

The Bee.

VOL. 1.

ATWOOD, ONT., FRIDAY, JAN. 23, 1891.

NO. 52.

Town Talk.

MISS JENNIE SUTTON, of Trowbridge, spent Sunday with Mrs. James Irwin.

WOULD it not be a good idea for our I. O. G. T. friends to give an entertainment shortly and thereby augment their funds as well as afford a treat to our citizens?

THE sending of valentines, like the custom of paying New Year's calls, has petered out, until it is no longer "the thing" to send one. If you do so, it must be at your own risk.

A SAMPLE of what we are doing at our Half Price Sale: Dress goods 25c, for 12½c; velvet 60c, for 30c.; shawls \$1, for 50c.; gloves 25c., for 12½c.; mantles \$1.25, for 62½c. G. B. RYAN & Co., Listowel.

Mrs. JOHN GRAHAM, Mrs. Calder and Mrs. Giddins are delegates from the Presbyterian church to the annual meeting of the Women's Foreign Missionary Society, held in St. Marys this week. Rev. Mr. Henserson accompanied them to St. Marys to the Stratford Presbytery meeting in session there.

If you want to buy or sell a farm, advertise in the Toronto Weekly Mail. That paper reaches 100,000 farmers' homes every week and your advertisement should meet the eye of some one who wants to purchase. Advertisements of this class are inserted in the Toronto Weekly Mail for five cents a word for each insertion or twenty cents a word for five insertions. Address, The Mail, Toronto, Canada.

At the last meeting of the Ontario Agricultural and Arts Association, it was resolved:—That this Association give to each electoral district Agricultural Society in the Province, one silver and bronze medal to be competed for upon such conditions and regulations as may be adopted by each electoral district board, and they would suggest that the only conditions attached by this Association be that medals by them be competed for by animals owned within the boundaries of the respective electoral districts.

SCHOOL TRUANTS.—The Minister of Education has received answers from the mayor and chief of police of Guelph to his enquiry with reference to juvenile crime and truancy in that city. During the year there were ten boys under fourteen brought into court, of whom seven were habitual truants and were before the court on different occasions. Two have been sent to the reformatory. The chief thinks if the present clauses of the School Act were enforced it would almost entirely do away with this class of offenders. The mayor strongly urges that the appointment of a truant officer would have a most beneficial effect in decreasing juvenile crime. The prospect is that Mr. Ross will make the appointment of truant officers compulsory upon the school boards.

Messrs. Miscampbell, M. P. P. for East Simcoe; Dr. McKay, of Ingersoll; Mabee and Campbell, of Listowel, and Moir, of St. Marys, addressed a political meeting Monday evening last on the political issues of the day. The hall was filled with an attentive and orderly people, including a fair sprinkling of the fair sex, who occupied seats on the platform. The addresses by Dr. McKay and Mr. Miscampbell were masterpieces, and those who were privileged to listen to them were indeed benefited. Dr. Hamilton occupied the chair in his usually good-natured way. The people of Atwood and vicinity have been honored with the presence of some of the foremost men of the Provincial Legislature, who, notwithstanding their political differences, have presented the burning questions of the hour in an intelligent and masterly way. We have reference to the Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture, Thos. Ballantyne, M. P. P., Dr. McKay, A. Miscampbell, M. P. P., and Geo. Moir.

WEDDED.—On Thursday evening of last week the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hamilton, 8th con. Elma, was the scene of one of those popular social events which never fail to make young hearts glad. It was the occasion of the marriage of their eldest daughter, Aggie G., to Thos. G. Holt, L. D. S., of Durham. The ceremony was performed by Rev. A. Henderson, M. A. The bride who was beautifully attired, was assisted by Miss Alice Dunn, who was also dressed very becomingly. Samuel Holt, brother of the groom, acted as groomsmen. After the formal and legal part of the ceremony was over the company, composed of near relatives and intimate friends of the young couple, sat down to a sumptuous repast, which, of course, all did ample justice to. The wedding presents were costly, beautiful and useful, and gave tangible expression of the popularity of the young couple. The remainder of the evening was whiled away with song and dance. Mr. Holt is a young man of sterling worth and is enjoying the fruits of a profitable business in Durham, while his bride is too well and favorably known to society circles here to need introduction. She has always been identified with Christian work in connection with the Presbyterian church, and the fortunate suitor may congratulate himself for having won her hand. Their Atwood and Elma friends, including THE BEE, unite in wishing them all the blessings that can make their new relationship agreeable and pleasant whilst battling with the stern realities of life.

READ Mrs. M. Harvey's spring advt. OUR \$10 sealette for \$7.50; our \$9 sealette for \$6.80. G. B. RYAN & Co., Listowel.

LETTER FROM CHIEF BRANT.—Our readers are favored this week with a highly interesting letter from J. B. Brant, Chief of the Tyendinga Reserve Indians. It is a reply to Miss Lily Dingman's article, entitled "The Indians of the Tyendinga Reserve," which appeared in these columns some weeks ago. We are personally acquainted with Chief Brant, who, by the way, is a gentleman of culture and ability, having lectured in behalf of his dusky brethren throughout England, Ireland and Scotland in 1888, and for which he received the sum of \$1,000 and expenses from the Imperial Government. Besides dining with many of the nobility of Great Britain, he was presented to Her Majesty, the Queen, the latter presenting him with a tomahawk as a souvenir of his visit to Windsor Castle. We would be indeed grateful to our worthy friend if he would favor our readers with a copy of his famous lecture on "The Indians of Canada," as well as a brief description of his tour through the British Isles.

BARGAINS at J. L. Mader's. See ad. A SOCIAL under the auspices of the Women's Auxiliary will be held at the residence of J. Fox next Tuesday evening, 27th inst., at 7.30. Program to commence at 8. Admission 15c. and 10c.

WE are indebted to Reeve Cleland, the efficient and obliging Secretary of the Elma Farmer's Mutual Fire Insurance Co., for a report of the annual meeting of the Co., held in the village last week. The report on the whole is very satisfactory and shows a decided increase of business transacted over last year. New policies have been issued to the amount of \$18,750.00, which is another evidence of the rapid growth of this deservedly popular Co.

A FORTUNE IN ONE MACHINE.—A celebrated press-builder of the United States admits that one of the greatest printing-presses yet produced will be furnished to the Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, a paper that has distanced mostly all the weekly papers on this continent. The Family Herald goes on the principle of thoroughness in every department, and that is why it is such a standard authority to-day the world over. Well done, Canada. The Family Herald and Weekly Star, Montreal, is to be congratulated.

TRY THE BEE for 1891. Only \$1 in advance.

BLIND TOM is dying with consumption, and the \$500,000 which he earned by his skill as a pianist has mysteriously disappeared, leaving him a pauper inmate of a lunatic asylum. Again is exemplified the adage that "a fool and his money are soon parted."

At a recent meeting of the West Zorra Farmers' Institute the subject of whey was discussed at considerable length, when the following resolution was passed: Moved by J. G. Munroe, seconded by R. W. Parker: "That it is the opinion of this Institute that the most profitable way of utilizing the whey from the cheese factories would be to feed it at home." Carried.

LAST Friday evening Hon. John Dryden, Thos. Ballantyne, R. Cleland, and others addressed the electors of North Perth in the Agricultural Hall. The spacious building was filled to its capacity, and the order throughout was excellent. Owing to nomination day Dr. Ahrens, the Reform candidate, was unable to be present. The addresses by both the Minister of Agriculture and Mr. Ballantyne were listened to with wrapt attention.

BIBLE Society and missionary collectors are on the war path this week.

NORTH Perth election to-day, Jan. 23. Doubtless every available vote will be polled.

ELMA's new Council held their first meeting in Wynn's hotel, Newry, last Monday afternoon.

ONE dollar for fifty cents? We commence a half price sale Saturday, Jan. 24th. G. B. RYAN & Co., Listowel.

Mrs. Wm. DUNN returned home from her visit in Detroit last week accompanied by her daughter, Mrs. R. J. Gray.

WE were favored with a call from our old friend, John Allan, of Stratford, this week. He leaves for Washington Territory shortly.

HURRAH for Ahrens! Hurrah for Magwood! At the same time give a hearty cheer for G. B. RYAN & Co's Half Price Sale, Listowel.

If a man could live a thousand years he would probably spend the last fifty years fretting over what he might have done in the previous wasted time.

WILL GORDON, of White Fish, Algoma, is in the village this week renewing old friendships. He appears to be well pleased with that mineral country and is doing well.

FOUND a watch on the gravel road between Atwood and Mitchell, on Tuesday of last week. Owner may have the same by proving property and paying charges. Apply at this office.

REV. D. DACK preaches his farewell sermon next Sunday afternoon. Doubtless the church will be crowded to the doors as the rev. gentleman is deservedly popular with all classes of our people.

JOHN FORTUNE, of Colorado, brother of Mrs. Walter Hamilton, 8th con. Elma, was visiting old friends in the village this week. He is doing splendidly in the West we are pleased to learn.

OLIVER BLAKE, 11th line East Zorra, has a Dorset horned ewe that has had six lambs inside of thirteen months. The last pair is now four weeks old. This shows plainly that these sheep will breed twice per annum.

By the appointment of Alex. Matheson to the position of bursar, the Belleville Institute for the Deaf and Dumb will have on its staff two Mathesons, and both former newspaper men. The principal is R. Matheson, formerly of the Brantford Expositor.

An exchange says:—There is something fascinating about offices. Men will break their necks and spend time, money and wind to become aldermen, in which office there is plenty of hard work and no pay. But there are reasons. Some do it for the benefit of the community; others do it to bring themselves into prominence, that party rewards may drift their way.

PUPILS are reminded that in future there will be but one entrance examination in the year, which will be held in July. Pupils, therefore, who are desirous of entering the Collegiate Institute to pursue a more advanced course, and those especially to whom time is an important consideration, should see to it that they are well prepared for the mid-summer examination, as failure will prevent their entering for a whole year.

R. Brooks has purchased Wolfe's restaurant, Listowel, and will remove to that town next week we understand. While we regret losing Mr. Brooks and his family who, during their five years residence in Atwood, have made many friends, we are gratified to know that he has decided to live adjacent to us, and that his genial smile may be seen frequently on our streets. We are not prepared to say what success Mr. Brooks will meet with in this his new venture, but if geniality, straightforwardness and application to business are essential, then his success is assured.

"THE HUMAN VOICE."—A fairly large and appreciative audience greeted the Rev. Jas. Livingstone, of Listowel, last Tuesday evening, to hear his lecture on "The Human Voice." His personification of Josh Billings, Talmage and others, was good, while his flights of oratory held his hearers spell-bound. "The class in school," was rendered true to nature. He gave several beautiful selections from the works of Longfellow, Shakespeare and Edgar Allan Poe, particularly was his poetical genius and elocutionary gifts best displayed in those masterpieces, "The Death of Clarence," and "The Raven," the former from Shakespeare and the latter from Poe. It need scarcely be said that Mr. Livingstone will be greeted with a full house should he again lecture to an Atwood audience.

THE Cromarty correspondent of the Seaforth Expositor says that place was thrown into a state of high excitement by the fact that hog cholera had broken out on the farm of John Whyte, near the village. It appears that Mr. Whyte, who is the pork packer of Mitchell, bought a car load of hogs some time since, which brought the disease with them. Starting in them first, it soon worked its ravages until some 280 were afflicted. A general slaughter took place last Monday to kill off these that had not already died, and the carcasses were piled up in one heap and burned. This will be a heavy loss to Mr. Whyte, as a good number of them were fit for market. Every precaution has been taken to keep the disease within bounds and it is hoped that it may terminate where it began.



Young Canada.

DANIEL GOURLAY, of Winnipeg, Man., spent a few days in the village this week visiting friends.

The third page of the Toronto Daily Mail is noted for "Want" advertisements. If you want a situation, a mechanic, a business, machinery, lodging, if you have lost or found anything, or if you want to find out where anyone is, advertise in the Toronto Daily Mail and read the advertisements on the third page of that paper. The charge is two cents a word each insertion, or ten cents a word for six insertions. Address, The Mail, Toronto, Canada.

A LONDON (Eng.) paper of Jan. 2nd, in a short chapter on eggs, says:—"Australia has begun to send us eggs, which must be at least six weeks old before they are put on the English market. Up till now however, the quantity has been considerable. From Russia we had nearly 75 million eggs last year, France and Germany, between them, sent us over 714 millions of eggs; Belgium, over 200 millions; we have even 2 millions from Portugal; and we draw smaller quantities from Norway, Sweden, the Channel Islands, Morocco, Malta, Italy, Egypt and Turkey. It seems that altogether we go abroad for between 111 and 112 million eggs, representing in value over \$15,000,000."

THE Western Dairymen's Association met in Woodstock on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. J. W. McBain and Jas. A. Gray, of Atwood, were delegates to the convention.

A TIMELY PROTEST.—At the funeral of the late Frank Stinson in St. Catharines, a few weeks ago, the officiating mourners very sensibly advised the mourners to keep their heads covered during the burial service. Said he: "However well and reverent it appears to see pall-bearers and others with their heads uncovered over the grave of a deceased friend the custom was a dangerous one in our severe winter climate and could well be dispensed with. He who accompanied them to witness the last sad rites would keep their heads covered on the occasion and remember they came there to bury the dead and not to kill the living." How often have we all heard the words spoken of some dead friend or acquaintance, "He attended So-and-so's funeral and caught cold, which resulted in his death?" The custom of uncovering the head at the grave side is one that can well be dispensed with, and undertakers and others should take care that mourners are not called upon to catch their death of cold by unreasonable delay.

WE have had a big season in mantles and will clear the rest at exactly half what they are marked. G. B. RYAN & Co., Listowel.

THERE were five new applicants admitted to membership in the Baptist church last Sunday through baptism and on profession of faith. Rev. Mr. Dennis, of Alvinston, preached in the afternoon, assisted by the pastor.

SUBSCRIBERS whose subscriptions have expired and who have not renewed will kindly do so at once, otherwise their names will have to be struck off our list next week. No household in Elma can afford to do without THE BEE.

THE CHEESE INDUSTRY.—The last report of the Bureau of Industries of the province for 1889, just published, shows that there were 784 factories in operation. Of these Huron had 16, Bruce 21, Middlesex 41, Oxford 40, Leeds and Grenville 104, Hastings 64, Haldimand 11, Welland 3, and Lincoln 4. The value of the cheese produced in the above counties for the year 1889 was as follows: Huron \$150,673, Bruce \$176,118, Middlesex \$437,227, Oxford \$661,758, Leeds and Grenville \$600,196, Hastings \$470,852, Haldimand \$60,113, Welland \$17,652, and Lincoln \$17,847.

WILL PROVANT'S REVENGE.

BY W. T. SPEIGHT

CHAPTER III.

