

### Easter.

THE morning light on Jordan falls,  
The silver Kid on rippling lies;  
Tis morn on Zion's golden halls,  
On Salem's towers and olden walls,  
Where watch the weary sentinels  
The far light in the skies.  
The odor lamps no longer thrill  
The chambers of imperial towers,  
But to a garden, lone and still,  
There comes a form, and perfumes fill  
Her way along the voiceless hill  
Of resurrection flowers.  
She hears the birds sing 'mid the palms,  
The early camels' bells afar;  
She clasps the spices in her arms,  
Her resinous treasures, gifts and balms,  
With sight and broken chords of  
Psalms—  
The penitent of Magdala!  
What wondrous scenes await her there!  
The risen tomb, the angels white!  
"Mary?" She has heard the word to bear;  
The brow of Olivet is fair,  
The Levite rings the bells of prayer,  
The new world wakes to light.  
Mary! No woman ever bore  
Such tidings to the world as thine;  
Mary, who stood the cross before,  
And met the angels at the door  
Of Jesus' tomb—forevermore  
Hope's messenger divine!  
O faithful feet from Galilee,  
For thee the Easter lilies bloom.  
So ever hearts that trust be  
In faith and love and sympathy,  
To Jesus' lifted cross shall see  
The angels at the open tomb.

### Pool.

John Engel has returned home from the Veterinary College, Toronto.  
Henry Wagner, who spent most of the winter here, left the other day for Denver, Col.

The almost impassable state of the roads on Monday night, prevented the Good Templars of this place from paying their visit to Atwood lodge.  
Misses Jennie and E. Magwood, have started a dressmaking establishment in Millbank, and will doubtless succeed in securing a large share of patronage.

### Donegal.

The assessor has paid Donegal his usual spring visit.  
Quite a number of our farmers attended the Farmers' Institute on Tuesday of this week, and report a good session.

Last Friday morning the youngest daughter of George McNicol was taken suddenly ill and Dr. Rice was immediately called. He pronounced it a case of inflammation of the brain. She died on Saturday morning and was buried in the Donegal cemetery on Sunday. The bereaved parents have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad loss.

### Elma.

On the 12th inst., a two-year old colt, the property of A. Hozell, con. 10, died from strangles. The animal was valued at \$100.

Wm. Dewar, of the 14th con., recently purchased a good yearling bull—a thoroughbred Durham—at Guelph, for which he paid a handsome price.

John J. Riach, 13th con., left for Manitoba on Thursday, 12th inst., intending to make that country his future home. He spent a portion of last year in the prairie province and likes it well. John Lang, 12th con., accompanied him.

Arch. Simpson purchased a thoroughbred Durham bull this week from the great stock raiser, David Milne, of Etzel, for which he paid the handsome sum of \$35. The bull is bred by "Red Knight," imported by Mr. Miller, of Broughan, Ont.

Geo. Houze, Newry, has a collection of handicraft that is seldom met with in a rural community. The specimens exhibited are all his own work and speak highly for his mechanical genius. He is engaged at present on an important appliance for which it is his intention to seek a patent.

Wm. Hance, the cattle king of the 12th con., has 30 head of steers, averaging over 1,000 pounds, which will be ready for the June market. He sold about 70 head last year. Mr. Hance is also preparing to erect a comfortable brick house during the coming summer. Once he gets the cage the reader can easily surmise what his next step will be.

It is with feelings of the deepest regret that we record the death of Miss Emma G. Horn, daughter of Wm. Horn, 14th con. Her health had for the past three weeks been in a very critical condition. All that medical skill and kind nursing could do was done for her but without avail, for she was called to her long home last Sunday morning. Much sympathy is felt for the bereaved parents, brothers and sisters, for she was indeed a favorite. The funeral left her father's residence Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock, followed by a large concourse of sympathizing friends.

### Ethel.

Mr. Willis has moved to town. He will work in the saw mill.

F. Sherlock, of Toronto, is visiting his parents at the parsonage this week.

James Elliot left on Tuesday last for Manitoba where he will make his home. Success.

Mrs. Hugh Cunningham has arrived home from Kincardine where she has been spending a few weeks with her mother.

There is some talk of organizing a football club to play evenings during the summer. We hope it will not end in talk.

There was no service in the Presbyterian church last Sabbath owing to the sacrament being observed at the Cranbrook appointment.

### Additional Local Items.

LOTS of sensation in the village this week.

WM. DUNN offers for sale several valuable horses. See advt.

REV. R. PAUL, of Brussels, preached in the Methodist church last Sunday, morning and evening.

READ JOS. McKOY's auction sale of a house and lot, horses, vehicles and household furniture in this issue.

W. POCOCK, of McMaster Hall, Toronto, will (D. V.) preach in the Baptist church on Sunday afternoon next.

FRIDAY, April 17th, is the date fixed for the holding of the Listowel spring show. Prizes ranging from \$3 to \$20.

THE annual spring show in connection with the East Huron Agricultural Society will be held at Brussels, on April 17th.

WEDNESDAY last Robt. Knox and wife returned home from their extended visit to the Pacific coast. Judging from appearances the trip has agreed with them.

THE Elma Agricultural Society's spring show will be held at Newry, on Thursday, April 16th, 1891. Liberal prizes will be offered. Posters will be issued in a few days.

DR. HOWAT, of Guelph, whose reputation as a specialist stands very high in medical circles, was called to Atwood on Wednesday last to consult with Dr. Rice on the case of Mrs. Hamilton.

D. CHALMERS and family, of Musselburg are renewing old friendships in this locality this week. His excellent paper, "Bees and honey," read before the North Perth Farmers' Institute Tuesday evening, will be published next week.

THE management of the North Perth Farmers' Institute were somewhat put out on account of the band not showing up Tuesday evening. We have since learned that it was owing to the bull-headedness of one of its members that caused the bungling, and we only voice the sentiment of our citizens, when we say the sooner the kicker gets his "walking ticket" the better for the band and all concerned.

IMPORTANT information is given in the Dominion Postal Guide for 1891, just issued. Special attention is directed to the following changes: Insufficiently prepaid registered matter addressed to Canada and the United States may be forwarded. Sealed cans of staple articles of use or consumption may be sent at fifth class rate. Insufficiently paid matter of all classes, except transient newspapers, may be forwarded conditionally. Newspapers containing lottery advertisements are refused delivery to the United States. Blank forms and printed stationery may pass at a rate of 1 cent per two ounces.

THE Clifford Advance says: "The Gospel of health and good cheer" was the subject taken by the Rev. D. Rogers, of Atwood, in the Methodist church on Tuesday evening last. There were not so many present as might have been expected, but the disagreeable weather and impassable state of the roads no doubt prevented many from attending. Mr. Rogers again proved himself to be a very pleasing speaker. The tone of his voice, the ease with which he delivered, the amusing anecdotes and the good sound advice given, all combined to make the lecture a very pleasant and profitable one. If half of the sick people would take the advice given, roll up their window blinds, open their doors, let in the fresh air, light and sunshine, and look on the bright instead of on the dark side of things, their sorrowful cheeks would soon become plump and rosy, and this would be a happier and better world.

### Perth County Notes.

James Barton, a respected citizen of Stratford for about fifteen years, formerly a resident of Downie, died of paralysis at his residence on Friday, 6th inst. Deceased came from his native county of Dumfriesshire, Scotland, to the township of Downie forty-two years ago.

The Bishop of Huron held an ordination in London Sunday morning, 8th inst., when Messrs. Beamish, of Stratford, and Franklin, of Eastwood, were ordained deacons. The candidates were presented by Archdeacon Marsh, and an excellent sermon was preached by Rev. Principal Miller, of Huron College, from I Cor., 1, 22-4. Rev. Mr. Franklin preached in Christ Church in the evening, and Rev. Mr. Beamish in the Memorial Church, London.

## Farmers in Session.

### North Perth Farmers' Institute.

PROF. SHAW DELIVERS STIRRING AND PRACTICAL ADDRESSES AT BOTH SESSIONS.

THE agricultural hall, Atwood, was well filled with the sturdy yeomanry of Elma and adjoining townships, together with a full representation of the people of Atwood, last Tuesday afternoon and evening, to listen to the various addresses from prominent agriculturists on topics of vital interest to the farmer and of general interest to all.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

At one o'clock the President, James Dickson, Jr., took the chair, and after order was restored the first business—the election of officers—was taken up. They were elected as follows: President, James Dickson, Jr., Donegal; Vice-President, Donald Jack, Newton; Sec.-Treas., Wm. Keith, Listowel; Directors—Elma, J. A. Turnbull, Wm. Shearer, Wallace, G. V. Poole, J. M. Climie; Mornington, H. Doering, Geo. Ross; Ellice, James Burnett, James Crawford; North Easthope, D. Stewart, A. McDonald; delegates to the Central Farmers' Institute, Henry Doering and Wm. Dickson. Interesting and practical addresses were then delivered by Prof. Shaw, of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, on "Cross breeding"; Robt. Forrest, Elma, "Experience on and around the farm"; Mr. Baylis, Trowbridge, "Hogs"; Prof. Shaw, "What crops we should grow in view of the market of to-day." All the above addresses evoked considerable profitable discussion, and it is only because of our limited space that we forego their publication.

#### EVENING SESSION.

The hall in the evening was filled to its capacity. The chair was taken at 8 o'clock, and the following program submitted to the meeting: Duet, Miss M. Hawkshaw and Dr. Rice; chairman, "Fruit and Fruit Culture," J. W. McBain; duet Miss Hawkshaw and Dr. Rice; address, "Education of the horse," U. McFadden, Brussels; solo, Miss Hawkshaw; address, "Agricultural education," Prof. Shaw; address, "Bee culture," D. Chalmers, Musselburg; solo, Miss Hawkshaw; address, Rev. A. Henderson, M. A. It is needless to remark that the various numbers given by Miss Hawkshaw and Dr. Rice were received with hearty applause, Miss Hawkshaw's musical talent needs no recommendation from us, her frequent appearance before an Atwood audience gives abundant proof of the popularity of her selections and their excellent rendition.

J. W. McBain's address on fruit culture contained many useful hints, which if put into practice would ensure better and more profitable results in the selection and culture of fruit trees.

Uriah McFadden, of Brussels, gave a capital address on the "Education of the horse," from which we glean the following notes: I am not a professional horse breeder or trainer and know nothing about the science in these things; my knowledge is gained from observation and practical experience, and if you will kindly excuse a poor speaker I will try to make you understand what I mean when I speak of the things to which I have referred. First, in order to produce a good driving horse you must have a pretty good mare, weighing about 1,100 or 1,150 lbs. with such points that go to make up a first-class animal. We have them given by a great many veterinary surgeons and professional horse breeders but they are so complicated and numerous that when read by ordinary people they are not understood and therefore are thrown aside as useless. Now I propose to give a few points that will cover the whole situation so that the dullest fellow imaginable may take in all the points at a glance and not go astray in the smallest particular. It is this, when you wish to purchase a mare from which to breed good roadsters, don't begin first to examine her head, neck, back and loins, but look right down to her feet, and if you find that she neither toes in nor out and stands on all four of her feet when at ease you may rest assured that in 99 cases out of 100 she will possess all the points that go to make up a first-class animal. You may now examine her as to soundness, etc. We have now got the mare but what about the horse? and in order to produce a first-class driving horse we must use a pure bred trotting stallion, in color dark bay, brown or black, according to fancy, and weighing about 1,200 lbs. Never mind about his pedigree, first select the horse that suits your fancy, and be sure that he neither toes in nor out. If he does reject him because the horse that toes in swings his front feet around from four to eight inches more to cover the same distance at every step than he would do if he travelled straight. The horse that lifts his feet by turning his feet outward and he certainly very ugly looking, his feet inward so much so that you cannot see the shoe when speeding and he is sure to strike one foot against the other, therefore I repeat, get one if possible that neither toes in nor out. Then examine the other points and I think

you will find him broad between the eyes, ears pretty long, nice arched neck, shoulders well set back, short back, long, plump quarter, in fact short above and long below. Now we have the horse whose make-up is right, but what about his pedigree? That is a very important question, if that is not all right the fat is all in the fire, therefore insist on knowing all about his pedigree and trace it back at least three generations, and if you find they have all been properly cared for and no admixture of mongrel breed in them, you have the right kind of animal to breed from. \* \* \* By the time a colt is one year old it will be quite a little horse and ready to receive instructions in order to make of him a useful driving animal. When you turn him out to grass in the spring let him run for a week or ten days, then put an open bridle with a straight bit in his mouth. Have it on him every other day for a week or ten days or more and by that time he will have become used to the bit and finds out it does not hurt him. You should then put a circle around his body, attach a small rope to the circle and fasten it to the bit, giving the colt plenty of room to move its head in any direction. Use him with this attachment about two hours every day for one week. Be sure and handle him all over every time you put on bridle, lift up his feet and tap them with your hand or small mallet for the purpose. Now shorten the rope on the right side about six or eight inches, this will learn the colt to haw, and after a few lessons in this direction let out nigh rope and shorten off one, this will learn the colt to gee, and after a few lessons in this way he is ready for the over-draw check which should be long at first and shortened by degrees until you get the horse's head set to where you want it. In the stable is the place to give him the finishing touches. This do by striking him gently with a strap, not missing any part of his body, head or legs; learn him to stand over, first one side and then the other; put bit in his mouth two hours each day, throw harness against his legs, rattle a tin pan behind and before him, throw newspapers in his face, and you will soon have him so tame that he will frighten at nothing. To learn the colt to stop at the word "whoa" just use the word in the most gentle manner; no need to speak loud because colts hear better than we do. The moment the word is out of your mouth gently pull back on the lines until he stops. Never say whoa but once when you want your horse to stop. Lastly, never learn a colt to drive in every direction you wish, because he may see things he would like to stop and look at, and if he understood backing up he might run back and throw you into the ditch, but not knowing how to back he will look at an object a moment and then make a jump to get over it.

