

# The Bee.

VOL. 1.

ATWOOD, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

NO. 11.

## Country Talk.

### Elma and Wallace Boundary.

The following is the standing of the pupils in Union S. S. No. 2, Elma and Wallace, for the month of March, names in order of merit:—Fifth class—A. McLaren, senior Fourth—Arthur Wilbur, Andy Henderson, James Henderson, Junior Fourth—Wm. J. Marks, Jennie Whaley, Perry Brisbin, Senior Third—Earnest Stapleton, Robert Marks, John Milburn, Junior Third—Lydia Bender, Lizzie Bell, Annie Brisbin. Average attendance for the month 38.

Jos. W. WARD, Teacher.

### Brussels.

Charlie Sheriff, of Toronto, is in town. T. Watson, of Harriston, was in town Monday.

Spring house cleaning is on the war path already.

Mrs. Sparling is visiting her daughter, Mrs. Watson Ainley, this week.

Next Sabbath Rev. Selley preaches anniversary sermons in Seaford.

Miss Clara Creighton left for her situation as milliner in Watford last week.

Rev. S. Selley, B. A. B.D., lectured in Clinton last Monday evening. Subject: "Manliness."

Next Sunday Rev. Wesley Casson will preach in the Methodist church morning and evening.

Postmaster Farrow had the misfortune to fall down stairs a few days ago and dislocated his shoulder.

Next Monday evening the Methodist S. S. will give their song service, "Easter Bells." A large crowd is expected, as the admission is only a silver collection.

Last Sunday the Methodist S. S. had a Temperance service in place of the quarterly review. Recitations, bearing on the subject, were given by Bella Bawtinheimer, Maggie Mooney, Mary Pollock, Ira Gerry and Lorne Dunford, short speeches by Revs. Paul and Selley and music by the school, Misses L. Farrow, Theresa Gerry and Winnie Selley. A very pleasant and profitable time was spent.

### Monkton.

THE BEE from now to Jan. 1st, 1891, for 75 cents. Subscribe.

John Sanders, who has been seriously indisposed, is recovering.

Daniel Machan is making large shipments of hay to the Toronto markets.

Alex. Aikens and George Brown are the new elders recently elected in the Presbyterian church.

We regret to announce the illness of Mrs. Geo. Taylor this week. It is hoped that she will shortly regain her usual health.

We would be glad if our correspondent would favor us with news from this locality every week. We are anxious to have every section in Perth county represented in our columns weekly.—Ed.

Some sneak busied himself on certain nights recently in stealing from Mrs. McRobb's wood pile. Other villagers have also missed articles. The guilty culprit should be handled without gloves.

We understand that Peter Farr is about to rent that farm which lies to the west of Alex. Stuart's property. Peter is a pushing and industrious young man, and as he has the farm at a reasonable figure he will no doubt make it pay.

W. A. Tyndall has been engaged to make cheese in the Fordwich factory, in Howick. Mr. Tyndall has an excellent reputation as a cheesemaker and the Fordwich people have every reason to congratulate themselves on securing him.

### Stratford.

His old Stratford friends will be glad to hear that Peter Jarvis, son of P. R. Jarvis, Stratford, has been appointed Northwestern agent of the Lehigh Valley Transportation Co., with head quarters at St. Paul, Minn.

Among the many articles, ancient and modern, brought together at the Art Loan Exhibition to be seen an historic relic furnished by James Gordon, Stratford. This was a piece of oak exhumed from the tomb of James III, of Scotland, who was buried in Cambuskeneil Abbey, Stirling, about the year 1488. Mr. Gordon obtained the relic while on a visit to Stirling some twelve years ago from a friend who was present when some modern exigency led to the disturbance of the last resting place of the Scottish monarch.

The annual report of the Inspector of Prisons for the past year shows that while there has been a slight increase in the total number of commitments of adult males as compared with the previous year there has been a marked decrease in the commitments of females and boys. The average cost per day for each prisoner in the Stratford gaol was 25.69. The charge in Woodstock was 22.28 and in Goderich 27.02. In Guelph the cost was 52.34; and in fourteen gaols the cost was higher for rations than in Stratford. An inspection of the gaol, made on the 8th of October, states that the defects in the water system (discovered on a previous visit) had been remedied and were reported all right. The gaol was in very good order throughout; the books entered up and properly kept.

### Bornholm.

Promotion examinations here, as well as all over the country, are greatly agitating both teachers and pupils. Who will win the race?

The snow which fell during Friday's storm enabled the farmers here to haul wood and logs Saturday forenoon, but by the afternoon the sleighing had disappeared and the roads are in a worse condition than they were before the snow fell.

The Lutheran church at Brodheaden was crowded on Sunday last, the attraction being the confirmation of seventeen of the children, who were prettily attired for the occasion. Judging from the manner in which the pupils acquitted themselves at their examination the previous Sunday, the minister, Rev. Mr. Litvian, has spared no pains in teaching his class during the winter. It would be well if the English church would take pattern of the Germans in that respect and establish a similar school for Bible teaching.

### Elma.

Wm. Bartja, 15th con., is very ill at present.

Mrs. Bowen, of the 12th con., continues in poor health.

Robt. Hamilton spent Sunday with friends in Logan township.

Miss A. Angus was renewing old acquaintances in Logan last Sunday.

Wm. W. Gray went to Poole last Tuesday to assist Mr. Chalmers to build his new cheese factory.

Mrs. Wm. Johnstone, of Carthage, has been spending a few days at her daughter's, Mrs. J. A. Gray.

Wm. Bartja Jr., 15th con., had the misfortune to lose a valuable mare and foal on Wednesday, March 29th.

Miss Mary Gray has returned home after a pleasant stay with friends in Downie, Fullarton and Blanshard.

David Chalmers visited the Elma cheese factory Monday for the purpose of gaining such information as would aid him in rebuilding and improving his factory at Honey Grove.

Henry Wilson, 15th con., has a ewe which dropped triplet lambs recently, being the second occurrence of this kind inside of twelve months. Six lambs from one ewe in twelve months, and all doing well, is prolific indeed. It is certainly a wonderful freak of nature.

James McKenzie, 16th con., purchased the two year old stallion, "Sandy Scott," bred from S. McAllister's imported Clydesdale mare, "Nellie Scott," and got by the celebrated stallion, "Darnley Chief." He is a nice tidy colt, of good quality, and promises to make a good horse.

SCHOOL REPORT.—The following are the names of the pupils in S. S. No. 4, who have attended school every day in the month of March:—Laura Turnbull, Ernest Smith, John Smith, William Hamilton, Maggie Hunter, Robena Dickson, John Adams, John Dickson, Ida Shannon, Hattie Challenger, Thos. Hamilton, Thomas Peebles, Herbert Turnbull, Alice Hunter, Etta Shannon, Maggie Mittelholtz, Alfred Challenger, Peter Grubber, Olive Hamilton and Nesbit Hamilton. Pupils in the register for the month, 70. Average attendance, 56.

SAMUEL SHANNON, Teacher.

### Listowel.

The proprietor of the Arlington hotel has put up a very nice street lamp in front of the hotel.

On Monday morning of last week two cars were thrown off the rails by the frozen mud on main street crossing and were shoved along the ties and across a cattle guard before engine was stopped. Quite a crowd gathered to watch the operation of replacing them. No damage was done.

A public meeting will be called by the mayor, for Thursday night, April 10th, to organize a Horticultural Society, with membership in town and townships, to aid in the Fall Fair work. It is intended to organize under the Ontario Act, to secure government aid, and to enlist the active help of all citizens in the exhibition.

The Stratford Natural Gas Company have decided to bore a hole and hunt for gas. They have let a contract to J. H. Mook, of Buffalo, to bore about 2,500 feet when they expect to find the gas. About \$2,700 worth of stock has been subscribed. We have some thousands of feet of an old salt well hole here in Listowel. It can be bought up cheap and might better pay than boring a new one.

The celebrated Life Boat crew, who are working under the auspices at the R. T. of T., commenced a week's Royal Revival temperance meeting last Thursday. This crew is composed of Professor Thos. Mills and Mr. and Mrs. McDonald. Mr. Mills is an Elocutionist and speaker of more than ordinary ability. Mr. and Mrs. McDonald are most talented singers, and wherever they go large crowds go to hear them.

Two men, Anderson and Pommer, were working in Hess Bros. room, Tuesday of last week, jacking up one end of a boiler. They had a chain about the boiler hitched to a piece of timber under which were a pair of jacks. It seems that during the process the shifting broke the steam pipe from the boiler. The men were above the boilers and had to make their escape through the sealing steam and water. Anderson was severely scalded, mostly about the head and shoulders. His clothing was soaked with the escaping water.

### Avonbank.

On the evening of Tuesday last a meeting was held here in the interests of the Equal Rights party. The senior speeches were occupied by the chair. Able Thompson and Rev. Mr. Tully, of Mitchell, and a large number of old-timers Grits and Tories voted confidence in the new party's platform. The Equal Righters are strong in this section and will poll a good vote for their candidate.

### Donegal.

Wm. Vipond, son of Samuel Vipond, returned from Nebraska on Monday whither he has been sojourning for the last two years. Everybody will be glad that Will has given up his residence in the "far west" for the present season as he is a jolly good fellow and well thought of by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance.

A large number of invited guests assembled at the residence of Wm. Flood one evening last week to spend a social evening. Music for the dancers was both well and ably supplied by Messrs. J. H. Irvine and H. Gray. Games, social chat, and other recreations went merrily enjoyed until the "wee sma' hours" warned the company that they and their excellent host and hostess must for the present part company.

A serious accident to John Candler, jr., last Thursday. He was engaged in cutting wood in Mr. S. McAllister's bush when the axe glanced and striking his foot made a deep gash. He was conveyed to the house by McAllister and his brother George. Dr. Hamilton was immediately sent for, the wound neatly dressed and sewed up. Although still weak from loss of blood we are pleased to state he is progressing favorably.

### Poole.

75 cents secures THE BEE from now to Jan. 1st, 1891.

Miss Maggie Shearer visited friends in Bright last week.

Robert Fleming was called to Toronto this week by the sad news that his brother had accidentally met his death.

The Messrs. Lamont, of Listowel, are doing a rushing business round here in the musical line. Several sales having been made within the last few days.

An old fashioned spelling match was held in the I. O. G. T. hall last Wednesday evening and proved a great success. The words were given out in the old orthodox way, and the spellers also stepped down in the orthodox way.

A number of the young people of this place drove over to the residence of Mr. Struther's last Friday evening where a very enjoyable time was spent. What might have proved a tragedy ending to the pleasant evening, happened to the crowd as they were turning to the road. The horses went too near the edge of a deep ditch, the sleigh turned over, and woe betide me! The whole cargo went down to the depths of the ditch. Owing, however, to the heroic efforts of the gentlemen of the party the ladies were rescued from a watery grave.

Appended are the names of the pupils of Poole public school, who took the highest standing in their respective classes during the month of February:—Sen. 4th class—Wm. Kines, Addie Large, R. Whitney. Jun. 4th class—J. C. Chalmers, Melville Large, Sara Brunk, Peter Dewar and Jennie Kines (equal). Sen. 3rd—Ella Atkins, Jun. 3rd—Jane Kines, Maud Large, D. Dewar, Geo. Bergmann. Sen. 2nd—Albert Bergmann, Jno Fleming, Mary Kipfer, Lena Smith.

MISS K. RICHMOND, Teacher.

### Carthage.

S. Leggart, general merchant of this village, is gone to London on business.

Miss Jessie Watson, of St. Marys, is at present visiting her sister, Mrs. J. Riddell.

James McMenamin, an old resident of this vicinity, has been seriously indisposed for some time past.

The union prayer meetings held in the Methodist church here are very largely attended and much good is being accomplished for the community.

A. Robinson has opened out a first class harness shop on Chestnut street. As he comes highly recommended he will doubtless do a flourishing business.

A. Urquhart, of Stratford, formerly of this village, has been sojourning here for some time past. Dame Rumor reports a wedding ere he takes his departure.

A couple of young men from this vicinity paid a visit to Atwood a few weeks ago, and many are the theories advanced as to the probable object of their visit. However time will tell.

The Carthage correspondent to the Listowel Standard must either be having a severe attack of the grip or is gone to fish "McGinty" out of the sea, as we have not heard from him lately.

The village of Carthage, although not so famous as its ancient predecessor, can boast of as much mud, as large wood piles, as many widow women and as poor sidewalks, as any village of its size in the province.

Miss Aggie Wood has returned from Guelph where she has been visiting for some time past. This intelligence will doubtless be very gratifying to one of our young men who was bewailing her absence.

The Carthage public school is progressing rapidly under the skillful management of Miss E. L. McKim, who is making strenuous efforts to push her pupils forward for the coming examination, which takes place early in April.

### Newry.

Average attendance at the Newry public school for March 59; number of pupils enrolled during the month 68; girls 45, boys 23; number of pupils who missed no days during the month 34; number who attended less than 10 days 7. W. G. MORRISON, Teacher.

On Thursday evening of last week a checker match was played at the residence of Robert Morrison between Messrs. Wm. Robb, Arthur Robb, John G. Morrison, Andrew Robb, and Messrs. A. M. Sweetop, Robt. Morrison, William Morrison and John A. Morrison, resulting in favor of the former by 16 to 4. There were three draws. The game was very interesting and some good playing done by Arthur and Andrew Robb, both of whom won 6 games.

### Ethel.

Wm. Spence attended the Spring Assemblies this week in Goderich.

Miss M. Buchanan, of Hensall, is visiting her uncle, H. F. McAllister.

It is rumored that we will have no widowers scarcely in this vicinity after this week. It will be a little too premature to give their names in this issue.

D. Lowry, of Brussels, has the contract for the mason work and plastering of Burton's new hotel. R. Laag will do the carpenter work.

The Presbyterians are arranging for a choir to aid W. Spence, the veteran preacher. The Methodist church is also improving their choir.

Andrew Eckmick, being about to take his departure for Washington Territory, gave a farewell party last Thursday evening at the residence of his brother, J. Eckmick. There was a large attendance and a very pleasant evening was spent. He left by the noon train Wednesday in company with Robt. Carr, of the 12th con. As these are active and industrious young men they will no doubt do well in that district. We wish them luck.

### Grey.

Adam Steiss left last week for Montana where he will push his fortune.

George McDonald has returned from the Algoma District where he was working in the lumber woods for the past four months.

A. McNicol is building a new stable on his lot in Cranbrook. It is of the old style of architecture. Andy does not believe in new fangled things.

A new bank barn 45x64 feet, will be put up by Robt. McKay next summer. Thos. Newsome has the contract. C. Garness does the mason work.

Dan. Robertson, con. 14, has recently been offered a large salary on journalistic work, but will farm as usual the present season. A literary work, which has engaged his attention during his leisure hours for the last few years will probably be completed this season.

Old Mr. Bates died on Monday of last week at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Wm. Fralick, Morris, at the advanced age of over 80 years. The funeral took place on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Mr. Paul, of Brussels, conducting the service. Mrs. Bates died a few years ago. One by one the old people are leaving us.

John Askin, jr., and John Robertson, jr., probably the largest jobbers in the wood cutting line in this section, are about through for the season. They are steady workers, and have cut, split and piled a great many cords during the winter. It is rumored that when they get all their money gathered in they will start a bank.

The "box" social given at the home of Samuel Matthews, recently, was a novel and most enjoyable affair. Each lad brought a box containing victuals for two. All the boxes were placed on a table and the gents made their selection, ascertaining the name of their partner when very odd couples as the result. The company left for their homes in the early morning well pleased with the evening's pleasure.

On Tuesday evening of last week a number of relatives and friends assembled at the home of John Roddick, 14th con., to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of the brow host and hostess. To say that a good time was put in does not cover the ground, but after enjoying the big-hearted hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Roddick the company separated, with many good wishes expressed for long life and continued happiness and prosperity to the old folk. THE BEE adds its congratulations.

CLOSING DEBATE.—The closing meeting of the Literary Society of Shine's school was held on Monday evening of last week. The attendance was fair, notwithstanding the condition of the roads. The feature of the evening was a debate on the subject:—"Resolved that we learn more from reading than from observation." The affirmative was upheld by Alex. Perrie, Jas. Perrie and J. McLaughlin, and the negative by Wm. Perrie and Jas. Robertson. After the combatants had delivered themselves of a quantity of arguments, humor and sarcasm, and the smoke had cleared away, the chairman, D. Ballantyne, of Brussels, gave decision in favor of the affirmative. William Perry, the President, during the term spared no pains to make the meeting a success. The trustees and parents of S. S. No. 1 are to be congratulated on their broad and liberal spirit of fellowship.

### Burns.

Miss Minnie Gordon, of Morningdale, is the guest of G. G. Patterson this week.

Charlie Clockman, who has been ill for some time, is able to be round again.

Eben F. Freeborn is visiting friends in London this week. He intends visiting Toronto where he has many friends and relations before he returns. We wish Eben a pleasant time.

### Mornington.

The following are the pupils who took highest number of marks in their classes as shown by the examinations held in school No. 9 for the month of March. The names are in order of merit:—Senior Fourth—Sarah Roe, Agnes Sanderson, David Harrow and Rebecca Roe. Junior Fourth—Moses Stickle, Janet Hamilton and Adam Sipple. Senior Third—Lorace Williams and Wm. Sipple (equal). Maria Edwards and Richard Roe. Junior Third—Lydia Edwards, Ada Long and William Roe. Second—Henry Stevenson, Peter Stickle and Sarah Harrow. The average attendance for the month was 39.

JAMES L. WILSON, Teacher.

### Wallace.

There have been several changes in land property lately. D. Rogers has disposed of his farm for \$4,000 to Mr. Millet, of Fullarton. Mr. R. has removed to a farm which he purchased near Theford. Mr. Fisher of Elma, removed to the farm which he purchased from R. S. Turnbull, of Manitoba. R. Crooks is now residing on Mrs. Gordon's farm on the boundary of Wallace and Elma.

Wm. Bettinson, of Gowansdown, Wallace township, has invented and constructed a new machine for drilling wells which bids fair to knock out all other machines of the kind, so those who have seen it work. The machine is roughly constructed, but it bores with ease four feet an hour through rock, and the inventor calculates that a nicely constructed machine with improved drills will bore faster than that. The machine is so made that the piping is forced into the earth while the drill is in operation. Mr. Bettinson has made a move to get out a patent for the machine.

Progress of Christianity in Formosa.

INTERESTING PAPER READ BY PHINEAS PRIEST AT THE YOUNG PEOPLE'S LITERARY SOCIETY.

