

HARVEST HOME

St. Alban's Church Beautifully Decorated for the occasion.

THE NEW AGRICULTURAL HALL THE SCENE OF FESTIVITY AND MERRIMENT.

The people of Atwood and vicinity are being favored with a series of very successful anniversary gatherings, and that of St. Alban's was by no means in the background, but excelled its rival denominations inasmuch as it combined the usual features of an anniversary service with a grand harvest thanksgiving, beautifying the edifice with rich and rare flowers and the fruits of the harvest. On the right, just in front of the congregation was a motto: "The Lord of the harvest is here," and on the left: "Peace and Plenty reigns," the letters of which were ingeniously worked with wheat heads and bead-work made of mountain ash berries. The mottoes were made by Mrs. S. H. Harding. A beautiful centre bouquet, from Mrs. Featherstone, of Listowel, was greatly admired, and an easel covered with cedar evergreens with an anchor made of mountain ash berries placed in front of the same was the most unique and prettiest thing in connection with the floral decorations and admirably displayed the cultured taste of Mrs. (Dr.) J. R. Hamilton. Suspended above the pulpit was a scythe literally covered with the choicest flowers, while on either side of the choir loft were sickles covered with silver tinsel, the work on which displayed more than ordinary taste. A net-work of grapes covered the back of the organ and a border of the same surrounded the pulpit, while innumerable bouquets of the rarest and choicest flowers formed a galaxy at the base. The windows were festooned with sparrow-grass, the fine texture and color harmonizing with the surroundings very well. Wreaths, sheaves of wheat, vegetables, etc., tastily arranged on either side and at the rear of the church, with foliage best in each corner and a large castor bean over the stove, added to the beauty and attractiveness of the church.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON

Rev. E. W. Hughes, of Wingham, formerly incumbent of St. Alban's, preached an appropriate sermon from Matt. 16:16 and 17. He portrayed the harvest scenes in the East, the feast of tabernacles, and the manner of thanksgiving in oriental lands, particularly in Israel. The church was crowded to the doors Sunday evening with a congregation composed of the different religious persuasions in the village. The pale light falling on the oak-stained walls, so much admired by old country people, covered with all manner of fruit, flowers and evergreens, together with the soft strains of a thanksgiving hymn produced a strange feeling of reverential awe and profound admiration. The rev. gentleman preached an earnest, forcible discourse from Rev. 14:15 and 16. Rev. A. Henderson, M. A., assisted in the service.

THE CHORUS

under the leadership of Miss Parsons, rendered excellent music, that old familiar and beautiful hymn: "One sweetly solemn thought," by Miss Woods, was well received. Miss Woods has a rich, full voice, which she commands with apparent ease. Her alto singing was much appreciated.

MONDAY EVENING

The agricultural hall was for the first time opened with a harvest festival. Tables were laden with all manner of good things in the exhibit hall, while the intellectual feast was given in the upper storey, which was decorated with trophies of the bountiful harvest kind Providence has just bestowed on our people. The program consisted of music by the Atwood Brass Band, addresses by Revs. Cluff, of Brussels, Dack, of Listowel; Hughes, of Wingham; the chairman, Mr. Eccleston, and selections by the efficient choir of St. John's church, Brussels. The newly-appointed organist, Miss Cale, presided and proved to the satisfaction of musical critics present that she understands the manipulation of the ivories to perfection. H. L. Jackson, a favorite in musical circles, sang a very pretty solo, entitled "The Light-house light." Miss Abraham has a rich, full alto voice, and J. Jones possesses a tenor that, for clearness and penetration, is not easily excelled in more pretentious choirs. Miss Sturdy and Miss Jackson's voices blended nicely together, while Messrs. Pepper and Jackson stayed with the low notes in the several anthems in a manner creditable to themselves. The several addresses sparkled with wit and humor which is always appreciated on such occasions. Mr. Eccleston wandered on the subject of "Courtship and Marriage," while Mr. Dack caught up the same strain and lacerated the tender feelings of the BEE editor cruelly. Mr. Cluff gave a pointed and timely address on the necessity of more confidence and liberal support to the ministers of the Gospel. He believed that ministers should receive one hundred cents on the dollar finance in a practical, business-like way. Mr. Hughes got off some good things, and his amusing style of delivery pleased the audience immensely. The proceeds netted the very respectable sum of \$95.

THE CHILDREN'S FESTIVAL
was held on Tuesday evening, and in addition to the ample provision of good things a program of literary and musical nature was given by the children together with an appropriate address by their pastor, Rev. R. Eccleston.

The pains-taking efforts of wardens Irwin and Longmire and the ladies of the congregation is commendable indeed, and the church is richly deserving of the success that has attended their harvest home.

ELMA COUNCIL.

The Court of Revision of the Elma portion of the outlet to the Ellice or Maitland drain was commenced on the 8th Sept. Members all present, but on receipt of telegrams from the Engineer and Solicitor for some of the appellants stating that neither of them could be present until 3 o'clock asking Court to adjourn till that time, a resolution was passed as follows: Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Richmond, that this Court of Revision for hearing appeals against the assessment of By-law No. 265, of the township of Ellice, be now adjourned till three o'clock p.m. Carried. At three o'clock the Engineer and Mr. Mabes, solicitor for Messrs. Coxson & Taylor, arrived and Court of Revision opened up again when the appeals against the assessment were considered and all concerns heard. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Coulter, that all the lots from 30 to 23 inclusive, in the 13th con. of Elma, be struck off the Elma portion of lots that have been assessed under By-law No. 265, of the township of Ellice, for outlet to Ellice drain, those lots being assessed for the deviation of the 4th con. drain and the said proposed deviation abandoned. Carried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Coulter, that in reference to certain appeals made against the Ellice By-law No. 265 the Reeve be instructed to get reliable legal advice in regard to certain proposed amendments to said By-law, and that this Court now stand adjourned till Friday next, at 10 o'clock a.m. Carried. On Friday morning 8th adjournment the Court again met Members all present; minutes of last Court read and signed, when after due consideration it was decided to appeal against the assessment of certain lots in the 14th con. and to have those lots in the 13th con. struck off. Carried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Coulter, that By-laws Nos. 263 and 273, appointing an arbitrator for the assessment of the Elma By-law No. 273 (appeal made by Mornington) and also Ellice By-law No. 265 as now read a third time be finally passed. Carried. John McMillan, M. P., is the arbitrator appointed. On the 8th inst., when Court of Revision adjourned Council met for general business. Minutes of last meeting read and signed. Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Lochhead, that orders be issued for payment of the following accounts:—G. Langford \$8.40, gravel; J. Mann \$4.10, gravel; C. Barr, \$10.80, gravel; S. McCourt \$1, culvert; T. Lineham \$8.40, A. Farrell \$8, gravel; W. Medd \$10, gravel; H. Wilson \$3.60, gravel; R. Roe \$1.80, gravel; M. Grimm \$4.40, gravel and culvert township line Ellice and Mornington; J. Keith \$5.20, gravel; G. Steve \$9.50, gravel; W. Dewar \$0c., gravel; and W. Peet \$2.20, gravel. Carried. On Sept. 12th Council also met for general business. Minutes of last meeting read and signed. Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr. Lochhead, that orders be issued for payment of the following accounts:—W. Medd \$14.10, gravel; H. Wilson \$3, gravel; S. Love \$0c., repairing culvert and \$4 covering bridge con. 10; C. Queeneyser \$39.75, lumber for bridge, and J. Priest \$4.50, covering bridge con. 10. Carried.

T. FULLARTON, Clerk.

Listowel.

Our fall fair was held last week. The stock exhibit was good, but in manufactures there was a poor display. Nearly every day last week from 20 to 40 teams may be seen at one time at Hay Bros.' mill here, unloading barley. Business is reviving among the merchants of all classes after a rather quiet summer trade. The new organ for Knox church has arrived and is being built into its place. It will, when completed be probably the finest organ in the county. The contract of gravelling, from Wes. and Coulter's gate on the 5th line, Mornington, was awarded to James Moorehead which is a guarantee that the job will be well done. The town football club, after a very close and exciting match defeated the High School club by two goals to one on Wednesday afternoon of last week. L. Lillieco captained the town team and Joe Ward the High School team. A second match will be played very shortly. HURON AND ONTARIO RY. CO.—A meeting of the provincial directors of this company was held in Clinton recently, called for the purpose of considering a proposition from a Toronto gentleman to take over the charter and construct the road from Hamilton to Goderich via Listowel. We understand that the provincial directors are disposed to accept the proposition upon a satisfactory guarantee of the road being built and operated by an independent company, which appears to be the scheme proposed. Mr. Bricker of this town was one of the directors present at the meeting.

The Benwell Murder.

Notes of Interest Regarding the Birchall Trial.

SUNDAY, SEPT. 21.

To-morrow morning J. Reginald Birchall will be placed on trial for the murder of Frederick C. Benwell. Judging from the number of newspaper reporters already quartered in the town the story of the crime of Blenheim swamp is as much a sensation to-day as it was in the month of February last, when America and Europe rang with theories and discoveries connected with it. Even now, on the eve of the trial, theorizing has not ceased. Every scrap of gossip having to do with any of the people mentioned, one way or another, with the Benwell murder is canvassed and made most of. Nothing else is talked of in Woodstock, and to indicate the excitement of public feeling outside mentioned that the sheriff Perry is inundated with telegraphic requests from all quarters for admission to the court house while the trial is in progress. The Sheriff has quite enough to do to satisfy the demands of the newspapers, and it must be said that he has provided accommodation for the reporters as adequate as possibly could be expected. A limited number of admission tickets have been issued to the general public, but others will not take no for an answer, and keep on importuning. Public curiosity will, however, be fully satisfied in the newspaper reports. The telegraph companies have made elaborate preparations for the anticipated pressure and their crack operators are on the ground. The press of the United States and England, fearing a blockade in Woodstock, have made additional arrangements for partial service from Niagara Falls, Toronto and elsewhere. The lawyers both for the prosecution and defence are not idle even on the Sabbath, and inside the doors of their hotel apartments the click of the typewriter is heard all day long. The principal witnesses also are on hand.

Hundreds of people drove out to Blenheim swamp to-day. The features of the locality are, however, entirely changed from what they were on the day when Benwell's body was found in the thicket there. A great number of trees and acres of the underbrush have been cut and carried away. There is a thriving trade done in furniture and walking sticks made from the timber cut in the swamp.

All the detectives are working hard. They have visited Blenheim swamp repeatedly during the past two days, making calculations that are now of consideration when every detail of the evidence is being finally tested.