But what was the bright object Will Provant was carrying in one hand, which caught and flung back the light with such a cold steady glitter? Bessie was nearly sure that it was a weapon of some kind. Will now went forward a little way, and then came to a halt where the level ground broke away abruptly at the edge of the gorge. For full two minutes he stood thus, as immovable as if chiselled out of black marble; then flinging one hand in the air, as if his mind were finally made up, he plunged down the side of the gorge and was lost from view. But while he was standing thus there had come a sudden flash of lightning, and by its aid Bessie had been able to make out what the bright object was which had puzzled her so much. It was neither more nor less than a handsaw—a carpenter's common handsaw! What could he possibly want with such an article as that in Gripside Scaur at ten o'clock at night?

No sooner had Will disappeared than Bessie ran forward, and kneeling on one knee at the extreme edge of the gorge, and grasping with one hand the stump of an old thorn she craned her body half over, trying to pierce with her eyes the depths of blackness below her. The sides of the gorge were steep, and had been rendered slippery by the recent rains, and for any stranger to have ventured down them in the dark, especially while the river was in flood, would have been to court almost certain destruction; but Will Provant was as active as a squirrel, and had doubtless made himself acquainted beforehand with every step of the way he intended to take.

Again a flash; and yet another. By this time Bessie's eyes had become so far used to the lightning as to be capable of receiving impressions with almost photographic quickness. There was Provant again; but by this time he was under the bridge, and in the act of swinging himself up on to one of the cross-beams. What could he possibly want among the timbers of the bridge at that hour of the night, or, indeed, at any other hour? Bessie was more puzzled than ever. Keeping her eyes fixed on the point where she had seen him last, she waited for the fourth flash. It came and was gone in a breath. In the interim between the flashes Provant had worked his way among the cross-beams and under-pinning timbers of the bridge, till he was now full over the turbid, swirling river. Seated astride a horizontal beam, he was in the act of sawing through one of the huge balks which formed the main supports of the bridge. Then, in one vivid mental flash, the man's diabolical plot stood clearly revealed to Bessie. He was about to saw through one or more of the vital foundations of the structure, in the hope that it would collapse under the weight and stress of the next train that should attempt to cross it, and so hurl the latter to destruction! And the next train was "No. 5 Down Goods," which was driven by her sweetheart! A cold thrill of horror shook her from head to foot, and a few words Provant had whispered in her ear a few nights before echoed mockingly in her brain.

Her immediate impulse was to rush down the side of the scaur and call out to Provant that she had seen him, and knew on what nefarious task he was engaged; but she was doubtful whether her voice would reach him above the roar of the river, and even if he did, he was not the man to heed it. Before she could reach the station, three-quarters of a mile away, and cause the telegraph to be set in motion, Steve's train would be due; it would be too late to avert a catastrophe. Then all at once she remembered Seth Gedge, whom she knew, as she more or less knew every one connected with the station. It was his duty to signal the trains; the distance signal for the trains coming from Swallowfield was at the opposite end of the bridge, consequently, all Seth would have to do would be to put it on at "danger"; and Steve, in obedience to its warning, would bring his train to a stand before it reached the fatal spot.

The moment this thought had formulated itself in her mind she turned and sped towards the signal-box as fast as her feet could carry her. Up the stairs she sprang and opened the door without waiting to knock. Seth was there certainly, but to all appearance fast asleep, his head resting on his arms, and his body bent forward over the little table on which he took his meals. This was something so unprecedented, and involved such a gross breach of duty, that Bessie stood for a moment and stared in astonishment. Then she went forward, and laying a hand on Seth's shoulder, called him by name; then she shook him and shouted in his ear, and then she tried to raise his head; but the moment her hold relaxed it fell forward into its former position. Bessie gazed round her despairingly, and as she did so her eye was caught by a cupon a shelf, from which a peculiar odour seemed to emanate. She took it up; there was a little dark liquid in it which smelled like nothing she had ever smelt before. The truth flashed across her: Seth Gedge had been drugged! Doubtless, the signals were set at "line clear," and there was nothing to hinder "No. 5 Down Goods" from rushing to its destruction. Bessie turned so faint and giddy that she had to sit down for a moment or two to keep herself from falling.

Presently her eye glanced at the little clock by which Seth timed his trains. In twelve minutes "No. 5 Down Goods" was due to pass Scargill station. Her helplessness half-maddened her. She sprang to her feet, clasping the fingers of one hand hard within those of the other, and cried aloud: "What shall I do?—what shall I do?" If only she had known how to reverse the distance signal so as to show the real light in place of the white one! But even had she been strong enough to manipulate the heavy levers, the mode of working them was an utter mystery to her. And to think that the life of Steve and that of his firm, who, as she knew, had a wife and two little ones at home, should be dependent on such a simple thing as the automatic change of a white light to a red one! Again from her lips broke the cry: "What shall I do?"

As if in answer to it, what seemed to her like a dazzling wave of light swept next moment across her brain, and all at once there was revealed to her a way by which her lover's life might be saved. She rose to her feet, her lips firm set, and a glow of fine enthusiasm shined through the crystalline depths of her dark-blue eyes. A few seconds later she was speeding like a fawn across

Gripside Bridge. Below her she could hear the hoarse muttering of the white-lipped waters; the night-breeze sang plaintively through the telegraph wires overhead; there was a rumble of distant thunder; but penetrating all other sounds, and altogether a thing apart, her excited fancy seemed to hear the ceaseless grating of the sharp teeth of Will Provant's saw as they bit their way through the foundations of the bridge. Ah, what a flash was that!

At length the bridge was crossed and Bessie breathed more freely. Fifty yards further on was the bourn for which she was bound. But already the breeze brought to her straining ears the faint far-off pulsing of the engine of the oncoming train. The sound lent new wings to her feet. Light and slim though she was, the loose ballast gave way beneath her, more than once she stumbled and fell forward on her hands, but still she sped bravely on. At length, breathless and exhausted, she reached the foot of the semaphore, which towered far above her, its huge cyclopean eye at once a beacon and a warning, glowing far into the night. Here Bessie was fain to rest for half a minute, in order to gather breath before beginning to climb the steep iron ladder which gave access to the platform fixed near the summit of the semaphore for the use of the porter who had charge of the lamps. The deep, laboured throbbing of the engine was now plainly audible. Bessie drew a fuller breath than common and began the ascent of the ladder.

Up she went slowly, step by step, sadly hampered by her garments. The semaphore was one of the tallest in use, it being needful that its signals should be seen over the shoulder of a certain hill a little way beyond it where there was a sharp bend of the line. Higher and higher climbed Bessie, never once venturing to look down, lest she might turn dizzy. At length the tiny platform was safely reached, and not one moment too soon. With a deep sigh of thankfulness that was almost a sob, Bessie dragged herself on to it. There was the lamp within reach of her hand, with a great shining fan of white light radiating from it into the darkness. Without the loss of a second, Bessie set about doing that which she had come to do. With nimble fingers, which yet trembled a little, she undid the knot which held in its place the thick silk handkerchief she had tied round her neck before leaving home, which she had bought only that afternoon as a present for her lover. Then she shook it out, and proceeded to fix it as a screen or curtain in front of the lamp, tying two ends of it behind. The colour of the handkerchief was a rich crimson and the light shining through it showed as a deep blood-red. Such was the danger signal improvised by Bessie in order to save her sweetheart's life!

She sank down half-fainting to wait for whatever might happen next. The sound of the steady oncoming rush of No. 5 seemed as though it were gradually filling the spaces of the night. Surely, surely the signal must be visible to Steve and his mate by now! Half a minute more, and they will be round the curve. At last! Three short, sharp whistles—a summons to the guard to put on all the break-power at his command. The signal has been seen, and they are saved!

And now the head-light of the engine could be seen shining in the distance like a huge glow-worm as the train came sweeping round the curve, its braked wheels, tracked by sparks, grinding out a horrible discord, as though it were some half-human monster venting its impotent rage at its enforced stoppage. Then, loud and shrill, came a long ear-piercing whistle, intended, as Bessie knew, for an intimation to Seth Gedge that No. 5 was waiting for the danger signal to be taken off. Slowly, and still more slowly the train crept on, till presently it came to a stand within a dozen yards of the semaphore. Then Bessie, snatching her handkerchief from off the lamp, stood up on the platform and waved it wildly over her head. Jumping off his engine, Steve ran to the foot of the semaphore.

"Who's that up there?" he shouted; "and what fool's trick are you playing with the signals?" "Steve—Steve—it is I—Bessie!" came the response in the voice he knew and loved so well; and yet it seemed incredible, and he could hardly believe that his ears were not playing him false. His hand caught at his throat, as though something were choking him.

"Oh, my lass, what art thou doing there?" he cried; and then, without waiting for an answer, he began to mount the ladder in frantic haste.

Bessie was kneeling on one knee; and the first thing she did as soon as Steve was within reach of her was to fling her arms round his neck and strain him to her. "Thank Heaven, oh, thank Heaven!" she exclaimed, and then for a few moments hysterical sobs choked her utterance.

Steve, still standing on one of the top-most rungs of the ladder, felt there was no room for him on the platform, so he stroking her hair and kissing her cheek, and waiting patiently till she should be able to tell him all that he was dying to know. It was only two or three minutes that the most that he had to wait. Then Bessie told her tale in the fewest possible words. Steve remained silent for a few moments after she had done. In truth, he knew not what to say. His was not one of those nimble intellects which profess to solve at a glance any problem which may be put before them, although as often as not the solution may be wrong.

"The first thing to be done is to get back to terra firma," said Steve at length. He prided himself somewhat on his scholarship of most of his class.

This seemed to Bessie one of those things which are easier to propose than to carry out. But Steve undertook to descend the ladder slowly and carefully, taking one cautious step after another. Both guard and fireman were waiting at the foot of the ladder, burning with curiosity; and the former threw the light of his hand-lamp on Bessie's face the moment she sprang from Steve's arm to the ground.

"Why, Miss Ford, who on earth thought of seeing you!" he exclaimed. Then to Steve: "But what's up, mate? I'm fairly copped."

It hadn't been for Bessie here, most likely none of us would have been alive at this moment."

A few words put his auditors in possession of the main facts as told him by Bessie. "It's the most infernal scheme I ever heard tell of," said the guard. "The 'down empties' is due in twenty minutes. I must run back at once for a quarter of a mile and plant three or four fog-signals, else they'll smash into us as sure as eggs in eggs. —But what's thy plan, Steve?"

"My plan is to leave Mike here in charge of the engine, while I cut across the bridge, rouse them up at the station, and stop the 'up minerals,' which is due in half an hour."

"That's the ticket," said Baines with a nod of approval. "I'm off like a shot. We shall have something to talk about to-morrow mates."

Steve turned to Bessie. Thou'st better stay here with Mike till I come back," he said, lapsing into the familiar thee and thou, as he generally did in moments of excitement. "I'll not be gone longer than I can help."

"No, no, Steve; you must take me with you," pleaded the girl. "Come along, then; but thou must put thy best foot foremost." There was no time for argument. After a few last words to Mike, Steve tucked one of Bessie's arms under his and started off down the "six-foot" in the direction of the bridge. The lightning flashes, although still as frequent, were no longer quite so vivid as they had been.

The intervening space had been traversed, and Steve and Bessie had advanced some distance along the bridge itself, when their ears were taken by a dull ominous roaring sound which seemed to come to them from up the valley beyond Scargill. Momentarily it grew louder and more distinct; whatever it might be, it was evidently coming towards them; involuntarily, they stood still to listen. Nearer and nearer came the sound, which was now as if the roar and rush of the Windle when in flood were intensified twenty-fold. As they stood thus, their straining gaze bent up the valley, expecting they knew not what, there came a long quivering flash, and by its light they saw a huge solid wall of water sweeping down the gorge towards them.

"Oh Steve, what is it?" she cried, clinging more tightly in her terror to her lover's arm. "Back, back—or we are lost!" was Steve's answer—and with that he swung her off the ground, and making no more to do than if she were a feather-weight, he raced back with her to the solid ground beyond the bridge. Scarcely had he set her on her feet when the liquid wall dashed itself full against the framework of the old bridge. A shiver, almost like that of some sentient creature, ran through it from end to end; then above the fierce roar and swirl of the flood could be heard the cracking and splintering of the great ribs of timber, mingled with a noise of tearing and rending, and the same instant, dominating all other sounds, came the shrill, agonised cry of a human soul in agony—a cry unlike all other cries. It came and was gone as though one might draw a long breath. It trembled through Bessie's brain as she clung trembling to Steve, and many a night afterwards it startled her in her dreams.

Another flash, and by it Steve saw that the heretofore solid structure was rent in twain, and that a huge piece of it had vanished utterly, so that there was now a gap several yards in width between one side of the bridge and the other. "It must be the Hoybeach Reservoir that has burst," said Steve in a low, awed voice. "There's been talk for some days back of its being in a dangerous condition owing to the heavy rains."

All possibility of crossing the bridge was now at an end. Of course there was a chance that the catastrophe might have roused Seth Gedge from his stupor, and that he might have had his wits sufficiently about him to remember that his first duty was to block both lines. At that hour of the night the station would be shut up, and all the officials, except the signal-man on duty for the night, have gone home, so that unless Seth were in a position to communicate with the latter, there was not much chance of the mineral train being intercepted in time. All this Steve saw clearly in his mind as he stood there for one solemn minute. But one chance, and that a faint one, was left him of being able to stop the 'up minerals.'

"There's nothing for it but to go back and be as sharp about it as we can," he said. Then, as they hurried to the train, Steve told Bessie his plan. He had called to mind that close by the semaphore there was a crossing from one line to the other, put there for hunting purposes, and this it was which he was now about to utilise for his purpose. As soon as the engine was reached, Bessie was assisted on to it, and as soon as Mike had been picked up, Steve began to run back along the up-line towards Brimley Station, four miles away. The engine kept on whistling as a signal to Jim Baines, and presently they could discern the waving of his hand-lamp, although he himself was invisible in the darkness. Speed was slackened, to allow of the news being told him, after which all steam was put on, and away they went at a pace which at any other time would have frightened Bessie half out of her wits; but during the last hour she had gone through so much that for the time being she felt as if nothing could ever terrify her again.

Brimley was reached a few minutes later, where the telegraph was at once put in operation, fortunately in time to intercept the mineral train at Rushcliffe, the station next past Scargill.

Little more remains to be told. It was the bursting of the Hoybeach Reservoir, as Steve had surmised, that set free the immense mass of water, the flood upon a flood, which swept away a great part of Gripside Bridge. It was the cause of a great deal of property being damaged and destroyed; but Will Provant's was the only life sacrificed. His body was never found; but the handsaw was picked up a week or two later, not far from the spot where he had attempted to work out the desperate scheme of vengeance which recoiled so terribly on himself. An examination proved that before being overtaken by his fate, he had succeeded in sawing more than half-way through two of the great centre beams of the bridge.

Seth Gedge lost his situation, and deservedly so. He acknowledged that, as a relief to the monotony of his "spell of night-duty," he had more than once allowed Provant to keep him company in his box for an hour or two. On the night of the accident he had been suffering from faceache, and Provant had persuaded him to drink some

thing which he had mixed for him as being an infallible remedy. After that, he had remembered nothing more for several hours.