The English Presbyterian church started a mission in the south of Formosa in 1865, which had connected with it some remarkable men who developed it with much energy and success. G. L. Mackay landed at Tamsui, a treaty port in northern Formosa, in 1872. He rented a small house which the owner intended to use as a stable, and there commenced to learn the language. He spent much of his time on the hills with the boys herding, so as to get familiar with the ordinary words they used. In two months, in broken sentences, he could tell the story of Christ. The officials were suspicious and prejudiced against foreigners. A guard of from six to twelve soldiers were kept constantly watching him sleeping outside of his house at night. But he treated them kindly, giving them medicines when they were sick. Bills were posted up representing him as the Queen's agent for plucking out eyes and sending them to England for the manufacture of opium. His life was threatened many times and every conceivable object put in his way. He travelled mostly bare footed and preached the Gospel in every village in northern Formosa. His work extended to the Pephohens, and from there to the uncivilized aborigines. Devoted followers gathered around him and sheltered him from many dangers. Dr. Mackay visited Canada in 1881. His native country, Oxford, raised a sum of \$7,000 and presented it to him at a large meeting held in Woodstock, with which he built a training school, or college, named Oxford College, which has many students. A large girl's school has also been built at Tamsui, with funds forwarded by the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. A hospital has been built there at a cost of \$3,000, defrayed by Mrs. McKay, of Windsor. From 1,200 to 1,500 new patients are admitted and treated annually in this hospital. After much labor and troublesome correspondence Dr. Mackay received compensation money from the Mandarins for the chapel destroyed while the French were there. With this money he built stone chapels without ornamentation, but plastered on the outside to keep the climate from destroying the stone. With this money he might have built a greater number of inferior chapels but he wanted to impress the idea that religion was lasting. He also put spires on four of them in order to break up a superstitious belief among the Chinese that there dare not be a building erected higher than their temples. Dr. Mackay seized a favorable opportunity when the Mandarins were friendly and the people dare not oppose and quickly put on the spires. In 1886 they held in Tamsui the commemoration of the fourteenth anniversary of his landing, when 1,273 converts were assembled. There are now 50 chapels, 51 preachers, 2 ordained ministers. Their salaries averaging from \$8 to \$20 per month. There are 2,650 baptized members, 64 elders, and 60 deacons.

# THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADIAN.

Thomas Doyle, of Tyendinaga, was fined \$300 for biting off John Egan's nose.

The lumber firm of J. S. Murphy & Co., Quebec, has made an assignment.

The Quebec Legislature has voted in favor of the Quebec bridge over the St. Lawrence.

It is said Col. Otter will be asked to take the Commission of the North-west Mounted Police.

The C. P. R. Land Commissioner in Manitoba says the outlook for immigration for this year is encouraging.

The large wholesale dry goods firm of Prevost, Lamarche & Co., of Montreal, has assigned with liabilities of \$162,000.

The Dennis County Conservative Association in Manitoba are petitioning the Dominion Government for a reduction of duties.

Three boys of Carmen, Man., started out heavily armed to form a desperado gang, and are now serving thirty days in the goal.

L'Electeur, of Quebec, announces that at the Ministerial caucus held on Friday it was decided not to have the Quebec elections this year.

According to recent statistics there are 21,471 Protestant and 4,626 Roman Catholic children attending school in the Province of Manitoba.

A cable despatch says that the Dominion Government has protested against the French-Newfoundland modus vivendi recently agreed upon.

Portage la Prairie, Man., Board of Trade will ask the Dominion Government to deepen the St. Lawrence canals and aid the Hudson Bay Railway.

There is a difference of opinion among the Government supporters in the Manitoba Legislature over the subsidy proposed to the Hudson Bay Railway.

A father took the body of his dead five-year-old son to Portage la Prairie and asked an inquest. He swore he believed the boy's mother poisoned the child.

Rev. George Jamieson, formerly of Amherstburg, has just died, leaving \$100,000 to two nephews who have been working in the woods of Northern Michigan.

A petition has been presented to the House of Commons from the Toronto Board of Trade and City Council in favour of the 24-hour notation of time system.

Freeman Hodgins, a saloonkeeper at the Westminster end of Clark's bridge, London, has died from the effects of a row on Saturday night. The alleged murderer is under arrest.

A notary from the parish of Les Ebolements, Quebec, has filed claims on behalf of seventeen families to the 100 acres grant of land promised to families of twelve or more children.

The Manitoba Legislature has voted \$7,500 for the Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition, and a by-law will be submitted to raise \$30,000, and immediate steps taken to put the scheme in shape.

John Shortell died the other day in Halifax. Before death he weighed 430 pounds, and it is thought the corpse weighed 500 pounds. The handling of the casket was attended with great difficulty.

The stock of the Kingston, Smith's Falls, and Ottawa railway has been subscribed by a syndicate formed by Mr. Drummond, of Montreal, and a meeting of the shareholders has been called for the election of officers.

Our Washington correspondent says that it is proposed by the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee to bring Canadian railroads under the Interstate Commerce Act by forcing them to give a bond to observe its provisions.

In the Manitoba Legislature on Tuesday the members voted themselves \$100 additional indemnity. The extra supplementary estimates were brought down, which include a quarter of a million dollars aid to the Hudson Bay Road.

The United States tug Mogul has been libelled at Victoria, B. C., for alleged infringement of the Canadian customs law, and bonds to the value of \$8000 have been deposited pending an appeal to Ottawa. The trouble arose over the towing of a schooner.

Some children were playing hide-and-seek at Wardsville, Ont., the other day, when Ella Crandell, aged 4, secreted herself in an old-fashioned churn. Mrs. Crandell came to scald out the churn and poured a lot of boiling water through the dasher hole, scalding the child fatally.

What is known as the Table Rock scandal is exciting a good deal of attention in Quebec just now. The investigation involves a member of the Government, who has, it is insinuated, accepted a \$3,000 bonus for securing a patent to the property in question for Mr. Owen Murphy, M. P. P.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Hartington has left Cairo on his return to England.

The dock labourers at Liverpool have again struck and the situation is serious.

Nottinghamshire miners have received 43 per cent. advance in wages in two years.

English tailors and shoemakers are in a state of great discontent and threaten to strike.

Sir Edward Clarke, the English solicitor-general, is said to be co-respondent in a divorce suit.

Chief Secretary for Ireland Balfour introduced the Government's Irish Land Purchase Bill on Monday.

It is stated that General Lord Wolsley will be appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland.

Eight thousand employes of the Armstrong gun works at Elswick have struck for a working day of eight hours.

Thomas Hope, of New York, has bequeathed £80,000 to found a hospital at Leith, Scotland, where he was born.

Richard and George Davies, brothers, who murdered their father at Crews, Staffordshire, have been sentenced to death.

The Prince of Wales arrived in Berlin on Friday morning, the 21st, and was received at the railway station by Emperor William.

Robert Richardson Gardner has resigned his seat in the Imperial Parliament. He represented Windsor, and is a Conservative.

A letter to promote the new temperance crusade, signed by Archbishop Walsh and others, was read in all the churches in Ireland on Sunday.

A Lisbon correspondent says that, acting in concert with England, the United States is inclined to take energetic action in the Delagoa Bay railway question.

The new extradition treaty between the United States and Great Britain was officially proclaimed in Washington and London on Tuesday. It takes effect on April 4.

After a sharp debate in the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury's motion accepting the report of the Parnell Commission was adopted without a division.

Mr. Labouchere last week introduced his annual resolution into Parliament for the abolition of hereditary peers, which was defeated by a vote of 139 for and 201 against.

The Duke of Manchester died on Friday, the 21st, at the age of 67. He is succeeded by Viscount Mandeville, a dissolute young man bereft of all honor and decency. He married Miss Yznaga of New York.

Mr. Chamberlain says that having seen the results of the English administration of Egypt he had changed his mind, and now believes that it would be worthy of so great a nation now to continue and complete its work.

The cost to England of the influenza epidemic is estimated at ten millions of dollars, about one-half of this amount having been paid by insurance companies and friendly societies, and the remainder representing loss of wages and disorganization of business.

Lord Salisbury has, it is rumored, instructed Sir P. Anderson to give way to Berlin to the German claims to Stevenson road, thus taking the German frontier of Africa back to join that of the Congo State. This concession will bar England's way northward from the South African-British sphere to the eastern British sphere.

UNITED STATES.

The U. S. tariff bill is not likely to be debated in Congress before May.

The date of the World's Fair to be held at Chicago has been postponed until 1893.

In Leavenworth, Kas., the women are running three out of six candidates for School Trustee.

Police Commissioner Geo. L. Baker, of Minneapolis, has suicided by shooting. He was worth \$400,000.

Dr. McGlynn announces that he intends soon to go to England and Ireland to preach his anti-poverty doctrine.

George W. Peck, the well-known humorist, has been nominated for mayor by the Democrats of Milwaukee.

The United States lost two generals by death, last week—Generals Crooks and Schenck, (formerly U. S. Minister to England.)

A general raid has been begun by U. S. Marshal Walker and his deputies against the sellers of intoxicating liquors in Indian Territory.

It is reported the three principal leather manufacturers in Newark, N. J., have made terms with an English syndicate. The selling price is less than \$5,000,000.

Jas. J. Slocum, the baseball player, who killed his wife on December 31 in New York, has been condemned to suffer the death penalty within the week beginning May 5.

The Rights of Labor, published in Chicago, intimates that preparations are being made quietly but surely by all the building trades' organizations to enforce the eight-hour day on May 1.

The executive committee of citizens in charge of the Chicago World's Fair movement have issued a call to the 58,000 stockholders to meet April 4 for election of directors of the exposition.

Mayor Stockridge, of Colorado Springs, Col., a prominent prohibitionist, had his residence burned two months ago. On Wednesday night he was re-nominated for the civic chair, and yesterday morning he was again burned out, the loss being \$11,000 in each instance.

IN GENERAL.

Influenza is raging in New Zealand.

Henry M. Stanley will leave Egypt on April 7.

The Socialists will run 30 candidates at the coming elections in Italy.

Bismarck has declined a Dukedom and a grant, but accepted the Colonel-Generalship.

The work of the Berlin Labor Conference is so far advanced that the final sittings are expected on April 9.

Sister Rose Gertrude has not been permitted to enter as a nurse the Molokai leper settlement in the Hawaiian Islands.

The resignation of Count Herbert Bismarck has been accepted, and his successor in the foreign office has been appointed.

Chancellor von Caprivi has addressed a note to the German ambassadors abroad, in which he intimates he will continue Prince Bismarck's policy.

The Berlin Labor Conference has adopted a resolution favoring the prohibition of the employment of children in factories or mines under 12 years of age.

Eight hundred leather dressers made a demonstration at Paris last week against the prohibition of imports of live cattle. Their delegates were received by the ministers.

General von Caprivi, commander of the Tenth army corps, has been appointed Prince Bismarck's successor in the chancellorship. He has also become president of the Prussian Ministry.

The statistics of the Suez canal for the year 1889 show that of the tonnage passing through during that period 78 per cent. was under the British flag and five per cent. under that of France.

M. Ribot, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, intends inviting the representatives of the European powers equally affected with France, to protest against tariff legislation being enacted in Washington.

The North German Gazette, Bismarck's organ, says the result of the recent elections for members of the Reichstag and the loss of his old influence were the real reasons for the resignation of Prince Bismarck. Nobody, the Gazette says, asked him to reconsider his resignation.

Among other agreements arrived at by the Berlin Labor Conference is one providing that no work shall be done on Sunday unless necessary for the continuity of production, or that can only proceed at certain seasons. The others refer mainly to the employment of children.

## GETTING A HITCH ON A PYTHON.

### An Effort to Capture a Big Snake by the Aid of an Elephant.

It was during the cool weather, when snakes are partly or wholly torpid, that this adventure happened; had it been in the hot weather, the story might have had a different ending.

Gen. Macintyre and his party went one day to examine a hole or crevice under a rock where it was suspected a python lay hidden, and sure enough it was there, for they could see a bit of the tail end protruding from the hole. They let it alone at first, thinking that, when the sun shone, it might come forth to bask in its warmth. In this, however, they were disappointed, for on the following day the snake was not to be seen; but, on closer examination, the tail was found sticking out as before. Various efforts were made to dislodge it. A fire was lit in front and the smoke fanned inward, but this had no effect. The earth was even scraped away and the hole widened, when they could see the coils of the monster as thick as a man's thigh; but except that their operations were occasionally interrupted by the startling presence of the creature's head, which it occasionally poked toward the entrance, darting out its little forked tongue, it gave small signs of animation. They had even determined to try to draw it. We all three, the reformer, proceeded, somewhat nervously I must own, to lay hold of its tail. To this familiarity it showed its objection by an inclination to wag its caudal extremity, which had such an electrical effect on our nerves that we dropped it like a hot potato, and—what shall I call it—retired. A shot would in all probability have induced the snake to quit its refuge, but then the shot must have torn and disfigured its beautiful skin, which the General wished to secure uninjured as a specimen. In the mean time more efficient tools had been sent for, and these now arrived upon an elephant.

A bright idea now struck the party—they might draw the snake out with the elephant! Sufficient rope for the purpose was loosened from the elephant's pad, and this rope, about the thickness of a man's thumb, was hitched around the python's tail, its remaining length brought up again to the pad and fastened there, thus doubling its strength. Now came the tug of war! A sudden jerk might have torn the skin; the mahout was therefore warned to put on the strain gradually. Little did we know what a tough and obstinate customer we had to deal with. Tighter and tighter grew the ropes, when "crack" went one of them. Still the strain was increased, when "crack" the other had snapped also, leaving the snake in statu quo. The snake was finally dislodged by countermining and killed with a charge of buckshot. When measured it was found to be twenty-one feet in length and about two feet in girth.

### Golden Thoughts for Every Day.

Monday—The class distinctions which produce social barriers, and the financial distinction which appears to be widening the already impassable gulf between rich and poor, are evils which must always operate for the destruction of the best interests of civilization, and are not in accord with the true teachings of nature.

Tuesday—The proudest motto for the young! Write it in lines of gold Upon thy heart, and in thy mind The stirring words enfold, And in misfortune's dreary hour, Or fortune's prosperous power, 'Twill have a holy, cheering power— 'There's no such word as fail!'

Wednesday—When Nero had completed his palace, he said: "Now I will live like a man." We know it was the beginning of his fall. We are entering upon the threshold of our second century as a nation, but we are being confronted with the same paradox which has proven the coral reef upon which the ship of state of bygone nations has again and again gone to pieces. This problem which confronts us to-day must be solved, and it is very gratifying to note that our finest thinkers are devoting their lives to it. It is a field worthy of the greatest genius, and fame and glory await him who shows the way to go.

Thursday—Are you an heir of God? Is immorality athrob in your soul? Is your career ruled and overruled for good? Why, then laugh, don't frown. Hold up your head, don't hang it. Sing, don't cry. Carry peace in your nature. Diffuse joy. Ray out sympathy. Surround yourself with the atmosphere of good will. Prove the helpfulness of religion by showing that it is your consolation.

Friday—There we shall dwell with Sire and Son, And with the Mother-maid, And with the Holy Spirit one, In glory like arrayed, And not to one created thing, Shall our embrace be given, For all our joy shall be in God, For only God is Heaven.

Saturday—Progress is attained only as the result of mental effort and expenditure, and as there can be no equality in the amount of effort, mental or otherwise, put forth by man, we can not all attain alike. But in so far as social privileges are concerned, we should meet upon equal footing. Our social system should rest upon a basis of equality, so that all might at least have equal chances of attainment. Nature has implanted in the mind of man the consciousness of an essential principle inherited with his existence, that of equality.

### The Power of the Miners.

The great coal strike in the Midland counties of England ended with a great victory for the trades union. The employers held out just four days. At Thursday's conference they practically conceded the miners' demands, granting 5 per cent. increase now and 5 more next August, a month later than the men asked. Meantime mills were stopping all through the Midland counties, coals went up to famine prices, industry was threatened all over England, and London threatened in a small panic lest the fires should go out on its million hearths. An agreement is announced between the owners and miners as to the principle on which wages are to be determined hereafter. Perhaps; but the trades unions have shown their power to call out 300,000 men at a given moment and to send them back to work at another moment. Capital, and not capital only, but society, has therefore to deal in future with an organization more powerful and more dangerous than ever before.

## Contentment.

Once there lived a little maiden, who was very sweet and fair, Who had eyes like purple pansies, and long, sunny, flowing hair; And 'twas said through all the country she was loved beyond compare.

Yet she had no wealth or dower—just a lovely, smiling face, Just a kindly, gentle nature, and a maiden's winsome grace; But at times she longed for jewels, to wear silk and costly lace.

And it chanced she lay a-sleeping in the garden once in June, And the sunlight kissed her tresses, and the breezes sang a tune, And the roses are half jealous all the summer afternoon.

And she dreamed of wondrous treasures, of a castle by the sea, Of a prince who came to claim her, and whose praise seemed melody Like the music of the waters flowing on delightfully.

And she longed for time to pass her like a sudden spirit flown, For her youth to vanish quickly, and to be a woman grown; That the prince might kneel before her, and might claim her for his own.

And in part her wish was answered, for there came to her one day One who offered wealth and station, and indisputable sway; Tho' she had no love to give him, yet she did not turn away.

But I've heard a sad-eyed woman stand alone at close of day, And her heart is grieved and troubled, let men praise her as they may, For her happiness has left her—taken wings and flown away!

And I think, O friends, 'twere better, in this journey here of ours, Not to dream of power and riches, nor of stately domes and towers— But to live in sweet contentment, like the little birds and flowers.

—THE INDEPENDENT.

## A Buddhist Marriage.

A missionary describes a marriage ceremony which he witnessed in the palace of the governor of Cambodia, as follows:

"I was ushered, amid a tremendous din of gongs, into a large room beyond the reception hall, where were seated the governor and about a hundred noblemen and invited guests. The bridegroom, a young man about twenty years of age, elegantly attired in silk garments, was also there.

"By the time we foreigners were seated, a procession—headed by the bride, supported on either side by demure-looking matrons, composed principally of aged or married women, all elegantly attired—entered and slowly marched toward the governor. The bride was not particularly interesting as regards personal charms; she was young, however, and richly dressed and in good taste. Besides her silk dress she wore a gold-embroidered scarf upon her shoulders; also gold rings upon her fingers, bracelets upon her wrists and armlets above the elbows. The bride took up her position near the bridegroom both sitting upon the floor, but not looking toward each other; in fact, through the entire ceremony they both were perfectly impassive and nonchalant.

The marriage ceremony proper now began. A number of wax candles were brought in a salver, and then lighted by one of the nobles. The silver waiter was then passed round before the company eight times, each one in turn saluting the couple and wishing them good fortune by waving or blowing the smoke toward them, thus expressing something like the old English custom of throwing the slipper after a newly married couple—the band of string instruments playing the bride and bridegroom, and upon them a large sword and the leader of the theatricals now came forward and went through, for a few moments, a most fantastical sword exercise. Dishes had been placed before the couple upon the floor, with covers upon them. Nothing, however, was eaten. Next the hands of the expectant couple were bound together, and to each other, with silken threads, by the women attendants, probably some near relatives. Thus were they truly joined in Buddhist wedlock. And this completed the simple, yet effective, ceremony.

## A Most Wonderful Baby.

In 1721 there was born at Lubeck, Germany, says the St. Louis Republic, one of the most remarkable characters ever known in the history of the world, or perhaps that will ever be known in all time to come—little Christian Henry Heinecker, who could pronounce every word contained in the German language when only nine and a half months old. When 1 year of age he knew all the leading events in the world's history and was as familiar with the pentateuch as most modern professors are supposed to be with their first text book. At 14 months he could give a complete history of every book in both the old and new testaments. At 2 years and 6 months he could answer any question in geography or ancient history. He could hold conversation with the learned savants in German, French, Latin, and Dutch, when ending the third year of his life, which terminated a few months later by his death in 1725, in the fourth year of his age. In the few short weeks allotted to him little Henry was baby, boy, youth, man, and gray beard; learning more in that short time than many of the world's greatest personages have been able to learn in the years of a long life. Just a little while before his death he was called before the king of Denmark, who showed the little prodigy every mark of respect. Returning to his native city he set about studying the religions and learning to write, which, added to his other acquisitions, resulted in his death as above mentioned.

