkey—has adopted some kind of constitutional system of Government. In some of them, as in England, this system approaches nearly, in its essential features, to a Democratic regime. In others, like Germany, some constitutional features are combined with a distinctly despotic element.

But whatever the form of Government, it is still a matter of importance in each of the monarchies what sort of person occupies the throne. A bad King even in England, where the royal power is reduced to its lowest point, might yet do a great deal of mischief, while a good one would make the machinery of Government move more smoothly.

Who, then, are to be the Emperors, Kings and Queens of the future? Who are the persons in the several countries who are destined, in the ordinary course of events, to sit on the thrones, and to rule with greater or lesser authority?

It is a striking fact that many of the heirs to kingship are young people; some, indeed are very young. The heir apparent, for instance, of the great German Empire and the Prussian Kingdom is the little Prince Frederic William, who is only 7 years of age. Should he die before reaching maturity his younger brother, Prince William, now aged 6, would become the heir.

The heir to the Portuguese throne, to which Don Carlos has just succeeded, is Louis Philippe, Prince of Beira, who is only 2 years old. The future Queen of Holland, Princess Wilhelmina, has recently completed her ninth year, and is likely to succeed her aged and decrepit father ere very long. The present King of Spain, Alfonso XIII, is not 4 years old, and came to the throne at his birth, his father having died before the little King came into the world. Should he die before marrying, his eldest sister, Infanta Dona Maria de las Mercedes, now 9 years of age, would succeed to the Spanish throne.

Some heirs to European thrones have just arrived at young manhood. The Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia and the Duke of Sparta, in Greece, have recently celebrated the completion of their twenty-first year. Young Victor Emmanuel, Prince of Naples, old last November, the heir to every important European throne is younger than the Constitution of the United States requires a member of Congress to be; and Prince Otto, the heir presumptive to the Austrian throne, is only 26 years old.

Moreover, the succession in England belongs to the Prince of Wales, who is 48 years old. But it is said that the Prince of Wales' health is precarious, and it is not improbable that his mother, Queen Victoria, although she is 70 years old, may outlive him. In that case the heir to the throne would be Albert Victor, the Prince of Wales' eldest son, who is now 25 years old. A few years older is Gustaf, Duke of Wermland, who is the heir to the throne of Sweden and Norway, and who is 31.

There are, of course, several heirs to thrones who are past middle life, but the large proportion of young people at this time is remarkable.

Swallows as Carriers.

It seems to be quite possible that the swallow will prove a successful rival to the carrier pigeon in its peculiar line of service. The idea of domesticating this little feathered favorite has been taken up in France, the experiments of war having suggested the possibility of its usefulness. A Frenchman has been experimenting with the birds for years. He manages to tame and make them love their cage so that they return to it after a few hours' liberty. The birds spend the winter at their home, and do not change their residence with the change of season.

The speed of these messengers can be judged from a single experiment. An untrained swallow, having its nest on a farm near Roubaix, was caught and taken in a cage to Paris where it was set at liberty. In less than an hour and a half it was back at the farm. It had passed over a little more than 155 miles, in 90 minutes. It is asserted that the trained ones will do still better.

When you find a woman who does not enjoy being a martyr, you find one who has short hair.

AGRICULTURE.

Eggs all the Year Round.

What we want is a hen that will raise enough chickens to supply the family the year round, and spend the remainder of the time, summer, autumn, and winter, in producing eggs. This model general purpose fowl has not come within the somewhat limited range of my experience. If anyone else has found her I should be glad to know about it. The Plymouth Rock is the nearest approach. The hen is a fair winter layer, begins to sit at the proper time in spring, and raises her chicks in the most orthodox manner; but the trouble is she wants to keep this up all summer, so that, at the moulting season, instead of busying herself about the renewal of her attire she is apt to be hid off in the weeds, covering a nestful of eggs, or escorting a young family around that she has hatched in spite of you. This puts back her moulting considerably, so that, when the rest of the flock are gorgeous in new dresses, she presents a most dilapidated appearance, and often does not get herself into good condition for egg-production till Christmas. In order to fill up this wide gap, so as to keep a regular engagement for eggs, we must employ one of the non-sitting varieties. The brown Leghorns will do this admirably, and being active, thitting little birds, not at all trouble with the sitting fever, they accomplish their moulting without interruption, and are in good trim for autumn work. But when the penetrating north winds come, and the ground is covered with snow, the Leghorn, being more delicate, feels the cold so intensely that every particle of surplus food goes to making heat instead of eggs. So that, unless we had some arrangement for heating the poultry-house, it would not do to depend upon them alone for winter layers, and they in their turn must be complemented by one of the heavier breeds, as Langshans, Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, or Wyandottes. As a rule these varieties that have the thickest coats of feathers are the best winter layers, their warm clothing rendering it necessary to generate a smaller quantity of heat, so that the surplus food can be used for making eggs. The Langshans are especially recommended for this purpose, as their abundant feathers, which lie close to the body in many overlapping layers, are remarkably warm, soft, and downy. As there are so many different characteristics to be taken into consideration, it is not strange that no one breed gives perfect satisfaction in every respect. Some have tried to remedy this by crossing judiciously one of the non-sitting varieties, which lay well, except in winter, upon one of the Asiatic breeds, which are exceptionally good winter layers, and profess to be quite successful in obtaining excellent layers at the most profitable seasons of the year. Now, let us consider the question. At what age is it most profitable to keep hens for winter layer? The wise ones tell us that pullets of early enough in the season to reach maturity, and begin laying in the autumn, will continue throughout the winter with short periods of intermission, provided, of course, that they are fed and cared for in such a manner as to promote the egg-making process. We are also told that hens of two years old, and that a larger per cent. of their eggs are fertile, and produce finer, healthier chicks than those hatched from pullets' eggs. Of the smaller and more active, and non-sitting breeds, hens can be kept with profit until five years old. This winter I have kept seventy-five hens for eggs: twenty-five of this number are Plymouth Rocks, over one year old; handsome, broad-breasted, dignified matrons; lovely, trim little birds, with white earlobes, and great crimson combs and wattles; the third twenty-five consists of early-hatched pullets that were apparently grown in size the 1st of September, nearly all of which are a cross between the Plymouth Rocks and brown Leghorns, having the colour of the former, though somewhat darker, and the white earlobes and tail red combs of the latter. I should like to keep them in separate pens, then the experiment would be complete; as it is, however, I shall have to judge of their performance as best I can from observation. The colour of the eggs of the pure breeds will testify to their prowess, those of the Plymouth Rocks being tinted, and the Leghorns pure white, but the eggs of the third lot will not be so decided. Still, if one goes about the poultry house now and then, it is very easy to tell which kind is fittest on the nest. At any rate I feel pretty sure that among them I shall be able to keep a regular engagement for eggs. Indeed, they appear to have the business so very much at heart that although they are at present busily moulting, there is a cheerful sound of cackling coming up from the poultry yard almost all day long, and at evening a goodly number of eggs is the result.

Feeding Horses.

An English veterinary surgeon recommends that those who have charge of horses, especially farm horses, should be taught that the stomach of a horse is not like the rumen of a cow, a mere receptacle for food, but an essential organ of digestion of limited capacity, which does not need to be crammed in order to perform its proper functions, and that it cannot be so treated without danger to the animal; that the teeth of the horse are provided for the purpose of masticating the food, and that the food which does not require mastication should be sparingly, if ever used. He further recommends that no horse be put to work, immediately after a full meal, and where a horse has done a heavy day's work it should be allowed to stand in the stable until it is cool and comfortable before being fed. A little water may be given and if a little good hay be put into the rack it will occupy his attention, and besides requiring proper mastication will further have the effect to slightly stimulate the stomach to secretion and prepare it for the reception of the feed which is to follow. Should a horse require more food than usual to supply the extra waste of tissues caused by hard work, give it by all means, but let it be excess in its albuminoids, and let the horse be fed often and not in increased quantities at a time.

Cleaning Horses' Legs.

In answer to the questions of a subscriber to an English paper. "What should I do to clean my horses' legs of mud when they come in from work on clayey land? Should they be washed, or would that be dangerous for cold? Is it a good plan to clip the hair off the legs of farm horses?" These answers

are given: The danger is not so much in risk of cold as in causing an inflamed condition of the skin of the legs, giving rise to cracked heels, and a tendency to grease. It is not a good plan to clip the hair off the legs of farm horses for the same reason. The hair acts as a protection against actual contact between dirt and irritating material and the skin; for although the long hair may become muddy the wet alone penetrates the skin, while although wet this hair serves to keep the extremities warm. Washing is rarely more than half done, the dirt is washed in instead of off, or the driver is content to throw a bucket or two of water over the legs or to drive a horse into a pond. This, however, is by no means the worst feature of washing; it is leaving the feet wet that causes the mischief, for it is often that a man has neither time nor inclination to rub the feet dry when they are fully feathered. Left wringing wet, chaps and cracks result, or the skin secretion becomes perverted and grease occurs. But if we may neither clip the legs nor wash them how are the legs to be cleaned? When the horse comes in wet and muddy scrape off the thickest of the dirt, then put on an old set of bandage and let the remaining dirt dry. Even if it remains until the next morning no harm is done—less certainly than if the legs are half washed and left wet. Generally the legs are quite dry while the driver is engaged in other work, and either then or the next morning the dandy brush and curry comb will get out the remainder.

About Young Pigs.

Three weeks after farrowing is the critical time of the sow. The pigs then require much more milk, and are constantly pulling at her. She will begin to fall off in flesh, and this is not in itself objectionable, provided it is not carried too far. It is here that the breeder must exercise his best judgment. The sow must have a liberal and regular supply of nutritious food. Care must be taken not to give her a comparatively innutritious food one day and a full supply of rich food the next. The true plan is to feed the little pigs, and thus lessen their demands on the mother. Give them a small supply of milk from the cow, and take pains to teach them to drink it. If you teach one to drink, the others will be likely to follow its example. The pigs should be gradually weaned. They do better to remain with the sow until eight or ten weeks old, but we would commence weaning them when they arrive at their third week. Let out the sow alone, at first for an hour or so gradually extending the time as they get older. When a month old they may be allowed to go out with the sow for an hour or two in mild weather, but not when it is cold or the sun is very hot, as in some breeds the little pigs need more exercise than the mother. The great point in the management of the young ones is to keep them growing rapidly. If strong and vigorous, they are seldom liable to any disease, and if attacked soon throw it off. At three months old the boar pigs should be separated from the sows.

Charcoal and Lime.

These two articles play a very important part in the management of fowls, whether bred in a fancier's yard or on a farm. Charcoal should be liberally fed, for no one thing is more conducive to health than this. It should be broken in small lumps and put where the fowls can get at it, and they will eat it with great relish. We have seen it fed to pigs with the very best results, and those which were treated to it were never troubled with disease or sickness, while neighboring ones were. This helps to provide virus, not only for swine, but for fowls. Where the birds are kept in confinement it is a very good plan to keep a small trough in a sheltered place full of small bits of fresh charcoal, and the fowls will soon learn to help themselves. The value of lime in the form of whitewash is well known, and those who use it liberally are the ones to keep their flocks healthy and clean. To render the whitewash more effective in dislodging, driving away or destroying lice and other parasitic nuisances, the addition of a little carbolic acid is invaluable, for scarcely anything else seems to be more distasteful to the vermin. Air-slaked lime should be scattered over the floor of the chicken-house, to remove unpleasant and unhealthy odors, while a little of it should be scattered around the yards and runs, for material for egg-shells. Oyster-shell lime is best for this purpose.

Straw as Sheep Fodder.

Dr. G. C. Caldwell's estimation of the value of oat straw at 77 per cent. of that of average meadow hay and wheat straw at 70 per cent. furnishes an answer to the question, Why it is that sheep winter well on straw? An authority in such matters explains that as straw is usually fed more freely than hay, the animals make up in quantity what they lack in quality. Besides cheapness, straw has also this to recommend it: That they does not. Animals free from constipation do better on the same amount of food than those afflicted with that malady. By noticing the difference in the consistency of the droppings of straw fed and hay fed sheep one can readily tell that straw keeps the bowels in better condition, and while sheep so fed do well, it is evident that straw is the preferable sheep fodder. In this way wintering sheep is reduced to a minimum.

A Model Pig Shed.

An Austrian stock grower has erected a pig shed which cannot easily be beaten for cheapness and practical usefulness. It is a model, not in the sense of being complete regardless of expense, but in being the best arrangement of easily available materials. In the middle of the pig paddock the shed stands, and it provides a shelter from any wind as well as the shade of a roof. A number of fencing posts are put in, and a wall plate is fixed upon them. Rafters of the local bullock saplings support a roof of bark, and in this arrangement we have a cheap roof which is within the reach of any selector. A wall three feet six inches high, made of hardwood boards, is run along and across the shed under the roof. This forms a "T" shaped wall shelter, which protects from any wind, the pigs choosing the lee side according to the way of the wind. Such "models" are wanted instead of expensive erections which cannot be imitated by the practical farmer.

Aged Pauper (in New York): "Can you tell me the shortest way to the almshouse, sir?" Broker:—"Wall Street."

A TOM THUMB OF THE LAST CENTURY.

The Dwarf Bebe, who Belonged to King Stanislaus of Poland.

