

The Bee.

VOL. 1.

ATWOOD, ONT., FRIDAY, JAN. 17, 1890.

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THE BEE

IS PUBLISHED
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,
AT THE OFFICE,
MAIN ST., - ATWOOD.

TERMS.—If paid strictly in advance,
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ADVERTISING RATES.

First insertion, per line.....		
Each subsequent insertion.....		
Contract advertisements insert the following rates:		
	1 year.	6 mos.
One column.....	\$60 00	\$35 00
Half ".....	35 00	20 00
Quarter ".....	20 00	12 00
Eighth ".....	12 00	7 00

Business cards, not exceeding 8
\$4 per annum; over 8 and und
lines, \$5.
Advertisements of farms for
cattle strayed and other small adve
ments, \$1 for first month, and 50c
month thereafter.

JOB PRINTING.
We have a first-class jobbing de
ment in connection; latest design
printing material, enabling us to
ecute all descriptions of job printin
shortest notice.

Our terms for job work, casual
vertisements and special notices
CASH. Contract advertisements pay
monthly.

R. S. PELTON,
EDITOR AND P

Church Director

EPISCOPALIAN.
Preaching every Sabbath at 3:30
Rev. E. W. HUGHES, Incumb

BAPTIST.
Preaching every Sabbath at 2:30
Sabbath School at 1:30 p.m.
Rev. D. DACK, Pa

PRESBYTERIAN.
Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a
Bible Class on Sabbath evening at 6
Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Pra
Meeting on Thursday evening at 7:30
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Each alternate Sabbath at 6:30 p.
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Rev. D. ROGERS, Pas

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J. J. FOSTER, L. D. S.,
Uses Vitalized Air, &c., for painl
extracting. Satisfaction guaranteed
all operations. Office—Entrance bes
Lillico's Bank, Listowel, Ont.

W. M. BRUCE, L. D. S., DENTIST.
Is extracting teeth daily without pa
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Vibrator." The most satisfactory r
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wonderful instrument, for which
holds the exclusive right. Referen
&c., may be seen at his dental ap
ments, over Thompson Bros.' stor
Entrance, Main St., Listowel.

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.

H. F. BUCK, Wallace St.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

From Our Regular Correspondent.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 3, 1890.
The New Year sun did not shine upon
the National Capital Wednesday. It
was anything but a lovely day exte
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heavy discount. In spite of all draw
backs, however, the occasion seems to
have been generally enjoyed, and the

ELMA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Proposed Township Hall.
The annual meeting of the Elma
Agricultural Society was held at Wynn's
hotel, Newry, on Thursday, Jan. 9th, at
2:30 p.m. After the usual preliminary
meeting of the Directors and the read
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journed.

MONDAY'S GALE.

Considerable Damage done all
along the line.
The wind storm last Monday was one
of the most severe for years and caused
a great deal of loss to both life and
property. The following are reports
from various localities:—
OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—A terrific gale be

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, has died
from influenza.
Peter's Pence for 1889: From North
America, \$37,000; from South America,
\$62,000.
There were 122 deaths at Montreal
last week. Twoputy of these were from
pneumonia.

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The Picton Times tells the following
story of a young man's experience:—A
young man who lives on the East Lake
road one night recently found a number
of sheep broken into his field. He drove
them to the pound and left them with
the pound-keeper. The latter was un
able to find an owner for the sheep and
a big bill of poundage was run up.
Shortly after the sheep broke into the
young man's enclosure, he found that
he had another stroke of bad luck.
Several of his own sheep had become
lost, strayed or stolen. He searched
all over for them, and did everything to
find them except to advertise them. In
about two months time the fact of the
lost sheep reached the poundkeeper's
ears, and getting a description of them
he compared it with the sheep he had in
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description accurately and the young
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feature of the matter, but you can see
what an inconvenience and loss the
holiday recess is to the hotel-keeper."

About all that is talked about the
hotel lobbies during the holiday recess
is the tariff question. The hearings be
fore the Ways and Means Committee
has had the effect of bringing to the
city all classes of manufacturers, and
although the Committee has extended
an invitation to all the different inter
ests, those whose business is benefited
most by a high tariff are in the large
majority.

The International Marine Conference,
which has been in session here since
October, and which has adjourned, sine
die, was an able body of practical sci
entists, whose labors, it is hoped, will
lead greatly to the convenience and safety
of ocean commerce and travel.

The customs department at Guelph
seized and destroyed twenty-five copies
of the Detroit Sunday World, one of
the most doubtful papers of the kind.

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nominations in Bruce county the poor
house scheme does not meet with the
approval of the ratepayers, and for the
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of furthering the advancement of the
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A lengthy and profitable discussion
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cultural Hall and Council room, and
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of this Society be held on 30th inst., at
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The following officers were elected
for 1890:—Jno. B. Hamilton, President;
Wm. Horn, Vice-President; Jno. Mor
rison, Sec.-Treas.; Directors, James
Duncan, Wm. Lineham, Robt. Morrison,
Y. Coulter, Jno. Graham, J. W. Boyd,
Wm. Forrest, Conrad Heller, James
Irwin, Auditors, Thos. Fullarton and
Geo. Richmond.
The meeting then adjourned.

carrier is about 23 feet long. I put in
twenty acres of good corn, planted in
hills; in six days filling the silo a little
more than half full. I covered it with
good boards of the proper length and
put on tar paper, then put on boards
the other way three feet apart and
weighted them with stone carried up
by a pulley.

I opened the silo and began to feed
on the first of December—feeding it
with an equal amount of cut straw. I
now feed a half bushel of ensilage
morning and night, with the same
amount of cut straw and about three
quarts of bran to each feed to my milch
cows with hay at noon. The cows are
doing remarkable well, and have made
considerable increase in their flow of
milk. Before I commenced feeding the
ensilage I fed them good hay and four
quarts a day of corn and oat meal, in
the proportion of two bushels of oats to
one of corn. The ensilage comes out
perfect—not a particle of waste to the
top, and only a small amount, say not
to exceed two inches, of waste near the
wall, and that only near the doors. Both
as a saving of labor and economy of
feeding I have no question about the
value of ensilage, and shall, another
year, sow my corn in drills, and put in
sufficient to fill my silo, which will hold
two hundred tons.

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Dental.
J. J. FOSTER, L.D.S.,
Uses Vitalized Air, &c., for painless
extracting. Satisfaction guaranteed in
all operations. Office—Entrance beside
Lillico'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 re-
sults are attained by the use of this
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holds the exclusive right. References,
&c., may be seen at his dental apart-
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orly, and outdoor festivity was at a
heavy discount. In spite of all draw-
backs, however, the occasion seems to
have been generally enjoyed, and the
lack of jollity and boisterousness on the
streets would seem to indicate that
cheerfulness without inebriation was
the prevailing rule.

The reception at the White House
went off very pleasantly, the weather
contributing, no doubt, to prevent an
uncomfortable jam. Another agreeable
and of late years unusual feature of
the occasion was the elegant reception
at the residence of the Vice-President.
There were also seven cabinet recep-
tions, Mr. Blaine's, under the circum-
stances, being rather of a diplomatic
and official, than of a social character.
Among citizens in private life there
were the customary visitations and a
cordial interchange of hospitalities all
around. And so the morning and evening
of the first day of the new year
passed away, leaving many pleasant
memories. Yesterday the regular round
of life began again, and so far as human
prescience is able to penetrate the
future, with a hopeful and prosperous
outlook for the nonagenarian year of
the century.

There is a peculiar impression that
the Hon. Roger Q. Mills, the distinguish-
ed tariff reformer, gives himself very
little concern about the interests of the
manufacturers of the country. This is
not correct. No matter how much Mr.
Mills may differ with the manufactur-
ers as to the best policy for the Govern-
ment to pursue on the tariff question,
he never loses an opportunity to con-
verse with them and gain all the infor-
mation possible concerning their busi-
ness affairs. It is a common sight to
see him in the hotel lobby engaged in
earnest conversation with the manu-
facturers who are called here of the
Ways and Means Committee, and he is
constantly seeking information which
may aid him in unravelling the intri-
cacies of the tariff question. During
his late visit to Boston he was shown
through some of the largest woolen
manufacturing establishments in that
vicinity, and he came back to Washing-
ton with a fund of information which
he found quite valuable to him in ques-
tioning the gentleman who appeared
before the Ways and Means Committee
yesterday.

There is a growing feeling on the part
of Senators and members that they are
embarrassed in their work in the depart-
ments by too many new fangled rules.
A Senator was heard to express himself
very freely yesterday about this matter.
He complained that heads of Depart-
ments, and even chiefs of divisions,
acted as though they thought it was a
condescension on their part to permit
Senators and members to enter the De-
partment buildings. "Cabinet officers,"
he said, "and assistants give notice that
Senators and members will be received
between certain hours, and now comes
the Superintendent of Census with a
letter informing Senators that he will
see them only from 12 to 2 o'clock."
And the irate statesman concluded with
a rather forcible condemnation and the
remark that "somebody is going to hear
something drop, and that pretty soon."

"This holiday recess of Congress is a
decided bore," said an up-town hotel-
keeper, as he scanned the scanty list of
arrivals on the open register. "I don't
mean that the members should be made
to work during the holidays, but I
seem to me that it would be much
better to defer the meeting of Congress
until after New Year's day. They will
hardly get into working order inside of
a week after they convene next Monday
and it would be far better to put the
whole thing off until that time and
make the big job of it. Of course I am
not wholly disinterested in this matter.
I am compelled to make extra arrange-
ments during the session of Congress,
and here I am during the recess with
but few people in the house and all my
expensive cooks and extra help to pay.
I am well aware that the people of the
States are not at all interested in this
feature of the matter, but you can see
what an inconvenience and loss the
holiday recess is to the hotel-keeper."

About all that is talked about the
hotel lobbies during the holiday recess
is the tariff question. The hearings be-
fore the Ways and Means Committee
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ELMA AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Proposed Township Hall.

The annual meeting of the Elma
Agricultural Society was held at Wynn's
hotel, Newry, on Thursday, Jan. 9th, at
2:30 p. m. After the usual preliminary
meeting of the Directors and the read-
ing of the minutes the meeting ad-
journed.

The annual meeting was held immedi-
ately after the meeting of Directors,
the worthy President, Jno. B. Hamilton,
in the chair. The auditors' report was
submitted and adopted. The following
statement of the society's work for the
year 1889 was read by the painstaking
Sec. Treas., John Morrison.

To the members of Elma Agricultural
Society.

GENTLEMEN:—We beg to present to
you the following report of proceedings
of your directors during the past year.
We regret to state that our receipts
have decreased considerably since last
year and as our expenditure remains
about the same as years past our bal-
ance appears on the wrong side of the
sheet. Our deficiency appears in the
membership, a decrease of 22 members
from last year, and in the Government
grant we received less by \$42 from the
previous year. This is owing to our
weakness in membership. Some other
societies have been exerting themselves
to gain stronger membership and if we
do not keep up we will soon be left in
the race for supremacy. In the gate
receipts we were behind last year about
\$24, but for this deficiency we think the
unfavorable state of the weather on the
morning of the show was the great
cause, as the people turned out well in
the afternoon. Our total receipts for
the year were \$284.16 and our payments
were \$297.00, which shows a balance on
the wrong side of the ledger of \$12.84
and we have prizes unpaid amounting
to \$49 the greater of which will be called
for. Therefore some scheme will have
to be devised to raise money to pay
our indebtedness. Perhaps we are
picturing the dark side of affairs too
strongly, we will now turn to the bright
side and see if there is anything to buoy
us up. We have assets over all liabilities
amounting to \$158.10 in promissory
notes and 102 acres of land comprising
the park where the show has been held
and a windmill which has given a great
support to the Society in years past. At
last annual meeting a proposition was
made to sell the agricultural ground and
remove the site and build a new
hall. A meeting of members of two
years standing was called at which it
was moved and carried unanimously
that the directors be authorized to sell
the present site and purchase grounds
if possible at the south of Atwood.
The present site was offered for sale by
public auction but as there were not
any offers made it was not sold and so
the whole affair fell through. The farm
lot was also put up at auction but not
realizing the upset price it was not sold.
It is a pity that some means could not
be devised so that a commodious hall
could be built as the one now in use is
a standing disgrace to the Society and
also to the township in which it is
situated; it is questionable whether a
native of Zululand would consider the
building any improvement to his hut
covered with bamboo poles and grass.
So long as the present building is used
we need not expect much increase in
membership as many people do not care
to risk their goods as well as the weather
proves unfavorable to the protection
from the elements, whereas, if
there was a proper building one public
meeting naturally take a more lively
interest in the welfare of the Society. As
the township is in need of a Town Hall
would it not be worth while for the two
bodies to confer with each other and
consider some scheme to build a hall in
conjunction. If the Society had a good
building it is safe to predict that the
annual gate receipts could be doubled
or tripled and as Elma has long had the
reputation of having one of the best,
if not the best, local agricultural shows
in this district, would it not be well
to make an effort to have the matter
thoroughly discussed and acted upon.
Unless a move is made towards arriving
at some definite point for the purpose
of furthering the advancement of the
Society we may safely say that its ex-
istence is not of long duration and its
death is only a matter of time and
short time at that. Humbly submitted.

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The meeting then adjourned.

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Considerable Damage done all
along the line.

The wind storm last Monday was one
of the most severe for years and caused
a great deal of loss to both life and
property. The following are reports
from various localities:—

OTTAWA, Jan. 13.—A terrific gale has
been blowing here all day and caused
considerable inconvenience to pedes-
trians. Chimney tiles, slates, etc., were
whirled around, but no serious damage
was done. A considerable portion of
the slate roofing of the Senate chamber
was blown off. In some of the depart-
ments, particularly customs and fisher-
ies, great inconvenience resulted from
soot being blown down the chimneys.

GODEFRICH, Jan. 13.—A severe wind
storm struck this town this morning.
The velocity of the wind was about 70
miles per hour. It unroofed several old
buildings and levelled fences in exposed
places. A new G. T. R. freight car
standing at the station was unroofed,
and the roof, carried over the bank.
The wires were badly used up, but men
were sent out and they are working all
right to-night. This is the worst storm
that has occurred for many years.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—A high wind visited
this section this morning causing
considerable damage to trees, fences
and buildings, while a large number of
windows were smashed in by the violence
of the storm. No accident of any
consequence has been reported. On
Clarence street the acting secretary of
the Y. M. C. A. was thrown from the
sidewalk, together with a bulletin board
which he carried into the middle of the
muddy street by the wind. His clothes
were torn and his whole person was be-
smeared, but he escaped with only a
bruising.

OWEN SOUND, Jan. 13.—A terrific
wind storm, accompanied by frequent
heavy downpours of rain, raged here
last night, and considerable damage has
been done. Maitland, Rixon & Co's
new mill on the bay shore, near the
Poison shipyard, was blown to the
ground about 8 o'clock this morning.
The building was a large frame struc-
ture, 30x100 feet, and had only been com-
pleted. Fortunately the greater portion
of the machinery had not been put in,
though a considerable quantity was
being carted to the mill when it was
blown over. It is impossible to estimate
the loss at present. The gable on the
Butchart block was also wrecked and
had to be removed. Several windows
were blown in.

GUELPH, Jan. 13.—The most serious
damage done by the wind storm here
to-day was the blowing down of one of
the towers on the Dublin street Meth-
odist church. It was about 30 feet high
and brought down a portion of the wall
with it. Signs were blown down in all
directions, some plate glass windows
blown in and one barn in the city un-
roofed.

A SUCCESSFUL SILO.

In the Michigan Farmer, A. B. Ma-
guire, of Macomb county, gives his ex-
perience with the silo. He says: "The
silo is twenty by thirty feet: the
foundation walls are of stone and placed
below the frost; the joists are eighteen
feet long, and two by ten inches. The
outside is covered with good sheathing,
then tar paper put on, well lapped; and
over that well matched boards. The
inside is sheathed and covered with tar
paper, on that lath is put and then
covered with matched boards and thor-
oughly painted with fire proof paint. I put
in a cement bottom of about three
inches thickness, covering the silo on
the inside. In filling I used the Morton
& Co. tread power and ensilage cutter
and carrier. They did the work most
perfectly, and to my entire satisfaction.
In my judgment they cannot be excelled
if equalled by any other."

In filling my silo I had three men
cutting, two teams drawing, a man
feeding the ensilage cutter and two
men in the silo for levelling and tread-
ing down. The door in my silo is in
the roof. The ensilage cutter sits on a
platform about 4 feet high and the
carrier is about 22 feet long. I put in
hills in six days filling the silo a little
more than half full. I covered it with
good boards of the proper length and
put on tar paper, then put on boards
the other way three feet apart and
weighted them with stone carried up
by a pulley.

I opened the silo and began to feed
on the first of December—feeding it
with an equal amount of cut straw. I
now feed a half bushel of ensilage
morning and night, with the same
amount of cut straw and about three
quarts of bran to each feed to my milch
cows with hay at noon. The cows are
doing remarkably well, and have made
considerable increase in their flow of
milk. Before I commenced feeding the
ensilage I fed them good hay and four
quarts a day of corn and oat meal, in
the proportion of two bushels of oats to
one of corn. The ensilage comes out
perfect—not a particle of waste to the
top, and only a small amount, say not
to exceed two inches, of waste near the
wall, and that only near the doors. Both
as a saving of labor and economy of
feeding I have no question about the
value of ensilage, and shall, another
year, sow my corn in drills, and put in
sufficient to fill my silo, which will hold
two hundred tons.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Lord Napier, of Magdala, has died
from influenza.

Peter's pence for 1889: From North
America, \$37,000; from South America,
\$62,000.

There were 123 deaths at Montreal
last week. Twenty of these were from
pneumonia.

Capt. Cuthbert, the well-known Cana-
dian yacht designer, died at Trenton,
Ont., Tuesday.

One-fourth of the derricks in the
vicinity of Oil City, Pa., were destroyed
by Monday's storm.