Prof. Shaw followed Mr. McFadden. His address, "Agricultural Education," will long be remembered for its broad and sound educational basis, together with its high moral character. Prof. Shaw is one of the ablest men in this province and is a high authority on all matters pertaining to agriculture. Following is his address: Agriculture is one of the broadest of the sciences, notwithstanding that it is so simple in some of its features that almost anyone can dabble in it with some degree of success. To reduce it to a science however, and to carry it on in accordance with the most approved principles is worthy of the most supreme effort of the highest class of intellect. It is no longer true, if indeed, it ever was, that anyone can be a farmer. It may be true that anyone can work at farming but working at farming and working at it successfully are two very different things. The principle has long ago been recognized that to be successful in other lines of business a preliminary education is usually essential to highest success. That this principle has not been so recognized in farming is wonderful indeed. That it is now becoming recognized is an auspicious omen of the progress of the times, and is at once a justification of the existence of the Ontario Agricultural College at Guelph. Generally speaking there is much misconception both as to the character and the extent of the work that is being done at this college. To assist in removing these misconceptions where they may exist is my apology for appearing before the farmers of this province to speak on this subject. The objects of this institution are at least threefold. First, it is designed to carry on experiments which the farmers are not so well able to carry on themselves, because of the cost of these and the amount of time which they require to conduct them well. At the Guelph Experimental Farm the whole time of our young men is taken up in conducting experiments in live stock alone and the labors of several individuals are required in conducting the grain experiments on this farm. The plan of conducting them recognizes the importance of repeating them over and over again on precisely the same lines, until they are confirmed by results that are essentially similar at least three times in succession. Then, and not till then, will they be given out to the Canadian farmer as results which should guide him in his practice in the future. It is little short of criminal to give out results as final to the farmer which are not final. It would be like hanging out a false light to the mariner on a treacherous shore. The amount of good that may in this

way be accomplished for the farmer is beyond all estimate, if the work is only judiciously and intelligently performed. Second, the object of assisting the young men in attendance to get a better knowledge of the modes of performing manual labor receives careful attention. It is to be understood, however, that so far as the farmer's son is concerned the assistance given in this direction is not so valuable to him as to one who previously had no practical experience in farm work. It is not claimed that a farmer's son who has been a prize ploughman in his neighborhood at home can be made a better ploughman through instruction given at the Experimental Farm, but it is claimed that he will get much instruction in carpentering, in gardening, and in various departments, that will be of much use to him. Third, there is no branch of the work, however, that equals in importance that of teaching by means of the lectures given at the college. Seven different lecturers are giving the principal portion of their time to gathering the best that is to be known regarding this great science and giving it out again to these young men according to the ability they possess. It is simply incredible that under these conditions a young man from the farm, who is anxious to learn, should not pick up a great deal of information useful to him in the highest degree during the two years course which he may take at this college. I would not like to state anything extravagant, but I desire to say this, that I believe in that two years course, a young man will glean more regarding the scientific and practical features of agriculture than he will learn in a life time at home on the farm. A wide world of tempting possibilities in the line of achievement unfolds before him, and he is never again content to journey in the ruts of practice which should be obsolete. It has been said that the Ontario Agricultural College has not done good work in the past. I am not here to defend the past, but I ask the farmers to enquire has the college failed to do its duty to them so much as they have failed to do their duty to the college. The sons of Canadian farmers were not in attendance in large numbers during its earlier years, young men were admitted from other countries, although there were some exceptions, many of these were of a class who had got the mastery of their parents in lands beyond the sea, and they were sent out to the Guelph college as a convenient resort for getting rid of an inconvenient nuisance, and of shifting responsibility. It was expected apparently of the professors of the Ontario Agricultural College that they would transform this crude material into reputable citizenship in the space of two short years. In other words, the farmers of this country demanded of these men an impossible physical and moral achievement. Give us your sons for two years of the class such as you are sending away to other professions; and you will get results such as you have a right to expect. In other words give us the clay and the straw and we will render to you the full tale of bricks. I would that that perpetual skimming of the cream of intellect for the professions may cease. No other calling could survive such injustice as farmers mete out to their own calling, in the way indicated. It is simply cruel on the part of a mother to say to a son possessed of inferior intellectual powers, through no fault of his, that he will do for a farmer, while his more gifted brother must be educated for a doctor or a lawyer. It is a mistake to imagine that any young man may take a course of considerable capacity, the student at this college will not be able to pass the examinations. Young men should come well prepared in the various English branches, and they will then have more time to devote to those that are purely agricultural. It has been said that the students at the Ontario School of Agriculture are a fast lot of young men, that indeed this school is very effective in spoiling the farmers' sons. Whatever may be said of former days such statements now are nothing short of libellous. It may not be generally known that the students of that college have formed themselves into a Young Men's Christian Association. They are conducting a weekly prayer meeting themselves and out of a total attendance of 90 students, from 50 to 55 of these are in attendance every evening that the meeting is called. I mention these things first, for the reason that they are true, and secondly, because I feel that if there is any one assurance more prized by parents than another in relation to earthly things, it is that which satisfies them that when their sons for the first time in life step across the threshold of the old home to go out into the world, that they are surrounded by influences that are likely to protect them from moral contamination. Are the farmers of Canada rising in reference to this college. Why is it that not more than one farmer in five thousand at the present time is sending his son to this institution? In other words why is it that only one farmer in five thousand is willing that his son shall have an equal chance in the matter of a higher education with those who enter the other professions? No other form of advanced education is so cheap. A farmer's son who is willing to work can go through this college at no greater outlay than that of \$70 per year, and he will then have three of the most valuable months of the year at home.



ONTARIO LEGISLATURE.

The Speaker took the chair at 3 o'clock. The following petitions were presented: From William B. C. Barclay, of Arnprior, praying for an Act to change his name to William Barclay Craig—Mr. Avey.

From the Town Council of Cornwall, praying for an Act to consolidate the debt.—Mr. Mack.

From the Fort Erie Ferry Railway Company, praying that an Act may pass to legalize certain bonds and for power to extend their line.—Mr. Baxter.

From the Grand Legion of Ontario Select Knights of Canada, for an Act to enable them to acquire, hold and convey real estate.

From East Middlesex Farmers' Institute for certain amendments to the Municipal Act respecting the market tax on farm produce.—Mr. Tooley.

From District Assembly 125, K. of L., for an Act for the examination of persons having charge of stationary engines.—Mr. H. E. Clarke.

Mr. Tait moved and Mr. Garron seconded thereby to the speech from the throne. Mr. Meredith followed and was replied to by Hon. Mr. Mowat.

Committees were appointed to strike Standing Committees and to assist Mr. Speaker in the care of the library.

Mr. Meredith said it was usual for the Government to make an explanation of Cabinet changes, but as the member for Ottawa (Mr. Bronson) was not present and he (Mr. Meredith) desired to say something respecting that gentleman's appointment, he asked the Attorney-General to postpone explanations until a future sitting. The Attorney-General agreed.

Mr. Tait—From District Assembly 125, K. of L., and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 27, for amendment to the Municipal Act to allow the whole municipal electorate to vote on money bills. Also from the same bodies, for an act to tax all lands held for speculative purposes to its full value according to its location and natural advantages. Also from Local Assembly 5,743 and the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 27, for an act to provide for examination and licensing of persons having charge of stationary steam engines and other devices worked under pressure. Also from the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union 27, for amendment of Municipal Act that Municipal Councils may regulate the erection and construction of scaffolds and appointment of inspectors.

Mr. Wood Hastings—From the Council of the county of Hastings, for the extension of the Torrens system of land transfer to that county.

Mr. Smith—From Frontenac County Farmers' Institute, for the abolition of market fees.

The Attorney-General in the absence of Hon. Mr. Ross, presented a bill to consolidate and revise the laws respecting the Education Department; also a bill to amend and consolidate the Public Schools Act; also a bill to consolidate and revise the High Schools Act. These bills were read the first time.

The Attorney-General presented also the following bills, which were read the first time:

To regulate the charters of Loan Companies.

To increase the efficiency of the local courts of the county of York.

To further amend the laws respecting the solemnization of marriage.

Mr. Meredith presented a bill to amend the Ontario Converted Elections Act, which was read the first time.

The Attorney-General on motion to adjourn made a brief statement respecting the Cabinet changes made since last session. He said: Three appointments were made, two of them being changes in the composition of the Government and the third an additional appointment. The hon. member for Ottawa is now a member of the Government without portfolio. We were anxious to have his assistance, but his private business makes it impossible for him to accept a portfolio. He is one of the ablest business men in the Dominion, and belongs to the eastern part of the Province, and is familiar with the interests, feelings and wishes of that section. The Government felt that it would be advisable to get his assistance, especially during the session of Parliament, and at other times when he is able to come. It is quite in accordance with the constitution and with the British practice in this country to have members of the Cabinet without portfolio. At this moment Mr. Smith and Mr. Abbott in the Dominion Government are without portfolio.

Mr. Meredith—Senators. Mr. Mowat—At present there are members of Cabinets without portfolio in Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island, and in Britain it has been a common thing to have such members in either house.

Mr. Meredith premised his remarks by saying that he meant no personal reflection on the gentleman to whom he would refer. He said: My hon. friend, contrary to the principles laid down by his predecessors, is content to maintain his Cabinet of lawyers, for, except the ornamental Minister who has just been added in the person of the member for Ottawa (Mr. Bronson), there is but one member of the cabinet who is not a lawyer. While the hon. gentleman's remarks gave some reasons for bringing the member for Ottawa into the Cabinet, there was one more potent than all, I think—that it would help to carry the Ottawa district at the last election.

The Attorney-General—He was not appointed until after the election.

Mr. Meredith—But there was a pretty good understanding. On public grounds, however, the appointment was an objectionable one. The provisions of the statute exclude from membership in this House anybody holding a contract or office of emolument under the Government. The reason is that rightly or wrongly men must be influenced by considerations of that kind. The hon. gentleman has a member house under the Government. The Attorney-General says the hon. gentleman would be able to give valuable advice with regard to the lumber interest. What position does he place the hon. gentleman in? Of the revenues one-third come from the timber. The hon. gentleman or his firm has large transactions with the Pro-

vince. The hon. gentleman may easily find himself where his interest as a lumberman would point in one direction, his duty as member of the Government in the other. Without reflecting on the hon. member for Ottawa, the principle of his appointment was a bad one, and it ought not to have been made.

Mr. H. E. Clarke said he had been surprised to see a statement made by the hon. Attorney-General on a platform in the city that his Government had received a majority of the votes of the people in the general elections.

Hon. Mr. Mowat—I believe that is true. Mr. Clarke replied that the Attorney-General might have ascertained that it was not true had he wished to know about the matter. In conclusion of his speech he asked the hon. Treasurer when the public accounts would be brought down.

Hon. Mr. Harcourt replied that he could not set a day, but that it would be early.

The following petitions were presented: Mr. Conmee—Against the Port Arthur & Fort William Electric Street Railway.

Mr. Harcourt—From the Synod of Niagara, in regard to certain trust funds and certain conveniences of conveyance.

Mr. E. P. Clarke—From George Stephenson Assembly No. 3,005, K. of L.; District Assembly 125, K. of L.; Local Union, No. 46, Journeyman Plumbers; L. A. No. 5,743; mayflower Assembly and District Assembly No. 2,622, praying for legislation in regard to holding of land for speculative purposes, for examination and licensing of stationary engines, and for protection against defective scaffolding.

Mr. Clancy—From the County Council of Kent, for an extension of the Torrens system of land transfer on the same terms as the system was introduced into Toronto and York county; and that the control of jails be not taken from the counties.

The following bills were introduced and read a first time:

Mr. Waters—A bill to amend the Assessment Act, and a bill to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. Gibson (Hamilton)—A bill respecting the liability of directors.

Mr. Kearns—A bill consolidating the debt of the town of Milton.

Mr. Magwood asked for an order of the House for a return showing the date of the certificate of the judges appointed to try the election petition in the North Perth election case.

Mr. Mowat, in reply, stated that in the case of North Perth the judges' report was dated the 10th of December, 1890, and it was received by the clerk on December the 11th, 1890. The new writ was dated December 30th, 1890, and was signed and completed on that day. That writ had been forwarded to the returning officer on the 31st December. He supposed this would cover what was meant by "the issue."

Mr. Metcalfe moved for a copy of the commission issued with respect to fish and game protection, and of any instructions accompanying the same or connected therewith.

Mr. Mowat said the papers would be laid before the House. The report had not yet been received.

Mr. Meredith—Was this postponed on account of the elections?

Mr. Ross—We were fishing at the time of the elections.

The motion stands.

Mr. Meredith asked whether the report of the Prison Reform Commission would be brought down this session?

Mr. Mowat replied that part of the report is now in type. He was not in a position to give precise information. The work was being pushed forward with all diligence.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. Waters—Enquiry—Is it the intention of the Government during this or any future session of this Parliament to bring in a bill to enable women to vote for members of the Legislature?

Mr. Barr—Tuesday next—Bill to amend the Assessment Act, also Bill to amend the Public Schools Act.

Mr. O'Connor—Tuesday next—Bill to amend the Municipal Act.

A Short Courtship.

The way in which John Stuart Mill proposed to the lady who eventually became his wife is said to have been as follows:

"I wish I had your head, Mr. Mill," remarked the lady on an occasion when that gentleman had solved for her a knotty point.

"And I wish I had your heart," replied Mr. Mill.

"Well," said the lady, "since your head and my heart seem to agree so well, I am quite willing we should go into partnership."

And such was the result.

Go tell it, ye breezes, from desert to sea. "Prescription" has triumphed, fair woman is free!

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the one princely remedy above all others! Made expressly for women, it is adapted to her special needs, and fulfills every requirement.

No condition so critical as to defy it! No emergency so great as to baffle it!

As a woman's restorative and regulator, the "Favorite Prescription" is master of the situation. Positively guaranteed to give satisfaction in all cases, or money paid for it returned. The only medicine for women sold on trial!

Meaning of the Bee-line.

Bees can fly very fast, and for a long time without taking any rest. They can see a great distance, and when they are away from their hives they fly up in the air and look for the direction of the situation of their habitations. Then they fly toward them in a straight line with great velocity. Because of their way of traveling, when we wish to take the shortest line between two points, we say, "we are going to take a bee-line."

So it has "leaked out" that Emma Abbott's remains were cremated at Pitsburg two weeks ago, has it? Four or five men in possession of a secret can give a woman nine points and then win every time.

Prof. Theodore W. Dwight, who has recently retired from the head of the Columbia Law School, had been with the noted teacher of law in this country. He is 69 years old and a grandson of Timothy Dwight, a former president of Yale.

IS NATURE A NIGGARD?

A Criticism of Prof. Ashley's Lecture on the Single Tax.

PROFESSOR VS. PROVIDENCE.

On Feb. 10th the Toronto Mail gave a brief report of a lecture on the Single Tax delivered by Prof. Ashley, of Toronto University, before the Political Science Club of '93. The address is said to have been a most interesting and instructive one, such as any who have listened to the gentleman's deliverances would be likely to expect; but, unfortunately, the meagreness of the report forbids anything like a full or fair criticism of the statements made and position attempted to be sustained. Perhaps the reporter colored the professor's words unconsciously in the work of condensation, but some of the statements given are chronicled with that preciseness which, were they out of harmony with the views he held, should have called forth a prompt disclaimer from one in the position occupied by the lecturer. I have heard of no repudiation, therefore, I take it that the report presents Prof. Ashley's views with reasonable accuracy.

THE CHARGE OF INJUSTICE.

I read that he pointed out the "injustice and danger" of the system (Single Tax), but how unjust and wherein dangerous not a word. It is a most important omission. There is a niche in the temple of fame for the man or woman who comes forward with such a demonstration, and if Prof. Ashley has such a thing lying about loose in the recesses of his brain he is depriving the world of an enlightenment, long and diligently sought after, by not giving it to the public, thousands of whom are victims and who clearly see in a fallacious and dangerous political heresy. Of course after it is known to be "unjust and dangerous" I could not contend that it was "calculated to do good"; but until I have the reasoning I must suspend judgment. When, however, I am told that it diverts men's minds "from more sensible and practicable methods of reform," I confess to some slight confusion of perception. It is "unjust and dangerous" then it cannot be "sensible" in any degree; nor can I conceive of a "dangerous and unjust system" being adopted as a "reform." I am, therefore, forced to conclude, having the professor's logical acuteness in mind, that he did not intend to postulate that the single tax was "unjust and dangerous" while he viewed it as in any degree "sensible and practicable."

THE QUESTION STATED.