Some doubt was expressed late to-night about the case going on to-morrow without a hitch. From all present appearances, however, no difficulty will arise. B. B. Osler went down to Toronto, but will be here in the morning. The court opens at 11. Mr. Justice MacMahon is in town, and Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright has been working all day and all night getting the evidence in shape.

There will be some record breaking reportorial feats performed during the trial. The building is not the best in the world for hearing. It is full of echoes, and in order to avoid the possibility of any mistake occurring Nelson Butcher, the official court reporter, had the precautionary measure taken of placing a thick carpet of sawdust inside and outside the railing.

Among the American newspaper representatives up for the trial are Mr. Tyler of the New York Evening Sun, and Mr. Blake, of the New York World.

MONDAY, SEPT. 22.

The great Birchall-Benwell murder case opened to-day, and the first part of the evidence leading to the clearing up of the great Blenheim swamp mystery was presented before an intelligent and, as it is believed, unprejudiced jury. The court was not crowded, but was well filled, largely by witnesses and members of the jury panel. Birchall walked solemnly and quietly to the dock, closely scrutinized by every eye in the house. The people saw simply a good-looking young man dressed with unusual care; a shade of additional pallor on the face of the eyes being the only signs manifest about him of his being under any excitement. The shadow of an anxious smile flitted across his face as the deputy sheriff opened the door of the box and motioned him to his place. He sat down at once, and it was then found to the disappointment of many who desired to look at him that only the upper portion of his head could be seen above the top rail of the box. A few seconds after the prisoner had taken his place the solicitor, S. G. McKay, stepped over there, for a short consultation with him. There was a wait of about fifteen minutes, during which several ladies entered. Mrs. Birchall and her sister, Mrs. West-Jones, were not present. They remained indoors. Mrs. Birchall is by no means improved in her nervous condition by the knowledge that the day of the trial had at last come. The lawyers were early in their places, and had all prepared to proceed at the appointed time. Promptly at 11 o'clock Judge MacMahon, who had entered the hall a few minutes before, came in and took his place on the bench. All in the court rose in the customary manner to

receive him, save the prisoner, who looked about him as he saw the people rise, but seemed to decide that it was his place to do nothing without orders, and so remained seated. Court Crier McKay opened the court after the usual form and at once the case was called. The court clerk rose with indictment in hand, and looking to the box called the prisoner's name. Birchall at once rose and the indictment was read indicting him by the name of John Reginald Birchall for the murder of Frederick Cornwallis Benwell.

"How say you, John Reginald Birchall?" asked the clerk. "Guilty or not?"

The prisoner's reply was clear and distinct, "Not guilty."

"Are you ready for your trial?" asked the clerk.

Birchall looked toward the table where the lawyers on his side were assembled.

Mr. Blackstock rose. "I am here for the prisoner, my Lord," said he, "and we are ready to proceed."

There was considerable difficulty in empanelling a jury suitable to Mr. Blackstock, the defence. However, he accepted the following jurors:—Albert Clark. The oath was administered to Mr. Clark in the usual form as follows:—"You shall well and truly try and true deliverance make between our Sovereign Lady the Queen and the prisoner at the bar, whom you shall have in charge, and a true deliverance make according to the evidence. So help you God." After the oath had been administered the remainder of the jury were duly empanelled as follows:—Robert Murray, Albert McCann, Joseph Longfield, Geo. Christopher, J. D. Smith, Augustus Bushel, Donald Murray, Daniel McLean, A. S. McKay, James McKay, John McKay.

After the jury had been empanelled Mr. Blackstock asked that the Crown witnesses should be directed to withdraw from within hearing of the court during the opening address of the learned counsel for the Crown. Mr. Osler had no objection to offer, and his Lordship gave directions in accordance with his request.

It was precisely a quarter to twelve o'clock when Mr. Osler rose to open the case for the Crown. The hum of voices and the movement to and fro that invariably attends the swearing in of the jury subsided. The prisoner sat down and the panels of his box effectually screened him from the view. A solemn stillness pervaded the court as Mr. Osler in slow, measured tones commenced his address. Step by step he led the jury through the intricate maze of circumstances upon which the theory of the prosecution is built. In deadly eloquence and in logical sequence—and the large audience that filled the courtroom hung with breathless interest on every word he uttered.

The Crown had something over 70 witnesses to examine. Some of them will be very short. Most of them speak to but one incident, and do not think there will be more than one, or perhaps two, witnesses whose examination will occupy long time.

William McDonald was the first witness called. A ripple of excitement passed over the large audience as the Crown called out the name of D. R. Pelly, who was the next and last witness examined to-day.

Court then adjourned.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 23.

Birchall rose with the lark this morning and took his usual matutinal exercise after eating a hearty breakfast. About 9:30 o'clock the carriage that was to convey him to the court room was in attendance. He was in the dock before the audience had assembled in any considerable numbers and before the long array of counsel had taken their seats in front of the extemporised bench.

Mrs. Birchall and Mrs. West-Jones were amongst the audience and occupied seats to the left of the prisoner's dock—almost four feet from where Birchall was sitting. Mrs. Birchall wore a Mrs. West-Jones a robe of the latest fashion, and woolsen texture. Both wore close-fitting, dark bonnets, and Mrs. Birchall was veiled, not, however, so heavily as to conceal her features or to hide her anxious, careworn look.

The counsel were all in their places when Mr. Justice MacMahon took his seat on the bench at 10 o'clock.

D. R. Pelly, whose evidence in chief had not been concluded on the opening day, was again under the examination of Mr. Osler.

Mr. Blackstock began his cross-examination by asking Mr. Pelly's age and the extent of his travels. "I am 25½ years of age," said Mr. Pelly, "and the three or four years that have passed since I have left the university I have spent in travel."

"Where have you been?" asked Mr. Osler. "I have been to a good many places," the witness replied. Etc., etc.

Mr. Osler re-examined the witness. There was a ripple of excitement in court when Charles Benwell, brother of the deceased, was called. He said:

My brother's name was Frederick Cornwallis; he was the eldest son, being about 24 years of age, and about a year and a half older than myself. He was in New Zealand for almost two years, and had been back from there about 2 years when he came to Canada. He had been looking out for occupation,

My brother was of perfectly temperate and sober habits and his method of life regular. He was shorter than I by about two inches. His hair was somewhat lighter than mine (the witness' hair is coal black), but I would call it dark. He was clean shaven. I left England on the fourth of this month. Etc., etc.

Wm. M. Davis, civil engineer and Provincial land surveyor, was the next witness called and his examination occupied nearly two hours time. It was in a measure technical, relating to the measurements and the process by which they were accomplished. Etc., etc.

While this witness was being examined Birchall eyed him keenly, and when Mr. Blackstock rose for the cross-examination Mrs. Birchall, who was sitting only a few feet to the left of her husband seemed rather uneasy. The feeling, however, gradually disappeared as the counsel for the defence extracted with great difficulty admissions from the witness which occasionally seemed to put a more favorable phase upon the prisoner's case.

In the afternoon the attendance was even larger than at the morning sitting, and a greater crowd was hanging round the doors seeking vainly for admission, but eagerly canvassing every scrap of news that could be gathered from anyone who had been listening to the testimony.

The first witness called was Capt. J. Ross, who made the measurement of the distance between the swamp and the railway station with Mr. Davis. He described, in answer to Deputy Attorney-General Cartwright, the road they measured, and pointed out on a plan in Mr. Cartwright's hands the route leading to and from the swamp—the way the prisoner and Benwell were believed to have taken after leaving the Governor's road to the swamp and the way back again from the swamp to the road and thence to the station. Down almost to the minutest detail his evidence was corroborative of the testimony of the last witness, with whom he compared watches as the measurements were made. Etc., etc.

Patrick McGuire, who resides at Blenheim, at lot 23, close to this swamp, examined by County Crown Attorney Ball, declared that he knew this swamp pretty well. Etc., etc.

Joseph Elveridge, who lives at lot 15, in the second concession, was the next witness. He was called to describe the finding of the body. He stated in answer to County Crown Attorney Ball that he was on the Horse farm on the 21st February last. He went there to cut wood for himself and Mr. Horsey. He remembered the day of the week—it was Saturday. Etc., etc.

Geo. Elveridge, brother of the last witness, was then called. He corroborated his brother's evidence in the main. He thought they were about fifteen yards from the body when they first saw it. Etc., etc.

William Crosby, the magistrate who was called upon by the Elveridge brothers when they found the body, was next called to the witness stand. He explained with greater particularity than any previous witness the position of the body and condition of the clothes as he saw them. He illustrated to the jury exactly the attitude the body occupied, showing that it rested upon a pile of fallen mass of saplings, the right leg resting upon a sapling, and the left crossing it underneath, and the head resting upon the ice and frozen in. Etc., etc.

The prisoner listened to the testimony of this witness as it was elicited by Mr. Osler with a more intense degree of interest than he evinced at any former period of the case. No shadow of a smile played on his features and he motioned once or twice to his legal adviser.

John Gregg, the sexton of Prince's cemetery was next examined by Mr. Osler. He said he remembered the funeral of the man who was found in the swamp. He had charge of the grave and was present when the prisoner came to the cemetery, and when the body was exhumed Mr. Sewartz gave him the order, and altogether the body was exhumed 4 times. Etc., etc.

At the close of this witness' cross-examination the court rose. A tremendous crowd had congregated in front of the Town Hall. When the audience was dispersing everybody was anxious to get a glimpse of Birchall as he was escorted to his carriage and driven off. He smiled and nodded to a few friends as he was driven towards the goal.

(CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.)

Additional Local Items.

MISS DENNISON, of Toronto, formerly of Deseronto, Hastings Co., made us a friendly call Wednesday. Miss Denison has a sister living in Listowel.

ON account of large additions in other lines I wish to reduce my stock of wall paper and any one purchasing and mentioning having seen this notice will have a discount of 25 per cent.—M. E. NEADS.

SOME of our readers have mistaken the house and lot A. Campbell offers for sale in this paper for the house and shop in which he resides. The property for sale is situated opposite the old tannery property. Mr. Campbell has no notion of disposing of his harness shop and house in connection therewith.

Goldsmith's Hall



Keeps a large stock of Gold Watches, Silver Watches, Gold Chains, Rolled Plate Chains, Genuine Diamond Rings, 18k. Gold Wedding Rings, carved Band Rings, plain Gold Rings, Friendship Rings for 50c. and \$1, with a nice bangleon. Large stock of Clocks, Silverware, Spectacles, &c. Fine and complicated watches repaired and adjusted.

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

THE BEE

R. S. PELTON, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1890.

Death of Elma's First Settler.