Prof. Fred Smith, of the Army Veterinary School at Aldershot, England, says that the compression to which the navicular bones of the fore limbs are exposed is something enormous. A horse weighing 1,000 pounds throws 187½ pounds more weight on his forelegs than on the hind ones, and the total amount on his forelegs is 600 pounds, or 300 pounds on each leg. This shows how important it is to take especial notice of the forelegs, as well as the hind, in purchasing a horse.

## Smoking Fathers.

May I give my recent experience of tobacco smoke? It may be a warning to others. I have one child—a little girl not yet two years old, a fair-headed, blue-eyed pet, who was as healthy as the birds when she was born. For more than a year past, ever since she was old enough to be less in the nursery and more with her father and me,—she has ailed mysteriously. I could not say she was ill, yet she was hardly ever well. I was kept in a perpetual state of anxiety about her. The symptoms were absence of appetite, complaints of sickness, stomach and digestion altogether out of order. Last August, I took her to a country town, where we stayed two months.

After the first week, she flourished like a young bay-tree, ate and drank and laughed and played and slept, and kept me forever busy enlarging her garments. I brought her home rosy and robust. In one week, all the old symptoms reappeared,—loss of appetite, dark lines under the eyes, listless ways, restless nights. Some one suggested that the neighborhood did not suit her; and I was cogitating how to take her away again, when she caught a severe cold, and was confined entirely to one room for three weeks. She recovered her general health completely. Appetite, spirits, sleep, all returned. It could not be the neighborhood.

After her cold, she joined us downstairs again, as usual, two or three times a day. In less than a week, sickness, etc., returned. I was in despair. For nearly three months, I racked my brains about drains, wall-papers, milk, water, saucers, any and every thing in vain,—the child slowly wasted. The weather was too severe to take her away. In an agony of mind, I noticed one day that, so far from outgrowing her clothes as I had expected, they were too large for her. The little thing was not eating enough to keep up her strength, and we could not coax her to eat. Yet she was not really ill; she ran about and played in a quiet way, and looked fairly well to those who had not seen her more robust.

Suddenly, my husband was summoned into the country. A week after he went, the child began to eat with eager relish. In a fortnight, she was her own happy self, full of riotous, childish spirits. "Her father has never seen her like this," I remarked one evening, when she was particularly merry and mad; and the truth flashed upon me. It was his tobacco that upset her. He has been away now for a month; and the child's limbs daily get firmer and rounder, and she is the merriest, healthiest little mortal possible. He always smoked after breakfast, and after lunch, with her in the room neither of us dreaming it was injurious to her. But for his providential absence this time, I doubt whether it would ever have occurred to me; and we might have lost our darling, for she was wasting sadly. It was acting like slow poison upon her. This is a true, unvarnished statement, which my nurse can corroborate. When shall we have a parliament that will dare to tax our slow poisons to the utmost? I inclose my card, and remain your obedient servant.—[E. H. in Pall Mall Gazette.

## A Poem by the Pope.

The London Tablet publishes a translation of a poem by the Pope on his brother's death. "It will be seen that the poem takes the form of a dialogue between Leo XIII. (Joseph Pecci) and his late brother, Cardinal Joseph Pecci, whose death took place a few weeks ago:

JOSEPH.

Justice has claimed her due, estranged my past, The starry-spangled skies have opened their gates; Thou who dost bear 't the world such heavy fates, Owest the more to God, the more thou bear'st. Take heart, and steer thy skiff to the high seas. And 'neath the smiling Godhead nerve thy heart

To work for virtue and religion's part. So thou mayst cool thine eyes in heaven's breeze. Weep for thy sin and shun the flames of death. While, Joachim, thou draw thy life's fond breath.

JOACHIM.

Lo! while I live and in my tired frame The life-blood runs, with tears I will repent What wrong is done. But thou, to whom is lent The light that faileth not—I call thy name; Raise me outworn with cares and dim with age, Slipping from life; and from the heights of heaven Hold me in thought—me haplessly o'er-driven, And spent 't the waves by the strong whirlwind's rage.

## Gems from Different Authors.

Let that please man which pleases God.—[Seneca.]

If we would spare persons we must lash vices.—[Martial.]

Some men do not live by their estates, but for their estates.—[Juvenal.]

Act as though each day that shines upon you were your last.—[Horace.]

Our minds possess by nature an insatiable desire to know the truth.—[Cicero.]

Then you think the judge will be satisfied if you say: "Lord, I had so many names in my visiting books, and so many invitations, that it was impossible for me to attend to these things?"—[Macdonald.]

I never was deeply interested in any object, I never prayed sincerely for anything, but it came at some time; no matter at how distant a day, somehow, in some shape, probably the last I should have devised—it came.—[Adoniram Judson.]

It is not a new Jesus that is come. That gives me confidence. It is the same Jesus that heard David's prayer, that offered his breast to John, that watched in the dungeon with Paul. After thousands of years of sin-bearing, sin-pardoning and wound healing, he knows how to do it. You can't bring Him a new case.—[Talmage.]

How hateful is that religion which says, "Business is business, and politics is politics, and religion is religion!" Religion is using everything for God. But many men dedicate business and politics to the devil, and shove religion into the cracks and crevices of time, and make it the hypocritical outcropping of their leisure and laziness.—[Becher.]

### PRINCE BISMARCK.

#### The Effect of His Retirement upon many and Europe.

The resignation of Prince Bismarck, who for nearly a quarter of a century has filled the responsible position of Chancellor of the German Reichstag has created a profound sensation in European political circles. To Bismarck, as every one familiar with the recent history of Europe knows, Germany owes in great degree her present proud position and powerful influence among the nations. In fact, the German Confederation had not been to-day but for Bismarck. That his retirement, therefore, should occasion deep regret is what might have been expected. He had endeared himself to the people to a degree seldom known. Bismarck with many Germans was more than William. Nor was the Emperor ignorant of the value of his distinguished subject. Replying to his letter of resignation the Kaiser testifies: "It is with deep emotion that I learn from your request of March 18 that you are determined to retire from the office filled by you for so many years with such incomparable results. I had hoped that during the lifetime of either of us I should not have to face the eventuality of our separation. If I am now, while thoroughly conscious of the far-reaching importance of your retirement, compelled to face this eventuality, I do so with a heavy heart, but with the conviction that my granting your request will contribute to the preservation and conservation of your life and strength, which are both of priceless value to our Fatherland. I have always considered it one of the most fortunate circumstances of my life that when I began to reign you were at my side as Chief Councillor. What you have accomplished and achieved for Prussia and Germany, what you have been to my house, to my predecessors, to me will be cherished as a precious memory by me and by the German people forever."

Naturally the question arises, "Why did Bismarck resign and what effect will his retirement have upon the destinies of Europe?" Many incline to the opinion that the determination of the Emperor to have a free hand in the government had much to do in leading him to resign, that his iron will, so long unshaken, could not tamely brook any interference, especially by one so young as the Emperor. It is denied, however, that the resignation was in any way connected with the differences between the Emperor and himself on labor questions; that, on the contrary, the Labor Conference was initiated upon his suggestion and the Staatsrath's assistance asked to consider the labor question. The *North German Gazette* attributes it mainly to constitutional questions, such as the limits of Ministerial responsibility, and the relations of the President of the Prussian Ministry with his colleagues. It is impossible to say whether there is any truth in the various speculations on the subject, or whether Bismarck had any other reason than that stated in his resignation—his advanced age and the need of rest. Perhaps it is as well to accept this explanation as to search farther with the expectation of finding anything more certain and satisfactory.

In reference to the effects of Bismarck's retirement upon Germany and Europe generally, expert opinion is divided; some regarding it as threatening to the peace of Europe while others apprehend no serious results. The *National Gazette* says: "The appointment of General von Caprivi to succeed Prince Bismarck has nothing of a threatening character; for German generals appreciate the blessings of peace no less than other Germans in responsible positions." Says the Spanish minister of Foreign Affairs: "As to the effect of Prince Bismarck's resignation on the triple alliance, I believe for the present there will be no change, nor do I believe that the probability of a general European war will be increased." "On the other hand Le Duc de Broglie, a former French Minister, is not quite so sure that the change will not result in a disturbance of the peaceful condition of things. His misgivings are based upon the inexperience and impulsiveness of the young Emperor, who he fears will commit some blunder in the game of European diplomacy which will cost very dear. It is to be noted that the Emperor in his letter to the Prince declares that he intends from the future as the guiding star of his policy, the wise and fruitful policy of peace which has been followed for the last twenty years. Besides this, the new Chancellor has shown his good judgment in taking counsel of his experienced and successful predecessor, who will still be available with his ripened judgment and wealth of experience to advise in times of national peril. So that taking all things into account there does not appear to be any great occasion for alarm. Though it may be granted that the retirement of a leader so distinguished at this particular juncture when such grave problems confront the nation is matter for serious regret, the circumstances may yet serve to confirm the truth that the world is not pivoted on any one pair of shoulders, and that no man however great possesses a monopoly of strength and wisdom. As the *Mail* justly remarks: "The world has long since learned, however, that no man, however great, is indispensable to it, and it may be that Germany, although she can never have another Bismarck, will find men capable of filling the position which her greatest statesman has so long and so ably occupied, and of guiding her safely through the dangers which at present beset her."

#### Good Fishing Spots.

Anglers of leisure and means who are looking about for unexplored waters in which to cast their flies, cannot do better than visit the territory on either side of the upper part of the Gatineau River, in the Province of Quebec. For 100 miles right and left of that stream are innumerable obscure lakes and streams, in some of which it is probable that no white man has ever fished, and where trout and other fish may be taken until the angler is weary. At Hull, opposite Ottawa, arrangements may be made for an outfit for an expedition up the Gatineau. The country about the upper part of that river is a rough one, and calculated to test the patience and endurance of the angler, whose reward, however, in the way of sport will surely be a full compensation. Another great stream is the Nepigon, which Mr. G. Marks, President of the Board of Trade of Port Arthur, calls the king of trout streams. It will not be wise, however, for the angler to defer a visit there later than the present season. Mr. Marks predicts that within two years, unless some check is placed upon the wanton slaughter of fish which is going on there, the fate of the Nepigon is one not difficult to foresee.

### Social Reform in New York.

An experiment which may yet prove to be the precursor of a mighty movement in the way of social reform is at present being tried in the city of New York. Moved by a spirit of genuine philanthropy, a number of college-bred women whose interest in the work had been stimulated by a study of sanitary, social and political science, have undertaken to practically apply the knowledge which their more favorable opportunities have secured. The account of their doings is made public by the *Charitaugan* which thus describes the new reform. "Believing that only the daily contact of one human life upon another can permanent and satisfactory influences be exerted, the alumnae have rented a house in the most densely populated quarter of the city, and seven of their number have gone there to make such a home as seven refined and active women, instinct with sympathy and kindness, can create. In the circle of their family life are invited their neighbors as friends, bidden in to enjoy what years of opportunities for study and culture have made these women capable of giving to starved and stunted minds. Here they are expected to live their life as elsewhere, carry on their professional or domestic work and show by their activity how high a value they place on social industry. Thus far, the most practicable means of securing a hold on their neighbors has been by organizing clubs for the girls and children. Four of these clubs are now holding frequent meetings, the instruction and recreation being graded to suit the ages of the members. Thus, little children from six to ten years are taught to sew, to sing, and to march; the girls from ten to fourteen have in addition their industrial classes; while for poor tired cash girls of fifteen and thereabouts one evening a week is made pleasurable one evening a week of games and healthful nonsense. And so on for other grades. Through these ladies freely give of their intellectual life, yet all appearance of instruction or even philanthropic motives is carefully withheld, and friendship, companionship with its yet untried possibilities of uplifting and enlarging the lives of their neighbors, is the recognized source of inspiration." This last sentence hints at a most important truth, a truth which has been too frequently overlooked by those whose hearts have prompted them to engage in philanthropic and benevolent work, viz., that the majority of poor people have still sufficient sense of independence to resent any sign of patronizing. Indeed it is only the comparatively few, who are in a sense the least worth saving, that can tolerate any display of the philanthropic motive on the part of their benefactors. The kind-hearted ladies who conduct this unique enterprise have correctly interpreted the actions of the human spirit and in so far forth are they the more likely to succeed. It is too early to attempt to tabulate results, for the experiment is still in its beginnings. It is, moreover, one of those undertakings whose effects cannot be expressed in the cold and formal language of arithmetic. It is also impossible to say whereunto this thing will grow. No doubt it will involve sacrifice and will call for much patience and courage. It may be presumed, however, that the promoters have counted the cost, and have undertaken the work with a clear understanding of what was to be expected. The eyes of all interested in the solution of the social problem will be upon this "College Settlement," while many fervent "God speeds" will be spoken by those who long for the ultimate deliverance of the race from poverty, wretchedness and woe.

#### Stanley's New Book.

Taking advantage of the wonderful interest which is everywhere felt in H. M. Stanley and his recent expedition across the Dark Continent, several enterprising publishers have put upon the market works purporting to be an account of the great discoverer's adventurous trip. To all these narratives there is this fatal objection, that up to the present, Stanley has given the world only the merest outline of what he saw, and did, and suffered. The real and complete story is yet to be told, and will be told by no one but Stanley himself, who has contracted with a New York publishing house for the sole publication of his book. The enterprise, therefore, of the publishers in question, is much more conspicuous than their honesty, for, though in some instances Stanley's endorsement the fact of their not having it is not denied, while in every case the representation is such as to leave the impression that what is not told of his adventures and experiences in these books is no worth knowing. The *New York Sun* vigorously protests against this attempt to delude an unsuspecting public, and seeing that the warning is so timely and what expressed in a manner so unmistakable and forcible, we give our readers the benefit of the caution.

"Several cheap books," says the *Sun*, "have just been slung together with scissors and paste and put on the market as authorized and authentic histories of Stanley's expedition to relieve Emin Pasha. The fact that the compilers of these books have not a particle of information that the public has not seen in the newspapers does not deter them from making the most fraudulent pretensions. One book, which purports to be not only the story of Stanley's expedition, but also a history of African exploration, is a particularly barefaced attempt to swindle the public. In a circular describing its contents the compiler crowds in lies to the square inch that are often seen in print. He says, for instance, that he has bought from the *London Times* a great deal of exclusive material which that paper secured from Stanley; that he has also purchased a large amount of unpublished material from Mr. Herbert Ward; that other members of the expedition are contributors to his pages; that Stanley's own book will be beyond the reach of the masses, as it will cost \$10 that it will not be of a popular nature, being chiefly devoted to a scientific account of his geographical discoveries, and that the compiler's book will be the only complete and entertaining account of the expedition. There are only a few simple lies in the remarkable collection. The book itself is a hodge-podge of stolen plunders, from Speke down. Pictures showing incidents told by some explorers made to do duty as illustrations of other facts in the experience of other travellers. The pictures of other men, and wholly supposititious portraits are also inserted. It is said that the interior of this country and Canada. This is a peculiarly aggravated attempt to palm off a wholly worthless book upon unsuspecting readers.

### Europe's Post Offices.

Germany has 19,476 postoffices, England 17,587, France only 7,346. Last year 65,000,000 postoffice orders, with a value of 4,800,000 francs, were forwarded in Germany, and 21,000,000 orders, the value of 658,000 francs, forwarded in France. The bad showing in France in postal statistics is in no small degree due to the fact that the postal authorities may be found yearly only twenty-five new postoffices, although almost two thousand applications for new postoffices are made annually. In Paris a pneumatic postal card reached its destination between an hour and a half and a half after mailing. A similar card in Berlin is delivered within thirty-five or forty minutes after mailing. Since the inauguration of a new system of postal wagons for emptying the mail boxes in Berlin, an ordinary city letter reaches its destination in an hour after leaving the hands of the sender.

#### "News."

The word "news" is derived from the initial letters of the four points of the compass—North, East, West and South. To all points of the compass let the good news go that for a changed liver, nervous headache, costive bowels, impure blood, nausea, and many other disturbances of the system that make men mourn, there is a remedy. Thousands testify that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets cure these troubles. Small but potent; one a dose.

As fencing is such a many art it is odd that there is so much feinting in it. Don't hawk, hawk, blow, spit, and disgust everybody with your offensive breath, but use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy and end it. 50 cents, by druggists. Eve was the first girl to get a fall "sack" if you remember rightly.

#### Invested a Dollar and Realized a Million.

Brown and his friend Perkins were talking about investments. "Once I invested \$1,000 in real estate," said Perkins, "and doubled it in less than six months. That was the best investment I ever made. Pretty good, wasn't it?" "I've done better than that," said Brown. "Two years ago I was 'told by all my friends that I was going into consumption, and I thought they were right about it. I had a dry, hacking cough, no appetite, my sleep came in fits and starts, and seemed to do me no good, and often there was a dull, heavy pain in my chest. I kept growing weaker and weaker, and at last night sweats set in. I thought it was all up with me then. I had consulted two doctors and taken quarts of their medicine, and received no benefit from it. One day I happened to read something about Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and I made up my mind to give it a trial, but I didn't expect it would help me. I invested a dollar in a bottle of it, and it helped me from the first dose. It helped me and it cured me, and when I compare my present good health with the miserable health of two years ago I think I am safe in saying that my investment was a much better one than yours. You can't reckon health by any measure of dollars and cents; if you could should say that I had realized at least a million from my \$1.00 investment." "The 'Golden Medical Discovery' is guaranteed to benefit or cure in all diseases for which it is recommended or money paid for it will be refunded.

Bridget:—"Enjoy slape, is it! How could I! The minut I lay down, I'm asleep, an' the minut I'm awake, I have to get up. Where's the time for enjoyin' it?"

Friction Clutch Pulley and Cut off Coupling a specialty. New Patent, complete satisfaction guaranteed. Address Waterous Engine Works Co., Brantford. Mention this paper. A kiss on the forehead denotes reverence, but it doesn't tickle for shucks.

Woman may be a conundrum, a puzzle, but the world will never give her up.

#### All Men.

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

Emperor William has not prohibited duelling in the German army, but no duel is in future to take place until there has been a thorough inquiry into all the circumstances by two Colonels, who are to allow an encounter only if the provocation was a public assault, to which an apology has been refused, or when an insult has been offered to a lady who is a relation or the betrothed of the challenger. Under no circumstances, however, is a duel to be permitted when the quarrel has arisen out of a brawl in a club room, coffee house, or any similar place, when one of the parties has already been "out" three times, or where one of the parties is a married man with children.

A. P. 496.

**\$10.00 A DAY.**—Easy for men and women. Address T. N. SCARLETT, 4 Adelaide Street West, Toronto.

## SCOTT'S EMULSION

### DOES CURE CONSUMPTION

In its First Stages. Palatable as Milk.

Be sure you get the genuine in Salmon color wrapper; sold by all Druggists, at 50c. and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

**WATCHES FREE.** 1000 absolutely free to introduce our goods. Write and be convinced. Canadian Watch Co., Toronto, Can.

**TORONTO CUTTING SCHOOL.** Scientific and reliable systems taught, whereby stylish, perfect-fitting garments are produced. Send for circular. S. CORRIGAN, Prop., Adelaide St. West.