Bessie's nervous system did not wholly recover its tone for several months, and for many weeks to come she suffered so much from sleeplessness as totally to unfit her for her duties in Mrs. Fountain's shop. The wedding, however, took place at Christmas as arranged. It is pleasant to be able to record that the railway company presented Bessie with a purse containing a substantial token of their recognition of her services; while shortly afterwards Steve's ambition was gratified by his removal to headquarters and his appointment as driver of one of the main-line expresses. Lastly, it may be mentioned that the crimson silk handkerchief was carefully treasured as a memento of a never-to-be-forgotten night.

[THE END.]

European and Canadian Weather.

Hitherto when speaking of Winnipeg at this season of the year Ontarians have been wont to draw their garments closer about them as if to kill the chill which the very mention of the name imparted, and when speaking of Italy to almost imagine they felt the gentle breezes and heard the birds singing in the leafy bowers. What they will be disposed to do in the future is very uncertain. The clerk of the weather has been behaving in a manner so eccentric as to upset all former calculations. While all Europe is suffering from such cold as has not been known for three quarters of a century, and sunny Italy is cooled down to an extent of which history has no parallel; while frost has been kindling for now nearly two months in the United Kingdom and has wrapped the whole land in his white mantle and bound up the canals and streams, the Canadian Northwest has been experiencing what for that region is an open winter, and in Manitoba the weather has been really mild. The same paper which publishes the news that much suffering is being experienced in England and on the Continent because of the cold, that mayors of cities and local boards are organizing for the relief of the famishing and starving multitudes, reports that "in Winnipeg yesterday the weather was summerlike." How scientists will yet explain this general reversal of expectations we must wait and see. Meantime the opportunity is afforded to earn the blessing bestowed on those who minister to a brother's need.

The New Examination Scheme.

The action of the Senate of Toronto University in accepting the High School and Leaving Examination as the junior matriculation (pass and honor) is another step in the direction of bringing all the schools of the Province over which the government exercises direct control into one complete and regular system. The assurances of the Minister of Education that the course of study in the High Schools on which the leaving examinations shall be based, shall be the junior matriculation work for pass and honors as prescribed by the Senate of the University of Toronto, and the safeguards that by the new arrangement have been thrown around the work of examination remove all ground for further opposition to the scheme. The result will be that the country will be saved the expenses involved in an extra examination, such as preparing papers and seeing examiners, and that those students who are looking forward to a collegiate course in the Provincial University will be spared the trying labor of reviewing their work during the summer months, at a time when study presses most heavily, and when those who have wrought hard during the previous months are in need of a little respite from their heavy labors. It is to be hoped that the other universities of the Province will follow the example of the University of Toronto, and that soon the fall examinations for junior matriculation will be done away with except in such cases as supplemental examinations may be held.

American Mint Law.

An interesting case touching the constitutionality of a certain regulation of the United States mint service is likely soon to come before the American courts. According to the existing regulation no private individual can have silver bullion coined on his own account. If he has bullion which he desires to convert into coin he can only do so by exchanging it for money already coined, receiving therefor a certain amount per ounce fineness. It is clear that this regulation, by depressing the market value of silver bullion, renders it possible for the government to realize a margin of profit between the market and mint value of the silver. As a matter of fact this margin, which is technically called "seigniorage" is at present almost twenty-six cents per ounce, the market value of silver bullion being 103½ cents per ounce fine, while the mint value of an ounce is 129.25 cents. The parties who are about to test the matter hold that the constitution and laws of the United States provide for the coining of silver bullion for the benefit of private individuals, that in fact they do not leave it optional with the government whose officers shall receive the silver bullion and coin it "into silver dollars of the weight of 412½ grains, Troy standard silver, for the use and benefit of the depositors, and without unnecessary delay." The case is unique and the decision will be waited for with considerable curiosity.

A Wonderful Air Ship.

An airship two hundred feet in length, is said to be nearing completion at the shipyard, if we may so call it, at the American Mount Carmel. It is promised that in a few days this novel craft will be sailing through the air on its trial trip, which is planned to take in St. Louis, Chicago and New York. The ship is being built by a company which is reported to have a capital of \$5,000,000, which they propose to invest in the manufacture of ships for travelling in the air. Wonderful vistas are opened up to the imaginative mind by this new invention, travelling in which dust and smoke and heat and pitchiness and run-offs will no longer vex, annoy, maim and kill. But practical persons will ask, What advantage will air ships, or flying machines, serve? Certainly, to quote the words of another, scientists would be deeply interested in them; the rich might conceivably use them as luxurious playthings; adventurous cranks would play mad pranks with them, not "before high heaven," but in high heaven; and the managers of agricultural fairs and Fourth-of-July entertainments would hail them with joy as the legitimate heir to that old favorite, the balloon ascension.

The Cattle Trade.

It is not improbable that as a result of last week's investigation at Montreal into the cattle-export trade of Canada, legislation will be passed during the ensuing session, tending to improve the conditions under which the trade shall henceforth be carried on. Among the improvements suggested by the various witnesses, who included in their number steamship agents, marine underwriters and cattle exporters, are these: That at least 2 feet 8 inches space be allotted to each animal—the space now allotted in some instances being only 2 feet 6 inches—that no deck loads be allowed after a certain date in the autumn, that all the dead freight be loaded before the cattle with steam fans; that cattle ships be provided with cattle men placed in charge of the cattle while crossing the ocean, that those in charge of the cattle be obliged to enrol themselves as members of the ship's crew, and like the crew be responsible to the captain of the ship, etc. Coming from those who are supposed to be best qualified to speak on the subject it may be presumed that many of these suggestions will be incorporated into the present law. It must not be inferred, however, from these suggestions that the cattle trade is at present in a demoralized condition, and that no effort is being made to insure the comfort of the animals in their voyage across the ocean. The fact is, the leading lines of steamships which cater for this trade have, of late years, been paying particular attention to these matters. How far they have succeeded may be judged by the record of the past few years. Tables furnished at the investigation by the Allan, Beaver, Reform, Temperley, and Ross lines prove that the rate of mortality has been very small indeed. By the Allan line, from 1886 to 1890 inclusive, there were shipped 130,324 head of cattle, and the total losses amounted to 440 head, or a percentage of only .30 of one per cent. By the Beaver line for the ten years from 1881 to 1890 there were shipped 98,166 cattle and 159,001 sheep. The losses were only 349 cattle and 2,861 sheep, or a percentage for ten years of cattle .34 of one per cent., and sheep 1.79 per cent. By the Donaldson line from 1882 to 1890 there were shipped 81,870 head of cattle, and the total loss was 641 head, or .78 of one per cent., and deducting loss in the heavy November hurricanes, the average loss for the nine years was only .86 of one per cent. By the Temperley and Ross lines there were shipped from 1882 to 1890, 27,309 head, and the loss was 508 head, or 2.08 per cent. Deducting the loss in the exception of hurricanes, the average loss for the eight years was only .53 of 1 per cent. The Thomson line shipped 61,263 head from 1882 to 1890, of which 431 head were lost, or .67 of 1 per cent. It will be seen from these valuable figures that the loss amongst Canadian cattle is remarkably small, and this is perhaps the best evidence that could be given of the care taken of the cattle. In the light of these figures only the person who has prejudged the case and has made up his mind that he will not be convinced of the contrary will contend that the live stock trade should be prohibited, as is contemplated by the following clause of Mr. Plimssoll's amendment to the Live Cattle Shipment Act introduced last year into the Imperial parliament and delayed until investigation could be made:

Live cattle shall not, after January 1, 1891, be landed at any port in the United Kingdom from any ship, whether British or Foreign, from any port or place west of the 12th parallel of west longitude. Any cattle so landed in contravention of this section shall be forfeited to Her Majesty, and may be seized and detained by any officer of customs or of the board of trade. The board of trade may from time to time make regulations exempting from this section any description of cattle not imported for the purpose of sale for food.

It is stated that Mr. Plimssoll's views have been considerably modified by what he heard at Montreal, and that he has already declared that the trade in "stockers," which constitutes 60 per cent. of the Canadian live cattle trade, must not be interfered with. It is to be hoped that the Imperial Parliament will see the injustice of prohibiting this trade which, according to Mr. Kennedy, a live stock exporter, would mean a loss to the Canadian farmers of about \$2,300,000 a year.

The Southern Race Problem.

One of the many schemes proposed by those who have spoken and written upon the Southern race problem is that efforts should be made to induce the negroes who now occupy the congested districts east of the Mississippi to emigrate to the States and Territories to the west where labor is in greater demand, and where elbow room is more abundant. Whether the suggestion is in any measure desirable for the movement referred to below does not appear. "A Topeka, Kansas, despatch says: Rev. B. F. Foster, coloured, who was a candidate for State auditor on the people's party ticket, has come to Kansas City with 20 families of coloured people from Kemper county, Miss., en route to Hennessy, Oklahoma. Those families number about 100 people. Mr. Foster says: 'This is but the beginning of a tremendous exodus of coloured people from the South. Thousands of them will leave the Southern States within the next 60 days. We look upon Oklahoma as our peaceful heaven, where political ostracism is unknown, and where every man can cast his ballot for his choice without fear from any source.'

A Strange Will.

The man of the story who sought to make his peace with heaven by bequeathing a handsome amount to the church has his counterpart in the person of Benjamin Deming of Revere, Mass., lately deceased, who though an exceedingly profane man during his life has been found to have willed the bulk of his estate of more than \$100,000 to charities, the board of Ministerial Aid being the principal defence. This strange inconsistency with the habits of a lifetime was used as a basis for a will contest on the ground that the testator was not of sound mind when he bequeathed his property. With this contention the Judge agreed and disallowed the will. Whether any other reason for concluding that the old man was insane was urged, doth not appear; but if the attempt to offset a life of wrong doing by the performance of some good work or works is an evidence of unsoundness, then verily the number of madmen is legion, and the difference between the subject of this article and that of thousands of his fellows is one of degree and not of kind.

AGRICULTURAL.

Organized Farming.

There is no doubt, says the "Prairie Farmer," but that a great advantage would result to agriculture if a larger class of intelligent farmers would undertake or pursue a systematic course of experiments in both managing the farm products and also feeding and caring for the stock. Many farmers fail to realize the fact that experimenting has brought out all the great inventions; that nearly if not quite all the improvements made in farm machinery, methods or stock have been more or less the result of experiments. While much has been learned there is certainly a wide field yet for improvement, and with every farmer trying some experiment a considerable knowledge can be secured that will be of benefit not only to himself but to his co-laborers. It is a fact that there are few farmers that can tell the actual cost of a bushel of wheat, corn or oats, what it costs to put upon the market a 250-pound hog, a 1,500-pound steer, a 3-year-old draught horse, or a pound of wool. Very few agree as to the best plan of sowing oats, planting corn, cultivating and harvesting the various crops, or feeding and fattening any class of stock. Many of these things careful experiments would determine, at least in some localities. While a difference in the conditions would make a considerable difference in some localities, yet if the best plan in each of even a few localities could be definitely determined much more satisfactory results could be secured.

In many cases there is no question but that the most important point to determine is not so much how to increase the crops as it is to lessen the cost of what is raised. If this is to be done by increasing the yield, how can it be done at the lowest cost? Careful experiments would readily determine these facts if carried on two or more years by several farmers in each neighborhood. Not only as regards the methods of managing the crops but also of feeding, breeding and caring for the stock, can experiments be made valuable. Which is the best breed for that locality? To a large extent neighbors follow the same line of work, but secure the results in many different ways. A few must be the best, and if these were ascertained definitely much better results would follow. Farmers' clubs, institutes or other organizations could readily map out a plan of experiments for the members that if faithfully carried out could be made of inestimable benefit to farmers as a class. The winter is a good time for this work.

Provincial Poultry Association.

The annual business meeting of the Provincial Poultry Association was held on the 8th in the Council chamber at Bowmanville, which was packed with members, it being one of the most largely attended annual meetings ever held. Mr. J. J. Mason, the energetic president, presided. The principal business was the election of officers and selection of a place of meeting for next year. The following are the officers for 1891:—President, J. W. Dutton, Bowmanville; First Vice-President, Allan Bogue, London; Second Vice-President, W. Barber, Toronto; Secretary, J. M. Harn, Bowmanville (re-elected); Treasurer, John J. Mason, Bowmanville; Messrs. W. R. Knight, J. B. Archibald, and John J. Moorecraft, Bowmanville; D. C. Tew, Lindsay; C. F. Wagner, Toronto; W. McNeil, London; John Cole, Hamilton; James Main, Boyne; J. S. Oldreive, Kingston. Owing to the growth of the association and multiplication of varieties of fowl a delegation composed of Messrs. J. Dilworth, J. J. Mason, A. Bogue, and W. H. Doel, J. P., were appointed to wait on the Minister of Agriculture and place the claims of the society before him with the view of securing an increased grant.

The Beekeeper's in Session.

The annual convention of the Ontario Beekeepers' Association assembled in the county council chambers at St. Catharines, on the 7th inst. About 50 or 55 members were in attendance, the following well known men being present: President, Allan Pringle, Shelby; vice-president, F. A. Gemmill, Stratford; secretary, W. Couss, Streetsville; D. A. Jones, Beeton; J. B. Hall, Woodstock; W. J. Brown, Chatham; J. K. Darling, Almonte; W. B. Holmes, Athens; Mark Stott, St. Catharines; Mr. Hellens, St. Catharines; S. Corneil, Lindsay; A. Pickett, Nassagaweya; R. McKnight, Owen Sound; F. H. McPherson, Beeton; W. McEroy, Woodburn, provincial fowl brood inspector, and many others. The membership of the association during the past year has nearly doubled, now making a total membership of 322. During the year 11 local associations affiliated with the parent society, resembling a membership of 222, with three societies yet to be heard from. The statistics, as compiled by the secretary, show that the yield of honey is increasing every year much more than the general public have any idea of. The rearing of bees is also becoming a profitable business, the public gradually looking upon honey as a constant food rather than as an article of luxury. Many interesting and instructive papers on "the busy bee" were read and warmly received, particularly papers by President Pringle and Mr. McKnight, Owen Sound.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

Allen Pringle, president, Shelby.
T. A. Gemmill vice-president, Stratford.
Directors—District No. 1, W. J. Brown, Chados; district No. 2, J. K. Darling, Almonte; district No. 3, M. B. Holmes, Athens; district No. 4, C. W. Post, Murray; district No. 5, S. Corneil, Lindsay; district No. 6, W. Couss, Streetsville; district No. 7, A. Pickett, Nassagaweya; district No. 8, J. A. Rose, Balmoral; district No. 9, M. Emigh, Holbrook; district No. 10, R. McKnight, Owen Sound; district No. 11, A. W. Humphries, Parkhill; district No. 12, R. F. Hollerman, Romney; district No. 13, R. H. Smith, Bracebridge.

The next annual meeting is to be held at London, Ont., on the 6th, 7th and 8th of January, 1892.

The Roller on the Farm.

Beginning in the spring as soon as the soil has thawed out, settled and dried so that in running the roller over it the soil will not stick, it can be used on the meadows, and on fall sown wheat. The thawing and freezing to which the soil is subjected during the winter has a tendency to lift up and throw out the most grass and wheat plants and also making the soil rough. Rolling will aid materially to press the roots

back into the soil and at the same time level down the surface, making the work of harvesting easier and evidently considerably less, so in many cases and especially in a loamy soil it will pay to roll the meadows and grass land as well as the winter wheat. This should be done as early in the spring as the condition of the soil will admit.