But if I may be pardoned the presumption, I would suggest that practicability, immediate or remote, is not pertinent to the question of right or wrong involved. It can only tend to befog and confuse. The great broad question which, judging from the report before me, Prof. Ashley has not grappled with, remains to be settled after any speculations as to practicability. It should be the first consideration. Is it right that the few, by monopoly of the natural opportunities, should be enabled to subsist upon the fruits of the labor of the excluded many? Prof. Ashley cannot fail to understand that question. There is no use in hedging; it cannot be smothered in verbal sophistry; it is the problem of the age. It demands a categorical yes or no. The Single Tax men say no!

PROFESSOR VERSUS PROVIDENCE.

But Prof. Ashley says the remedy proposed is insufficient because "there is not enough produced in the world to satisfy the needs of all and make every one comfortable." Now, were this true, which is not admitted, it would be no disproof of the efficacy of the single tax as a remedy for the evil. If Prof. Ashley has given the theory that careful examination which I would expect from him before attacking it, he must have observed that the effect of the system will be to cut off the supplies of a vast army of tax-eaters and other mere consumers of the earnings or products of others and compel them to seek productive employment. Were he able to show (and he will not succeed in doing so) that there is not enough produced to satisfy the needs of all, he will, obviously, fail to show that the introduction of a new body of producers, the number of consumers, will not tend to increase the quantity of the necessaries and luxuries of life desired by all.

AN OLD BUT FALSE CRY.

The plea that the prevailing poverty does not arise from the imperfection of human enactments, but that it is God-ordained—that nature is a niggard—is old but venerable. In the words of Lowell: God has plans man must not spoil, Some were made to starve and toil, Some to share the wine and oil, We are told; Devil theories are these, Stiffen hope and love and peace, Framed your hideous lusts to please, Hunger and cold!

The professor's second factor in the production of the conditions which Single Tax men aim at ameliorating is the

UNFAIR DIVISION OF GOODS

between employer and employed. He does not tell us how he would remedy that, but he is quite sure the Single Tax could not. Without the professor's argument it is impossible to judge of the process of reasoning by which he arrives at this conclusion. The Single Tax aims at giving to the producer what he produces as against all others. Should any man have more? Would less be justice? His third cause of misery is, "There are moral defects in the human race." This cannot, in my opinion, have any bearing on the main question, true as it is; but if the Single Tax in affirming that, but economic foundation should be Right, not Expediency, is in harmony with the highest morality it is, so far as it goes, a contributor to the moral elevation of the race.

RED HERRING TACTICS.

The professor's reference to men who "knew God never intended land to be private property," and his query as to "who best knows the mind of Divine Providence?" need not be dwelt on here, further than to suggest that a similar question might be raised in regard to the air we breathe (which is yet the common heritage, and free) if some enterprising inventor could pass it into the hands of some air-speculating Duke of Westminster or Jay Gould. But in the midst of the report of the Professor's speech appears a

diagram of the Ontario nickel district.

Will Prof. Ashley say whether its stored-up riches should be held for the people as a whole or given over to private speculators? Is the valued added to the land of a community by the presence and necessities of the whole population to become the property of all those who contribute to make it, or of some one or more of them? Will the professor of political economy who suggests that unfair division of the products is one of the causes of prevailing poverty, contend that these products of increasing population should go,

NOT TO THOSE WHO PRODUCE THEM,

but to some interloper who lies in wait to absorb what others earn? If he does not so contend how will he remedy it save by the adoption of the principle advocated as the Single Tax?

All the old abuses in society, universal and particular, all unjust accumulations of property or power, are avenged in the same manner. Fear is an instructor of great sagacity and the herald of all revolutions. One thing he teaches, that there is rottenness where he appears. He is a carrion crow, and though you see not well what he hovers for there is death somewhere. Our property is timid, our laws are timid, our cultivated classes are timid. Fear for ages has bodied and mowed and gibbered over government and property. That obscene bird is not there for nothing. He indicates great wrongs which must be revised.—Emerson.

MAQUETTE.

RAILWAY TRAIN MURDERS.

Spanish Robbers Terrorizing Passengers on the Railways.

A Madrid cable says: The woman found murdered in a railway train at Seville yesterday was a French dressmaker. The post-mortem examination showed that she had been repeatedly stabbed with a knife, and that her throat had been cut. The assassins were surprised at their work by the stoppage of the train, and jumped out, dropping some bank notes and gold, which were afterwards found covered with blood. Three men have been arrested on suspicion of being the murderers.

Last evening a robber entered a first-class carriage on the train at Saragossa, and with a knife stabbed one of the passengers, the Inspector-General of Telegraphs. The latter overpowered the assassin and threw him off the train. The man was afterwards captured in a dying condition.

DOMINION HOG BREEDERS.

The Annual Meeting Held Last Evening.

The third annual meeting of the Dominion Hog Breeders' Association was held last evening in the Albion Hotel, Toronto. The President gave a report of the progress made in improving the conditions of the industry and gave some valuable hints on the registration of hogs.

The following officers for the year were chosen: President, Joseph Featherstone, M. P. (re-elected); Vice-President, J. Y. Ormsby; Secretary, F. R. Hodson; Auditors, Henry Wade and Frank Shore; Directors, Berkshire, R. Snell; Suffolk, B. Dorsey; York, J. Green, jun.; Chester Whites, D. DeCourcy; Poland China, Wm. Small, Fairfield; Tamworth, John Bell, L'Amoureux; Victoria, Wm. Butler, Deerham Centre.

A Leafy Crown.

Ex-Empress Eugenie in her recently published volume of letters tells an interesting story of the way in which Napoleon III. snubbed the ladies of his court who were rude to Empress Eugenie when he was wooing her. The ladies were bitterly opposed to the match which they saw on the horizon, and they treated Mile de Montijo with marked coldness and disdain. One day in the park of Compiègne, within sight of her enemies, the irritated girl complained to the Emperor of the treatment she received at their hands. He listened calmly and smilingly. When she had finished the story of her grievance he cut off a leafy bough and swinging it in the form of a garland placed it on Eugenie's head, saying loudly enough to be heard, "While waiting for the other." Next day the ladies treated Mile de Montijo as their future sovereign.

Figures vs. Giants.

Lilliputian as they are in size (being no larger than mustard seeds), they achieve results that their Brobdignagian opponents utterly fail in. We refer to the efficacy of the powerful preparation known as Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets, compared with that of their gigantic competitors, the old-style pill. Try the little giants, when dyspepsia, liver complaint, constipation, biliousness, or any kindred ills assail you, and you'll make no mistake—they'll disappear at once.

Snowing on the Straw Stack.

"The Khan" in the Toronto Telegram: Yesterday a prisoner in Toronto jail looked up through the barred window of his cell and saw the white snow flaking softly down. It made him home-sick, for he knew that it was snowing on the old straw stack behind the barn, snowing on the spotted steer that the ill-natured cow refused the shelter of the shed, snowing on the lazy sheep lying on the naked knoll, snowing on the old mare standing up sound asleep in front of the tool house, snowing on the pigs lifting the wet straw with their handy and skillful snouts, snowing on the pump, on the back kitchen and on his poor old mother's grave. A fresh grave with a fresh smell of earth on it, for this is the first snow that ever whitened it. He couldn't go to the funeral because he was in jail. The heart that loved him so well ceased to beat, and the sharp agony of shame and grief was her best friend.

Yes, the snow that fell on the big jail roof was the same snow that whitened the grave in the country churchyard, and his bursting heart travelled down through the frozen sods and lifted the heavy lid, and lay down and wept beside the dear mother whose tired hands were folded, whose loving lips were cold, whose beautiful eyes were closed, whose faithful feet would haste to help him never no more.

There are 200,000 factory girls in London. The needs of these workingwomen have been but faintly recognized by the benevolent agencies. It has been estimated that for every shilling contributed toward the amelioration of the social and moral condition of workingwomen a pound is subscribed for the benefit of men. While \$2,750,000 has been given by Government for technical education of men and boys, nothing has been done towards the technical education of women.

FOUND IN HIS POCKET.

What the Ladies' Man Now Carries in His Waistcoat.

If a society man, after a swell dance, were to show the contents of his vest pockets he certainly would divulge many secrets that are as a sealed book to the uninitiated. There would be seen a medley collection of buttons, scraps of lace, besides a diminutive pin-cushion, studded with varied colored pins. Hidden deep in the recess of his vest pocket he carries a tiny silver heart, whose velvet sides are filled with pins, so he may be afforded the delight of readjusting the lace frill of his partner's gown, which some ungainly fellow has stepped upon while they have been gliding through some whirling waltz. If he be gallant he will have a needle and some thread beside, which will offer an excuse for a few moments chat and tender glances in the little conservatory, that is just the place to repair "that horrid rent" unseen.

GO TO THE RED-ROOM.

If You Happen to Have a Particularly Bad Case of "Blues."

Colors not only influence cattle, but human beings also. On this point some curious experiments are reported from Italy as to the effect of colors on the nerves of the sick and insane.

In the Hospital for the Insane at Alexandria special rooms are arranged with red or blue glass in the windows, and also red or blue paint on the walls. A violent patient is brought suddenly into a blue-room and left to the effects of that color on his nerves.

One maniac was cured in an hour; another was at peace in his mind after passing a day in a room all violet. The red-room is used for the commonest form of dementia—melancholy, usually accompanied by a refusal to take food. After three hours in the red-room a patient afflicted in this way began to be cheerful and asked for food.—Deutsche Revue.

MILKING BY MACHINERY.

The Latest Mechanical Device for the Use of the Farmer.

An English dairyman has patented an ingenious machine for milking cows, which has been employed by him and found to extract the lactated fluid in a superior manner from the most unwilling animal. The principal feature of the apparatus is the rubber-tipped horn cups, which possess novel points. A number of these cups are connected with a general conducting tube, which conveys the milk into a large vessel where the suction is made. One attendant can milk from four to five cows at a time, the operation only taking about five minutes for the lot. The inventor claims that the process rather pleases the cows, and that the quantity of milk is not affected.

THE FASTEST MILES.

Crack Work in Swimming, Walking, Rowing, Running, Etc.

The fastest mile a single man has traveled by various methods of locomotion is to date as follows: Swimming, 26 minutes 52 seconds; walking, 6 minutes 23 seconds; snow shoes, 5 minutes 39 seconds; rowing, 5 minutes 1 second; running, 4 minutes 19 seconds; tricycle, 2 minutes 48.2 seconds; skating, 2 minutes 29.4 seconds; trotting horse, 2 minutes 53 seconds; running horse, 1 minute 35 seconds; railroad train, 40 seconds; balloon, pneumatic tube and electricity records are yet to be made.

The Date for Easter.

The fact that Easter falls on a very early date this year (March 29th) has caused a "friend of fact-and-figures" to collect some curious statistics. In 1883, he says, Easter fell on March 25th, and it will only once again in this century, namely in 1894, fall on so early a date. In the three following centuries it will occur only eight times on the date, namely in 1951, 2035, 2046, 2057, 2103, 2114, 2125, and 2198.

The earliest date on which Easter can fall is on March 22nd, and this only in case the moon is full on March 21st, when this date happens to fall on Saturday. This combination of circumstances is extremely rare; it occurred in 1390, 1761 and 1817, and will happen again in 1990, 2076 and 2144, while during the three following centuries it is not once "on the books" at this early date. On the other hand, Easter never falls later than April 25th; this was the case in 1666, 1734 and 1886, and will only happen once in the next century, namely, in 1943.—Fall Mall Gazette.

Quality of Circulation.

Cleveland World: Advertisers should consider the kind or quality, as well as the size of the circulation of the paper they propose to use. Nobody ever saw an advertisement of "Ben Hur" in the Police Gazette. A merchant who wishes to reach the family circle is throwing good money away to advertise in a "street publication"—a sheet that is bought for its cheap sensations, which is read in a hurry and the paper then thrown aside. It goes without saying that a journal which enters the homes, which is read by every member of the family, is infinitely more valuable as an advertising medium than one of double or triple its circulation. In the saloons, the restaurants and the offices—to be scanned, not read, and then thrown into the wastebasket. Thus it is, as will be perfectly apparent, that a journal circulating 30,000 may not be half as good a medium for the advertiser as one with half that circulation.

The Witty Irishman.

When told by a doctor that his liver was almost gone, said, "Faith, it's glad I am, it's allers bothered me."

The liver, more than any other organ, is the index of the body. With a morbid liver the whole system is out of gear! Most powerful for the restoration of this "outlet of health," is Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Its action is direct, prompt, effectual! Recommended by eminent physicians, it has gained a universal reputation as the "Great Liver Regulator!" Correct the liver, and you cure many ills! The "Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted in all cases of liver disease and blood disorders to benefit or cure, or money promptly and cheerfully returned.

ELMA COUNCIL.

THE municipal Council of the township of Elma met at Graham's hotel, Atwood, on the 17th inst. Members all present. Minutes of last meeting read and signed. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Bray, that the communication from J. L. Darling claiming damages for W. J. Gilkinson for being delayed in receiving payments re the Gilkinson drain, be laid over for further consideration. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hammond, seconded by Mr. Lochhead, that the Reeve and Mr. Bray be appointed a deputation to meet a deputation from the Logan Council to arrange in reference to Logan drain. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hammond, seconded by Mr. Tughan, that orders be issued for \$10.00 to each of J. W. McEwan and T. Smith, salary as auditors. Carried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Hammond, that the auditors' report as now submitted be adopted and 300 copies of the abstract report printed. Carried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Hammond, that the report of the Engineer re McKrugal's outlet on lot 15, concession 15, be received and that in reconsidering the award the natural course or outlet be followed. Carried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Bray, that By-law 283 appointing pathmasters, fence viewers, and pound keepers as now read a third time be finally passed. Carried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Hammond, that By-law No. 284 referring to drain known as South Western Drain, as now read be provisionally passed and the Clerk be instructed to serve copies of the By-law on all the parties interested. Carried. Moved by Mr. Tughan, seconded by Mr. Lochhead, that an order be issued for the sum of \$125.86 being the amount of Elma's annual payment of Logan municipal drain less \$23.24 owing to Elma from Logan for refund on said drain. Carried. Moved by Mr. Hammond, seconded by Mr. Tughan, that orders be issued for payment of the following accounts: C. Skinn \$2.00 repairing culvert gravel road; G. F. Thompson \$4.00, use of shop at last provincial election; R. Morrison \$100, salary as collector. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Hammond, that the Treasurer be authorized to give the collector credit in the collector's roll for the sum of \$35.79 being the amount of uncollectable taxes for 1890. Carried. Moved by Mr. Bray, seconded by Mr. Lochhead, that an order be issued in favor of the collector for \$26.41, being \$10.73 error in roll; \$2.72 for Rev. Swant's taxes; \$1.74 and \$5.22 errors in assessment. Carried. The following were appointed pathmasters: D. Dipple; A. Webber, J. Mann, A. Henderson, J. G. Ballard, J. Brand, S. Follis, J. Hamilton, S. Love, J. Johnston, W. Hewitt, T. Forbes, J. Brock, W. Keith, G. Grierson, A. Roe, J. Stevenson, T. Haddock, J. Maybury, J. C. Witmer, W. Jackson, E. Medd, J. Hewitt, W. Shearer, T. Jickling, W. Hargreaves, W. Stevenson, J. Boyd, W. Booth, D. Collins, H. Crittenden, J. Thompson, S. Boyd, W. Hone, J. Hammond, J. Currie, D. Edgar, T. Grubber, J. Hanna, G. Hume, W. Burke, jr., G. W. Foulston, L. Lucas, jr., R. Hamilton, J. Nichol, W. Struthers, H. Wilson, C. Mason, R. Henry, A. Hurd, J. Houze, S. Bennett, J. Holmes, A. Struthers, F. Scheeloff, S. Roe, W. Peet, A. Forrest, R. Rowland, A. Buchan, R. Buchanan, W. Buchanan, C. Ritta, J. Broughton, R. Ross, J. Struthers, V. Schade, E. Cleaver, F. Doering, J. Lambert, J. McKay, R. Smith, J. Holman, H. McEwen, T. R. Scott, N. Partridge, E. Parkinson, M. Grimm, C. Broughton, jr., W. McCormick, A. J. Keillor, W. Wherry, W. Brown, Fence-Viewers, J. A. Turnbull, W. Jackson, A. Tughan, J. W. Boyd, J. Shearer, W. F. Forrest, W. Stevenson, W. Burnett, J. Sproul, W. Brown, R. Ballantyne, J. W. Rowland, A. Coxson, W. J. Gilkinson and W. Gilmer, Pound-keepers, J. B. Hamilton, G. Green, W. McCormick, J. Mitchell, G. Coghlin, V. Hoegger, A. Alexander, R. Ford, A. Haggins, W. Jolly, G. Steaf, J. Lambert, J. Cuthbertson. Council then adjourned till 25th April to hold Court of Revision on South-Western Drain.