A package containing \$11,000 has
been stolen from the Wells Fargo ex-
press office at Dallas, Texas.

Fifty-six applications for membership
were received by the Brantford Y.M.C.
A. during the past month.

A genuine blizzard, the first of the
season, raged over the Northwest the
whole of Sunday and part of Monday.

In a street fight at Macon, Mo.,
which originated between two editors,
a Marshal, his deputy and one of the
editors were shot.

A Berlin correspondent says:—Ger-
man, American and Dutch bankers in-
tend to lay a cable from San Francisco
to Tuttle, Samoa.

Judge McConnell, of Chicago, granted
the application for the new trial in
the case of Kunze, but refused as to
Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan.

Three Austrian women, sisters, have
received the degree of doctor of medi-
cine at Berne, Switzerland, and two of
them are now practising in New York.

The proclamation to open up the
Sioux reservation which is to be issued
some time this week will add to the
public domain about 11,000,000 acres of
land.

Dr. Robert P. Mills, a graduate of
Toronto University, who had built up
a lucrative practice in Detroit, died
Tuesday from pneumonia, which be-
gan with a gripe.

The Toronto City Council has decid-
ed that before taking any steps to
close the saloons of the city on public
holidays the matter shall be submitted
to the vote of the ratepayers.

Senator Morgan's proposal to emi-
grate negroes from the United States
to the Congo country in Africa is
warmly approved of King Leopold, of
Belgium, and all the vessels merchants
interested in the African trade.

Miss Fairbanks, Miss Bella Rose,
Guelph; Miss Mary Scott, Miss Tina
Scott, of Waterloo; Miss Miss Power, of
Montreal; and Miss Miss Power, of
the China Inland Mission, where
The ladies will be

At the funeral
Coleraine, a man
the grave opened
as his and Juno
venting the coffin
spectators endeav-
to come out, but
was proposed
on the top
ceded, and
ered out.

James Cum-
from Albemarle
and imprisoned
ton jail, has be-
father, who is a
ing near Goderich
away two years
him could sing
friends until the
ment reached the
ended his disc-

The Owen Sound Times
peculiar case of blood poisoning
occurred in that town a few days
resulting in the death of the wife
David Bedford. The cause of death is
attributed to blood-poisoning which
originated in a most peculiar manner.
One evening about two weeks ago,
while holding a lighted match she
burned her finger. Paying such atten-
tion to it as is ordinarily given to these
every day occurrences, the wound nearly
healed. A few days previous to her
death, however, she felt a stinging sen-
sation in the finger, and it gradually
grew worse and began to fester. A
physician was consulted and poultice
was prescribed. The treatment
was unavailing, and on Thursday of
last week her condition became alarm-
ing, and she gradually sank until death
relieved her sufferings.

The Picton Times tells the following
story of a young man's experience:—A
young man who lives on the East Lake
road one night recently found a number
of sheep broken into his field. He drove
them to the pound and left them with
the pound-keeper. The latter was un-
able to find an owner for the sheep and
a big bill of poundage was run up.
Shortly after the sheep broke into the
young man's enclosure, he found that
he had another stroke of bad luck.
Several of his own sheep had become
lost, strayed or stolen. He searched
all over for them, and did everything to
find them except to advertise them. In
lost two months time the fact of the
ears, and getting a description of them
he compared it with the sheep he had in
the pound. The latter answered the
description accurately and the young
man was informed. Now the young
man thinks it is hard to pay poundage
on his own sheep.

AGRICULTURAL.

NOTES.

Charcoal neutralizes the acidity of the stomach and helps to tone it up. Saltpur opens the pores of the skin and helps to fatten.

If a few guinea fowls can be induced to roost in or near the poultry house they will afford protection against chicken thieves. They are light sleepers, and make a tremendous racket when disturbed at night.

"Hoard's Dairyman": "The testimony that it costs less labor and cash to cut a given row into the soil, than it does to stook stack or house it, and run it through the feed cutter accumulates as the practical men are heard from."

Feed the cow something near an evenly balanced ration. Corn meal is a fat producing food. The cow needs some of it. Bran and ground oats are bone and muscle forming, and are of the class of foods that make the most milk. The cow needs them certainly.

The first sheep introduced into any part of the United States were brought from England to Jamestown, Va., by the London Company in 1619. They had increased to 3,000 head in 1648. In 1884 more than a million sheep grazed on the Territory of Kansas.

Remember now at the beginning of the winter that if those sheep are to be fed upon dry food all winter there will likely be trouble in the flock. Remember, too, that upon the first appearance of sickness a little oil meal will do wonders, usually. It is better to feed it however, before the sickness appears.

In answering the question whether horses are better watered before than after meals, a writer in the London "Live Stock Journal" stoutly declares that "it is undoubtedly a serious mistake to water horses soon after they have been fed. If they cannot be watered before feeding, then this should only be allowed after the process of digestion has been completed."

The state Agricultural Experiment Station of Maine gives the following directions for guarding against the spread of the fungus which causes the potato rot, and which lives over winter in the spores contained in the stems, leaves and tubers: 1. Burn the tops and leaves in the fall, after the crop is gathered, to destroy the spores contained in them. 2. Gather all the small potatoes for use in the field the following summer. 3. Select seed for planting, if possible from fields or localities exempt from the disease the following season. 4. Rotate the potato crop, as the winter spores germinate in the following spring, and finding no food plants multiply. 5. Burn all decayed potatoes taken from the cellar or bin, and other potato refuse; do not throw them on compost heap, as the spores retain their vitality and spread far and wide with the manure. 6. The winter spores do not germinate very early in the spring. The planting of early varieties, that mature before the parasite can get a start, has been recommended. 7. If out seed is used, the surface should be allowed to dry; for when placed in the ground the winter spores would find ready entrance through the frosty out surface. [Western Rural.]

Mr. William A. Miller, editor of the "Kansas Farmer," has made a study of the extent to which farmers are organized into Alliances, Granges and other such bodies. He has brought together the statistics of the membership of each of these organizations, and shows that the membership in a much more rapid rate than they have in the present year. The membership in their growth shows a clearer purpose. Of the United States, at least 10,000,000 are organized; and in the South, and in the West, the general purpose of the agricultural head of the all these organizations have, in one way or another, been used to these organizations. The political significance of them is political, in a sense, as they all have a political significance. As much as they look forward to the opportunity for the farmers' vote to be particularly adverse to the agricultural interests.

GOOD THINKING ON CREAM.

Col. F. D. Curtis, of New York, who is one of the Butter Conference workers of that State, indulges in the following good thinking on the important subject of handling cream:

So long as people think that sourness is the chief end of cream, mistakes will come in its care. This sourness idea, unfounded by other considerations, is the chief cause of so much poor butter. The trained dairyman or woman knows that strong fermentation begun in the cream follows in the butter, and a skilled rater will class the cream as sour and off in flavor. The germs of putrefaction walk, as it were, in the footsteps of fermentation, and when cream is over-sour it is over-fermented, and putrefaction is at the very threshold, or has already begun its work. One thing is sure—the sympathy or twinhood is so close that over-sour cream results in frowny or rancid butter. The safer way is to avoid over-fermentation, and always churn cream when acidity is fairly developed. When cream in which acidity is already developed, is left over all night, the butter will not be as good as if it had been churned the previous day, nor will there be as much. A great deal of butter is beginning to be rancid while the butter is still in the pans, and before it gets into the cream pot or the churn. Slippery looking cream is already loaded with the beginning of decay. Puffed up and blistered cream is already too much fermented, and when they come on top and blue mould appears, the rot is well advanced, and one painful of

such cream will spoil a whole churnful—not right away, perhaps, but when the butter is tried after the ferment and beginnings of putrefaction will have developed to the cost of from five to a dozen a pound. There is chemistry in the milk pan, the cream pot and the butter tub, as well as the fulfillment of nature's laws, that all things are doomed to decay. Cold only puts off these inevitable results, while heat is the natural element which stimulates more active work. We cannot afford to neglect the milk nor the cream, nor to fool with fermentation.

PER DAY GAINS IN BEEF ANIMALS.

To many persons figures are uninteresting, but to the careful and successful feeder they ought to be full of interest and instruction when brought out by careful tests and experiments in feeding beef animals. The recent Fat Stock Show was productive of many interesting combinations of figures. There is something to be learned from those which it furnishes of the weights of the various ages of cattle, the same being cattle fed from birth, with a view to reaching a standard of perfection in the production of beef.

The study is interesting as showing what can be done, not only with the strictly pure breeds, but with the higher grades, such as advanced farmers carry upon their farms and feed for the regular markets.

The figures below are compiled from the record of 111 animals exhibited. It is done for the purpose of showing the average gain of calves yearlings, two-year-olds and three-year-olds. The classes taken are Grades and Crosses, Herefords and Short-horns; these breeds furnished the greatest competition.

Table with columns: Breed, Average Gain per day from Birth, Average Gain per day from 1 year, Average Gain per day from 2 years, Average Gain per day from 3 years. Rows include Short-horns, Herefords, Grades and Crosses, Short-horns, Herefords, Grades and Crosses, Short-horns, Herefords, Grades and Crosses, Short-horns, Herefords, Grades and Crosses.

These figures only add new weight to the fact already established, that it is early maturity that pays in beef production. A fall from a gain of 2.62 pounds per day during the first year of an animal's life to 1.53 pounds during its fourth year is a great loss.

Another fact brought out is that the grades and crosses in one case (as calves) gained more than either of the other classes; in another case (yearlings) the gain was the same. In the two-year-olds the difference was but slight, while as three-year-olds the difference was a quarter of a pound a day against the grades, showing that the steady average gain is greater among the pure breeds than among grades. A good point. It is not also a good point that until the age of three is reached the fine grade steer may be as profitably raised as the pure bred. This being the case, why tolerate a scrub bull on the farm or ranch? The successful stock-raiser must keep pushing his animals for early maturity, and he will be the gainer if he keeps something better than a "scrub" to head his herd.

CREDIT THE FARM.

When you made up the farm accounts for the past year did you give the farm credit for the living you have had from it? If not, your farm did not have its just due. If you have been in other business you would have been compelled to pay cash for much that you used without stint. The garden and field supplies you with a large share of the summer's living, and the probabilities are that you have potatoes, turnips, beets and other vegetables stored in the cellar for winter use. The beef, mutton, pork and chicken that furnish your meat supply, if bought by the townsman would have drawn heavily upon the pocketbook. Credit the farm with this. There are eggs, butter, milk and cream that have to be used in such quantities as to be beyond the reach of the dweller in town who has any ordinary salary. All these, with the wheat, corn or rye used in the home cooking, should be credited to the farm just as much and just as honestly as the corn, oats, wheat, pigs, steers or milk sold from it. If this is fairly done, a man can get a better idea of the relative advantage of farming and other kinds of business.

The farmer who leaves the farm, moves to the village and has all these things to pay for, begins to realize what it costs in money to live in town. When he was on the farm he charged all his outgoes to the farm, and then never (this is the rule too often) gave the farm any credit for all the luxuries as well as necessities that are used so freely—thought the farm was running him in debt all the while, when the fact was he was getting a good living from it, and the farm and stock upon it was increasing in value. Before complaining of the farm not paying, give it the credit that belongs to it, then figure up the account and see how it stands.

An Atlanta, Ga., girl, who has just been married, certainly possesses unusual business tact. About two weeks ago she made a tour of all the prominent jewellery, furniture, book and china stores of her city. At each she inquired for the proprietor, and on being shown to that person she said: "I am about to be married, and it is very probable that some of my friends may come in here and select me a present. I'd warrant to get something you don't like, so I want you to look out for me, and if you can satisfy yourself that a present is to be purchased for me, will you select it for me? The proprietor could see nothing wrong in granting the request, and the young lady selected a number of things which suited her taste. They were marked and the clerks notified. From all that can be learned the scheme worked well, and on her wedding night the happy bride had but few presents with which she was not pleased.

Two Remarkable Stories of Women's Courage—Commanding Ships and Handling Revolvers Like Men.

In the month of July, 1867, I ran away from a British ship which entered the port of Madras. I was to be married and my very best to take the marriage out of me. They had succeeded in getting me, but I had a plan. I would remain in Madras until I could get a passport to go to the coast. I was put to bed, but I was not to be captured. I was put to bed, but I was not to be captured. I was put to bed, but I was not to be captured.

I saw on the brig's deck, almost as soon as I set foot abroad, a nine-pounder mounted on a carriage, and later on I ascertained that she carried a supply of small arms; but I gave the matter little thought and asked no questions. We got away next day after I joined, and we had a fine run down the coast to Cape Keral, from which point we laid our course to the southeast. We had crossed the Gulf of Mannar, which separates the island of Ceylon from the southern end of Hindostan, when the wind fell to a calm one evening at 8 o'clock, and all night long we rolled about without making the least progress. Next morning there was a heavy mist on the water until after sunrise, and it gradually burned away without bringing the breeze we hoped for. When the horizon was clear we saw a barque- rigged craft of three times our size lying about three miles to the north of us. She had come down on the last of the wind, probably bound through the Straits, and the current had set her to the eastward during the night. These were suspicious days, but the barque looked to be an honest Englishman, and we gave her no attention until about mid-forenoon. Then the French boy, who was aloft, reported that she had lowered two boats. The glass was sent up to him, and he soon made out that the boats were being manned by armed men, and dark skinned fellows at that. This looked as if the barque had fallen into piratical hands, as no honest trader could have any honest purpose in arming his boats.

They took their time about it, and finally headed in our direction. Had there been any way they would doubtless have tried to lay us aboard. As soon as it was seen that the boats were headed for us, Mrs. Sweet called us all aft and announced that the stranger was a pirate who meant our capture and destruction. She was a little paler than usual, but spoke in a low and even voice, and did not seem to be a bit frightened. She said it was a case where we must fight for our lives. They would not out our throats if we surrendered, and could do no more if we fought to the last. She seemed to accept it as a matter of course that we should fight, and she was the first one to lead a hand to clear away the gun. The two boys of us brought up the muskets and loaded them, distributed the pikes along the rail, and then passed up shot and shell and cartridges for the big gun. Everything had been made ready for just such an emergency. There were thirty solid nine pound shot and twenty-two loaded shells in the magazine, as well as about thirty cartridges containing the proper quantity of powder. As I afterwards learned, all had been purchased at the Government arsenal in Madras.

We were as ready as we could be before the boats had pulled a mile from the barque. The mate loaded the gun with a shell and placed two other shells and several trays of grape next to hand. The brig lay broadside to the north, heeled to the east. The boats must, therefore, pull bow on us until close at hand, even if the pirates separate and board from different points. This gave us a big advantage, as we could all lay along the port rail. The gun was wheeled over, the decks cleared of every obstruction and then we were ready. Mrs. Sweet had a double barreled English fowling piece loaded with buckshot. She was nearest the stern. The rest of us had government muskets. I was pretty nervous, knowing what was at stake, and she noticed this, and kindly chided me, saying that I must take good aim, keep cool, and that we would surely beat them off. She called the French boy over and told him the same, but there was no need of speaking to the others. They were as cool as if it was an everyday matter, and I heard the mate say to the cook that he was afraid the fellows would back out.

The boats came on to within half a mile of us, and then stopped. Some sort of signal had been run up on the barque—probably a notification that we were ready for a stout resistance. They could have seen us preparing by aid of the glass. There was a consultation of about five minutes, and then came a cheer as the boats moved forward. Mrs. Sweet looked over at the mate and he nodded his head, and lighted his gun, and after a long moment ap-peared the port fire. There might have been some look about it, though he was an old gunner, but his shell struck the eastern-most boat plumb on the bows, exploded with a loud report, and she was wiped out so completely that we could not even see the fragments. I believe that every man in that boat was killed. This ought to have discouraged the other, but it did not. She was pulled for us as fast as possible, and the stand of grape fired at her went to high. After that charge we began to blaze away with the muskets, and I hit one of the rowers and almost stopped the boat for a moment. While the mate and Negro worked to load the big gun, the other five of us banged away, and we hit somebody almost every shot. The boat came on, however, the wounded cursing and the un-banned cheering, and he was within 150

feet of our side when the nine-pounder roared again. She had fired a shell plumb into the boat. It had acted as a solid shot and gone right through her, killing and wounding and smashing, and when the smoke blew away only three men were swimming about on the surface. These were ordered aboard and made scarce at once. The barque dropped another boat, but after coming half way it returned. About noon she got a rill of wind which did not reach us, and made off to the west for the Straits.

When we came to question the prisoners, who were lousy looking cutthroats, we found that they belonged to the Maldiva Islands, around in the Indian Ocean. They made no bones about admitting that they meant to capture us, and were wily and defiant over their rapine. They would not give us the name of the barque, and even after she was out of sight they boasted that she would soon return to release them. At sundown we got the breeze and stood away on our course. That night during the mate's watch the pirates disappeared. All knew where they went, but no one asked any questions. The two boats contained fully two dozen of them, and their loss must have sadly crippled the barque and completely changed her plans.

About three years later than the date given at the opening of this sketch, I shipped aboard of a British ship called the Strallow to make a voyage from Bombay up the Persian Gulf and back. She was an old craft and a poor sailer, and her crew of twelve men were made up of four or five nationalities. I remember there were two Kanakas or Sandwich Islanders, one Lascar, a Negro or two, and the others were American, English and Dutch. We had scarcely left Bombay when the captain was taken sick with fever. His name was Aldrich, and his wife, who was a woman of 30, always sailed with him. She now took command in a general way, and this to the satisfaction of the mates, though both were thorough sailors. I heard one of them say that she could take an observation or work a dead reckoning, and I saw from the orders she gave that she knew all about a ship.

We had good weather and made good progress until after we were above Muscat, in the Bay of Ormuz. Then, one forenoon, we got a squall, which did not last ten minutes, but which brought down our fore and main to gallant masts and carried away a sail or two. There was only a light breeze after the squall had passed, when an Arabian dhow of about 250 tons burden came stealing down the coast. We were within four miles of the rocky and mountainous shore, but she was two miles inside of us. She was no sooner made out than the first mate became very anxious, and Mrs. Aldrich was sent for to come on deck. She took a good look at the stranger through the glass, and, turning away, she queried of the mate—

"Can we depend on the crew to fight?"