After sowing the oats, in a majority of cases, rolling can be done with benefit leveling down and firming the soil, securing a better and quicker germination of the seed. In securing a good germination of all kinds of seed, moisture and contact with the soil is necessary, and with oats this can often be secured to a better advantage by rolling after harrowing to cover the seed. It also levels and firms the surface, making the harvesting easier. When clover is sown with the oats, a good plan is to sow the broadcast, cultivate in, and then harrow, finishing with the roller, then sow the clover seed and cover with a light harrow or brush.

While not always best, yet in many cases rolling the corn ground either before or after planting can be done with profit, especially in a loose, loamy soil.

In preparing the land for fall seeding to grass or wheat the roller can be used to a good advantage.

Experience has proved that deep plowing early in the season and then packing the under soil while working the surface to the depth of three or four inches into a fine tilth is the best for these crops, and in securing this the roller can be used to a good advantage.—J. M. Shephard.

Eastern Ontario Dairymen.

The fourteenth annual convention of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association opened in the Court house at Brockville, on the 7th inst. John T. Warrington, jr., of Belleville, president, in the chair. There was a very large attendance of members, between 300 and 400 being present. Among the distinguished persons on hand were: Hon. John Dryden, Minister of Agriculture; Thomas Ballantyne, M. P., Stratford; Mr. Fisher, M. P., from Brome, Quebec, and Prof. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner.

President Warrington in delivering his opening address, spoke of the excellent work that had been done during the past season by the inspectors and instructors appointed by the association. One of the most important matters to be considered at this meeting, in his opinion, would be the subject of winter dairying. It was his firm conviction that a cow can be utilized as a money making animal for two or three months more in the year than she was under the present system. He had two points to make which he thought would improve the sale of cheese. One was the marked improvement in quality that can be seen in any factory where the cheese when kept 48 hours in the press. The other was that the cap cloth be not taken off the cheese when shipped from the factory. He was just in receipt of an estimate of cheese in the country on the first day of the year, and he was pleased to inform them that the visible supply is 150,000 less than in the same date last year. This promised well for a good demand for the early make of the coming season.

Mr. D. M. McPherson spoke on cheese making in a general way, and was followed by Prof. Robertson, who gave an most interesting and practical address on "Winter Dairying," which he strongly advocated. By milking their cows during the winter and making butter a great deal more money might be made from dairy stock. He urged the importance of improving the quality of butter and bringing it up to the high standard that had been attained with cheese. He also spoke on building silos and the growing of corn for ensilage purposes.

Mr. Fisher, M. P., who is largely interested in dairying in the Eastern Townships, made an excellent address.

Ex-governor Hoard, of Wisconsin, delivered an excellent address on the "Winter care of cows," and Mr. T. Ballantyne, of Stratford, gave an excellent address, advocating the establishments of educational and experimental dairy schools, which was well received.

The election of officers, resulted as follows: President—Wm. Eager Morrisburg; Vice-president—P. Hinman Grafton. Second vice-president—W. Bissell, Algonquin.

Directors—E. Kidd, North Grey; John McTavish, VanCamp; R. G. Murphy, Elgin; D. Vanderwater, Chatterton; T. B. Carlow, Warkworth; H. Wade, Toronto. Auditors—Joseph S. Foster Morrisburg; M. K. Everetts, Easton's Corners.

Ex-Governor Hoard then spoke on the "Dairy Cow," and, by large painted figures showed what are the prominent points in the ideal animal.

A resolution was unanimously passed endorsing Mr. Ballantyne's idea of having educational and experimental dairy schools established at least four points in the province.

After several minor matters had been disposed of the following very important resolution was unanimously passed:

Whereas trade in the export of live cattle from the Dominion of Canada has been gradually extending during the past few years and has been a source of profitable income to our farmers and carry-overs, and whereas the Dominion Association of Eastern Ontario, hereby report our judgment that the robust health of the cattle of Canada and their freedom from all dangerous disease and their general excellence of quality is proverbial, and that the people of England need not fear that the health of their stock will be injured by the arrival of our cattle on their shores. We regret very much that the weather has of late been so inclement on the ocean that a great many of our cattle have perished. This does not establish the presence of any lung disease in Canada, and we hope that Mr. Plimms will remain in Canada long enough to be convinced of this fact. It will be a very serious matter if the landing of live cattle be stopped in England, as we cannot compete with the ranches in the west, where they can raise cheap corn for the feeding of cattle.

The usual resolutions of thanks were then passed, which closed the best convention ever held under the auspices of the Eastern Ontario Dairymen's Association.

Some Scotch Prayers.

One good minister recently prayed, "We know there are blessings going to-night, and we put in for our share." Another remarked, *en passant*, "It must be acknowledged that hitherto Thy people have been in a sad minority but we look forward to the day when they shall be in an overwhelming majority." And another thus reminds the Divine Being of a well-known Scriptural statement, "For as Thou knowest, men do not gather grapes of thorns, nor figs of the national emblem." The delicate reference to the thistle as the national emblem of Scotland is delicious; but how it would have surprised the writers of the four Gospels,—

YOUNG FOLKS.

The Little Bird Tells.

It's strange how little boys' mothers
Can find it all out as they do.
If a feller does anything naughty,
Or says anything that's not true!
They'll look at you just for a moment,
Till your heart in your bosom swells,
And then they know all about it—
For a little bird tells!

Now where the little bird comes from,
Or where the little bird goes,
If he's covered with beautiful plumage,
Or black as the king of the crows;
If his voice is as hoarse as the raven's,
Or clear as the ringing bells,
I know not; but this I am sure of—
A little bird tells!

moment you think a thing wicked,
The moment you do a thing bad,
Or angry, or spiteful, or hateful,
Get up, or stand, or nod,
Or tease a dear brother or sister—
That instant your sentence he knells,
And the whole world knows the bells—
That little bird tells!

You may be in the depths of the desert,
When you nod or frown or scowl;
You may be all alone in the cellar,
You may be on the top of the house;
You may be in the dark and silence,
Or out in woods and the hills;
No matter! wherever it happens,
The little bird tells!

And the only contrivance to stop him
Is just to be sure what you say—
Sure of your facts and your fancies;
Sure of your work and your play;
Be honest, be brave, and be kindly,
Be gentle and loving as well,
And then you can laugh at the stories
That little bird tells!

As the Boy so the Man.

Let us see the way in which a boy of ten gets up in the morning, works, plays, studies, and we will tell you just what kind of man he will make. The boy that is late at breakfast, and late at school, stands a poor chance to be a prompt man. The boy who neglects his duties, be they ever so small, and then excuses himself by saying, "I forgot; I didn't think," will never be a reliable man. And the boy who finds pleasure in the suffering of weaker things, will never be a noble, generous, kindly man—a gentleman.

The Winter King.

BY PAYSIE.

There was a time, although it has been so long since that no one now living remembers it, when continued summer reigned on the earth. The skies were always blue, and no dark clouds hid the sun behind their black knave. Even the untilled land was fertile, bringing forth abundant fruit, and the delicate flowers and the tender vines were never breathed upon, nor deprived of life by the blasts of winter. There ruled at that time a great King, whose wealth and power were known throughout the whole world. His palace was one of the most beautiful ever built, and his treasure rooms were filled with untold riches.

But dearer to the King than all his wealth, than all his jewels, was his only daughter, the fair Helga, renowned for her beauty and her kind ways. The King's love for his daughter was so great that for her happiness he would willingly have made any sacrifice, even to giving up his kingdom. But in spite of the care and tenderness lavished upon her, Helga was not content; yet she knew not why. Her every wish was granted almost before it was spoken. The choicest flowers bloomed for her, and the most precious gems were showered upon her. One day, as the Princess walked through the broad avenues in the wide park, she thought, "Why are the skies always so blue, and why do the trees and grass continually wear that tiresome dress? I wish that some fairy would come, and by her magic art would change this scene, which is always the same, and give some other color to the leaves, and add some white or gray to the blue of the sky."

Thus musing, Helga continued her way through the park without noticing that she was wandering farther than usual, and in paths she had never seen before, until finally she spied a wicket gate, almost hidden by the bushes, and in the lock of which was a small, rusty key. Curiosity prompted the Princess to open the gate. When she had almost before it was a narrow, densely shaded path, from which many steps led into what seemed to be a cave. Fear was unknown to the Princess, and delighted at the thought of adventure, she boldly advanced. But as she descended the steps the air became so chilly that Helga in her light lace dress shivered from cold, and almost wished that she had not come. In the dim twilight about her, she could see nothing but high walls, which enclosed the narrow steps on both sides. As the Princess continued her way, the air became colder and colder, until Helga could feel the blood freeze in her veins, and unable to proceed farther she sank exhausted on the ground. How long she lay there she knew not, but she was aroused by a gentle shake, and starting up she found herself covered with warm furs and lying under a pine tree. A bright face with merry, laughing eyes, was bending over her, and a sweet voice said: "Are you better now? I was afraid when I found you that you were frozen, but I have wrapped you in furs until, I think, you are warm."

Helga saw that the voice belonged to a little girl no larger than herself, and she answered: "Oh, I am better now; but pray tell me where I am. What has become of the green grass and the flowers, and what is this white covering spread over the ground?"

At these questions, the stranger laughed merrily and said: "You are in the kingdom of the Winter King. Have you never heard of his beautiful, snow-covered realm?"

"I know nothing of the Winter King," replied Helga. "I thought my father was the only king, and yet you do not seem to know him."

"No," answered the little girl, "I have never seen him; but I have heard of his kingdom, and know that where he reigns, there is continual summer. But come and let me show you the beauties of our home, and see if our people are not just as happy as yours."

"I shall come again," said Helga, "but now I must return to my father, for already I have been away too long."

"I am sorry," said the little stranger, "but whoever enters this realm cannot leave without the permission of the King. I am the King's only daughter, and am called Frolic, because I am always so gay and happy. I shall take you to my father, but I fear that it will be some time before you can reach home, for the palace is at the other end of the kingdom, and the distance is great."

Frolic then drew a silver whistle from her pocket, and when she had sounded it, to

Helga's great astonishment, a sleigh made wholly of crystal ice and cut in the form of a large flower, and lined with the softest furs, appeared. Instead of horses, there were four polar bears, around whose necks were strings of silver bells, which rang merrily with every motion. As Helga and her friend sped over the hard surface of the frozen snow, Frolic told her home, and of her mother, who was called Queen Iceheart, because through her power the lakes and rivers became solid masses of ice.

In the beginning of the journey Helga saw only a wide plain covered with snow, but soon all kinds of strange animals, such as she had never seen before, appeared. Then sleighs filled with gay parties went by, and Helga noticed that everyone bowed with respect as the royal sleigh passed. When they reached a large forest of pine trees, Frolic said: "Now we must go on foot for a while, as the ice road is too narrow for the sleigh."

Helga looked with delight on the tall green trees, draped in white, and on the small bushes hung with icicles, which showed like diamonds in the rays of the setting sun.

"How beautiful," exclaimed the Princess, "I should like to live here always."

Frolic then led the way to a large pond, where countless forms could be seen gliding swift as the wind over the smooth, frozen surface. On the shore, were happy children, some busily making the snow into balls, and pelting one another, while others formed a snowman and danced in delight around the grotesque figure. Joyous shouts and gay laughter were heard on all sides, and pleasure and enjoyment were pictured in every face.

"What do you think of this sport?" asked Frolic. "Have you anything like it at your home?"

"It is beautiful!" cried Helga, "and I should like to be one of those who seem to be flying over the ice."

Frolic again blew her silver whistle, and in a moment more had two pairs of skates, one of which she put on, and then showed Helga how to adjust the other pair, and soon the two princesses were with the merry throng upon the ice. The sun went down, and not until the round, white moon shone down upon them did Helga recall her errand to King Winter. The little sleigh was once more in waiting, and Frolic with her friend sought the palace. It was a magnificent building, with its great ice pillars and its walls of frozen snow. When the two friends had passed under the archway and entered the wide hall, Helga was again filled with astonishment at the sight before her. The room was lighted with hundreds of candles, and on a wide hearth blazed great pine logs, making the air as warm as that in Helga's home.

In the middle of the room was the throne on which sat the King and Queen listening to the conversation of their courtiers who were telling all kinds of interesting stories. When Helga had been presented to the King and had told him of her wish to return home King Winter said: "I am sorry, my dear child, but it has been decreed that whoever enters my kingdom must remain one year. We shall try to make your stay with us a pleasant one, and when the year is gone you shall again return to your father."

These words brought great sadness to the child, and she wept bitterly when she thought how her father would mourn for her. The Winter King and his people took every care of their guest, and did not allow her to want for amusement. The 12 months soon passed, and a messenger was sent to Helga's father to announce the return of his daughter. The old King could scarcely believe that his dear child, whom he had so long mourned as dead, was about to return to him.

Preparations were made for a grand festival, and people came from miles around to see the beautiful Princess, who had spent a year with the Winter King. And what a sight the people saw as the great procession came to the palace. The Winter King, with his wife, Frolic, and Helga, sat in the crystal sleigh, drawn by the white bears. The courtiers of the Winter realm followed in smaller sleighs. What a jingling of bells and flourishing of trumpets, and in the presence of the large assembly the Princess Helga was again restored to her loving father.

Remains of a Dwarf Race.

Captain J. S. Prescott, who recently returned from Victoria, describes an interesting experience which he had while in British Columbia. He was in Victoria at a time when considerable excitement had been caused by the discovery of ancient human remains in some mounds. The little skeletons were dug into and skeletons were brought to sight by the shovel and pickaxe. The discovery was made at Macaulay's Point. A workman clearing away what he thought was a natural rise in the ground touched a hard metallic substance with his pick. It was an iron war weapon shaped like a harpoon, only much shorter and stouter. Curious characters were etched in it, and their lines had survived through centuries. One of the mounds was excavated and a flat stone was exposed. It had been designed as a door to a sepulchre, for on being raised a grave was seen. It was a dwarfed body followed by the ancient Indian tribes along the entire Pacific coast. The formation of the skull was like that of a Chinese. The body, though small, was that of an adult dwarf. Several other graves were opened, and the occupants of all of them were similar in anatomical construction and size. In many of the graves rough hewn utensils, evidently used for cooking, were found, together with arrow heads known to have been used by coast tribes extinct for centuries. At Cadboro Bay similar mounds were excavated with like results.

The London Times publishes an account of the circumstances which led to the resignation of Prince Bismarck. When Emperor William ascended the throne the Iron Chancellor resented the slightest interference, and on one occasion, as a "bluff," the Prince offered to resign. The Emperor at once took him at his word; but so tenacious was he of power that an *aide-de-camp* had to be sent to him four times before he handed in his formal resignation.

The Indian Ghost Dance.