T. FULLARTON, Clerk.

FINE

JOB PRINTING

AUCTION BILLS AND

ROUTE BILLS

A Specialty at

THE BEE

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

Read This Carefully!

THE fact that spring is here and summer fast approaching, suggests your need of many things kept only in a Hardware store, and we have therefore laid in a large stock of everything that you require in our line. What do you need, and must have, in

Hardware, Builders' Material  
Tinware, Paints, Oils  
and Varnishes,

Garden and Harvest Tools, Milk  
Cans, Pails and Pans, etc.?

Besides keeping on hand everything in hardware we have in stock the very best

SEEDS! Clover, Timothy,  
Mangel, Turnip,  
Etc., Etc., Etc.

Revetroughing and Tinware Repairing in all its branches, satisfactorily attended to on short notice.

Atwood Hardware,  
JOHN ROGERS.

A. FRAME.

Any information wanted respecting the Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will be cheerfully given by applying to R. S. Pelton, of The Bee Publishing House, or

A. FRAME,  
51-1y Box 14, Stratford, Ont.

BERKSHIRE BOAR

FOR SERVICE.  
The undersigned has a Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar for Service, on

LOT 29, CON. 14, GREY.

TERMS.—\$1, to be paid at time of service with privilege of returning.

45 3m\* JOHN HISLOP, Prop.

J. S. GEE

ALWAYS AT THE FRONT.

10,000 Lbs.

OF GOOD  
ROLL BUTTER

Wanted by April 1,

For which the highest price will be paid. Remember we grade the butter. Best Butter commands top price. Also in Eggs, Lard, Tallow, etc., highest market price always paid. Our New

SPRING---  
---GOODS

Opened up, with exceptional Bargains in Prints, Shirtings, Cottonades, Dress Goods, etc.

J. S. GEE, - NEWRY.

DR. SINCLAIR

M. D. M. A., L. C. P. S. O., M.  
C. P. S. M.,

THE SCOTTISH SPECIALIST, OF  
TORONTO.

Specialist for the treatment of all Chronic Diseases, Private Diseases, Diseases of the Brain and Nerve, Diseases of the Heart and Lungs, and Diseases of Women positively treated successfully.

Consultation Free.

Jonathan Buschart, Listowel, says:—"After spending all my money and property to no purpose on medical men, for what they termed a hopeless case of consumption, Dr. Sinclair cured me."

Mrs. Mary Furlong, Woodhouse, says:—"When all others failed, Dr. Sinclair cured me of fits."

W. McDonald, Lakefield, Ont., says:—"Dr. Sinclair cured me of catarrh."

Geo. Rowed, Blyth, says:—"Dr. Sinclair cured me of heart disease and dropsy, when all others failed."

Diseases of private nature brought on by folly Dr. Sinclair certainly cures.

THOS. FULLARTON,

COMMISSIONER IN THE H.C.J.;  
Real Estate Agent; Issuer of  
Marriage Licenses; Money to  
Lend on reasonable terms; Private  
Funds on hand; all work neatly and  
correctly done; Accounts Collected.

Atwood, Nov. 11, 1890.



SPRING

IS COMING!

WE have just received a fine assortment of Goods in every design and quality.

DRY GOODS!

New Cottons,  
New Cottonades,

Shirtings,  
Prints and

Ginghams,  
Extra Value.

Fresh Groceries!

RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

A Call Solicited.

Mrs. M. Harvey.

A. A. CRAY,

(FORMERLY OF LISTOWEL) OF  
THE FIRM OF

JOHNSON & CO.

Royal Art Studio,  
513 QUEEN STREET W., TORONTO.

Enlargements for the Trade. Solar, Bromide, Platinum, Opal and Oil Prints.

PORTRAITS

In Crayon, Ink, Water, Oil and Pastile Colors.

Full line of Artist's Material kept in stock. Oil and Water Colors, Canvases, Brushes, Palettes, Crayons, &c., &c.

SAMPLE OF WORK  
On Exhibition at THE BEE Publishing House, where Full Particulars may be had and Orders Taken.

NEW

Tailor Shop.

NEW TWEEDS

WORSTEDS

AND TRIMMINGS!!

GEO. CURRIE

Wishes to intimate to the public that he has opened a New Tailor Shop in the premises lately occupied by Stark & Wherry, Atwood, where he is prepared to do all kinds of Merchant and Custom Tailoring in the Latest Styles. A perfect fit guaranteed or no sale.

Men's Suits from \$12 up to \$22.

Now is the time to Order your Summer Suits.

A Trial Solicited.

GEO. CURRIE.

HORSES FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers the following stock for sale:

1 general purpose horse, 5 years old, price \$80.

1 two year old colt, sired by "Hawthorne," price \$60.

1 two year old colt, sired by "Chicago Volunteer," dam, "Baron Rothschild," price \$100.

9-4in Wm. Dunn.

To Flax Growers!

The Shareholders of the Ontario Farmers' Flax Manufacturing Co. may have what

SEED FLAX

They require at any time after Monday, March 23rd, by applying at the mill.

WM. LOCHHEAD,  
Secretary.

Auction Sale

—OF A—  
House and Lot

HORSES, VEHICLES, AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Alex. Morrison, auctioneer, has received instructions to sell by public auction in the Village of

ATWOOD,  
Thursday, April 2nd,

AT 1 O'CLOCK P.M.,

The following property:—2 lots, situated on Main street, Atwood, on which is a storey and a half frame house, containing six rooms, and also a good frame stable, 20x30 feet; 1 horse, 10 years old; 1 horse, 8 years old; 1 horse, rising 4 years old; 1 top buggy, nearly new; 1 cutter; 1 cutter pole; 2 sets single harness, 1 robe, pair horse clippers; 1 six-octave organ, Dominion make; 1 lounge; 1 centre table; 1 whatnot; 4 cane chairs; 1 cane rocker; 1 easy chair; 1 parlor stove and pipes, 1 pair curtain poles; several pictures, vases, etc.; 3 bedsteads; 3 washstands; 1 dressing case; 2 sets of springs; 1 mattress; 2 chamber sets, 3 mirrors; 1 sideboard; 1 table; 4 chairs; 1 cook stove and pipes; 1 flower stand; 3 lamps, a small sink, a quantity of glassware and gems, irons, tubs, pails, tinware, and numerous other articles.

Sale Without Reserve.

TERMS.—All sums at and under \$10 cash; over that amount 9 months credit will be given on furnishing approved joint notes, 6 per cent. discount for cash on credit amounts. Terms for house and lot made known on day of sale.

A. MORRISON, JOS. MCKOY,  
Auctioneer. Proprietor.

Prints, Prints, Prints.

Large Stock!

Choice Patterns!

See our 10c. line, equal in quality of goods and patterns to the usual 12c. lines. Full lines in

General Dry Goods,

CROCERIES,

STRAW AND FELT HATS,

Boots and Shoes, &c.

See Our Prices before you buy.

I Want Butter, Eggs,

Potatoes and Dried Meat.  
Highest Price always paid.

JAS. IRWIN.



# WALL PAPER.

## SPRING TIME

Is close to hand and your attention is called to the large stock of

American Wall Paper, New Patterns,

JUST RECEIVED.

M. E. NEADS,

Drugs and Books,

Atwood, Ont.

### Town Talk.

Good Friday.

LAST Sunday was Palm Sunday.

HEN fruit will be in great demand next Sunday morning. It is Easter.

MISS MARY HARVEY, who has been attending the Toronto Normal School, came home last Friday to spend her Easter vacation.

FARMERS should sow oats as early a date as possible, and when harvested thresh them at once. Those who get ahead this way generally realize a good price for this grain.

A MEETING to re-organize the Atwood Football Club will be held in Pope's harness shop next Saturday night, 23rd inst., at 8 o'clock sharp. All interested will please attend.

SEE here ladies, spring is coming, and you will be purchasing prints for summer wear. See Irwin's new patterns first. For other particulars respecting household necessities read advt. in another column.

Now is the time for farmers to thoroughly whitewash stables, chicken coops and all outbuildings, repair gates, clean up the yard about the house and make preparations for a good vegetable garden. They should also attend to the drainage so that there shall be no stagnant water about the house to produce malaria. The practice, only too common, of allowing cows to drink stagnant water is the cause of tainted milk and is often productive of fever. It would be well also to prepare for planting a few shade trees, thus adding beauty, comfort and value to the home.

Too BAD.—A Mitchell exchange is responsible for the following: "A marriage which was to have taken place on Wednesday was declared off through the waywardness of the would-be bride. For some months past she had been living in Toronto, but returned to town a few days ago to prepare for the important event. The wedding ring was purchased, and a present of \$20 accompanied it from the young man whose cup of happiness was full to overflowing. A house was secured, and everything seemed to be going on as happily as a marriage bell, until Tuesday last, when a second lover put in his appearance from Detroit, and it was not long before the \$20 and the ring were returned, and lover No. 1, whose affections were not reciprocated, felt greatly disappointed and downcast, and although much sympathy is expressed for his shameful treatment, yet he has reason to congratulate himself at the turn of events. Better to have found out the unfaithfulness of one with whom he intended to have spent a lifetime, than when it was too late. The young man is an esteemed and respected citizen of Mitchell, and his many friends would have been sorry to see him united to one unworthy his affections. He is still young, and he can console himself with the thought there are still "as good fish in the sea as ever were caught."

THE Queen's birthday falls upon Sunday this year and will probably be celebrated on Monday.

THERE will be no meeting of the Epworth League this (Friday) evening, the members choosing rather to attend the Y. P. A. entertainment in the Presbyterian church.

R. CLELAND, Reeve of Elma, was in Toronto the other day interviewing the Government in regard to the Land Improvement Fund, and other matters in relation to drainage, etc., and reports interview entirely satisfactory.

MITCHELL Advocate.—A. E. Bothams, the canvasser for the Listowel Banner, who collected about \$25 for subscriptions to that paper which he spent at hotels as he went along, has been arrested and committed for trial.

C. J. WYNN, teacher, who has been quite ill for some time past, is able to be around again. He is thinking somewhat of taking Horace Greeley's advice this spring for the benefit of his health. A capital idea, Charlie, the trip will do you good.

J. L. MADER has purchased a thoroughbred Newfoundland dog from a party in Brantford. It is a fine specimen of the canine race. It will be a difficult and hazardous task for burglars to attempt their nefarious work with this new sentry on guard.

A VERY pleasant social gathering was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Campbell last Friday evening. Vocal and instrumental music and amusements of various kinds were heartily participated in by the young people until it was time to depart for their several homes.

In the suit, Currie vs. Irwin, action for wages, tried before James Wilson, J. P., the magistrate decided that the plaintiff receive \$19 of the \$40 wages claimed, and the defendant pay the costs. The case was tried last Saturday and the decision rendered on Monday morning.

Wm. BRISTOW and J. Smith, son of Thos. Smith, 8th con. Elma, left last Monday to seek their fortune in the Western States. The former purchased his ticket for Cheyenne, Wyoming, and the latter for Nora Springs, Iowa. They are steady, reliable lads and will no doubt succeed.

TO-NIGHT.—Rev. Mr. Henderson, M. A., will speak for an hour or more on "The Jesuits" this (Good Friday) evening in connection with the Young People's entertainment in the Presbyterian church. An excellent literary and musical program has been prepared, which in itself is well worth the nominal admission fee. Be there.

THE farmers during the past winter have been getting good prices for oats, peas, and these prices have steadily advanced all winter. This fact should encourage farmers to put in more of these crops during the coming season. Barley should only be raised as a rotating crop, as the price of that cereal is likely to remain low for some time.

JOHN RIGGS, general merchant, Listowel, has failed. Liabilities between \$12,000 and \$15,000. It is understood he will offer 40 cents on the dollar. Mr. Riggs' many Elma friends, including THE BEE, regret to learn of his financial embarrassment, which no doubt is largely due to the ruinous credit system, and to which may be attributed the direct cause for two-thirds of the yearly catalogue of business failures in Canada.

THE Toronto Telegram remarks: "In the man who redeemed North Perth at the late by-election the Opposition have made a good hit. John George is a great loss to Mr. Meredith, but Mr. Magwood ably replaces him. He is a large man with full, sandy beard, and speaks well, although like the others he has not yet got the knack of talking loud enough for everyone to hear. That is something, however, he will soon outgrow when the awe of sitting in such an august assembly wears off."

AFTER a lengthy trial, lasting for several days, the jury empaneled to enquire into the causes of the fire which destroyed the Hess factory, Listowel, rendered the following verdict on Tuesday forenoon of last week: "We the jury empaneled to enquire into the causes of the fire which destroyed the Hess furniture factory buildings, in the town of Listowel, on the eighth day of March, 1891, give as our verdict that the fire was caused by a criminal and villainous act of incendiarism by party or parties to us unknown."

THESE fine, spring-like days are a menace to the public health. They delude people into the belief that the winter is spent. No doubt numbers of citizens have already substituted their winter flannels for underclothing of lighter material. The weather changes suddenly and bad colds result, which in many instances lead to serious illness, often death. Our prescription in a case of this kind would be expressed by Silas Wegg in the following verse:

As summer comes apace  
A good plan to pursue,  
Is to stick to your flannels  
Until your flannels stick to you.

WELL DONE.—We are always pleased to learn of the success of Atwoodites abroad, and frequently have we noted their achievements in the schools of learning, and among others J. H. McBain, who, in addition to the laurels won at Albert College, Belleville, last year, has been awarded the money prize given in connection with the annual elocution contest, held in Victoria University, Cobourg, last Friday. When it is remembered that this contest is open to four year men and that there were seven contestants, two of whom competed in last year's contest, J. H. is to be indeed congratulated. McBain is made of the right metal to succeed in the literary world, and the marked success that has characterized his past efforts is but an index of what may be expected of him in the future.

MISS BELLE MITCHELL, of the Brantford Young Ladies' College, is home for her well earned vacation.

Now is the time to leave your measures for summer suits, but before doing so call on Geo. Currie, merchant tailor, whose prices and fits are right. See ad. in this issue.

WATFORD Guide-Advocate.—The editor of the Forest Free Press has named the latest addition to his family circle Wilfrid Laurier, after the Liberal leader. The baby can now cry in two languages.