The story of Bebe is a quaint bit of last century's history, which has just been rescued from oblivion by a Continental Dry-as-dust. Bebe is supposed to have been the littlest man who ever lived. He was born by a peasant woman in Lorraine just 150 years ago, and was called Bebe because the first few years of his life he could articulate only "h-h." The day of his birth Bebe was smaller than his mother's hand. Ten days after he was taken to the village church to be baptized in his mother's wooden shoe, because he was too tiny to be carried safely in her arms. During the next six months the dwarf Bebe's early childhood was uneventful. He did not grow and he did not talk. He was famous throughout Lorraine, however, as the cunningest and tiniest bit of humanity ever seen. He was perfectly proportioned and had wonderfully large and beautiful brown eyes, and was remarkably active upon his diminutive legs. When Bebe was about 7 years old King Stanislaus Leszynski of Poland, who was then living in Lorraine, heard what a wonderful little fellow he was, and ordered the child's father to bring him to court. Bebe, Sr., carried his son to the royal palace in a small basket. As the father came into the King's presence the King asked him very gruffly why he had not brought his son with him. Bebe, Sr., answered this question by opening the basket on his arm and dragging forth the child. Stanislaus said at once that Bebe must become his court dwarf. Bebe's father was induced to accept of this proposal with a good bit of royal Polish gold, and Bebe was made a regular follower of the King's court.

At the time of his introduction to court life Bebe was just twenty inches tall and weighed eight pounds. He never grew larger. At first the King tried to teach him jokes and fairy stories and bits of questionable poetry. Bebe's intelligence, however, was not equal to the demands thus made upon it. His memory was so weak that he forgot one hour what he had learned the hour before. Reading and writing were for him quite impossible. With all these failings, however, he was by no means a failure as a court dwarf. He had a sweet little voice, a good ear for music and nimbler legs. He could dance and kick and sing with the best of the King's courtiers. He was very useful as a table ornament at all the King's great banquets. His most famous appearance in this rather curious role took place at a dinner which Stanislaus gave to the Ambassador of a great power in 1755. In the middle of the table was an immense sugar castle. Shortly before the guests rose to leave the door of the castle opened, and a knight in full armor stepped out with a drawn sword in his right hand. All the guests thought the knight must be some wonderful automaton which the King had obtained from the skilled mechanics across the Rhine. He was, however, no one other than little Bebe. He walked around the table, shook his sword in the face of every guest, saluted the king, and then turned back to the castle entrance, where he assumed the position of sentry. At a signal from the King every one at the table began to bombard him with small sugar balls. Bebe hurried at once into the castle, locked the door, mounted to the tower and pretended to return the fire by setting off a lot of perfumed explosives.

Within ten or twelve years after Bebe's appearance at court he was one of the most celebrated persons in royal society on the Continent. All the sovereigns of Europe were coveting him, and many of them tried hard to steal him. In 1758 the Empress Catharine of Russia sent an emissary after him to the court of the Polish King. Late one evening, when the royal palace was almost deserted, Catharine's emissary snatched Bebe up and stuffed him into the pocket of his great coat. Bebe screamed so lustily that he revealed the plot to the guard at the door. The emissary was arrested, and Bebe was rescued. Not long afterward Bebe accompanied Stanislaus to the court of Louis XV. in Versailles, where he again narrowly escaped abduction. A lady of the French court had been holding him in her lap between the courses of a court dinner. Suddenly she rose to leave the room. Her first step was accompanied by a shrill cry from the folds of her gown: "Your Majesty, your Majesty, this lady has stuck me in her pocket, and is running away with me." The voice was Bebe's. He was immediately dragged from the court lady's pocket and placed under the guard of two pages, who were instructed by King Stanislaus to watch him day and night.

The perils through which he had passed, and the strict surveillance to which he was now subjected, depressed Bebe's spirits, and demoralized his nervous system. He became melancholy, morose, round shouldered, and haggard. The King thought he needed a companion to cheer him up, and therefore married him with great pomp and ceremony to Theresa Souvray, a dwarf of about his age and slightly greater stature. That was the last drop in Bebe's cup. Two weeks after his marriage he lost his mind. He ceased to talk entirely, ate little, and passed most of his time in his crib.

His honeymoon was hardly up when he died. Shortly before his death his clouded mind was cleared in a most remarkable manner. His memory, which had always been weak and after his marriage had vanished, suddenly returned. He recollected all the incidents of his early childhood, his mother's face, which he had not seen for fifteen years, and all the songs which had been taught him since his advent to court. Bebe was just 21 years old when he died. His wife Theresa survived him forty-two years.

Self Control.

The power of anger to dominate the spirit and temporarily destroy the reason, has been a fruitful theme for comment by sages and philosophers of all ages. While under the influence of his passion the man is utterly unable to estimate the character of the offence which has called forth his rage. At such times the merest trifle often leads on to the most terrible tragedy. An awful illustration of this fact occurred in Montreal the other evening. Four men were engaged in playing cards, when a dispute arose over a five cent piece. Three of the players, who were brothers, set upon their companion and pumelled him most unmercifully, pounding his face into a jelly, breaking three of his ribs, fracturing his skull, wounding him so that he has since died. In the presence of such an incident, which, unfortunately is not exceptional, the duty of self-control receives tremendous emphasis.

The Cheese Industry.

We are heartily in accord with our excellent contemporary, the *Montreal Gazette*, when it says that the question of protecting the good name that has been won by Canadian cheese abroad is not one needing much discussion. The cheese industry, is, as that paper remarks, one of the most profitable branches of Canadian agriculture. More than anything it has assisted the country in passing through the recent bad harvest seasons with a minimum of disturbance to the commercial situation. A combination of circumstances have assisted to give Canadian cheese the first place in the estimation of the consumer market. The intelligence that has made Ontario farms the most generally productive in North America; the suitability of large parts of the country for dairying, and the attention that has been given by government, provincial and federal, and the large dealers, to instructing makers in the best methods of conducting their work, have all contributed to a result that is a source both of pride and profit to the country at large. Unfortunately, this advantage of being honest people, for that is what they must be called, in two ways, cheese made from skim milk. Others have cheese purchased in the United States and shipped through Canadian ports. Sometimes this latter is of a quality to do credit to the Canadian brand; sometimes, unfortunately, it is not. In asking protection against a practice that can in no way be pronounced honest, and that may, if persisted in, result in serious harm to the home make, the factorymen have a good case. The passing off as full cream of the skim article is an offence which the present law should be able to reach. If it does not, the matter should have the earnest consideration of Parliament. The stamping of United States as Canadian cheese should be easily prevented. It is imported for export only, and is presumably in the warehouse under the control of the Customs officials. Any tampering with it should be easily detected, and as easily prevented.

Gifts of the Good.

To transmit one's wealth into the currency of the country whither one is going with the intention of permanently remaining is the dictate of wisdom. We have it upon the highest authority that he is the wise man who establishes a credit in that bank which is safe from the operations of burglars, and beyond the influence of the hostile elements. Assuming the motive to be unquestionable, viz., a purely unselfish desire to bestow benefits upon their fellowmen and promote their comfort and well-being, the benefactions of certain wealthy Londoners may be regarded as adding something to their celestial credit. It is rumored that Mr. Lawson, the proprietor of *The Daily Telegraph*, is about to devote £100,000 to Whitechapel, the revenues of which will be devoted to public uses in the district. Henry Tate, of Streatham, offers to the National Gallery, sixty of the finest of his collections of modern English pictures. The gift is said to be worth \$450,000. Also an anonymous citizen has donated half a million dollars for the erection of a national portrait gallery near the familiar National Gallery building in Trafalgar Square, for which the Government has secured a site, and it is understood that another gift of pictures more valuable even than Mr. Tate's will be shortly announced. In this field of usefulness there is room for many workers. Here is a door seldom entered. Here is opportunity to achieve an immortality a thousand times more desirable than simply to have it said: "He was mornously rich." Would that the gifts of these might inspire many others to go and do likewise.

The report from Paris that a modus vivendi has been arrived at between France and England respecting the Newfoundland fisheries is a piece of intelligence in which no one would believe that, while an arrangement may be made between France and England acceptable to the governments of those two countries, it is altogether improbable that any method can be adopted for the settlement of French claims to the shores of Newfoundland and its fisheries which will meet with the approval of the residents of that island. The latter are of the opinion that it is through annexation to Canada that the end sought for is to be attained, and we fancy their opinions are not likely to be changed when the details of the new modus vivendi are made public.

A remarkable surgical operation has just been performed in New York. A gentleman met with an accident which led to a loss of the power of speech. The physician who performed the operation decided probably caused a pressure upon what is technically known as the "speech centre" of the brain, and, removing a small piece of the skull over that part of the brain, he found what he expected. He removed the clot of blood, replaced the section of skull successfully, and the patient has already begun to regain his power of speech, though four months had elapsed since the accident occurred. The operation suggests the wonderful growth of knowledge in the medical profession during the past ten years. The study of the "topography of the brain" has led to many discoveries which will produce remarkable results in many cases which a few years ago would have been considered hopeless.

"Sport" seems to take a stronger hold upon the youthful idea as years roll on. A clergyman, whose vigorous denunciation of all kinds of racing and betting is well known, called at a school whose teacher he knew, and asked the younger scholars several questions in Biblical history. Among other items he inquired, "Who was Ishmael?" and was rejoiced to see the alacrity with which a bright-faced boy held up his hand, indicative that he was brimful of the required information. "Well, my boy, who was he?" inquired the reverend gentleman. "A jockey," replied the youth. The clergyman was much shocked at the "sporting" character of the answer, but had sufficient presence of mind to ask the reason for such a supposition. Theurchin promptly replied that, according to the verse, Ishmael "grew and became an archer." The examination in Biblical history was at once brought to a close. Archer, I need hardly add, was the name of the greatest jockey England has ever known, who died three or four years ago.

A Very Knowing Horse.

A local wood dealer met with a rather remarkable experience recently, and is trying to forget all about it. His friends have not got through talking about the affair, however, and are not likely to for some days to come. The gentleman in question is quite proud of his ability to tell a good horse the minute he claps his eyes on one, and this fact appears to have been the cause of his trouble. Quite recently he saw a horse which he thought was a bargain at the price his owner asked for him, and he lost no time in transferring the sum of money asked from his pocket to that of the horse's owner. He took his purchase home and for a time all went well. He was proud of his new horse and did not tire of telling all his acquaintances what a bargain he had struck. A few days ago, when the sleighing was good, he determined to take the horse, with a mate, and go over to the lake after a load of wood. The horse did not object and the journey was made without accident. On arriving at their destination a good-sized load of wood was placed on the sleigh. Mounting the pile the man gave the word to go, but, to his surprise, the new horse did not make an effort to start. He used a whip some and finally tried to coax the beast to go, but he would not budge an inch. On the contrary, he concluded to lie down, and carried the thought into effect. It was found to be impossible to get him on his feet, and after working nearly an hour over him the owner concluded that the only way out of the difficulty would be to load the beast on the sled and draw him home. The wood was taken off and, with the help of several bystanders, the horse was loaded on. A horse was borrowed to take his place in the harness and the journey back to the city was taken up. All the way home the horse lay as still as could be wished, and it was not until the team had been driven into the door yard at home that he made a move. Then he jumped off the sled and, raising his tail high in the air, disported about the yard in high glee. His owner was angry, and is now responsible for some very hard things which he has said about his "bargain."

Bridemaids.

Instead of being only so many graceful ornaments at the marriage ceremony, as nowadays, the bridemaids in olden times had various duties assigned to them, says the *New York Ledger*. One of their principal tasks was dressing the bride on the wedding morning. At a wedding, too, where it was arranged that the bride should be followed by a numerous train of her lady friends, it was the first bridemaid's duty to play the part of a drill-mistress, "sizing" them so that "no pair in the procession were followed by a taller couple." She was also expected to see that each bridemaid was not only duly provided with a sprig of rosemary, or a floral posy pinned on the breast folds of her dress, but had a symbolical chaplet in her hand.

In many parts of Germany it is still customary for the bridemaids to bring the myrtle wreath, which they had subscribed together to purchase on the nuptial eve, to the house of the bride, and to remove from her head at the close of the wedding day. After this has been done the bride is blindfolded, and the myrtle wreath being put in her hand, she tries to put it on the head of one of the bridemaids as they dance around her; for in accordance with the old belief whoever she crowns is sure to be married within a year from that date. As may be imagined, this ceremony is the source of no small excitement, each bridemaid being naturally anxious to follow the example of the bride and get married within a year.

The Eye.

A London optician writes in the *Pall Mall Gazette*: "Your correspondent 'M. W. C.' will have done real service by calling attention to the fact that women's eyes are weaker than men's, and that they must not hope to get their sight suited in difficult cases by selecting for themselves spectacles from an optician's tray. To make her communication complete, it is necessary to add that a more difficult condition of eye-sight frequently found to be the cause of imaginary neuralgia or chronic headache. This may be described technically as being hypermetropic with myopic astigmatism, or in simpler language, being long-sighted with short-sighted astigmatism, or short-sighted with long-sighted astigmatism. In either of these cases no glasses that are compound of convex curves or concave curves only, even spheres and cylinders combined, will give relief; it is only when the exact combination of convex spheres with concave cylinders, or concave spheres with convex cylinders, is found that the person who is troubled can see without strain."

Yabsley—"If ever I marry I shall marry a woman of education." Wickwire—"I used to talk that way myself. But, in fact, I never had a thought of marrying the present Mrs. Wickwire until I got a letter from her announcing that her uncle had 'd-i-e-d' and left her sixty-five thousand 'd-o-l-l-a-r-s.'"

The yield of trout spawn in the fish-breeding establishment at Orval, Belgium, is stated to have been exceedingly good this winter, about 500,000 fertile eggs having been obtained. Of the yield, 25,000 eggs have been despatched to the United States, the American Government sending in exchange a like number of eggs of California trout.

The agricultural department report in relation to the amount of corn and wheat left over from last year's crops gives very little encouragement to the holders of corn, and even less to the eaters of wheat. The crop of corn last year was very large, and the consumption has been the largest ever known, but, in spite of this, the balance on hand on the 1st of March is estimated at 970,000,000 bushels. We get some idea of the vastness of this, when we see that a reduction of one cent a bushel in the price of this corn means a loss of almost \$10,000,000 to the farmers. The wheat crop remaining on hand is not as large as usual, and consumers will probably have to pay good prices. In the old times the people were content with cornmeal—partly because they had to be. Most of the old customs are revived from time to time, and become popular. The western farmers could afford to pay somebody, perhaps some professor of cookery, to popularize the use of cornmeal. In Scotland quite an attempt has recently been made to introduce cornmeal in place of wheat flour and oatmeal, and the demand for corn has been materially increased by it.