**WANTED A PARTNER.** For \$2,000 cash I will sell a one-quarter interest in an old-established profitable city business. This is a rare chance. Investigation invited. References exchanged. Principals only. For particulars address P.O. Box 266, Toronto P.O., Ont.

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

**The Great Ottoman Blood Remedy.** Guaranteed to cure all diseases of the blood whether brought on by indiscretion and excess or arising from hereditary causes. Will remove pimples and blotches from the skin and by its invigorating action on the blood restores failing powers and builds up the system of those suffering from wasting disease. Price \$1 per bottle. Address, Ottoman Medicine Co., Mail Building, Toronto.

**— THE — Cheapest and BEST PLACE in America to buy Band and Musical Instruments, Music, &c.** Address WHALEY, ROYCE & CO., 133 Yonge Street, Toronto. Send for Catalogue.

### Work & Money

If you want both, go to Great Falls, Montana, and help build the Great Half Million Dollar Dam across the Missouri, the Two Million Dollar Smelter, or one of the Three New Lines of Railway—Nichard Line, Lethbridge Line, and Pacific Coast Line, all being built by the Great Northern Ry. (St. P. M. & M.) 18,000,000 of free farming lands along the line. For particulars send postal card to J. M. ZUCKER, Can. Pass. Ag't., 4 Palmer House Block, Toronto.

**A FRIEND WE NEED** What a friend is St. Leon Mineral Water. Brings such health and strength. Invigorating to such degree that even the toil, worry and fatigue of every day life is robbed of any unpleasantness. Dyspepsia and all kindred disorders vanish when St. Leon is freely used, which every family would do if they knew its surpassing, unequalled worth, as years' of experience have convinced me.

MRS. SNOBALL, Toronto. The St. Leon Mineral Water Co., Ltd., Toronto.

## 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, and I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumed if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOOUM, M.C., 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

## THE BEST & CHEAPEST



Ewart Link Belting. Best for elevating and conveying. Send for new catalogue of Mill Furnishings, and best discounts. Waterous Engine Works Co., Ltd., Brantford, Can.

## I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY.

When I say Cure I do not mean Epilepsy or Falling Sickness, I mean a life-long study. I have made the disease of Fits, worst cases. Because others have failed is 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—M. D. ROOF, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

### CANCER

and TUMOR Specialist. Private Hospital. No Knife. Book free. C. H. MCMICHAEL, M. D., No. 6 Niagara St., Buffalo, N. Y.

**THE ALBERT TOILET SOAP COY'S** Has the largest assortment of any Toilet Soap in the country on account of its uniformly excellent, delicate and fragrant qualities.

**KEEP YOUR EYES ON THIS** KNITTING MACHINE. Send for Illustrated Catalogue and this advertisement with your order for our NEW KIBBER and we will allow you \$10 PREMIUM DISCOUNT. Address: Greelman Bros., M'fg'rs, GEORGETOWN, ONT.

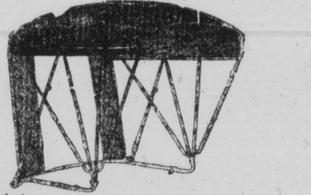
### Borrowers

**MONEY** Large Loans and Church Loans at 5, 6, 6 1/2 per cent. according to security. INVESTORS Toronto business and house property yielding 7, 8 and 10 per cent. to investors, and 100 per cent. to SPECULATORS. KERR & KLEISER, GRENVILLE P. KLEISER, 4 King Street East, Toronto. Successors to A. B. MINCKLER & Co. Office established 1875 by Mr. S. H. JONES. Increase in population Toronto 1889 over 1888 (assessors' returns) 120,380.



1164 QUEEN STREET EAST. Please mention this paper.

### THE CONBOY CARRIAGE TOPS ARE THE BEST KNOWN.



Their increasing popularity is a proof of their superiority. Be sure and get a Conboy top on your buggy.

### POND'S EXTRACT

THE LADIES' FRIEND. THE PAIN DESTROYER. THE WONDER OF HEALING! CURES CATARRH, BRUICATISM, NEURALGIA, SORE THROAT, PILES, WOUNDS, BURNS, FEMALE COMPLAINTS, AND HEMORRHOIDS OF ALL KINDS. Used Internally & Externally. Price 50c. \$1. \$1.75. POND'S EXTRACT CO. New York & London.

# THE BEE.

FRIDAY, APRIL 4, 1890.

## Monthly Cattle Fairs.

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

## ACROSTIC.

The winter months have stepped aside  
Half wishing they could stay,  
Ere they depart, to welcome in  
April and gentle May.  
The "sister months" their lessons teach  
With gentle silvery showers;  
Of April sends her rain to bring  
Our sunny May's sweet flowers.  
Doing cheerful acts of kindness,  
Beautiful lives they prove;  
Each messenger of faith and hope  
Emblem of truth and love.

—Rennie.  
Toronto, March 24, 1890.

## HELP ME JESUS.

Written for THE BEE.  
Jesus wilt Thou always lead me,  
O'er the stormy path of life;  
Thou alone can cheer and comfort,  
In the battle and the strife.  
Foes are many, and temptations  
Thick around my pathway crowd,  
Oh! my Savior help me conquer  
In Thy name, whatever surround,  
Help me Jesus.

Only Thou my Savior knowest,  
All I've suffered, all I've lost,  
All my doubts, my fears, and failings,  
Many tears and sighs have cost.  
Oh, I want to trust Thee Jesus,  
Fully, always, first and last,  
In life's morning and at evening  
When the conflicts all are past,  
Help me Jesus.  
"My grace is sufficient for the"  
Help me Lord to feel it so;  
I am "weak and heavy laden,"  
Savior, wouldst Thou have me know,  
That Thy love, and grace sufficient  
Is for me, then help me Lord.  
Ne'er to leave Thee, slight or doubt Thee  
But to take Thee at Thy word,  
Help me Jesus.

—Rennie.  
Toronto, March 24, 1890.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Diphtheria is quite prevalent at Halifax, N. S.

Henry M. Stanley will leave Cairo for England on April 7.

Eight lives were lost by the storm at Dixon, Ky., and thirty wounded.

The Russian Government proposes to establish consulates at several South African ports.

The grand church at Apeldoorn, Holland, adjacent to the royal palace at The Hague, was burned Sunday.

It is announced that a bill will be introduced in the House of Commons to abolish the office of Viceroy in Ireland.

Up to Sunday morning 94 bodies had been taken from the ruins at Louisville, and it is believed no more will be found.

News from Quebec is to the effect that Hon. Mr. Mercier is face to face with a cabinet crisis over the Table Rock scandal.

A by-law for \$8,500 for the erection of the new high school was voted on at Bowmanville Monday and carried by a majority of 166.

Reports from Vicksburg, Miss., and other points tell of great havoc through the breaking of the levees. Whole districts are inundated.

The man supposed to be McDuff, the murderer of Mr. Holton, of Tilbury, who was arrested in Manitoba, is new in jail at Windsor.

It is reported that over 2,000 Italian emigrants, one-tenth of them contract laborers, are at quarantine and will be landed Monday at New York.

The North Perth Reform Association's annual meeting will be held in Myerston, on Tuesday, 11th prox. Prominent Liberals will be present and address the meeting.

Edward Happy, the son of a prominent Louisville, Ky., merchant, has been lost in the mountains of Wyoming for three weeks, and is believed to have perished in the storm.

The British sealing schooner Pathfinder was seized and taken to Portland, Oregon, on Friday night by the U. S. revenue cutter Corwin. By orders from Washington she was released on Saturday.

The man who was arrested as McDuff, the supposed murderer of Holton in Tilbury, was taken to Harrow, where he lived a number of years, for identification. No one recognized him as McDuff.

St. Joseph's Catholic convent at Milwaukee was burned Tuesday night. The 75 occupants barely escaped. Sister Blanka jumped from a fourth-storey window and was fatally hurt. Two candidates jumped from the third storey and were seriously injured. Two nuns were injured. Loss \$70,000.

# Abstract Statement

OF THE TREASURER OF THE

## Ontario Farmers' Flax Manufacturing Co.

BOOKS AUDITED MARCH 25, 1890.

| CAPITAL ACCOUNT.                           |              | CAPITAL ACCOUNT.                           |              |
|--|--------------|--|--------------|
| Receipts.                                  | Expenditure. | Receipts.                                  | Expenditure. |
| To cash on calls on stock since last audit | \$2275 01    | By paid loan as per liabilities last audit | \$711 14     |
| " cash J. J. Livingstone old iron          | 96 00        | By paid G. S. Climie & Sons account        | 4 70         |
| " cash J. J. Livingstone pulley            | 3 00         | By paid A. Donaldson masonry               | 6 00         |
| " " R. Scott, new share                    | 5 00         | " " Walter Hamilton do                     | 4 00         |
|  |              | " " W. McCormick fanning mill and drawing  | 9 00         |
|  |              | " " W. Dunn lumber                         | 20 28        |
|  |              | " " J. J. Livingstone, machinery           | 1410 48      |
|  |              | " " J. J. Livingstone one pulley           | 4 50         |
|  |              | " " Freight on machinery                   | 4 85         |
|  |              | " " Jas. Struthers wages                   | 7 40         |
|  |              | " " W. Lineham sand                        | 5 00         |
|  |              | " " W. Woods putting up machinery          | 26 00        |
|  |              | " " Other employees assisting              | 24 52        |
|  |              | " " S. Bricker & Co. belting               | 37 30        |
|  |              | " " W. McCormick meetings 1888             | 2 00         |
|  |              | " " Interest on loans                      | 20 00        |
|  |              | " " Insurance on buildings                 | 63 00        |
|  |              | By balance                                 | 18 64        |
|  |              |  |              |
|  | \$2379 01    |  | \$2379 01    |
| Assets.                                    |              | Assets.                                    |              |
| To balance on hand                         | \$18 64      | To balance on hand                         | \$18 64      |
| " Unpaid stock                             | 235 49       | " Unpaid stock                             | 235 49       |
| " New stock                                | 20 00        | " New stock                                | 20 00        |
|  | \$274 13     |  | \$274 13     |

## ABSTRACT OF BUSINESS ACCOUNT OF CROP FOR THE YEAR 1888 SINCE LAST AUDIT.

| Receipts.   |           | Expenditure.                                 |           |
|---|-----------|--|-----------|
| To cash from T Bayless for seed                   | \$ 1 40   | By paid as per liabilities last audit        | \$1238 86 |
| " " J. & J. Livingstone for seed since last audit | 455 63    | " Balance cash last audit                    | 8 96      |
| " " From Barbour Bros. for flax,                  | 2526 86   | " " Due treasurer at last audit              | 15 00     |
| " " From B. Perrin for tow                        | 439 78    | " Auditors' salary                           | 4 00      |
| " " From W. Forrest for tow                       | 102 03    | " E. Hill for work                           | 3 50      |
| " " from A Campbell for tow                       | 12 97     | " Printing and other accounts due last audit | 9 00      |
| " " From Retail                                   | 66        | " Flax growers for crop of 1888 balance      | 2232 82   |
| " " From patrons interest                         | 555 44    | " Interest on stock                          | 307 67    |
| " " Patrons for seed sown last spring             | 22 57     | " " on loans                                 | 55 00     |
|   | 320 69    |  |           |
|   |           | By balance                                   | \$37 78   |
|   | \$3912 59 |  | \$3912 59 |
| Assets.   |           | Liabilities.                                 |           |
| To balance cash                                   | \$37 78   | By unpaid accounts                           | \$31 75   |
| " Interest  | 24        | " Interest unpaid                            | 10 61     |
| " Unpaid seed                                     | 9 94      |  |           |
|   | \$47 96   |  | \$42 36   |

## BUSINESS ACCOUNT FOR THE CROP OF 1889.

| Receipts.                                      |              | Expenditure.                          |              |
|--|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------|
| To cash from J. & J. Livingstone, seed 1550 68 |              | By paid insurance on stock            | \$76 00      |
| " " from retail purchasers                     | 9 80 1560 48 | " " Sec. Treas salary to account      | 70 00        |
| " " from J. & J. Livingstone, flax             | 4876 08      | " " Postage, stationery and telegrams | 4 59         |
| " " from M. Perrin for bank draft              | 181 14       | " " Freight on empty bags, express    | 5 20         |
| " " from Weir & Weir, bank draft               | 7 00         | " " H. Hoar and J. Hoars account      | 5 70         |
| " " from others                                | 22 58        | " " Parties for work (raking)         | 2 77         |
| " " Bor'd money                                | 688 00       | " " Lace leather                      | 1 25         |
|  |              | " " Mrs. J. J. Harvey's account       | 2 20         |
|  |              | " " Austin & Co                       | 4 50         |
|  |              | " " Taxes                             | 12 60        |
|  |              | " " Cord of wood for office           | 1 50         |
|  |              | " " Bricker & Co's account            | 20 40        |
|  |              | " " Rent wagon                        | 2 50         |
|  |              | " " Directors charges 29 13           |              |
|  |              | " " Brooks & Co's account             | 31 29 269 63 |
|  |              | " " Employ's wages                    | 2623 57      |
|  |              | " " Int. to patrons                   | 10 15        |
|  |              | " " Flax producers for flax           | 3079 18      |
|  |              | " " Interest on borrowed money        | 27 37        |
|  |              | " " Int. on stock to April 1st, 1890  | 320 64       |
|  |              | " " Postage and telegrams             | 31           |
|  |              | " " Auditors' salaries                | 4 00         |
|  |              | " " J. J. Livingstone pinions         | 3 00         |
|  |              | " " Sundries                          | 65           |
|  |              | " " New seed,                         | 92 01        |
|  |              | By balance                            | 4 77         |
|  | \$7335 28    |                                       | \$7335 28    |
| Assets.  |              | Liabilities.                          |              |
| To balance                                     | \$ 4 77      | To unpaid on flax account             | \$24 04      |
| " Unpaid tow                                   | 97 76        | " Interest to patrons                 | 48           |
| " New seed                                     | 725 00       | " Int. unpaid on stock                | 50 14        |
|  |              | " Salary                              | 40 00        |
|  |              | " Borrowed on notes                   | 688 00       |
|  |              | " Printing &c.                        | 10 00        |
|  | \$827 53     |                                       | \$812 46     |

We the undersigned have examined the books of Mr. Lochhead, Treasurer of the Ontario Farmers' Flax Manufacturing Co., and compared the entries therein with the vouchers produced and find them correct.

JOHN A. TURNBULL, Auditors.  
T. FULLARTON,

N. L.—Prices paid per ton flax, as above, on 22 tons:—For 1st class, \$12.67; 2nd class, \$12.47; 3rd class, \$11.67; 4th class, \$11.17; 5th class, \$10.67.

Atwood, March 31, 1890.

# ATWOOD BAKERY!

The undersigned having leased the bakery business from John Robertson is prepared to meet the wants of the public.

## Fresh Bread, Buns, and Cakes

Of all descriptions kept constantly on hand.

Pastries, and Pies.

Also Wedding Cakes made to order on Shortest Notice.

A large and pure stock of

## Confectionery

and Pickled Goods offered at Reduced Prices. I solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on me in the past.

Bread Wagon goes to Monkton Tuesday and Friday, and Ethel Wednesday and Saturday of each week.

CHAS. ZERAN.

ATWOOD

## Pork Packing House.

The undersigned wishes to intimate to the public that he keeps a choice lot of

## HAMS,

Smoked, Dried, and Sugar-cured, Long Side Meat, well cured, etc. Those wanting choice meats should give the Atwood Packing House a trial.

## Prices Low.

Special reductions made to those purchasing large quantities of meat.

Terns Strictly Cash.

W. Hawkshaw.



ATWOOD

## FURNITURE

ROOMS.

## WM FORREST

Has on hand a Full Assortment of all kinds of

Furniture at

Reasonable

Prices.

My stock consists of Bedroom Suites, Chais, Tables, Lounges, Bed Springs, Mattresses &c.

Picture Framing Done.

## UNDERTAKING

Attended to at Shortest Notice. A first-class hearse kept in readiness. A large assortment of Coffins and Caskets on hand.

# HORSEMEN

GET YOUR

## ROUTE BILLS

PRINTED AT

## THE BEE OFFICE.

## Excelsior Painting Co

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

SHOP,

ON MAIN STREET,

Over Wm. Moran's Carriage Shop

Will be promptly attended to.

W. J. MARSHALL,  
Manager.

## J. S. GEE'S

Ready-Made Clothing.

New Stock opened up for the spring trade. Some specialties in

## Children's Suits.

Fine range in new Spring Prints. Shirts, Cottonades, Dress Goods.

## NEW SEASON'S TEAS

From 10 lbs. for \$1 to 60c. per lb.

We have some extra values to offer in these goods that will discount any that are being offered by unreliable agents. Our English Blend takes the lead for flavor, also our Old Government Java Coffee can't be beaten.

## HIGHEST PRICES

Paid for Produce.

J. S. GEE,

NEWRY.

## Special Attention

## To the Ladies!

## New Millinery

I have just opened a fine assortment of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Hats and Bonnets, trimmed and untrimmed.

## Fancy Goods

Of all kinds.

## STAMPING

A Specialty.

## MRS. JOHNSON,

13m ATWOOD, ONT.

Eggs taken in Exchange for Goods.

## Just Received

A New Assortment of False Faces, Fishing Lines and Hooks, Pocket Knives, Allies of all kinds, and Chinese Lanterns, etc.

## GROGERIES,

PROVISIONS, CANNED FRUITS

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

## Give Him a Trial.

J. S. HAMILTON,

ATWOOD, ONTARIO.

# Grand Chance.

**J. H. GUNTHER,**

OF GOLDSMITH'S HALL,

MAIN ST., LISTOWEL,

Has decided to sell goods at a

**Great Discount**

**Up to May 1st,**

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

**Cheapest House in Town**

To Buy your Goods. Fine Watch Repairing a Speciality.

**J. H. GUNTHER,**

Goldsmith's Hall,

Main St., Listowel.

Two Doors East of Post Office.

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION W. G. & B.

Trains leave Atwood Station, North and South as follows:

| GOING SOUTH.       | GOING NORTH.      |
|--------------------|-------------------|
| Express 7:21 a.m.  | Mixed 8:07 a.m.   |
| Express 12:24 p.m. | Express 2:34 p.m. |
| Mixed 10:00 p.m.   | Express 9:12 p.m. |

## ATWOOD STAGE ROUTE.

Stage leaves Atwood North and South as follows:

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

## TOWN TALK.

APRIL.

Good Friday.

Next Sunday is Easter.

Quite a number of former Atwoodites are home for their Easter holidays.

The usual jokes were perpetrated on not a few of our unsuspecting citizens on All Fool's day.

Our old and popular townsman, Geo. Hurst, left for his new field of labor last Monday. His large circle of friends in this vicinity wish him continued prosperity.

Special attention is directed to the advt. of Mrs. Johnson this week. In addition to fancy goods she keeps the latest novelties in millinery, feathers, trimmings, etc.

Don't forget the grand organ recital and musical and literary entertainment in the Presbyterian church this (Friday) evening. Doors open at 7 o'clock, chair taken at 7:30. Admission free, and see programs.

32 CARLOADS of grain were shipped from our station during the month of March by our local buyer, R. Anderson. Atwood market has a good reputation among the farmers of Perth, and it is astonishing the amount of grain that is handled here some days.