D. M. LINEHAM, of McGill University, Montreal, is home for his Easter holidays. Dan looks rather thin and pale, the result of hard study and close application. It is gratifying to know, however, that he is succeeding nicely, and in due time we expect to see M. D. tacked to his name. Lots of room at the top, Dan.

OUR citizens were more than little surprised to read the marriage notice of Rev. E. St. Yates, incumbent of St. Alban's church, this village, in Monday's Mail. We were under the impression that the rev. gentleman was a bachelor, his conduct in our midst leading us to that conclusion. There appears to be a somewhat romantic experience connected with the published announcement. The notice, as it appeared in the Mail, may be found in another column.

I. O. G. T. NOTES.—On Thursday evening, the 19th inst., a large number of the lodge waited on Wm. Bristow at his home, and presented him with a beautiful Bible and a Methodist hymn book, as a token of their esteem for him as a brother on his departure from amongst them. Although taken completely by surprise, he returned his thanks in a few appropriate words. A number of others gave short addresses, and the evening was pleasantly whiled away in speech and song. He left Monday for Cherokee.—Two new members at our last meeting.—Although the roads were almost impassable on Monday night, a goodly number turned out to the open lodge. A number were present from Ethel, and if the weather had been favorable, Poole and Trowbridge would doubtless have been well represented. The program was lengthy and well rendered; recitations were given by Messrs. McGinn, Priest and Hoar; readings by Messrs. Thompson, Hume, Graham, Brokenshire, Holmes and Hamilton. Mr. McGinn sang "The old man's drunk again," in a touching manner. The duets, "Save the boy" and "He's a drunkard to-night," by Miss Hawkshaw and J. A. McBain, were much appreciated. Messrs. Rupp, McGinn and Wilson gave instrumentals. The Cyclone was read by the editor. All joined in the last part of the program which was partaking of lunch.

### CRADLE.

FORREST.—In Elma, on Wednesday, March 25th, the wife of Mr. Wm. Forrest, of a son.

HALL.—In Listowel, on Monday, March 23rd, 1891, the wife of Mr. R. K. Hall, of a son.

### ALTAR.

TANNER—PRIEST.—In Listowel, on Wednesday, March 24th, by the Rev. I. Campbell, Ph. B., Mr. James Tanner, of Michigan, to Miss Bella, second daughter of Joseph Priest, of Elma.

YATES—LINDSAY.—At Ingersoll, April 10th, 1890, by the Rev. C. H. Koyl, the Rev. Ernest S. Yates, of Forest, Ont., (now of Atwood) to Louisa, daughter of John Lindsay, Esq., Wanchopdale, Woodstock, Ontario.

### Auction Sales.

THURSDAY, APRIL 2ND.—House and lot, horses, vehicles and household furniture, in Atwood, at one o'clock p. m. A. Morrison, auctioneer; Jos. McKay, proprietor.

### Latest Market Reports.

ATWOOD MARKET.	
Fall Wheat	90 95
Spring Wheat	80 90
Barley	40 45
Oats	40 45
Peas	60 70
Pork	5 00 5 50
Hides per lb.	4 4½
Sheep skins, each	50 80
Wood, 2 ft.	1 15 50
Potatoes per bushel	40 45
Butter per lb.	14 15
Eggs per doz.	12 12

TORONTO GRAIN MARKET.	
Fall Wheat	\$1 00 \$1 03
Spring Wheat	1 00 1 00
Barley	50 50
Oats	54 54
Peas	75 75
Hay	8 00 8 50
Dressed Hogs	5 00 5 50
Eggs	19 20
Butter	14 16
Potatoes per bag	85 90

### 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. | Brnho'm 3:30 p.m.  
Monkton 9:00 a.m. | Mankton 4:45 p.m.  
Bornho'm 10:15 a.m. | Newry 5:55 p.m.  
Mitchell 11:15 p.m. | Atwood 6:00 p.m.

# WE PROTEST

## AGAINST HIGH PRICES

And having bought our Spring Goods before the advance we are enabled to Sell at the Lowest Possible Figures.

## NEW SPRING GOODS!

Viz., Prints, Sateens, Shirting, Shaker Flannels, White and Gray Cottons, &c., &c.

## Novelties

In Ladies' and Children's Dress materials, Fancy Muslins, Embroideries, Laces, Hosiery and Gloves.

## An Elegant Range in Men's and Boys' Top Shirts, Ties, Braces, Collars and Cuffs.

I might exhaust columns of space enumerating the assortment of New Goods, but the best proof that we can give you as to our ability to give Prices Away Down is to invite personal inspection.

## Come Early if you want the Pick of the Choicest Lines.

We have always on hand a Ready-Made Clothing large and complete stock of

Boots and Shoes and General Groceries.

J. L. MADER.

P. S.—We have just received another shipment of SILVERWARE to be Given Away to Cash Customers. Those who have no Tickets may secure them on application.

# THE 777 STORE!

The 777 Store is Headquarter in Listowel for

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

Please Call and See Us when you Come to Town.

JOHN RIGGS.

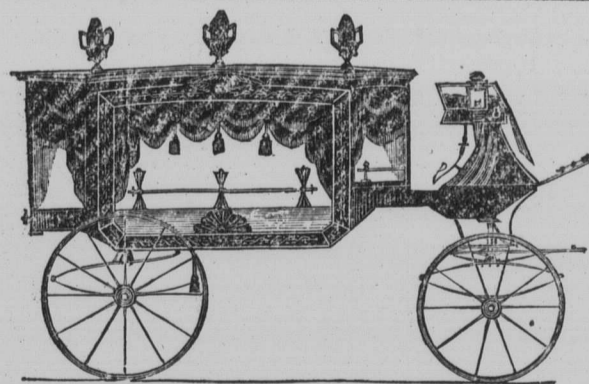
## Atwood Saw & Planing Mills.

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

Dressed Flooring and Siding

A SPECIALTY.

WM. DUNN.



## WM. FORREST, Furniture Dealer, Atwood,

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

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

Undertaking attended to at any time. First-class Hearse in connection. Furniture Rooms opposite P. & O.

Atwood, April 1st, 1890.

## ENGLAND'S GREAT STORM.

### Railway Trains Snowed up and Passengers Suffer Severely.

### WRECKS AND LOSS OF LIFE AT SEA.

### The Storm Paralyzing Traffic all Over the Country.

A last (Tuesday) night's London cable says: The blizzard in the South of England continues, though the weather in London is milder. The railroads of Kent and Sussex are completely blocked, and the neighboring country is deep with snow. The hurricane which accompanied the snowstorm piled snowdrifts on all sides, stopping all traffic on railway lines and country roads. Two trains full of passengers in the Midlands were snowed up last night and the passengers were not rescued until this morning. The rescued people suffered terribly from cold during the night, owing to the unheated condition of the cars. A train on the North Kent Railroad bound for the city was snowed up last night, and still remains in the rail cut where it was stopped by a drift. A number of engines have been sent to the scene, but they have been unable to move the train. The Sheerness mail car cannot be found. It has been lost somewhere along the line of the railroad between this city and Sheerness. A searching party sent out after the missing mail car returned with the news that the mail car had been found frozen in a snowdrift. Two clergymen were snowed up in a carriage on the Faversham road last night, and were rescued with difficulty after having suffered severely. Reports from the provinces show that the blizzard prevailed from the St. George's Channel to the North Sea. One of the effects of the storm has been the stoppage of the South Wales iron works. All road traffic is stopped, and the trains there are delayed. In Somersetshire, Dorsetshire, Hampshire and Gloucestershire there are snowdrifts everywhere many feet deep, rendering field work impossible. In these counties the mail service has been completely stopped, and the farmers suffer immense loss in cattle and sheep. Taken altogether the storm has been unequalled in severity for a decade.

A passenger train which left Charing Cross station at midnight for Folkestone was caught in a huge snowdrift outside of Folkestone. The passengers were not rescued until 8 o'clock this morning, when many of them were seriously ill, owing to the fact that they were in a half-frozen condition. The passengers had neither food nor light from the time they were imprisoned in the snow-bound cars.

On the London, Chatham & Dover Railroad the trains were delayed for hours. Maidstone, Sheerness and Sittingbourne have been cut off from communication with the surrounding country. The Thames is rising rapidly, and already deeply inundates the low lying districts. Work about the docks has been partially suspended, owing to the mass of snow. All the market wagons are snowed up along the country roads, and vegetables, etc., are very scarce in the city.

In South Devonshire the snowstorm continues. The railroads are blocked and the mail train from Southampton for London is snowed up somewhere. The towns in the Channel Islands have been cut off from communication with each other.

At Lynd, in Kent, while the coastguard lifeboat was going to the rescue of the crew of an endangered vessel, the lifeboat capsized and several of its gallant occupants were drowned.

Near Hastings five fishing smacks were wrecked and three fishermen drowned. It was reported that the mail boat plying between Dover and Calais had foundered, but this report was incorrect, the mail boat having reached Calais in safety but in a terribly battered condition, and after having been eighteen hours adrift in the Channel. The passengers were half dead with seasickness and fright.

This afternoon only meagre telegrams have been received from various parts in England and Wales. The lines, according to these despatches, are generally blocked. A despatch from Sheerness says the passengers bound for London from the Continent have been forced to stop at Sheerness, the trains being unable to proceed any farther on account of the snow.

Traffic on the Great Western Railway is completely blocked, and a number of trains are snowed up on the road. The sea wall supporting the Great Western Railroad lines between Dawlish and Exeter has been breached by the pounding of the heavy sea.

The yacht *Sapphire*, owned by Mr. MacLarr, of Glasgow, has been driven ashore at Harwich Mr. MacLarr was washed overboard and drowned.

Information from Cardiff this afternoon is to the effect that the storm rages in the neighborhood with unabated fury. Much damage has been done.

The Admiralty Pier at Dover has been so battered by the waves that stones weighing ten tons have been displaced, and blocks of iron weighing two tons each have been carried away by the angry waters.

A man was found frozen to death near Dorking to day.

All the continental mail boats were several hours late. A Norwegian bark took fire in the Channel last night while trying to light signals of distress and was destroyed.

A London cable says: One of the curious incidents of the storm was the snowing up near Exeter of one of those old-fashioned four horse coaches which still do duty in many parts of England. The passengers were compelled to camp by the roadside near the snowbound coach. They built a large fire, improvised a rude hut made of branches torn from trees, and kept up their spirits as best they could. The almost entire lack of food soon reduced them to a state of semi-starvation, which so reduced their strength that only a few of the stronger men had courage enough to keep the camp fire burning, and when rescued the entire party was badly frozen and in a state of exhaustion.

## SNOW-BOUND TRAINS.

A mail train was snowed up near Donsland, in Devonshire, and so remained for two days. When it became evident that there was no means of moving the train to Donsland or returning the way it had come, the railroad porters and conductors, after a conference with the imprisoned passengers, decided to try to push on to Donsland on foot in order to obtain supplies of provisions for the passengers and, if possible, to bring them sleighs or other conveyances which would enable them to reach a place of shelter. Thereupon the railroad men started on their journey, and after terrible sufferings reached Donsland. But they were unable to return, and, in addition, so terribly was the storm raging, that they were unable to persuade others to form a rescuing party. During this time the half-frozen passengers who included a number of ladies, nearly perished. They built fires in the cars and heated the water and foot-warmers—the only means of heating English railroad cars—and thus did their best to keep themselves warm, but with little success, such was the intense cold that prevailed. When, after 48 hours of this distressing experience, the passengers were rescued, they were in a pitiable condition. So terribly did the ladies suffer that a number of them are now at Donsland confined to their beds and under constant medical treatment, while several of the male passengers suffered almost as much from the exposure and want of food which they endured. Several trains were derailed by coming in collision with trees that had been hurled across the rails, but no loss of life is reported from this cause.

## CORNWALL ISOLATED.

West Cornwall has been in a state of complete isolation since Monday last. The first communications with that district were opened up to-day to the intense relief of many of those who were the heaviest sufferers by the snow blockade. It is not an unusual occurrence to see snow drifts 10 feet high.

## THE MYRAMA WRECKED.

The steamship which was wrecked off Start Point Monday last during a severe gale was the *Myrama* of Liverpool. When the steamer struck upon the reef the crew took to the boats in an effort to reach the shore, though the heavy sea and the huge breakers made such an attempt, one of pure desperation. One of the boats containing the steamer's officers was struck by a heavy sea and foundered, and all the officers were drowned. The second boat, containing the sailors and firemen, capsized twice and twice righted herself. Each time she went over a number of men were drowned, while the others succeeded in righting the boat, which was almost entirely filled with water, but kept afloat by reason of her water-tight compartments. Eventually four Swedish seamen reached the shore, but one of them died from exhaustion soon after being hauled out of the surf. The three survivors were terribly battered by the surf, and were half dead when they were pulled out of the water.

## A COLLISION.

The Western Railway is still snow blocked. A snow plough, which was trying to clear the line at Jones, crashed into a train buried under the snow, injuring a fireman and engine driver, and doing much damage.

In addition to the enormous losses suffered by the farmers in sheep and cattle, which have either been frozen to death in the fields or have been smothered beneath the mountainous snowdrifts to be found on all sides, large numbers of horses have perished in a like manner. The farmers and villagers, as a result of the storm of the last few days, are living on their reserve stocks of bacon and ham, and are turning to their hen roosts and pig houses for a further supply of food.

## MYSTERIOUSLY KILLED.

A Kansas City Tragedy Which Fuzzles the Police Authorities.

A Kansas City despatch says: Nicholas Eaton was mysteriously shot and killed last night. Whether he committed suicide or was murdered is not known. Late in the afternoon Eaton drove to the farm of Seth Ward to look at some stock. About 7:30 o'clock his dead body was found two squares from his residence, at the corner of Vine and Linwood avenues, on the outskirts of the city. There was a bullet hole in the right side of the head, and a revolver with two chambers empty was lying by his left side. About two feet to his right was found his hat with two bullet holes in it, one through the rim and one at the back, corresponding to the wounds in the head. Mr. Eaton owned a rancho in Texas Mines, Joplin district, and considerable property in this city. His wealth is estimated at \$500,000. His family relations were of the most pleasant character and his business was in the best condition. His wife says he never carried a revolver. It is thought probable that he committed suicide.

## A Rich Gold Struck.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says: E. Bell, one of the owners of the Bonanza mine, Cayoach Creek, Lillooet district, arrived from Clinton Wednesday night, bringing news of a marvellously rich strike in the Bonanza. He brought with him several pieces of ore, which were literally studded with gold. The samples assayed to-day showed results: No. 1, solid vein, 9,800 ounces, equal to \$13,471 per ton; No. 2, broken rock and dust from drill holes, 640 ounces, or \$13,235 to the ton. The fortunate owners have refused an offer to bond the mine for \$30,000.

## Orange Grand Officers.

A Peterborough despatch says: The Grand Lodge of Ontario East closed last evening. The following officers were elected: James Clarke, of Ottawa, re-elected Grand Master; J. H. Delemere, re-elected Grand Master; T. A. Kidd, jun., Deputy Grand Master; Rev. A. Wilson, M. A., Grand Chaplain; A. J. Van Ingo, Grand Secretary; Robert Gordon, Grand Treasurer; B. H. Holland, Grand Lecturer; W. H. Craig, Grand Director of Ceremonies; Deputy Grand Chaplains, Rev. S. A. Duprau, Rev. L. H. Leitch, Rev. Rooney, Rev. W. C. Mercer, Rev. John Hallowell.