Monthly Cattle Fairs.
 Atwood—Tuesday before first Friday of each month.
 Listowel—First Friday in each month.
 Guelph—First Wednesday in each month.
 Clifford—Thursday before the Guelph fair.
 Teviotdale—Friday before the Guelph fair.
 Harriston—Friday before the Guelph fair.
 Bosworth—Saturday before the Guelph fair.
 Drayton—Saturday before Guelph.
 Moorefield—Monday before Guelph.
 Elora—The day before Guelph.
 Mount Forest—Third Wednesday in each month.
 Millbank—Wednesday before second Tuesday in each month.

THE BEE.
 FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1890.

THE BEE.
 Written for THE BEE.
 People talk about THE BEE,
 And no wonder that they do,
 'Tis the subject when at tea—
 Yes, and in the morning too.
 When our labors all are done,
 And the birds have sought their nest
 Then THE BEE becomes our sun
 Until we all have gone to rest.
 Nights we used to spend abroad,
 Now at home each one is spent.
 Why? The attraction is THE BEE,
 Upon which all our thoughts are bent.
 Busy BEE from morn till night,
 Cheering many a dull fireside,
 May you be a burning light,
 And in many a home abide.
 Your progress will be slow at first,
 But slow and steady wins the day,
 Sunlight into this world you burst,
 Sun-like travel on your way.
 —Velvet Snow.
 Berlin, March 14, 1890.
 Newton.
 Subscribe for THE BEE and get your home news. Only \$1 in advance.
 Our enterprising villager, Wm. McDonald, purchased two acres last week from C. Yost, and has staked it off into town lots. Mr. McDonald is a pusher and Newton would go ahead if more such men were in our midst.
Elms and Wallace Boundary.
 A number have a mild attack of diphtheria.
 Geo. Leslie is preparing to build a fine barn next summer.
 Mr. McLaren, of East Hope, has moved to the Furusson farm.
 Mr. Milburne was at Woodstock last week attending his sister's funeral.
 Mrs. Wakeley, of Dundalk, is visiting at her uncle's, H. Moore, of the 2nd con. camp.
 Jas. Ferguson and family have removed to Maxwell, Grey county, to the farm which he recently purchased there. We wish them success in their new home.
Trowbridge.
 Subscribe for THE BEE. Only \$1 in advance.
 John Blair has left the farm and removed into Albert Leslie's beautiful brick residence.
 Thomas Later, the enterprising proprietor of the Trowbridge carriage works, has secured the services of a first class wagonmaker from Exeter.
 Rev. T. Wesley Cosens, of Seaforth, is visiting friends here. Judging from his healthy appearance the Seaforthites are taking good care of him.
 Wm. Hutchison, a former resident of this neighborhood, has moved back again from Listowel where he has been living a few years. He is a model man, an excellent neighbor and a noble Christian worker. We extend to him a cordial and hearty welcome and wish him every success.
 The entertainment given by the members of the L. O. G. T. lodge here last Wednesday evening was well attended. A number of the young people of Atwood were present, and took part in the entertainment. The program was good but was spoiled to a great extent by the terrible conduct of a few who had no respect for themselves or those who were present. We hope that something will be done to prevent such conduct. The proceeds of the evening was \$14.
 After the entertainment was over an invitation was given to the members of the Atwood lodge to drive to S. Code's where they with the members of this lodge had tea and spent a couple of hours and then went homeward.
 Mitchell Knox church debt has been wiped out. The Ladies' Aid raised a large portion of the amount. Since Dec. Mr. Tully became pastor of the church nearly \$7,000, including interest and principal, have been collected independent of the annual running expenses of the church. Steps will be taken now for the erection of a building. The \$1,600 left by Thomas Matheson, to be applied toward this object, has been bearing interest since May, 1883, so that a nice sum is already on hand.
 The annual report of the Kintore Cheese factory showed the total amount of milk received amounted to 2,221,841 lbs. making 209,288 lbs. of cheese, which realized \$19,208.70, out of which was paid to the patrons for milk furnished \$15,622.23; average milk per lb. of cheese, 10.61; average price, 9.78c. per lb. a dividend of 10 per cent being paid to the shareholders on their shares and the amount received by the company by the sale of the whey was paid to the patrons of the company, leaving a balance on hand of \$579.73.

COMMUNICATION.
 We wish it distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Our Sidewalks.
 To the Editor of THE BEE.
 DEAR SIR:—Lately I have observed a great deal of downright carelessness on the part of teamsters as regards our sidewalks. The citizens have gone to a great deal of trouble and expense in filling up heretofore impassable sidewalks and I find now that men drive along them and cut them up. This should not be allowed. Our sidewalks should be kept clear—no wagons or wood piles left standing on them. Let us unite and see that in future this will not be repeated.
 SHARP SHOOTER.
 Atwood, March 28, 1890.

The "Scoopograph" at Work in Newry.

To the Editor of THE BEE.
 DEAR SIR:—This is an age of inventions and discoveries. The invention of electricity, telegraph, telephone, phonograph, &c., are left in the shade compared to the "Scoopograph." At such an exciting period when robberies, murders, poetical effusions, &c., are keeping the atmosphere in an unequipoisable state, and when such things are perpetrated with so much secrecy in a civilized and Christian community and by people who pretend to your face to be such angelic mortals that sugar would melt to dissolve in their mouth; the most ingenious invention and the most skilled detective's service is required to ferret the guilty culprits. We know of no invention that has served the public so well as the "scoopograph." By means of it the Toronto Mail was able to publish in full the Jeffreys investigation which was conducted with padlocked doors. By means of it the people of Newry will be made acquainted with one of the basest, contemptible and uncalled for pieces of rascality that was ever enacted in this section. When "ma" and "pa," and "my two darlings" get their heads together they can concoct things that are two-degrading for even the individual who stole the pennies from the dead man's eyes. The "scoopograph" has discovered that one of our most respected citizens, whose doings and actions amongst us for the last twenty years or more—altogether with a number of others—has been libelled in a most unbecoming manner. Eight verses, eight lines in a verse, having neither rhyme nor rhythm, of the most incoherent nonsense, were written by a firm here who are intoxicated with the exuberance of their own verbosity, and whose reputation for truth and veracity is at a low ebb. Good people of Newry who are they? This is only the first link in the chain of destruction. The "scoopograph" is at work and will have more food for reflection prepared from the scattered scraps that were accidentally let fall and blown to and fro by the wind. It's soul wins that blow nobody good.
 INCOGNITO.
 Newry, March 25, 1890.

BINDING TWINE FACTORY.
MASS MEETING OF THE CITIZENS.

A mass meeting of the citizens met in the school house last Tuesday evening to receive the report of the delegates appointed to visit the Doon Binding Twine Factory. R. K. Hall and Jas. Hanna prepared a full and satisfactory report and laid it before the meeting. After considerable discussion it was decided to authorize the committee to still further investigate the matter and report at a future meeting. We are in possession of some very important facts and figures bearing on the new industry but at the request of the committee we withhold them from the public for the present. It might be said, however, that to erect and fully equip a twine factory here, that would manufacture 1,000 lbs. twine per day, would cost \$15,000. The delegates received the unanimous thanks of the meeting for their trouble and the valuable information gathered together for the enlightenment of the citizens.

FIRE COMPANY.
 The subject of a Fire Company was brought up and heartily endorsed by those present. On motion Messrs. Jas. Hanna, (Captain) E. Hill and H. Hoar were appointed a committee to organize a company, and that a subscription list be open, at Jas. Irwin's store, to those wishing to contribute to the funds required to purchase ladders, pails, etc., for the use of the company. Such a company is much needed in our village, and we are informed from reliable sources that the insurance companies will recognize the movement and reduce the insurance rates accordingly. It is to be hoped that our citizens, generally, will contribute liberally, and thus enable those who have so willingly volunteered their services, in the saving of our property and homes, to go forward and successfully overcome every financial barrier that may be in the way.

NEWS OF THE DAY.
 The damage done by continued floods throughout Italy is estimated at 4,000,000 francs.
 The bill establishing English as the official language has passed the third reading in the Manitoba Legislature.
 Two men were blown to atoms and twenty injured by an explosion in a government shed at Spandau.
 Forged notes to the amount of 500,000 pesetas have been discovered in a package of funds taken to a bank at Madrid from Seville.
 Rev. Geo. Jamieson, formerly of Amherstburg, has just died, leaving \$100,000 to two nephews who have been working in the woods of Northern Michigan.

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

I wish to intimate to the people of Atwood and vicinity that I have on hand a most complete stock of all lines of Furniture.
 BEDROOM SUITES,
 SIDEBOARDS,
 EXTENSION TABLES,
 SPRINGS & MATTRESSES,
 AND PARLOR SUITES.
 All goods best of their class. I am bound to sell them. Call and get prices.
 THE LARGEST STOCK OF
MOULDINGS
 For Picture Framing in Town.
UNDERTAKING
 A Specialty. Full lines funeral goods always on hand.
 1-3m H. F. BUCK, Wallace St.

Repair Shop!

ROBERT MAY
 Begs to intimate to the people of Atwood and surrounding country that he has opened up a General Repair Shop
Two Doors South
 of Hoeger's Hotel.
 and is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing on Shortest Notice and at prices to suit the times.
 BRING ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Wood-Turning
 A Specialty.
 ROBERT MAY.

R. M. BALLANTYNE
 —THE LEADING—

Merchant Tailor
 Of Atwood, is determined to Cut Prices to suit the hard times.

Biggest Reduction
 In Ordered Clothing
EVER KNOWN.

Men's all wool Tweed Suits \$11 for \$9
 " " " " \$12 " \$10
 " " " " \$15 " \$12
 Black Worsted from \$16 up.
 WE KEEP THE BEST

TRIMMINGS
 AND GUARANTEE AN
A 1 Fit or No Sale.

Call and Examine Our Goods and see for yourself.

R. M. BALLANTYNE,
 ATWOOD.

ATWOOD BAKERY!

The undersigned having leased the bakery business from John Robertson is prepared to meet the wants of the public.
Fresh Bread, Buns, and Cakes
 Of all descriptions kept constantly on hand.
 Pastry, and Pies,
 Also Wedding Cakes made to order on Shortest Notice.
 A large and pure stock of
Confectionery
 and Pickled Goods offered at Reduced Prices.
 I solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on me in the past.
 Bread Wagon goes to Monkton Tuesday and Friday, and Ethel Wednesday and Saturday of each week.
CHAS. ZERAN.

Pork Packing House.

The undersigned wishes to intimate to the public that he keeps a choice lot of
HAMS,
 Smoked, Dried, and Sugar-cured, Long Side Meat, well cured, etc. Those wanting choice meats should give the Atwood Packing House a trial.
Prices Low.
 Special reductions made to those purchasing large quantities of meat.
 Terms Strictly Cash.
W. Hawkshaw.

FURNITURE ROOMS.
WM. FORREST
 Has on hand a Full Assortment of all kinds of
Furniture at Reasonable Prices.
 My stock consists of Bedroom Suites, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Bed Springs, Mattresses &c.
 Picture Framing Done.

UNDERTAKING
 Attended to at Shortest Notice. A first-class Hearse kept in readiness. A large assortment of Coffins and Caskets on hand.
 J. S. HAMILTON,
 ATWOOD, ONTARIO.

HORSEMEN
 GET YOUR

ROUTE BILLS
 PRINTED AT
THE BEE OFFICE.

Excelsior Painting Co
 Mitchell, have opened a paint shop in Atwood. They are prepared to do all kinds of House, Sign and Decorative Painting, Graining, Paper-hanging, Kalsomining, Glazing, &c. All orders left at
SHOP,
ON MAIN STREET,
 Over Wm. Moran's Carriage Shop
 Will be promptly attended to.
 W. J. MARSHALL,
 Manager.

J. S. GEE'S
 Ready-Made Clothing.
 New Stock opened up for the spring trade. Some specialties in
Children's Suits.

Fine range in new Spring Prints.
 " " " " Shirtings.
 " " " " Cottonades.
 " " " " Dress Goods.
NEW SEASON'S TEAS
 From 10 lbs. for \$1 to 60c. per lb.
 We have some extra values to offer in these goods that will discount any that are being offered by unreliable agents. Our English Blend takes the lead for flavor, also our Old Government Java Coffee can't be beaten.

HIGHEST PRICES
 Paid for Produce.
 J. S. GEE,
 NEWRY.

Fancy Goods

The undersigned wishes to intimate to the Ladies of Atwood and vicinity that she has a choice and well assorted stock of Fancy Goods, comprising
 BERLIN WOOLS,
 YARNS, PLUSHES,
 EMBROIDERIES,
 LACES, ETC.

STAMPING
 A Specialty.
 CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES.
MRS. JOHNSON,
 13m ATWOOD, ONT.

Just Received
 A New Assortment of False Faces, Fishing Lines and Hooks, Pocket Knives, Al-lies of all kinds, and Chinese Lanterns, etc.

GROGERIES,
 PROVISIONS, CANNED FRUITS
 CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Give Him a Trial.
 J. S. HAMILTON,
 ATWOOD, ONTARIO.

Grand Chance.

J. H. GUNTHER,

OF GOLDSMITH'S HALL,
MAIN ST., LISTOWEL.

Has decided to sell goods at a

**Great Discount
Up to May 1st.**

In order to make room for Spring goods. Now if you want to buy a Watch, Clock, Chains, Cuff Buttons, or Silver-ware, you will find Goldsmith's Hall the

Cheapest House in Town

To Buy your Goods. Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

J. H. GUNTHER,

Goldsmith's Hall,
Main St., Listowel.