In the abstract statement of the Treasurer of the Ontario Farmers' Flax Manufacturing Co. a typographical error appears in E. Hill's account for work, 1888. The amount should read \$3.50 instead of \$35.50. The same error appears in the manuscript copy.

The Mitchell Advocate summarises Dan Moran's pedigree in the following paragraph:—The notorious Dan Moran is out with a pamphlet in defence of the Catholic church. Pity the church if it has to depend on Dan's support. It is not long since that he traduced it and its clergy, and even malign'd the dead. A character such as he should for ever hang his head with shame, and do penance the rest of his life.

DO YOU DESIRE A VOTE?—The assessors are at work now, and this is the time for everyone wanting to vote to see that their name is enrolled on the list. This is particularly applicable to young men whom the assessors in their rounds might miss. Every young man of the full age of twenty-one and not otherwise disqualified is entitled to a vote under the Manhood Franchise Act, and every young man should see to it that his name is put down. This can be done by simply telling the assessor to do it, and can be much more easily done now than any other time. Do not neglect it.

GOOD OUTLOOK.—The outlook for spring trade all over the country is very cheering, and Toronto wholesalers expect a decided improvement all along the line. The amount of wheat coming out is far in excess of what was expected two months ago. It had been thought that there was very little left in the country, but those who had it kept dark, and farmers held on because of low prices. Now it is being delivered all over Ontario in large quantities, and especially so in the district around Toronto. It is all being taken and prices keep firm, so that things after all don't look bad. The number of failures since January first has been about equal to those last year at the same period, but they have not been of such importance, nor have there been so many heavy ones. The total amount of liabilities is considerably less than a year ago.

A LOAD of two of good kindling wood wanted at THE BEE office.

JOHN MILLMINE, of Princeton, Oxford Co., called on us Wednesday.

"The Old Letter" is the title of a new story which appears in this issue. It will run for two or three weeks, followed by a serial of thrilling interest.

OUR new druggist, M. E. Neads, Millbank, wishes to state that his drug store in Atwood will be opened out April 12th. We welcome Mr. Neads to our flourishing little town and trust that he may receive a liberal patronage. We understand that he purposes keeping a full line of stationery in addition to his other stock. Watch out for advertisement.

SWINDLING.—An ingenious swindle is being worked in several counties in which a fountain pen with a double load plays an important part. The pen carries two kinds of ink, one of which will fade, the other will not. The superfluous parts of a contract are written in ink which fades, and the farmer's signature with the permanent, and the document finally figures as a note of hand, which is discounted at the nearest bank, and the farmer has to pay.

A DROLL fellow was asked by an old man to read the newspaper and taking it up began as follows: "Last night, yesterday morning, about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, before breakfast, a hungry boy about forty years old, bought a big custard for a penny, and threw it through a brick wall nine feet, and jumping over it broke his right ankle off at left knee, fell into a dry mill pond and was drowned. About forty years after that on the same day, a high wind blew Yankee Doodle on a frying pan, and killed a horse and two dead pigs at Bosten, where a deaf and dumb man was talking French to his aunt Peter who lived in Ireland."

A POSER FOR WOULD-BE TEACHERS.—The professions are being overcrowded and none more so than that of school teaching. The Statistical tables of the voluminous report just issued by the Educational department for 1888, contains a valuable lesson for young men and women who are preparing for teachers' examinations with a view of following the profession. Take for instance, these two items, put their side by side, and then draw your conclusions: Total number of public school teachers in Ontario, 7,273; number in high schools preparing for certificates, 7,776. After weighing these facts it is not surprising to learn that the average salaries of public school teachers are, males, \$424; females, \$292.

AMONG THE PRESSMEN.—John Collie, of the Galt Reformer, (whose home is at Egmondville) was presented the other night with a Russian leather travelling case and gold pen by his friends prior to his departure for Danville, N. Y., where he has gone for the benefit of his health. At Stratford assizes last week, one of the principal cases was the libel suit of the Stratford Herald vs. the Times; the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff, with damages assessed at \$150, against the defendants. His Lordship entered judgment for this amount, with full costs of suit. The Reformer at Toronto, of Mr. Massey, against the Toronto World, arising over the College Federation scheme, resulted in favor of the World, with full costs against Mr. Massey.

ONE OF THE EDITOR'S VOICES.—An exchange states the fact that you can read the proof of a newspaper article three or four times and repeatedly pass over the same error without seeing it. All newspaper men will tell you so. But just as soon as the press is started, and the paper is printed in its completed shape, there stands the error in front of you so big that you can't see anything else. It's a strange fact, and is probably the reason why it is so easy to edit a newspaper after it is printed.—Delhi Reporter. "Yes and when such an error stares the editor in the face, is there anything so calculated to make him wish that the Lord when he wanted to try Job's patience had put him to running a newspaper instead of boiling him?"—Sincoer Reformer.

FIRE CO.—An organization meeting of the fire company was held in the school house on Friday evening last. The large attendance showed the interest taken in the matter. The following officers were appointed: Jas. Hanna, chief; Henry Hoar, captain; Jas. Struthers, 1st mate; John Rogers, 2nd mate; Jas. Irwin, Sec. Treas. A good subscription has been raised to purchase the necessary appliances, but more funds are yet needed and we trust those of our citizens who have not yet been called on, or are holding back, will come forward at once and help the business along. A fire in Atwood now especially if on main street would be a serious matter. Those who have taken the matter in hand deserve credit, and should have the co-operation of all our citizens. A few dollars spent now in equipping a fire Co. may be the means of saving hundreds of dollars later.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.—At the regular meeting Court Lansdowne, C. O. F., No. 93, held last Saturday evening, the following resolution was submitted and unanimously carried:—Moved by Bro. Hill, seconded by Bro. James Longmire that whereas on the 12th day of March, 1890, it has pleased the Almighty in His wise providence to take unto Himself the wife of our beloved brother, John Wilson, and mother of our beloved brother W. H. Wilson, be it hereby resolved that this Court extend to the brothers the heartfelt sympathy of its members in this hour of their sad bereavement and deep affliction. To you, Bro. W. H. Wilson, the most sacred feelings of humanity are connected with the name of mother, and the severest affliction which we are called upon to suffer. Be it further resolved that this resolution be entered on the minutes of this Court, and that a copy of the same be given to each brother. WM. STEWART, C. R. T. FULLARTON, R. S. Atwood, March 29, 1890.

Eggs have taken a drop.

Miss McDowell, of Listowel, spent Sunday with Miss Ida McBain.

GLANCE over Mrs. M. Harvey's change of advt. this week. It will pay you.

Miss JOAN HAMILTON and sister were visiting friends in Listowel this week.

The new organ appears to be giving general satisfaction in the Presbyterian church.

Miss MORRISON, student at the Listowel High School, was visiting the Misses Hamilton, 8th con. Elma, this week.

LEMUEL PELTON purchased the house and lot of Wm. Stewart, Main street, this week. Price, \$450. It is a good property for the money.

The weather that beamed upon the earth yesterday was like the kiss of a Boston girl—it looks pretty, but sent cold chills down the backbone.—Baltimore American.

In the absence of Mr. Rogers, who spends next Sabbath in Toronto, his pulpit will be supplied here morning and evening, and at Donegal in the afternoon, by Rev. R. Paul, of Brussels.

THE BEE from now to Jan. 1st, 1891, for the small sum of 75c. Subscribe and get the initial chapters of the new story to commence in two or three weeks. It promises to be of thrilling interest.

With this issue of Thursday, March 27, the "Stratford Advertiser" made its last bow to the public. It was a good readable paper, but did not receive that amount of patronage that its publishers desired, and its merits entitled to it.

300 COPIES of the abstract statement of the Treasurer of the Ontario Farmers' Flax Manufacturing Co. were printed this week and will be in the hands of the stockholders in the course of a few days. The report is very interesting to flax growers.

At the morning service last Sabbath in the Methodist church 4 adults were baptized on profession of faith. Mr. Wherry conducted the evening service. We understand arrangements are made by which service will be conducted every Sabbath evening during the summer.

LIME.—L. J. Dowdny, of the Belgrave Lime Works, has on hand any quantity of fresh lime, and will sell at reasonable prices. This lime has been thoroughly tested and proven to be one of the best white limes in Canada. Orders left with Henry Hoar will be promptly attended to.

THE Stratford Times says they have a circulation of 2,150, and the Herald 1,700. Your circulation may be larger. Bro. Butler and the Dingman boys have "Got you by the collar, 'Til you pay \$150, Or be slung down the golden stair—of the gaol."

THE Methodist Advance, a well gotten up quarterly, edited by Rev. D. Rogers, pastor of the Methodist church, Atwood, is to hand. It is brim full of interesting and instructive reading of a religious character. The articles on "Easter Thoughts," "Seven Ways of Giving," "Give Him a Cheer," and "The Whence of Methodism" are ably written and worthy the perusal of all its readers. Mr. Rogers is deserving of credit for his literary effort.

THE Blyth correspondent to the Expressor says:—"D. B. McKinnon has taken his son, J. S. McKinnon, into partnership with him. The firm will no doubt be strengthened by the addition, as J. S. is a smart and industrious young man. The firm now is 'D. B. McKinnon & son.' Being intimately acquainted with the younger partner of the above firm we have no doubt that the business will continue to prosper as heretofore. J. S. is not only a shrewd business young man, but a hard man to climb over in public debate, having had some experience with him along that line. THE BEE wishes the enterprising firm every possible success under its new management."

THE Blyth Standard says: "The farmers in this vicinity are going more extensively each year into the raising of flax, realizing that it pays much better than other crops. We are informed on the authority of men who know what they are talking about, that flax is no harder on land, if properly cultivated, than any other crop. Farmers who put in a crop as an experiment are always more than satisfied with the result. The average yield last year was a trifle over two tons to the acre. Another advantage about the raising of flax is that it brings the ready money to the farmer earlier than other crops, and is not so uncertain as regards the yield." The Messrs. Livingstone who own the flax mill in that village, paid out for wages during the past winter \$250 every two weeks, and in some seasons of the year the weekly wage bill is much more than this.

"GO WEST."—Not a few of the people of this locality have evidently taken the sage advice of the great philanthropist, Hence Greely, judging from the number of tickets sold by our local agent during the past few days. A large crowd gathered at the station Tuesday noon to say good-bye to James Inglis, who, for the past year or more, filled the position of engineer at the flax mill very acceptably. We understand Mr. Inglis is offered a more lucrative position in Denver, Colorado, whether he went Tuesday, and being a young man of push and integrity he will doubtless carve out for himself a name and fortune in that far-off state, where gold dust is plentiful and the potato bug flourishes. Mrs. Inglis did not accompany her husband. Mr. Inglis carries with him the very best wishes of his host of friends in Atwood and vicinity. C. Buchanan and Miss Dunlop purchased tickets for Neepawa, Man.; Mrs. Richardson and family, for Swift Current, N.W.T., and Thos. McKay, for Brandon, Man. Mr. Knox has made satisfactory arrangements with the colonist trains regarding berths, etc., so that those contemplating going to the Northwest by these trains will have every advantage in this respect free of charge.

APPRENTICE WANTED.—An intelligent lad, 14 or 16 years of age, wanted at once to learn the harness making. Apply to Alex. Campbell, Atwood.

THE Stratford Times says "it may die—but it will never surrender." The next paragraph reads: "B—is still behind the T—," and "don't you forget it, boys."

OWING to the prolonged illness of D. Lamont his physician has advised him to withdraw his singing class in Atwood for the present. All monies paid in will be refunded.

ONE of the interesting features in connection with the musical and literary entertainment, to be given in the Presbyterian church this (Friday) evening, will be a debate. Subject: "Resolved that Canada is a more desirable country to live in than the United States." The subject will be debated on by Messrs. Harding, Ward, T. M. Wilson and J. L. Wilson.

The contract for the new agricultural hall has been let to Jas. Struthers, the price being \$560.00. The building will be a two storey one, with upper storey finished so that it can be used for public meetings. The building will be a substantial one, set on stone foundation, and will be a great improvement on the rickety one the Society have been using of late years. We expect now to see the people of Elma give the directors their hearty support in making the next fair a most successful one. Every farmer in the township ought to be a member of the local Agricultural Society.

## CRADLE.

Ross.—In Brussels, on March 28th, the wife of Rev. J. O. Ross, B. A., of twin daughters.

## ALTAR.

MARKS—DEACON.—In Trowbridge, on the 31st ult., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. Mr. Stevenson, Mr. Marks, of Wallace, to Miss Mary Deacon, of Trowbridge.

## Atwood Market.

|                        |      |       |
|------------------------|------|-------|
| Fall Wheat.....        | 70   | 78    |
| Spring Wheat.....      | 80   | 90    |
| Barley.....            | 30   | 45    |
| Oats.....              | 25   | 26    |
| Peas.....              | 52   | 55    |
| Pork.....              | 5 00 | 5 20  |
| Hides per lb.....      | 3    | 2 1/2 |
| Sheep skins, each..... | 50   | 1 00  |
| Wood 2 ft.....         | 1 15 | 1 50  |
| Potatoes per bag.....  | 13   |       |
| Butter per lb.....     | 13   |       |
| Eggs per doz.....      | 10   |       |

## Business Directory.

### MEDICAL.

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

### LEGAL.

W. M. SINCLAIR,  
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public &c. Private funds to loan at lowest rates. Collections promptly attended to. Office—Toergers' Hotel, Atwood. Every Wednesday at 12:24 p.m., and remain until the 9:12 p.m. t.r. in.

### 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 results are attained by the use of this wonderful instrument, for which he holds the exclusive right. References, &c., may be seen at his dental apartments, over Thompson Bros.' store, Entrance, Main St., Listowel.

### AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

### Money to Loan

At Lowest Rates of Interest.

### Farms for Sale.

Lot 13, Con. 5, Elma, containing 100 acres; price, \$5,000. Also South Half of Lot 2, Con. 6, Elma, containing 50 acres; price, \$1,150.

WM. DUNN,  
Atwood.

## FOR SALE.

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

Conveyancing Done.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

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

## House and Lot for Sale.

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

## DRUGS!

Chemicals, 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. Itt

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting.

The undersigned begs to inform the citizens of Atwood and surrounding country that he is in a position to do all kinds of painting in first-class style, and at lowest rates. All orders entrusted to the same will receive prompt attention. REFERENCES:—Mr. McBain, Mr. K. Forrest, Mrs. Harvey, WM. RODDICK, Painter, Brussels.

Stf.

## Jas. Henderson

THE PEOPLE'S

Shoe Maker,

ATWOOD.

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

## REPAIRING

A SPECIALTY.

SHOP—One Door South of THE BEE Publishing House.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

1890

## NEW GOODS

Arriving Daily.

We have now a complete assortment of

HATS,

Mens's and Boy's, in the very latest designs, for the

Spring and Summer

Trade. In

## DRY GOODS

We have lately received

Hose, Gloves, Lawns, Embroideries, Muslins &c., and you will now find every department complete. In

## Boots & Shoes

Jno. McPherson's take the lead. You will find our

## GROCERIES

New and Fresh.

A Call Solicited.

## Mrs. M. Harvey

ATWOOD.

W. R. ERSKINE,

MANAGER.

# THE OLD LETTER.

## CHAPTER I.

Some twenty-five years ago—for it is close upon a quarter of a century since it was demolished—there stood within sound of the dreamy chimneys of St. Clement. Dances an ancient inn of Chancery. A more silent, haunted-looking inn, so near to the noisiest thoroughfare in London, was never known; at least, so thought I, while seated by the fire in my rooms one gusty autumn evening.

It was never denied by any one—any one, be it understood, who ever walked through Lyon's Inn—that it must have been an abode of disembodied lawyers. Even by daylight, strange shadows flitted about the dwarfish doorways, and fled up the spiral staircases into the low-pitch upper stories, with their small bay windows looking out upon Bookers Row, like the windows in the stern of an old ship. Below these windows there was an entrance to the inn, and there was another approach through a dismal alley known as Horse Court, where a corner post, carved with a lion's head and paws, had bravely supported the mouldering brickwork for some four hundred and fifty years. Nearly three centuries ago, Lyon's Inn was spoken of as "a guest inn or hostelry, held at the sign of the Lion, and purchased by gentlemen, professors, and students in the law, and converted into an inn of Chancery." It has also been described as a "nursery of lawyers"—the nursery too often, it is to be feared, of lawyers in their second childhood; for there are many quaint stories told about the aged men of the law who dwelt in this weird retreat. One of these was heard to say that he was born there and that there he should wish to die; and another, in his dingy garret, took such strange delight in his window gardens that he never sighed for bowers, fresh fields, or "pastures new" but he lived there to a great age in measureless content.

In the courtyard below my windows, on this particular autumn evening, the rustling of the fallen leaves broke the silence of this sombre old place; for in those days there were still a few trees alive in Lyon's Inn. The wind, sweeping round the old sun-dial, as it sounded to me, was driving those leaves into nooks and corners and up the open staircase into the dark landing and passages above. How well I remember the sun-dial, that symbolic adjunct to an old inn of Chancery! It was sadly out of repair; its gnomon was gone—as if to express contempt for the flight of time—and its figures were going fast.

The rooms which I occupied were cosy enough, with their dark-paneled walls and oaken furniture. The curtains were drawn across the windows, and the shaded lamp described a limited circle of bright light across the table. On the other side of the hearth opposite to my chimney corner was a vacant arm-chair, antique and comfortable. I can distinctly recollect, while staring at that chair, that I became exceedingly drowsy; for I was worn out after an exceptionally hard day's work; and between sleeping and waking—as I fancied—the rustling of the withered leaves sounded like footsteps crossing the old courtyard.

I began to dream; and from thinking of the footsteps, I suppose, my dream took this outward form. It appeared to me that I opened my eyes and saw a stranger seated opposite. He was a tall lean man, and his face was very thin and pale. His dark eyes and black beard may perhaps have made this pillar all the more remarkable. He held a letter nervously, first in one hand and then in the other. His whole manner expressed agitation; his restless fingers tugged now at his beard and now at the shabby coat-collar almost without ceasing. He had the appearance of a broken-down gentleman—broken down through mental suffering. Suddenly meeting my glance, a confused expression crossed his face. He got up, and held the letter towards me without uttering a word. I took it from him as one might do in one's sleep, but without feeling it; and as my lips moved to question him, he vanished.

When I awoke, I found my lamp fluttering dimly, as if a current of air had caught the flame; it flared up feebly and went out. But the fire was still burning, at least with sufficient brightness to throw an uncertain light round the room. My first thought was about my dream; and I looked instinctively towards the arm-chair. It was empty.

I listened. No sound reached me except the rustling of those dead leaves outside; and again they seemed to me like footsteps hurrying away through the open staircase and across the court yard. I sprang to my feet, drew back the curtain, and looked out. The court was in darkness; only at the gateway beyond a few straggling rays of light, from some flickering street-lamp, seemed to be contending for entrance with the opposing shadows outside. I saw no one. Lighting a candle, which stood on the mantle-shelf, I walked through my rooms, passing into every corner. So vivid an impression had this dream made upon me that I could not at once shake off the feeling that I had actually received a visit from a pale-faced man. I even went into the little hall, opened the outer door, and glanced up and down the landing. No one was there that I could see. I turned to re-enter my chambers, and as I turned, the wind blew out my light.