The Princess of Wales writes on a paper of a moire pattern of green and copper color, with her name in metallic letters, and the three feathers and the royal crests on either side.

## THE BEHRING SEA SEALS.

### Favorable Turn in the Negotiations for a Settlement.

### ARBITRATION NOW PROBABLE.

A Washington despatch says: The Behring Sea negotiations have taken a most favorable turn and the Governments of the United States and Great Britain appear to have at length reached a basis upon which to settle their difficulties, as is evidenced by a communication from Lord Salisbury to Sir Julian Pauncefote, British Minister here, which was laid before Secretary Blaine. In this communication Lord Salisbury says: It is now quite clear that the advisers of the President do not claim Behring Sea as a *mare clausum*, and indeed that they repudiate that contention in expressed terms. Nor do they rely as a justification for the seizure of British ships in the open sea upon the contention that the interests of the seal fisheries give to the United States Government any right for the purpose, which, according to international law, it would not otherwise possess, whatever importance they attach to preservation of the fur seal species, and they justly look on it as an object deserving the most serious solicitude. They do not conceive that it confers upon any maritime powers rights over the open ocean which that power could not assert on other grounds.

Lord Salisbury asserts that the treaty between Great Britain and Russia in 1825, on which Mr. Blaine lays stress, does not contain a word to signify the acquiescence of Great Britain in the claim put forward by Russia to control the waters of the sea for 100 miles from her coast. Lord Salisbury says no objection will be offered by his Government to the first and second questions proposed for arbitration by Mr. Blaine. They are:

What exclusive jurisdiction in Behring Sea and what exclusive rights in the seal fisheries therein does the United States assert and exercise up to the time of the cession of Alaska to the United States? How far were these claims of jurisdiction as to the seal fisheries recognized and conceded by Great Britain?

The third question is: Was the body of water now known as Behring Sea included in the phrase "Pacific Ocean," as used in the treaty of 1846 between Great Britain and Russia, and what rights, if any, in Behring Sea were given or conceded to Great Britain by the said treaty?

Lord Salisbury does not object to referring the first part of the question to arbitration, but will not admit the decision of it can conclude the larger question involved. He excepts to the part concerning the rights in Behring Sea conceded by treaty, and says Russia did not give any rights to Great Britain in Behring Sea because they were never here to give away. He is willing to accept the proposition implied in the fourth question that Russia's rights as to jurisdiction in the Behring Sea passed unimpeded to the United States. As to the fifth question, Lord Salisbury says the first clause, "What are now the rights of the United States as to the fur seal fisheries in the waters of Behring Sea outside of the ordinary territorial limits?" would be very properly referred to an arbitrator, but the subsequent clause which assumes that such right could have grown out of the ownership of the breeding islands and the habits of the seals in recouring thereto involve an assumption as to the prescriptions of international law to which Her Majesty's Government are not prepared to accede.

Lord Salisbury concludes as follows: There is an omission in the questions which I have no objection to the Government of the President will be very glad to repair and that is the reference to the arbitration of the question what damages are due to the persons who have been injured in case it shall be determined by him that the action of the United States in seizing British vessels has been without warrant in international law. Subject to these reservations, Her Majesty's Government will have great satisfaction in joining with the Government of the United States in seeking by means of arbitration an adjustment of the international questions which have so long formed a matter of controversy between the two governments.

Mr. Blaine, I am credibly told, is anything but satisfied with Lord Salisbury's response to his arbitration proposal in the Behring Sea matter. Mr. Blaine, it will be remembered, more than once told the British Minister in substance last year that this country had certain rights in Behring Sea which it would never share with another power, and which President Harrison would never consent to refer to the judgment of any arbitrator. All the same, he proposed to Sir Julian Pauncefote last December to submit these exceptional claims to arbitration by proposing that the arbitrator should pass upon the question as to the rights of the United States as to the fur seal fisheries in the waters of Behring Sea growing out of the ownership of the breeding islands and the habits of the seals in resorting thither. From the stance of his previous position Mr. Blaine's offer to submit this question to arbitration was a large concession to the interests of peace.

But Lord Salisbury now tells Mr. Blaine, through the British Minister, that Her Majesty's Government will not consent to arbitrate such a question. He tells Mr. Blaine with a question that something is in the law of nations which is not there. Namely, a continuing property in wild and common animals by a power to whose territorial dominions such animals at times resort.

Diplomatic opinion here sustains Lord Salisbury's refusal to arbitrate the above stated question. Diplomats say that to submit to arbitration anything already clearly settled by international law would be to invite an arbitrator between two disputants, to alter the law of nations according to his own view and judgment, a contingency that would reduce international law to chaos and which the nations would never tolerate. Surprise is expressed at some of the legations that Mr. Blaine has not sought a concerted declaration from the powers as to the circumstances under which any of them might exercise an exceptional and protective jurisdiction over wild animals in the preservation of which the civilized world had a common interest. I am advised that if Lord Salisbury and Mr. Blaine should ever agree to arbitrate the question whether the

United States may not assert an extraordinary jurisdiction over the seal fishery by reason of its ownership of the breeding islands, the European Cabinets would probably and promptly signify their intention not to regard the arbitration as a settlement of such a question, however it might result.

The practical consequence of Lord Salisbury's latest despatch appears to be that Mr. Blaine will have to make a further retreat than he effected by his note of last December to the British Minister if he wishes to settle the Behring Sea question before he leaves office. The prevailing opinion here is that he will complete the retrograde movement then begun, by availing himself of Lord Salisbury's admission that the United States now have all the rights that Russia had in Behring Sea, and agreeing that an arbitrator shall decide what these rights were at the time Russia possessed them.

## THAT MINE HORROR.

### The Jury Attribute it to Accident, but Make Some Recommendations.

A Springhill, N. S., despatch says: The coroner's jury has returned the following verdict on the recent disaster: The jury do say upon their oath that the late John Connon and others came to their death by an explosion which originated in No. 3 of No. 7 balance in the west side of the east slope, on the 21st Feb. 1891. They further believe said explosion was caused by flame from a shot fired in said bore igniting coal dust and a certain portion of gas which might have been present at the time. They also believe that there was an unusual flame from some shot, owing to a slip in the stone. They believe the explosion was accidental, that no blame attached to the management, and that they have taken every precaution for the safety of their workmen. The jurors make the following recommendations: (1) In future, where safety lamps are used and in very dusty places, powder should not be allowed. (2) They recommend that in gaseous portions of the mine, before the men resume work after dinner, the place should be examined by competent officials. (3) They recommend that the Local Government procure for the use of the deputy inspector of mines a Shaw machine for testing gas. The Springhill relief fund now amounts to \$31,000. Halifax contributed \$10,000. It is estimated that \$75,000 is required to relieve the distress. A sad case is that of a young Cape Bretoner, who started for Springhill to take home the body of his brother and became insane from grief while on his sad mission.

## THE ANNEKE JANS ESTATE.

### A Will of the Wisp Which Flashes Periodically and Lightens Confiding People's Pockets.

A Cincinnati correspondent of the *New York Sun* writes to that paper: "Please tell me something about the Anneke Jans estate. Clara M. T." The *Sun* replies as follows:

There is no such estate. That is, the heirs of Anneke Jans—and perhaps there are some of her heirs still alive—are not entitled to any interest in the property which once was hers, which the Trinity Church corporation of this city has held for 185 years. For nearly eighty years suits used to be brought to try to "recover" the property for "the heirs." But about twenty such suits have been decided against the heirs; the last of them were so decided more than forty years ago, the courts holding that Trinity Church had held the property so long that it couldn't be taken from it. Various persons go about starting "Anneke Jans Associations," and "the heirs" join and pay some money—they always pay money—and then the man who started the association disappears, and the money disappears with him, and "the heirs" wait until the next man comes along, and then they do the same thing over again." This will be interesting for "the heirs" in this city.

## BUTCHERED HIS MATE.

### Gruesome Confession of a Dying Swede in Tacoma.

A Tacoma despatch says: A prominent Tacoma physician has made a startling revelation, in which he alleges that he was called two months ago to the deathbed of a poor man named Larry Pedersen. He told the physician he wished his dying confession written, and it was to the following effect: Pedersen worked in Armour's pork house in Chicago until 1887, then went to Sioux City to Silverthorn's packing house, where he worked until the spring of 1889, when he killed a man named Larson Harstrom, who worked with him cleaning the floors in the killing-rooms. He stabbed him many times, and his blood flowed down the gutter to the fertilizer, mixing with the blood of the swine killed that day. He then ran the body among ten thousand carcasses killed that day. Next morning he took the body to the tanning-rooms, cut it in pieces, covered it with salt, and ran it to the fertilizing rooms, among piles of pork left there for the furnace. Pedersen lived in Sioux City for two months after the murder and then came here.

## Down on Screaming Whistles.

A White Plains, N. J., despatch says: An interesting suit for damages was tried before Judge Dykman here yesterday. In July, 1888, Dr. James H. Albee, a prominent physician of Woonsocket, R. I., was boarding at Chappaqua. One day he went out riding and stopped in front of the Harlem Railroad depot, opposite the Chappaqua shoe factory. While he was there the factory whistle was blown. This whistle can be heard seven miles. The loud noise of the whistle startled the doctor's horse and it ran away, throwing Dr. Albee from the wheels and breaking his leg. Dr. Albee sued the shoe company, of which Wm. H. Bishop is President. The jury rendered a verdict of \$6,000 for the plaintiff. This was the second time the case had been tried.

A fight is being waged in England over the use of the letter "u" in such words as labor, honor, etc. Extreme conservatives in orthography are highly indignant that the government should have permitted the elision of the letter from words in the new census papers. They of course can't be brought to see the great saving of time, space and money achieved by leaving out needless letters.

## QUEEN OF THE LAUNDRESSES.

### The Procession of Parisian Laundresses This Year.

A Paris despatch says: The procession of the laundresses in Paris, which is always one of the sights of the city, was this year a most marked success. In fact people say it has not been equalled in years. There were hundreds of thousands of people along the boulevards, all eager to see the parade and all testifying to its excellence as compared with the last ones. The heroine of the occasion, she who has been elected by her fellows as the queen of the laundresses, is Mademoiselle Louise Sioard, a beautiful brunette of twenty-six summers. She is a statuesque creature of a tall and commanding figure, which, though powerfully built, is nevertheless exceedingly graceful. Her profile is classical, out of a type which is common enough in the province of which she is a native. She has a low forehead, a head of wavy jet black hair, dark, ardent eyes and an open-hearted smile. She was not long in winning a popular place in the good graces of the assembled multitude. After her election as queen she held a reception at one of the public laundries, where she received the devoirs of her faithful subjects for the nonce. Her hair was decorated with flowers, and she wore a beautiful bouquet in her corsage. The coach which is reserved for the triumphal procession of her soapbuds majesty is a brake, draped with crimson velvets, heavily fringed with gold. It is decorated with real carnations and the seat behind the box is occupied with these flowers, which were so much affected by the heroine of Dumas' celebrated novel. The coachman extraordinary to the queen drove four horses and took his seat supported on each side by a negro decked out in fantastic clothing.

## CLAUDE'S LOVE FOR CAKE.

### A Boy Shoots Himself When Chided by His Mother.

A Newtown despatch says: Claude Spencer, a lad 15 years of age, lives at Fresh Pond with his stepfather, Le Grand Smith. He was inclined to be quarrelsome with other children, and especially with his half-brother. Several times to-day the half brother complained to Mrs. Smith that Claude was annoying him, and finally the mother called the boy into the house, giving him a severe reprimand. She concluded by threatening not to allow him to enjoy any of the cake she was at the time baking, and of which Claude was known to be particularly fond. The boy remonstrated and became very angry, finally leaving the house in a rage. Seizing a loaded gun he went to the farm yard and proceeded deliberately to tie a string to one of his feet. The loop end of the string he attached to the trigger of the gun. He placed the muzzle of the weapon close under his chin and pulled the trigger with his foot. The charge of shot passed through the boy's jaw, tearing away his tongue and had gone out through his left eye, leaving a wound as large as a silver dollar. He will die.

## WRINKLES AT \$300 A PIECE.

### Beautiful and Rich Mrs. Huntington Tells About a Big Bill.

A New York despatch says: Mrs. Collis P. Huntington is not at all disturbed over the published story which told of a suit a massage doctress has brought against her husband for \$900 for reducing his wife's neck of surplus flesh so that a diamond necklace would fit it, and for taking three wrinkles out of her face at \$300 per wrinkle.

Mrs. Huntington is a beautiful woman—not at all too stout—and one marvels that she should have thought it necessary to consult Mme. Rowland at all. "I found that I was becoming stout, and you know what that means to a woman; so I concluded to try massage," said Mrs. Huntington. "I do not think I called at her place more than twenty times, and she charged me \$900. When she handed me my bill I did not even look at it until I reached home. Then you can imagine my astonishment when I saw the amount. She evidently thinks that we are able to pay, and that she is at liberty to charge whatever she pleases."

## GORED TO DEATH.

### An Ex-Legislator Killed by a Bull and Another Man Injured.

A Haverhill, Mass., despatch says: Hon. John E. Carr, of this place, ex-member of the New Hampshire Legislature, was killed this morning by a mad bull. Mr. Carr went into the pasture where the bull was confined, armed with a pitchfork. The animal rushed at him and tossed him in the air. Mr. Carr, although dazed, rose to his feet and plunged at the bull with the pitchfork, severely wounding the beast. This enraged the animal, which again rushed upon him. Mr. Carr drove the prongs of the fork into the beast's shoulder, but being weak from many bruises, it threw him to the ground. The bull rushed upon him, gored him frantically, and stamped upon his senseless body until life was extinct. A neighbor, who ran to Mr. Carr's assistance, was tossed by the bull, but escaped through the gate. The bull was then killed, and the mangled body of Mr. Carr removed to his home.

## Bloody Election Fight.

A Yarmouth, N. S., despatch says a bloody affray occurred at Eelbrook in that county, on election night between William Porter, John White, John B. White, Joseph Burke, Henry White and Sylvius Milnes. The two latter were terribly beaten. Blood marks on the ice show that Milnes reached home, but Henry White has not been heard of since, and it is believed he was murdered. Hundreds of men have since been engaged searching for his body without success. Porter and the two John Whites are under arrest.

Figgs—How did you get so bald—too much brain fat? Diggs—No—hair restorer.

In a reflective mood Joe Howard has been strutting upon some truths when he says: "Your wife works quite as hard as you; her holidays are few; the breaks in the routine of her labor are very rare, and the strain upon her mind and the tug upon her heart are not lightened or loosened as yours are by briar contact with the world and frequent glimpses at the kaleidoscope of affairs. You go out, she sits in; you spend, she saves."

WOMEN AS WORKERS.

What They are Doing in the Church, in Politics and in School.

BRIGHT COUNTERS OF OLEVER WOMEN.

All the Avenues of Trade and Learning Crowded by Women.

Miss Willard, President of the National Women's Conference now in session in Washington, in her opening address reviewed the present condition of women in the civilized world, socially, politically and economically, and recited some of the evidences of their labors and their movements toward the point of self-dependence as co-laborers with men in the work of advancing the world.