"I hope so, ma'am," he replied.

"Have them come aft."

All moved aft, and I can remember through all the long years just how she looked and every word she said. She had a worried, anxious look, and no wonder, as there was a trembling in her voice, as she said:—

"Men, you know that your captain is very sick. Yonder comes a pirate if there ever was one. If he captures us those who live through the fight will go into the interior as slaves and wretches. If we all agreed we can beat him off. What do you say?"

"We'll fight to the last!" shouted one, and the crew was taken up by all.

"Thank God!" she fervently exclaimed. "Give him a brave fight, and no one can be blamed if we are defeated. Sooner than fall into his hands I will blow the old ship sky high and all of us with her."

We had no cannon, but we had fifteen muskets, a lot of cavalry sabres, and the captain had not dodged about these waters with his eyes shut. He had, two or three years before, purchased a dozen of hand grenades or stink-pots, such as are used by the Chinese. These were brought up with the rest and found to be fused and in good condition. They weighed about two pounds apiece, and each was enclosed in a net, so that it could be tossed quite a distance. We loaded our muskets, took our stations, and were as ready as we could be. The captain's wife alternated between the deck and the cabin. He was out of his head, which was the better for him, and she had his revolver for me.

The dhow sneaked along until nearly opposite us. All work had been suspended aloft, and she must have known by this that we were ready for her; but she came on just the same. And no wonder. One of the men went aloft with the glass, and he made out two guns on her deck and a perfect swarm of men. She was going to do a bold thing—run us aboard in broad daylight. She would not use her guns, fearing they would be heard and bring us assistance; but if ever that job gained our decks we were gone. We lay with our head to the north, so she would pass our port quarter first. Here two of the strongest men were placed with the glasses, and two of which muskets were between them. The others were placed to fire with the stern.

dhow passed us, and when all was over she went down to her husband with face only a little whiter and mouth more firmly set. She did not betray her womanly weakness until she came to thank us. Then she broke down and cried like a—well, just like a woman.—Hartford Times.

The Law of Divorce.

Appropos to the question of divorce which is being agitated with so much warmth by the leaders of reform in the adjoining Republic the "North American Review" has undertaken to elicit the opinion of some of the most distinguished statesmen, jurists and reformers of the present day. Four questions are asked, viz: Do you believe in the principle of divorce under any circumstances? Ought divorced people to be allowed to marry under any circumstances? What is the effect of divorce upon the integrity of the family? And does the absolute prohibition of divorce where it exists contribute to the moral purity of society? The December number of that magazine contains the replies of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, Hon. Joseph P. Bradley, Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court, and Senator Joseph N. Dolph. As might be expected the views of Mr. Gladstone are quite conservative and lean towards the stricter opinions held on the subject. After distinguishing divorce proper from more judicial separation, where a wife leaves the board and bed of her husband, he writes that under such circumstances as those mentioned by St. Paul in 1 Cor. 7, 10, a divorce is justifiable. The second question is answered with a decided negative; that under no circumstances shall the parties be allowed again to marry. This position he supports by various scriptural references as well as by an appeal to the nature of Christian marriage, which involves a vow before God, and is essentially a contract for life which only expires when life itself expires. He maintains that no Christianity has ever been given to the Christian Church or to the State to canonize such a vow. Nor does he speak any less positively in regard to the effect of divorce upon the integrity of the family. While divorce of any kind impairs the integrity of the family, divorce with remarriage destroys it root and branch. Marriage contemplates not only an absolute identity of interests and affections, but also the creation of new, joint, and independent obligations, stretching into the future and limited only by the stroke of death. These obligations where divorce proper is in force lose all community, and the obedience reciprocal to them is dislocated and destroyed. Concerning the question as to whether the absolute prohibition of divorce tended to the moral purity of society, he replies that he could only speak of what he had observed. It is his opinion however, that the lower standard of conjugal morality which exists at present at the centre of British life, than obtained sixty years ago is in part due to the English Divorce Act of 1857 which renders it somewhat more easy for partners who have grown disaffected with each other to obtain legal release. Hence it will be seen that, though the honored statesman would not go so far as those who regard the marriage rite as a sacrament, and say that in such circumstances and for no cause shall the parties be granted a divorce, he nevertheless, opposes remarriage, and asserts the beneficial influence of divorce upon the integrity of the family, and claims that the standard of conjugal morality declines as the facilities for obtaining divorce increase.

Quite different from the views of Mr. Gladstone are those of Senator Joseph N. Dolph. He claims that divorce is proper not only under the circumstances referred to by St. Paul but for various other causes which are set forth in the laws of many of the States of the Union. He holds that the prohibition to remarry is both impolitic and unjust, and that in seeking to cure one evil such a restriction would be almost sure to create a greater. He believes that it depends upon circumstances as to whether the integrity of the family is injuriously affected by it, that "it depends upon the cause for which the divorce is granted, and the condition of the family, if any, before and after divorce." He does not think that the granting of divorce tends to lower the standard of morals or society and in support of this view he instances England, the United States and Germany on the one hand, and France, Spain and Italy on the other. Thus it will be seen how wide is the difference between the views of an American Senator and the "grand old man" beyond the sea. Have they been entirely uninfluenced by their early training and present surroundings? Perhaps not. Indeed, the circumstance that two candid and upright men who cannot be supposed to have taken their views second-hand, who would never put themselves on record as they have done without thoroughly investigating the subject and giving its careful thought should differ so radically on a question like this, lends strong presumption to the contention of those who maintain that no opinion is absolutely unbiased by early training and present environment. All the training of Mr. Gladstone has been along the line of the strict view, to which must be added the influence of the patriotic sentiment which leads a man to regard no country equal to his own. It is not difficult to say to which view Canadians generally would incline. Though perhaps few of those who bear the responsibility of moulding public thought would go so far as to say that divorce under no circumstances whatever should never be allowed, and still more that the laws touching this vital question shall be made stringent in the extreme, while no consideration shall be allowed to prevent the spirit of the law from being carried out. Happily for Canadians her divorce laws are of such a character as to make it an exceedingly difficult proceeding for those who think they have cause to obtain a legal cancellation of the vows taken before hymen's altar to secure a legal separation. But let them see to it that they hold fast that whereunto they have attained. Our peace, our property, our safety centre in the homes of our people.

Invariably reasonable—Salt, mustard, pepper, vinegar. There is considerable difference between firing into a train and being fired out of one. "Know thyself" may be all right in theory, but it would lead to a great many suicides if fully followed.

Interest the Young People.

Dr. Talmage, the famous Brooklyn divine, is charged with making racy extravagant and unwarlike statements; and perhaps it would be an impossible task for either the Doctor himself or any of his admirers to wholly clear him of the damaging imputation. Nevertheless, he is the author of many sensible sayings, which he has expressed in such form that they can hardly fail to make an impression. Not long since he was criticizing the action of those parents who pay no attention to the demands of child nature for recreation and amusement, and whose homes are innocent of anything and everything that is designed to make the long winter evenings pass pleasantly. Says he: "The winter months are especially trying to the moral character of our young people, because some of their homes in winter are peculiarly unattractive. In summer young folks can sit on the porch or steps, or on a hammock for the mantel vase, and the evenings are lighted like the stars after the lamps are lighted they feel like retiring. Parents do not take enough pains to make these long winter evenings attractive. It is strange that old people know so little about young people. Many of you have the means—why don't you buy them a violin or a picture? or have your daughter outdressed in music until she can help to make home attractive? There are ten thousand ways of lighting up the domestic circle. It requires no large income, no big house, no rich wardrobe, no chased silver, no gorgeous upholstery, but a parental heart awake to its duty. Have a doleful home and your children will not stay in it, though you block up the door with Bibles, and tie fast to them a million stockings. I said to a man once, 'This is beautiful, tree in front of your house.' He answered with a shrug, 'Yes, but it will fade.' I said to him, 'You have a beautiful garden.' He replied, 'Yes, but it will perish.' I found out afterwards that his son was a vagabond and I was not surprised at it. You cannot groan men into decency, but you can groan them out of it. This is not Talmage rhapsody, but sound sense, strikingly expressed. It lays bare the folly of many parents, who, while they feed and clothe their children with liberal hand, make no provision for the gratification of that desire, which is as universal as the race, the desire for recreation or amusement. And not finding healthful, harmless entertainment at home, many a young man has been led to seek his pleasures elsewhere, with the fatal result that he has not chosen wisely, and has been brought to ruin. Had his parents acted more judiciously they might never have had occasion to amend his sad end.

Taming the Puma.

Mr. William Lant Carpenter gives in "Nature" an account of a tame puma which was exhibited in Montana. Mr. Wittich, the owner of the puma, had devoted eighteen months to the training of the animal. Proofs of this training were given one evening at the store of the owner.

The beast not having been fed for twenty-four hours, its master trailed pieces of raw meat over its nose and mouth, which the puma did not attempt to eat until the word was given, as to a dog. Occasional attempts were made, but a twist of the ear by Mr. Wittich was enough to control her.

When meat was placed a few yards away, the puma fetched it by word of command, and purred the meat to be taken from her mouth by her master, who fondled her as he would a cat.

A very fine dog, a cross between a pure setter and a pure St. Bernard, five years old, named "Bruce," is so intimate, and even affectionate, terms with the puma, who allowed him to remove meat placed upon her jaws, and to eat it. On one occasion the puma, who is often allowed to range the house, the dog and Mr. Wittich slept together in the same bed, and the master was awakened by the puma attacking some one who came to rouse him in the early morning.

When the puma is tied up, the dog goes to sleep alongside her, and kisses her, and the puma responds with a short, sharp bark of greeting. The puma follows her master through the streets of the town, but has torn to pieces several straggling dogs when unaccompanied by her friend Bruce.

Mr. Wittich believes that this is the only puma known to be in captivity and comparatively tame. In training her he has chiefly used a whip. Her memory is short, and three weeks' intermission of the performance necessitates much extra training and trouble.

Was the Czar Poisoned?

It now transpires that the recent illness of the Czar was not a return of the influenza, but was the result of an attempt to take his life by poison. Apparently in good health, His Majesty was suddenly taken with violent pains in the stomach after leaving the dinner table. His attendants were greatly alarmed, and physicians were summoned who administered remedies for poison. The story is that poison was found mixed with the food of which His Majesty had partaken. Nihilists, who have been very active of late, confirm this report, and boast that the poison was administered by one of their number. For a short time the Emperor's condition was very critical, but by powerful antidotes and skillful treatment his life was saved. This last attempt on his life will not tend to allay the fears by which the ruler of the Russias has been so greatly tormented and which have done so much to undermine his general health. If ever it was true of monarch, it is true of Alexander III., "uncasy lies the head that wears a crown." What the Nihilists hope to accomplish by this method of working, is difficult to imagine. It loses no commend itself to those who have read the lessons of history as the most probable path of gaining that political liberty after which they profess to be striving. It is perhaps the desperate effort of those who entertain slight hope of deliverance from the galling tyranny of a despotic ruler. The promise of speedy victory is certainly not very bright.

Seven Years

Of suffering relieved in as many days. Corns cause in the aggregate as much suffering as any single disease. It is the magic solution of Patnam's Corn Extract that makes it speedily successful in removing corns. Take no substitute, however highly recommended. Patnam's Painless Corn Extract is the best. Sure, safe, and painless.

A Wonderful Story.

There is no doubt that the most prominent figure in British politics to-day is the Hon. W. E. Gladstone. The "Grand Old Man" seems possessed of wonderful powers of life, having filled out the full complement of four score years. His eightieth anniversary was celebrated last week, when he received thousands of telegrams and letters of congratulation from his many admirers and well-wishers. The first telegram to reach him was from the Prince and Princess of Wales. It is hard to realize that the man whose magazine contributions on religious, philosophic, scientific, social, and political questions are as numerous as ever, who is quoted by one of the leading newspapers as being three or four years younger than he is, besides riding a distance that would weary many another and younger man, has actually reached a period of life attained by few, and which when attained is generally marked by physical weakness and impaired intellectual strength. True, some of his enemies have charged him with falling mental power, but only those who cannot appreciate his purposes or approve of his plans. His friends see no traces of waning intellectual vigor or acumen; while friends and foes regard his extraordinary physical strength as most remarkable. And yet it is not wholly unaccountable. Though no doubt his inheritance in this respect was above the average, much must be attributed to the careful regimen under which he has placed himself for many years. He has taken counsel of Nature, has learned her secret, and has been wise enough to conform his daily habits to her requirements and laws. Proper food, properly eaten; proper rest, properly taken; proper exercise, properly indulged in, have contributed in no small degree towards furnishing us with the spectacle of an octogenarian still capable of discharging the responsible and arduous duties of leader of a party in the most important parliament in the world. The Hon. W. E. Gladstone would not have lived in vain had his only distinction been, that in him we have a concrete illustration of what Nature is supposed to do for those who hear her counsels and obey. His friends from this side the water unite their hearty congratulations with those beyond the sea.

A Young Girl's Grief

At seeing her charms of face and form departing, and her health imperiled by functional irregularities, at her critical period of life, was turned to joy and gratitude after a brief self-treatment with Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It purified and enriched her blood, gave a healthy activity to the kidneys, stomach, bowels, and other organs, and her return to robust health speedily followed. It is the only medicine for women, sold by druggists, UNDER A POSITIVE GUARANTEE from the manufacturer, that it will give satisfaction in every case, or money will be refunded. This guarantee has been printed on the bottle wrapper, and faithfully carried out for many years.

Homo from the club he comes, the hour is late, And he finds his wife awaiting, stern as fate. How true to him the poet's words appear: "From gay to grave, from lively to severe."

\$10,000 Found in an Ash Barrel

A New York rag-picker is reported to have found \$10,000 in greenbacks in an ash barrel. This was a rare piece of good luck, but how much more fortunate is the sufferer from consumption who learns that, although the doctors may have pronounced his case hopeless, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will cure him. Consumption is a scrofulous disease of the lungs. The "discovery," which is the most potent blood-purifier of the age, strikes right at the root of the evil, and there is no resisting it, if taken in time. In all scrofulous or other blood taints, skin and scalp diseases, old sores and swellings it is guaranteed to cure, or money paid for it promptly refunded. By druggists.

"He is a man of moist habits," is a modest way of saying a man is a drunkard. Don't hawk, and blow, and spit, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

The wheels of matrimonial life run more smoothly where there is a little juven-ile.

Dakota.

The thriving town of Ludgon, county seat of Cavalier County, Dakota, is surrounded by thousands of acres of choice government land. Country settled chiefly from Ontario. Secure a farm from the government land. For further information, maps, rates, &c., apply to F. I. Whitney, G. E. & T. L., St. Paul, Minn. J. M. Hopkins, 4 Palmer House, Toronto.

The man who is "alone with his thoughts" often is surrounded by the deepest solitude.

All Men, younger, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak, and exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emission lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching peculiar sensation about the system, wastiness of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye-bleed elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the bowels, loss of will power, flabby muscles, wane 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 dark circles, sly looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of a nervous debility that leads to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension every function wastes in consequence. Those who through a wise commitment in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send for address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed.

MENT DISEASE, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flashes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart, hot breath, rapid and irregular, the second heart-beat quicker than the first, pain at 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.

ANYONE will receive maps, books and guides of the regions reached by the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railway, by writing to F. I. Whitney, G. E. & T. L., St. Paul, Minn. or to J. M. Hopkins, G. P. A., Toronto.

A Common Complaint.

Friend—You don't seem to be very happy with your husband. Bride—You are right; I am not. Can't you get along with him? I can't. I can't get along with him all right, but not with his income. It's too small.

A Happy Transition.

After five years' suffering from dyspepsia my wife got cured in one month by the free use of St. Leon water. We prize it highly, the transition it brings from misery to fine health is so grand and permanent. To this hour not a pang. Feel so good and hearty will take pleasure in answering any inquiries. JOSEPH PRICE, 849 Dufferin Road, Toronto. Place your winter orders now. "Impossible to overrate the value of St. Leon," say physicians.

I took Cold, I took Sick, I TOOK SCOTT'S EMULSION. I take My Meals, I take My Rest, AND I AM VIGOROUS ENOUGH TO TAKE ANYTHING CAN LAY MY HANDS ON. getting fat too, FOR SCOTT'S Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda NOT ONLY CURED MY Incipient Consumption BUT BUILT ME UP, AND IS NOW PUTTING FLESH ON MY BONES AT THE RATE OF A POUND A DAY. I TAKE IT JUST AS EASILY AS I DO MILK. Scott's Emulsion is put up only in Salmon color wrappers. Sold by all Druggists at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

GOOD AGENTS WANTED. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Terms. Address, MEYERS BROS., 57 Church St., Toronto. \$10.00 A DAY.—Easy for men and women. Respectable work for men and women. Address T. N. SMITH, 4 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. TEACHERS can make money during vacation by canvassing for one or more of our best selling Books and Bibles, especially History of Canada, by W. H. Whitney, D. J. L. latest and best edition ever published price low, terms liberal. Write for illustrated circulars and terms. W. H. BRIGGS, Publisher, Toronto.

BARKER'S SHORTHAND SCHOOL. 45 King Street East, Toronto, formerly for over five years Principal of the Shorthand Institute in connection with the Canadian Business University. Typewriting Department, Agent for the Remington Typewriter. Apply for Circular. Mention this paper in writing.

THE GREAT OTTOMAN BLOOD REMEDY. Guaranteed to cure all diseases of the blood whether brought on by indigestion and excess or arising from hereditary causes. Will remove pimples and blotches from the skin and by its invigorating action on the blood, restores vigor, powers and builds up the system of those suffering from various diseases. Price \$1 per bottle. Address, Ottoman Medicine Co., Mail Building, Toronto.