Two Doors East of Post-Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION W. G. & B.

Trains leave Atwood Station, North and South as follows:

GOING SOUTH.	GOING NORTH.
Express 7:21 a.m.	Mixed 8:57 a.m.
Express 12:24 p.m.	Express 2:34 p.m.
Mixed 10:00 p.m.	Express 9:12 p.m.

ATWOOD STAGE ROUTE.

Stage leaves Atwood North and South as follows:

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

TOWN TALK.

J. J. DENMAN, of Brussels, was in the village last week on business?

Miss MARY HAMILTON and Miss Maggie Pelton were visiting friends in Listowel last week.

ADVERTISE your stray animals in THE BEE. Lost, stolen, strayed, or found—it will only cost you 25c.

HORSEMEN, ATTENTION.—Route bills in first class style at rock bottom prices at THE BEE office. Give us a call.

R. M. BALLANTYNE is making active preparations for the erection of a new brick block on his premises, Main street. R. M. is a hustler.

BE sure you read J. Henderson's ad. this week if you are in need of shoes. He keeps a splendid stock of leather and is a practical mechanic. Repairing a specialty. Give the People's Shoemaker a trial.

JAS. DREWE, representing the E. C. Gurney Co., of Hamilton, was in the village last week. A furnace was purchased for the Atwood school, also one for S. Shannon's school, 8th con. Elma. Mr. Drewe made both sales.

FOR cheap printing, letterheads, bill-boards, circulars, programs, business or any other cards, bread tickets, auction sale bills, large posters, and all other kinds of printing, try THE BEE office. Special arrangements for advertising contracts.

THE BEE and London Free Press only \$1.75 per annum. The Free Press, as a family newspaper, has no superiors and but few equals. Much expense and attention is given to the agricultural department which is indispensable to the farmer. In fact every department of the journal is ably conducted and calculated to meet the requirements of all classes of our Canadian people. Hand in your subscriptions.

THE advt. of Chas. Zeran should be perused by our readers this week. Fresh bread, buns, cakes, etc., kept constantly on hand. The bakery wagon visits Monkton Tuesday and Friday, and Ethel Wednesday and Saturday of each week. Mr. Clarridge is in charge of the bakery department and understands his business, having had years of experience in Palmerston and elsewhere, and if any of the young people are contemplating matrimony Mr. Clarridge will be only too glad to make a beautiful wedding cake on the shortest notice.

ORGAN RECITAL.—At the meeting of the Young Peoples' Literary Society last Friday evening it was decided to give an organ recital in the Presbyterian church on the evening of Good Friday, April 4th. Mr. Lang, of Listowel, and other talent will contribute largely to the evening's entertainment. Songs, recitations, etc., will be a prominent feature of the program. This entertainment promises to eclipse all previous efforts and a full house will doubtless greet the performers on the above evening. Admission 10c. and 5c.

QUITE a number of our citizens took advantage of the cheap rates on Saturday last.

THERE was no service in the Presbyterian church Sunday evening owing to Rev. Mr. Henderson taking charge of Rev. Mr. McRae's work at Cranbrook.

THERE was an unusually large congregation at the Presbyterian church Sabbath morning. The new organ brought out quite a number from other churches.

BUILDING operations are already commencing to boom. We trust those contemplating building will put up commodious brick structures that will be a credit to the town. There are too many old lookeries on Main street.

HARRISTON Tribune.—Wanted at this office, a few cords of good dry wood. We are about out and unless wood or warm weather comes we will have to shut down. We feel sorry for you Bro. Robertson. Aren't there any wood piles or fences in your neighborhood.

LET'S see. A bushel of corn makes four gallons of liquid, the retail price of which is \$16. This sum is divided as follows: The farmer raises the corn, 25 cents; the government, \$3.60; the distiller, \$4; freight, \$1; the saloonkeeper, \$2.15; the consumer—snakes.—Ex.

EASTER Sunday, which is limited to the dates between the 22nd of March and the 5th of April in any year, falls this year on the 6th of April. It is always the first Sunday after the full moon which happens on or next after the 21st March. Consequently if the full moon happens upon Sunday, Easter is the Sunday after.

THE present has been a bad winter for coal men, fishermen, dealers, snow shovellers, sleigh manufacturers, toboggans, skating rinks and ice packers. But a very good winter for doctors, undertakers, builders, la grippe, druggists and makers of McGinty jokes, yags and burglars. The former classes are now getting in their best licks, however.

THE latest western militia changes are:—25th "Perth" Battalion of Infantry, No. 5 Company, Listowel.—The resignation of 2nd Lieutenant Emil Geo. Hess is hereby accepted. 29th "Waterloo" Battalion of Infantry.—To be Major: Captain James Laing Cowan, R. S. I. from No. 2 Company, vice W. Fickering retired, No. 1 Company.—The headquarters of this company are being changed from "Elmira" to "Berlin."

THE eloquent and impressive funeral sermon of the late A. McRobb, Monkton, delivered by the Rev. A. Henderson M. A., pastor of the Presbyterian church, Atwood, occupies the first page of THE BEE this week, and we have no doubt that it will be read with intense interest by all our readers. Mr. Henderson is one of the ablest men in Stratford Presbytery, and we only regret that our space will not permit us to publish more of his discourses.

FROM TEXAS.—W. D. Mitchell, of Waldrip, McCulloch Co., Texas, has the following to say of THE BEE: "Your Atwood paper is a good one and as full of news as an egg full of fat. I hope you will continue sending it as I like to hear the news. It is the brightest country newspaper I have seen in a long time, and Atwood has reason to be proud of it." Mr. Mitchell is for years a resident of Elma township, and for nine years Clerk of the township.

SUGAR makers are now getting prepared for their work. We can remember the time when we looked forward to sugar making with as much interest as the sailor does for the spring time. Sugar making is not carried on so extensively now as in bygone days, from the fact that our great maple forests have been hewn down by the sturdy hand of toil. But the industry is now carried forward by the city people, there being large maple groves in Detroit, Toronto, London, and other large cities. Truly we are living in a wonderful age and among a wonderful people.

CURIOUS STATISTICS.—A glance over the annual report regarding the vital statistics of Ontario reveals some curiosities. For instance, we find that out of the 14,551 marriages during the year, there were 31 took place in which the contracting parties were aged 70 years and over—59 bridegrooms and 2 brides. The oldest bridegroom was eighty-four years, and the oldest bride seventy-two years. The united ages of dearest couple was 140; there respective ages were seventy-eight and seventy-two. The greatest disparity between the ages of any couple married was that of a man eighty-four years old, who took for his wife a girl of the age of seven years. Coming to youthful marriages nine girls were married at the age of thirteen and twenty-five at fifteen years. Two boys at the age seventeen and seven at eight years were married. In one case the bridegroom was seventeen and the bride fourteen years.

'Tis sweet to wander on the highway,
When the sky is weeping o'er you,
When the road has lost its bottom,
With the darkness wrapped around you.

MR. FINNY, of Northumberland Co., is the guest of J. W. McBain this week. He purposes leaving here for Denver, Colorado.

FOUND.—Buffalo robe and horse blanket found. Owner may have the same by proving property and paying for this notice. Apply at this office.

SERVICE will be held in the Church of England on Good Friday at the usual hour, 3 p. m. On Easter Sunday the service will commence a half hour later than usual.

E. FREEBORN, of Monkton, was in the village Monday. He purposes taking a month's holiday and will visit Toronto, Burk's Falls and other places. We wish Eben a pleasant time.

THE Brussels Post is agitating the erection of a binding twine factory in Brussels. The scheme appears to be quite popular with outside towns, however it may be viewed by our citizens.

THE Atwood correspondent to the Post says:—Last Sunday the new Dominion organ was used in the Presbyterian church here. Some of the folk think the church is retrograding, but as the familiar form of Geordie Hamilton may still be seen in the precursor's chair things are not so bad as they might be.

WE are indebted to J. W. McBain the painstaking Secretary of the Atwood branch of the British and Foreign Bible Society, for the following information: The Executive Committee of the above Society held a meeting in the Methodist church last Monday evening to consider the best way to divide the contributions for the year. Total amount on hand from all sources, \$93, divided as follows: \$10 to Tract Society; \$40 to Quebec; \$20 to Manitoba, and \$20 to the Upper Canada Bible Society.

SCHOOL CONTRACT.—The tenders for improvements to the Atwood school house were opened on Friday and the contract awarded to Bamford Bros., of Listowel, their tender being the lowest. The figures were: Bamford Bros., \$1,485; Jas. Hanna, \$1,537; J. Large, \$1,582, and Wm. Hawkshaw, \$1,600. The trustees have also bought a furnace for heating purposes, and when the improvements are completed Atwood will have a school which, for appearance and convenience, will be a credit to the section.

THE man who wrote the following had a level head:—Don't expect an advertisement to bear fruit in one night. You can't eat enough in a week to last you a year, and you can't advertise on that plan either. People who advertise only once in three months forget that most folks cannot remember anything longer than seven days. If you can arouse curiosity by an advertisement, it is a great point gained. The fair sex don't hold all the curiosity in the world. Quitting advertising in dull times is like tearing out a dam because the water is low.

LAST Tuesday evening what might have proven a serious conflagration was happily nipped in the bud by W. F. Glebe, head miller in the Atwood roller mills. Mr. Glebe had occasion to visit the mill at 8:30 p. m., and to his surprise discovered fire under the gangway, which he immediately extinguished. Fortunately the fire had not gained much headway otherwise the building would have been laid in ashes. No clue to the cause has been ascertained, but it is supposed a match from a pipe had been accidentally dropped and fell through the flooring, igniting the dust and refuse underneath.

ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.—A number of Geo. Hurst's friends called on him on Saturday evening and presented him with an address, accompanied by an eight day clock, two easy chairs, and a watch for his little boy. Mr. Hurst was completely taken by surprise, but thanked those present very kindly for their good wishes and presents. The chairs are beautifully upholstered and were purchased from W. Forrest, and the clock and watch from J. Johnson, Atwood. Mr. Hurst, who has worked on the G. T. R. here for about fifteen years, has been appointed section foreman near Guelph, for which place he leaves next week. The address, which was read by R. K. Hall, was as follows:

To Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Hurst.
On behalf of your many friends in Atwood and vicinity we have been delegated to express to you our sincere appreciation of yourselves as friends and neighbors, and to present you with this clock, two easy chairs, and a watch for Master Tommy, as a slight token of our esteem. We trust that in your new home you may long be spared to use them, and be assured that when these slight gifts shall have become useless the kind feelings which prompted them will still remain. (Signed)
ROBT. KNOX, R. K. HALL,
JOHN KNOX, JAS. LONGMIRE,
J. L. MADER, D. GORDON,
JAS. LEWIS, WM. DUNN.

JOHN WATT, hotelkeeper, of Palmerston, was in the village Monday last.

DAME RUMOR says several weddings are to come off in this locality in the near future.

READ J. S. Gee's spring announcement in this issue. He offers ready made clothing at a bargain.

LONDON Free Press:—"Young men in Sarnia township, who walk considerable distance at night to see their best girls or some other fellow's best girl, now demand that the township authorities build sidewalks on the concessions and sidelines." We think the above scheme would be heartily endorsed by the young people of Elma, especially the young men. At this particular season of the year walking on some of the concessions is anything but pleasant, at least, so we are told.

CRADLE.
CARTER.—In Grey, on the 20th inst., the wife of Mr. D. Carter, of a son.
FAIRFIELD.—In Brussels, on the 24th inst., the wife of Mr. W. J. Fairfield, of a daughter.

TOMB.
ROBERTS.—In Brussels, on March 20th, Florence Elva, (Flossy) daughter of Mr. Roberts, aged 7 weeks and 2 days.

Fall Wheat.....	70	78
Spring Wheat.....	75	80
Barley.....	30	35
Oats.....	24	25
Peas.....	52	52
Pork.....	5 00	5 20
Hides per lb.....	3	3 1/4
Sheep skins, each.....	50	1 00
Wood, 2 ft.....	1 15	1 60
Potatoes per bag.....	60	
Butter per lb.....	13	
Eggs per doz.....	10	

Fall Wheat.....	80	80
Spring Wheat.....	80	80
Barley.....	35	42
Oats.....	24	24
Hay per ton.....	53	53
Flour per cwt.....	7 00	7 00
Butter per lb.....	2 35	2 35
Eggs per doz.....	12	13
Potatoes per bag.....	10	10
Hides.....	3 00	4 00
Sheepskins.....	70	1 00
Dressed Hogs.....	5 10	5 30

Business Directory.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Money to Loan
At Lowest Rates of Interest.

Farms for Sale.
Lot 13, Con. 5, Elma, containing 100 acres; price, \$5,000. Also South Half of Lot 2, Con. 6, Elma, containing 50 acres; price, \$1,150.
WM. DUNN,
6-3in* Atwood.

FOR SALE.
Brick house and seven acres of land, and some fine frame houses and lots in Atwood; also improved farms in Elma and Grey.
Money advanced to purchasers and others at Lowest Rates of Interest, and best terms for repayment.

Conveyancing Done.

MARRIAGE LICENSES
ISSUED.
THOS. FULLARTON,
31st Commissioner in R. C. J.

House and Lot for Sale.

The undersigned offers his house and lot for sale. It is a very desirable property and situated on Main St. south, Atwood. For particulars apply at THE BEE office, or at
ALEX. CAMPBELL'S
Harness Shop, Atwood.

DRUGS!

Chemicals, Note Paper, Patent Medicines, Envelopes, Dye Stuffs, Bibles, Spices, School Supplies, WALL PAPER.

Can be secured from
J. TOLBERT PEPPER,
Chemist & Druggist,

GRAHAM'S BLOCK, - BRUSSELS.