More than 82 per cent. of all our public school teachers are women; that over 200 colleges have now over 4,000 women students; that industrial schools for girls are being founded in almost every State; that hardly a score of colleges in all the nation still exclude us, and that those begin to look sheepish and speak in tones apologetic, while the University of Pennsylvania was lately opened, Barnard College in New York is the annex to magnificent Columbia, and the Methodist University of Washington, D. C., the Leland Stanford and Chicago Universities, with countless millions back of them, are in all their departments, including divinity, to be open to women.

Refract that we are admitted to the Theological seminaries of the Methodist, Congregational and Universalist churches, to say nothing of half a dozen smaller ecclesiastical communions; that the Free Baptist and several other churches now welcome women delegates to their highest councils, while we vote in the local assembly of almost every church in Christendom, except the Catholic, and that, while some of us were rejected as delegates by the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1888, that body submitted the question to a vote of 2,000,000 Methodists, and 62 per cent. of those present and voting declared to be in favor of complete equality within the "household of faith."

Beside all this, remember that the Order of Deaconesses is now recognized in the Episcopal and Methodist Churches, and is practically certain to be within this year by Presbyterians; that a simple, reasonable costume is insured to those who enter upon this vocation, and they are to be cared for in sickness and age, thus being at one stroke relieved of a lifetime's care in return for their service to humanity. Pass in review the philanthropies of women—involving not fewer than sixty societies of national scope or value, with their hundreds of local auxiliaries, and tens of thousands of local auxiliaries, both North and South, and the countless local boards organized to help the defective, dependent and delinquent classes in town and city (all of whom would be stronger if each class were correlated nationally); study the "college settlements" or colonies of college women who establish themselves in the poorer parts of great cities and work on the plan of Toynbee Hall, London; think of the women's protective agencies, women's sanitary associations and exchanges, industrial schools and societies for physical culture—all of which are but clusters on the heavy-laden boughs of the Christian civilization.

Just thirty years ago, in 1861, Gen. Spinner, of grateful memory, proposed the admission of women to employment in the United States Treasury. As Salmon P. Chase was Secretary of that Department, his permission was sought and freely obtained, but so much difficulty was made by men who wanted the work that Attorney-General Edward Bates had to render an opinion favorable to the women, and we may well believe that Abraham Lincoln, always our friend, was in sympathy with the movement.

Advancing from these generalities to particulars and persons, Miss Willard said that "the air of these last days was electric with delightful tidings. In New York City such leaders as Mary Putnam Jacobi and Mrs. Agnew have rallied around Dr. Emma Kempin, the learned lawyer from Lausanne, and are helping to make it easier than ever before for women to enter the learned profession that has been most thickly hedged away from them. In Baltimore Miss Mary Garrett, the most progressive woman of wealth that our country has produced, leads the movement that will yet open Johns Hopkins University to us, and has already mortgaged its medical college to the admission of women." Then there are Miss Greenwood, of Brooklyn, superintendent of evangelistic work in the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, with her list of 700 women preachers and evangelists; the Salvation Army, with its large and increasing corps of women workers; and last, though not least, the Catholic Katherine Drexel, who on February 13th consecrated herself by solemn vows to the exclusive service of the Indian and the negro, devoting her fortune of \$7,000,000 to their religious, intellectual and social elevation. So much for women at home. Abroad they have been equally industrious, and have made as rapid advancement and as notable success. Answering the question what her foreign sisters have been doing with their time during the past three years, Miss Willard responds: "Let Philippa Fawcett answer, with her famous 400 marks above the mercilessly nameless Senior Wrangler of Cambridge University. Let Miss Alford, niece of the great Dean Alford, ill o' my love, but eye be speaking o' him."

ANSWER, WITH HER FIRST HONORS IN THE CLASSICAL TRIPOS OF THE SAME GREAT SEAT OF LEARNING, AND HELEN REED, WHO WON THE SARGENT PRIZES AT OUR OWN 'FAIR HAVARD,' ARE LONG TO BECOME MORE WORTHY OF HIS NAME BY REASON OF FAIR PLAY RENDERED TO THE FAIR SEX.

Let Mademoiselle Belasco, of Bucharest, answer who passed the best examination in the Paris Law School, and is the first lawyer known to human annals who studied without a fee. Let Florence Holland answer, who last year won a double first in Latin and in English at Calcutta University." In France, too, women, owing to the public schools, are making very rapid advances, and hundreds and hundreds of them are employed in intellectual pursuits, notably Madame Adam and Madame Severini, the famous journalist and philosopher. In Spain, also, women are at the front. There are more than 500 in that country who, according to a Dictionary of Spanish Writers, earn their livings by their pens. "One noteworthy woman, Dona Faustina Saes de Melgar, has been on the editorial staff of eighteen different periodicals, and in 1880 became the Spanish translator of Dona Maria del Pilar Sinnes de Marco, the wife of a leading dramatist, is a contributor to the leading journals and has written sixty volumes. Dona Concepcion Arenal is a leading writer on social reform; Dona Coecilia Bohl de Faber (Fernan Caballero) writes realistic Spanish novels, and Dona Emilia Pardo Bazan, another novelist, is the editor of the *Revista de Galicia*, and has written a book on 'Danse, Milton and Tasso,' and a critical essay on 'Darwinism.' A year ago she came very near being elected to a vacant seat in the Academy." This must be evident from all this that the Nineteenth Century is destined to witness the complete emancipation of woman and the enforcement of universal suffrage.

A HALF-DOZEN DON'TS.

Possibly There May be one in the Lot That Will Interest You. "Don't" wait until in front of a ticket-seller's window before trying to find your "Don't" carry your umbrella with utter disregard of the people behind you or on either side. "Don't" tell the clerk behind the counter what you think of that store and the system under which it runs. He only receives \$10 per week. "Don't" make the mistake of thinking that your affairs are the most important in the world. "Don't" occupy the end seat in a pew and compel other people to pass you. "Don't" treat the hotel clerk as if he were a personal enemy. "Don't" be afraid to be gracious.

Sparing the Rod.

The parent who flies to the rod to correct every trifling fault or misdemeanor, says the "Ladies' Home Journal," will have no influence with her children when they are too old to be governed by force. A child should never be struck in anger. A box on the ear may rupture the membrane that forms the drum, and cause permanent deafness. A heavy blow may do mischief that years of repentance cannot undo. Punishment is for discipline, not for revenge. It is to teach the child to avoid evil and do right. It never should be a vent for the angry passions of the mother. Love, patience and firmness are the instruments she must use to mould her child's character. Punishment is a means to an end; let her pray for grace to use it wisely.

A Man's Idea of an Apron.

As for the apron, the average man knows he likes it, and yet he can't tell just why. He says very vaguely: "Well, you know, it's white and has such cunning pockets, and the strings tie so prettily about the waist; and then, don't you know, it's so essentially womanly. The fellow who looks at it always thinks to himself that girl knows something about making a home, and he can imagine her with an apron on, walking around in the morning and seeing that her household is in order." In the apron is the very essence of coquetry. —*Bab, in Chicago Globe.*

Next Door.

Detroit Free Press: When the woman of the house answered her ring he began: "Madam, I am sorry to disturb you, but I came here from Buffalo to find work at my occupation, and being unable to strike—" "What is your occupation?" she demanded. "I am a nurseryman." "Then drop in next door." "But, madam, I—" "Next door, I say! They have seven children there, while we haven't any!"

The Best Time

To work, while you never. To sow wild oats—never. To sing, when you feel like it. To cry, is while you can't help it. To laugh, is when you can't afford to. The best time to think, is before you act. To take care of your health, is before you lose it. To make a good resolution, is when you intend to keep it. To judge another, is when you are in the same predicament. The best time to stop your meanness, is before you begin. —*Ram's Horn.*

Mrs. Rives-Chandler's New Novel.

Washington Star: A huggery, kissery, Emotional misery; A yearning, soulful wail; A Quirk of the Dead; Bound to be roastery, Amalie Rivesy tale.

A Matter of Course.

Boston Herald: Emily—Now that you are engaged to Harry, does he ever ask you for a kiss? Julia—He never has yet. Emily—Dear me! Is he bashful? Julia—Oh no; he takes them without asking.

The mother of Robert Louis Stevenson, the novelist, keeps a mighty scrap-book, in which she has gathered everything that has been written concerning her son. On the title page of the scrap-book these lines are inscribed: "Speak well o' my love, speak ill o' my love, but eye be speaking o' him."

LINCOLN ON TEMPERANCE.

Extract from a Speech by the Great Liberator.

Whether or not the world would be vastly benefited by a total and final banishment from it of all intoxicating drinks, seems to me not now an open question. Three-fourths of mankind confess the affirmative with their tongues; and I believe all the rest acknowledge it in their hearts. Ought any, then, to refuse their aid in doing what the good of the whole demands? \* \* \* Of our political revolution of 1776 we are all justly proud. It has given us a degree of political freedom far exceeding that of any other nations of the earth. In it the world has found a solution of the long-mooted problem, as to the capability of man to have vegetative, and still is to grow and kind. But, with all these glorious results, present and to come, it had its evils blood and rode in fire; and long, long wail continued to break the sad silence that ensued. These were the price, the inevitable price, paid for the blessings it brought. Turn now to the temperance revolution. In it we shall find a stronger bondage broken, a viler slavery unmanumitted, a greater tyrant deposed. It is, more of want supplied, more disease healed, more sorrow assuaged. By it, none wounded in feeling, none injured in interest; even the dram-maker and dramseller will have glided into other occupations so gradually as never to have felt the change, and will stand ready to join all others in the universal song of gladness. And what a noble ally this to the cause of political freedom; with such an aid, its march cannot fail to be on and on, till every son of earth shall drink in rich fruition the sorrow-quenching draughts of perfect liberty. Happy day, when, all appetites controlled, all passion subdued, all matter subjugated, mind, all conquering mind, shall live and move, the monarch of the world! And when the victory shall be complete—when there shall be neither a slave nor a drunkard on the earth—how proud the title of that land, and the cradle of both these revolutions that shall have ended in that victory. How nobly distinguished that people, who shall have planted, and nurtured to maturity, both the political and moral freedom of their species. —*Abraham Lincoln in 1842.*

Some Big Salaries.

The following are some of the large salaries paid in New York: Chauncey M. Depew, President of the New York Central, \$75,000; P. A. McCurdy, President of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, \$90,000; W. A. Beers, President of the New York Life, \$60,000; Frederic P. Olcott, President of the Central Trust Company, \$60,000; John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, \$50,000; Richard King, President of the Union Trust Company, \$50,000; J. W. Alexander, Vice-President of the Equitable, \$45,000.

Late Slang.

Philadelphia Record: "I just fell down" is the latest slang expressing unutterable admiration of any person or thing. A swell young man was escorting a society belle through the Academy of the Fine Arts. She asked him if he had ever seen "The Angelus," and he mystified by his enthusiastic reply: "Oh, to be sure! and do you know I fell right down!"

First Prize.

Brooklyn Eagle: She, glancing at the clock at 11 45 p.m.—Why did you not go to the dog show? You would have been sure to take a first prize. He—sitting himself comfortably for another hour—I take a prize! Why, how? She, resigning herself to the situation—As a setter.

It is said in usually well-informed circles that the Duke of Eife is to have the vacant Garter. A good deal of disappointment has been felt in London society at the lack of those lavish entertainments which were anticipated from the Prince's wealthy son-in-law, but murmuring is ungracious when it is remembered that the condition of the Duchess's health has been the cause, and it is also rumored that the Duke hopes to have an heir some time in the early summer.

Brown—Why is it that Dobbin's wife never says that she has nothing to wear? Johnson—She used to be a ballet dancer.

"August Flower"

The Hon. J. W. Fennimore is the Sheriff of Kent Co., Del., and lives at Dover, the County Seat and Capital of the State. The sheriff is a gentleman fifty-nine years of age, and this is what he says: "I have used your August Flower for several years in my family and for my own use, and found it does me more good than any other remedy. I have been troubled with what I call Sick Headache. A pain comes in the back part of my head first, and then soon a general headache until I become sick and vomit. At times, too, I have a fullness after eating, a pressure after eating at the pit of the stomach, and sourness, when food seemed to rise up in my throat and mouth. When I feel this coming on if I take a little August Flower it relieves me, and is the best remedy I have ever taken for it. For this reason I take it and recommend it to others as a great remedy for Dyspepsia, &c."

G. G. GREEN, Sole Manufacturer, Woodbury, New Jersey, U. S. A.

WORKING A NEW DODGE.

The Honest Messenger Boy and the Grateful Old Gentleman.

A gentleman who had employed the services of a district telegraph messenger understood the boy to say that the charge was thirty-eight cents, and handed that amount to him, says the Kansas City Star. The boy smiled brightly at him, and said: "I said twenty-eight cents, sir. You've given me thirty-eight cents." The gentleman took off his eye-glasses, rubbed them with his pocket handkerchief, and placing them on his nose again, gazed hard at the boy. "And you are a district telegraph messenger," said he. "Well, well; you surprise me." The boy continued to smile. He was a very bright-faced, clean-looking boy and the gentleman felt a great lump of sentiment come into his throat as he looked into the lad's young eyes and thought of his own children.

"Here," said he, taking a twenty-five cent piece from his pocket, "here's a present for you. You are an honest boy. Leave the district messenger service as soon as possible. I will see what I can do to get you a place that is worthy of your integrity." The boy thanked the kind gentleman and trudged away, grinning with delight. Upon reaching the sidewalk he was met by another messenger who looked inquiringly at him. "The old duck bit," said he. "I worked the rascal dazle on him, and he came down for a quarter. He said I ought to stop running messages, I am so honest. Well, I guess not; that's \$3 this week. Cull, I guess the business is good enough for me. Come on, and I'll blow you off to cigarettes."

Dinner at Small Tables.

An idea from Paris, that one or two New York hostesses here recently introduced, is that of serving dinner at small tables, in lieu of one long one. It is, perhaps, rather a relief from the monotony of a long table, which, in the case of a large dinner, ought never to be, but it is doubtful if, after the novelty has worn off, it will be liked, says the New York Times. The seats of honor will always be at the hostess table, and heartburns and jealousies are sure to arise among those who find their places at the less favored ones. As only persons with large dining rooms now undertake large dinners, it is common for the two parallel lines to be broken by different arrangements, which still keep all the guests at a common board.

A Boy After His Mother's Heart.

Buffalo News: Smart Youngcun—Mother, can I dig up the garden for you to plant flowers? Mother—What a thoughtful boy. Yes, dear, and here's ten cents; I'm sure no other woman in this neighborhood has such a kind, thoughtful mother's boy as mine. And then that kind, thoughtful mother's boy goes triumphantly forth and says aloud, so that all may hear who listen: "Bully! I didn't see at first how I was to get them worms without her finding out that I was goin' fishin'. You bet I'm a dandy."

Carpet Cleaning by Compressed Air.

A new system of carpet cleaning, which is said to be very successful, employs compressed air for removing the dust. The machine consists of a skeleton roller, over and parallel to which is an iron tube pierced at intervals with holes. The iron tube oscillates in a horizontal direction when in operation, and as the carpet or rug passes over the roller below it is claimed that this simple treatment entirely removes the dust.

Consideration.

Texas Sitings: The boys have been making a great deal of noise, and at last their father appears with a strap, and seizing Tommy begins to thrash him. "Don't wear yourself out, father," says Tommy, "remember that Billy and Johnnie have to get some, too."

How is This?