As a matter of fact, says a recent visitor to Dakota, the Indians for months past have been holding a genuine, old-fashioned camp-meeting like those held in the South by the colored brethren and the result has been that they are excited, indulged in loud talk and made an unusual amount of noise. The settlers got frightened and fled and the close contact of armed soldiers added to the excitement of the red men and intensified the angry feeling which is always smoldering in the breasts of the conquered against the conqueror. The trouble was augmented by the appearance of a fanatic named Johnson, who is supposed to be the Messiah, but is more probably a Mormon agent. This man told the redskins that when the grass has eight inches above the ground he would appear again; that then the warriors should have their lands once more; that all the cattle would become buffaloes, and that a great wave of mud would arise and sweep the palaces off the earth.

That crafty old medicine man, Sitting Bull, fostered this superstition, and he inaugurated the ghost dance, which, as taught by Sitting Bull, was about as follows: The warriors or braves who are selected to take part in the dance must all fast for twenty-four hours. Then at sunrise each brave goes through the rite of "purification." This is done by the fanatic going in what is called a "sweat lodge," a sort of willow tent covered with blankets and having hot rocks for the floor. The warrior enters and pours water on the hot stones and the steam gives him an exaggerated Russian bath. He stays in the "sweat lodge" for an hour, until he is perfectly clean and pure.

Then he paints his face a dark blue, with a red cross on each cheek, and goes to Sitting Bull or one of the other chiefs, who paints on his forehead two light blue crescents and robes the dancer in a holy shirt made of white muslin and suppose to be bullet proof. No one but a great medicine man could perform this ceremony. At high noon the braves all form a circle, joining hands. By the bye, this is the only dance where the redskins hold hands. At signal every brave looks down on the ground and they begin to circle around singing a wondrous and mournful dirge which, translated, is:

"Father, father, we want to see you. Father, father, we want buffalo. Father, father, we want our lands."

They go round like this for an hour when the medicine man emerges from tepee. They then break the circle, throw up their hands and look at the sun, whirling around all the time singly. The result is they soon get dizzy and, aided by hunger, sweating and the quick change from darkness to light, become ecstatic and faint, and are then considered fit to receive the Holy Spirit. The right name of the dance is really the "Holy Ghost dance."

Farmers' Institute.

The voice of the farmer in convention assembled is again heard in the land. Institutes for the discussion of matters relating to the cultivation of the soil, the raising and caring for stock, the kinds of crops to raise, in short, everything that pertains to successful farming, are being held in many places. The growing interest manifested in these matters and the evident desire of the agriculturists of our country to make themselves acquainted with the most approved methods of husbandry and to learn the secrets which may be called, by which others have succeeded in making their farms pay, is a most promising sign for the future. The conditions of successful farming in this country have greatly changed. Time was when all that was needed was to till the virgin soil a little, drop in the seed and nature would attend to all the rest. But now the farmer who would succeed must understand something about the nature of the soil he has to cultivate and its adaptation to this or that kind of seed, as well as to the best method of putting it into proper condition and keeping it so. He must be at once a man of intelligence, industry and enterprise, capable of estimating the value of any particular method as far as his farm is concerned, ready to bestow the necessary labor and expense in properly tilling his soil, and quick to seize the many opportunities which come to men in his calling for increasing their gains. Now, although these institutes cannot impart brains to men who do not possess them, it is plain that the free interchange of opinion by experienced men, the testimony of those who have struck out upon new lines must be of untold benefit to farmers. Guided by the experience of others they will be able to avoid many mistakes which had they been obliged to learn for themselves would almost certainly have been committed. Then let conventions abound, let those who have made a special study of any particular department of agriculture tell what they have learned, pointing out the failures on the one hand and the successes on the other, and the result will be more profit to the farmer, greater pleasure in his work, and greater prosperity to the country at large.

Adulterated Mustard.

The information contained in the bulletin just published by the Inland Revenue Department is not calculated to increase the relish of those accustomed to the use of mustard at their meals for the pungent comment. Out of ninety-five samples of the mustard sold in Canadian markets analysis showed that only seven met the conditions of what is known to the trade as "pure" mustard, that is, mustard that contains 30 per cent. of fixed oil; and that only nine others answered the requirement of "compounds," that is, mustards containing 22 per cent. of fixed oil. All the others fell below this lowest limit, some of them very far below. The adulterants used are wheat flour, turmeric, gypsum, cayenne, and sulphate of lime, and vary in quantity from 30 to 80 per cent. It goes without saying that the public have much cause for complaint. It is suggested by Mr. MacFarlane, the Dominion Analyst that inasmuch as the Adulteration Act practically permits the admixture of substances not injurious to health, provided a provision of the necessary amount, a provision which makes it difficult to prosecute under the Act, the Governor in Council by virtue of the powers now enjoyed by him, fix a standard, placing the limit of "pure" mustard at 30 per cent. of fixed oil and of "compounds" or mixture at 22 per cent. Mr. MacFarlane thinks that manufacturers would soon discover that it would be to their interest to adhere to this standard and that should any think otherwise prosecutions for the grosser forms of adulteration would become more easy and effective.

HERE'S YOUR CHANGE

From Jan. 16 to Feb. 14,

Bargains!! Bargains!!

We Commence on Friday, Jan. 16th, and continue for One Month Only, a Genuine Clearing Sale of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes and Crockery. See some of the figures:

All Wool Tweeds for	30c.	worth	40c.
" " "	40	"	50
" " "	55	"	75
" " "	75	"	1 00
" Flannel	1 00	"	1 25
" " "	28	"	35
" " "	25	"	30
Dress Goods for	10	"	12 1/2
" " "	1	"	20
" " "	2	"	30

Cottonades for	20c.	worth	25c.
" " "	25	"	30
Shirting	10	"	12 1-2
" " "	12 1-2	"	16
Fancy Winceys	10	"	12 1-2
" " "	12 1-2	"	15
New Prints	8	"	10
" " "	10	"	12 1-2
Canton Flannels	8	"	10
" " "	11	"	15

Big Lines in Tickings, Denims, Table Oil Cloths, Gloves, Mitts, Socks, Etc., at Equally Low Prices.

Overcoats worth \$11 for	\$8.50
" " 10 "	7.50
" " 8 "	6.00
" " 6 "	4.00

Shirts and Drawers \$1.00 for	75c.
" " 75 "	55c.
" " 60 "	40c.
" " 35 "	25c.

BOOTS & SHOES---On all Boots and Shoes a straight discount of 20 per cent. during this sale.

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE---I have the largest, newest and best assorted Stock of Crockery in Town. See our sale prices:—

White tea sets, 44 pieces, first quality, new styles worth	\$2 50	for	\$1 75
Printed tea sets 44 pieces, first quality, new styles, worth	3 50	for	2 75
Printed toilet sets, 9 pieces, first quality, new styles, worth	4 00	for	3 00
White toilet sets, 8 pieces, first quality, new styles, worth	3 00	for	2 30
White toilet sets, 4 pieces, first quality, new styles, worth	2 25	for	1 75

TERMS OF SALE STRICTLY CASH---All goods sold for Trade or on Credit will be at Regular Marked Prices. **Jas. Irwin.**

THE BEE

R. S. PELTON, EDITOR.
FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1891.

Political Pointers.

The Manitoba Legislature is to meet on February 26.

Premier Mercier leaves Quebec for Europe on Feb. 14.

The Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the liberal party of Canada, after consultation with the representative leaders of the party in Ontario, has decided to issue a call for a Provincial convention of Liberals to be held at Toronto during February.

Nominations for the Local Legislature took place in the two Norfolks and North Perth last Friday. The candidates are:—South Norfolk—W. A. Charlton, Liberal; Morgan, Conservative. North Norfolk—Carpenter, Lib.; Boughner, Con. North Perth—Ahrens Lib.; Magwood, Con.

Sir John Macdonald is seventy-six, Mr. Mowat is seventy-one, and Mr. Gladstone ten years older, eighty one. A few more years will see all these great names transferred to the pages of history. What blanks all three men will leave behind them. But they may all outlive many public men who are still young. They are all well and vigorous, but the years glide by.

The wise and timely generosity of the Hon. Edward Blake, who has just announced another gift of \$10,000 to the University of Toronto, certainly deserves cordial recognition. This is the time when the university can best use such gifts, and Mr. Blake's liberality will be appreciated by every friend of higher education in the province, and perhaps afford needed encouragement to those who have not yet given their contribution.

Hon. Wilfred Laurier, leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons, has been invited to speak at the annual banquet of the New York Chamber of Commerce, on the 29th inst. He has accepted the invitation. Canadian statesmen who appear before American audiences are doing a public service. They are making Canada better known abroad, and bringing two neighbors into closer sympathy with each other. Ignorance is the fruitful cause of national hatred.

At Osgoode Hall Saturday Messrs. Justices Ferguson and MacMahon gave judgment voiding the Hamilton election on the ground of corrupt practices, subject, however, to a decision yet to be made on an argument which was heard in the afternoon. The final decision is to be given next Monday, 26th inst. In the case of North Bruce Mr. Justice Maclellan and Mr. Justice Falconbridge gave judgment in the North Bruce case unseating Mr. George, the Conservative member-elect.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Montreal had twenty-six fires last week.

It will take \$25,000,000 to pay pensions due by the United States government next year.

There were received in New York city in 1890 77,702,156 bushels of grain, 30,082,900 of which was delivered by canal.

Seaforth Mechanics' Institute library contains nearly 4,000 books and has over 350 members.

The death is announced of another pioneer of Perth—John Armstrong, of Millbank, who was over 90 years of age.

The average yield of corn in the United States last year was 20.7 bushels; of Wheat, 11.1 bushels, and of oats, 19.8 bushels to the acre.

Between 400 and 500 pounds of opium valued at about \$7,000, was seized at Oakland, Cal., on Saturday while being taken aboard a ferryboat for San Francisco.

Last season 3,401 steamers, 3,896 sailing vessels and 51 rafts passed through the International bridge at Fort Erie, a total of 12,351, against 11,425 the preceding year.

A warrant is out for the arrest of Rev. A. W. George, of Leeds, N. Y., charged with being implicated in a criminal operation upon Lotta Townsend, a 20-year-old girl.

The board of trade of Vancouver has passed a resolution endorsing the by-law to grant \$100,000 for a dry dock there and a mass meeting of citizens subsequently held backed up the board of trade.

As a sort of supplementary chapter to his "Looking Backward," Edward Bellamy has written an article for the February edition of The Ladies' Home Journal, under the title of "Women in the year 2000," in which the famous Nationalist will sketch women, marriage, courtship, etc., as they will be regarded in the year 2000.

"Why is it that only the pretty girls patronize the skating rinks?" was the rather surprising question propounded by one gentleman to another Saturday evening as they met a small army of young ladies and their escorts on their way home from the Cove rink. "These girls all seem to have fine figures, pretty faces and plenty of dash and style." "Why don't you ask me something hard?" rejoined his companion. "The explanation is simple enough. You have got hold of the consequence but have lost sight of the cause. Girls who skate acquire grace, development of form and freshness of complexion from the exercise. Of course the skating they do would not alone be sufficient to bring about this result, but you can be sure that girls who skate take other wholesome outdoor exercise when there is no skating. In beauty and grace they are far ahead of the girls who pass their time in their drawing-rooms and their carriages.—London Free Press.

A. FRAME.

ANY information wanted respecting the Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. will be cheerfully given by applying to R. S. Pelton, of THE BEE Publishing House, or A. FRAME, Box 14, Stratford, Ont.

FINE

JOB PRINTING

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DR. SINCLAIR

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

THE SCOTTISH SPECIALIST, OF TORONTO.

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

Consultation Free.

Dr. Sinclair will be at

Coerger's Hotel, - Atwood,

ON THURSDAY,

Feb. 5th, 1891

Jonathan Buschart, Listowel, says:—"After spending all my money and property to no purpose on medical men, for what they termed a hopeless case of consumption, Dr. Sinclair cured me." Mrs. Mary Furlong, Woodhouse, says:—"When all others failed, Dr. Sinclair cured me of fits." W. McDonald, Lakefield, Ont., says:—"Dr. Sinclair cured me of catarrh." Geo. Rowed, Blyth, says:—"Dr. Sinclair cured me of heart disease and dropsy, when all others failed." Diseases of private nature brought on by folly Dr. Sinclair certainly cures.

THE 777 STORE!

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

Please Call and See Us when you Come to Town.

JOHN RIGGS.

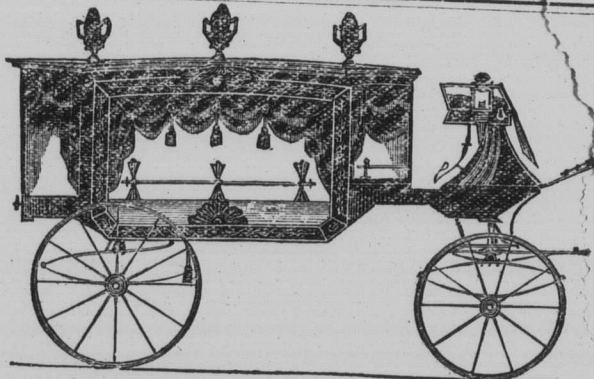
Atwood Saw & Planing Mills.

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

Dressed Flooring and Siding

A SPECIALTY.

WM. DUNN.



WM. FORREST, Furniture Dealer, Atwood,

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

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

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

Atwood, April 1st, 1890.

SPRING IS COMING!

We have just received a fine assortment of Boots in every design and quality.

DRY GOODS!

- New Cottons,
- New Cottonades,
- Shirtings,
- Prints and
- Ginghams,
- Extra Value.

Fresh Groceries!

RECEIVED EVERY WEEK.

A Call Solicited.

Mrs. M. Harve.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION W. G. & B.

Trains leave Atwood Station, North and South as follows:

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

ATWOOD STAGE ROUTE.

Stage leaves Atwood North and South as follows:

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

Country Talk.

Poole.

Miss Nell Chalmers is visiting friends in Hanover.

Mr. and Mrs. R. Burnett, of Galt, are visiting Mrs. A. Burnett.

Miss Bella Burman, of Michigan, is home visiting her parents.

Mr. Henderson, of Listowel, visited friends in Musselburg last week.

We regret to state that Will Shearer is laid up with a very badly sprained ankle.

A political meeting in the interests of Dr. Ahrens was held here last Friday evening at which addresses to the electors were delivered by Messrs. Magwood, Hipple and Davison.

Stratford.

Stratford Collegiate has now an attendance of 260, the largest attendance for some years.

Hon. Treasurer Ballantyne acknowledges with thanks a donation of \$25 by John C. Forbes to the city of Stratford General Hospital.

Simon Fewings, one of Mornington's successful farmers, was on a periodical visit to the hub on Saturday of last week. About 40 years ago Mr. Fewings was a merchant tailor in Stratford, where he did a good business for 17 years and then went into the bush to learn farming.

Miss Carrie Winkler's name has been added by the Education Department, on the recommendation of the examiners, to the list of successful candidates for Entrance to the Stratford Collegiate Institute. She is a pupil of the Stratford public school. This makes 49 successful candidates at Stratford.