On Friday night Sept. 12, Geo. Code died at his home in Trowbridge after a week's illness. He was the first settler in the township of Elma taking up land and making a settlement before the township was surveyed. Four years ago he received a severe kick from a horse in his stable which laid him up for a week at the time, and he had never fully recovered from its effects. In spite of this, however, he has continued at work on his place and this harvest he drove a binder, cutting more than 100 acres of grain. A week ago he felt weak and his head troubled him. From that on he sank very rapidly until the hour of death. Mr. Code was born in the county of Lanark, Ontario, in the year 1828. His father, Geo. Code sr., who died at Trowbridge some years ago, was of English birth. Mr. Code in the spring of 1848 left home and came back into the Queen's bush to Shakespeare. He was unable to come any further and returned home, Samuel and George came back again in the fall of the same year, and setting out from Shakespeare came on to Bingham's who were then in the lower end of Elma and along what was known as the blaze line which ran from St. Jacob to the lake. There was no trace of a road the way being marked by blazes on the trees. Their object in coming through was to find a site for a saw mill and they picked on Trowbridge where by the construction of a dam a splendid water power was secured. They were guided by a trapper named Tennant, whose sons are now substantial farmers in the township. They erected a shanty on the bank of the river and the family have remained in the settlement ever since. George, the subject of this sketch who was 20 years of age when he first came back into the bush and he and his brother lived there for three years together in the shanty. In the fall of '51 they were joined by their mother. Mrs. Code's maiden name was Sarah Boyd; she was an aunt of John Wesley Boyd, of Elma. She remained with her sons all winter. In the spring on her way east again she had to walk out to Shakespeare. It came on a dreaching rain. Mrs. Code took a severe cold from which she never could rid herself. It brought on a paralytic stroke and was undoubtedly the cause of her death twenty eight years ago. Mr. Code sr. came up in the year 1853. A large dam was thrown across the stream, machinery brought in and the first saw mill in the district constructed. Thos. Code, the second son, came up in 1852. There were at that time three shanties where Listowel now stands. Dodd's Barber's and Poland's. The family took claims on the 500 acres of land which still belongs to them at Trowbridge. When Grant surveyed Elma in '51 part of this land was reserved and a town plot was laid out about the year 1856. This led to considerable trouble over titles and it is only a few years back that they got full possession. Geo. Code was married in 1872 to Miss Rub Lunick, of Wawanosh township, whose people came from the vicinity of Smith's Falls. His wife and family of four, one son, aged seventeen and three daughters survive him. His kindly disposition made him deeply beloved by his family, who have wide sympathy in their heavy affliction. The funeral took place Sunday, Sept. 14, to the Atwood cemetery. In the absence of Mr. Caswell, of the Methodist church at Trowbridge, the services were conducted by Mr. Rogers, of Atwood. The funeral procession was very large, Mr. Code having been known and respected throughout all this district. Mr. Code experienced many incidents peculiar to a hardy pioneer's life. On one occasion he walked all the way to Shakespeare, the nearest postoffice, to mail a letter, and carry back on his shoulder 62 lbs. of

Listowel, Ont.

flour. Before he reached home he was so completely wearied out that a deterring will alone kept him up, his limbs so tired out that he had to lie down along with his hand. He was always an indefatigable worker, and his constitution must have been of iron to stand so long the strain he has ever put it to. Game was very plentiful in the early days and it was almost a daily occurrence in the season to see a herd of from one to two dozen deer. George and his brother, Thomas, opened up the bush road running from Trowbridge to Wallaceville, which was long used before the lines were opened up. It skirted the left bank of the river up through Jackson's and Twamley's and crossing what is now the main street of Listowel, near the present residence of W. G. Hay, thence to Smith's hill, to McKae's, to Wallace P. O. All the older settlers will well remember this road. Before the clearings were made however, it was possible to drive a wagon among the timber nearly anywhere there was little fallen timber and no second growth.—Banner.

Signing a Check by Electricity.

One of the marvels of electricity, and one of the Edison exhibits at the Paris Exposition, was the little instrument which enables the operator to sign a check 100 miles distant. The writing to be transmitted is impressed on soft paper with an ordinary stylus. This is mounted on a cylinder, which, as it revolves, "makes and breaks" the electric current by means of the varying indentions on the paper. At the receiving end of the wire a similar cylinder, moving in accurate synchronism with the other, receives the current on a chemically prepared paper, on which it transcribes the signatures in black letters on a white ground.

Huron County Notes.

George Tibutt, of Holmesville, was kicked by a horse one day recently and had three ribs broken.
W. J. Fear, dentist, of Seaford, has located in Aylmer, and Mrs. Fear and family joined him last week.
The Exeter Advocate says: We were shown the other day by Jas. Tom a mammoth tomato which measured 15 1/4 inches in circumference and weighed 1 lb. 6 oz.
While coon hunting on Saturday night of last week, Fred. Haggitt, of Blyth, met with a painful accident. While descending a tree in the darkness, thinking he was near the ground, he jumped a distance of about ten feet lighting on a knoll and rupturing the cords in one of his feet. The doctor says it is worse than a break.
On Thursday 18th inst., a 4-months' old child of Robert Kerslake, Usborne, was given a dose of landanum in mistake for a dose of Extract of Wild Strawberry. It appears the child was not well when the mother administered this dose and some time after it was given she noticed the child acting queer which made her think something had been given that was not right, and on examining the bottle found it was landanum. Dr. Browning, of Exeter, was at once summoned and the little sufferer put to right. It will recover.

At a recent meeting of the High School Board in Goderich the salary of Miss Charles, teacher of modern languages, was raised to \$1,000. Miss Charles had a chance of a place in Stratford at a salary of \$1,000, and in order to retain her services the Goderich school board raised her salary.

FROM DAKOTA.—B. G. Sarvis, son-in-law of George Sproat, Tuckersmith, writing to the Mitchell Recorder from Kinloss, North Dakota, on the 3rd inst., says: Farmers have very little money here except during the fall and winter as wheat is nearly all they have to sell, and they do not get it threshed until late September or early October. Regarding the prospects here we are a great deal better off than we were last year. We have an abundance of feed; hay being a good crop and well saved. Our oats and barley are good; very good in some cases. Wheat, our staple crop, is light, I have only heard of a few cases where it is threshed and the yield has been only from 8 to 10 or 12 bushels per acre. I am told in some localities it is heavier. I do not estimate mine to be more than ten or twelve bushels to the acre. I have harvested 108 acres of crop this year, but it is not stacked yet; we are having plenty of rain which is hindering stacking. We had some pretty dry weather during August month; had plenty of rain up till then. About July 26th it turned very hot, with hot south winds, which dried up the wheat and in consequence the sample isn't very good. The thermometer registered 98 degrees on July 15th and 100 on the 19th in the shade, with a high wind. There has been some damage by frost in some localities, but only slight. The wheat is not injured in our neighborhood to any extent. My potatoes and garden stuff are scarcely touched while in some places the potatoes are blackened. Politics are the general topic of the day here.

Business Directory.

MEDICAL.

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

LEGAL.

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

DENTAL.

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

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

AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

Money to Loan
At Lowest Rates of Interest.

House and Lot for Sale.

A desirable House and Lot for Sale in the thriving village of Atwood. An excellent chance for intending purchasers. For particulars apply at ALEX. CAMPBELL'S Harness Shop, Atwood.

Notice to Creditors.

All notes in favor of the Executors of the late Francis Graham are now past due and we hereby notify all parties indebted to settle by Dec. 1, 1890. All notes not met by this date will be handed over for collection.

GEO. GRAHAM, } Executors
JOHN BELL, }
Atwood, Sept. 11, 1890. 33-4in*

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting.

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

WM. RODDICK,
Painter, Brussels, Stf.

FARM FOR SALE.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, Oct. 6th, for a farm, being lot 11, con. 13, Elma, containing 100 acres, 70 cleared and the rest can be easily cleared. A house and a good frame barn, 42x56, also a barn 25x35, a never failing well and a good bearing orchard on the premises. For further particulars apply to JOHN W. ROWLAND or GEO. ROWLAND Executors, Monkton P. O. 30tf

CIDER!

Henfryn Cider Mills.

I wish to inform the public that my Cider Mill is in full running order and that it will be run Every Day excepting Saturdays.
Kettles to hire.

JNO. CISCADEN,
Proprietor,
35-3in Henfryn.

H. F. BUCK

Furniture Emporium,

WALLACE STREET,
LISTOWEL.

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

BEDROOM SUITES,
SIDEBOARDS,
EXTENSION TABLES,

SPRINGS & MATRASSES,
AND PARLOR SUITES;

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

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

MOULDINGS

For Picture Framing in Town.

UNDERTAKING

A Specialty. Full lines funeral goods always on hand.
1-3m **H. F. BUCK,** Wallace St.

➤ **BIBLES** ◀

BIBLES! BIBLES!

I have added to my already large stock a

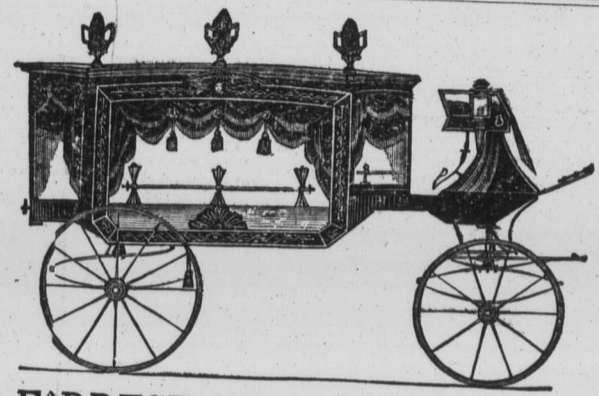
Splendid Selection of Bibles

Both for the Young and Old.

Call and inspect the Stock.

M. E. NEADS,

Drugs and Books.



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, Eoy'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 Hearses in connection. Furniture Rooms opposite P. O. Atwood, April 1st, 1890.

New Tweeds Arriving Daily

R. M. BALLANTYNE'S,

Merchant Tailor, Atwood,
And are being marked AWAY DOWN. We have bought the best goods in the market and bought for cash, at a discount of 6 per cent., which we give our customers the benefit of.

Fine Overcoat, valued at \$40, Given Away.

For each and every purchase of \$5 (cash down) worth of goods will entitle the purchaser to a Ticket.

Every person settling their account This Month will also be entitled to a Ticket.
A call solicited. An A 1 fit guaranteed or no sale.

Yours respectfully,

R. M. BALLANTYNE.

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.