ALWAYS USE PEPPER'S PILLS. Itt

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting.

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

REFERENCES:—Mr. McBain, Mr. R. Forrest, Mrs. Harvey.
WM. RODDICK,
Stf. Painter, Brussels.

Jas. Henderson

THE PEOPLE'S

Shoe Maker,

ATWOOD.

Keeps a first-class stock of French Calf, Canadian Calf, Kip, etc., and is prepared to do fine Sewed or Pegged Boots, in style and perfect fit guaranteed. Prices to suit the times.

REPAIRING

A SPECIALTY.

SHOP—One Door South of THE BEE Publishing House.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

SPRING!

1890

NEW GOODS

Just Arrived.

We have just received an endless variety of Cottons, Cottonades, Shirtings, and Everything New in the Dry Goods line.

Finest Selection of

PRINTS

In Town.

We have a complete stock of

Boots & Shoes

And the BEST offered in the Market.

Fresh Groceries

Received every month.

Come and Buy

Anything

AND

Everything

Kept in a first-class general store.

Mrs. M. Harvey
ATWOOD.

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

The Western Fair will be held at London this year, from the 18th to the 27th September.

A surveying party have started from Eganville to survey the Ottawa and Parry Sound railway.

A post of the Grand Army of the Republic is being formed in Montreal of Canadians who served in the American war.

Kingston Presbytery has endorsed the nomination of Rev. Dr. Laing, of Dundas, as moderator of the next general assembly.

There is a proposal in Quebec to erect a monument to the memory of Major Shortt and Sergt. Wallick, who perished in the St. Sauveur fire.

Twenty-two members of the House of Commons visited Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P., at his residence last week, who averaged in weight 203 pounds each.

Now it is reported that an English syndicate has an option on all the British Columbia salmon canneries but three. The transaction involves \$1,000,000.

The New Brunswick Local Legislature opened at Fredericton last week. The speech from the throne says Lord Stanley will probably visit that province this year.

The number of immigrants who came by the St. Lawrence route to the Dominion in 1889 was 27,571, against 37,700 in the previous year, a falling off of more than 10,000.

A numerous deputation waited on Sir John Macdonald on Tuesday to urge the improvement of the St. Lawrence canals, and were told that three years would see their wishes realised.

The city council of Montreal on Tuesday wrestled vigorously with the high license question. A motion for a uniform scale of \$1,000 was voted down and six months' hoist administered.

At a special meeting of the Grey Cotton Manufacturers' Association held in Montreal it was reported that all the mills had agreed to an advance of one and a half cents a pound on the price of the finer cottons.

The question of holding a review in Montreal on the Queen's birthday is agitating the minds of volunteer officers, more particularly as there is a probability of the Duke of Connaught being in that city about the 24th of May.

Sir Adolphe Caron announced in Parliament last week that it was the intention of the Government to erect cheap but enduring monuments to the memory of the soldiers of the war of 1812-13 at the places of chief historical importance.

The Grand Trunk bill to authorize the construction of a spur line to connect the road east of Hamilton with Burlington Beach, and thereby shorten the distance between Toronto and Niagara Falls by seven miles, was passed last week by the railway committee of the Dominion House.

What is known as the Ellis jewel robbery case was concluded in Montreal the other day, Phillips and Malouey, of Montreal, were accused of having won in a game of poker \$14,000 worth of jewellery from Von Reinoltz, traveller for the Toronto firm of P. W. Ellis & Co., not J. E. Ellis & Co., knowing that it did not belong to him. This vital point was not established by the Crown, and the two prisoners were acquitted.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Right Hon. Richard Dowse, second baron of the Irish Court of Exchequer, is dead.

Lord Salisbury's physicians have ordered him to the Riviera for restoration of his health.

An unlocked lamp caused the explosion in a Welsh colliery, by which 88 miners lost their lives.

The Imperial House of Commons last week rejected the Irish Land Tenure Bill by 231 to 179.

Canon Wescott has been appointed bishop of Durham to succeed Bishop Lightfoot, deceased.

If the Australian colonies form a federation it is said that the Duke of Connaught will be the first governor-general.

Twenty thousand steel and iron workers in the north-eastern part of England have gone on strike for a reduction in the hours of labor.

Mr. Parnell has chosen Mr. Vesey Knox, an Ulster Protestant, as the Home Rule candidate for the seat made vacant by Mr. Biggar's death.

Lord Randolph Churchill's Conservative commitments in Paddington have passed a resolution disapproving of his speech on the Parnell commission report.

Le Temps confirms the announcement that a modus vivendi has been established between France and Great Britain regarding the Newfoundland fisheries.

In spite of the Government's opposition a vote was carried in the Imperial House of Commons last week to increase the grant for the volunteer service.

Owing to incessant rains the river Brisbane, Queensland, has overflowed and inundated the town of that name. The damage is estimated at £300,000.

Major-General Sir Howard Craufurd Elphinstone, comptroller and treasurer of the Duke of Connaught's household, was washed overboard from the steamer Tangario, near Tenerife, and drowned.

Trade in England is greatly embarrassed at present by strikes and threatened strikes. Navigation is stopped at Liverpool by the strike of the dock labourers, the river engineers of the North are out, and the coal miners of Lancashire, Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire and Wales, numbering over 100,000.

UNITED STATES.

The World's Fair will open April 30, 1892, and close October 20.

The levee at New Orleans has given way and the streets are filled with water.

The recent frosts have been most disastrous to the wheat crops of Illinois.

A land-slide at Troy, N. Y., on Saturday morning early demolished a house and killed three people.

Two well dressed men and a woman have stolen \$4,000 worth of diamonds from jewellery stores in Chicago within the past ten days.

The executive of the United Brotherhood of the Clan-na-Gael has issued a call for a

national convention, but the place and date are not indicated.

Chicago carpenters have issued a circular declaring they will demand, on April 7th, 40 cents per hour and eight hours a day's work. They expect to have a strike.

The Miners' Federation, says a New York despatch, has resolved to inaugurate a strike of miners throughout the country, owing to the masters avoiding a direct answer to a demand for more wages.

Judge Andrew J. Davis, probably the richest man in Montana, died last week at Butte City, aged 71. His estate is valued at from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000. He is thought to have left no will, and was unmarried.

IN GENERAL.

The Berlin Labor Conference was opened on Saturday.

The Pope has announced the formation of a hierarchy in Japan.

Menotti Caribaldi has insisted that the Italian chamber accept his resignation as a deputy.

A report is widely current that Prince Bismarck has tendered his resignation to the Emperor.

The Princess Louise and Marquis of Lorne were received at the Vatican last week with due ceremony.

A photographer named Versez, of Klauenburg, Austria, has succeeded in photographing natural colors.

The mercury fell below freezing point in Florida on Sunday night, and vegetables and oranges were injured.

A report that acting British Consul Buchanan had hoisted the British flag in the Shire district has caused great excitement at Lisbon.

Emperor William is delighted at the readiness with which the powers, especially France, have accepted his invitation to the Labour Conference.

A revolt has occurred in Afghanistan against the Ameer. Some of the rebels were captured and beheaded. Others fled to Russian territory.

The young Duc d'Orleans has forbidden the circulation of a petition for his release, saying that a prison on French soil is preferable to freedom in a foreign land.

Thirteen thousand miners of Germany have sent to the Emperor William a telegraphic message thanking him for the good will he has shown toward workmen.

It is stated that the Russian government will attempt in April to lift two English steamers, which were sunk off Balaklava during the Crimean war. It is believed that one of the vessels contains £40,000.

The emperor William has accepted Prince Bismarck's resignation and all the ministry have resigned. The trouble is said to arise out of the chancellor's determined opposition to the restoration to the Duke of Cumberland, claimant to the throne of Hanover, of the larger portion of the Guelph funds.

Just Like Barnum.

If Uncle Sam is going to keep the fashion set by the promoters of the late Paris Exposition, he will need to have some special attraction to take the place of the famous Eiffel tower which elicited such admiration and wonder from the millions who beheld it. Some have suggested a tower that will dwarf the Eiffel structure into insignificance, while others have proposed other wonderful things. P. T. Barnum, the great showman, is to the front with a suggestion thoroughly characteristic of the man who has devoted his life to gratifying the desire for the strange, the curious, the wonderful. He says: "Now, I will present the Fair Committee with one of my ideas. In the museum of Bookak, in Egypt, lies the mummified corpse of Rameses II, the Pharaoh of the Exodus, with that of his daughter, the savior of Moses, and others less distinguished of the royal Egyptian family of that era. Let them obtain the loan of these mortuary relics from the Egyptian Government, and allow the Khedive to send his own soldiers to guard the coffins. Think of the stupendousness of the incongruity! To exhibit to the people of the nineteenth century, in a country not discovered until 2,000 or 3,000 years after his death, the corpse of the king of whom we have the earliest record. Consider, too, that that corpse is so perfectly preserved after thousands of years in the tomb, that its features are almost perfect; so perfect that every man, woman, and child who looks upon the mummy may know the countenance of the despot who exerted so great an influence upon the history of the world." The idea of the successful showman is not to arise pooh-poohed on financial grounds. The great question is, "is this scheme practicable?" Is there one chance in ten thousand that the Egyptian Government could be persuaded to expose their treasures to the inevitable dangers connected with transport by land and sea. There is little doubt that hundreds of thousands would be attracted to the Fair by these relics, who could not be drawn by any other wonder. Whether the hint will be acted upon remains to be seen.

Marriageable Princesses.

Nineteen princesses to eighty-two princes represents the present condition of the European royal matrimonial market. Not a very encouraging or cheerful prospect for the princes, considering the law of custom regarding royal marriages. But let them not despair; deliverance is at hand. An enterprising Austrian is at present engaged in a scheme to marry rich American heiresses to European princes. He has written to a prominent New York lawyer whom he desires to join him for this purpose. In his letter he speaks of a prince, young, tall, good-looking and connected with the Imperial family, who would be willing to marry a Miss Astor or any other young lady who is rich and of a good family. "If anything can be done," he adds, "write me a few lines and I will come to America with the best of references, in company with two princes." Evidently the young men are becoming desperate and are resolved upon shattering another social idol whose worship has been fruitful of many unhappy matrimonial alliances, that of mere matches where love has never come to consecrate and cement the tie. If, now that they propose to break through the bonds of custom and marry into families destitute of royal blood, they will set less store upon wealth and consider the question of suitability to each other, a long step will have been taken towards securing that domestic felicity, at present a stranger in many royal homes. And this is a consummation devoutly to be wished.

BRITISH NAVAL NOTES.

Some Recent Additions and the Kind of Ships They Are.

If it be true that the Admiralty have decided to fit steel armor belts instead of sloping edges to the steel decks of the second-class cruisers which are to be added to the navy, a great concession will have been made to the naval element at Whitehall, and a considerable climb down will have been effected by the constructive staff. It is argued that if the armor belt is preferable to the sloping deck armor in a second-class cruiser, it is still more necessary in a cruiser of the first class, and so it may be assumed that the days of the sloping deck armor are at an end. There is doubt expressed that this decision has been come to with the full consent of Mr. W. H. White, the Chief Naval Constructor.

Three of the new torpedo gunboats of the Sharpshooter type have arrived at the steam trial stage, but neither of them has yet got through it, although each vessel seems to be an improvement on its predecessor. The Sharpshooter was laid down at Devonport in September, 1887. She was to have taken part in the last year's manoeuvres, but when she was put to a forced-draught trial her boiler tubes gave out badly, on one occasion scalding those at the fires. She is still under repair at Devonport—two years and five months from the date her keel was laid—a month later than the Sharpshooter's yet she was commissioned to take part in last year's review and manoeuvres. The keel of the Seagull was laid at Chatham in April, 1888, and all went well with her until she came round to Portsmouth for her forced-draught trial. She was steady and comparatively dry at sea, but when going anything over 17 knots an hour the vibration was excessive, and when going 19.5 her commander and chief engineer feared that it might burst a steam pipe, to say nothing of opening her seam and loosening the rivets in her plating, so her forced-draught trial was postponed until she had been strengthened.

Concerning the British battleship Trafalgar, which has been fitted with hollow steel torpedo booms, *Broad Arrow* says: "How long will our fast men-of-war be condemned to surround themselves with cumbersome crinolines, composed of booms, guys, and nets, which in action would be a source of positive danger to them?—as, when damaged by quick firing or machine-gun fire, they would be very likely to foul the screws. A fast ship does not remain at anchor in war time unless she is taking in coal or stores, and the only other time when her torpedo net would be of the least use to her would be when blockading one of the enemy's ports, and then on clear nights the captains would probably rather have their torpedo nets rigged in, so as to be ready for a start should any of the enemy appear, as, when going over six or seven knots an hour torpedo nets cannot be kept out."

The British cruiser *Warspite*, ordered as flagship of the British forces on the west coast of America, will be commanded by Captain the Hon. Hedworth Lampton, and will have a complement of 470 officers and men. She is sister ship to the *Imperieuse*, and will be the fastest, largest, and most powerful iron-clad cruiser ever attached to the British Pacific squadron. She has been built and equipped at a cost of £653,000, and was originally brig-rigged, but it was found that her masts and spars were of little use to her, and she is now simply fitted with a military mast like the battle ships, of recent construction. She is capable of a speed of 16.75 knots under forced draught and 15.5 knots under natural draught.

The final issue of the Mannlicher small-bore rifle, model 1888, to the whole German imperial infantry having necessitated certain changes in the official musketry instructions of the army, a second edition of "The Instruction Book" has just been published. This pattern weapon on the Mannlicher system cannot be loaded with single cartridges, the mechanism of the magazine, which holds only four cartridges, placing them all in position by one movement, while the magazine can be filled *ad libitum* by the soldier from his supply pouches. The breech portion grasped by the hand has a steering (mantle) to prevent overheating during rapid firing. The initial velocity of the bullet is 620 meters per second, (25 meters from the muzzle,) while its extreme range exceeds 3,800 meters at an angle of fire of 32 degrees.