THE BEST FOOD To tone up after an attack of Cold or INFLUENZA IS JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF The Great Strength-Giver.

ARE YOU ONE OF THEM? In 1890 THE HOME SEEKER takes 160 tree acres in the famous Milk River Valley of Montana, reached by the MANITOBA RAILWAY.

THE HEALTH-SEEKER takes the MANITOBA to the lakes and woods of the Northwest, Helena, Hot Springs and Broadwater Sanitarium.

THE FORTUNE SEEKER takes the MANITOBA to the glorious opportunities of the four new States.

THE MANUFACTURER takes the MANITOBA to the Great Falls of the Missouri.

THE TOURIST takes the MANITOBA through the grandest scenery in America.

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THE TEACHER takes the MANITOBA cheap excursions from St. Paul to Lake Minnetonka, the Park Region, the Great Lakes, The Rockies, the National Park, the Pacific Ocean, California and Alaska.

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LADIES BY OLIVE BRANCH, the best remedy known for all female complaints. Sample free. J. T. BROS., 125 W. W. Toronto, Can.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent free to any one afflicted. DR. T. P. BROS., Rochester, N. Y.

C. C. C. Guaranteed cure for long-standing Coughs, Colds, etc. Ask your druggist for it or write us. Take no other. R. O. BRIDGES & Co., Druggists, Toronto, Ont.

Cancer and TUMOR Specialist. Private Hospital. No knife. Book free. G. H. McMICHAEL, M.D., 63 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

SAUSAGE CARINGS—Seasoned. New Importations of English Sheep, Finest American Hog Casing. Orders filled for and desired quantity. Write for price. JAMES PARK & SON, 41 to 47 St. Lawrence Market, Toronto, Ont.

THE BOILER INSPECTION AND INSURANCE CO. OF CANADA. Established for the prevention of steam boiler explosions by proper inspections. See Alex. Campbell, M.P., 2 Toronto St., Toronto, Ont. CONSULTING ENGINEERS and SOLICITORS OF PATENTS. GEO. C. ROSS, Chief Engineer. A. FRASER, Sec'y.

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PLATE GLASS. Delivered anywhere in Canada. Largest Stock. Lowest Prices. McCausland & Son, 72 to 76 KING STREET WEST TORONTO.

THE BEST PLACE in America to buy Band and Musical Instruments, Music, &c. Address, WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., 115 Yonge Street, Toronto. Send for Catalogue.

THE QUEEN'S LAUNDRY BAR. ASK FOR IT, AND TAKE NO OTHER BEWARE OF IMITATIONS. Trade Mark. Made by THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP CO., PROPRIETORS OF "THE" MONTREAL. WORLD-RENOUNDED BABY'S OWN SOAP.

PROVIDENT LIFE AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION. CHIEF OFFICE, ROOM D, ARCADE, - TORONTO, CANADA (INCORPORATED).

A Mutual Benefit Association. SOLID INVESTMENT.—By paying to the above Association ONE CENT PER DAY, a person aged twenty-two, and not over two cents per day while disabled through sickness or accident, also for two and three cents per day, persons aged as above can secure for the dependent Five Hundred Dollars event of death.

LIVE STOCK OWNERS can provide against loss by death through disease or accident of their stock, at easy rates. Those interested send for prospectus. Reliable Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. WILLIAM JONES, Managing Director.

ICURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY. When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, worst cases. Because others have failed in no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infallible Remedy. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address—H. G. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

Confederation Life ORGANIZED 1871. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. REMEMBER, AFTER THREE YEARS POLICIES ARE INCONTESTABLE. Free from all restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation. Paid-up Policy and Cash Surrender Value Guaranteed in each Policy. THE NEW ANNUITY ENDOWMENT POLICY AFFORDS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST EARLY DEATH.

Provides an income in old age, and is a good investment. Profits, which are unexcelled by any company doing business in Canada, are allocated every five years from the issue of the policy, or at longer periods as may be selected by the insured. PROFITS SO ALLOCATED ARE ABSOLUTE and not liable to be reduced or recalled at any future time under any circumstances.

Participating Policy Holders are entitled to not less than 90 per cent. of the profits earned in their class, and for the first seven years have actually received 95 per cent. of the profits so earned. W. C. MACDONALD, ACTUARY. J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR.

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

STANDARD CHOPPING MILLS. USES BEST FRENCH HURR MILLSTONE. FIRST CRINDER IN THE WORLD IN REPAIRING PLATES IN GRINDING.

JOSEPH MADDAUGH WRITES FROM MORRISON P.O. Nov. 26th, '90. Now that I have purchased from you one of your Standard French Burr Chopping Mills, turning it on as it is part payment my Iron Grinders, I have no objection to tell you that the plate need in the Iron Grinder cost \$2.00, and latterly but \$1.00 per pair. I used over \$50.00 worth last winter. Occasionally a plate would last a week, but sometimes not over two or three hours.

The price of the Mill was \$65.00, much cheaper than yours, but in the end it was a very much dearer Mill: I am satisfied that Iron Grinders are only suitable for farmers who have a very small amount of Chopping to do for their own use.

J. COMEAU, MANIWAKI, QUE., WRITES: Nov. 25th, 1890. I would feel inclined to apologize for not writing sooner had I not been too busy, but my desire to give the 30 inch Standard Mill a fair trial before writing.

I am most happy to state that I am entirely satisfied with the Mill—it is doing splendid work.

FOR SALE. Two No. 3 Iron Grinders at \$15.00 each. Three No. 2 Iron Grinders at \$13.00 each. All in good order with new plates.

WATERLOO E. W. C. BRANTFORD, CANADA.

Money to Loan

Ontario Farmers desirous of parting off with high interest-bearing mortgages, or intending to hold at lowest current rates of interest by applying personally or by letter to the

LONDON & CANADIAN LOAN & AGENCY COY. J. F. KIRK, Manager. 103 BAY ST., TORONTO.

CONVERTIBLE WIRE BASKET

MARVELOUS! No loose parts and yet can be converted into 100 useful and ornamental shapes. It is a Lamp Shade, Cake Stand, Card Receiver, Egg Boiler, Water Dispenser in the house or office. Nothing like it in England, etc. Cassington Mfg Co., 88 Victoria Street, Toronto.

Agents Wanted.

ALLAN LINE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

THE PIONEER CANADIAN LINE. And still to the front in regard to the provision made for the safety and comfort of its customers.

Weekly Sailings Between Liverpool, Glasgow and the St. Lawrence & Fortnightly Service from London during Summer Months.

Mail Steamers run between Liverpool and Portland v. Halifax during winter. Glasgow steamers sail throughout the year to Boston and Philadelphia, calling at Irish ports and Halifax en route.

For rates of passage and other information apply to H. BOUILLON, cor. King and Yonge Sts., Toronto H & A. ALLAN, Montreal, or to the local agents in your county.



PROVIDENT LIFE AND LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION CHIEF OFFICE, ROOM D, ARCADE, - TORONTO, CANADA (INCORPORATED).

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LIVE STOCK OWNERS can provide against loss by death through disease or accident of their stock, at easy rates. Those interested send for prospectus. Reliable Agents wanted in unrepresented districts. WILLIAM JONES, Managing Director.

The Atwood Bee.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1890.

SALUTATORY.

With this issue we make our bow to the people of Atwood and surrounding locality and place them in possession of the initial copy of THE BEE, a weekly newspaper we purpose issuing. Our object in coming here is to present the local and district happenings in a concise, correct and readable form; to boom Atwood and the interests of the section in general; and last but not least to secure enough of the "needful" to pay our way and put a dollar or so away for "a rainy day."

It will be an impossibility to accomplish these results alone, so we bespeak the cordial support of the people of this section in the matter of supplying news, subscribing for the paper, giving us all the advertising and job work possible, and by speaking a good word where it may be deserved in our behalf.

We wish it to be distinctly understood that THE BEE is not the organ of either of the political parties but will endeavor to take an independent course and let the big dailies or weeklies hammer away at their political hobbies.

After a practical experience, extending over eight years, we feel justified in saying that we hope to turn out job work equal to that done in any of the surrounding offices and at reasonable prices.

We don't want our patrons to imagine that the name of our paper is suggestive of "sting," we rather desire that it may cause a hum in this district and be the means of fetching honey to more than one hive.

This issue is sent out gratis but we hope that intending subscribers will remit, or hand in, their DOLLAR at once, so that we will get things working as speedily as possible.

We hope to have the pleasure of shortly meeting with a great many of you and getting better acquainted.

Yours, &c.,

R. S. PELTON.

DOMINION Parliament opened on Thursday of this week. A lively session is anticipated.

THE Portuguese are liable to get themselves into considerable trouble with England. A contingent of the British fleet is keeping a watch on them at present and are ready to defend their rights.

WE hope the Elma Township Council will see their way clear at their meeting on Monday, to the decided action on the very important question of a new hall. The Secretary of the Elma Agricultural Society in his report, which appears in another column, outlines the benefit it would be to that organization and that is only a small part in considering the general good. We anticipate the pleasure of reporting in our next paper that a new Hall will be built as soon as seasonable weather arrives.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

DOMINION Parliament met yesterday. It is rumored that the Czar is insane.

The Princess of Wales has the influenza.

Thirty deaths from smallpox are reported in Saxony.

Napance has had 500 cases of influenza and several deaths have occurred.

A Cairo despatch says Emin Bay has had a relapse and is now in a critical condition.

M. Ephrussi, a rich banker of Paris, has gained the \$125,000 prize in the Panama Canal Lottery.

Thomas Kane has been sentenced to be hanged at Toronto on February 12th for the murder of his sister-in-law, Mary Kane.

Edward Walsh, mayor of Wexford, and proprietor of the newspaper, the People, has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment for publishing a boycott notice.

Eight women raided the "blind pigs," otherwise illicit drinking places, of Maysville, South Dakota, on Tuesday, and smashed the furniture and fixtures, because the husband of one of them had sold a mortgage to pay a whiskey bill.

At Chillwhack, B. C., on Tuesday George Rutherford shot and killed Edward Hall and John Segers and killed himself. He was despondent owing to disappointment in love, and accused Hall and Segers of tampering with his food.

A well-to-do farmer named Campbell Hanna threw himself into the Maitland river running through his farm, near Wingham, early Wednesday morning, and was drowned before assistance arrived. Three of his neighbors witnessed the act and rushed to assist him, but the river being very much swollen, they were unable to do anything. One of these men had a very narrow escape from drowning. A strange coincidence in connection with this is that the previous owner of Hanna's farm, named McCourt, drowned himself in the same spot and in the same manner some years ago. No cause can be assigned for the act.

Janestown.

HOPE WARRIOR.—On Wednesday of last week the handsome new brick residence of Jno. K. Miller was the scene of festivity, jokes and mellow wit, produced by the numerous aged relatives and friends, who assembled there on a kind invitation. All enjoyed themselves heartily and thought not of dispersing till about 3 o'clock when they all repaired to their homes. The pleasant gathering of their boyhood and girlhood being vividly recalled to their memory each felt themselves much younger than before. Mr. and Mrs. Miller's hospitality did not end even here on Friday evening following when one hundred and seventy young people were approaching the residence the bright lights beamed from every window bidding them welcome. The edibles were abundant and tempting, gotten up in the usual good style of the Misses Miller. The music was rare indeed and to say that all enjoyed themselves thoroughly is to give but a feeble description of the proceedings.

Morris.

Township Council will meet next Monday.

Wm. McCall, of the 7th con., is at London this week on a business trip.

Mrs. Halliday is down with an attack of la grippe. We hope to soon see her about again.

Thos. Newsome was awarded the contract of re-modelling and enlarging Jas. Duncan's barn.

In the gale on Monday Duncan Campbell, 1st con., had the roof blown off his splendid new barn.

Miss Howlett, of con. 8, who has been bad with inflammation for the past month, is slowly recovering.

School started on the 6th in section 5 with about 50 pupils. Not bad for a start. G. H. Blackwell is in charge.

Mr. Osborne, 3rd line, is at present laid up with what appears to be ague. We hope to soon see him around again.

Rev. Joseph Edge, of Ontario street church, Clinton, will conduct the services in Sunshine church next Sunday.

James Clennan, jr., Jennie Kelly and Jennie Kirkby, all of S.S. No. 9, have gone to Seaforth to attend the Collegiate Institute there.

The annual meeting of the shareholders and patrons of the Belgrave Cheese and Butter Manufacturing Co. will be held in Belgrave on the 17th Jan. at 2 p. m.

Revival meetings, under the leadership of Mr. Touss, will commence in the Sunshine Methodist church Wednesday next with a four days' meeting, to be followed by a series of meetings the succeeding week. Rev. Messrs. Godfrey, Sellery, Paul and others are expected to assist.

J. C. McCracken, son of John McCracken, of Morris, who has been teaching school in Bervie for the past four years, was, upon his leaving there, presented with a dressing case and a very flattering address by his pupils. He was also entertained at a complimentary supper by his brother Foresters, at their hall, where a very enjoyable evening was spent.

CHEESE FACTORY.—The following are the names of ten of the largest patrons in connection with the Belgrave cheese factory. The figures indicate pounds of milk: W. Wren, 33,150; A. W. Sloan, 23,698; D. Scott, 23,579; G. Daley, 23,466; D. G. Gades, 21,951; R. Warwick, 19,905; Mrs. McLean, 19,691; W. Casemore, 17,635; W. Linklater, 17,618; and R. Curley, 16,684. Total pounds of milk sent to factory for season of 1889, 743,315. Total pounds of cheese made, 65,428.

Ethel.

Miss J. Dunbar returned to her home in Prescott on Tuesday morning.

About half of our citizens are laid up at present with bad colds or other forms of sickness.

Rev. T. Thomson will preach in the Methodist church of this place on Sunday evening next.

J. Dunbar, of Seattle, Washington Territory, arrived home on Monday afternoon. He has been away about two years and looks as if that country agreed with him.

It is reported that Wm. Tindall has sold the homestead to James Lindsay. The price paid is said to be \$5,200. Mr. Tindall talks of going to Manitoba on a prospecting tour.

Thos. Whitfield, of the 12th concession of Grey, has received a telegram from his son John, in Michigan, stating that his wife was dead. The deceased was a daughter of the late Mr. Saddler, of the 9th concession.

The annual meeting of the patrons of Ethel cheese factory was held in Burton's Hall on Saturday afternoon when the business for the past year was concluded. R. Barr was appointed cheesemaker at his usual figure and T. P. Simpson as Auditors on behalf of the patrons.

Rev. T. Thomson and wife, of Vancouver, B. C., arrived home on Saturday. He was started on Tuesday morning by receiving a telegram to the effect that his brother, Wm. Watson, formerly of Blyth, whom he left in his usual health one week before, was dead and buried. He was a sufferer from enteric and having contracted the Russian influenza he succumbed to this malady.

OBITUARY.—It is with deep regret and much sympathy for the friends of the deceased that we record this week the death, on Tuesday, of Mrs. W. Doig, youngest daughter of Robert Elliott of the 2nd concession of Grey and sister of Mrs. H. F. McAllister of this place.

This is a particularly sad trial not only to Mr. Doig but also to her parents and friends with whom she was the favorite, being of such a jovial and kind disposition and having a pleasant smile for all. She bore her long affliction with meekness and Christian fortitude, never giving way to despondency but trusting in Him who is all-sufficient for every trial. Her end was truly a living type of a noble Christian character.

There is no death! What seems so in transition is but a suburb of the life Elysian, Whose portal we call death.

In that great cloister's stillness and solemnity, By guardian angels led, Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution, She lies, whom we call dead.

Listowel.

Mr. Woods, at the Grand Central, is very ill.

The skating and curling rink is bad stuck this season.

The "grippe" has been doing its work here for the past few weeks.

Geo. Hess, M. E. P., has removed with his family from Toronto to Listowel.

Things have quieted down again after the election and no person is badly injured.

Trade has been very quiet since the New Year on account of unfavorable weather.

Listowel has had a great number of changes in her business men in the past two years.

Benj. Green, son of Jas. Green of this town, has been appointed teacher of a public school near Virden, Man.

Miss Emma Martin has been appointed teacher in the Eighth department of our Public School at a salary of \$325.

Clunie, Austin & Bush have completed their financial arrangements and are now busy at work overtaking their orders.

La Grippe is spreading very fast in town. It is hoped that cold weather will settle in and stop the progress of the Grippe.

A. H. Clunie, New York, has accepted a situation as a stenographer to a banker in Talladega, Alabama, and has taken up his residence in that town.

The Salvation Army in town are at present without a barracks, their former quarters having been taken possession of by Mr. Meyers for a cooper shop in connection with his flouring mill.

M. McGillivray has formed a partnership with Wm. Spears of the firm of Spears & Watson, John Watson of the latter firm retiring. Messrs. McGillivray & Spears have rented from Mr. Scott, the stand lately occupied by C. & C. between Hacking's & Burt Bros.

The Standard says:—On Saturday last Robt. Roth of the Listowel brewery, shipped a load of ice—last season's crop—to Toronto. We venture to say that no-where before this year has ice been shipped a hundred miles over a Canadian railroad in the month of January.

The storm did some slight damage here, blowing one of Hess Bros. & Co's smoke conductors down and badly wrecking the others, blowing in one of the windows in the Odd Fellow's Hall, one in the Free Masons' Hall, one of James Armstrong's windows, also damaging J. Gunther's sign. The storm was at times very severe.

Peter Knapp, a well known townsman by the Listowel people, died suddenly Tuesday afternoon while in the act of helping to unload some hogs at his doorstep. Heart disease was the cause. He will be greatly missed by his friends.

The funeral took place on Thursday at 2 o'clock. The deceased intended settling on his farm in Manitoba early in the Spring for which he was fully prepared.

Grey.

Mrs. Jas. McIntosh is very ill. Council meeting next Monday.

C. P. Bishop and A. J. Shiel have returned to the University.

Duncan McNair has the contract for supplying 2,000 ft. of wood for 1890. He talks of having a wood bee.