→ FULL IN EVERY LINE ←

My Fall Stock is Now Complete in All Lines. In DRY GOODS, we carry full lines in Dress Goods, Fancy Dress Winceys, Dress Meltons, Flannels, Cottonades, Tickings, Shirtings, Cottons, &c. New lines in Hosiery just in. New Trimmings in Velvets, Plushes and Velvet Ribbons.

Our NEW TWEEDS are extra good value. Be sure you see our Worsteds and Overcoatings before buying anything in that line. We give No. 1 value, and our reputation for good fits is now too well established to need any further comment; we acknowledge no equal in this line.

My Fall Boots and Shoes are all in. We have full lines in Men's, Women's and Children's wear. See our Men's calf long boots at \$3.25. My rubbers, overshoes and felt boots are in and are as cheap as can be had anywhere.

Our Groceries are Always Fresh and Good.

Sugars have advanced in price, but we are still selling at old prices to Cash Buyers. (In all cases where Sugars are charged we give one pound less for a \$). We make a specialty of fine Teas. Try a sample pound.

Our motto, as in the past, will be "Good Goods at Honest Prices."

We Give No Prizes, No Presents, and have No Fakir Schemes

To Attract Loose Custom. I am satisfied that this is the Best Policy in the end, from the fact that although these schemes are being worked in Atwood for all they are worth yet the first week in September was the best week's business I have had for over a year.

Highest Price Always Paid

For Good Butter and Eggs.

James Irwin, Atwood, Ontario.

Town Talk.

ANOTHER wedding on the tapis. REV. Mr. ROGERS preached in Mitchell last Sabbath.

JOHN PELTON and wife were in Brussels Sunday visiting her people.

J. H. McBAIN preached morning and evening at Ethel last Sunday.

D. BELL spent Sunday with friends in Sebringville. How is she, Dave?

MISS IDA McBAIN, of Mitchell Model School, spent Sunday with friends in Ethel.

W. PEMBERTON left last Saturday for Woodstock where he has secured a situation.

MATTHEW MOORE and his estimable wife, of Trowbridge, spent Sunday in the village. They were the guests of Lamuel Pelton.

REV. R. PAUL occupied the Methodist pulpit last Sabbath morning, and Mr. Galloway delivered an impressive sermon in the evening.

THE funeral sermon of the late Mrs. A. E. Tennant was preached last Sunday afternoon in the Baptist church by Rev. D. Dack, the pastor. There was a large congregation and the feeling remarks of the rev. gentleman bore testimony to the high esteem in which deceased was held by those who knew her best.

AN English physician is of the opinion that drunkenness is a disease. Henry George is of the opinion that poverty causes drunkenness in innumerable cases. Injustice begets poverty, and poverty begets drunkenness. Even in this theory there are exceptions as there are to all rules. Drunkenness is a habit, and a habit that grows.

THE Detroit correspondent of the London Advertiser, in referring to the Exposition which closed in Detroit the other week, says:—One of the freaks of the show was a six-months-old calf, giving about a gallon of milk per day, from which three or four pounds of butter per week are made. It began milking at three months and two days old, and kept the flow up since. The calf is a grade, the result of a cross between a Holstein sire and a Shorthorn cow, and was raised near New Dundee, Ontario.

THE following from the Galt Reformer in regard to selling liquor on Sunday is timely, and should be a pointer to hotel-keepers in other places, who are inclined to violate the law: "The fact that a man was arrested last Sunday for being drunk on the street would indicate that the law as regards selling liquor on Sunday is not strictly observed in this town. The hotel keepers would be acting in their own interest if they adhered strictly to the provisions of the Crooks Act; and they ought not to complain if the Inspector should happen to drop on them somewhat unexpectedly one of these days."

W. T. FARRELL, teacher of Glenfarrow, was in town Saturday.

READ the advt. of the Henfryn cider mill in this issue. Fresh cider may be had in any quantity.

REMEMBER next Thursday, Oct. 2, is fair day. Bring along your big pumpkins, mammoth squashes, etc.

J. N. MORRISON, the efficient secretary of the Elma Agricultural Society, was a visitor to the Western Fair, London, last week. He and "Mrs. Morrison" were also cordially invited to the East Huron fall exhibition at Brussels.

THE following item is clipped from the Atwood Cyclone, a manuscript paper published in the interest of the I. O. G. T. of this place:—What's the matter with us getting up a quartette club in connection with the lodge? We have plenty of talent. By the way, the program is generally not of as high a character as it might be, this is a weakness which has always characterized our lodge; we have had no difficulty in getting persons to join but the difficulty has been to keep them in the lodge. A good program would do much to make members regular attendants and it would lead outsiders to have a more favorable impression of the lodge than some now unfortunately have.

LA GRIPPE.—An exchange has the following remarks which are worth pondering: There can be no doubt that a considerable number of people have not yet wholly recovered from the attack of la grippe, of which they were the victims last winter. They are more susceptible to changes of the weather, and, consequently to colds, than in ordinary seasons. Those weakened by attacks of the disease a few months ago, should feel under peculiar obligations to build up their health as much as possible during the fall in anticipation of what next winter may bring in the ordinary course. A "hard" winter following an uncommonly open one will be a severe trial for people who still feel "in their bones," or elsewhere, the effects of the malady which prostrated so many early in the year.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET.—Several changes resulting from the disastrous effects of the late election to two members of the Government, have just been made in the Ontario Cabinet. John Dryden, of South Ontario, is made Minister of Agriculture in the place of Hon. Charles Drury who was defeated in west Simcoe by Mr. Miscampbell. Richard Harcourt, of Haldimand and ex-speaker of the House, is made Provincial Treasurer in place of the Hon. A. M. Ross, resigned. Mr. Bronson is made minister without portfolio, and the Hon. J. M. Gibson, of Hamilton, though defeated at the election retains the position of Provincial Secretary. If Mr. Stinson who defeated him is unseated, it is likely Mr. Gibson will run again in Hamilton, otherwise a constituency will have to be found for him. Thomas Ballantyne, M. P. P. for South Perth will be speaker of the new Parliament.

MISS LIZZIE BROOKS, teacher, Palmerton, spent Saturday and Sunday at home.

REVS. ROGERS and Henderson attended the anniversary services in Monkton last Tuesday evening.

MISS LIZZIE GRAHAM spent several days with friends in Mitchell last week. She left Tuesday last for London where she purposes visiting the Western Fair and former college friends.

THE GREAT MURDER TRIAL.—All Europe and America are intensely interested in the Birchall-Benwell murder case now being ventilated in the Woodstock court, and notwithstanding the leading dailies have exhaustive reports from day to day regarding the proceedings of the trial many people living in rural districts have little or no opportunity of reading these dailies, hence we purpose publishing a full report of the proceedings—so full of dramatic interest—from commencement to finish in concise form. Our limited space will not admit long, elaborate reports of every trivial circumstance in connection therewith, but we assure the readers of THE BEE that every scrap of news having direct bearing on the case will be faithfully published in these columns.

LAST Sabbath morning Thos. Galloway, a cripple, of Uxbridge, occupied the Presbyterian pulpit and delivered a very interesting discourse on the subject of "Praise," a subject seldom preached from in the pulpit. The collection, which amounted to \$14, was taken up for his benefit. Mr. Galloway presented us with a neatly bound volume containing his lectures, seven in number, as follows: "Fifteen months in a New York hospital," "The Ice King: his home and his children," "The unseen Battlefield," "The Word of God," "Prayer," "Praise," and "How to make life a success," the latter he delivered in the Methodist church Sunday evening. We can unhesitatingly commend both the book and its author to the confidence of the public. Mr. Galloway preaches in Bluevale next Sunday.

PRESBYTERIAN ANNIVERSARY.—The anniversary services in connection with this church will be held here next Sabbath, 28th. Rev. Wm. Cochrane, D.D., of Brantford, ex-Moderator of the General Assembly, will preach in the morning at 11 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. On Monday evening the annual tea-meeting will be held in the basement of the church, after which addresses are expected from Revs. Campbell and Dack, of Listowel; Cameron, of North Mornington; McKibbin, of Millbank, and resident ministers. The choir of the church will furnish appropriate music for the occasion. Admission 25 cents. On Tuesday evening a children's tea will be served. Admission 10 cents. As this is the last of a series of successful anniversary services we trust that our citizens, generally, will avail themselves of hearing the able divine Sunday and also attend the tea-meeting on Monday evening.

THE Birchall trial crowds out considerable local matter this week.

FOOT-BALL.—An exciting game of foot-ball was played last Saturday afternoon between the High School boys and the Atwood eleven on the Listowel High School grounds. At four o'clock the contestants were in uniform and ready for the fray, and at 4:10 the referee, R. S. Pelton, called the clubs to position as follows:

LISTOWEL.
W. Irwin, B. A., Goal-keeper,
J. Hamilton, } Backs,
W. Christie, }
G. Anderson, }
Geo. Bray, } Half-Backs,
C. Stewart, }
M. Hamilton, } Right-Forwards,
A. McDowell, }
W. Anderson, } Centre-Forward,
L. Lillico, }
R. A. Farquharson, B. A., } Left-Forwards,
T. Hess, Umpire.

ATWOOD.
R. B. Hamilton, Goal-keeper,
D. Graham, } Backs,
W. Bristow, }
J. F. Wilson, } Half-Backs,
W. Inglis, }
W. G. Morrison, }
J. L. Wilson, } Right-Forwards,
S. Holmes, }
T. G. Ratcliffe, Centre-Forward,
W. T. Farrell, } Left-Forwards,
J. W. Ward, }
J. Noble, Umpire.

The game commenced, but it was clearly evident that several of the Listowelites underestimated the strength of their opponents at the outset of the game, and in seven minutes from the kick-off J. L. Wilson scored a goal for the Atwoodites, making it from the right wing. This victory made a radical change in the game on the part of the Listowel boys, who learned by this time that their opponents were made of good metal and only good metal could hold their own with them. The grounds being small the success of the game depended more on the staying powers than on the fleetness of the players, and as a natural consequence considerable blocking or charging was done. It was a hard struggle, and tried the wind and endurance of several of the players, and frequent and anxious enquiries were made to the referee when half-time (three quarters of an hour) would be up. At half-time only one goal was made, the one already referred to, although two other goals would have been scored were it not for the timely work got in by goal-keeper Irwin. Five minutes intermission was given the boys to refresh themselves, after which they entered into the final contest. The Listowel boys succeeded in keeping the ball pretty well up to the mouth of their goal, and struggled hard to tie their opponents but without success. L. Lillico played a nice game in the left wing, as did also his colleague, R. A. Farquharson, B. A., both of whom are old players of considerable renown, the former having distinguished himself in some

of the best matches in the province, and for which he received several valuable medals. The very best of feeling prevailed throughout, and with the exception of an ugly kick in the face received by T. G. Ratcliffe, and a hack in the shin sustained by one of the High School boys, both injuries being purely accidental, there was no roughness displayed on the part of any. Our boys played together and "stayed" with their opponents in every charge. The old-time good record of T. G. Ratcliffe was ably sustained and which served as an inspiration to the younger players. J. W. Ward, J. L. Wilson and W. T. Farrell got in some good work as usual. The visitors were hospitably entertained at R. Wolfe's restaurant, where a sumptuous repast was spread before them, which was heartily partaken of. Principals Irwin and Farquharson, together with the rest of the club, did all in their power to make their visitors welcome. We hope the return match, to take place here, will be characterized in a like manner.