Stratford was represented at the High Provincial Tent K. O. T. M. at London the other day by Dr. Yemmen and Messrs. E. Hodgins and James Sharma. Mr. Hodgins was elected to the highest office in the order, Sir Knight High Commander. It is stated that the next High Provincial Tent will be held in Stratford.

At the Ottawa assizes recently the case of Major Gray, formerly of Stratford, against the city of Ottawa, was tried. It was an action for damages sustained by the plaintiff in May last in having his leg broken and sustaining other injuries from a defective crossing. A great deal of evidence was given, principally by civil engineers, as to the real state of the crossing. The jury brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for \$1,000.

A petition from the merchants was presented to the council on Monday evening of last week, recommending a change in the mode of assessing mercantile stocks. John Welsh, jeweller, addressed the council in support of the petition. His argument was in the main to this effect: The change will greatly simplify the work of the assessors; do away with the personal property tax on the mercantile community, which is so objectionable on account of its inquisitorial character; it will distribute the burden of taxation over a large number that are not now reached; relieve many unduly burdened, and generally prove a more equitable system than exists under the operation of the present law. The finance committee will consider the question and report to the council.

Molesworth.

A tea meeting is to be held here in connection with the Methodist church on Wednesday evening, 28th inst. Addresses by Revs. J. Livingstone and D. Rogers.

Henfryn.

Try THE BEE for 1891. Only \$1 per annum.

We were pleased to see Mr. and Mrs. D. Collins, of Trowbridge, at the tea meeting last week.

The station agent is likely to be taken from here at an early date. The reason assigned is that the company wish to curtail expenses.

A successful tea meeting was held in connection with the Methodist church on Thursday evening, the 15th inst. After a good tea was served the pastor took the chair which he filled in a pleasing manner. Rev. D. Rogers, who came down to enjoy the entertainment, was invited to say an impromptu word on the necessity of a church shed. He said the letters of the word might be taken to mean, S shed, H here, would be an enduring, D delight, and suggested the getting out of suitable timber this winter, etc. The Rev. J. Livingstone, the announced speaker of the evening, gave an excellent address of an hour's length, abounding in good sense, humor and mimicry to the satisfaction of all. The newly organized choir did very good service and the evening was pleasantly and profitably spent. The proceeds were about \$27. A social was given the following evening.

Grey.

Township Council met last Monday.

Alex. Grant is home from the Northwest.

J. M. Robertson was in London last week.

Mr. Jeffrey was holding public services in Jamestown each evening of last week.

Last week John Whitfield, of Mich., was visiting at his old home in this township.

Mr. and Miss Middleton, of Durham, were visiting with Miss Maggie McNair last week.

Will Hill is home from Regina, N. W. T., on a three months' visit with relatives and friends. He likes the west well.

We are pleased to state that Thomas Pepper, who has been bothered with a cancer on his lip, is improving now and it is hoped it will be permanent.

On Monday afternoon of last week, Mrs. Thos. Vodden, of the 5th con., died after a brief illness of about two weeks. She was a daughter of the late Robt. Ross and was united in marriage to her now bereft husband in October of 1889. She was 20 years of age. The funeral took place on Wednesday afternoon of last week at Elma cemetery.

Brussels.

Dr. Cavanagh spent Sunday in Elmira.

Miss Annie E. Smith has been on the sick list.

E. E. Wade, of Owen Sound, spent Sunday in town.

Miss M. Lack, of Clinton, was in town a couple of days this week.

Stanley Anderson who has been ill with typhoid fever is able to be around again.

Revival services are still in progress in the Methodist church with marked success.

Monthly Horse Fair will be held on Thursday, Feb. 5th. Keep the date in mind and bring in your horses.

At a recent meeting of the Fire Brigade it was decided to ask the Council for more hose. The old officers were re-elected.

Two weddings are on the tapis inside of the next month. Brussels is to furnish the brides, but the grooms are from a distance.

Rev. J. Harris, his two daughters, Miss Hatie and Mrs. Jos. Bellamy, of Benmilieu, were attending the S. S. convention last week.

Stone is being hauled for John Skene's new block and A. Koenig has made a commencement at the cellar of the new hotel he purposes erecting.

Repairs to the Queen's Hotel are being pushed ahead as fast as possible by Messrs. Smith & Malcolm. The roof is being replaced this week.

Last Saturday evening the choir of the Methodist church were entertained to an oyster supper at the residence of John Hill, in Grey. A very enjoyable evening was spent.

The following were appointed from the Methodist Sunday school as delegates to the county convention held in town Wednesday and Thursday: Mrs. J. L. Kerr, Misses M. Moore, M. McNaughton and E. E. Kerr, and Messrs. J. T. Pepper, Rev. Paul, Dr. Cavanagh and Geo. Rogers.

The Band Committee is moving along in a cautious yet business-like manner and are perfecting their plan for thorough organization. By-laws for the governing of the Band are being prepared, six of the instruments have been forwarded to Toronto for repairs, and a teacher is being advertised for. The committee ask the cordial support of the townspeople in their work.

The regular annual meeting of the East Huron Teachers' Association will be held in Brussels on Thursday and Friday, Feb. 26th and 27th. J. J. Tilley, Inspector of Model Schools, will be present, and during the afternoon of the first day will address the convention on "Principles of education," and on the forenoon of the second day will take a class in reading. On the evening of the first day he will deliver a public lecture in the Town Hall on "Success in life with special reference to young men."

Bornholm.

Miss Siebert, music teacher, returned home last Monday, after a few weeks holidays spent in visiting friends in Waterloo county.

Rev. Mr. Brandon was absent from here last Sunday, preaching missionary sermons on Staffa circuit; accordingly his place was filled by Mr. Wilson, who assisted Rev. Mr. Lake of that place.

C. Rock, who lately returned from Dakota, has purchased the planing mill owned by Mr. Querengesser, who intends removing to the Star mill in Grey township. Charlie is a thrifty young man and we have no doubt but he will succeed in business.

Listowel.

The carnival announced for Monday evening of last week was not as successful as was anticipated, there being only a limited number of customers. The band was present, also a considerable number of skaters.

Andrew Huston, who has been farming in the neighborhood of Virden, Man., during the past season, returned to town last week. His visit is only temporary, as he intends to go back to Manitoba in a short time.

The Elma District L. O. L. held its annual meeting in the Orange hall, Listowel, on Tuesday the 13th inst. After the transaction of business the following officers were duly elected for the ensuing year:—Dist. M. Bro. Chas. Anderson; D. D. M. Bro. E. M. Alexander; D. Chap. Bro. S. S. Rothwell; D. Rec Sec. Bro. R. Stanley; D. Fin Sec. Bro. H. T. Kemp; D. Treas. Bro. Wm. Welch; D. D. of C. Bro. S. Culbert; D. Lecturers, Bros. Dickson and Bailey.

Tarnberry.

John Campbell is attending the Collegiate Institute, Seaford.

Mr. and Mrs. Campbell have gone to Wellesley on account of the illness of relatives there.

Farmers are very busy hauling wood and logs. They are pushing work with all haste while the snow lasts.

Quite a number were over to Wroxeter the other evening hearing Sir Richard Cartwright on Reciprocity. The distinguished gentleman proved in many ways that reciprocity with the United States would be beneficial to the farmers of Ontario.

Sunday, 11th inst., was a grand day for the dedicatory services of the new Methodist church, Bluevale. The President of the Guelph Conference, the Rev. Dr. Griffin, preached at 10:30 and dedicated the church. His sermon was full of thought and inspiration. Rev. Mr. McQuarrie, of Wingham, preached an eloquent and instructive sermon at 2:30, and the President again at night. The offerings of the people were large, and every service was crammed to the doors. The musical and literary entertainment, on Monday evening was superb. The addresses of Dr. Griffin and Rev. James Livingstone, of Listowel, were brim full of mirth and wisdom. At the close the Rev. I. B. Wall-win, the pastor, announced that the debt of the new church had been wholly met, and about \$100 over, for fence and the additional shed. The greatest joy and gratefulness prevailed. The music and singing were excellent. The Bluevale congregation have indeed done well. They have put up a church costing \$2,000 and have also furnished it with a new pipe organ purchased from Oakes Company, of Clinton. Conducted by Snider preached in the new church Sunday, Jan. 18th. The church was filled to the doors long before the time of service. His address was excellent and impressive.

Donegal.

We are sorry to state that Thomas Burke, teacher of No. 10, Morris, has been compelled by ill health to ask temporary leave of absence in order to recruit his health. We hope that he may soon be able to return to his work.

Maledictions both loud and deep have been breathed upon the head of the luckless wretch who made the blundering change in the polling subdivisions (as reported in last week's BEE). If No. 4 was too large, by all means divide it, but why in the name of common sense was it necessary to drag voters who live on lots adjoining the polling booth in No. 5 to a polling booth 5 miles away? Who is responsible for the blunder?

The residence of T. J. Knox, of the 12th con., was the scene of a festive gathering on Monday evening. The evening's amusements consisted chiefly of vocal and instrumental music, dancing, etc., not forgetting the good things amply provided by the hostess. The thanks of the guests present on the occasion are certainly due to Mr. and Mrs. Knox and their estimable family for the tact and kindness displayed by them which so materially added to the evening's pleasure.

The annual meeting of the patrons of the Donegal cheese factory was held in the factory last Saturday. There was a large attendance. James Cuthbertson, sr., was appointed chairman and Wm. Gilmer, Secretary. The minutes of last annual meeting were read and adopted, after which the Auditor's report was read for the season just closed from which the following facts were gleaned:—Total amount of milk received at the factory, 1,250,889 lbs.; cheese manufactured, 115,449 lbs; total money received, \$40,694.39; average number of lbs. milk to make lb. of cheese, 10.76; average price per lb., \$2.96. The election of officers for the year 1891 resulted in the re-election by acclamation of all the old officials. Samuel McAlistair, Secretary and Salesman; Wm. Hemphill, Treasurer; Managing committee, Messrs. Chas. Mason, John Irvine and James Buchanan, Alex. McKenzie, who has done such good work the past season, has been re-engaged as cheesemaker for 1891. Taken alto. other the prospects for another year's successful work are very bright as the entire management is in excellent hands.

Trowbridge.

Mr. Norris, of Arthur, spent Sunday in the village.

Miss Emma Long, of Medicine Hat, N. W. T., and Miss Lottie Long, of Kipley, are visiting their sister, Mrs. Isaac Cosens.

Quite a number of our young people drove out to Henfryn to a tea meeting last week. They report having had a good time.

Wm. Jackson, of London, spent Sunday with his brother, John B. Jackson. He visited the Methodist Sunday School and spoke in the highest terms of the school, but more especially of the very large and interesting Bible class of young men.

Again are we called upon to chronicle the death of one of our villagers. On Saturday morning last Robert Carter passed from earth away. On Monday his remains were followed by a large number of friends and acquaintances to the boundary cemetery. He leaves a wife and four small children to mourn his loss. The bereaved family and friends have the heartfelt sympathy of the entire community.

Elma.

Which way do you vote? is the all absorbing question of the hour.

Miss Maggie Angus, 10th con., is visiting friends in Atwood this week.

Mrs. James Morrison and Miss Hance were visiting at Wm. Morrison's one day last week.

John A. Morrison is busy getting out timber for a new barn. This looks like business, John.

We are pleased to learn that Miss Bessie Richardson is home on a visit. Somebody's glad.

A pleasant social gathering was held at the residence of John Watson, 10th con., last Friday evening.

T. Jickling, 4th con., dug a well last week 37 feet deep, and in twelve hours after the well contained twenty feet of water. This is regarded as a very unusual occurrence.

Miss Mary Roxburgh, who has been visiting on the 12th and 10th concessions for the past month, has returned to her home in Downie. No doubt H. R. was sorry to see her leave.

Alex. Sanderson, of Britton, and Thos. Cauley, of Gotham, cut six cords of two foot wood in two hours last Friday evening. Samuel McCauley in the same period of time split and piled two cords of wood. Who can beat this?

NOMINATION.

The nominations for a member to represent North Perth in the Local Legislature of Ontario, took place before Sheriff Hoosie, at the court house, Stratford, on Friday the 16th, between 12 and 1 p. m. Thomas Magwood, farmer of Mornington, was moved as a fit and proper person, by Peter Zoeger, of Newton, and seconded by Wm. Lupton, of Stratford. Alfred Emmanuel Ahrens, dentist, was moved by J. H. Schmidt, and seconded by E. T. Dufton, all of Stratford. F. W. Gearing, on behalf of Mr. Magwood, demanded a poll, which was granted and named for Friday next, 23rd inst. No speeches were made. Mr. Magwood appointed Mr. Gearing as his agent, and Mr. Ahrens named John Brown to act as his financial manager. The Sheriff then appointed 47 election booths throughout the riding, and closed the nominations.

ALTAR.

HOLT—HAMILTON.—In Elma, on the 15th inst., at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. A. Henderson, M.A., Mr. T. G. Holt, L. D. S., of Durham, to Miss Aggie G., eldest daughter of Mr. Walter Hamilton, of Elma.

Atwood Market.

Fall Wheat.....	80	85
Spring Wheat.....	80	82
Barley.....	35	42
Oats.....	39	40
Peas.....	58	59
Pork.....	5 00	5 50
Hides per lb.....	3	3 1/2
Sheep skins, each.....	50	80
Wood 2 ft.....	1 15	1 50
Potatoes per bag.....	40	45
Butter per lb.....	13	14
Eggs per doz.....	22	22

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.

L. E. RICE, M. D., C. M.

Trinity University, Toronto; Fellow by examination of Trinity Medical College, Toronto; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario; member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Michigan; special attention given to the Diseases of Women and Children. Office and residence, next door to Mader's store, Atwood. Office hours: 10 to 12 a.m.; 4 to 5:30 p.m., and every evening to 6:30.

LEGAL.

W. M. SINCLAIR, Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public, &c. Private funds to loan at lowest rates. Collections promptly attended to. Office—Hooper'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.

Is using an improved Electric Vibrator, Vitalized Air, or Gas, for the painless extracting of teeth. Satisfaction guaranteed. Office—in block south side of Main street bridge, Listowel.

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.

C. H. MERYFIELD.

Licensed auctioneer for the County of Perth, Monkton, Ont. Rates moderate. For particulars apply at this office.

ALEX. MORRISON.

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

THOS. E. HAY.

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

Money to Loan.

At Lowest Rates of Interest.

\$1 SECURES THE BEE FROM

NOW TO JAN 1, 1892.

THOS. FULLARTON,

COMMISSIONER IN THE H. C. J.; Real Estate Agent; Issuer of Marriage Licenses; Money to Lend on reasonable terms; Private Funds on hand; all work neatly and correctly done; Accounts Collected. Atwood, Nov. 11, 1890. 42-ly

HOUSE AND LOTS

FOR SALE.

THE undersigned offers the following valuable property for sale in the village of Atwood, viz.:—Lots 80 and 31, containing 4.5 of an acre, on King St. west, with a two story frame house containing 7 rooms, and a stable situated thereon. Also lots 171 and 172. For further particulars and terms apply to THOS. FULLARTON, Atwood, or to the proprietor, WM. HARRIS, Monkton. 49 4*

BERKSHIRE BOAR

FOR SERVICE.