The penetrating power of the projectile is sufficient to pierce an elm plank 80 centimeters thick at 100 meters distance; at 1,800 meters it will go through a plank 5 centimeters thick; at 300 meters it will traverse an iron plate of 7 millimeters thick; but a steel plate 8 millimeters thick is proof against the bullet at any distance. It is estimated that an earthen parapet should have at least 75 centimeters in depth to afford safe shelter from infantry with the new weapon, while a brick wall would require a brick and a half in thickness to give similar shelter. Generally speaking, the penetrating power of this pattern weapon rifle may be estimated at 75 per cent. superior to the Mauser. The ranges, according to regulation, are henceforth set down as follows: "Short range," up to 600 meters; "medium range," 600 to 1,000 meters, and "long range any distance beyond 1,000 meters."

The Uneasy Czar.

The reception of a letter headed with skull and cross bones, and containing threats upon one's life, though never desirable, does not imply an equal degree of danger in all countries. Among ourselves numerous instances of such unwelcome missives have come to light without any serious after results. In Russia, however, it can hardly be regarded in so trifling a light, especially when the Czar is the object of attack. Only the other day this potentate received a threatening letter from a woman, who says, that unless he modifies his reactionary policy, he will share the fate of Peter III., Paul I. and Alexander II. The intense hatred entertained for their chief magistrate by many of his subjects, owing to the tyranny exercised in carrying on the affairs of his empire, has prepared them for any atrocity. The extra precautions which the police are said to be taking, will no doubt be found necessary, if the thrice-enacted tragedy of assassination is not to be repeated. Just now there are many hearts more secure and more restful than that of Alexander II., who could be more sincerely and heartily pitied if he were less to blame for his great unpopularity.

Lighthouse Bored—The actor, compelled to play to one.

QUININE A CURE-ALL.

Although Known Long Ago It Was Only Recently Introduced into the Pharmacopoeia.

Of the thousands who say quinine is "good for everything," few are aware that its introduction into the pharmacopoeia is of comparatively recent date. Quinine is one of the most common of homeopathic drugs and is used for all ailments. It is an alkaloid obtained from the cinchona bark, whose wonderful properties as a tonic became known about 1637. At that time the countess of Cinchona, vice-queen of Peru, was very ill with a lingering fever, and the best medical men of South America were in attendance and had almost despaired of the countess' recovery. One day a was her woman appeared at the palace and gave the countess' maid a bark which she directed to be given to her mistress. The countess rallied, and in a short time recovered. The strange bark was then called cinchona bark, whose praises the vice-queen was always singing.

Quinine came into general use in Europe about the close of the seventeenth century, and for about 100 years the Europeans were dependent upon a few South American states for their supply, which was very meager, as Peru, Bolivia, Ecuador, which were the chief producers, were continually wrangling with each other. Their squabbles prevented the natives gathering cinchona bark, and often in a few weeks the price of quinine would fluctuate several dollars a pound. These petty states monopolized the trade in the severest manner, and the poor bark-gatherers were compelled to sell their stuff for whatever the government chose to give, and at present the South American states levy a duty on all the bark exported.

The Europeans soon became tired of this way of securing their supply and the Dutch were the first, after years of experimenting, to succeed in breaking the South American monopoly. They found that the tree would grow in the East Indies. The English government, jealous of their rival's success, sent out numerous expeditions to investigate the whole subject and see whether or not the trees could be transplanted, and this was successfully done after many trials in northern India.

Although the trees flourished where they had been transplanted the Dutch encountered other obstacles. It was found that the bark of the same species of trees was of very irregular quality, and although it all looked alike it often required a chemical analysis to ascertain its value. Some barks yield as high as 13 per cent alkaloids, upon which the value of cinchona depends.

The season for gathering the bark begins in August and lasts till October or November, according to the weather. After it is stripped from the tree it has to be thoroughly dried and then packed in casks of moistened cowhide or in bales of heavy sacking. Most of these are branded with trademarks. Some of these have attained considerable reputation, any bark in the bales so named can be relied upon. It is claimed that there is a great deal of trickery used in the trade, as inferior or worthless barks are sometimes skillfully mixed with good barks, and the difference is so slight that all the imports are analyzed before they are accepted.

Quinine is generally taken in two-grain capsules or in a powder with water or whiskey. The first way is preferable, as it does away with any disagreeable taste.

Trinity's Musical Degrees.

The action of the English Universities in seeking to restrain Trinity University, Toronto, from conferring musical degrees in England partakes considerably of the dog-in-the-manger character. It appears that the musical degrees of the English universities are hedged about by numerous prohibitory measures that prevent the large majority of educated musicians from gaining them. Among other requisites residence in an affiliated college is necessary. Feeling that the restrictions were unnecessary and unreasonable, and having learned of the superior and thorough character of Trinity's musical instruction, many of the leading English musicians wrote the Trinity authorities, stating that such a musical course was just what was wanted in England. With commendable energy and enterprise Trinity University, after taking due and careful consideration, decided to hold examinations in London contemporaneously with those in Toronto. A board of three examiners, who were well-known musical authorities, was appointed. The result was that at the present time the examinations of Trinity, freed as they are from prohibitory and unnecessary incumbrances, are taken by a large number of English candidates, and its Mus. Bac. degree is become widely and fully recognized. The popularity of Trinity's course has undoubtedly aroused the jealousy of the older but less energetic universities in England, and has led to the present application to Lord Hutsford, the Colonial Secretary, to deprive Trinity of its educational status in Great Britain. The authorities of the Canadian institution, on the other hand, maintain that they have in no way exceeded or violated their charter or powers. Steps have been taken to bring their case fully before the Colonial Secretary, who, it is hoped, will respect the provisions of Trinity's Charter, which gives to the institution all the rights, privileges and prerogatives of the English Universities.

Bismarck Disappointed.

The disappointment of Prince Bismarck can be appreciated by those parents who have lived to see their fondest hopes dashed to the ground through the insufficiency of their sons to fill the places for which by ambitious parents they had been designed. It is learned from personal friends that the Chancellor's policy has been to induce his son Herbert into all the functions of the Government that he regards as almost hereditary dignities for the Bismarck line. The Chancellor now confesses, however, his disappointment on finding Herbert physically and mentally unequal to the task. He therefore has decided to retire gradually from his various posts, retaining only the Foreign Office for bestowal on his son. But surely the old man ought to be satisfied with the glory that has come to his house through his own exceptional greatness. To be esteemed one of two who hold first place among the statesmen of this 19th century, is honor sufficient, one would think, for any family. And such distinction has been accorded by competent judges, to Bismarck and the immortal Cavour. But whether satisfied or not, nature which always opposes a monopoly of her choicest gifts, has evidently decided to pass the honor around.

Tramp Language.

As seen and known by most persons the tramp is not a particularly interesting character. This is partly due to the fact that by most persons the tramp is usually encountered under circumstances decidedly unfavorable. Studied more carefully, however, there are some features about this variety of the *genus homo* that invest him with real interest. An English clergyman has for some time been making tramps a special study, and has discovered some rather curious things concerning them. He styles them "the knights and ladies of the interesting order of cadgers." Among the interesting things he has discovered is, that tramps have their own mode of greeting as well as a code of signs by which they give useful information to their brethren of the road. "Various races," he says, "have curious modes of greeting. Englishmen still shake hands, Indians rub noses, but when tramps meet they always sit down and take off their boots. If two knights 'pal up,' one takes the 'patter' and the other the 'lime' or 'link.' On the way from place to place the various signs—good or bad, on posts and gates—are examined, and the two then know exactly how to conduct themselves—what they will get here and what they will not get there. A carefully arranged and expressive 'snivel' is regarded as their most valuable acquirement. The 'religulous snivel' and the 'lost relative snivel' are also good. It is a curious fact that the eight best-known signs used by tramps are nearly all Greek and mathematical symbols, one being especially remarkable—the Greek 'theta,' which, being the first letter of 'theos' is put on the gates of religious people's houses. Other signs mean, 'Will buy if you have got what they want,' 'A good feed,' 'No good,' 'A certainty,' 'Spoilt,' 'Prison,' 'Very dangerous,' and so forth." In this cipher language, which no doubt is used in some form among tramps in this country, we have an explanation of the fact that tramps obtrude their presence upon some people much more frequently than upon others. However unconsciously, it is nevertheless a fact that in so trifling a circumstance as confronting a tramp at one's door one is establishing a reputation, which is recorded not in marble white but upon one's gate post or other convenient place, and by means of some unintelligible mark or hieroglyph. And this is the annoying feature about it, that until one obtains the key to unlock the mysterious signs curiosity can never be satisfied as to the particular character given.

English Capital Again.

From London comes word that financial failures, smashes, crashes and dire catastrophes are feared because of wild-cat investment of English capital in the United States. A correspondent states that "the idiotic manner in which for the past year or two everybody has been crowding into all sorts of wild schemes here in London is literally incredible." A very large proportion of these ventures have been engineered by American promoters, and many millions of sterling of British money have been carried across the Atlantic as a consequence. "American breweries have been put into capital in London for \$1,000,000 without the slightest difficulty upon which it would have been very hard work indeed to raise \$300,000 in New York." History repeats itself. Ever since English fortune-hunters went wild over iron pyrites dug up in the new colony of Virginia, evidences have accumulated to warrant the cynical Carlyle's observation that Englishmen are "mostly fools." Of course he didn't mean it, but there's no denying that the evidences are continually renewed. South Sea and other bubbles are always being blown. Not long ago there was, for it was pretended that there was, apprehension in the United States because so many industries were passing into the hands of English capitalists. It is amusing now to see the apprehension shift across the sea. When it comes to the competition of English capital in the United States, the investors are the only ones who have much to fear. If an American manufacturer is more eager to sell out than to continue the business it is safe to assume that he sees more money in it. Naturally the owners of a plant which does not pay a fair per cent, are just the ones to work for a chance to unload on the guileless foreigner who seeks greater returns in this part of the world than he can get at home. It is not at all strange if unprofitable establishments in the United States have been thus turned over to English capitalists; but every over-sharp bargain will tend to increase foreign distrust in American investments.

The English-Speaking Race.

Much has been said by those who talk of "Greater Britain," or who speak of the English families beyond the seas, in regard to the supremacy of the English race. The question which comes up is whether this mighty people, scattered over the entire world, but bound by a common speech and common memories and common laws, will remain in any real sense a homogeneous race. On this point the London Tablet reaches the affirmative conclusion, and notes the changes which are leading to this result. It says: "Already it is matter for common observation that a phrase or word which one season is noted as an 'Americanism' the next is accepted by all as though it were part of our inherited English speech. No doubt in Canada and the United States, as in Australia and South Africa, the dominant type will be affected by streams of immigration from other lands. But here, also, history repeats itself, and as Saxon and Norman and Dane and Celt and Gaul helped by their fusion in the making of England, so the same elements will continue to be absorbed by the English-speaking peoples over the seas."

Who is Right?

The double execution which took place in Paris, France, the other day has given rise to a singular discussion between the two eminent physicians, Brown-Sequard and Peter Michel regarding the existence of life after the guillotine has done its work. Dr. Sequard maintains that life departs with the axe, while Dr. Michel insists that the vital principle lingers in the brain during a brief but intensely painful period. However the question can be decided cannot now be imagined. It is at any rate a mere speculative question devoid of practical importance. Its solution could not materially benefit science. Of infinitely more importance than this is the question, "How to live so that the law shall possess no terrors," or in other words how to preserve nature's union of head and shoulders.

PERSONALS.

Field Marshall Moltke still dons the military uniform, but has laid aside his sword, which he only wears on formal occasions and when he calls on the Emperor.

Court circles are shocked because the Queen in her speech to Parliament last month referred to the Emperor William as the "German Emperor" instead of as the "Emperor of Germany," which is his correct title. The Queen herself, who is most particular upon such points, is more shocked than anyone else.

The English Countess of Carloty recently died in Paris, at the age of 70, in her room, whereshelivedalone and apparently in poverty. She was found dying in her chair by the janitress, and the police were summoned, as it was supposed that she was utterly destitute. In removing her from the chair a bag fell to the floor, and in it was found \$10,000 in gold; and \$40,000 in notes was afterward found in a drawer.

Mr. Pyne, the Irishman, is said to wear a watch upon the face of which is engraved the motto, "Pay no Rent." When a tenant comes to him complaining about some act of his landlord, and asking for advice, Mr. Pyne says: "I cannot give you advice on that subject, because Mr. Balfour says that it would be illegal, but I can tell you the time of day." Then he pulls out his watch and shows it to the tenant.

George Augustus Sala about a year ago spoke very sharply in an article in the London Telegraph of some art criticisms written by Harry Furniss, and the latter retaliated by alleging that Sala had once had an aspiration toward art himself, but had abandoned it upon the discovery that one of the figures in a picture he had painted was endowed with six toes. Mr. Sala sued for libel, and the case is about to come up in court.

A sale of a collection of pictures of Nell Gwynne, the famous favorite of Charles II., and of the king himself and many of the court people of the time, recently took place in London. All the pictures were engravings. The total brought by 215 lots was \$2,200. Prints of Nell herself, after the pictures of different artists, brought from \$30 down to \$15 each. Pictures of King Charles brought about the same prices. Those of other women of the court went for from \$15 to \$25 each.

Browning was at dinner at the house of a friend last summer when he saw the photograph for the first time. He was greatly interested in it, and started to repeat to it "The Ride from Ghent to Aix." When half through he stopped suddenly and exclaimed: "Good gracious! I've forgotten the rest!" The photograph dutifully repeated all he had said, including the exclamation at the end, and the film upon which the poet's language was impressed is now preserved as a precious relic.