OUR PRIZE ESSAY COMPETITION.—In writing in the above competition we wish to state in answer to enquiries that the story on Pioneer Life in Perth must contain not less than ten pages of foolscap, written on both sides of the paper, legibly, and carefully punctuated. The essay on the heading of this paper must contain not less than five pages of foolscap, written on one side of the paper only. The contributions must be strictly original. If any portion therein is known to be copied from any publication—book or newspaper—the competitor will forfeit his or her claim to a prize.

CRADLE.
MCNEELANDS.—In Atwood, on Sept. 2nd, 1890, the wife of Mr. Wm. McNeelands, of a daughter.

TOMB.
CROOKS.—In Grey, on the 17th inst., at her son's residence, Mrs. Robert Crooks, mother of Geo. Crooks, aged 75 years.

Auction Sales.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 26.—Farm stock, implements and household furniture, at Newry, at 1 o'clock p. m. Alex. Morrison, auctioneer; W. D. Gilchrist, proprietor.

Atwood Market.	
Fall Wheat	90 92
Spring Wheat	85 90
Barley	40 50
Oats	32 34
Peas	58 59
Pork	5 00 5 20
Hides per lb.	5 5 1/2
Sheep skins, each.	50 1 00
Wood 2 ft.	1 15 1 50
Potatoes per bag	16
Butter per lb.	12 15 5
Eggs per doz.	14 4

YOUNG FOLKS.

A Cradle Song.

Dh, rare the honey-dew that drips,
By love distilled from baby's lips;
And sweet the breath that from them flows
 Laden with odors of the rose
Sleep, darling, snugly folded up,
A roselbud in a mossy cup—
Sleep, baby, sleep!
Away from earth her spirit seems
To wander in the land of dreams;
But what within that realm she sees
Is part of nature's mysteries;
The secrets of her deep repose
The baby never may disclose—
Sleep, baby, sleep!
The hush of evening, deep and calm;
Descends to earth with tender calm;
The blossoms fair their petals close,
And nod and sink to soft repose;
Sleep, darling, till the dawn, and then
Bring glory to the world again—
Sleep, baby, sleep!

LINDA AND THE FAIRY.

BY FAYETTE.

Many, many years ago, when the good, little fairies made their homes in the forest and flowery dells, there was a little girl named Linda, who lived with her stepmother and her two sisters. The poor child was in great need of a mother's tender care; but she tried to be happy, and performed, uncomplainingly, all the hard tasks imposed upon her. Although but 10 years old, she must carry wood, draw water and wait upon her elder sisters, from morning until night. She was kept so busy that there was no time for her to go to school; and often she looked longingly at the rows of books on the shelves, and wished that she might learn to read and become wise.

One day as Linda sat resting for a few moments on the doorstep, an old woman, bent almost double with age, came to the little girl, and, in a pleasant voice, said: "Linda, why are you not at school with your sisters?"

"Alas," was the reply, "do you not know that I must remain at home to do the work?"

"But you must learn to read and write," said the visitor, "and if your mother will allow I'll teach you."

Linda was overjoyed when her stepmother gave the desired permission, and that very day she went over and the old woman was taking her departure, she whispered to the little girl: "If you are ever in trouble call upon the fairy, Blanca, and she will bring you aid."

Linda progressed so rapidly in her studies that the old woman said some great good fortune would surely come to her. When her mother heard this, she begged that her daughters might learn with Linda; and she bought them beautiful books with gay pictures. But they were lazy, and although the old woman scolded and scolded, they would not study. Soon the pretty books became soiled and torn, and finally were lost. Then Linda must search all day for the missing books, but they were nowhere to be seen. When night came the mother said to Linda: "If you do not find the books in the morning you shall receive a severe beating."

The little girl was very sad, and that night when the house was quiet, and that night when the house was quiet, and she rose from her little couch, and heedless of the darkness, wandered forth into the forest. As she neared a crystal spring, gushing from the rock, a bright light fell around her and she heard a silvery voice saying: "The fairy Blanca is near, and she will help you."

Then sinking to the ground she fell into a deep sleep. When she awoke, the bright sun was bidding her good morning, and in her lap, lay the lost books. At her side, stood a small cart, drawn by three white owls, one of which, in a rough, hoarse voice, said: "The fairy Blanca has sent us to carry you home."

The little girl quickly mounted the fairy chariot, the owls flapped their wings, and they went, so swiftly that they reached Linda's home before her mother and sisters had awakened.

Now the old woman wished to teach her pupils fine needle work. As before, Linda applied herself so diligently that she was soon as skillful as her teacher. But through her sisters had golden needles and the finest of silk with which to sew, they would take no care, and finally threw away the golden needles in order to escape the hated sewing. When the mother learned that the needles were lost she commanded Linda to find them.

The little girl sought all day, without finding the object of her search. At night the mother said: "To-morrow you must find the needles or you can no longer live in this house."

The child was greatly frightened, and determined to go again in quest of her kind friend, the fairy. So when everyone was sleeping, she quietly left her room, and walking through the silent, deserted streets came to a large meadow, which was so broad that even in the bright moonlight, Linda could not see the other side. On the little girl wandered until, weary and footsore, she sank on the shore of a brooklet running through the meadow.

"Please, kind fairy, help me," she cried, and then fell asleep to dream bright visions of fairyland. She was aroused by something tugging at her dress, and on looking up she saw a tiny humming bird holding the golden needles in its mouth. Beside her stood the fairy chariot, having for steeds six white swans, which arched their necks, and cried: "The fairy Blanca bids you awake and hasten to your home."

Linda obeyed the wishes of the fairy. Great was the astonishment of the stepmother and her daughters when they learned that the golden needles had been really found.

In a short time the old woman made another visit to Linda's home, and showing a bag of pearls, said: "I am faint and hungry. To the one who will cook me the best meal I shall give this bag of pearls."

Each one wished to possess the jewels, and went to work to prepare the meal. But one burnt the meat and the other did not cook it enough. Linda, alone, made ready that which satisfied the old woman's hunger; and as a reward was given the bag of pearls. The mother was very angry that neither of her daughters had received the jewels, and as soon as the visitor had taken her departure the pearls were taken from Linda and given to her elder sister, who became very haughty, and treated the poor step-child worse than ever. Suddenly the pearls disappeared, and although neighbors and friends joined in the search, no trace of the missing jewels could be found. Finally the

mother said: "Linda, you have found the books and the golden needles, and now you must find the pearls. If you do not find them by to-morrow morning I shall beat you and drive you from the house."

Linda wept bitterly and begged her mother not to be so cruel; but the mother made no reply, except to repeat her threats. That night the little girl could not sleep. She had almost forgotten, in her trouble, the good fairy, who had been so kind to her.

Suddenly remembering the words of the old woman, she sprang up and crying, "The fairy will help me," hastily left the house and took her way to the mountain. Here she called again and again for Blanca; but no reply came. At last, exhausted by grief and fatigue, she fell to the ground, and knew nothing more until the morning shone brightly upon her. At her side lay the bag of pearls, and she was about to hasten home with her treasure when she heard a noise as of a rushing wind, and down the mountain came the fairy chariot, drawn neither by the owls nor the swans, but by 12 large eagles. Linda now knew that the fairy had sent her aid, and seating herself in the chariot she was soon at her home. Running into the house, she cried: "See, see, mother, I have found the pearls in the mountain."

But instead of being rejoiced over the recovery of the jewels, the mother was weary with rage, and seizing the child by the arm, cried: "Wicked child, you have stolen these, and also the books and golden needles, and have hidden them in the mountain; else how could you find them in the night?"

"Indeed, mother," sobbed the child, "I have not stolen them. The fairy Blanca helped me to find them."

But the mother would hear nothing, and drove the friendless child out into the street. Lone and sad, Linda wandered again to the mountain, where she sat down on an old moss-covered stone, and slandering bitter tears, wished she were dead. As she thus sat, a slight rustling in the bushes roused her, and looking up, she saw her friend and teacher, who inquired the cause of her trouble. When Linda had related her grievances, the old woman said: "I puffed that good fortune would come to you, and now it is here."

Scarcely had these words been spoken when the fairy chariot, drawn by the 12 eagles, was present, and instead of the old woman, the fairy Blanca, herself stood near and said: "Your troubles are at an end. Come with me."

She then carried Linda away to the beautiful palace in fairyland, where she was happy ever afterward. But her cruel stepmother and her two daughters lived in great want, as punishment for their evil deeds.

Children's Feet.

It is the part of the wise mother, to carefully watch the feet of her little ones during their tender years. "Keep the feet cool and the feet warm," is a faithful admonition, especially adapted to the children. With many woolen stockings should be avoided altogether, especially when they cause itching or sweating of the feet. Perspiration will be absorbed by the wool, making of the stockings a cold, clammy mass, more to be dreaded than the most tempting "mud puddle." Equip such children with firm, substantial cotton hose, providing woolen socks or leggings, if thought best, and their feet will be warm and dry, except for outward wetting. When the feet are wet, whether in child or adult, the web garments should be promptly removed, the feet bathed—if possible with lukewarm water—and vigorously rubbed till dry. Where this is promptly done, dry shoes and stockings being put on, there is little danger of serious results. Care in keeping the feet warm and dry is very much better than maffling the throat and neck. Too often it happens that a thick muffler is laid aside, the child steps into a draught of air, the perspiration is checked, and deathly lung or throat troubles follow; whereas, had the throat been but lightly covered, the strong circulation of the blood naturally keeping it abundantly warm, with the extra attention devoted to the feet and lower limbs, where the circulation is least vigorous, there would have been no danger of colds or more dangerous maladies.