The undersigned has a Thoroughbred Berkshire Boar for Service, on

LOT 29, CON. 14, GREY.

TERMS.—\$1, to be paid at time of service with privilege of returning. 45 3m* JOHN HISLOP, Prop.

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. McEain, Mr. R. Forrest, Mrs. Harvey.

WM. RODDICK, Painter, Brussels.

NEW

Harness Shop

H. J. POPE

Wishes to intimate to the public that he has opened a Harness Shop next door to the Atwood Bakery, where he is prepared to make to Order all kinds of

Heavy and Light Harness.

Repairing done Promptly and Neatly. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Call and see him before purchasing elsewhere.

H. J. POPE,

Atwood, Ontario.

THE WEEK'S NEWS

CANADA

Between \$35,000 and \$40,000 are being paid out daily for wheat in Manitoba.

The Scott Act was defeated on Friday in Charlottetown, P.E.I., by 15 votes.

Dr. John Stewart, a well-known Kingstonian, died on Sunday. He was the man who bitterly opposed Sir John Macdonald at several elections. He funded the Kingston Medical College, and was aged 89.

A detachment of Mounted Police has been sent from Brandon to Deloraine, the scene of the Indian disturbance.

It is stated that Sir Hector Langevin has been ordered to take complete rest for six months.

A number of Alberta men propose to form a company to carry out an irrigation scheme in the vicinity of MacLeod.

The new system of bonuses to emigrants actually settling in Canada is being put into operation in England.

There is no disturbance among the Indians in the Turtle Mountain district in Manitoba.

The wife of Mr. C. Beaupre, of St. Raymond, Que., has presented her liege lord, who is 75 years old, with twins.

The directors of the City Mutual Insurance Company of London, Ont., have decided that it will be prudent to close up the company's business.

The new wing of the Russell House, Ottawa, was gutted by fire Monday evening, and a number of commercial travellers lost their samples.

The paper called *Siftings*, which has been published in Winnipeg for nine years under various managements, has suspended publication.

The wholesale clothing firm of William Ewan & Son in Montreal is reported to have suspended, with liabilities of over \$120,000. The assets are placed at \$63,000.

A small band of Sioux refugees on the Manitoba side of the boundary are causing some uneasiness to Dakota settlers by indulging in ghost dances and other demon stratagems.

An Englishman named Wadsworth, who lately arrived at Wallaceburg, Ont., with \$3,000 to invest in a farm, has disappeared, and there are suspicions of foul play. The son of a man with whom he stopped is also said to have disappeared.

It is now reported from Ottawa that Parliament will meet on Feb. 25, and that the Government will endeavor to have the session curtailed and the next session held in October, whereas the redistribution bill will be passed.

It is reported that the Ogilvie Milling Company has sold out to an English Syndicate a two-thirds interest for \$2,000,000, the Ogilvies retaining the other third, and W. W. Ogilvie remaining as manager for not less than three years. The Kewatin Milling Company has not sold out to the syndicate.

At the Government Court of Enquiry as to the mode of shipping live cattle to England, some excitement was created by the statement that the attendants on the cattle were in many cases treated worse than the cattle.

The investigation into the alleged frauds in the United States customs department in connection with the Canadian export and transit trade is to be extended to take in the sealed railroad cars, which are not inspected at the frontier. The secretary of the U. S. treasury is of opinion the system as now regulated is susceptible of improvement.

In connection with the cattle trade, it is stated the foremen often employ Canadian laborers and on landing in Liverpool disappear without paying the boys, who find themselves in a strange world absolutely destitute.

Mr. John Robb, of Kingston, suggests to the Ontario Minister of Education that all Public school children should wear outdoor garments of the same material, thus securing uniformity, and checking the disparity between rich and poor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Duke of Somerset is dead, aged 87.

The Bishop of Peterboro' has been appointed archbishop of York.

A woman was found frozen to death on London Bridge last week.

The Zetland-Balfour Irish relief fund now amounts to £20,000.

It is now reported that O'Brien is a defender of Parnell against the McCarthys.

The cold weather in England has caused great destitution, particularly in East London.

The body of a man frozen to death was found on Saturday morning in the streets of Preston, England.

In accordance with his last request the body of Historian Kingslake was cremated in London.

Charles Clifford Lloyd, the well known English diplomat, is dead. He was born in 1845.

Prince George of Wales will soon start for Jamaica, where he will open the exhibition on the 27th inst.

There is very little change in the situation of the Scotch railway strike, and the public are becoming irritated over the continued deadlock in the movement of traffic.

It is reported that a syndicate is being formed to buy up all the flour mills in the north of England. The syndicate is said to command a capital of £2,000,000.

The *Irish Times* and the *Dublin Express* call upon Mr. Gladstone to produce the memo. of the Hawarden conference, in order to prove the truth or falsity of Parnell's statement.

A Royal National Home Rule Convention is shortly to be held in Dublin to re-establish the movement of O'Connell and Butt, and agitate for the restoration of the Grant Parliament.

A meeting of the Clonakilty Board of Guardians was invaded by a mob of hungry laborers, who told the guardians that they and their families were starving and had been rendered desperate by their sufferings.

The Baring Brothers hold £480,000 of Montreal stock of the last city loan, against which the city has drawn £100,000. It is now intimated that Montreal must refund the amount advanced and assume the original stock. A city deputation will be at once

sent to London to negotiate for the sale of the stock now in the hands of the Baring Brothers' firm.

UNITED STATES.

A great snow blockade exists in Kansas. Mr. Dillon sailed on Monday from New York for France.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever are prevailing in Washington.

The celebrated picture, The Angelus, has been shipped back to France from New York.

There were received in New York city in 1890 77,702,156 bushels of grain, 30,082,000 of which was delivered by canal.

It will take \$25,000,000 to pay pensions due by the United States government this week.

Kentucky horsemen are alarmed at the appearance of distemper in several stables of thoroughbreds in that State.

The Farmers' Alliance candidate for speaker has been elected in the Minnesota legislature.

The census bureau reports that the Indian population of the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is 244,704.

The Boston *Herald* says a syndicate is trying to buy up all the rubber in the world, in the hope of offsetting some recent losses.

H. Rider Haggard, the author, arrived in New York Saturday night from Liverpool.

On Saturday night snow fell to a depth of five inches at Del Rio, Texas, being the first snow in four years and the greatest depth on record.

The project of forming a gigantic company to control all the glass manufactures in the States has been knocked out by the money stringency.

At a charity ball in the Chicago Auditorium on Thursday night 4,000 people were present, and the proceeds were nearly \$18,000.

The Washington correspondent of the *Detroit Free Press* intimates that there is some tension between President Harrison and Secretary Blaine.

The American Oatmeal Company is to be formed at Chicago next Tuesday. The result of the combine will probably be the closing down of small mills.

News from the seat of the Indian trouble is to the effect that the troops have advanced several miles nearer to the Indian position. No fighting is reported.

The average yield of corn in the United States last year was 20.7 bushels; of wheat, 11.1 bushels, and of oats, 19.8 bushels to the acre.

The Yakima Indians in Washington state are now reported to be indulging in the ghost dance, and it is feared they will join the Indians in the north.

Some 400 of the Indians who had approached the Pine Ridge Agency on Monday broke away the next day again and are committing depredations.

Arthur Wuilleman, of Detroit, has started on a starvation campaign of 46 days. He wants to beat Succi. If he succeeds he will get \$1,500; if he is alive in 30 days he gets \$1,000.

The general opinion in Washington official circles is that the motion to bring the Behring Sea dispute before the United States Supreme Court is a clever move on the part of Great Britain, and at the same time a high compliment to the court.

Near Liberal, Kansas, the other day a pack of wolves attacked Mrs. A. J. Garvey and her 6-year-old boy. The woman was severely bitten and the boy carried off. Though soon afterwards rescued the child was so badly bitten that he cannot live.

According to a statement made by President McCormick, the proposal to form a combine to control all the harvester works in the States will be abandoned owing to legal difficulties.

A Boston despatch says: Old Benjamin Deming, of Revere, who was one of the most profane men in that section, left the bulk of his estate to charities, and now his will is being contested, on the ground that he was not of sound mind when he made it.

At the Emergency hospital in Chicago 75 or 100 members of the Masonic fraternity will permit skin to be cut from their bodies for grafting upon the body of John Oscar Dickerson, a fellow mason, whose recovery from an operation for the removal of a cancerous growth depends upon this treatment.

A despatch from Lincoln, Nebraska, tells of a disgraceful scene in the legislature owing to the Farmers' Alliance attempting to forcibly prevent Governor-elect Boyd, (Democrat) from taking his seat.

The governor-elect will apply to the Supreme Court for a writ of quo warranto against Governor Thayer, who refuses to vacate the chair.

IN GENERAL.

Over 200 houses have been burned in Bombay.

The Russian budget for 1891 shows an estimated surplus of \$1,167,840.

Baron Georges Haussmann, an erstwhile famous prefect of the Seine, is dead.

Three persons were frozen to death in the streets of Paris on Wednesday night.

Padlewski, the suspected murderer of Gen. Seliverskoff in Paris has been captured in Spain.

The German budget for 1891-92 shows that the revenue and expenditure balance at \$430,208,085.

The mission of Hon. Robert Bond, Colonial Secretary of Newfoundland, to Washington, is said to have resulted in a fiasco.

A treaty satisfactory to England and Portugal on the African question is nearly concluded.

Natives of Lamu, East Africa, have risen against the English settlers, who are in a very critical position.

An engraver named Heck has been arrested in Berlin for producing a fictitious notebook of Martin Luther.

A shipment of 100,000 eggs of the Columbia river salmon was sent to France on Saturday.

The demand for the new French loan has been enormous, enough money being offered for shares to cover the loan 16 times over.

The island of Heligoland is said to be cut off from the mainland by ice, and provisions are rapidly growing scarce.

M. Ribot, French Minister of Foreign Affairs, referring to the Newfoundland fishery question, says his fellow-countrymen may count upon naval protection in pursuing their avocation.

There is a rumour in Berlin that Emperor William is engaged upon negotiations for a proposition for a general European disarmament.

The number of reports adversely criticizing the Koch treatment, has caused the German Government to delay the introduction of its bill for the manufacture of the lymph.

The political situation in Germany is still further strained by the fact that a Bismarck group is being formed in the Landtag, which will be under the Prince's guidance.

The czaritch has arrived at Jeypoor, India, where he was received with great respect. A procession of elephants was given in his honor.

A number of foolhardy people endeavoured to cross the Seine on Monday. When near the middle of the river the ice gave way, and nine persons were drowned.

The Paris *Siecte* announces that John Dillon, upon his arrival in France, will be chosen as leader of the Irish parliamentary party.

The Paris *Figaro* announces that the political difficulty which existed between Messrs. Parnell and O'Brien has been settled, and that the financial question only remains to be disposed of.

In Case of War.

The opinion that Canada could be disposed of some morning before breakfast in the event of war being declared between the United States and the Dominion is not shared by all our neighbors to the south. This is how Lieut. Schenck, of the United States Army regards the matter. Referring to the provisions of the treaty of 1817, Lieut. Schenck points out that the United States can maintain on the great lakes only four vessels, "not exceeding one hundred tons burden, and armed with one eighteen-pounder cannon, one each on Lakes Ontario and Champlain, and two on the upper lakes. The only present American watercraft through which boats 100 feet long and 225 tons burden can pass, while the Canadian canals permit vessels of 1,500 tons to reach the head of Lake Superior. The United States navy would at the outset be unavailable, while in the English navy there are 111 vessels, three of them armored, which in a fortnight after a declaration of war could take undisputed possession of Lakes Ontario and Erie. When the great canal system of the Ottawa and French Rivers is completed the vessels can enter Lake Huron with equal ease. This possession of the lakes means the absolute command of the cities on the shore, whatever the land forces gathered to defend them. Property to the value of \$1,000,000 would be within the reach of a hostile fleet. The Canadian militia, which includes all men capable of bearing arms between the ages of eighteen and sixty, numbers 830,000, or nearly 300,000 in the first-class or line. These men would have the inestimable advantage over our militia in that their officers would be mainly taken from the 14,000 trained officers of the English regular army, and for their armament there are now in England "not less than 600,000 stand of approved arms" in store or packed ready for shipment to any part of the world. "Within ten days from the date of notification, therefore, the arms and ammunition would be at Toronto, London, or the Welland canal for distribution to the troops, in place of the Snider rifles." Granting that it is assured to know that the odds would not be all against us, and that we would not be wholly at the mercy of our enemies in the circumstances supposed, still, the contemplation of the subject will give no real pleasure to right-minded persons, whether Canadians or Americans.

A Case of Ingratitude.

More sublimely ridiculous conduct has never been witnessed than that of the Turkish officers who, the other day, refused a passage through the Dardanelles to the Japanese gunboat which had brought home the survivors of the ill-fated *Ertogroul*, the Turkish ironclad which foundered in the China seas September 18. The circumstances as reported are substantially these: Moved by feelings of friendliness the Japanese government sent one of its ironclad frigates to convey to their home the shipwrecked Turks. But notwithstanding the nature of their mission—which one would have thought would have been considered excuse sufficient for relaxing any regulation however severe—the officers at the batteries guarding the Dardanelles, even after being notified of the vessel's peaceful errand, refused to admit her passage through the straits. Instead they suggested that the survivors be landed in the boats of the Turkish officials. Enraged by conduct so destitute of gratitude and of reason, the commander of the Japanese frigate headed his vessel seaward again, and had not the Turks hurried after her in one of their fastest frigates, whose officers made the most profuse apologies for the manner in which she had been treated, the Jap would have taken back his human freight to the place whence they came. If ever absurdity reached a point beyond which it cannot go it was at the entrance of the Marmora Sea.

The discrepancies between the returns of the various mercantile agencies which profess to keep a record of the year's business failures, are so great for the year 1890 as to arouse the suspicion in many minds that the information thus gathered is no longer, if it ever was, reliable. That there is room for this doubt will be seen by comparing the two leading agencies on this continent. Bradstreet's gives the following list of bankruptcies in Canada during 1890:—Ontario, 837, with liabilities of \$5,657,000; Quebec, 491, liabilities, \$4,027,000; New Brunswick, 66, liabilities, \$1,108,000; Nova Scotia, 114, liabilities, \$807,000; Prince Edward Island, 7, liabilities, \$40,000; the Western Provinces and Territories, 105, liabilities, \$390,000. The total failures were 1,600, with liabilities aggregating \$12,341,000. Dun, Wiman & Company make the failures, 1,847, and the liabilities \$18,000,000. According to the former the total number of failures and amount of losses for Canada last year was considerably less than during 1889, while the figures of the latter show that the losses were nearly \$4,000,000, or 35 per cent. greater than the preceding year. It is difficult to believe that this result is wholly owing to a difference in the systems of gathering statistics. One contemporary asks why we can not have official statistics on this important matter as well as upon the births, deaths, and marriages, or the number of arrests and convictions. Such an arrangement would at once give us of "official information" whether it resulted in greater accuracy or not.

ECHOES OF THE FOREST.