A wood bee and dancing party was held recently at Thos. Ennis'. The young folks say no better or more genial host and hostess can be found.

E. V. Smith has secured a position as teacher at Caledonia, not far from Hamilton. Mr. Smith holds a 2nd class certificate and will no doubt give a good account of himself.

Wm. Bishop has disposed of his 200 acre farm, 10th and 11th con., to Ferguson Bros. of Teeswater. It is one of the best situated farms in this section.

Mr. Bishop has not decided where he will settle but we hope he will see his way clear to continue to reside in this locality.

The high wind on Monday did considerable damage on the 17th con. It blew down timber to the amount of 200 cords and over belonging to Mrs. Bennett, and many others suffered in like manner. The roof of Jno. Ballantyne's barn was badly wrecked and only for the timely assistance of some of the neighbors it would have been off. About a dozen gathered the next day and put it back in its place and spiked collar beams to the rafters and made a stronger job than before.

OBIT.—Mrs. John McIntosh, who has been ill for some time with diabetes and lately troubled with pueris, died on Tuesday of last week. She was of a very cheerful disposition and to the last expressed her strong faith in the Saviour.

Mrs. McIntosh was 49 years of age and had been a resident of this township for upwards of 20 years. Her husband, a son and daughter are left to mourn her demise. The funeral took place on Thursday afternoon, the interment being made at Cranbrook cemetery. Rev. D. B. McRae conducted the service. A number of relatives from North Easthope were present.

DEATH.—Early on Friday morning the messenger death came to Wm. Stewart and summoned him away. He had been ill for about a week previous with what appeared to be rheumatic fever but it was not thought the end was so near. Mr. Stewart was well known throughout this section, having travelled a good part of this township with a peddling rig. He had one of his limbs injured when a boy and was consequently not as active as he otherwise would have been but he was a steady working, honest man who paid his way and did the square thing. The deceased was in his 46th year. The funeral took place on Saturday afternoon, the interment being made in the Brussels cemetery.

HYMNICAL.—On Wednesday afternoon of last week the home of Wm. McAllister, 17th con., was one of festivity. Upwards of one hundred guests assembled to witness the solemnization of the bonds of marriage between Mr. Veitch, of Galt, and Miss Muggie, eldest daughter of the host and hostess. To Rev. D. Forrest, of Walton, was committed the work of tying the hymeneal knot, which office he performed in the orthodox fashion. The bride was attended by Miss Mary McGavin and Mr. Richardson acted as groomsmen. The bride and bridesmaid were tastefully attired in cream cashmere dresses, trimmed with lace. The wedding gifts were of a good order and bespoke the estimation in which the bride

is held. After a splendid supper had been partaken of the evening, and a good portion of the night, was spent in tripping the light fantastic. Musical selections were rendered by Miss O'Connor, of Brussels, J. Scott and wife, and Jos. Thompson, of Seaforth, and others. Mr. and Mrs. Veitch left for their new home in Galt on Saturday followed by the best wishes of a host of friends for their future prosperity.

CHARIVARI.—On Thursday of last week the usual quiet of the 17th concession of Grey was disturbed by a crowd of boys, who think themselves men, forming themselves into a charivaring party, where they indulged in beating old tin pans, mouldboards, saws, firing guns, &c. Grannie's horn, which did her ice years ago as a dinner horn, has of late been preserved to produce sweet music on such occasions as the above. The boys marched in grand army style down the concession a mile and a quarter and were joined by fresh recruits from the 16th con., and then they marched back again to the centre of attraction. Along the march the captain could be distinctly heard giving the word of command. He addressed his company in the following manner: "Right! left! right! left! pound her down." It was quite noticeable that he had served one or two terms with the volunteers. The more stalwart ones carried the saws and mouldboards, while the lads less in stature vigorously shook the bell and did the pounding. The said charivari was to have been the night previous, but as that night was very stormy and cold only a few gathered, and I should judge that there would be more "shiver" than anything else unless they got "grippie."—Com.

Bluevale.

The "La Grippe" has got over nearly all the residents here.

There are more in the village complaining of the mumps. This seems to be a winter of diseases.

Since last week there has been sleighing in Bluevale, but it has gone and now there is only the hard frozen roads again.

Jas. Timmins is going to Winchester to see about his new stores there again. He leaves in about a week and will be gone for a month or so.

Rev. A. Y. Hartley preached in the Methodist church last Sunday evening as Mr. Wallin was at Gorrie. His place was supplied on the morning by Rev. Mr. Ayres, of Gorrie.

The wind on Monday was so strong that it blew down the smoke-stack of Duff & Stewart's saw mill. It also took the chimney off the Presbyterian church and a great many fences gave way before it.

Belgrave.

AGRICULTURAL.—The annual meeting of the members of the East Wawanosh Agl. Society was held in Scandrett's Hotel on Thursday of last week. A large number of members were present.

John Robertson was placed in the chair. The Auditors' report was read showing receipts to the amount of \$399.42, payments in prizes, &c., \$305.33, leaving a balance in treasurer's hands of \$94.09. The balance exceeds previous years, showing the Society is prospering under the present management. The following officers were appointed:—President, John Robertson; Vice President, Chas. Proctor; Directors, R. Stonehouse, W. Scott, R. Currie, Thos. Bielby, James Owen, R. Sterling, R. Corley, D. Gethow, Jas. Harrison; Auditors, J. T. Stewart and Jas. Bone; Treasurer, C. McClelland; Secretary, Finlay Anderson.

Walton.

Willie Torrance is on the sick list. Several in this vicinity are suffering from severe colds.

Rev. Mr. Forrest was confined to the house during the early part of the week.

Wednesday morning word was received here that Harry Butten, well known in this vicinity, had died near Paisley, of typhoid fever.

We are pleased to report that all from here who wrote at the Entrance Examination were successful. One of them, Miss Mary Smilie, heads the list for the County with 633 marks. The others who wrote were, Misses Lizzie Hialop, Annie Ferguson, Minnie McDonald and John W. Morrison. May they always be as successful.

DEATH.—On Wednesday evening of this week, Emma M., fourth daughter of Thomas Roe, of McKillop, was called to her eternal home. The deceased contracted a cold about three years ago which resulted in consumption, but she was able to get about handily until about a month previous to her death. Miss Roe was of a lively, happy temperament and her faith in the Friend of sinners remained true until she was called to the rest that remains to the people of God. The funeral on Thursday afternoon was largely attended.

Clinton.

Messrs. Jones and Scott were elected trustees for 1890.

Miss Jewitt and Miss Errington, both of con. 2, Morris, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Foster.

Rev. Mr. Stewart spoke at the Young Peoples' meeting in the Ontario church Tuesday evening.

Miss Wilson, artist, was called suddenly home, to Atherton, last week. Her brother was taken very ill.

Rev. Mr. McDonald, of Seaforth, preached morning and evening in the Presbyterian church, on Sunday last.

The Band serenaded the town on New Year's Day to the tune of 97. The boys say they were used well and will not forget the kind folk of Clinton.

Robt. W. Coats and broter left for the west last week. May spouses attend them. Mr. Coats has been well known in the jewellery business here and his many friends will miss him.

The officers entertained to teachers of the Presbyterian Sabbath School in the lecture room on Tuesday evening. The following officers were elected for the coming year:—Mr. Swallow, Superintendent; Mr. Carr, Ass.-Supt. Mr. Jackson, Secretary; Mr. Fair and as. Jackson, Librarians. The past year has been very successful. May success crown their efforts.

J. JOHNSON,

PRACTICAL

Watchmaker

—AND—

JEWELLER,

Main St., Atwood.

MY SPECIALTY,

Watches!

WEDDING RINGS

AND GEM RINGS.

All Repairs

Warranted.

Over 20 Years Ex-

perience.

J. JOHNSON.

R. M. BALLANTYNE

—IS—

THE PLACE

Where the People can get

"SUITED"

Without any trouble as he carries the

Largest & Best

—STOCK—

IN TOWN!

R. M. BALLANTYNE,

ATWOOD.

1890.

WISHING YOU THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

While sleighing has come at last and the winter set in, see that you make good use of your time, and in order to make good use of your time it is necessary that you should at once

Buy a Watch

GUNTHER'S,

GOLDSMITH'S HALL, Main St., Listowel,

As he carries a large stock of all makes of Watches at prices to suit everyone. REPAIRING done first-class and guaranteed. So when you come to Listowel don't forget to call in at Goldsmith's Hall, its on your way, and easy to find when you are in town.

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

TOWN TALK.

THE BEE. How do you like us? Who comes next on the matrimonial list now that Jim is nicely settled?

DID you read R. M. Ballantyne's announcement? If not turn to it now and see what he says.

THERE was a heavy fall of "the beautiful" on Thursday of this week. Snow will be welcomed by the farmers of this section.

J. JOHNSON, watchmaker and jeweller, is a hustler and is always ready to wait on the public. Read his advt. in this issue.

H. L. JACKSON does a nice trade in the watchmaking line in Brussels. He asks for a perusal of his advertisement by our readers.

J. T. PEPPER'S drug store, Brussels, is the headquarters for anything in that line. He asks for your patronage. Take a glance at his ad.

WHEN you are in Atwood call in and see us. We want to get well acquainted with our constituents so as to be able to advance your interests.

THE revival services were continued this week in the Methodist church, although the pastor was somewhat under the weather. The meetings have extended over seven weeks.

HAND us in the local and district happenings. Consider yourself one of our local reporters for the time being. It will take a few weeks to get a corps of correspondents in full swing.

H. F. BUCK, the furniture man of Listowel, says he leads the van for good furniture at close prices. His undertaking department is under his personal supervision. He talks to our patrons this week.

J. H. GUNTHER, the Listowel jeweller, is well known in this section. He keeps in addition to watches, clocks and jewellery, a magnificent stock of silverware. Call at Goldsmith's Hall when in Listowel.

EVERYBODY may aid THE BEE by enclosing \$1 for their own subscription and canvassing their neighbor. Some of our new found friends are doing good work in this respect. Send along your names at once.

BILLS, circulars, dodgers, billheads, letterheads, envelopes, invitations, programs, funeral notices, and all kinds of card work turned out neatly, cheaply and expeditiously at THE BEE Publishing House, Atwood.

THE name of A. R. Smith, Brussels, dry goods merchant, is known to almost everybody around him. He is offering big bargains to those extending their patronage to him. He is a good advertiser and he makes it pay him too.

INTERESTING.—We would refer our readers to the card of W. M. Bruce, Dentist, of Listowel, announcing the fact that he has secured the exclusive right to use in his practice "The Dental Electric Vibrator." Through the aid of this wonderful instrument teeth are being extracted daily without the least pain. There is no loss of consciousness nor any change from our ordinary condition in that respect. It is a great boon to suffering humanity. Patients who are having teeth extracted in this way cannot say enough in its praise and earnestly recommend it to all who would avoid pain in teeth extraction. A call at Dr. Bruce's office, over Thompson Bros. store, Main St., Listowel, where references may be seen and a fair trial of the Vibrator's merits obtained we are persuaded will convince the most skeptical.

MISS CLARA AYERS has returned to Hamilton.

Mrs. AYERS of Cameron, is visiting at her mother's in Atwood.

Considerable quantities of pressed hay were shipped from here last week.

R. KNOX of the G. T. R., is recovering from a severe attack of "La Grippe."

Our veterinary surgeon Roe has had his hands full of late with sick equines.

R. M. BALLANTYNE'S mother and sister have been visiting him during the past week.

ELMA township council will meet at A. H. Wynn's hotel, Newry, on Monday, 18th inst.

PREPARATIONS are made and operations will soon begin to improve our drainage in the village.

THE Directors of the Dominion cheese factory of 1889 were re-elected for the current year.

REV. A. HENDERSON, M. A., attended the meeting of the Presbytery at Stratford on Tuesday of this week.

NATHAN COUGHLIN has purchased the farm adjoining the village from Chas. Zerach. The price paid was \$2,460.

A number of our villagers had their cutters out for a run on Saturday last. The one with the red plumes "took the cake."

D. LAMONT, of Listowel, calls a meeting for the evening of the 21st inst., to organize a singing class. A good attendance requested.

THE high wind on Monday blew down the front chimney of the Presbyterian church and one of the chimneys on V. Ioeberger's hotel.

SOME talk of Mr. Wilson rebuilding his tannery. We hope he will see his way clear to do so, as it was a good industry and helped Atwood.

OUR village is to be favored with a visit from Rev. Dr. Potts, of Toronto. He preaches on Friday evening the 24th inst. at 7:30 in the interests of the Educational work. We are sure this effort to secure talent will be amply rewarded by a full house.

WHAT ATWOOD NEEDS.—A good large public hall for entertainments and gatherings.—An addition to our school accommodation now that some alterations are contemplated in the school sections.—A half dozen or more new stores and shops so that newcomers may be accommodated.—A druggist.—A heavy fall of snow to give our saw mill men a good show.—Money.

WEDDING.—Quite a ripple of excitement was created on Tuesday afternoon over the marriage of James Bell, well known in Atwood, and Miss Maggie Harris, of Monkton. Rev. A. Henderson, M. A. performed the ceremony in the presence of a large number of guests. Mr. Bell and bride have gone to Brussels, where they will make their home. May their voyage on the matrimonial sea be a pleasant and prosperous one.

OUR MARKET.—Atwood has a first-class market and the quantity of grain handled by Mr. Anderson would be very creditable to more pretentious places. Up to January 1st, for the season of 1889, there was received 3,000 bushels of wheat, 5,600 bushels of peas, 3,000 bushels of barley, and 30,000 of oats. With good sleighing, or better wheeling this amount will be largely augmented before the season closes.

At the annual meeting of the Elma Reform Association held in Atwood recently, the following were elected officers for 1890: Wm. Shearer, re-elected President; J. W. McBain, 1st Vice-President; Robt. Morrison, 2nd Vice-President; Jas. Dickson, Jr., Sec.-Treasurer. Chairman of Ward Committee—Jacob Bray, Wm. Shearer, J. W. McBain, W. S. Burnett, James Cuthbertson, George Inglis and Ferdinand Doering.

"THE ADVANCE."—This is the name of a neatly gotten-up 4 page publication, edited by Rev. D. Rogers, Methodist minister of this place. It is, and will be devoted, to newsy church items and other interesting matter and will be issued several times during the year. The salutatory reads as follows: "The publication of our little sheet, The Methodist Advance, is a venture, and if it is well received by our friends, we shall endeavor to issue three or four numbers during the year. A work may be done through these columns for the church and home that cannot be as well accomplished in any other way. We will strive to point out methods by which we may enrich ourselves, bless others and stimulate a hearty Christian character. We can also give information and hints here, which, if taken hold of and acted upon by our people, will result in our material and spiritual advancement. For the present, the publication is under the direction of the pastor and an assistant, and our aim will be to bring the members closer together and keep them in touch with the movements of the church. We bespeak for this issue a careful and prayerful perusal."

WHEN in Brussels call on E. Dunford, tailor, and leave your measure for one of those nobby suits. See his ad.

We direct the attention of the ladies to Mrs. Johnson's advt. in this issue. She has an excellent display of fancy goods.

J. J. FOSTER, I. D. S., of Listowel, will stop that abominable toothache or make you a new outfit in a most satisfactory manner. His card appears on the 1st page of THE BEE.

In the dry goods line Jap. Riggs, of Listowel, occupies no backseat and he is giving bargains at this season worthy the attention of the people who want to save money. Read his advt.

THE advertisement of James Irwin should be perused by the readers of THE BEE. He does a large trade and his aim is to please his customers. The tailoring department is under the capable management of Geo. Currie.

SUNDAY SCHOOL.—At the annual meeting of the Methodist Sabbath School the following 's' aff of teachers and officers was appointed for the ensuing year:—Superintendent, J. W. McBain; Secretary, R. Ballantyne; Librarian, Robt. Hamilton; Treasurer, H. Hoar; Organist, Miss Ia McBain; Teachers, S. H. Harding, I. Hoar, Miss Polly Shannon, Miss Ida Parker, Mrs. Body, S. Shannon, W. Hawkshaw, J. W. Boyd; Library Committee, Rev. Rogers, J. W. McBain and Secretary. The outlook for a year's efficient work is good. It is intended to have a monthly meeting of the officers of the school in different homes to talk over her work, encourage each other and develop sociality. A good idea.

The Hamilton Gas Company has reduced the price of gas to \$1.50 per thousand feet.

A Hamilton hackman named Michael Donovan was fined \$10 on Thursday for overcharging a passenger.

The Toronto retail grocers have decided to issue a monthly list of people who fail to pay their debt.

Coughlin, Burke and O'Sullivan, the Cronin convicts, were taken to the State Prison at Joliet Tuesday night.

The U. P. church, at Gt. which has hitherto held out against the introduction of the kist o' whistles, has at length sanctioned the novation by granting the Sabbath School the privilege of using an organ at their services. Says the Berlin News: "Grip seems to be a step-brother or sister to rheumatism, as everybody knows how to cure it, and every second man or woman knows exactly how to get rid of it. But still Mr. or Mrs. Grip gets in his or her work—just like My Rheumatism—and the sufferers are found everywhere. Amongst the many sure cures we see is to take a hot bath and not do any of the following things:—To work, to talk, to write, to draw, to walk, to smoke, to drink, to swear, or eat too much. Observe these rules and get better."

Word comes from a farmer of an attack of an unusual nature on a young farmer named C. Reding, by a Berkshire boar owned by H. Law. The boar attacked him savagely threw him down and bit him on the right leg and left thigh, tearing the flesh horribly. Young Reding fought desperately, and the animal in its rage dashed him against the pen, and though the young man was suffering severely he pulled himself over the fence. The boar, however, broke out of the pen and came at him again, but Reding succeeded in reaching the fence and getting over, dragged himself to Mr. Law's house. Dr. Richardson was summoned and dressed the wounds. They are in number, and some of them are very severe. There is some danger of blood poisoning setting in, in which case Reding's condition will be critical. He is twenty-two years of age and unmarried.