Groping my way back to my sitting-room, and thinking to myself that I must indeed have been overworking my brain of late, I knelt upon the hearth-rug to relight the candle. But as I was bending down something caught my attention—something that set my heart beating loudly. A strange-looking letter was lying upon the floor close to my arm-chair. It was surely no dream this time; there it lay, with the fitful flames from the fire playing upon it, as if in silent ironical laughter at my surprise. An odd thought crossed my mind; I fancied that if I stretched out my hand to grasp this letter, it would disappear. I hesitated—glanced around the room—and again looked at it. There it was still, with the flicker of the fire upon it as before.

The candle was soon relighted, and I was holding up the letter and scrutinizing it on both sides. It had a very autumnal appearance; for it was yellow with age, and begrimed with a dust that was not to be shaken off. Had it been blown in like a dead leaf from the courtyard below? On one side was a large red seal, that had upon it the impression of a lion's head. On the other side, written in bold hand, was an address. But the ink was so faded, and the writing in consequence so difficult to decipher, that I puzzled over it despairingly for some minutes. It then appeared to read as follows:

"MISS POINING, 31A DEAN STREET, SOHO." I am not superstitious. Never at any moment of my life, unless it was now, have I believed in the supernatural. And yet—I must confess it—when I placed that letter in my iron safe and locked it up, I never expected to find it there next morning.

Speculations as to who "Miss Poining" was—whether alive or dead—kept me awake the greater part of the night. Was she young and beautiful? The antique appearance of the letter chased away a vision of bright eyes. I was a bachelor in those days—twenty-eight or thirty at the most; but I saw no prospect, though the thought naturally crossed my mind, of finding a suitable partner for life in Miss Poining, of Dean Street, Soho.

An important case in the law-court, a case which demanded my undivided attention, compelled me to dismiss this incident from my thoughts, until evening again came, and I was once more seated at the fireside. It then recurred to me with all its former vividness and force. The letter which had not taken flight, was again undergoing the most severe examination. "What shall I do with it? This was the question I asked myself over and over again. An impulse suddenly seized me; I resolved to clear up this mystery, if the thing were possible. Soho was only a short walk from Lyon's Inn. I would go there and inquire if such a person as Miss Poining lived, or had lived in Dean Street, at No. 31A.

I hurried along through dingy courts and dark alleys; for not a street in the neighborhood of Seven Dials, which lay in my way, had been pulled down twenty-five years ago. I soon reached Dean Street, and stopped before a small old-fashioned house with steps leading up to the front-door and a square canopy overhead of carved oak. I grasped the knocker, which I noticed was an iron fist, gave a bold "rat-tat," and waited the result with blank expectation.

A neat little maid-servant presently answered the summons.

"Does Miss Poining live here?" The girl replied unhesitatingly, "Yes." "Is Miss Poining at home?" "Yes, sir.—What name, if you please?" "Mr. Robert West." And I handed the servant my card.

An oil-lamp hung from the hall ceiling, dimly lighting the dark oaken staircase. I followed the servant up the narrow flight to a drawing room floor; and I presently found myself in a quaintly furnished room, where the curtains were closely drawn, and everything had a very snug appearance. An elderly lady with a pinched face sat near the hearth wrapped in a white woollen shawl. She looked up with a slight shiver when the door was opened; and something in the expression, like a passing shadow, reminded me of the face in my dream.

"Mr. Robert West?"—she was studying my card with a troubled look—"of Lyon's Inn?"

I bowed acquiescently. "Pray be seated." And when I had taken a seat opposite her, she added in a formal tone: "I don't remember the name. To what may I attribute the honor of this visit?"

"A matter of business, Miss Poining.—Have I the pleasure of addressing that lady?" She inclined her head stiffly.

"A matter of business—I can give it no other name—brings me here," said I. "A letter has come into my possession—was in fact left in my rooms in Lyon's Inn last evening; and it is addressed to Miss Poining, Dean Street, Soho."

"Left at Lyon's Inn?" repeated Miss Poining in a low agitated voice, with her eyes bent upon the fire, "and addressed to me?"

Taking the letter from my breast-pocket, I got up and held it towards the old lady. She looked round quickly, glanced at my hand and then at me. "Is that for me?"

"Yes. It was delivered yesterday evening, Miss Poining, dusty and discoloured as you now see it. The writing is very faded; but the red seal"—I stopped abruptly for at this moment the door opened, and a lovely girl—a girl of nineteen or twenty—stepped into the room. She paused at the door with her pretty lips half parted, and a quick inquiring expression filled her large dark eyes. Again the face in my dream—it seemed to recur to me strangely to-night—passed across this girl's face and vanished.

As a busy student in Lyon's Inn, with no romantic surroundings, with nothing but prosaic law-books and billious-looking deeds to stimulate my imagination, this poetic figure seemed almost like a revelation to me. I had come to this old house in Dean Street, with this mysterious letter of introduction to Miss Poining, simply to satisfy a craving curiosity, without the expectation of finding that she was alive and ready to receive me. It had astonished me in no small degree to discover the old lady, with her pinched and wrinkled face—so young-looking and so alert; nothing under the age of a hundred, by the name of Poining, would have caused me the least surprise. But who was this, I wondered, with these bright eyes and that inquiring glance? I looked from her to Miss Poining, and back again into the girl's face. I began to think that I was still dreaming and that I should wake up and find myself once more at my fireside in Lyon's Inn, with nothing but the vision of this beautiful creature, lingering in my memory, in that haunted old place where such beings are never seen.

"Hester, my dear," said the old lady, with a wave of her hand, "this is Mr. Robert West of Lyon's Inn.—Miss Gretworth."

Hester Gretworth regarded me, as I thought, with an expression of actual dread. Did she suspect me of being disembodied? "Lyon's Inn?" She appeared more troubled than Miss Poining at the mention of my address.

Miss Poining hastened to explain. "Mr. West has brought that letter, left at his rooms, and addressed to me." Then she added: "Will you take it to the lamp, my dear, and look at the handwriting!"

The girl's agitation increased; it was painful to witness. After examining for a moment the tingly superscription which had so puzzled me, she said in a tearful voice: "It is his, aunt; it is Reginald's!"

Miss Poining hastened to adjust her spectacles with trembling fingers. She spoke somewhat sternly: "Break the seal, my dear, and give me the letter." The girl instantly obeyed, and then placed the lamp on the table beside Miss Poining.

The old lady turned to me; she took the open letter in her hand: "Pray, be seated, Mr. West," for I had been standing since Miss Gretworth entered the room; "and you too, my dear. You make me nervous." Every detail of that distressful moment—every shade of expression on Miss Poining's face and on Hester Gretworth's too, as she sat down between us with hands tightly clasped—comes back to me now. The letter was not a long one—three pages of not very closely written matter; but it appeared to take a long time to read; at least the minutes seemed to me like hours. The old clock on the mantle-shelf, whose "tick-tack" had not until now caught my ear, filled the room with its loud vibrations. I began to wonder that the noise did not awaken the white Persian cat which was lying curled up on the hearth-rug at the old lady's feet.

Hester Gretworth never took her troubled eyes off Miss Poining's stern face. It was a painful study. Miss Poining's spectacles had to be taken off and wiped more than once during the reading, and each time that she removed them I noticed tears upon her wrinkled cheeks.

At last the letter was read and slowly folded; and while Miss Poining was folding it I remember thinking the expression in her face suggested a struggle with her worse nature. I expected every moment to see her tear the letter to atoms and fling it into the fire. Perhaps the same thought crossed Hester Gretworth's mind; for she now rose and took the letter gently from her aunt and quickly re-folded it; she seemed to dread even to give a glance at the writing.

"May I ask," said Miss Poining, suddenly looking towards me, "who left that letter at Lyon's Inn?"

I knew not how to answer. I had asked myself this very question more than a hundred times within the last four-and-twenty hours; and so little had I anticipated finding the person in Dean Street to whom this letter was addressed, that it had never entered into my head to prepare even a plausible explanation about the affair beforehand. That Miss Poining noticed my hesitation, and that Hester Gretworth's eyes were fixed searchingly upon my face, did not mend matters; for the first time in my life I knew what it was to feel utterly embarrassed. All that I could do—with those bright eyes persistently bent upon me—was to stammer out in a disjointed sentence: "I do not know; I found it there."

"In your letter-box?" said Miss Poining. "No. I fell asleep last evening in my arm-chair; I had over-fatigued myself in the law-courts; and when I woke up the letter was lying on the rug near my chair."

Miss Poining stared at me in blank surprise. "Indeed?" Her tone was studiously polite, but devoid of credulity.

"I had a vivid impression"—the courage to call it a dream had deserted me—"a very vivid impression in my sleep that I saw some one—a young man with a pale face and dark eyes—seated opposite to me; some one handed me a letter and disappeared. That is the only explanation." I added, "that I have to offer you. I have puzzled my brain."

"Perhaps," interrupted Miss Poining with suppressed emotion, "perhaps you would know the face again—the face of the young man, I mean, who gave you that letter. Do you think you would, Mr. West, if you were to see it now?"

The tone in which Miss Poining spoke was somewhat startling. Was it in her power to solve this mystery? For a moment I felt completely unnerved; the incident of the preceding night had filled my mind with all sorts of odd fancies, and I was almost prepared, at a word from this lady, to see the pale-faced man appear, as he had done at Lyon's Inn; and confront me in her presence. I answered with as much assurance as I could muster: "I should know it again; I am sure of that."

The old lady instantly glanced at her niece. "Hester," she said, pointing towards a recess, "let Mr. West see his face."

The girl crossed the room and lifted a heavy curtain. I could not suppress a slight exclamation. A pale young man with a short black beard looked out upon me. I recognized him at once; and yet there was no trace of restlessness in the fine dark eyes, no shade of mental suffering about the brow. Such expressions gathered there out of my own imagining while I gazed at the portrait.

"It is the face," said I, "the face in my dream."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Asbestos Mining in Canada.

Mining is carried on by cutting down the hills of asbestos-bearing serpentine, much as a farmer cuts down a stack of hay or straw, or by open quarrying, on the level. The rock is blasted out, and the asbestos, separated from the containing rock, is "cobbed," that is, separated by hammering from inferior foreign matter. This cobbing is a comparatively easy matter in the case of the finer quality, as it usually separates readily from the gangue, but in the lower grades much difficulty is experienced in separating the fibrous matter from the non-fibrous. At best there is a great waste. Much of the asbestos is in thin and narrow veins, and is wasted, as by the present mode of operating it does not pay to separate this from the serpentine. A machine that will enable these narrow veins to be utilized is needed.

When "cobbed," the asbestos is graded according to purity, color, and length of fibre into three grades and bagged for shipment. The finest quality of "firsts" finds ready sale at prices ranging from \$80 to \$110 per ton; "seconds" fetch from \$50 to \$70 per ton; while "thirds" may be valued at \$12 to \$15 per ton. In good mines the yield of asbestos is from 3 to 5 per cent. of the rock quarried, and the cost of mining may be put down at \$20 to \$30 per ton. Returns obtained by the Geological Survey of Canada show that, for the year 1888, Canada's output was 4,404 tons, valued at the mines at \$255,000, and this the output of nine different mines. Over three-fourths of the whole was shipped to the United States, small quantities going to Great Britain, Germany, France, Belgium and Italy, and being used in domestic manufacturing.

If black dresses have been stained with a handful of fig leaves in a quart of water and reduce it to a pint. A sponge dipped in this liquid and rubbed upon them is said entirely to remove stains from crapes, bombazines, &c.

Dr. H. Rhodes has demonstrated that the use of cooking utensils made of nickel is without danger. Nevertheless, he does not think it advisable that eatables should be kept for any length of time in such vessels.

## Strange Customs of Lent.

In the early Christian Church wine was as much forbidden as meat to those who were fasting. Very terrible must have been the ancient days of Holy Week that were classed under the euphonious title of Xerophagy, when the only food allowed was bread and salt, to which, in certain localities only vegetables were added. The rules concerning Lent varied greatly in different localities for several centuries. A writer in the fifth century mentions that in certain places it lasted only three weeks, in others six, and in some as much as seven. Then there were on every day of the week, Sunday was omitted in others, and elsewhere there was no fasting on either that day or Saturday. The Cistercians, who did so much in the Middle Ages for agriculture in this country, used to fast from the 14th of September until Easter, eating neither meat, fish, nor eggs.

To this day in the Roman Catholic Church the fast days vary greatly in different countries and even dioceses, and although its Lent now begins or ends on the same days throughout the world, there is considerable difference in the rules for keeping it in certain localities. Then with regard to Advent there is some diversity. In the fifth century it was kept as a general fast of forty days, from Nov. 11 till Christmas. This was the case in Ireland. Roman Catholics are made to fast on the Wednesdays and Fridays in Advent, there is no such rule on the Continent, except in religious houses, and only in some of those. A curious custom prevails in France of allowing a certain waterfowl that feeds chiefly on fish to be eaten on days of the year on which other flesh meat is forbidden. We think, however, that many people who have once tasted this particular delicacy will not be likely to avail themselves of the privilege a second time. The most interesting exceptional rule connected with abstinence is one that exists in Spain. It seems that at the time of the Crusades all who contributed a fixed annual sum were dispensed from certain days of abstinence by a Papal Bull, and this dispensation has never been withdrawn. As the fee required has now become a mere trifle through the deterioration in the value of the money (about a couple of shillings), the dispensation has fallen within the reach of most people, and the funds thus accumulated are devoted to charitable purposes.

It is interesting to remember that when the rules about fasting were far stricter among Roman Catholics in England than they are now, such a thing as eating flesh during Lent was unheard of, and the fast days at other times being then much more numerous than at present, it was very difficult for those living inland to get any fresh fish caught in the sea, and that the potato, to say nothing of certain other vegetables, had not yet been introduced into this country. Tea and coffee were unknown, as also were tobacco and many other little luxuries which tend to make a day of fasting or abstinence far from intolerable in modern times. Nor should it be forgotten that eggs were not allowed on fast days in the middle ages. Cheese, milk, and butter were long forbidden. The permission to eat meat at the "one meal" on every day in Lent except Wednesdays and Fridays and the last four days is very modern indeed, nor is it universal. Another modern innovation is the toleration of the custom of taking a little tea or coffee with a few mouthfuls, which are not to count at all, at breakfast time, as well as the "half meal," which, with certain restrictions, is allowed under the title of collation later on in the day.

## A Good 'Oss.

A wealthy rancher of Wyoming Territory recently related a story of a rich young Englishman, who, while looking about the West for good investments, visited his ranch. He stayed there a few days, and one afternoon as the cowboys were about to round up a bunch of cow-ponies the young man said that he would enjoy a good ride in the saddle. He said he was used to riding only thoroughbreds and he didn't think they had a horse good enough for him. The boys convinced him that they had one of the finest horses on the plains and if he knew how to ride he was welcome to the animal. He was apparently insulted when questioned about his ability to ride and answered that he could ride any kind of a horse. A shaggy-looking bronco was brought out from the corral and saddled. Though he appeared half dead he was the worst buckner in the herd. "E's lifeless," said the foreman when the pony was brought to him. The boys said the "nag" would wake up after the first mile and the visitor got into the saddle. He didn't linger long. The first buck-jump placed him on the horse's neck, and after the second he was in the atmosphere. He turned a double somersault and landed on the sharp end of a cactus plant. When he picked himself up one of the boys asked what he thought of thoroughbred now. The question made the Englishman turn pale. "E's a good 'oss," he answered, "but 'e lopes too blooming 'igh."

Incombustible Curtains—There are many substances which have the property of rendering the fabrics to which they are applied incombustible, but they usually spoil them, either by changing the color or stiffening them to such a degree that they cannot be used. An easy and safe way of protecting curtains and mosquito nets against fire is said to be by steeping them in a solution of phosphate of ammonia, obtained by mixing half a litre of water (one pint) with one hundred drams (about three ounces) of phosphate. In this way the color and texture remain unaltered.

Cricket is in danger of receiving a set-back in America. It is generally considered that the game is too long and too slow for this hemisphere. At any rate it is certain that from a spectator's point of view it lacks popularity. The Philadelphia clubs, inspired by the pernicious example of baseball, has determined to give a new plan, known as the Thayer, from the name of its author, or the American plan, a trial: According to this ten balls are to constitute one over, and a game is to consist of six innings, three men on each side going out alternately. Supposing three wickets happened to be knocked down by successive balls the game would be intensely interesting. Five a side to go out alternately might not be so bad, but three is absurd. But, there, it is all absurd and if the name of my forefathers, descendants of a line of kings, protest against any radical changes in the grand old game.

## Meditation.

"Sow in the morn thy seed." "In the morning sow thy seed." Truly the light is sweet. And a pleasant thing it is to behold the sun."—Ecclesiastes xi., 7.

Many were the wise and wonderful questions asked by the patriarch Job: "Canst thou bind the sweet influences of Pleiades or loose the bands of Orion? Canst thou bring out Mazzoroth in his season? Or canst thou guide Arcturus with his sons? The starry heavens furnished many a theme for wondering questions, as well as for silent admiration. And as year after year the planets of the spring grew nearer and nearer to the earth, men of the meditative mood saw the pleiades as Tennyson describes them, "glittering like a swarm of fireflies tangled in a silver braid." The darkness and the light that were alike to Him who is their great source, were both alike to Job in this at least that they were both causes and occasions of wonder and praise to him. He had songs for the morning, and he was one of few poets of the early world who had also "songs for the night." What questions he asked! Hast thou commanded the morning since the days? And caused the day-spring to know its place? Where is the way where light dwelleth? And as for darkness, where is the place thereof? Solomon was wiser than Job. If not so profoundly metaphysical he was a more practical philosopher. He saw beauty in each rising moon, and more than that he saw in every rising moon an opportunity for delight, for work. And so he says: "In the morning, the beautiful morning, sow thy seed, and in the evening hold not thine hand." These words have been used for centuries, and not unwisely, as an earnest injunction to the young to do life's work in the early years, with deepest care. Youth is, indeed, the sowing time, the best, true sowing time. But the truth is that the figure of the sower is only a fragmentary figure of a man. From the cradle to the grave we are sowing and reaping all the time. But Solomon is talking of a day, not of the day of life. He would have us fill the morning hours with work and joy and labor. How sad it is that there should have crept into our language such a word as "pastime." As if time were not all too short for its joys and duties, its cares and interests. The bleak winds of March are tossing the banners of an early spring. We shall soon begin to sow seeds in the garden and the field. And from the hour we begin sowing to the last of autumn's waning days, may through all the year, we inherit the interest, the wealth of our sowing. The sooner we begin sowing the good seed of life the sooner we shall reap. To the beauty of the early dawn let us sow our seed, and we shall be reapers through unchanging years.

## Prison Life in Russia.

If the "old bear" would stand well in the eyes of the nations, let her change her ways in regard to her political offenders whom she punishes by sending to the mines. She cannot expect to retain the respect of self-respecting peoples, while she winks at the atrocities and barbarities which are there carried on. That some of the reports are exaggerated may be granted, still there is enough truth to warrant the indignation and condemnation so generally felt and expressed. Despatches from Tomsk, the central Siberian depot for prisoners, containing the record of the numbers brought to the prison each year since 1886, say that the daily average number of prisoners in 1888 was 1,380, and the daily average number on the sick list was 396. A majority of the sick had typhoid fever. An official report declares that owing to lack of room hundreds of sick had to be placed in the open air while the temperature was as low as ten degrees below freezing, and that in consequence of this exposure the mortality among the sick was enormous. In the presence of such facts as these one reads with a good degree of satisfaction that the Russian government has been disagreeably impressed by the meetings held in England and America to denounce the outrages committed upon exiles in Siberia. It is a hopeful sign when the authorities manifest a sensitiveness to outside opinion, even though it assumes the form of anger. Anything is better than callous indifference.