While the child's foot is immature, with yielding bones and tender muscles, it is of greatest importance that care be exercised in all that pertains to the shoes, if serious trouble in later life would be avoided. The shoe should fit properly, being neither too large nor too small, and the child should be taught to walk firmly and squarely upon it; as soon as there are signs of the heel "running over," the aid of a cobbler should be invoked, or a new pair procured. More is meant by the "fit of a shoe" than is often realized. Unless the hollow of the foot is fitted, there is a constant tendency to break down the arch, making the foot flat and the owner miserable; and the graceful contour, once destroyed, can never be wholly regained. In mature life, except in case of disease or debility, the muscles may be trusted to maintain the true proportions.

In addressing the Miller's Convention held in the city last week, Secretary Plewes presented a comparative statement of the wheat yields of the Dominion for 1889 and 1890 respectively. According to his figures the yield for 1889 is nearly thirteen million bushels greater than that of 1889, and that while it was found necessary to import 1,525,000 bushels of wheat last year there will probably be a surplus for export this year of over ten million bushels. Of this increase, Ontario is put down as furnishing 5,700,000 bushels, and Manitoba 7,000,000 bushels.

According to Mr. E. V. Wright, vendor of the Great Temiscamingue silver mine, Canadian capitalists allowed a princely prize to escape them when they permitted said mine to fall into the hands of Americans. Mr. Wright points out that the wholesale value of the ore is \$110 per ton, but that the cost of production, including freight to tidal water, is not more than \$15 per ton, thus leaving a gross profit of \$95 per ton. He estimates that the mine is capable of producing 100 tons per day, for at least five years, which at \$95 per ton, gives the enormous sum of nearly \$15,000,000 gross profit. "For years," says Mr. Wright, "the mine was begged for by Canadian capitalists to take dollar would any Canadian firm invest. The ways open to business, however, with his eyes alight and the result was that he invested. In less than a month's time he will have paid himself for the investment and own the mine."

Dr. Russell's Complaint.

At a recent congress of the American Social Science Association held in Saratoga on Dr. Russell complained of the injury done to the health of timid persons by reading the newspaper reports of thunder storms, cyclones, earthquakes, and other great convulsions of nature.

"When, said he, our daily paper rehearses with enthusiasm the roar of the wind, the terrifying flashes of lightning, the crash of thunder, and the shrieks of the storm victim, the readers of that journal are already in careful training for a great fright above the black and ominous clouds lifts the summer horizon. Thousands of persons find the summer season one of terror and anxiety rather than delight from this excessive apprehension. This mental nervousness grows with what it feeds upon. These persons like to rehearse the reports of storms, and seem to find pleasure in their own fears. Many of this class actually show tangible physical symptoms of this nervous condition, which has even been dignified by Beard with its special name, astraphobia. On the approach of what promises to be a severe thunderstorm the tongue becomes rapidly furled, the breath offensive, the skin hot and moist. Often nervous vomiting and diarrhea develop, and by the time the storm arrives the physical equals the celestial one. Doubtless many of these cases are constitutionally timid, but I certainly believe that most of them are developed by reading of frightful storms elsewhere."

This putting of the case raises the question, what is the duty of newspaper men in the premises? If the complaint of Dr. Russell has any significance it is that newspapers should suppress the accounts of the meteorological disturbances that are every day taking place. It is not clear, however, that such more excellent way. A better plan would be to train them to overcome their timidity by teaching them that a will resolved not to be terrified has a mighty influence in producing a quiet spirit, and that such an exercise of their will is largely within their own power. Not repression of the accounts of these natural phenomena but clearer and more correct instruction as to the power and duty of self-control is the particular need in this connection.

The United States' New Tariff.

The new tariff law of the United States has at length been passed. That our readers may see in what respects the new differs from the old law, especially in regard to those articles which Canadians most largely export the following list is inserted:

Present Law.	Senate Bill.
Horses and mules... 20 per ct.	\$30 per head
Horses worth \$150 or over... 20 "	" "
Cattle over one year old... 20 "	\$10 per head
Cattle one year old or less... Free	" "
Sheep, one year old or over... 20 per ct.	\$1.50 "
Sheep, less than one year old... 20 "	" "
All other live animals... 20 "	75c "
Barley... 10c bush	30c bush
Burley tobacco... 10c bush	45c "
Oats... 10c bush	15c "
Oatmeal... 4c pound	1c pound
Wheat... 25c bush	25c bush
Wheat flour... 20 per ct.	25c per ct.
Butter and substitutes... 4c pound	6c pound
Beeswax... 4c	6c "
When dry... 10 per ct.	4c bush
Cabbages... 10 "	1c bush
Eggs... Free	5c per doz.
Hops... 2c per ton	\$4 per ton
Hops... 2c per ton	25c "
Onions... 20 "	4c bush
Peas, green... 20 "	40c "
Peas, dried... 20 "	15c bush
Peas split... 20 "	40c "
Peas, in small pkgs... 20 "	1c "
Apples... 10c bush	25c "
Apples, green... 10c bush	25c "
Apples, dried, etc... Free	2c pound
Apples... 10c bush	2c "
Poultry live... 10 per ct.	5c "
Poultry dressed... 10 "	5c "
Straw... Free	30 per ct.

That Canadians will be unfavorably affected by the change it were useless to deny. According to one estimate "we send each year across the border of articles mentioned in the above list, over \$16,500,000 worth, of which \$12,250,000 worth is supplied by Ontario alone. The increase of duty upon these articles, if it does not result in their exclusion altogether, cannot fail to reduce the profits of the Canadian producer. But while candor requires this concession it does not follow that the case of Canadians will be rendered desperate by the new order of things. Happily we are not dependent for life and being upon our neighbors, there being other countries that are quite willing to receive the surplus products of our rapidly developing country."

About a Flesh Diet.

Those who have been troubled with doubts as to whether a proper care of their bodies did not involve the regular use of a flesh diet, but who have found that owing to the high price at which most of all kinds is sold they were unable to comply with Nature's demand in this respect, will probably thank the *Canadian Health Journal* for its opinion on this subject. It is not clear however that the men who yield the cleaver will feel particularly grateful. Says the *Journal*:

"If the millions of hard-working people who labour ten or more hours a day, year after year for decades, and can only earn enough to keep their family from month to month and are never able to save enough to get a home of their own, would give up the use of animal food, life for them would be vastly easier, pleasanter and more 'worth living.' As to the nutriment and sustaining value of a vegetable diet, everybody knows that the cereals contain much more nutriment, pound for pound, than does flesh food; that whole nations and vigorous subsist almost entirely upon them, without flesh food, and that the strongest men in the world eat no flesh meat. Furthermore, some very eminent men have been long abstainers from flesh and found their brain the clearer and more vigorous by such abstinence."

Advices from the anti-pests state that the New Zealand House of Representatives has rejected by a majority of twelve votes the Government's proposal to nominate delegates to the convention to be held to consider the question of the federation of the Australian Colonies. Why the scheme is not approved does not appear. Probably the reason alleged by the Governor of the island, when the matter was under discussion last winter, has had considerable influence in causing the adverse vote. "There are twelve hundred reasons," said the Governor, "why New Zealand should not enter the Confederation," meaning the 1200 miles by which the island is separated from Australia.

An Alliance Against Strikes.

Under the plea of self-protection a number of the richest corporations in the United States have formed an alliance against strikes. The report states that among the members of the corporation are the Westinghouse System, Yale Lock Company, Bolt Arms Company, and four or five other factories in Connecticut, and presumably the Pullman interests. The compact agreed to is that in case a strike occurs to enforce unreasonable demands, whether the strike be against one or all of the associated factories, all work will cease. The strikers are to be allowed to remain idle until they see fit to return to work, and no factory is to employ any worker who may have left another factory on a strike. Neither is any association of factory to seek workers during a strike, institutions named employ between 50,000 and 60,000 workers, and directly support from 250,000 to 300,000 persons, exclusive of other interests depending on the earnings of these people. The feeling exhibited by this movement is not one to be greatly rejoiced in, nor does it encourage the hope of a speedy termination of the present industrial war. Were it not for the fact that the condition of things has manifestly improved during recent years, that the rights of employers and employees are being more clearly defined and generally respected; and for the additional fact that advancement has ever been marked by conflict and struggle the pessimists who see nothing but destruction and ruin ahead would have some reason for their faith. As a matter of fact, however, there is nothing in the present situation to discourage hope. Nothing is more certain than that the struggle will quicken the popular sense of even-handed justice, and that that palpable but omnipotent thing we call public opinion will gradually force both parties to the strike to acknowledge and respect the rights of each other. As serving to show how sensitive the public conscience has already become we have only to take the existing trouble on the New York Central railroad. As first the popular sympathy was evidently with the strikers; but since the investigation into the trouble showed that justice had not been the watchword of those who directed the workingmen's affairs the feeling for the strikers has greatly declined. The day is past when any man or corporation or organization will be upheld in a course of injustice and wrong. Though none can certainly predict when the conflict will come to an end all may confidently entertain the hope that right will ultimately prevail over wrong, and that injustice will give place to that spirit which leads men to do with others as they would that others should do unto them.

The Eight Hour Law in Britain.

At the Trades Union Congress recently held in Liverpool, a resolution, directing the Parliamentary committee of the Congress to take measures to introduce a bill in Parliament to enforce an eight-hour day in all trades, was passed by a slight majority. On the face of it this would seem to indicate a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of an eight-hour day, inasmuch as at their Congress a year ago the same found comparatively little favor, being overborne by the opinion that the hours of labor should be regulated in each trade by mutual agreement of the part of employers and the employed. But a look under the surface reveals the fact that the resolution does not express the preponderating sentiment of the workingmen throughout the Kingdom. On the one hand the champions of an eight-hour day took pains to secure the fullest possible representation at the Congress, while those opposed to the curtailment of working hour, in all trades appear to have rested on their signal victory of a year ago. That the workingmen are not prepared for so sweeping a measure is evident from the report presented at last Congress, by which it was shown that out of 1200 unions invited by circular to say whether they desired an eight-hour day, only thirty-seven made any returns at all; and that in the thirty-seven responding societies, which had an aggregate membership of 178,000 the number of members voting for eight hours was 39,000, while the number against the proposal was 67,000. These facts are known to Parliament, which is not likely to grant the prayer of the resolution until steps have been taken to secure a more exhaustive and trustworthy poll of all the workmen in every trade. Nor is it likely that even then a law universally binding members of the trade, if it shall be found that the generally opposed demands that legislation on the subject would exempt the objectors from the operation of the law, otherwise, it may be expected that with workmen and employers opposed to the law, an evasion of the statute would inevitably follow.

The British Farmer Delegates.