ATWOOD MARKET. Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fall Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Hides per lb, Sheep skins, each.

BARGAINS!

E. DUNFORD, BRUSSELS, ONT., Has a full line of SCOTCH AND CANADIAN TWEEDS, WORSTEDS, and OVERCOATINGS.

He Can "Suit" You Every time. All Fall Goods will be Sold at COST during the next 30 days for Cash only.

CALL EARLY And get a Bargain.

Guarantee a Perfect Fit or No Sale.

E. DUNFORD, MERCHANT TAILOR.

Brussels, Ontario.

ADVERTISE

—YOUR—

Strayed

Animals

—IN—

THE BEE.

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.

DRUGS!

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

WALL PAPER, Can be secured from

J. TOLBERT PEPPER, Chemist & Druggist,

GRAHAM'S BLOCK, - BRUSSELS. ALWAYS USE PEPPER'S PILLS. etc

\$1000 REWARD

H. L. JACKSON,

BRUSSELS,

Offers the above reward for the Watch he cannot put in good running order. He also challenges the World to beat him in prices in

Gold and Silver WATCHES,

Clocks, Gold Rings; Bar Pins, Brooches, Ear Drops, Necklets, Charms, etc., etc.

A Full Line of

Silverware.

We Sell Cheap! Cheap!!

Call and See for yourself.

H. L. JACKSON,

Jeweller, Brussels. Post Office Block.

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.

BIG CLEARING SALE

STILL GOING ON AT

James Irwin's.

I have still a lot of goods that must be sold. See our Prices for.

Robes, Fur Caps, Fur Coats, Blankets,

Mitts, Gloves, &c.

Just the Goods you want and at Prices that Can't be Beat. Full Lines in

Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots and Shoes.

Our Tailoring Department

Is Still in Full Blast.

MR. CURRIE is still turning out those Nobby Suits and Overcoats that have made a reputation for him in Atwood. We Guarantee a Fit or no sale.

A Call Solicited.

JAS. IRWIN, - ATWOOD.

AUNT HEART DELIGHT'S BEAU

One late autumn evening, during the exciting events of the witchcraft delusion in the Massachusetts Bay Colony, there came running into the primitive Church of Weymouth, Mass., during a special evening service, a boy by the name of Ichabod Cole.

He had his arms aloft in nervous excitement, and his entranced expression, as he had evidently something thrilling to tell.

As soon as he could speak, he made a declaration that a terrible creature had appeared to him as he was hurrying along over the wooded Weymouth road by the sea toward his home. He believed the creature was the "Black Man," as the Evil Spirit was at that time called, and he had fled to the Church for refuge.

Were such an incident to happen to-day, the boy's story would be met only with ridicule, but then nearly every one believed in witchcraft, and many persons had been sent to prison and several put to death in the Colony on the charge that they had signed their names to a book brought to them by the "Black Man," and had met in witch circles in the forests, to which it was asserted they travelled through the air.

Corey, of Salem Farms, had been recently put to death in a most cruel manner for refusing to plead in court to an amazing charge of this kind. Several enfeebled old women had suffered death under the charge of witchcraft in Salem and Boston.

The delusion had begun with children, who seemed to have been seized with a sudden mania for acting queer and an unfortunate people of dealing in wicked arts. The mania spread, and became a mental epidemic. It was like the convulsions of the Barkers and the Jerkers, an epidemic nervous disease, which appeared at another time in the Colony. Any one who will read Cotton Mather's "Wonders of the Invisible World" will be amazed at the delusion that filled the whole Colony at the time, and that overcame the judgment even of the magistrates. Such was the state of the public feeling when the incident we have given happened.

There was a break in the meeting, and the boy was questioned by excited voices in regard to the creature who had frightened him. He could only say that it was black or gray, and had eyes like fire. A good old minister, a man much loved for his great heart and simple blameless life, said, "Evil times have fallen upon us also." All saw that he literally believed Ichabod Cole's story, and a sense of helpless horror and apprehension darkened every mind and sank into every heart in that congregation.

Strange as it may seem, it is probable that in that little assembly, holding its simple service by candle-light, there was only one person who did not believe that the boy, Ichabod Cole, had not seen the famous Black Man, the Evil Ghost of troubled times.

That one person was Aunt Heart Delight. A queer name, you will say. Yes, now, but it was not queer at that time. Prudence, Piety, Charity were common names then, as were Experience, Love, Hope and Grace. Aunt Heart Delight was so called by her father on account of her cheerful disposition when a little child.

Aunt Heart Delight Holden had grown up to womanhood a tall, stately woman, with a broad, high forehead, and a heart given to benevolence. She was very devout but was without superstition, and she clearly saw that the so-called witchcraft in the Colony was a mental delusion.

The meeting closed. Aunt Heart Delight went to the boy at once, laid her hand upon his shoulder, and bent upon him his serene face and quieting eye.

"O Ichabod, Ichabod," she said, "you, too, have lost your head. You have seen nothing but what is perfectly natural and can be accounted for. But you did not lose your head, did you, boy?"

"My head! What would I have done had I lost my head?"

"You have seen a wildcat, or an owl in a hawk's nest, or some such thing, and the stories that are abroad have so excited your head that you think you have seen something else. I would be willing to face it with a good dog and gun. But I do not blame you for running, as you were unarm'd."

and had lanterns of perforated tin in their hands, and the women foot-stoves. The men wore pointed hats and thick capes, and the women broad bonnets and plain cloaks. The lanterns were not lighted, for the bright moon, like a night sun, made the woods almost as clear as in daylight.

They came to a clearing, and here Aunt Heart Delight and Ichabod, parting from the rest of the usually afflicted company, took the direct road to "New Spain."

"I am afraid," said Aunt Heart Delight, "that there may be some wild animals about in the woods, and that that is what you saw."

"I am not afraid of no animal," said Ichabod, "I am afraid of something worse than that." He looked up to Aunt Heart Delight, furtively—"Aint you?"

"N. A person with a clear conscience has nothing to fear from any other world than this."

Ichabod was silenced, but his imagination was glowing and growing. The falling of a chestnut made him start. A rabbit that ran across the road filled him with renewed terror. They came next to the old farmhouse, and the bars with the stacks of corn husks. Here their ways parted.

"Good-night, Ichabod," said Aunt Heart Delight.

The two stood in the open road under the full moon.

"Aunt Heart Delight," said Ichabod, "may I ask you a question?" His voice was grave, like that of a judge, very grave and measured.

"Yes, Ichabod. What?"

"Aunt Heart Delight, oh, this is an awful night, the moon and stars and everything all so scary! Aunt Heart Delight, may I ask you a question?" he repeated.

"Yes, yes, do not keep me here freezing to death. What is it, Ichabod?"

"Aunt Heart Delight," said the boy at length, timidly, "did you ever have a bean?"

"Oh Ichabod!"

"May I see you home, and won't you give me lodging in the barn?"

"I want to see the book," said Aunt Heart Delight, in hard, decisive tone. The man had never before heard her utter an unpleasant word.

Ichabod was sent to the door. He came trembling. He knew that he had started evil reports about the grand woman, and he also knew that she was a person who, though amiable, was not to be trifled with.

She stood there tall and stately in the morning sun. Her hair was uncombed, and fell over her shoulders from a quilted hood. There was a set look in her usually placid face that would have made any one quail to confront.

"Ichabod, you promised to be my protector or whatever might happen. There are some tracks out here in the snow that I want you to follow. Get your gun and come."

Ichabod's face was filled with terror.

"Get your gun and come. You are going to be my best now."

There was something irresistible in the sarcastic command. Ichabod obeyed. They came to the tracks.

"What tracks are those?"

"I should think that they were—the Black Man's!"

"Then you shall follow them until you find him. G. right along."

"O Aunt Heart Delight! Suppose they should lead to the witch's circle."

"I am not afraid of any witch's circle. You have been circulating bad reports about me, Ichabod, and now you shall follow those tracks until you come to the creature that made them. Go!"

She pointed her arm out of her cloak. Ichabod dared not disobey. The tracks led towards the woods. When the two came to the margin of the wood, Ichabod looked up to Aunt Heart Delight imploringly.

"Go right on," she commanded. "Enough innocent people have already been thrown into prison in false accusations. You would like to be false and tell the people that I have been in conference with the Black Man, and that you have seen his tracks. You must go with me now. My character and my life are at stake. Go on. Into the woods. Go!"

They followed the tracks. The boy was less afraid of meeting the animal than of incurring the further displeasure of Heart Delight. They came at last to a fir-tree cranberry bog, in the middle of which was a thicket of alder bushes, and some great trunks of decayed trees. The tracks led into the thicket.

AS YOU LIKE IT.

THE UNIVERSAL GRIPPE. Why is all the house so dismal? Papa's got the grippie. Why this look that's so abysmal? Papa's got the grippie.

Why this coughing and this sneezing? Why this blowing and this whizzing? Why that sneeze and manner freezing? Papa's got the grippie.

Why this turmoil and confusion? Mamma's got the grippie. She knows well it's no illusion; Mamma's got the grippie.

Back, and head, and eyes are aching; Brain feels heavy knees are shaking; Don't the children get a raking? Mamma's got the grippie.

Why this howling and this yelling? Baby's got the grippie. Whew! of all his woes he's telling, Baby's got the grippie.

What's a quirming and a kicking, Just as if a pin was sticking In his tender flesh and pricking. Baby's got the grippie.

Oh, for some relief effective From this unrelieved grippie! Oh, for some new fierce invective To describe the grippie!

When you've taken six or seven Quinine pills and need eleven More it makes you sigh for heaven Where there is no grippie.

Every deer that is shot in Scotland coats the shooter an average of \$250.

A miser grows rich by seeming poor; an extravagant man grows poor by seeming rich.—Shenstone.

If you merely think you have the "grip," you haven't got it. If you know you have it there is a possibility that you have something similar to it.

Be good natured, my boy. Be loving and gentle with the world, and you'll be amazed to see how dearly and tenderly the worried, tired, vexed, harassed old world loves you.—Burdette.

Bismarck has a superstitious concern of 1890. It was long ago published of him that he confidently believed he would live till this year, but his intimates say that he does not expect to go much, if any, beyond it.

The delegation of Sioux Indians now in Washington called upon Senators Allison and Wilson, of Iowa, at the Capitol. As they filed out of the room they said to the dignified Senators, "Well, good-bye, boys."

An Englishman has bought the contents of the royal castle of Nuremberg, containing the most complete collection of instruments of torture extant, costing \$30,000 in all. There is a library of 3,000 volumes, giving the history of crime and torture for many centuries.

The Late Empress of Brazil.

In singing out the death of any distinguished person for special reference, it is not to be presumed that the loss to his or her friends is more keenly felt than the bereavement which takes place in more obscure and humble homes. It is the conspicuous position that they have occupied which naturally attracts the public attention when the hour of their summons comes. One of the most recent deaths of persons in high places is that of the late ex-Empress of Brazil, which took place on the 23rd ult. in the city of Oporto.

There are many circumstances connected with her death calculated to add bitterness to the royal husband's bereavement. And first there was the fact that the most tender affection, was among crowned heads, existed between husband and wife who for forty-six years shared their mutual sorrows and joys.

Then there was the circumstance that the husband was not present to render those last loving ministrations and to hear the last sad farewell. He had gone out for a promenade when during his absence alarming symptoms showed themselves and before his return his devoted wife had breathed her last.

Again there was the thought that her last home should have been so clouded by her grief for Brazil. Her last words were words of regret for her native land. Said she: "I regret that my children and grandchildren are not around me, that I might bless them for the last time. Alas! Brazil, that beautiful country. I cannot return there." The scene that took place when the bereaved Emperor arrived at the chamber of death was supremely pathetic and tear-compelling.

The able announces that when Dom Pedro arrived at the bedside of his dead wife he knelt and kissed her forehead. He appeared to be unable to move and didn't speak for twenty minutes. Then he said: "I have experienced the most bitter trial that God could inflict upon me. Her faithful and affectionate companionship has sustained me for forty-six years. God's will be done." Then, noticing his wife's eyes were still open, he lost control of himself and exclaimed: "Is it possible that these dear, kind eyes will never again brighten when they see me?" Having closed the eyelids he reverently kissed them. Many hearts will condole with the royal mourner, and will feel the more keenly for him, seeing that his own country has required with such base ingratitude the services of the ruler whose whole life was spent in promoting their prosperity and well-being.

England and Portugal.

There is a lull in the Anglo-Portuguese imbroglio. The three or four weeks that have elapsed since the report of Major Serpa Pinto picking a quarrel with Makololo, an African potentate, and shooting several hundreds of his followers to pieces with a Gatling gun, have been utilized in making explanations and correcting misrepresentations. From the first the Lisbon newspapers expressed their astonishment at the disclosure of the Zambesi river, concerning the doings of Serpa Pinto in Makololand. They all declared that there was no chance of a quarrel with England, if Lord Salisbury would deal justly with the subject.

Whether this be so or not, it is now evident that the respective governments understand each other and there is no great danger of anything serious growing out of the affair. Though Lord Salisbury has kept his own counsel and has given the people very little information of what he proposed to do the knowledge which comes from the other side would seem to indicate that affairs are approaching an amicable settlement. At the opening of the Portuguese Cortes last week, the king in referring to the African Colonies of Portugal said "The patriotic aspirations of Great Britain to extend her vast possessions in Africa have been met at several points by the fixed design of Portugal to maintain her authority over those regions that the Portuguese were the first to discover and open to Christianity and commerce, and where Portuguese authorities have exercised jurisdiction and influence sufficient to indicate incontestable possession. This commission has provoked a difference of view, and has led to a diplomatic correspondence which is also dealing with the difference of opinion regarding the conflict between the natives of the Shilo country and the Portuguese scientific expedition. Supported by the two Chambers, my Government will endeavor to convince the British Government of our right to the territory north and south of the Zambesi river, hoping to obtain an equitable adjustment of all legitimate interests which may, as I desire, promptly restore a perfect accord between two nations that have been united by bonds of friendship and tradition for centuries." And thus another rebuke is given to those who in such grave circumstances, counsel a speedy vindication of the national honor, and at whatever cost. Here as in many another connection, haste is not hurry. Many will rejoice in the prospect of a peaceable termination of a squabble which at one time threatened to develop into serious complications.

A very little girl in the infant class at one of the Sunday Schools came home last Sunday and told her mother that the teacher had taught them a new song. On expressing a wish to hear it, the mother was much astonished at the following sentence, which was all the child could remember:—"I'm a little girl, and I'm a half of cheese." The words, which had been misunderstood by the child, were these:—"I'm a little gleaner among the harvest sheaves."

The new lighthouse at Houtholm is the most powerful in the world. The beam is of 2,000,000 candle power, and shows clearly at Buxhus, a distance of 35 miles. It is produced by arc lamps fed by De Meritens's dynamo, driven by steam engines. To prevent the extinction of the light through an accident of the machinery, the latter is duplicated; one set coming into play should the other fail. The light is further supplemented in thick weather by two powerful sirens, or fog trumpets, working with compressed air.

A writer in "Notes and Queries" asks:—"What is the shortest grace before meat?" and the Albany Journal, replying says:—"We do not know; but one vacation, during hop harvest here, we had occasion to pass at noon hour where the pickers were eating their cold dinner and heard a devout Irish mother, as she and her little ones finished their meal and recovered the basket, exclaim: 'Thank God for such a dinner! That was short, hearty and to the point. If she had made any similar remark at the beginning of the meal it probably was: 'Thank God for such an appetite!'"

It is to be hoped that the little leaven introduced in the mass of Virginia politics may have the effect of leavening the whole lump. It is stated that the Governor elect who was inducted into his office on New Year's day, has never used a profane word in his life, never smoked, and never took a chew of tobacco; and during all that time, he has never drunk more than half a gallon of whisky or brandy. Though generally it is unsafe to argue from exceptional cases, the circumstance of such a man standing so high in the estimation of his fellow citizens is a proof that an appreciative sense of sobriety and uprightiness is still possessed by the people. Virginia has done herself honor in electing such a governor who is sure to honor the office more than the office will honor him.

A Liverpool man has invented an automatic savings bank. When a penny or two half-pennies are pressed into the automatic bank the depositor pulls out a drawer and finds a printed ticket bearing a number in duplicate. He writes his name and address on the ticket, which he then presses into a cavity in the machine made to receive it, keeping the other half as his deposit slip.

A Princely Gift. There is enough of eccentricity in the world to prevent the order of events from assuming a stereotyped and monotonous form. The rule in these days is for those who have any considerable bequest to leave to society, to so devote their wealth that their name shall in some way become identified with it. Hospitals, poor houses, churches, etc., can all be pointed to as illustrations of this tendency. And there is nothing in the circumstances to condemn, provided the harmless and natural desire to be remembered, and not a feeling of vanity actuates the giver. It is well, however, that the gift itself is not affected by either giving or withholding the name. It does not depreciate from the princely bequest of an unknown philanthropist who has given £100,000 to found a hospital for convalescents in London. His beneficiaries will only have to add to their prayers "whoever he may be" when they invoke Heaven's blessing upon the man who did not forget them in their necessity. May the race of such men never die out. We will put up with the eccentricity requesting their names to be withheld.

An Important Decision. An important decision has just been rendered in Montreal by the Justice G. J. P. It is to the effect that publishers and vendors, who sell their publications and wares by subscription which has certain conditions attached, are bound to explain the nature of the conditions, to which the subscriber must expressly agree, if the contract is to be binding. He argued that the conditions of such a subscription are similar in character to the conditions on the back of a railway ticket or bill of lading. The judgment was delivered in connection with a suit instituted by Belden Bros., publishers of "Pictureque Canada," whose printed forms of subscription contained the condition. Montreal was the place of making the contract, and that therefore all the legal proceedings for the breach of the same were to be taken there. Of the existence of this condition a number of Ottawa Valley subscribers were first made aware when they received a letter saying that suit would be entered to collect, unless they paid the amount at once. Whether his Honor has law to sustain him in his decision, as a point about which the legal fraternity will probably differ, but come in people will pronounce it equitable and just. Too many unprincipled scamps, by suppressing the unfavorable conditions of their contracts, have succeeded in inducing their unsophisticated and unsuspecting fellows to enter into a contract, which had never been made if the real facts of the case had been plainly pointed out. The sense of justice in the community is sure to sustain this decision.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

CANADIAN.