## France and Germany.

It is an open secret that France has never felt satisfied with the result of the late Franco-Prussian war, by which she lost the valuable provinces of Alsace-Lorraine. Many, too, entertain the opinion that she is only waiting for a favorable opportunity to regain her lost possessions. The fact is, she can never feel perfectly safe with these provinces under German control, seeing that they lie within a twelve hours run of her capital city. It is interesting, therefore, to learn that M. Jules Simon, the eminent French statesman, at present attending the Berlin Labor Conference, and who was the other day presented by Emperor William, with the Order of the Red Eagle, has had a long conversation with the Emperor during the course of which he broached the subject of the neutralization of Alsace-Lorraine. To this proposition the Emperor, made reply that "it was never too early to discuss a question that concerned the friendly relations existing between Germany and France." While it is doubtful whether Germany would consent to such a settlement of the old feud, it is certain that some such arrangement would go far to securing the peace of Europe, which depends in no small degree upon the attitude of these two nations towards each other.

## Giving Shape to the Feet.

Everyone, but especially children, should wear properly-fitting shoes, no matter how common their material. They should be neither too large nor too small, and should have low, flat heels that must be promptly "righted" as soon as they begin to wear to one side. If the toes of the foot show a tendency to overlap they should be rubbed with the hands once or twice each day; and if this care be given when the curving commences it will, as a rule, prove sufficient to correct any irregularities of this nature. If a nail is wayward in its growth, trim it only lightly at the ailing corner, but fully at the opposite corner. If both corners grow too deeply into the flesh, clip them carefully and lightly, and then scrape the root until it is thin and flexible. This process seldom fails to correct refractory nails—provided, of course, they are not neglected too long.

In a recent hunt upon the estate of Lord Granville, England, the fox bled through the hall of the castle into the drawing-room with the pack in full pursuit. Reynard was killed at the mantle.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Promoting Milk.

A copious flow of milk, sustained through many months, is a quality which has been produced rarely by art in domestication. Wild cattle rarely provide more than enough milk to rear their own offspring, and the flow of it is of comparatively short duration. Small in volume, the milk is rich in quality, but the lacteal organs soon dry off again. This, of course, is in harmony with the requirements of the young animals in a wild state, and is a correlation of the roving life and hap-hazard feeding of the dams. More milk than the calf requires under such conditions would be a waste of material energy which nature does not encourage. It would, moreover, be an encumbrance to the mother. Wild cattle are neither good milkers nor good fatteners, and in parts of England where calves are allowed to run with their domesticated dams generations after generations, the breed of such animals is not famous for milk-giving. Like that of the mare and ewe, the milk is smaller in quantity, rich in quality and of short duration. The desultory and irregular sucking of a calf or foal or lamb is not conducive to the development of a large flow of milk, and it distinctly tends to shorten the flow. Hand-milking of a similar character has the same effect. Young people are allowed to learn how to milk on cows who are going dry for calving, not on those who are still in full flow. New beginners soon dry up a cow's milk, and bad milkers do the same.

Heavy milking properties, then, are artificial, in the sense that they have been developed under domestication, and by careful breeding, for a given end; yet, like many other qualities, which are a little more than mere germs of nature, they become hereditary by long usage. Few sorts of animals, if any, are more susceptible than cattle of being moulded into what we want; no physical quality is so easily trained and developed as that of giving milk. It is a function which constantly varying of itself can be dwarfed or extended at will. By means of careful training, kind treatment and intelligent breeding, it can be developed and made hereditary; an opposite system keeps it in a state of nature. The habits of a cow and the food she receives, have a great deal to do with her milking powers; quick and silent handmilking does the rest. The practice of hand-milking cows has all along tended greatly to the development of the lacteal glands, and this development has become hereditary in some of our milking breeds. The ewes of the Larcas breed of sheep, from whose milk the famous Roquefort cheese is made in France, have been hand-milked for generations, so that their milking properties are now considerable and inherited. By repeatedly exciting the teats it is even possible to cause an animal that has never borne offspring to yield a small quantity of milk, and a cow sometimes remains barren several years after having had a calf, giving a profitable quantity of milk all the while.

### Experimental Farm Report.

The Government has authorized the publication of 100,000 copies of the Experimental Farm report and bulletins on barley, in both English and French, for general distribution throughout the Dominion. These reports last year were much appreciated by the farmers, and it was found that the 60,000 copies printed were insufficient to meet the demand; consequently a larger number is being printed this year.

### Spring Management of Sheep.

From now onward the flock of sheep will need special care and watchfulness. The lambing, the welfare of the lambs, the feeding of weak ewes, the shearing and troubles from the ever-active parasites, will all call for immediate attention. A good place should be made for the young lambs so that no harm can befall them. When the flocks are turned out to pasture, a good shed for shelter should be furnished them. The ewes need attending to, and feeding as well, if fine lambs are expected. Grass alone is not sufficient, but corn, rye and buckwheat, finely ground together, should be fed them every day. They have a double function to perform, to rear large, fine lambs, and to yield a good supply of fleeces. The English sheep breeders have a good mixture for the young lambs, which is known as lamb's milk meal. It supplies all the essentials of milk, and is easily digestible. This mixture consists of three bushels of peas, one bushel of linseed, one bushel of rye and 100 pounds of fine wheat bran finely ground together. Mixed with these substances are twenty pounds of ground sugar, five pounds of salt and one pound of brown ginger and a pound of caraway seeds. The purity of the drinking water is another essential part of the diet of ewes and lambs. If this is not pure the milk of the ewes will become tainted, and the lambs suffer from the effects.

The lambs should be docked at an early age. If this is done about a month after birth the pain is very trifling and the loss of blood small. Cleanliness is an important factor in caring for the flock in the Spring. This is the only safeguard against blowflies. If soft filth is allowed to accumulate they will deposit their larvae in it, and in time fairly devour the animal's life. Too much care cannot be given in protecting the ewes and lambs from the inclemency of the weather. Unless ample shed protection is afforded they will suffer, and the percentage of loss among the flock will be great. This will not be an expensive undertaking if the flock is divided, and the incoming ewes separated from the rest of the flock. They can be placed in fields or pasture where sheds are provided, while the main flock can care for itself in other pastures. It is not difficult to save nearly all of the lambs of a flock in this way, but if the necessary conveniences are denied, then the work becomes a most difficult and trying one.

### Temperature in Dairying.

BY PROF. W. M. HAYES.

The stable should be kept somewhat above freezing for best results and water is best relished at 45 degrees to 60 degrees Fahrenheit. While ice water is injurious in causing a chill to the animal, water at 70 degrees to 100 degrees is not very well relished by cows. Giving water at ordinary well temperature to warm cows in a warm place is the best practice. If you must water cold cows in a very cold or windy place, at least have the water warm. Slightly above 100 degrees seems to have a stimulating effect upon the animals' digestion. Then comes the temperature of the dairyman's brain in caring for his cow and feeding her. The hot

red-headedness which causes him to use a pitchfork for a curry-comb and a milk stool as a petting machine is all terribly wrong. The dairyman needs to have a cool, clear head and warm feet so that he can feed good cows high—I believe in running a good machine at a high but safe speed.

I tell you, all the correct temperatures in the milk pail, the setting vat, the churn or the cheese vat will not produce fine goods from cows that are not fed so that they are regular and healthy in their digestive functions. It is comparatively easy to learn to make butter in a pure cook-book recipe sort of way, out of perfect milk, but to learn to feed high and steady so as to make a cow do her best and "learn to do better by doing" is not a thing to be caught up as one follows a formula, any more than it is to make nice butter out of milk from ailing cows without knowing what is the matter with the cream, and what changes in the mode of operation are needed. The foods and their use by the good cows is the man you want in your stable at feeding time. We do not know enough about these feeding subjects as yet to more than say we have started; but both facts are being awakened to their importance. We all want to stop claiming to know a lot and study these matters harder. A few general facts blind us and keep us from studying underlying details. Dr. Babcock did a most excellent thing in so thoroughly bursting around old notions regarding a membranous around the butter flobule, and that a falling temperature caused the liquid of the milk to fall in temperature much more rapidly than the fat globules, thus inducing the cream to rise, and to put in the fibrine in milk and its influence over creaming. This work has put in a far stronger light than before the need of getting the milk quickly from the cow to cool water and the need of perfect quiet. Some of these things had received thorough practical demonstration by many dairymen, and in careful experiments by Prof. Henry and others. But when these underlying principles are brought out, and we clearly see reasons for setting milk and handling it in a certain way, we are more liable to practice its precepts. Providing cleanliness is observed, there is never any trouble from perfectly healthy milk in its travels through the cream vat, the churn or cheese vat, and the butter or cheese packages if correct temperatures are observed. It is when the used or exposed to hard conditions, or given that we receive milk which requires a change in the ordinary temperature in working it up. In other words, making butter or cheese out of perfect milk, handled in a faultless manner, is like sailing over smooth waters. The dairyman does not need all his knowledge of steering and trimming his sails until he is in the storms of hot weather or has struck the shoals of winter cream from farrow cows, or has to sail his cheese through the narrows between acidity and gaseous blubber.

### The Berry Patch.

The extraordinary forward season and mild weather of the present time should not be allowed to beguile us into the better than spring has come and that it is safe to uncover the strawberry plants, or to remove the earth from the canes of tender raspberries, blackberries and grapevines with which they have been covered. Indeed, on the contrary, it may happen that this is the critical time at which they need protection, for April may bring us frequent spells of hard freezing weather which the sun, gaining in power daily, will as frequently dissipate, to the great injury of the exposed plants. Canes of raspberries and similar plants, after being covered all winter are very tender and susceptible to cold. Covering should be kept upon everything until the season has fairly opened.

Advantage may be taken, however, of mild and open weather to set out plants of all the small fruits, including strawberries. It will protect them from heaving out and also assist their growth if a shovelful of well-rotted manure or compost be thrown over them after planting. At the north, little planting will be done until the middle and latter part of April, but it is well to remember that small fruit plants are best set in the ground early, while the soil is cool and moist. There is nothing gained by planting upon hasty and imperfectly prepared ground. To secure the best results with small-fruits, and especially with strawberries, the soil should be ploughed deeply and well enriched. Bone meal is admirably adapted for small fruits and has the desired advantage of not bringing in weed seeds. Well rotted compost may be applied now to much better advantage than later in the season.

Raspberry and blackberry canes may be pruned by cutting back one-third, and reducing the laterals to about one foot or eighteen inches. This will result in an increased productiveness and larger size of berry but at the expense of canes. Gooseberries and currants may also be pruned. This is essential to a vigorous and thrifty growth and should not be neglected. Gooseberries are seldom apt to mildew badly when kept vigorous and clean by regular pruning and careful culture. The fruit of currants and gooseberries is borne on two-years old wood and the bush should be so pruned as to furnish an annual supply of such wood, as well as to admit light and air freely to the centre.

There is perhaps no fertilizer that will so greatly benefit the strawberry plantation and aid it in producing an abundant crop of large berries, as well as a top dressing of unleached wood ashes applied early, at the rate of from fifty to seventy-five bushels to the acre.

In Mississippi they hire short-term prisoners out to labor for private parties. Jake Kilrain, the prize-fighter, was sentenced to two months imprisonment for fighting with John L. Sullivan. He has been hired by a wealthy young man and is now living in luxurious idleness. John L. Sullivan was sentenced to serve twelve months in jail, but on appeal was acquitted on a technicality. Was there ever a greater parody on justice? Talk about old-world customs. Here are two great, big, strong, hulking brutes who deliberately break the laws of their country rewarded and honored for it, while some poor, weak, fragile, little woman ren from starving would have to languish in jail. Heaven help the free and enlightened laws of the great Republic.

### HE BIT OFF ITS HEAD.

A Mexican Indian Battles for Life With a Boa Constrictor.

One day last week an Indian made a excursion to a mountain near Chevantzium, State of Michoacan, in Mexico, to look after some fuel for his hut. While cutting up a dry oak he suddenly felt a bite on the calf of his leg given in the fraction of a second. A moment later he felt, coiling around his body, the terrible folds of a boa constrictor. Instinctively he leaned his head over toward the wounded leg and was almost fascinated by the glance of two bright basilisk eyes that gleamed like fiery coals in the head of the serpent.

Quicker than a flash the Indian ducked his head and caught the neck of the reptile between his jaws, sinking his teeth in the quivering flesh and clinging to it with the lashed its tail and the dying. The huge serpent order to bury its fangs in the Indian, but the latter clung on and began to chew away at the neck of the boa, which is the thinnest and most delicate part of a snake's anatomy. After chewing for a long time the Indian succeeded in beheading his antagonist, the folds dropped from around his body and the Indian was free.

### He Begins Well.

If ever monarch disappointed the expectations of the world it is William II. of Germany. A soldier from his youth, and while identified with the army showing an unusual fondness for arms, endowed with a fund of energy possessed by few, and withal apparently impulsive, it was feared that when the peace of Europe fell into his hands, he would speedily be dispersed. Everywher the regret was expressed that his father had not been permitted to live and carry out his pacific designs. Instead of this, however, the son has shown himself to be pre-eminently a man of peace, and to be possessed of a paternal feeling for his subjects that is worthy of the highest praise. It is this feeling of commiseration for the oppressed laboring classes, that induced him to initiate the labor conference now in session at his capital, and which according to latest reports, is performing its work with unexpected rapidity and success. It is this, too, that lies at the bottom of a scheme which will give the greatest surprise, a plan for the abolition of standing armies. That the Emperor was cherishing this humane project has come to light only very recently, and is divulged in connection with an explanation of the late resignation of Count von Waldersee, the able officer who last year succeeded Count von Moltke as chief of the general staff. The scheme proposes the convocation of an international congress for the purpose of considering the proposition to be advanced by the Kaiser, to abolish standing armies, allowing only the maintenance in each country of a certain small force, limited in proportion to the population as a pledge of bona fide. Though opinions may differ as to the feasibility of the project at present, all must acknowledge the relief that would come to the European nations by the change. Should the young Emperor continue as he has begun, the future historian will have a tale to tell no less remarkable than that which attaches to the name of his illustrious ancestor, Frederick the Great.

### A Distinguished Northumbrian.

The Newcastle Daily Chronicle of a recent date, contained the following: "Among those upon whom Her Majesty the Queen recently conferred the honor of knighthood was Mr. Joseph Hickson, manager of the Grand Trunk railway, Canada. It is not generally known that this gentleman is a native of this country, and hails from a historic and classical portion of the Borderland. The new knight belongs to a highly respected and industrious family in the vicinity of Oterburn, and is a brother of Mr. James Hickson, blacksmith, of that village. A good many years ago he left his native home to tempt fortune elsewhere, and eventually found himself in Canada, where he secured a position on the Grand Trunk railway, from which, by great ability and conspicuous industry, he has risen to the high office he at present holds. Under his management considerable improvements and valuable extensions have been made in connection with the Canadian Grand Trunk railway, and it is doubtless on account of the services thus rendered to the Dominion that the honor of knighthood has been conferred upon him. About eight years ago Mr. Hickson visited the old country, and sojourned for a time in the county, receiving from his friends and acquaintances in the Oterburn district a very warm welcome. The honor that has been conferred upon him will create gratification in the neighborhood to which he belongs, while the general public may be pleased to learn that another Northumbrian has thus been added to the list of local worthies whom Her Majesty has, within the past two years especially, graciously honored."

### Don't Misjudge the English.

I learned, also, that the English have acquired the virtue of deliberation, and never are in a hurry or fret, writes Marshall P. Wilder in Lippincott's Magazine for March. It is not necessary for me to inform the reader that England is the greatest business nation in the world; yet all the business is conducted in a quiet, leisurely way that seems to an American like chess play, but is dead earnest all the same. Your English banker will be found in some little building not at all like an American bank, and with very few clerks in sight. Nobody rushes breathlessly in or out; yet the amount of business transacted daily in that dingy little building is enormous. Instead of being glum and unhappy, as most of our tourists imagine them, the English give more time and attention to their enjoyments than any other respectable people in the world. They do not crave excitement, like some Americans; but the genuine enjoyment—rest for the body, and gratification for the eye, ear and palate—they do love, and they spare no efforts to obtain it. Because they do not go wild over good work at the opera or theatre, and make a noise with their hands and feet, Englishmen are supposed by Americans to be unappreciative or listless, but they are nothing of the kind, as you will find out for yourself if you sit beside one whom you know and talk with him between the acts. When judging an Englishman by his appearance and manner in a crowd, don't forget the old saying: "Still waters run deep."

### Britain's Drink Bill.

According to recent statistics from official returns for the year 1889 of the United Kingdom, an increase of more than \$660,000,000 over 1888. Of this increase considerably more than two-thirds was spent for beer, a tolerably certain proof that the additional expenditure came from the pockets of the workingmen. The average cost per capita of the liquor consumed in the United Kingdom last year was about \$17.50, a tremendous tax upon the health and comfort of the British nation. There is, however, a noticeable falling off in the drink bill of the United Kingdom comparing decade with decade. Between 1870 and 1880, this bill was at no time less than \$590,000,000 a year and in six of the ten years exceeded \$700,000,000, the annual average being nearly \$690,000,000. During the ten years from 1880 to 1890 there has been as large a year when the expenditure has been as large as it was in 1889, \$660,000,000, and that year, the highest in the decade, is below the average annual expenditure during the preceding ten years. The difference can be best seen in the average annual expenditure, which was only \$625,000,000 during the last decade as compared with the \$680,000,000 a year of the preceding ten years. This average reduction of over 8 per cent a year on the grand total expended is really a very great gain when we consider the increase in population that has been going on during all these years. This gain for temperance is not fully explained. It is always more easy to determine totals than to trace causes. Doubtless much of it is due to temperance work and the gradual growth of a sentiment favoring self-control and moderation, but a much larger and harder time that have been felt in some places in England during a part of this decade and that have made the working classes more moderate in their expenditures for this purpose. This is further shown by the increase of 1889, a prosperous year, over 1888, or any other year in the decade. All in all, there is some encouragement for temperance workers in these figures, although there must be considerable discouragement to every economist who studies and appreciates the tremendous loss in money, effort, and ability, in comfort, energy, and health, that is represented by these statistics.