Eleven delegates, representing the tenant farmers throughout Great Britain, and sent out by Sir Charles Tupper at the expense of the Dominion Government, are at present visiting in this country. Chosen with a fair regard to the probable weight which would attend their utterances amongst the communities in which they live—being chairman and members of Boards of Guardians and experienced agriculturists—they have come to inquire thoroughly into the general and western provinces in particular. They are expected to note all they see and present a report on their return. It is far the impression, they have formed of the country are exceedingly favorable. In a few days they will proceed to the north west where, it may be presumed the bursting granaries will satisfy them in respect to the capabilities of that almost limitless country. Indeed, they will be hard to please if they do not take back with them a glowing account of the advantages which Canada offers as a field for farming settlement, as well as of its resources and general condition. The idea of sending out men from among themselves, men whom they know and whom they can trust to bring a faithful report, is a wise one. Hitherto the difficulty appears to have been to get a fair and impressive view of the capabilities of the country before the British people. They have either not been told of what our country could produce, or have doubted the accuracy of the report. Now they will have no reason to suspect the accounts that they will hear. Consequently, it is not too much to expect that upon the return of these delegates there will be a more satisfactory immigration to this country of that desirable class of settlers, viz., experienced farmers with sufficient capital to give them a start in the North-West.

Murdered for Insurance.

The committee of the House of Lords appointed to enquire into the assertion of Rev. Benjamin Waugh that "in England a thousand children a year are murdered for insurance money" are eliciting the most damaging testimony as to the influence of these societies. Two criminal judges of long and large experience, Justice Day and Justice Wills, while not prepared to say that the sole motive for child murder is the greed for money, have both declared their conviction that it is a principal cause. Two years ago Justice Day, at the Wiltshire Assizes, denounced "those deadly societies which insure children, which seem to be instituted for the destruction of children, for the perpetration of murder." "Those insurance clubs or societies," said Justice Wills at the Derby Assizes last winter, "have their agents all over the kingdom, persuading people to insure the lives of their children for sums which are a great temptation to work their destruction. Oftentimes it would be a much more correct definition of these so-called life insurance societies, 'This witness is concerned from Northeast London, speaking as an official and a physician, expresses the unqualified opinion that 'infantile insurance is an incentive to crime.' 'The general rule,' he explains, 'is not to kill the children outright, but to let them die gradually from bad feeding, not having medical attendance, and so on.' Such insurance, says a deputy Coroner of the city of London, is 'an inducing cause at times, but only one out of many.' The Coroner of Whitechapel reports that out of 216 inquests held by him during six months on children under 10 years old dying from violence or neglect, as many as 118 brought money to their parents. Dr. Barwise of Birmingham declares that 'every year hundreds of parents are guilty of child murder in this town.' The Bishop of Peterborough reports a medical man as having told him that when he was called in children's cases and found out that the children were insured he refused to take medical charge. In general, the vital statistics of the Registrar-General show that where child insurance is most common, infant mortality is highest, and where two years was fixed as the age of benefiting from the policy, the mortality after that period was passed rose with a sudden bound. That the crime of child murder is frightfully common cannot, in the presence of such facts, be reasonably denied. And yet, though it is morally certain that many hundreds, if indeed, not thousands, of children are being every year murdered by their unnatural parents, it seems almost impossible to bring home their guilt, owing to the difficulty in obtaining the requisite legal evidence. Statistics of criminal convictions of the murders show that the crime is rarely punished. As to the business of insuring children, it is not at all improbable that the committee's investigations will result in prohibitive legislation or at least in the imposition of such restrictions as will render it criminal to do business with any parent or guardian whose present provision for his children would indicate a disregard for their comfort and happiness.

Britain in South America.

In the Senate at Washington the other day, Mr. Butler quoted figures to show how absolutely Great Britain had control of the market in South and Central America, and also in Asia and Africa. He stated that the value of the cotton goods imported into those countries by Great Britain last year was \$177,000,000 against about \$20,000,000 from the United States. In the light of these significant figures it is not to be wondered at that our neighbors should be manifesting a desire to extend their trade relations with these countries. In a former reference to this subject *Truth* quoted the testimony of an American who had travelled extensively in Colombia, and who charges that a principal reason why American manufacturers have failed to secure the trade of the Colombians is that they have not taken the peculiar preferences of their customers. On the other hand, the British manufacturers, with the wisdom of the children of this world, have studied the wishes of the people, and have governed themselves accordingly. They make their goods of such form and pattern as they know the people prefer. Moreover, this same writer asserts that the business with the interior of South America involves giving long credits which the British manufacturer is enabled to grant through the favors which the natural banks confer. In this particular the American manufacturer can hardly hope to compete with his British rival, seeing that the banking institutions of America, being established on a different basis, would hardly deal as liberally as the British institutions. But whether or not this difficulty could be overcome is a question which time must be allowed to settle. Meanwhile it is interesting to witness the agitation at present going on.

Long Standing Claims.

The claims for damages made by certain American citizens against France have now been before Congress for 80 years. They were claims for unlawful detentions, captures and confiscations of American vessels by French cruisers acting under the orders of the Directory in 1798 and 1799, during the hostilities of France with England. The reply of France to the demands for indemnity was that the United States had violated the treaty of alliance and the treaty of amity and commerce made with her in 1778. In those treaties the United States had guaranteed to France her then existing possessions in America, and had agreed to protect French vessels and otherwise to aid France should she be involved in a war with England. Twenty years later, war between France and England having broken out, the United States refused to be bound by those treaties and eventually annulled them. The validity of the American claims has been declared by such eminent statesmen and lawyers as Webster, Clay, Caleb Cushing and Rufus Choate. During the last 60 years nearly 50 reports have been made upon them in Congress, and nearly every one has been favorable, but no legislation has ever received the assent of both branches of Congress and of the President. The claimants want the American Government to pay the bills in the first instance, and then use the payment for the purpose of getting diplomatic advantages from France.

Faith may move mountains, but one hasn't moved in this country for a long time now.

Country Talk.

Turnberry.

Hugh Green spent Sunday under the parental roof. The Misses Henry were visiting at their brother's last week. Mr. and Miss Aiken were spending a few days at Hugh McDougall. Allan Nicholson, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, O. Curry and Miss S. Bently, were in the Queen city last week attending the Exhibition. Mrs. Jackson, of Winnipeg, daughter of David Gerum, has returned home and will spend a few months with friends and relatives.

Grey.

The trustees of S. S. No. 8 have decided upon engaging a third-class teacher for 1891. Mrs. C. Bowerman, of the 16th con., is visiting her sister, Mrs. J. E. Webb, in the Queen city, and is taking in the Exhibition also. She will be away about two weeks. J. L. Picard, teacher of S. S. No. 1, has received the offer of a school in Peel county for 1891, which he has accepted, as it is nearer home and the attendance smaller than in his present school. The salary he is to receive is \$450. A COMPLAINT FROM DAKOTA.—In a letter to a friend in this township a North Dakota farmer says: The dry weather has made another failure of the crops in this poverty-stricken land. There is a very poor sample of wheat, as it is all shrunken into chicken feed. He is certain that from 60 acres he will have no more than 200 bushels, and his neighbors' crops are no better. The price of grain is a good deal better than it was last year, however, when they only got 58 cents a bushel for their wheat.

Elma.

Mrs. John Parke and daughter are renewing acquaintances in Hamilton, where they formerly resided. Quite a number of young people from this section attended the Toronto exhibition last week. Although the apple crop is light, many of our farmers have seen fit to dispose of them in barrel lots to outside buyers at a fair figure. Adam Parke, 12th con., has rented the farm of Geo. Denman, situated on the boundary between Elma and Grey, for a term of years at \$170 per annum. Mr. Parke takes possession shortly. Abraham Rowel, of Woodstock, is buying and packing apples in the township of Elma. Is it not very early to pack winter apples? Does not this show the necessity of making bargains more definite. We are pleased to see that the township Council have noted our advice of last week and have succeeded in repairing some of the most dangerous places on our roads. May they continue the good work. Miss Jennie Richmond, teacher, spent Sunday at her home on 12th con. From accounts that have been received from her section, Miss Richmond has gained the esteem of pupils and parents, which she undoubtedly deserves. Let every one of Elma's farmers march forth to our show to be held in Atwood next week, and try to make it a success. It is in reality for the welfare of the farmer, so why should he not take an interest in it. Mr. and Mrs. James Duncan have returned home from the prairie province, where they spent the past month. They report as being well pleased with the country, the crops, and reception given them by friends and former acquaintances. Miss Kate Richmond, the popular teacher of the Poole public school and daughter of our worthy councillor, Geo. Richmond, has been re-engaged as teacher for 1891, at an advance of \$50 salary, which is now \$450. The trustees here always appreciate the services of a good teacher, by paying a liberal salary. John Livingstone, sr., and James Shearer, sr., returned the other day from a seven weeks' visit to Scotland. Mr. Livingstone spent most of his time in Edinburgh and in the Highlands. Mr. Shearer with his relatives, East Kilbride, in Lanarkshire. Mr. Livingstone brought over bunches of heather in bloom. They returned on the Nevada, Capt. Stewart, and made passage in 10 days. The appearance of a couple of seedy-looking fellows created considerable excitement at S. S. No. 7, twelfth line, one day last week. The gentlemen in question had dinner at the house of S. Wherry, to whom they represented themselves to be cattle dealers. It being dinner hour they crossed over to the school where the children were at play, their rough looking appearance striking terror to the hearts of the younger children, who, thinking their best course was to get out of the way as quickly as possible, started to run, and did not stop until they gained a house fully a mile and a quarter distant. The news spread like wild-fire that a couple of escaped lunatics were abroad. Mr. Smith, one of the trustees, hastened to the rescue. The report sped to Newry almost as fast as if it were telephoned that the school was invaded by ruffians who were tearing up seats and books and everything they could lay hands on, while the life of the teacher and pupils were in jeopardy. Of course, naturally, Mr. Wynn, fearing for the safety of his son, hitched up his driver and he, accompanied by Mr. Bennett, another of the trustees, who chanced to be at Newry boxing cheese, drove at a furious rate to the spot, but upon arrival found everything serene, in fact, there was no alarm as the teacher in- and asked permission to rest in the school till one o'clock. A joke is very well, but we think in this case it was carried rather far.

Poole.

Mrs. Jas. Hanna, of Atwood, was the guest of C. Walker last week. J. Stewart, of Harrison, returned home last Monday after visiting friends in this neighborhood for a week. The entertainment given by the Good Templars of this place last Wednesday evening on the occasion of their fifteen-anniversary was a decided success, both socially and financially. The members of the lodge are to be congratulated upon their ability to provide such an acceptable intellectual feast for those who patronize their entertainments.

Brussels.