Heavy snowstorms and intense cold continue in the West.

About 300 cases of influenza are reported as Cornwall, Ont. All the doctors, with the exception of two, are down with it.

The Dominion Government is using some "constituted" or tenants of the old Seigneurie, for thirty years' rent of their holdings.

A custom official at Kingston picked up on the street what he supposed to be a glass stone, but which turned out to be a diamond worth \$700.

There is a large increase in the number of cases of la grippe in Montreal, and some of the city doctors are so busy as scarcely to be able to find time for their meals.

Ottawa rumors say that Sir Charles Tupper will shortly be in American again with authority to assist the British Minister at Washington in the fishery negotiations.

A Bill providing for the removal of all toll gates and tolls on bridges throughout the Province of Quebec will be submitted by the Government at the coming session of the Quebec Legislature.

A new literary and scientific society, the "Albertus Club," was opened in Ottawa on Thursday evening. Its object is to bring into closer union the Irish and French sections of the Roman Catholic population of the Capital.

At an early hour Friday morning a brick-layer named Williams, living on Basia street Montreal, cut his wife's throat while she lay asleep in bed, and then committed suicide. This insane act, for evidence goes to show that the man has deranged, leaves five young children penniless orphans.

Eight Indian chiefs, who were in Ottawa last week complaining that the Canadian Pacific railway has run its Sault Ste. Marie branch through their reserve without granting any compensation, left the city greatly dissatisfied with their reception at the Indian Department. They threaten to prevent by force the passage of trains over the portion of the line that runs through their reserve.

AMERICAN.

The thermometer registered 28° below zero at Deadwood, S. D., on Friday.

Andrew Carnegie, the Pittsburgh millionaire, has a severe attack of la grippe.

Baltimore physicians say there are 50,000 persons in that city suffering from the grip. The doctors of Findlay, Ohio, have formed a trust and advanced prices from \$1 to \$1.50 a visit.

From twenty to fifty per cent. of the pupils of the Boston Public schools are absent with the grippe.

A despatch from Trenton, N. J., says a rubber trust, backed by English capital, is to be formed there.

The bill providing for international copyright seems to have good chances of passing Congress this session.

Bessie Bamford and Lucy Renshaw, victims of the Tilden school fire in Detroit, are dead, making eight fatalities.

Rain has been falling steadily for three days in the south west. Arkansas railroads have been badly washed out.

Negroes in large numbers are migrating from South Carolina to Florida to work in the phosphate mines and turpentine woods.

C. Herbert Freeman, a police justice of Lookport, N. Y., has been arrested for defrauding an old farmer out of nearly \$8,000.

Franklin, an Anarchist, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and his wife committed suicide, first killing their little girl, because they were tired of life.

It is stated that Archbishop Ireland, of St. Paul, is to be invested with the cardinal's hat and made Papal delegate for the United States.

Otto Lenth, the 17 year old boy convicted of the murder of little Maggie Thompson at Cleveland, has been sentenced to be hanged at Columbus, April 16.

On Friday a snowslide buried a portion of Sierra City, Cal., and seven persons were killed, with more still under the snow, whose fate is uncertain.

Governor Richardson, of South Carolina, has assured a deputation of negroes that every effort will be made to bring the Barnwell lynchers to justice.

It is said the American Window Glass Trust has been formed at Pittsburgh, and that the first action decided upon was an advance of ten per cent. in prices.

A quarrel in Des Moines, Ia., commenced by two men over a woman, was participated in by 25 persons, and many serious and some fatal wounds were inflicted.

Percy R. Hatch, who embezzled \$8,000 of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad's money while acting as cashier and fled to Canada, has been sentenced to the Elmira reformatory.

At a recent meeting of the Grand Lodge of Nebraska, a rule was adopted which prohibits a saloonkeeper from becoming a Mason or remaining in the order if he continues the business.

An English syndicate is reported to have bought up four large paper manufacturing firms in New York State. Another rumor says that English capitalists have purchased the leading cigarette factories in the States.

Rev. T. M. Joiner, who claims to be a British subject, has laid a complaint before the British Minister at Washington, to the effect that he was maltreated by a North Carolina mob, because he was educating negroes.

The common council at Frankfort, Ky., recently passed an ordinance prohibiting the sale of cigarettes within the corporation limits. The law went into effect on January 1st, and there is not a cigarette to be had in the city.

Joe Donoghue, the well-known amateur skater, succeeded in breaking the world's record for five miles. He skated the distance at Minneapolis on Sunday night, in 17 mins. 3 secs., beating the previous record by 9 seconds.

Col. Charles H. R. Nott shot and killed himself near Wallingford, Conn., yesterday. He had la grippe and had been taken large doses of quinine, which made him temporarily insane. Col. Nott was on Governor Harrison's staff.

In the United States House of Representatives Mr. Stewart, of Georgia, introduced

a bill requesting the Executive Department to change the extradition laws with Great Britain, so that persons charged with grand larceny, embezzlement, and other crimes, may be extradited from Canada.

FOREIGN.

Wm. O'Brien has utilized his time while in prison by writing a novel.

It is reported that Russia has ordered in France 1,500,000 repeating rifles.

It is understood that Russia objects to the Italian protectorate in Abyssinia.

The Dowager Empress Augusta died on Tuesday from an attack of influenza.

The schools of Halle have been closed owing to the prevalence of influenza.

Sir Charles Russel has been retained by Mr. Parnell in the O'Shea divorce case.

Mr. Gladstone says he regards the condition of Italian finances as a national danger.

It is reported that the Brazilian Government has increased the export duty on coffee.

Stanley has accepted the invitation to a banquet extended to him by Americans in London.

The Anti Slavery Society is making arrangements for an expedition to Lake Tanganyika.

The English court will wear mourning for three weeks for the death of the late Empress of Brazil.

Explorer Bazmann will proceed in a short time to Zanzibar in the interest of a German company.

Disastrous floods, covering a vast extent of territory, are reported in Queensland, Australia.

The Cossacks engaged at the recent massacre of exiles in Siberia ultimately declined to obey orders.

The Marquis of Salisbury is much better, and is taking walking exercise in the corridors of his house.

Major Wisemann has gained another victory over the Arabs, taking a fortified position from them.

Cholera is reported to have broken out in Hamadan, Persia, and is expected to reach Teheran in the spring.

Emperor William has ordered that all civilians who take part in State ceremonies shall wear knee breeches.

The conference having in view the federation of the Australian colonies will meet in Melbourne on February 3rd.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, speaking at Leamington, referred to the difficulty with Portugal as merely a passing cloud.

Within the past few days a number of Russians have been expelled from Berlin and many more are under surveillance.

It is officially announced that the Queen has been suffering from rheumatism, and will not open Imperial Parliament in person.

In the trial in connection with the London scandal, a lad named Algernon Alliers gave testimony seriously implicating Lord Arthur Somerset.

La grippe is decreasing in France and Russia, but continues to increase everywhere else, even extending into Africa. Gibraltar is affected.

It is reported the Portuguese Government has employed German engineers to lay a torpedo mine in the Tagus in view of possible action of the British fleet.

The Duchess of Marlborough has applied for and secured \$60,000 of the \$70,000 income from the New York estate of the late Louis C. Hamerley, her first husband.

M. Tirard, the French Premier, is thinking of introducing a bill giving to women engaged in any trade the right to vote at elections for judges of commercial tribunals.

It will be likely close on a year before the O'Shea divorce suit comes to trial, if then, and in the meantime no confidence will be withdrawn from Mr. Parnell by his followers.

Mr. Edmund Yates cables that the Czar has greatly offended the French government and the Orleansists by granting a commission in the Russian army to Prince Louis Napoleon.

Great preparations are being made in London for a monster reception to Henry M. Stanley. The Royal Geographical Society has provided accommodation for 6,000 persons at the Albert hall.

The firm of Doerr & Reinhardt, manufacturers of leather, at Worms, has presented to its employees the sum of \$35,000, to be used in the erection of dwellings and the establishment of an invalid fund.

On the occasion of his birthday Mr. Gladstone received 3,000 messages, from all parts of Europe, America, Australia, etc., which he has acknowledged through the press, in view of the impossibility of his doing so otherwise.

Russia has sent a circular note to all the powers who signed the treaty of Berlin, contending that the condition of things in Bulgaria, more particularly the pretended sovereignty of Prince Ferdinand, is a violation of that treaty.

Prince Bismarck has advised Lord Salisbury to deal gently with Portugal on the African question, and not to insist on any humiliating terms, which would shake the foundations of Portuguese monarchy and strengthen the present Republican agitation.

Bishop O'Callaghan, of Cork, addressed a large assembly of young men on Monday, stating that he was aware of the existence of a secret revolutionary society in Ireland, and warned his hearers against identifying themselves with that or any similar organization.

The Dowager Empress Augusta of Germany, who has been a sufferer from the influenza epidemic in Berlin, was the first royal victim to the disease, and died Tuesday afternoon. The King of Spain is also ill, but it is not thought that the malady in his case will prove fatal.

A curious story comes from London accounting for the lengthened absence of Prince Battenberg, the husband of Princess Beatrice from England. It is stated that some years ago, with his face as his fortune, he put himself in the hands of a Russian match-maker, who, after hawking him through the matrimonial markets of Europe, established him in London, where Princess Beatrice fell in love with him at sight. Since their marriage the Russian has made frequent and heavy demands on his purse, and at last, when the Prince stopped supplies, she laid the whole story before the Queen, who was so incensed that she ordered the Prince abroad during pleasure.

"The Crime of Capital Punishment."

The discussion arising out of the late Capital trial, and the disappointing verdict in the case have turned the thoughts of some to the consideration of the question: "Is capital punishment justifiable under any circumstances?"

In the January number of the "Arena" the Rev. Hugh O. Kenton is out with a slashing article on "The Crime of Capital Punishment." The arguments in support of his position are advanced in the two propositions: (1) Capital Punishment does not act as a deterrent and preventive of crime; (2) Capital Punishment outrages the enlightened thought and conscience because of the measure of revenge it contains, while it tends to brutalize the minds of the people and familiarize them with the thought of killing.

Under the first proposition he cites as instance which he assumes to be typical and not exceptional. Says he: "Four men were recently hanged in New York, the scandal of the world. Each had killed a woman—his wife or mistress. The execution was the talk of the whole country for weeks before it occurred. Every one knew about it. It was particularly horrible because of the large number of men who were slaughtered. If ever an execution was calculated to strike terror into the heart of a prospective murderer this one was."

But there were two women murdered in New York State within two days of that execution, and the famous Las murder occurred at about the same time. Coming to his second proposition he makes bold to say: "Every judge who sentences a fellow-being to death, every jurymen who votes for a verdict of death against a fellow-being, every sheriff who carries out the sentence, every hangman who actually springs the drop, every priest or minister who assists at an execution, is a murderer none the less because they act in accordance with the statute law and social custom. (As in so many legal murderers are admitted to our courts and highly honored because of their murderous crimes they fill, and a of them except the wretched hangman are quite respectable) murder never will be looked upon with the abhorrence it should produce in every mind." The new method of despatching the criminal by means of electricity comes in for his scathing condemnation.

Of it he says: "It is a killing device that rivals in horror the worst tortures of the worst ages of the world. A chair to be constructed, a reclining chair, in dual imitation of those chairs that were used for restful comfort. When everything is ready, the victim is seated in the chair, the wretched mortal will be shot with a stream of electricity, a stream of fire seen times hotter than fire is wont to be. The creature may have deep holes burned into his body without killing him. He may be slowly burned to death in the chair, his body burned to a charred cinder—mangled and cremated at the same time. Or the killing machine works as it is hoped that will, in one moment of anguish, his life will go out."

With these sentiments of the Rev. Mr. Pentecost the editor of the Arena is in the heartiest accord. Though less austere and more diffident towards those who differ from him he is not less unequivocal in the statement of his views. Postulating the principle that justice, when considered from a high moral plane, demands that when a criminal is judged, all the extenuating circumstances shall be taken into the consideration, he concludes that wire this rule observed, the victim of the law would seldom appear in to bad a light as the government that passed sentence. In the first instance the criminal by the great law of heredity has in all probability to a great extent inherited the vices and criminal instincts of his ancestors; by early home association rife with sin and degradation, the young nature has been warped toward criminality, while the public nurseries of sin and schools of vice have fed the basest instincts while they smothered the nobler impulses. In the very nature of the case no person cannot comprehend the value and sanctity of life. On the other hand the Government, supposed to represent the loftiest embodiment of wisdom and justice; to breathe forth in its laws the highest conceptions of right and equity; to know the precise worth of a human soul and to fully appreciate how dear life is to a darkened spirit, this august representative of justice sentences to a horrible death the wretched criminal, thus emphasizing in a startling manner the law of retaliation by sending a detestable soul into the great unknown, clothed in sin, degradation and crime." These liberal quotations have been made for the double reason that the line of argument adopted by those who protest against the death penalty is somewhat new, and also because they contain the strongest presentation of the case that has yet appeared. Not that they have silenced all opposition and have spiked the enemies' guns. Indeed, so far from this being the case both the propositions laid down by Rev. Mr. Pentecost are open to question and may be disputed. One swallow does not make a spring, so one or two cases in which capital punishment does not appear to have had any deterring effect, do not prove that the death penalty has no influence on lessening the crime of murder. Stubborn facts are against his proposition. Quite recently the Italian Government which had for some time appended capital punishment, has been contemplating a return to the old order on account of the great increase of the crime of murder since this death penalty was set aside. There is a question which will not be decided by sentimental gutter blither inactivity. The first duty of society is to protect herself and if it is found that this can be accomplished only by following out the old principle "Whosoever shed man's blood by man shall his blood be shed," society will hesitate to adopt any more lenient measure. There is doubtless much force in the contention of Mr. Pentecost that society ought to seek to prevent the crime of murder as much as possible and the incentive as the history of crime shows that there is a close connection between poverty and crime, the attention of society should be directed to the solution of the problem "How shall we so enrich the people that the temptation to crime shall be minimized to the last possible degree?" But while exercising herself in this direction she is bound to protect herself even at the cost of the life of those who seek her destruction.

Mr. Labelle will leave next week for France, where he will endeavor to induce a large immigration from Brittany and Normandy for the northern part of the Province of Quebec.

PASSING NOTES.

An aged maple tree in Wilmington has been acting in a peculiar manner. People who leaned against it received more or less severe shocks, and one man said that as he lights gleamed among the branches. The colored people thought the tree was haunted, but Caucasian wisdom decided that it had become charged with electricity. There seems to be a good chance for some Company to secure an electric plant at a trifling cost.

The Statistician takes cognizance of booting and tells us that nearly nine million dollars were embezzled in the United States last year. A large share of this money found its way into Canada, together with the persons of the bootlers. As Canada has shown the utmost anxiety to get rid of the bootlers, and as the American Senate has rejected a treaty providing for their extradition, both countries must be credited with indifference to considerations of filthy lucre.

Kemmler, the first prisoner sentenced to die by electricity under the law of New York State, still lives, but the last turn of the judicial wheel is against him. A New York Court has decided that execution by electricity, though necessarily "unusual," is not cruel. Casualties by lightning and accidental contact with electric wires were referred to as showing that instantaneous death may be caused by electricity. The time originally fixed for the death of Kemmler has long since expired, and a new sentence must be passed. In the meantime his counsel will undoubtedly appeal against the last decision.

Boston Budget: There is a man in Rochester who predicts that within 5 years the weather will be as much under the control of man as a steam engine is now. That is not a pleasant prospect. The weather is not all that could be desired now; but what a sorry jumble it will be if man ever gets control of it. The man who delights in the umbrellas and gossamers will surely turn on the rain as often as possible. On the whole, things are less confusing now than this prediction promises, and we'd better "bear the ill we have, than fly to others we know not of."

An Irishman writes to the Chicago "Tribune" suggesting a brilliant scheme of revenge upon England for the wrongs done by her to his country. Having heard that if a sufficiently large channel was made through the Gulf Stream would be so changed that it would no longer strike the shores of the British Isles, he proposes that those who wish to free Ireland should buy a controlling interest in the Nicaragua canal and convert it into such a channel. The result would be, he says, that England would freeze up. Ireland, of course, would meet the same fate, but to meet this difficulty it is proposed that all her people should be brought out to the United States. This would be "freeing Ireland" with a vengeance.

Although men are usually better paid than women for doing the same kind of work, it said that when men find it much easier to obtain employment than men. William Blake, an American Superintendent of the Poor, says in The Epoch:—

"Poverty-stricken men are worse off than the women, for there are fewer avenues of employment open to a man than to a woman. A woman can always get housework or washing to do, there is a constant demand for such kind of help. It is better for a poor family that the father should die rather than the mother. A woman, as I say, can always manage to find employment and so keep her family together, while a father soon becomes discouraged after the death of his wife at the unusual duties put upon him, and the family soon drift apart."

It is sickening to be obliged to chronicle no less than 250 deaths at railroad crossings in Chicago during the last year, four during the last week, and more than 1,000 in the last four years. The public indignation will not much longer stand such a state of things. The city authorities and the railroads are the parties to blame. The city statute requires of the latter that they shall provide the suitable protection at the railroad crossings; this law it is the duty of the city authorities to enforce. Neither the one nor the other is done in any such way as to approach the necessities of the case. It used to be said that "corporations have no souls." It will come to be the prevailing conviction, soon, that they have not even a gizzard, and that city aldermen are no better provided than they.