Vladimir Djordjevitich, formerly Minister of Public Instruction in Serbia and now editor of the Otechina, or Fatherland, in that country, has been sued for libel by Queen Natalie because in an interview with her, which his paper printed, she was made to say that she would remain a friend of Russia even though it should be proven to her that Russia was working against the Obrenovich dynasty. She denies that she made any such remark, but the editor insists that she did, and refuses to retract.

The London World says: "It will no doubt be a tidings of comfort and joy to many people to know that Mrs. Mackay has at last definitely cast anchor in London. The wife of the Bonanza King has acquired Mr. Charles Wilson's house in Grosvenor square, which he rebuilt entirely only two years ago, for £60,000, and Mr. Wilson removes to Lansdowne House, in Berkeley square, for which he has given no less a sum than £300,000. Silver mines and North Sea shipping seem to be even more productive possessions than the proverbial gold mine."

Emin Pasha has declined the offer of Egypt to make him Governor of the Suakin district on the Red Sea. This would seem to be rather a brilliant opportunity for Emin in view of the renewed talk of building the railroad to the Nile and trying to develop trade with the Sudan. But Emin's goal is Wadai or nothing. His heart is among the scenes where he has spent the past twelve years, and thither he proposes to return if he secures the means of reasserting his authority there. The world will certainly appreciate and sympathize with his intense disinclination to abandon forever the field where he had toiled so long and centred so many hopes.

The late Emperor of Russia invested several millions sterling in England, America, and France for the benefit of his morganatic wife, Princess Dolgorouki, and her children; and he also presented her with two immense estates in Russia. The present Emperor recently caused an intimation to be made to the Princess that inasmuch as neither herself nor her family will ever be permitted to return to Russia, she cannot be allowed to own land within his dominion, and she has been compelled to sell her estates to the imperial treasury for fifteen millions of roubles, little more than half their market value. The two sons of the Princess Dolgorouki are to be naturalized in France.

Queen Victoria has approved of a series of new regulations for the drawing rooms. The most important alteration is that in future a lady who has been previously presented to the Queen, and is herself present at the drawing room, may present one lady only in addition to her daughters and daughters-in-law. This restriction, of course, does not apply to ladies who, from their official position, are specially privileged to make presentations to the Queen. This alteration will prevent any lady from making more than one presentation in the year, excepting daughters and daughters-in-law, whereas hitherto an enterprising dame has often presented three or four ladies in no way related.

Mr. Stanley's many talks with reporters recently have shown him to be one of the most voluble of men. Give this explorer even one intelligent auditor and start him on his favorite topic and the flood of talk is likely to roll on till dinner hour; and one peculiarity of Stanley's talk is that, though there is a great deal of it, there is never an inkling of anything he doesn't choose to tell. Stanley's tongue may be running on like the brook while he is as dumb as the Sphinx concerning everything the listener particularly wishes to hear. There are few men who talk so much who never give themselves away; and perhaps there are few men who can wax so eloquent as he can, discoursing before an audience of one, when he is moved by the memory of some noteworthy hour like that when Livingstone told him with trembling hand upraised why he had faith in Africa and thought efforts to reclaim her would not be in vain.

The Mounted Police.

The report of the comptroller of the North-west Mounted Police for 1889 was presented to Parliament last week. The patrol system was largely extended the past year, as a result of which horse stealing, even among the Indians, has almost totally disappeared. Those patrols have been the means of preventing the arrival of gandered horses in this country from the States on several occasions, and many suffering from this disease have been detected and destroyed in our own territory.

Commissioner Herchmer says the liquor question is in nearly the same position it was last year. There is still a considerable outcry against the enforcement of the Act in the various towns, but not nearly as much as last year. The facility of obtaining permits for the sale of four per cent. beer and the great improvement in the quality of that article has to a great extent lessened the demand for stronger beverages, and he thinks there has been much less drunkenness in the country. Certainly the free use of four per cent. beer in the police posts where canteens have been established for its sale has made a very great difference in the conduct of the duty.

Horses raised on the prairie are purchased for remounts, and as the class of these horses is improving rapidly there is no reason for again purchasing in the east. The remounts this year numbered 25, and show a good deal of breeding and improved action. Unless greater care is taken, however, in the mating of mares and stallions, the commissioner fears that the supply of horses required for police purposes, and raised in the territories, will fall short.

The recruits numbered 163 during the last year, and are generally very fine men and well adapted for our service, few of them being over 25 years of age. When enlisted beyond that age, unless already good horsemen, they seldom become so, and after that age are slow to pick up the ways of the country.

The time of 122 men expired during the year, and of that number 72 re-engaged without leaving, and 17 who took their discharge have since rejoined, so that in effect only 33 out of the 122 time-expired men actually severed their connection with the force.

With regard to prairie fires no precautions, he says, will stop the awful destruction unless a wide fire break is ploughed at least 500 feet on each side of the track and the intervening grass burnt immediately it is dried up, either by the weather or frost, sufficiently to burn. Sir John Lister-Kaye, Bart., has made a proposal to the Government re the early completion of these fire breaks, and the commissioner earnestly recommends action in that direction.

Sir Charles Tennant's Remarkable Daughter.

Sir Charles Tennant's house in Grosvenor Square, says a London correspondent, is one of the most popular in London. This is owing chiefly to the brightness and cleverness of his daughters. There were originally four of them, but the second, who married the Hon. Alfred Lyttelton a few years ago, died suddenly the season before last. There still remain, however, Lady Ribblesdale Mrs. Graham, and Miss Margot Tennant. A more remarkable girl, even in this remarkable age, than Miss Margot, does not exist in society. Bright, clever, full of wit and "go," she is to be found wherever anything interesting is going on. Smart dance, Court functions, private view, first night—it is all the same to her so long as amusing and prominent people are to be met there. On the same day I have seen her hanging on Mr. Gladstone deep in conversation, and not six hours after engaged in a cosy tea-a-tea with Mr. Arthur Balfour in a quiet corner. Indeed, the Irish Secretary was staying at the Glen, one of Sir Charles' places in Scotland, not so many weeks ago, and it was even said that he was about to take the lady for his own.

Wonderful Popularity.

The fact that the sale of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets exceeds that of any other pill in the market, be it great or small, is on account of the fact that they are tiny, little, sugar-coated granules, and that in most cases one little "Pellet" is sufficient for a dose; that they are purely vegetable and perfectly harmless; and for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all diseases arising from derangement of the liver, stomach or bowels, they are absolutely a specific. A gentle laxative or active cathartic, according to size of dose.

It is said that every woman who lectures on woman's rights carries a razor in her handbox.

Use the great specific for "bold in head" and catarrh—Dr. Sage's Cathartic Remedy.

Rev. M. L. Fritch, pastor of the Reading, Pa., Reformed Congregation, has been arrested for stealing knives and other articles from a hardware store.

Jack Jenks was a victim of liver complaint. His strength was exhausted, his pulse had grown faint.

He had ulcers and tumors on all sorts of humors.

And the ills that he suffered would weary a saint.

Folks said that Jack Jenks would never be cured.

But Jack said he would—that he might be assured.

Pierce's G. M. Discovery wrought his recovery. After all the poor fellow so long had endured.

Such a multitude of serious, distressing and often fatal maladies spring from a disordered liver. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery creates a healthy action of this important organ, and the ills that have their origin there can be cured by its prompt and faithful use. All druggists.

It seems odd that a will providing for a home for invalids should itself be declared invalid.

Yellow jonquils and purple violets are favorite flowers for combination in corsage bouquets just at the moment.

Adam's Tutti Frutti gum undoubtedly promotes digestion by inducing the flow of saliva. Sold by all Druggists and Confectioners, 5 cents.

The wire nail men of the United States, with five exceptions, have close their mills, as part of a scheme, it is alleged, to force certain manufacturers of wire nails into the trust.

"La Grippe" again.—Its universal spread is similar to the unlimited practical application of the Friction Clutch Pulley and Cut off Coupler just patented by the Waterloo Engine Works Co. of Brantford. For immediate stopping and starting of all kinds of machinery, it has no equal. It is simplicity itself and its work is fully guaranteed. Write them for particulars. Oblige the editor by mentioning this paper.

All Men.

young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak an exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with LEADEN CIRCLE, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension very function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed.

Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.

It is no uncommon thing for a theatrical star to complain of the support, while the company retorts that the star is insupportable.

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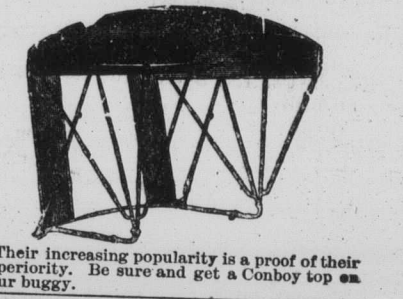
CAPITAL, \$1,000,000. Subscribed Capital, 600,000.

Office and Vaults, 23 Toronto St., Toronto. PRESIDENT, HON. J. C. AIKIN. Vice Presidents (HON. SIR ADAM WILSON, Knt; HON. R. J. CARTRIGHT, Knt; A. E. PLUMMER, MANAGER.

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IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE,
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TERMS.—If paid strictly in advance,
\$1.00 per annum, otherwise \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.
First insertion, per line, 3c.
Each subsequent insertion, 2c.
Contract advertisements inserted at
the following rates:

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.
One column.....	\$50 00	\$35 00	\$20 00
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Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines,
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Advertisements of farms for sale,
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JOB PRINTING.
We have a first-class jobbing depart-
ment in connection; latest designs in
printing material, enabling us to exe-
cute all descriptions of job printing on
shortest notice.

Our terms for job work, casual ad-
vertisements and special notices are
CASH. Contract advertisements payable
monthly.

R. S. PELTON,
EDITOR AND PROP.

COUNTRY TALK.

Logan.
On Saturday last a son of J. McCarty,
14th con. Logan, was kicked by a horse
causing a large scalp wound and other
injuries. Medical treatment has been
sought and it is hoped he will ultimate-
ly recover, though his injuries are very
serious.

Monkton.
Business is very quiet in the village
just now, partially owing to the bad
condition of the roads.

Last Sunday the organ question was
voted on in the Presbyterian church, re-
sulting in favor of the organ by 32 to
16. A choir is being organized and we
have reason to believe the musical ex-
ercises in the future will be of no
mean order.

Our popular young townsman, Eben
Froeborn, left for his home, at Burns,
on Monday of this week. Eben is off
for a month's vacation, and will spend
most of the time at Burk's Falls, Mus-
koka, which is noted for its fine scenery
and hunting grounds. Your correspond-
ent bespeaks a pleasant trip and a safe
return.

Mornington.
(CROWDED OUT LAST WEEK.)
Miss Henderson, of Milverton, was
the guest of Miss McCloy last week.

"On Friday evening of last week the
many friends of Mr. Roulston met at
his residence to spend a few social
hours together. After partaking of an
excellent repast the young folks made
use of the sippers, which was well en-
joyed by them till they dispersed early
in the morning, feeling grateful to their
kind host for his hospitality.

The weekly meeting of the Milverton
Literary Society was held last Monday
evening, and as usual, the hall was
crowded to its utmost capacity. After
the Secretary had read the minutes of
last meeting they proceeded with the
program, which consisted of instru-
mental music, songs, readings, and last-
ly—the debate. The subject being:

"Resolved that Canada is a more desir-
able country to live in than the United
States." The affirmative was championed
by T. Roe, and the negative by J. L.
Wilson, who were supported, respectivel-
ly, by Messrs. Atcheson, Torrence, Griff-
in, Scheffer and Colter, and Messrs. D.
Monro, A. Monro, Weir and Curtis. The
debate was interspersed by a song from
Miss Henry, a reading from T. Roe, en-
titled "Pandora O'Rafferty's say voy-
age," and a quartette from the mem-
bers. The deciding committee then
gave their decision in favor of the
affirmative, after which the following
subject was chosen for the evening:

"Resolved that the pulpit and platform
exerts more influence than the printing
press."

Listowel.
The Royal Templars of Temperance
are arranging for Gospel Temperance
meetings conducted by a revival team.

The bill to consolidate the debt of Lis-
towel has been passed by the Ontario
Legislature and only requires the sanc-
tion of the Lieut.-Governor to make it
operative when the corporation is in a
position to take advantage of its pro-
visions.

The Evangelistic services in the Meth-
odist church, conducted by Miss Will-
iams, have been largely attended during
the week, the main audience room being
filled from evening to evening. After-
noon meetings have also been held. The
interest has continued to increase from
the first, and much good is resulting
from the meetings.

IMPORTANT INVENTION.—Messrs.
Conrad George and Lewis Seebach, of
this town, have recently invented a con-
trivance for starting cars, especially ap-
plicable to street cars. When attached
to axle of the car it greatly facilitates
its starting, the propelling power being
directly connected with and acting as
a leverage upon the wheels. It also acts
as a brake on an up grade and can be
attached or detached with remarkable
facility. The attachment is looked up-
on by the managers of the Street Rail-
way Companies before whom it has been
tested as a very important invention,
and it is quite probable that our townsmen
will make a good thing out of it.

Messrs. George and Seebach have al-
so invented a railway car starter.

Brussels.

Miss P. Sample went to London Mon-
day.
S. Smale was home from Ripley for
Sunday.

J. Fear, of Elmira, is visiting his
brother, S. Fear.
Mrs. R. Burns and Mrs. Burgess are
on the sick list.

H. Whitely visited the city of Toron-
to last Monday.
Miss Myra Ramsey is visiting her
sister, Mrs. Pugh.

P. Thompson is sick with inflammation
of the lungs, in Toronto.
Mrs. F. Fletcher returned from her
visit to Lucknow last Saturday.

Horse Fair here the 3rd of April.
Several good buyers are expected.
Rev. Mr. McKibbin preached in Knox
church last Sunday morning and even-
ing.