Harry Whitley is in town this week. Dr. Cavanagh is away in Toronto this week. Rev. S. Jones is visiting friends in Clifftord. R. Wynn is home from Mitchell visiting his parents. Mrs. A. Bruce spent Sunday with her sister in Palmerston. Rev. S. Sellery, M. A., B. D., preached in Wingham last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. A. Good and Willie visited the Queen city last week. Miss F. E. Kerr has been on the sick list last week with pneumonia. Miss Robertson, of Kincardine, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Malcolm. Terry O'Neil spent Sunday in town. The East seems to agree with him. Miss Robinson, of Bluevale, spent Sunday with Miss Clara Creighton. Miss Minnie Shaw has gone to Bridgen where she was milliner last season. Miss Clara Creighton returned to her millinery situation in Watford last Tuesday. W. Ballantyne, of the Post staff, was holidaying in Guelph, Galt and Ayr last week. Mrs. J. Seli returned this week from an extended visit to her daughter, Mrs. Bryan, in Lucknow. Rev. B. Sherlock, of Ethel, preached in the Methodist church morning and evening last Sabbath. Miss Etta Sturdy, of Harrison, left for home Wednesday after a visit of over four weeks in town. Mr. and Mrs. T. Murch and daughters were visiting at T. Moore's this week. Mrs. Murch is a sister to Mr. Moore. G. A. Deadman returned from his trip to Manitoba last Friday. He likes the country well, but wouldn't care to live there. Rev. J. Mulholland left Thursday for his new charge in Helena, Montana. Mr. M. has been preaching in Northern Dakota for several years. The W. M. S. of the Methodist church held their annual meeting Thursday of last week when the following officers were elected:—President, Mrs. R. Paul; 1st Vice, Mrs. J. L. Kerr; 2nd Vice, Mrs. Wm. Vanstone; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. S. Sellery; Recording Secretary, Mrs. J. J. Gilpin; Treasurer, Miss Emilie Kerr. This Auxiliary starts on a new year with very favorable prospects.

Stratford.

On Wednesday evening of last week a number of friends and fellow-workmen connected with the Grand Trunk met at the Crown Hotel, in this city, to tender a farewell supper and make a presentation to Andrew Pullar, former carpenter of the G. T. T., on the occasion of his retiring from the service of the Co'y. Beatrix (Trixy), the little daughter of Mr. Buckingham, Stratford, while playing with her school mates, Friday evening, on a rope attached to a pulley, slipped and broke her right arm at the wrist. It is a painful compound fracture, being attended also with dislocation of the wrist, but we are pleased to learn that the youthful patient is improving rapidly. An American buyer the other day succeeded in inducing D. W. Clark to part with his fine stallion, "Wellwood," which he imported from Scotland two years ago. Of course there was a "consideration," and a handsome one too—\$1,000—though it is doubtful whether Mr. Clark can secure an animal equally good for the money. "Wellwood" has gone to Michigan. Having assisted at the marriage of his niece, Miss Guthrie, of Guelph, Principal McVicar, D. D., of Montreal, came to the classic city to visit his brother-in-law, R. R. Goulding, and preached Sunday morning of last week in St. Andrew's church, and in the evening in the Central Methodist church. It goes without saying that the sermons were good ones, and that they were greatly admired by those who were fortunate enough to hear them. The directors of the Natural Gas Company held a meeting in the office of 19th. J. H. Mook, of Springville, N. Y., was present, and from the pleased faces of the directors everything seemed to be going all-right. In fact, it is whispered that all the directors "smiled" and "smiled" again. On enquiry we learn that the drill has reached a depth of nearly 1,300 feet; the rock they are drilling in now being known as "Red rock," and similar rock is found in the gas and oil region of Ohio. It is claimed that at less than 1,800 feet, as it crops out to the surface at Meaford, which is about ninety miles from this city (as the crow flies), and the dip of this rock to the south averages 20 feet to the mile here. The drill is now about 100 feet below sea level, so that if gas is struck now (and knowing ones say it is nearly sure now) the rock pressure will be very high and a good well will be the outcome. We are pleased to learn that the stock is well taken, and that the citizens are beginning to awaken to the fact that Stratford has enterprising men left yet.

Trowbridge.

Rev. Mr. Caswell returned home last week. Mrs. George Leslie, of Aberfoyle, is visiting friends in this vicinity. Bert Lake, of London, is spending a few days with old acquaintances here. Do not forget the Sabbath school entertainment that is going to be held in the Methodist church next Monday evening, Sept. 29. A good time is anticipated. Admission 15c.; children 10c. Come one, come all.

Mornington.

Miss Annie Long is visiting friends in Stratford this week. Thos. Roe and Albert Knox, of Unionville, attended the anniversary services of the English church in Atwood last Sunday evening. The anniversary services in connection with the Methodist church, of Milverton, will take place on Sunday, Oct. 5th, when sermons will be preached at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., by Rev. Mr. Geo. On the following Monday evening a tea-meeting will be held, after which addresses will be delivered by rev. gentlemen from distant places.

Donegal.

Rumor hath it that one of Donegal's most popular bachelors is about to take unto himself a help-mate for life. Query: Who is the fortunate young lady? Samuel Vipond lost a valuable horse on Tuesday morning from inflammation. J. Roe, V. S., was called to attend it in the earlier part of the week, but the disease proved stronger than veterinary skill. A young man employed by Henry Doering received a kick on Monday evening from one of Mr. Doering's horse's that will probably cause him to be more careful in handling horses in the future. It appears he was in the stable amusing himself playing with the dog, and getting rather near the horse's heels for the comfort of that animal it took a hand in the fun by kicking both dog and man. We are pleased to learn that both are recovering.

Newry.

Mrs. W. R. Humphrey spent Sunday with friends in Mitchell. James Harvey, of St. Thomas, spent Sunday at home and returned again Monday morning. Mrs. Donaldson, who has been visiting under the parental roof, returned to her home in Stratford this week. Mr. Wynn succeeded in capturing two red tickets at the Listowel fair, one on his Jersey and the other on his driver. John Roe also scored first on his drivers. W. D. Gilchrist intends having a sale to-day (Friday) and removing to Leamington, Essex Co. W. D.'s smiling countenance will be greatly missed on our streets. He made a good citizen and his witticisms cheered many gloomy countenance. The good wishes of the Newry people follow him where'er his tent may be pitched. R. K. Hall paid a flying visit to our hamlet this week on pressing business. Mr. Hall says that he sold \$2,800 worth for the Erie Iron Works Co. during exhibition time in Toronto, much to the gratification of his employer, who made him the happy recipient of an elegant gold fountain pen. May your shadow never grow less hot. James Irwin has his place up for sale on the real estate market for \$800. Jim says that he will leave all to the happy purchaser even to his cat, taking nothing with him but a pilgrim's staff. His farm is well adapted for sheep raising, potatoes, onions, and a finer "loek" of potatoes never grew between Ballyslughathey and Tullymuclescragg, Ireland, than can be grown on this farm.

Monkton.

T. Scott spent a few days in the village last week. Miss Stewart attended the Toronto exhibition last week. Miss Wilkinson is visiting friends on the boundary this week. Mrs. Sherman, of Stratford, is the guest of Mrs. Greensides this week. Miss Lottie Battin returned home from Rochester, N. Y., last week. The next attraction for our citizens will be the Atwood Exhibition on Oct. 2nd. Mr. Galloway, of Uxbridge, occupied the pulpit in the Presbyterian church last Sabbath. Miss Annie Featherstone returned to Toronto after spending a few weeks with her parents here. The Foresters intend holding their concert on Oct. 3rd. A grand time is anticipated. Come one, come all. John Berlet is having the inside of his nest on Main street lined with a compound of sand and lime. John is doubtless doing this for the comfort of his mate and nestlings. Which is in the worst position, he who courts two girls at the same time and place, or he who courts two at different times and places? Our own opinion is that Billy and Alf are either enterprising or hoggish. HYMENEAL.—One of those pleasing events which awakens an interest in young people took place last Friday, the contracting parties being Thomas Gowan, a former teacher here, and Miss Ellen Dobbs, one of our estimable young ladies. The marriage ceremony took place in London. We wish the happy couple a bon voyage over the troublesome waters of life. A very large congregation assembled last Sabbath to hear Rev. E. A. Fear preach the anniversary sermon in connection with the Methodist church. His discourse was very interesting and instructive. The tea-meeting on the following evening was largely attended and the weather was everything that could be desired. Able addresses were delivered by Revs. Rogers, Henderson and Fear. The singing by the choir was well rendered. Proceeds \$41.

J. S. GEE'S

Stock is now being filled up with choice goods for the Fall and Winter trade.

DRESS GOODS.

We would especially call the attention of the public to our Dress Goods department, having bought extensively in these lines in all the NEWEST SHADES AND PATTERNS, and ranging in price per yard to come within the reach of any. Kindly call and look through our stock, it will pay you.

Our 12 1/2c. lines Plain and Striped Meltons, also our All Wool Plads at 12 1/2c. per yard are excellent value and going fast.

Newest Styles in FELT HATS for the Autumn trade Also in

BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY,

&c. we claim to be in the front rank. An invitation is extended to one and all to Give Us A Call and look through our stock as we feel convinced that our Goods and prices will secure a fair share of your trade.

J. S. GEE, - NEWRY.

THOMPSON BROS.,

CORNER STORE,

Listowel, - Ont.

Leading Dry Goods House.

MILLINERY

A SPECIALTY.

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

GROCERIES.

TWEEDS AND

Cents Furnishings.

BIG BARGAINS

—FOR THE—

NEXT 40 DAYS

—AT THE—

Listowel Woolen Mill

Having decided to clear out a large assortment of my

FULL CLOTHS & TWEEDS

Left over from this season, have marked them away down. Come and inspect for Yourself and SAVE MONEY. Large assortment of

SOUTHDOWN STOCKING YARNS

On hand. Only place in Town to get

Pure Wool Bed Blankets and Fine Flannels that will not shrink.

COME EARLY and get Good Choice for Goods are Sure to Sell.

B. F. BROOK.

LAMONT'S

MUSICAL EMPORIUM!

LISTOWEL, - ONT.

6--QUESTIONS--6

—FOR THE—

PEOPLE OF ELMA

TO ANSWER:

- 1. Do you purpose buying an Organ or Piano?
2. Do you wish to rent a Piano or Organ?
3. Have you seen our beautiful Six-Octave Piano-Cased Organ?
4. Do you know that Lamont Bros. are the only men in the county of whom you can purchase the celebrated Bell and Doherty Organs.
5. Do you know that by writing a card and directing it to Lamont Bros., Listowel, you can procure an A1 Organ or Piano?
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