### Young Travellers.

Last week a boy, eleven years, old was found in Chicago who for more than a year had been traveling about the country after the manner of an experienced globe trotter. His parents live at Seattle and he had a good home. But he made the acquaintance of a younger boy who had adopted the profession of burglary, and started out to see the world. He commenced his career by stealing five cents from his little brother, which, added to his own capital, enabled him to buy a bootblack kit. Becoming tired of the shining-up business he took to collecting agates and selling them in towns. Preferring city life he became a newsboy. Having taken in most of the Pacific coast he traveled across the continent and remained for some time in the Atlantic cities. Like many other enterprising persons he finally settled down in Chicago, to be ready for the world's fair. During all this time he has managed to get a living. A Paris paper shows that precocity is not confined to America. A twelve-year-old boy in that city became desperately enamored with a girl who was two years less cruel than he "crossed in love" by her mother. He obtained a pope, stole into the bedchamber of his beloved, and lashed himself. He left a note to his sweetheart bidding her an affectionate farewell, and telling her that though they were ragged in this world they would be soon united in heaven. The columns of newspapers published in every part of the country contain each week accounts of juvenile delinquency. A few days ago William Bolton, a boy of Philadelphia, was sentenced to three years' solitary confinement for a most heinous crime. In Mt. Vernon, Ill., Jimmie Hicks, only 14 years old, murdered his companion and made his escape. When run down and arrested he exhibited no signs of remorse. Our civilization appears to have abolished childhood and youth. Human beings jump from infancy to manhood and womanhood as a single bound. Children at ten or twelve love and hate, quarrel and commit crime like adults. The reverse of what Pope said if the people of his time is now true. Our children are but men and women of a smaller growth.

### The Battle of Tel-el-Kebir.

Historians profess to place little reliance upon the account of a battle given from the ranks. It is to be feared that their experiences of Sergeant Palmer, of the Cameron Highlanders, are not likely to remove the prejudice. He and his superior officers are greatly at variance. In a very able and most interesting paper, contributed to the Nineteenth Century, which has since been largely quoted, Sergeant (then Corporal) Palmer described the night march and the attack of Tel-el-Kebir, and detailed several incidents which did not come out in the despatches. He said, for instance, that during the march one of the Highlanders, suffering from a run or an over-strained nerve, broke the stillness of the night by a series of pattering yells, which threatened to disclose the presence of the column, and bring down upon it a possible annihilation. Lord Wolsley rode up and ordered the man to be bayoneted; but he was stupified with chloroform instead, and left lying senseless on the sand. Palmer said further that two Glasgow Irishmen turned traitors in the heat of the battle, and shouted "Retire! retire!" when an advance was ordered. The men were shot down by their comrades. Both the stories are denied by Colonel L. V. Swaine, who was military secretary in the campaign. He is in every position to know, for he never left Lord Wolsley for one instant during the whole of the night, and he declares positively that no such incident as the former occurred. As to the presence of traitors amongst the Camerons, he believes, as do many other military authorities, that it is incredible. Of course, even yet, Sergeant Palmer may claim a right to his opinion but it is probable that he has proved a better soldier than his historian. By his own account he managed to "wipe off" no less than eight or nine Egyptians during the one engagement.

German influence is said to be all powerful just now at Constantinople and Prince Bismarck's resignation caused a profound sensation there.

### PICKED UP AT SEA IN A CANOE.

The Flight of Eight Islanders Found Adrift in the Pacific.

Eight native islanders of the Pelew group, in the South Pacific Ocean, were picked up at sea recently nearly dead from starvation and thirst, by the ship Joseph S. Spinney, now in Port Townsend. The crew had been in an open canoe for eight days. They had embarked on a neighboring isle, when a heavy gale came up and blew them 260 miles from land, and at the mercy of the wind and waves.

The party consisted of a king, his son, and six members of his council. In this condition they remained eighteen days. One died the second day, after a storm. The old King, faint with hunger and mad with thirst, decided that his son Boyga, a boy aged 16, should be killed, that his father emaciated party were making preparations for the sacrifice, the boy accepting his fate, Spinney hoisted in sight and the boy was saved. The ship hoisted to and took the poor wretches on board. The King lay in the bottom of the canoe, unable to move. The chief officer carried him on deck under his arm.

They presented a dreadful sight. Their stomachs were shrunk in, and they looked like living skeletons, the bones almost protruding through the skin. They were provided with nourishment, but threw away clothes in fear and disgust, preferring to wear only a loin cloth. Seven days after being picked up at sea the King died, and the others slowly improved. They were taken to Higo, Japan, where the proper authorities will have them returned to their native isles. Their mode of appreciating the kindness of Capt. Curling of the ship Spinney was to rub the back of his hand with their noses. The ship was here a few days ago from Europe, laden with a general cargo for Seattle and Tacoma.

### Courtesy Among Americans.

The decline of courtesy among Americans is just now engaging the attention of some of the metropolitan journals. The New York Tribune has made out a pretty clear case against the men of the present generation. Its inferences are drawn from the behavior of men in public conveyances and in public places. It ascribes the decline to the agitation for a more general recognition of the equality of women in industrial opportunities, and in civil and political rights. Harper's Weekly admits the charge, and points to the fact that there was a time, not very remote, when a woman would not have been suffered to stand in an omnibus as is so often the case now while men and even boys sit carelessly indifferent. Its closing paragraph contains thoughts that may be profitably pondered by others than New Yorkers, for whose benefit it was primarily written. Even Canadians, notwithstanding their many excellent traits, are in many instances not above censure in this matter of courtesy. "If a youth," says the Weekly, sees that his lack of courtesy, for instance, in not offering his seat to a woman in the car is regarded as a matter of course and justifiable, the first and costly step is taken. All other similar courtesies, the nameless graces of behavior which make the intercourse of the sexes charming, will naturally disappear, and the distinction of the American vanishes, that every solitary woman seemed to travel under the chivalric protection of every man in the country. This is a distinction worth retaining, because manners are closely allied with morals. The man who plainly shows respect for a woman is very apt to feel it, and of two men in a car, one of whom rises to make room for a woman and the other does not, the first is the one who is pleasantly remembered, and the one to whom in an emergency every fellow-passenger would turn."

### Germany's New Chancellor.

Caprivi, Bismarck, are names destined to stand in juxtaposition on the page of history. The prominence with which the one has stood out upon the world's record arouses curiosity as to the other. If in the future the two men must be associated in our thought, we naturally desire such information as will enable us to make an intelligent comparison. No doubt the evolution of events in the Fatherland will soon enlarge our knowledge of the man who has been chosen to succeed the leader, who by very general consent is recognized as the greatest statesman of the 19th century, or at least, who has accomplished more than any other living man. A contemporary furnishes a few facts of interest concerning Germany's new Chancellor. "Caprivi has just entered his sixtieth year, and as the head of the Naval Department a while ago showed phenomenal administrative ability. He has long been regarded as one of the cleverest soldiers in the army, and until the rise of Waldersee, was looked upon as the most probable successor of Moltke as Chief of the General Staff. Physically he bears considerable resemblance to Bismarck. He is not quite so tall, but has the same bulk of figure, a bald crown and stubby white moustache, but his eyes lack the strange bull-like protuberance of the Iron Chancellor's, and his face is nothing like so powerful and striking in effect. About his opinions, prejudices, and sentiments in matters of international politics, absolutely no information exists. If he has any, they have been dissembled with profound skill."

### Medical Suggestions.

Modern chemistry shows that the medical lore of the ancient herbalists had a much sounder basis than had been imagined. In 1597 watercresses were recommended for the cure of scurvy and scrofula. Chemists now say that the cress contains sulphur, phosphorus, iodine and iron substances that are known to be actual antidotes to scrofula. In John Wesley's Herbal, which he prized so highly, wild carrots are recommended for asthma, and we now hear that they do promote expectoration and thus relieve that troublesome complaint. Nettles are prescribed for blood-spitting, goose-grass for cancer, and cob-weeds for ague, and chemistry finds in each of these "simples" properties now recognized as useful in the several diseases.

Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Imperial Prime Minister, has suggested that a conference be held between Emperor William, Emperor Francis Joseph, and King Humbert as the only means of allaying the anxiety prevailing in Austria and Italy arising from the resignation of Prince Bismarck.

**North Perth Farmers' Institute.**  
ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING AT LISTOWEL.  
—THE GRAIN TESTER EXPERIMENT SATISFACTORY.

The annual meeting of the Farmers' Institute of North Perth was held in the town hall, Listowel, March 22nd, and was fairly well attended by agriculturists from Elma, Wallace and Mornington, and a number of citizens of Listowel were also present. The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President, James Dickson, Donaghy; Vice-President, Wm. Burnett, Elma; Directors—for Elma, S. S. Rothwell and Wm. Dickson; Wallace, Alex. Kennedy, G. V. Poole and G. Little; Mornington, H. Doering, H. Freeborn and Jas. Grieve; N. Easthope, J. McMillan, J. Fisher and W. Hyde; Ellice, Messrs. Pierson, Sheiling and O'Brien; Stratford, J. Idington, S. S. Fuller and D. D. Hay; Milverton, D. Pugh; Listowel, D. D. Campbell, T. H. Rolls, W. L. Kells. W. Keith was elected Sec. Treas. The advisability of holding a picnic during the summer was discussed, and it was resolved that the Institute hold one at Milverton on Dominion day, and that the Minister of Agriculture for Ontario and other speakers be invited. The President and Secretary and Messrs. Rothwell, Doering, Freeborn and Grieve were appointed a committee to make arrangements for the picnic. Addresses followed, the principal one being that of J. C. Hay on the question of grain testing and the system recently adopted by some of the millers of buying the farmers' grists and selling them flour at wholesale prices instead of exchanging products as formerly. A tester was procured for the purpose of giving a practical illustration of the method of testing grain. The tests made in the presence of the members of the Institute showed that the tester was accurate. Mr. Hay also gave a practical illustration of the advantage to the farmer of selling his wheat and buying his flour. A farmer had delivered 10.45 bushels of wheat at Hay Bros' mill that day, which tested 55 lbs. to the bushel, worth 81c. or \$7.40 for the 10.45 bushels. Had he exchanged his wheat he would only have received \$6.88 in value, made up as follows: 301 lbs. flour, worth wholesale, \$6.02; 107 lbs. bran, worth 64c., and 32 lbs. shorts, worth 22c., being a gain to the farmer of 52c. by buying and selling. On wheat testing 60 the difference in a 10 bushel grist would be 11c. in favor of buying and selling. On 58 lbs. wheat the difference would be 19c. against exchange. This would be giving 90 per cent flour worth 15c. per barrel more than what is given in exchange. He said the farmer had a safe criterion to tell whether the price of flour is too high; the price of 200 lbs. of flour is never too high at the price of 5 bushels of wheat. Millers cannot run if it be less. On the question of wheat grading in the open market there was a difference of from 1 1/2 to 2c. between No. 1 and No. 2 wheat, while for No. 3 wheat was from 5 to 6c. less. This was the value of wheat in open market; the miller in buying ought to grade according to value. Mr. Cleland expressed satisfaction with the tests made; he was satisfied it was the just method. Wm. Shearer expressed the feeling that the Millers' Association was a combine to the injured of the farmer and referred to the Plewes position to combine. Mr. Hay stated that the Plewes proposition was never accepted or even discussed by the Millers' Association. There was no attempt to regulate prices. After some further discussion the meeting adjourned.

**Perth Spring Assizes.**

STRATFORD March 20.—The case of Pullman v. Canada Company occupied all day on Tuesday, involving the question of alleged excessive distress, etc. Further hearing of the case was adjourned in order to secure the evidence of Mr. Hodge, solicitor. Mr. Dent was examined, but threw no light on the matter. His Lordship reserved judgment.

On Wednesday Emmett Callihan was convicted of larceny of a ticket cheque belonging to D. A. McLaughlin, a passenger on the G. T. R., and sentenced to six months in the Central Prison.

Garoch v. Munroe, the next case entered, was to recover the alleged value of a small house in Listowel. The evidence developed that the defendant at the time of the purchase was alleged to be suffering from "senile dementia," and unable to transact business in regard to real estate. A committee will be appointed and on their report all matter will be settled by the Court.

The cause celebre of this Assize was entered upon on Wednesday at noon. Dingman against Butler et al, in other words Stratford Herald against Stratford Times for libel. There was no plea of justification, but the defendant Butler alleged provocation. He is or has been the manager or overseer of the Times, proprietors being Mrs. Butler, his wife, and Mrs. Kneitle. Mr. Ritchie, Q. C., of Toronto appeared for the plaintiffs. John Idington, Q. C., appeared for the defendant. H. T. Butler and E. Sydney Smith appeared for the defendants, Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Kneitle. The jury after being out three hours returned a verdict for the plaintiffs with damages assessed at \$150 against all the defendants. His Lordship entered judgment for this amount with full costs of suit.

British Mortgage Loan Co. against Scott, action for the recovery of land under a mortgage, verdict for the plaintiffs. Matthews v. Peffers, et al, action for the recovery of a horse said to have been purchased by the plaintiff His Lordship dismissed the action with costs, holding that the alleged purchase was wanting in good faith and was not a bona fide purchase by Matthews. The work of the Assize has been gone through speedily and nothing has been left untried. Several cases have been settled. Several young ladies from the Commercial College were present during the Court proceedings practising, but found that some of the counsel spoke rather fast. As many as ten young ladies were present at one time.

**FRENCH EVANGELIZATION.**

REV. C. A. DOUDIET DELIVERS AN ABLE AND ELOQUENT ADDRESS ON THE SUBJECT.

The Rev. C. A. Doudiet, who was appointed by the General Assembly in Winnipeg to advocate the cause of French evangelization, gave a very able, interesting and eloquent address on that subject in the Presbyterian church on Monday evening. The attendance was comparatively small, but such an address as Mr. Doudiet gave was well worthy of a crowded church, and those who did not hear it have much reason to regret their absence. He showed at the beginning of his address that while the Roman Catholic church had some light, yet that was very meagre, and that the great aim of the hierarchy was to keep the pure Gospel from the mass of the people. After dealing in a very pungent, successful, and thoroughly convincing manner with those who grumble about giving to such schemes, and giving a full and sufficient reply to all objections offered to the work of French evangelization, he explained how that work is carried on, showed the progress made, and the great need of more money to make it more successful. Incidents of an exceedingly interesting and pathetic character were related, and the closest attention of the audience retained throughout. The collection amounted to \$5, and was supplemented on behalf of the ladies of the Auxiliary of the Presbyterian church, Atwood, by the President of that auxiliary, by the gift of \$9, making a total of \$14. This sum is to be applied to the building of the girl's wing of the Pointe aux Trembles school.

**OUR MONTHLY FAIR.**

Last Tuesday witnessed the first monthly horse and cattle fair in Atwood, and despite the shocking state of the roads the farmers turned out in large numbers and the town presented quite a holiday appearance. There were a number of buyers on the ground but not much stock offered for sale, which was largely due to the scarcity of saleable animals and the heavy roads which prevented many from bringing in fat cattle. Some good sales were made, however, and the fair generally regarded as a success, decidedly so in the attendance.

Our merchants were kept busy all day and the hotels were crowded with the sturdy sons of toil. We think the committee made a mistake, however, in not advertising the fair more widely than they did. An advertisement should have been inserted in several of the local papers, say the Stratford, Beacon, Herald, Listowel Standard, Banner, Seaford Expositor and Brussels Post, and bills posted up in the neighboring towns and villages. The fact that our fair was not widely known was quite apparent, and to hope to successfully establish a monthly fair or any other kind of a fair without spending \$10 or \$12 is simply folly. We hope that the committee and citizens, generally, will do what they can to make the next fair a greater success. Buyers should not only be invited but treated to their dinner and otherwise made welcome by our people, especially by the executive committee. Let us all work together and we may rest assured that the next monthly fair held here, on Tuesday, April 29th, will be second to none in the county.

**VICTORIA LETTER.**

To the Editor of THE BEE.  
DEAR SIR:—Through the kindness of Atwood friends we have been permitted the pleasure of perusing the pages of some copies of the aspiring BEE, and have been much interested in its columns and heartily wish the Editor success. Having been requested by a friend of your publication to contribute a few items from here, believing that they will be of interest to your readers. It is now over five years since I bid farewell to Atwood and vicinity and took up my residence here. Travelled via Grand trunk and Union Pacific R. R. to Portland Oregon, and witnessed the first celebration of the kind that I had ever been permitted to see. It was a most enjoyable day in regard to climate; everything was fresh and green, the grass almost knee deep in the lawn and everything as beautiful as nature can make it. When compared to the storms and cold we had to endure in the Ontario winter I felt truly thankful to escape. On the following day we proceeded north via the Northern Pacific to Tacoma, Washington Territory, situated on Puget Sound, one of the best protected sheets of salt water for navigation on the coast, thence by the O. R. & N. Co's steamer "North Pacific," arriving at Victoria March 20th, under very favorable circumstances. We were told the weather had continued mild since early in February, and from indications in general we could not doubt the assertion. Building operations and general improvements were in progress in all directions as if winter were unknown. The thermometer had not registered as low as zero for some years and I have only known it to occur once in five years. We are not permitted the pleasure of many sleigh rides but we willingly forego this for the advantages on the other hand. The past winter has been one of the most disagreeable I have experienced. Usually we have a few days of snow and then it would pass away, but this season we have had a plentiful supply of slush and cold damp winds but no good sleighing, although there has been three feet of snow at Tanaimo—60 miles north—and five feet at Comox, further up the east coast of Vancouver Island. There is snow still to be seen a few miles to the west and we learn there has been blockades on nearly all the railways between here and Southern California. A great many cattle have perished on some of the large stock ranches in consequence of the snow, as they are supposed to

run so large all the year round, so that you may guess we are favored with tough beef at exorbitant prices, but a little goes a long way with those who have poor teeth. Steak is from 15c. to 20c. per lb. Our new electric streetcars commenced running about three weeks ago, and are a decided success and well patronized. The Chinese could not understand them and were somewhat superstitious; some were heard to say: "Melican man heap smartee, no pullee, no pushee, go all the same; too much devil, Chinaman no savee," (understand them) but they soon picked up courage and took a ride too. Business in general is in a flourishing condition, almost a boom in real estate, and building operations are pushed vigorously and improvements in general are being made. There is plenty of cash in circulation for those who hustle after it, but it slips past the street loafers. All being considered we should be very thankful for so many blessings in this favored land.  
J. O. TURNBULL.  
Victoria, B. C., March 15, 1890.

**Spring Shows.**

Fullarton, Friday, April 4.  
Mitchell on April 9th.  
Milverton on April 11th.  
Stratford, April 15.  
Elma, at Newry, Tuesday, April 15.  
South Huron, Brucefield, April 16.  
Listowel, at Listowel, April 16.  
East Wawanesh, at Belgrave, April 17.  
East Huron, at Brussels, April 18.

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

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

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

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

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

**MOULDINGS**

For Picture Framing in Town.

**UNDERTAKING**

A Specialty. Full lines funeral goods always on hand.

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

**R. M. BALLANTYNE**

—THE LEADING—

**Merchant Tailor**

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

**Biggest Reduction**

In Ordered Clothing

**EVER KNOWN.**

Men's all wool Tweed Suits \$11 for \$9  
" " " " " \$12 " \$10  
" " " " " \$15 " \$12

Black Worsted from \$16 up.

WE KEEP THE BEST

**TRIMMINGS**

AND GUARANTEE AN

**A 1 Fit or No Sale.**

Call and Examine Our

Goods and see for yourself.

**R. M. BALLANTYNE,**

**ATWOOD.**

**The Question Answered.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**A Trial Order Solicited.**

**James Irwin.**

**Geo. Currie, Cutter.**

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

Please Call and See Us when you Come to Town.

**JOHN RIGGS.**

**Atwood Saw & Planing Mills.**

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

**Dressed Flooring and Siding**

A SPECIALTY.

**WM. DUNN.**

**Atwood Carriage and Blacksmith Shop.**

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

**Horseshoeing a Specialty.**

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

2tf

**HENRY HOAR.**