Mrs. Stacey and her four daughters
start for Denver, Colorado, next Tues-
day.
Mr. Woodman, of Londesboro', was in
town Saturday attending the funeral
of his grand daughter.

Some of Brussels young ladies are
very careless over their love letters, as
one was found on the street last week.
Miss Lillie Vanstone, who has been
visiting her brother C. R. Vanstone, in
Southampton for the last two months,
returned home last Saturday.

W. A. Calbeck, who left here a short
time ago for New Westminster, B. C.,
is sick with inflammation of the lungs,
having taken it the third day after his
arrival there.

The expenditure of the village of
Brussels for the year 1888 was \$8,250.
The following are some of the principal
items: Salaries, \$311; charity, \$203;
street improvements, \$782; fire depart-
ment, \$288; county rate, \$339; interest
on debenture debt, \$2,208; schools \$2,132.
The assets of the municipality amount
to \$12,750, and are made up in part of
the following items: Town hall, \$2,000;
fire engine and hose, \$4,000; hand instru-
ments, \$200; hay scales, \$150; Howe fa-
ctory mortgage, due in 1894, \$5,000. The
debenture debt of the village amounts
to \$32,200.

Newry.

The following is a report of Newry
public school for the month of March:

NAME.	100					880 Total.
	100 Arithmetic.	100 Spelling.	100 Grammar.	100 Geography.	100 Literature.	
5th Class.						
C. Fullarton	85	79	95	80	72	95
Jennie Simpson	85	79	92	60	85	96
John McIntyre	85	60	80	66	88	90
Welland Wynn	85	64	70	71	77	95
David Longley	51	80	90	73	85	80
Wm. Gray	68	68	78	75	88	68
Wm. Morrison	68	68	73	82	68	70
Sen. 4th Class.						
James Morrison	65	60	46	73	70	75
John Farrell	51	68	60	62	70	60
John Fullarton	59	56	45	55	75	50
James Danbrook	34	64	28	52	50	50
Jun. 4th Class.						
Edith Alexander	87	76	61	96	90	91
Charles McMane	*72	60	80	76	94	84
Syrus Harvey	85	72	50	68	*71	446
James Dickson	75	72	45	71	75	82
Kittie Allison	72	68	55	68	78	72
Fred Wynn	45	72	63	85	75	63
Minnie Johnston	87	68	48	52	80	61
Robert McMane	64	65	50	50
Sen. 3rd Class.						
Barbara McIntyre	78	72	90	70	87	90
Fred Danbrook	*64	75	60	60	85	448
James Gilmer	*64	60	80	69	60	437
Minnie Chisholm	26	72	45	48	70	75
Maggie Fullarton	26	52	58	59	54	85
Michael Richardson	65	36	46	40	50	75
Jun. 3rd Class.						
Willie Holmes	59	74	52	83	80	...
Alex. Dickson	17	56	42	47	50	...
Albert Morrison	25	66	43	45	78	...
Charles Duclow	25	64	31	53	50	...
Senior Second—Names in order of merit: Carrie Gilmore, Maggie Allison, Paulina Richardson, Robert Johnston, Thomas Fullarton.						
Junior Second—Maud Coulter, Le- vina Gilkinson, Liza Gilkinson, Chas. H. Coulter, Chas. Coulter, Eva Holmes, Annie Danbrook, Eva Gee, Matilda Newstead, James Simpson, Sarah Struthers, Charles Struthers.						
* Junior 4th class—arithmetic—C. McMane 102; literature—Syrus Harvey 100. Senior 3rd class—arithmetic—F. Danbrook 104, Jas. Gilmer 104.						

W. G. MORRISON, Teacher.

Grey.

J. E. Webb, contractor, of Toronto,
was up for a few days visiting his broth-
er-in-law, C. Boverman, teacher of S.S.
No. 8.

Mrs. Forsyth, who was visiting some
months with her parents, Robt. Inglis
and wife, has returned to her home in
the west.

John Stewart, mason, and Johnny
McIntosh, of the 10th con., are on the
sick list, but Miss Maggie Stewart, we
are glad to hear, is convalescent.

Last Wednesday James Hogg, 3rd
con., disposed of a fine driving mare
rising three years old, "Kentucky Star"
breed, to Seale and Hoover, of St. Mary's,
for the sum of \$175. She is a fine beast,
in fact the old gentleman keeps nothing
else.

Wm. Woods, son of Henry Woods, of
the 10th con., is still working at Nip-
issing Junction for E. Carrow, getting out
poplar for the manufacture of paper.
He is getting \$18 a month but is expect-
ed home pretty soon to help his father
on the farm.

LITERARY.—The closing meeting of
the season for the Literary Society at
Shine's school will be held on Monday
evening, 24th inst. The subject for de-
bate is "Resolved that we learn more
from reading than from observation."
The captains are D. Robertson and A.
Perrie. A large attendance expected.

Miss Kate Johnstone, nurse in Gener-
al Hospital, Toronto, who has been
home on a two weeks holiday, returned
to the city on Friday, 14th inst. Miss
Johnstone is a daughter of Thos. John-
stone, of the 18th concession. She has
been very successful so far, and likes
the profession she has chosen very much.

HYMENEAL.—On Wednesday, 19th,
the marriage ceremony was performed,
by Rev. Mr. Forrest, of Walton, between
Arch. Clark, 17th con. Grey, and Miss I.
Coulter, of McKillop. Miss E. William-
son of this township, was the brides-
maid and Enoch Clark the groomsmen.
The bridal party went to Brussels for a
drive. A party was given in the even-
ing. Mr. and Mrs. Clark have the good
wishes of their many friends.

The auction sale of Wm. Bishop's
stock, &c. was an unprecedented one in
this locality. The cattle sold at good
prices, from \$40 to \$50 and young cattle
equally as well, one pair of steers bring-
ing \$40. The sheep were sold for \$30 a
pair for exportation to Wisconsin. The
horses sold well considering, one for
\$160 and two colts for \$130 and \$140 re-
spectively. The implements sold better
than they usually do at a sale. Alto-
gether the sale was a good one and was
well attended, the crowd being simply
enormous. The verdict was that the
stock showed signs of good care and
management. The proceeds of the sale
totalled about \$2,300.

Pooile.

Mr. Stewart and his sister, of Harris-
ton, are guests of Miss Kate Burnett.
Mr. Whitney, who has been suffering
a long time, presumably from cancer, is
slowly recovering.

Mrs. Atkin, who has been lying dan-
gerously ill of inflammation of the lungs
for some time, is improving.

Carthage.

Hugh Jack, of Newton, has purchased
the Carthage cheese factory.
F. Dietrich is making active prepara-
tions for the erection of a large bank
barn and brick house the coming sea-
son.

A. Robinson, harnessmaker of Hawk-
ville, paid a visit to this village a short
time ago with a view to starting a shop
here at an early date.

J. A. McDonald has started a black-
smith shop in the village. As he is an
enterprising young man he will doubt-
less do a rushing business.

John Taggart has been very seriously
ill for some time past with inflammation
of the lungs, but we are glad to know
that he is again on the way to recovery.

Wm. Campbell ex-president of the
Carthage cheese company, has leased
the farm of John Gamble and intends
going extensively into the dairying busi-
ness.

Wm. Wood, an old and respected
resident of this vicinity passed away on
Saturday last at the ripe age of 86 years.
Deceased was among the early settlers
who came to this township when it was
almost an unbroken forest.

Millbank.

A large concourse of people gathered
at the house of Peter Reid, 9th line, of
Mornington on last Wednesday evening
to say farewell to Messrs. Will Reid
and Chas. Fleming, who were on their
departure for British Columbia. Af-
ter the oysters and all the other boum-
tiful things provided by the ladies of the
neighborhood had been disposed of,
Wm. Leggett was called to perform the
duties of chairman, when he unfolded
a choice literary and musical program
contributed by Misses Hall, Boyd, Leg-
gatt, Richmond and Tucker, and the
Messrs. Davidson, Stewart, Currie,
Hurse and Nelson. The program was
concluded by Edgar Fleming in be-
half of the young ladies and gentlemen
of the neighborhood, reading a nicely
worded address indicative of the very
high esteem in which the departing
young men are held, and teeming with
good wishes for their future prosperity.
A very practical conclusion to this
friendly address was the presentation to
Chas. Fleming of a purse of money con-
taining over \$300. Messrs. Reid and
Fleming left for their new home last
Friday morning carrying with them
the kindest wishes of all their friends.

Elma.

The Elma Cheese Co. intend to start
their factory on Monday, April 14th.
Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Slemmon, of Ethel,
were visiting at Jas. A. Gray's one day
last week.

Mrs. Jas. A. Gray is spending this
week at Carthage, visiting some of
her old friends.

Elma Agricultural Society spring
show will be held at Newry, April 15th.
It promises to be a good one.

Last Saturday Lemuel Pelton, of At-
wood, received the sad intelligence that
David Hall, of Dunnville, had passed
away to his future reward. Deceased
was well and favorably known in Elma,
having been a resident of the township
for many years, residing on the 6th con.
He was upwards of 80 years of age
when he died, and was a Reformer in
politics. He has a son living in How-
ick township. The stricken family have
the sympathy of their large circle of
friends in this vicinity in their hour of
affliction.

Upwards of forty residents of Grey
and Elma townships assembled in the
school house in section No. 8, on
Tuesday 4th inst., to see if some ar-
rangement could be made for clearing
the willows, floatwood, sandbars and ob-
structions in Dushaw creek, so as to
give an outlet to the water lying on cer-
tain farms in Elma and in Grey town-
ship. The Reeves of the two townships
and one of the councillors from Elma
were present, and a petition, asking the
Reeve and township council of Elma to
appoint an engineer and proceed with
the work, was signed by most of those
present whose farms are lying on or
near the creek. Another meeting will
probably be called in the school house
of section No. 2 so that others inter-
ested will have an opportunity of hearing
the question discussed.

The Question Answered.

Almost everyone who wants a new suit of clothes and
intends to pay, first asks: "Where am I likely to get the
best value for my money." I have just completed a year
since employing a cutter and tailor for myself, and here
is our record:—

**No. of Orders for the 12 Months, 175.
Value of Clothing Made, - \$1,900.**

Here is what a few of our Customers think of the
kind of work we turn out:—

Atwood, Feb. 28, 1890.
Jas. Irwin, Esq., Dear Sir:—This is to certify that the suit of clothing pur-
chased from you, and made by your tailor, Mr. Geo. Currie, has given entire satis-
faction, both in workmanship and quality of goods. Yours truly, R. KNOX.

7 Russel street, Toronto, Feb. 14, 1890.
Ever since Geo. Currie has taken charge of the tailoring department of Mr.
Jas. Irwin's establishment, I have been getting all my clothes made there. I have
always been perfectly satisfied, both with the goods and the manner in which
they were made. I consider Mr. Irwin particularly fortunate in having secured
the services of so able a workman. GEO. A. HARVEY.

Atwood, March 3, 1890.
Jas. Irwin:—Being asked for a recommendation as to Mr. Currie's claim as a first-
class cutter or tailor, I consider him another John A. McKenzie as regard to
making clothes satisfactory. Yours truly, JOHN A. WILSON.

Atwood, March 1, 1890.
James Irwin, Sir:—The suit of clothes your Mr. Geo. Currie made for me is
the best fitting suit I ever wore. JOHN PELTON.

Toronto, Feb. 14, 1890.
I am pleased to be able to certify to the excellence of the quality of goods
kept by Mr. James Irwin in his tailoring department, and also to the taste and
proficiency of his tailor, Mr. Geo. Currie. I have never been better satisfied with
clothes than with those recently received from his establishment. Not only was
the quality of the cloth all that could be desired, but the fit was also perfectly
satisfactory. ED. E. HARVEY.

Corona, Colorado, March 1, 1890.
Dear Sir:—This is to certify that the suits I have had made for me by Mr.
Currie are entirely satisfactory. As regard to both style and workmanship they
are equal to anything I have been able to procure from even the most fashionable
tailoring establishments in Denver. As long as I can get such satisfaction from
you my name will appear on your books as a permanent customer. Yours truly,
ARCLÉ E. KNOX, Agent C. B. & Q. Ry.

Atwood, March 10, 1890.
Dear Sir:—I reply to your enquiry. I beg to say that the suit
of clothes made for me by Mr. Currie, gives me every satisfaction. If you suit
everyone as well, you will have no trouble in getting plenty to do. R. K. HALL.

Brussels, March 1, 1890.
James Irwin, Atwood:—Both the suit and overcoat made for me by Mr. Cur-
rie, give me every satisfaction, I don't want any better suits than they are. JAS.
BELL.

We could furnish a hundred more testimonials as
flattering as these if they were required,

A Trial Order Solicited.
James Irwin.
GEO. CURRIE, Cutter.

---SUBSCRIBE FOR---

THE ATWOOD BEE

---ONLY---
\$1 IN ADVANCE.

The 777 Store.

The 777 Store is
Headquarters in Listowel
For Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing,
Dress Goods, &c.

Please Call and See Us when you Come to Town.
JOHN RIGGS.

Atwood Saw & Planing Mills.

Lumber, Lath, Muskoka Shingles, Cedar
Posts, Fence Poles and Stakes, Cheese
Boxes, also Long and Short Wood.
Dressed Flooring and Siding

A SPECIALTY.
WM. DUNN.

Atwood Carriage and Blacksmith Shop.

Carriage, Wagons, Sleighs and Cutters, and all kinds of
Repairing done on Shortest Notice.

Horseshoeing a Specialty.

Prompt and special attention given to Horseshoeing.
Satisfaction Guaranteed. Also Agent for Hawkey's and
Begg's celebrated Road Carts. These are two of the best
carts that are made. See and be convinced.
HENRY HOAR.