Electricity and the Death Penalty

The experiments that took place in Auburn prison the other day, will probably settle the minds of the state authorities as to the feasibility of electricity as a means of inflicting the death penalty. A special Commission having been appointed to test the machinery that has been provided for that purpose, chose an old horse and a young calf for the purpose. The horse was killed first. The contact of the current with his body was less than half a minute he was killed instantly, without any sign of struggle. The current registered only one half the power which the machine is capable of producing. In the case of the calf with whose body the contact was only of ten seconds duration, an experiment was immediately performed to see whether the animal was really dead, or if animation had simply been suspended. The apparatus employed in the experiment has been successfully used in resuscitating human patients who were thought to have died, but through artificial respiration was kept up for half an hour there was no sign of returning life; the heart of the calf could not be made to beat again. The Commission are said to be in high glee at the result of their experiments. And now that the feasibility in this connection has been established, it is highly probable that New York will not be the only State to adopt this means of execution, so that throughout civilized countries the hanging work of hangings may be simple remembrances at the past.

More Appropriate.

"Got to have a line to fill out this column," sang out the foreman of the Spiketown "Snipe" office. "Run in 'Happy New Year' to fill!" replied the editor. "O—no I wait a minute!" Williams, Naught's naught, six and five's eleven, three and one's four. Four hundred and ten delinquent subscribers! Gee-roo-aleem! Run in this line instead: 'Where do you expect to go when you die?' —[Chicago Mail.]

OUR FISHERIES.

A New York View of the Unreasonable Demands of the New Englanders.

Very slight attention has been paid to the recent investigation by a senate committee of our relations with Canada. There is no objection pending now, and consequently no reason for fishing ourselves into fury respecting the fishery question or the encroachments of Canadian railways. The testimony of ex-Collector Babson, of Gloucester, Mass., however, seems to call for some notice. According to the newspaper reports Captain Babson contended that American fishermen had a grievance in "the denial to them of the right to buy anything that is lawful and proper in every Canadian port, or the denial to them of rights that are accorded other commercial vessels. The witness advised as a remedy that proper legislation in Congress should be taken, and advocated retaliation as the very best way to obtain the end sought for."

The "anything" which he denied to American fishermen in Canadian ports (which means Newfoundland) is bait, which is caught only in the bay and inlets of Newfoundland, and which gives to that island all the territorial value which it has in respect to its fisheries. To surrender this privilege is equivalent to surrendering its short rights and its territory, and this Collector Babson knows full well; but he talks in a way to give a popular impression that the Dominion of Canada is denying to the United States something contrary to international comity. The Dominion of Canada might as well allege as a grievance against the United States that its fishermen are not allowed to collect oysters in Chesapeake bay, or in the inland waters of Virginia. The authorities of Newfoundland have as much indisputable right to say how this bait, caught only in her inland waters, shall be collected and shall be used, as the United States have to deny to Newfoundland fisherman the privilege of selling their fish in our markets. And yet Collector Babson would try and persuade our people that we have a cause of grievance against Canada worthy of such retaliatory proceedings as might occasion war; and in so doing his conduct is open to the most serious animadversion.—[N. Y. Post.]

Odd Bits of Life.

Everybody in Oakland knew Police Judge Laidlaw had been on a howling racket, says the San Francisco *Ata*. The papers had recounted the story of that wild debauch at the white house and people wondered what the outcome would be. The press was fittingly clouded yesterday by the arrest of Judge Laidlaw and the imposition of a fine of \$50. The amusing part of the affair is that the judge ordered his own arrest, fined himself, and also paid the fine.

There was rather more than the usual attendance at the Oakland police court yesterday and a ripple of excitement ran around the room as the judge's voice was heard pronouncing the words: "Mr. Bailiff, you will place Alexander Laidlaw under arrest for violating an ordinance. Mr. Laidlaw is released on his own recognizance," continued Judge Laidlaw. "Mr. Clerk, you will enter that name upon your docket and he pleads guilty."

Judge Laidlaw adjusted his glasses, took a roll of manuscript from his pocket, slipped off the little elastic band, opened out the roll and read as follows:—

"Mr. Clerk, you will please enter upon the docket of this court a charge of violating an ordinance of the city of Oakland against Alexander Laidlaw. To this charge I plead guilty and before passing sentence I have this to say: That I feel it my duty to make some statement of his facts concerning this case. The charges and allegations as printed in the press of this city are, to a certain extent, true. A number, however, are incorrect and untrue. That I was drunk, or to use the language of the ordinance, 'under the influence of intoxicating liquors,' is true. That there was no palliation or extenuation shown, nor is there now, for this offense, is also true. That the entire occurrence is lamentably, sincerely, and sadly, regretted I can honestly state, and I do so state. I, who have sat here day after day, week after week, and month after month, dispensing justice with an honesty of purpose, sense of justice and every other motive of right that can possibly animate an honest man, can now pass by this greatest offense of my life. Is it right? Is it just? Is it honorable? Is it honest to myself or to the people of this city to permit myself to go unpunished for the commission of an offense for which I punish others daily? My answer is, no! Emphatically, no!

"For a tramp or a vagrant, lost to the world, to his home, to his family, to decency and to fame, there may possibly be some excuse in the commission of an offense of this character, but to one of my past standing in this community there is no excuse. But for the sake of one I hold most dear, and who inculcated these early precepts which I shall never forget, I deem myself in duty bound to show my manliness, and admit frankly and sincerely that I have committed a wrong, and frankly ask forgiveness for the same. 'I have made this statement freely and voluntarily and with a better consideration of the fact that many a better man than I have put an enemy in his mouth to steal away his brains,' but I sincerely hope that this affair may serve as a warning to all such as are beset by that curse of modern civilization—drunk. Upon a repetition of this offense I shall not ask for mercy, neither will I expect it. In conclusion I wish to exonerate and exculpate all persons from any blame whatever whose names have been coupled with mine in this unfortunate affair. The sentence of the court is that the defendant pay a fine of \$50, with the usual alternative."

The judge closed this remarkable proceeding by handing over to the clerk \$50 to save himself from the fifty days' sojourn in the county jail.

The Arabian Peninsula.

Vast tracts of Arabia have never yet been traversed by the foot of an explorer, and there are ancient ruins which have never yet been seen by the eye of the European. What has been accomplished already with the scanty means still at our disposal is an earnest of what remains to be done. The dark past of the Arabian peninsula has been suddenly lighted up, and we find that long before the days of Mohammed it was a land of culture and literature, a seat of powerful kingdoms and wealthy commerce, which cannot fail to have exercised an influence upon the general history of the world.

WAKE UP! DON'T SLEEP!

Don't Doubt!

Don't Dream!

Don't Hesitate!

Don't Wonder! Don't throw your hard earned Dollars away "nosing" among the musty stocks of "fake" sales of other small fry dealers. Ten years ago we told you in the matter of Clothing, Gents' Furnishings, Hats & Caps, Ordered Clothing, we came to build up a big business on the ruins of high price dealers. How far have we succeeded? The magnificent clothing stock of which we could only give you a faint idea; the piles of goods sold tell the best tale. We Have Painted the Country Red with Bargains. We sell Ready-Made Clothing miles below the small fry. Time will tell, and time has been telling you right along in our favor. We have now thousands of solid bargain to scatter. Men's Overcoats, worth \$12, for \$7; \$15 Overcoat for \$8.50; \$9 Overcoat for \$6; \$6 Overcoat for \$4. Boy's Overcoats \$2 up. Gaize on our \$4 Suits.

A. R. SMITH, Brussels, Ontario.

Owing to unfavorable accounts of Manitoba I have abandoned the idea of giving up business in Brussels. My many friends and Customers wish me to still continue business in Brussels. I have made up my mind to stay right with you.

A. R. SMITH,

Brussels, Ont.

PERTH COUNTY.

Milverton has a skating rink. Cromarty now boasts of two stores. Some Stratford merchants are feeling the "grip."

Kirkton wants a polling place at the village for municipal elections.

Wm. J. Abram, of Ellice, got his leg broken by his horse falling on him.

South Perth Farmers' Institute was held in St. Marys on the 14th of this month.

On Friday evening in the McIntyre's church, Blanshard, there was a New Year's wheel.

Duncan Stewart, near Mitchell, ploughed an acre and a half of land on January 7, 1890.

W. H. Graham lost three horses on the voyage from the Old Country. He only brought one safely through. The storm continued for 15 days.

Owing to injuries sustained by the burning of the electric wire, the Ball Company have put in new incandescent lamps in the stores at St. Marys.

The annual convention of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario, was held in the city hall, Stratford, on the 15th, 16th and 17th January.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Trowbridge Cheese & Butter Manufacturing Company will be held at the factory on Saturday, Jan. 18th at 10 o'clock a. m.

The annual meeting of the Shareholders of the Wallace Cheese & Butter Manufacturing Company will be held in the factory, on Saturday, Jan. 18th, at 1 o'clock p. m.

Miss Rosa Hardy, 3rd line, Blanshard township, was recently presented with a silver service as a mark of appreciation for her faithful service as organist at the Anderson church.

The total debt of Mitchell is about \$40,000, while Listowel has a debt of about \$80,000. We own the waterworks, machinery and building, the electric light dynamo, wires, engine, and several pieces of valuable property, in all of about as much value as the amount of our liabilities.—Mitchell Advertiser.

A rather prepossessing young married woman, Mrs. Zeigler, of Berlin, was in Stratford on New Year's day looking for her renegade husband, who, she claimed, had deserted her the week before. The matter was reported to the police, but they failed to locate Zeigler. He is a music teacher. Not being able to find her hubby she left the city on Thursday.

It is said that Mr. Robinson, of Wallace, intends to protest the election for the Revueviship on the ground that the ballot box of No. one division was opened after the close of the poll. Stewart Poole, clerk for Mr. Walker, acknowledges that at the house of Mr. Walker they overhauled the ballot papers and rejected one of Mr. Robinson's ballots, leaving him 42 votes, instead of 43, as counted by the Deputy Returning Officer the night before. Mr. Robinson considers that no such proceedings should have been taken after the poll closed and the result was announced.

A Stratford paper says:—Robt. Ballantyne, sr., whose death occurred at Stratford on Tuesday of last week, was the last representative of the family of Ballantynes that came to this country from Scotland 50 years ago. He was 90 years of age at the time of his death, and settled in 1839 in the township of Downie, chopping down the first tree that fell on his farm on June 4th of that year. He was a native of Peebles, Peebleshire, and came to this country with his wife, three sons and three daughters. All the children by his first wife, who died 89 years ago, are alive, as follows: Robt., of Downie; Michael, of Blanshard; Mrs. Thos. Ballantyne, wife of the member of the Legislature for South Perth; Mrs. Wm. Murray and Mrs. Walter Murray of Avonton; Mrs. John McEwan, Downie. Another son, Thomas, born in this country, is dead. By his second wife, who was Mrs. Mary Noble, of London, he had two daughters, Misses Josie and Alice, who live at home. Deceased was both uncle and father-in-law of Thomas Ballantyne, M. P. P., whose father died about twenty years ago. Two years ago another brother, John, died in Delaware County, N. Y., aged 92, from which it will be seen that longevity is a notable feature of the family. He moved into Stratford about twelve years ago.

Every municipality in the County has had the Wardenship except Listowel. We are therefore entitled to it this year, and our claim is pretty generally conceded.—Listowel Banner.

The following office-bearers were elected in connection with the Episcopal church Sabbath school, Kirkton, for the ensuing year: Captain Paisey, superintendent; R. Robinson, sec.-treas.; John A. Robinson, librarian; and the former teachers, with the addition of Miss Steele.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Thirty vessels on Saturday night lay outside New York harbor waiting because of fog, not daring to come in.

Buffalo has over 660 miles of railroad track within the city limits, and claims to be the greatest railway centre in the world.

A fly wheel in the dynamo room of the Louisiana electric plant at New Orleans broke on Friday night, killing Joseph Desben.

Wm. McCleary, of Thorold, lumber merchant, will carry the Conservative standard for Welland County in the Ontario elections.

John Slatter, a man who has lost both legs, was sent to Kingston Penitentiary Monday for two years and a half. He requested a severe sentence. He had stolen \$2.50 from an old pensioner in Toronto.

The complete records of railroad building for 1889 show that the mileage constructed in the U. S. was less than in any year since 1885, less than half as great as in 1887, and probably less, in proportion to the mileage existing at the beginning of the year, than the increase in the population of the country.

The postoffice clerks would respectfully request the public to refrain from enclosing dead rats and mice in paper parcels for New Year's presents. One was discovered to day in the general delivery for which a search had been made owing to the unaccountable odors which had pervaded the atmosphere for 2 or 3 days.—Brantford Courier.

Wong Chin Foo writes that, owing to the jealousies and rivalries of the different Chinese families in New York, a new temple has been provided and a rival Joss set up at No. 6, Mott street. The name of this new god is Kwan Ti Gwin—God of heaven and earth—and he is said to possess much more power than Kwan Koon, the Joss of No. 16, Mott street.

Senator Macdonald, of Toronto, is a practical philanthropist. He has just handed over \$40,000 to aid in the extension of hospital accommodation in that city, and the Wycliffe College property has been purchased. In a short time buildings will be erected, and full advantage taken of the munificent benefaction. If all monied men were as ready to distribute a portion of their surplus earnings as is this merchant prince, it would be much easier to solve social problems affecting the masses than is now possible.

The Quebec Legislature opened on Tuesday of last week. The speech refers to her satisfactory surplus; observes that the Revenue from Crown Lands is increasing; promises a bill in accordance with the wish of the Protestant Council of Public Instruction in respect to their share of the Jesuit Estates money; proposes to increase the number of members in the Legislative Assembly, and sketches a forth-coming bill for rewarding French Canadian fecundity by granting a free homestead to every mother of twelve children born in lawful wedlock.

The following gentlemen compose the Bruce County Council for 1890:—Paisley, D. J. Bain; Post Elgin, W. S. Johnston, W. Mitchell; Culross, J. Moir, H. McKay; Lucknow, J. H. Bryan; Tara, W. Campbell; Warton, B. B. Miller; Southampton, W. S. Scott; Chesley, J. H. Elliott; Kinloss, J. Gaunt; G. McIntosh; Elderslie, H. McIntyre, J. Shuldice; Brant, H. Wechter, H. Wilson, W. Little; Carrick, J. Henderson, G. Lobsinger, W. Scott; Greenock, J. Coumans, S. Hawthorn; Bruce, Dr. McKay; Saugeen, J. Cummings; Kincaidine Town, R. T. Walker, J. Polmie; Walkerton, R. Truax, A. McLean; Teeswater, Thos. Stephens.

Bell Boy, the phenomenal young trotter, was one of 35 horses burnt to death in Mcy Bros' stables at Versailles, Ky., on Saturday morning.

A bridge across Behring straits may be one of the accomplishments of the twentieth century. The least width of the straits is 60 miles, but a chain of islands will assist the bridge builders.

A New York manager has offered Henry M. Stanley \$1,000 a lecture for 50 lectures to be delivered in America during next winter, and the great explorer has not yet signified whether he will accept the offer or not. This is probably the biggest offer ever made for a series of lectures in this country. It would take some wonderful calculation to figure out a profit for any manager who makes such a generous offer as that. Henry M. Stanley is doubtless the greatest attraction for the platform in the world so far, but \$1,000 a lecture is gilt-edged even for him.

East Huron Agricultural Society.

The annual meeting of the East Huron Agricultural Society was held in the Town Hall, Brussels, on Wednesday of this week, President Gardiner in the chair.

The Auditor's Report was read by Secretary Stewart. It showed the total receipts to be \$1195.42; disbursements, \$946.00, leaving a balance of \$149.42. Out of this amount \$120 is yet due on the prize list of 1889.

Moved by W. H. McCracken, seconded by A. Koenig that the report be adopted. Carried.

The following officers were elected for the current year:—President, Alex. Gardiner; 1st Vice-President, Adam Koenig; 2nd Vice-President, Thos. Davidson; Directors—Rich. McKee, W. H. Kerr, P. S. Scott, Duncan McLaughlin, Jas. McCallum, F. C. Rogers, Robt. Graham and Andrew Simpson. Auditors—A. Hunter and A. Strachan.

The President and Secretary were elected as Representatives to the Council, and the Society's vote given to Jas. Rowand, M. P., a member for the Council for Division No. 10.

A meeting of the Directors of the East Huron and Grey branch Directors will be held at the Town Hall on Thursday, Feb'y 6th, at 2 p. m.

WROXETER.

Jas. Ireland has disposed of his dry goods store and is now busy stook taking. He is one of the most enterprising merchants of the village.

The sacrament will be dispensed in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning, Revs. Stevenson and McQuarrie assisting on Friday and the following Monday.

The farmers in this vicinity show that they are becoming fully aware of the profits and small risks in hog raising by the loads that are brought into the village every day.

Our Public school is again in good running order, with an attendance of over fifty pupils in each division. The School Board for this year will be the following: Messrs. Davidson, Sanderson, Lee, Hazlewood, Rae and Elliott.

Two loads of young people from this village drove out to Jno. R. Miller's, in Morris, to a horse warming, last Friday evening. It was warmed in reality before morning, a over eighty couples are reported to have been present and enjoyed themselves.

The members and adherents of the Presbyterian church are endeavoring to organize a Young Peoples' Society of Christian Endeavor. The object of this Society is to encourage the youthful members to take a more active part in church worship than they have done heretofore. Each member is to sign a pledge that he will be a faithful member, and also assist, if required, at every meeting.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.—A very successful meeting of the East Huron Farmers' Institute was held in Wroxeter on Monday and Tuesday of this week. There were present C. G. Caston, of Simcoe Co.; Prof. Jams, of the Ontario Agricultural College; J. A. Morton, of Wingham; U. McFadden and W. R. Bishop, of Grey township, and Thos. Gibson, M. P. P., of Wroxeter. An excellent musical and literary entertainment was held in the Hall on Monday evening. An extended report will appear in our next issue.

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