Philadelphia Times: Nobody has ever explained how it happens that when a New York politician seeks salvation and joins the church his creditors begin to get uneasy and want to have an expert to examine his books.

Ocean Post-offices are to be established

on April 1st on the German steamers plying between New York, Bremen and Hamburg. These offices comprise a clerk representing the United States Government and a clerk representing the German Government. After the system has been established, all mail matter from the United States to Germany and from Germany to the United States sent on German steamers will be handled during the voyage, so that upon the arrival of the steamers the letters for delivery in New York City, for instance, will be ready to be given to carriers for immediate delivery to the parties addressed. Mail matter for points beyond New York will be placed in separate pouches, and can be taken at once to the cars and started on their land journey without delay. When a steamer arrives in New York City early in the day, it is expected that under this new system letters will be delivered so that if necessary a response can be prepared and mailed in the next outgoing steamer, which perhaps sails on the same day. British steamers might adopt a similar system with equal advantage.

TEA TABLE GOSSIP.

ONE OF THE SEVEN WONDERS.

Oh he's a really wondrous man. With a really wondrous head, who really keeps him wondrous still. When there's nothing to be said?

—Spring styles will soon appear if this weather continues.

—"A drop of honey draws more flies than a gallon of vinegar."

—You will find there is no law compelling you to like people simply because they are good.

—He is never just right; the young man tries to act old, and the old man tries to act young.

—It is better to have one friend of great value than many friends who are good for nothing.—*Anacharis.*

—The Tokio Temperance Society was organized by Miss Jessie Ackerman, March 28th, 1890; it now numbers eight hundred members.

—The first robin has appeared. It was in Maine about two weeks ago. It was a fool robin, as its subsequent death appears to show. P. S.—It was a sparrow, and it didn't die.—*Judge.*

—Henry George is back from Bermuda. "Why," said he, "I feel like a boy again." He has become an enthusiastic cyclist. He is to run down to Washington—not on his own wheel, however, but on railroad rumpsters.

—Miss Lillian O. Young, eldest daughter of Rev. Egerton Ryerson Young, who was for many years missionary among the Cree Indians in the Northwest, was married to Mr. R. Newton Helms, of England, in Trinity Methodist Church, Toronto, last evening.

—English teetotalers now number a Duchess amongst them. The Marchioness of Tavistock, now Duchess of Bedford, is, like her sister, Lady Henry Somerset, a total abstainer. Other ladies belonging to the upper ten also wear the blue ribbon. Notable amongst them are the Countesses of Carlisle and Ellesmere.

It is estimated that to complete young George Vanderbilt's castle in North Carolina it will require ten years of labor and the expenditure of from \$8,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

D. C. N. L. 3. 91

Rheumatism — IS — PROMPTLY CURED BY Cures Also: Neuralgia, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Bruises, Burns, Wounds, Swellings, Soreness, Frost-bites, Stiffness, All Aches. The Chas. A. Vogeler Co., Baltimore, Md. Canadian Depot: Toronto, Ont.

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## THE BLAKE LETTER.

Canada's Future as Forecast by  
the Hon. Edward Blake.

## THE GREAT TRADE QUESTION DISCUSSED.

(CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.)

The absence of agreement would give to each country power to disturb at will the industrial system of the other; and unrestricted Reciprocity without an agreed assimilation of duties in an substantial dream.

For example, the States could not at present, without destroying their industrial system, admit free our woolen or iron manufactures, the produce of wool or iron freely imported by us from beyond seas; nor could we, without destroying ours, levy on raw materials higher duties than those laid by the States.

At the same time, our revenue necessities would constrain us to call for duties, at the most productive (which of course, does not mean the highest) rate, on whatever imports might remain available to us for revenue purposes.

Again, differing rates of duty on imported goods, of a class also produced here or in the States, would open a wide door to frauds on the transfers of goods of that class between the two countries—a door which could be but imperfectly barred by increased, vexatious and rigorous customs examinations into the country of origin.

16 Since any practicable arrangement does substantially involve, not only differential duties, but a common tariff, Unrestricted Reciprocity becomes, in these its redeeming features, difficult to distinguish from Commercial Union.

And Commercial Union—establishing a common tariff, abolishing international custom houses and dividing the total duties between the two countries in agreed proportions—is the more available, perhaps the only available plan.

It is much more likely to be accepted by the States; and it would also have advantages for Canada, in both the trade and the revenue aspect, over Unrestricted Reciprocity; which, while failing to secure to us substantial control over our tariff, would provide still less adequately for our revenue needs, and would hamper trade by its stringent customs examinations.

17 Permanence in the new relation is of high consequence, both directly and indirectly, to the agricultural interest; and is absolutely essential in order to secure the full development of other great interests, to prevent needless disaster to important industries and to realize many of the benefits of the plan.

Without assured permanence some conservative predictions of evil, else fallacious, would come true; for our unobtainable natural advantages in raw materials, labor, situation and facilities would be unavailably handicapped.

No manufacturer, looking to the continental market, would fix or even enlarge his capital or business in the country of five millions, at the risk of being cut off from the country of sixty-five millions.

Our neighbors, instead of engaging in manufactures here, would take our markets with goods manufactured there.

And our raw materials, instead of being finished on the ground, would be exported to be finished abroad.

Uncertainty would alarm capital and paralyze enterprise; and therefore I repeat that permanence is essential to success.

18 The revenue requirements and other financial conditions of the two countries are not identical; each will change; and each may change diversely from the other.

It might be possible to agree on a tariff for a year or two. It would be impossible for either country to fix its tariff for a long term. Changes in the stipulated tariff must there be provided for.

19 It would not be practicable to remit the decision as to such changes to a joint board.

And whatever shape the arrangement might take it would be necessary to concede to the States, if not a formal, at any rate a practical control in respect of changes.

The latter result would flow from a provision that, in case of difference, either party might terminate the treaty; a stipulation which would in all human probability result in concession by Canada to the States; while its existence would deprive the treaty of that assured permanency whose importance has been demonstrated.

I see no plan for combining the two elements of permanency of the treaty and variability of the tariff which does not involve the practical control of the latter by the States.

And I can readily conceive conditions under which, notwithstanding her right to threaten a withdrawal, Canada would have much less influence in procuring or preventing changes that she would enjoy did she compose several states of the union.

20 Amongst the British people the Canadian preference of the United States over British manufactures would be, perhaps, less unpopular, considered on economic grounds alone, than the alternative scheme of food taxes to which I have referred.

Accompanied, as it ought to be, by a fair settlement of all differences with the States, and by the establishment on a firm basis of cordial relations between all English speaking peoples, it would secure high political advantages to the United Kingdom.

And the greater prosperity of Canada in which the British investor is deeply concerned; and from which, spite of all tariff obstacles, the British manufacturer too must reap some slight advantage; would mitigate hostility to the scheme.

But after all, it would be taken in very bad part, on economic grounds, by the British manufacturing interests, and on Imperial grounds, by other important elements of the population; and it would seriously affect the present tone and feelings in regard to the colonial relation.

21 The tendency in Canada of unrestricted free trade with the States, high duties being maintained against the United Kingdom, would be toward political union; and the more successful the plan the stronger the tendency, both by reason of the community of interests, the intermingling of populations, the more intimate business and social connexions, and the trade and fiscal relations, amounting to dependency, which it would create with the States; and of the greater isolation and divergency from Britain which it would produce; and also, and especially, through inconveniences experienced in the maintenance, and apprehensions entertained as to the termination of the treaty.

Our hopes and our fears alike would draw one way.

We would then indeed be "looking to Washington."

Nor is there any fair comparison, in this respect, between the new and the old reciprocal arrangements.

22 It is not absolutely certain that the States would, under existing circumstances, enter into a treaty for Unrestricted Reciprocity.

Though the benefits would be in truth far more widely diffused, yet it is only our neighbor's northern fringe that actually realizes the existence of a material interest in free trade with Canada, and even there, protectionist fallacies greatly obscure the judgment; various events have excited in many quarters unfavorable feelings, and there is a strong prejudice against lasting treaty arrangements.

But the dominating fact is that perhaps fifty millions of their population know little, care less, about free trade with Canada.

Thus it happens that mutually beneficial business relations between the two countries, on principles fair to each are yet of far more obvious and pressing importance to us as a whole than to them as a whole. And it is this fact which perhaps most strongly emphasizes the supreme folly of a Canadian retaliatory policy.

The national sentiment, which is essential to secure their assent to the arrangement, cannot then be evoked by its business element alone.

The advantage of adjusting, by a comprehensive settlement, all causes of difference between the two countries would be very great to both, and might advance the plan; but, on the same reasoning, this advantage is also clearer and greater to us than to them, and cannot therefore be safely reckoned on to evoke the desired sentiment.

An underlying feeling, however, there is—latent it may be and inactive, half unconscious and unformulated; disguised in some quarters, doubted, deprecated or repudiated in others; likely perhaps (should party lines be drawn) to be favored rather by Republicans than by Democrats—yet real, deep seated and wide spread, and eminently calculated so to attract the popular imagination and fire the popular heart as to transcend all party lines, and to become indeed a truly national sentiment.

This feeling is that some day, sooner or later, a political re-organization of the continent should and must take place, not by force, but by the consent of its inhabitants.

This sentiment, I believe, will largely color opinion as to the plan, which, accordingly, may, on the other hand, be favored as the best step in the direction of political re-organization; or, on the other, discounted upon the mistaken theory that its rejection would be the best step in the same direction.

And there are obvious forces and methods in our neighbor's as in all popular politics which forbid us altogether to disregard the latter contingency.

The treaty once made, the vantage ground it gave would naturally be used for the accomplishment of its ulterior purpose; and this political end would be a great factor in the consideration by the States of Canadian views upon changes in the joint tariff, or as to the maintenance or termination of the treaty.

23 The reorganization to which our neighbors look is, of course, the unification of the continent.

But next to, though much less warmly than, political union, they would favor Canadian independence; and it is quite possible that, in connexion with such a policy, advantageous international arrangements on various most important points, not here brought into discussion, might be secured.

24 Without needless lengthy recapitulation, you will see, by contrasting my views with those of the present advocates of free trade with the States, several serious questions of difficulty and difference—for example, uniformity of tariff, and its control; deficiency of revenue, and its supply—on which I am unable to adopt their opinions.

25 But one large topic remains, arising out of or rather underlying the whole statement, the bearing of which I had hoped, until the news of dissolution, to reserve for oral discussion.

You will doubtless have inferred my opinion that the policy of absolute free trade with the States is intimately connected with, and cannot be properly divorced from, the question of our political future, which therefore it must force into the party field.

While not disguising my view that events have already greatly narrowed our apparent range, and impeded our apparent freedom of action, I hold by the suggestion that our future should not be settled (as we have allowed it to be settled in the past, perhaps much further than we yet realize), by accident or unwittingly, by side winds or the inglorious policy of drift.

It should rather be determined, so far as it remains within our own control, of fixed purpose, after due discussion and deliberation, as becomes a free people resolving on their lot.

This large problem, involving in our case various suggested plans to which others must be parties, demanded the anxious weighing of conflicting considerations, and a long course of courageous and independent, but calm and dispassionate handling, before it could be advantageously introduced into a party field like ours.

Such handling it has not yet received. Nor, indeed, could that have been deemed in the least degree necessary by those promoters of free trade with the States, who advance their plan in the belief that it by no means involves our political future; and that it tends, not to the weakening of existing or the creation of new political relation, but rather to the strengthening of the present connexion.

Thus it has come to pass that the public mind is in one sense even more unready than formerly, and is at any rate quite unprepared for the intelligent decision, and hardly disposed even for the fair and candid discussion of the question.

26 It would not be possible here even to epitomize the many points which occur on the several projects for federation with the United Kingdom, for independence, and for political union with the States, all of which are thought to have once been, or still to remain, open in some sense to our choice.

Were it possible it would yet be absurd to employ the critical moment of an election in the preliminaries of such a wide debate.

Nor do I believe, as I have said, that a wise solution is to be advanced by bringing the discussion into the party field to-day.

And at any rate I am anxious that you should have the opportunity, if you think it worth your while, of considering what I have been obliged to set before you, unprejudiced by any further intimation of my views on this point.

Thus I do not add to the many matters with which you have been necessarily troubled among speculations of my own as to our future.

27 It is not needless that I should, whatever you or I may think on that head; whether we like or dislike, believe or disbelieve in political union; must we not agree that the subject is one of great moment, toward the practical settlement of which we should take no serious step without reflection, or in ignorance of what we are doing?

Assuming that absolute free trade with the States, best described as Commercial Union, may and ought to come, I believe that it can and should come only as an incident, or at any rate as a well understood precursor of political union; for which, indeed, we should be able to make better terms before than after the surrender of our commercial independence.

Then, so believing—believing that the decision of the trade question involves that of the constitutional issue, for which you are unprepared, and with which you do not even conceive yourself to be dealing—how can I properly recommend you now to decide on Commercial Union?

28 Do not suppose that these are, with me, questions of yesterday.

Long ago, while leader of the Liberal party, it became my duty to examine into a similar design, submitted by a political architect of some reputation.

I thought the foundations insecure, the lines defective and the estimates of cost inadequate.

It seemed to me that the proposed structure could be erected only on that different foundation, those other lines, and that larger cost which has been described.

For this it was conceded that the people were not then prepared.

And I was unable to propose the design for adoption as a party plan.

My views remain unchanged to-day.

29 It has caused me deep distress to differ from my political friends.

Gravely distrusting my judgment as to opinions unshared, difficulties unmet, and consequences unforeseen by them, I sincerely wish to be found—as I have earnestly striven to find myself—in error.

30 But it is to our own convictions, right or wrong, that we must, after all be true.

To put forward opinions we do not hold, or ignore difficulties we cannot solve, or deny or conceal the tendencies and results of policies we undertake to 87f.

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propound, would be dishonest and unworthy.

And therefore I could not address the electors of West Durham without speaking my mind freely on the points I have advanced.

31 Had the elections been deferred to the usual and expected time, I should probably have felt it right within a short space so to address them.

But I do not find myself free to-day to speak my mind.

Without being so presumptuous as to imagine that my judgment is entitled to weight when unconfirmed by that of my political friends, I yet recognize the extensive and effective use, too commonly made by the adversary, of the slightest divergent expression of opinion from the humblest member of an opposing organization.

My late relation to the party emphasizes the present application of this remark.

And I have come to the conclusion, confirmed by the judgment of leading men, that the publication of these opinions would inflict much more damage on my friends than the slight injury which may result from my silent withdrawal.

32 Now, while unable to fight under false colors, neither can I endure, at the very height and crisis of the battle into which a wrongful dissolution has unexpectedly plunged the Liberal party, to take a different tack, or to turn one hostile gun against the well-loved friends, in whose company, whether as comrade or commander, I have sailed so many stormy seas, and fought so many hot engagements; whose general course I approve, and whose ships I wish, not wrecked, but safe in port.

33 What then is left for me to do?

This only. Since I cannot help, to hurt as little as I may; and, therefore, to go down, with my own little ship, in silence, bearing for the moment all consequent misconstruction, and leaving, till the Ides of March be past, the explanation of my action.

34 May I beg you then to treat my statement, made now to you alone, or given for the time in sacred confidence; to accept my heartfelt thanks and undying gratitude for your past kindness, and to let me bid you, with emotion deeper than I can express, an affectionate farewell.

Your faithful servant,  
EDWARD BLAKE.

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