THE MOOSE.

Thou monarch of the northern forest deep,
Whose dread embattled antlers rise and spread
A crown majestic o'er their lofty head.
Oh, how thy subtle senses vigil keep,
Lest unsuspect the silent foe might creep
Upon thy path. Yet let him once but tread
The rustling leaf—Crash! crash! and thou art
Dead!

A very tempest up the mountain steep!
The frozen surface of the glittering snow
Will signalless, bear thy fleeing form away;
But broken bough and benten twig will show
Th' unerring hunter, with as clear a ray
As if he saw thee, whither thou didst go.
Then, thro' the silent woods, for many a day,
And league on league, with dogged steps and
slow,

He'll sleuth-like track thee.
But, brought to bay, the foe thou, too canst
dare.
And fling thy fateful challenge on the air—
Thine eye can kindle with a lurid flame.
As if a spark from sol were burning there—
Behooves him, then, to make a marksman's
aim,
Or, failing that, be ready for despair!

SOME HUNTING STORIES.

"There are few more thrilling sights,"
said one of the veteran sportsmen at the
camp-fire, "than an elephant fight. I
don't mean a fight with an elephant, though
that may be pretty thrilling to you, if you
would the brute without disabling him,
and he gets after you in the open. But I
mean a fight between elephants."

"I didn't know they ever fought," interrupted
the novice in the jungle.
"You would know it if you ever saw two
tuskers' fairly at it," was the reply.
"They don't often do it; but when they do
it is a battle to the death. One day, up in
the hill country, I saw such a combat.

They were hard at it when I came in sight.
They were on the hillside. One of them, a
burly, stout built beast, with short,
powerful tusks, was evidently getting
much the worse of the scrimmage, and
the white and red furrows in his sides
plainly indicated seams made by his
antagonist's tusks. Blood was trickling
down his head and shoulders. On the rise
of the hill was his enemy, a still larger
animal, possessing the advantage of longer tusks.

It was a lost fight. In a few minutes the
victim, with a quick rush at the other, made
a good thrust at the side. There was
a severe struggle, but the tusk went its full
length into the snow beaten brute, and using
all his weight the victor pressed him down
the hill, where they disengaged themselves
and prepared for another bout. The wound-
ed tusk's roars of pain were pitiful to hear.
He turned tail and sought safety in flight.

But the other kept close behind him and
gave him thrust after thrust, but not in any
vital part. Pretty soon they wheeled
around, raced, and came together with a
mighty smash. This was about the only
stand made, and the beaten brute was quick-
ly overpowered by the more powerful and
fresher victor. The thrusts now put behind
the shoulder and into the body quickly dis-
abled the poor brute, and in fact in a few
minutes the combat was over. The con-
queror with one rush completely rolled his
enemy over, and by repeated thrusts into
the prostate form finished the fight amid
moanings and trumpeting.

"I got some men and went out next morning
to look for the body and get the tusks.
We found a big herd of elephants in an
excited state almost on the spot where the
fight had occurred. In it were several small
tuskers, besides the big conqueror of the
evening before, who seemed to instil a great
deal of fear into the youngsters. He came
out into the open glade with a fine young
female, and as he approached there was a
general stampede out of his way. We came
on the second beast, which had been butted
by the victor, and it was killed in a clump
of bamboo. It had been a fine, burly animal,
but was marked from forehead to rear and
top to foot by rips and cuts. He measured
nine feet six inches at the shoulder, and the
tusks proved slightly over 100 pounds the
pair. The victor, which in the fight ap-
peared to tower over his foe, must have been
quite 10 feet high, and had the longest tusks
I have ever seen clear of their sockets. I
tried to get him, but what with his harem
about him and the difficulty of getting a
clear view in the long grass I failed to get
a shot."

"I don't know, though," said an old
hunter, who had been in Africa, "but that
I would rather take my chances with an
elephant than with a real mad buffalo. There
is no more savage brute, and none more in-
domitable and persistent in his wrath. His
beck, his ham, become entangled for a
moment in the bed curtains. Thorbecke
strode up to him, thrust down his keen
white face to the level of the king's eyes, and
said in a tone of icy indifference:

"And if you strike me with the inkstand
the people of The Hague will be right."
The king dropped the inkstand in the cur-
tain that had caught it and glowered at the
professor, who hastened to pile reasons on
reasons why the Netherlands should remain
neutral during the Franco-German war. A
few hours later, in the presence of all his
ministers, William III tore into bits and
stamped on the declaration of war which he
had all but forced on his unwilling subjects.

farious practice. It is the only mode of hap-
ping that gives the game no chance of escape.
The cruel hawk strikes only one bird at a
time; even the crack shots with the best of
dogs rarely get over a fourth of a covey; but
whilst the market gunner, with the will to
destroy, can't bag over a third. The fatal
net, however, dooms the entire covey to
destruction, for not one escapes. The
method of netting is simple. A spot is
chosen for the placing of the device. The
early dawn, until about 10 o'clock in the
morning, and late in the evening, are the
hours most favored by the soulless creatures.
The net consists of a center piece, called the
purse, and its front end is about the size and
shape of a four barrel—indeed, barrel hoops
are used to keep the mouth open; the purse
gets smaller and smaller, and tapers down in
ten feet to a point. The wings are identi-
cal in shape and height to the standard
lawn tennis net, only the meshes are about
half as large, these are placed at right
angles with the purse, thus — | — — and
extend from thirty to fifty yards on either
side. They are staked down, and care is
taken that the bottom of the net fits the
ground closely, leaving no hole through
which the bird could scramble. It is a well
known fact that early in the morning especi-
ally, quail will resort to a stream of water
for their morning drink, and they will al-
ways run down a path, if there is one near,
in preference to flying or making their way
through the fields or thickets. Notably is
this true in the winter when snow covers
the ground. The purse, with its open mouth,
is set directly in the path, with the wings
spread on either side. The parties,
which generally consist of two, go several
hundred yards in the rear, and walk back
and forth, gradually making their way to the
net. The birds, disturbed by the distant
noise, take to their accustomed trail and re-
treat as the sound advances. Should they
scatter the nets stop their progress, and
they run along looking for some hole.
When they reach the purse they flutter in
and onward, until they get hopelessly jam-
med in the smallest part. Like wild turkeys
caught in a log trap, the birds never think
of retreating by the way they came, but
simply strive to press onward, which only
crowds them in a more compact mass.
Sometimes as many as four or five flocks are
headed to the fatal spot, and the last one
held a prisoner in the meshes. Then comes
the merciless owner and wrings the neck of
every bird, takes up the net and starts for
another likely place to set it. The netting
of birds was invented in England by the
poachers, and one can understand the
severity of the law against those shady
individuals who hunted for meat by the
light of the moon. Sportsmen should use
every means in their power to stamp out
the pestiferous net, for its use means exter-
mination.

A Burst of Royal Temper.

King William III of the Netherlands, who
died a few days ago, was, in his best days, a
man of frightful temper, says the *New York
Sun*. The person who excited him above all
others was the lank, phlegmatic Thorbecke,
who left the desk of a Utrecht professorship
to become a minister of state. The King ex-
pressed his contempt for Thorbecke by
always addressing him as "Sir Professor."
In 1870, while William was drifting swiftly
toward an alliance with France, in order
that he might avenge the wrongs all Dutch-
men felt they have sustained at German
hands, the "Professor" was selected to con-
vince the king that his people would not
support him in such a course. Thorbecke
entered the king's bed chamber with his
hands behind him on the morning of the day
of the decision.

"Good morning, sir professor. What is
the news?" asked the king.

"Nothing special, sir; only the people of
The Hague are talking a good deal of non-
sense," said Thorbecke, with diplomatic deli-
berateness.

"Humph! Concerning my ministers?"

"No, sire," droned on Thorbecke, "con-
cerning you."

"Concerning me?" shouted the king,
"and what, oh, honored professor, concern-
ing me?"

"Sire, I hardly wish to repeat it. I—"
"Enough! I wish to hear it."
"Well, sire, the people of The Hague say
you are as crazy as a loon."

"Biff! Like a shot the short, heavy body
of the king bounced from the bed to the
floor. Purple and speechless, he caught up
a great silver inkstand to throw at Thor-
becke. His hand became entangled for a
moment in the bed curtains. Thorbecke
strode up to him, thrust down his keen
white face to the level of the king's eyes, and
said in a tone of icy indifference:

"And if you strike me with the inkstand
the people of The Hague will be right."
The king dropped the inkstand in the cur-
tain that had caught it and glowered at the
professor, who hastened to pile reasons on
reasons why the Netherlands should remain
neutral during the Franco-German war. A
few hours later, in the presence of all his
ministers, William III tore into bits and
stamped on the declaration of war which he
had all but forced on his unwilling subjects.

An Ardent Love Letter

One of the most delicious love letters that
the listener has ever read was intercepted
by a teacher in one of the San Francisco pub-
lic schools recently. The boy who wrote it
was 10 years old and the girl presumably of
the same age. Here is the charming mis-
sive: "Dear Emma: I love you and I wish
you would write to me. I love you and I
wish I could kiss you. Emma, you look
so rosy. I love you, don't you love me? I
wish you would write to me. I guess you
love me. I don't care if you don't. I will
write to you anyway. I want you to write
to me and if you have no lead pencil I will
give you one and some paper.
"I am so glad that you love me, Emma,
I tell you that boy that lives beside your
house that you was going to slap my nose?
Emma, I could not help but cry when that
boy told me. Emma I thought you thought
more of me. I have given you about 25 cents
worth of candy, and you don't treat me well,
besides I give you some gum."

There is no doubt about the condition of
that boy. He is in love. He may be only
10 years old, but if he lives to be 100 he will
never be any more in love than he was when
he penciled that letter.

Galvani's Messenger, of Paris, has un-
earthed a terrible state of affairs at Monte
Carlo. The frequency of suicides is ap-
palling, and the heartless indifference of the
managers of the gambling tables is horrible.
It is stated the papers are regularly subsid-
ized to maintain silence.

A BRUTAL DEVICE.

The netting of pinnated grouse is not only
disgraceful—it is cowardly, and no language
too strong can be used to stigmatize this ne-

Roll, Big Ribber of Jordan.
Ole Joshua wuz er mighty sma't man,
Roll big ribber of Jordan,
When Moses died, he tuk comman',
Roll big ribber of Jordan.

The Lawd' He tole him he mus' go,
Roll big ribber of Jordan,
An' take de city of Jericho,
Roll big ribber of Jordan.

When dey come ter de ribber, deep and wide,
Roll big ribber of Jordan,
The waters rolled back on either side,
Roll big ribber of Jordan.

Then dey all march roun' and blow'd em horn,
Roll big ribber of Jordan,
An' de walls fell down on de seventh mawn,
Roll big ribber of Jordan.

Then dey march right in an' had er big fight,
Roll big ribber of Jordan,
But de Lawd he gub' em de city dat night,
Roll big ribber of Jordan.

O we all gwine ter join old Joshua's ban',
Roll big ribber of Jordan,
We're on cur way to de promised lan',
Roll big ribber of Jordan.

We've got ter fight our battles, too,
Roll big ribber of Jordan,
But de Lawd He'll see his chillun through,
Roll big ribber of Jordan.

The Reason.
Humorist (boastingly)—Why, sir, the patent medicine men put my jokes in their almanacs.
Cynicus—I know it. They do that to make the people sick so they will buy their medicines.

Literary Note.
“I see that in the preface to your book that it is written to fill a long felt-want. What do you mean by that?”
“What do I mean by that? Why, I've been needing a square meal for the last eighteen months. Don't you call that a long-felt want?”

Broken so Soon.
“Somewhere in desolate wind-swept space”
(A spot extremely drear),
Two ghostly shapes met face to face
On the second day o' the year.

So fresh and blithe on yesternorn
They'd been when first devised;
New both were broken, bruised and torn,
And scarce to be recognized.

They looked in each other's eyes with dread
And questioned “Who were you?”
“I was a good resolve,” one said;
Said t'other: “I was, too.”

Love's Young Dream.
“Wouldn't it be nice, Henry dear,” she whispered, as the sleigh started off, and she drew the robe up, “if we could always go through life together this way?”
“Yes,” he answered; “the coal bills would be little enough; but, great Caesar! Alice,” he continued, after a little thought, “think of the livery bill!”

Renting Time.
Applicant. “Your description of the house just fills the bill. How about the water supply?”
Agent. “Never any trouble about that. The cellar is full of it.”

MEDICAL SCIENCE.
A Wonderful Discovery Which Will Benefit Thousands of Sufferers.

The civilized world has recently been deeply agitated over the announcement that Dr. Koch, an eminent German physician, had discovered a lymph for the cure of consumption. This discovery has been heralded throughout the world, and is looked upon as one of the greatest achievements of modern medical science. Of equal, if not greater importance, is a discovery made by a well-known Canadian druggist, which, while it does not pretend to cure consumption after the lungs have been affected, is offered with every confidence as a preventative of that disease. Medical testimony bears out the statement that more than two-thirds of the cases of consumption, occurring in this country annually, are of catarrhal origin. The trouble begins with a cold in the head, which the sufferer treats as a light matter, and too frequently neglects. This in time invariably develops into catarrh; the mucous membrane becomes thickened, inflamed and hardened, and there is a profuse discharge of watery and poisonous matter from the nostrils or else the poisonous secretions become clogged and hardened. In either case the breath is inhaled over this poisonous matter, and produces baleful results. The inflammation gradually extends to the bronchial tubes, and thence to the lungs, which, already poisoned and weakened by the foul breath inhaled, are ripe for that dread disease—consumption, which ends in death. A remedy that will prevent these disastrous consequences must be regarded as a boon to mankind, and, as already stated, such a remedy has been discovered by a Canadian druggist. There is no case in the head which it will not instantly relieve and permanently cure. Do not, for an instant, neglect a cold in the head, for, by its prompt treatment, you will prevent its developing into catarrh—the second stage on the road to the grave. If, however, catarrh has already developed, the use of this great remedy will prove equally beneficial, as it affords speedy relief, and will affect a certain cure, even in the most aggravated cases, is persistently used. It removes the secretions, frees the clogged nostrils, and sweetens the breath, stops the inflammation and thus saves the lungs and prevents the disease developing into consumption. This great discovery is known and sold throughout the country under the name of Nasal Balm. It is a positive and certain cure, and the thousands of testimonials in the hands of its proprietors prove that it is all they claim for it. It is sold by all dealers, and every sufferer from cold in the head or catarrh should use it.

Bodies Preserved in Water.
During the Hungarian revolution in 1849 forty prisoners of war were thrown into a deep pool near Hermannstadt. A few weeks ago the bodies were recovered, after an immersion of forty-one years, and they were in a perfect state of preservation, their organs unchanged in form, colour, or consistence. It is supposed that the minerals in the water passed in solution through the pores and had a preservative effect upon the internal organs, as well as upon the entire body. This explains the theory of scientists as to the beneficial effects of mineral baths upon the entire human system.

He Guessed What It Was.
One of the highest officers in the German army is very particular that his soldiers are properly fed. He is in the habit of making unexpected visits to the barracks and inspecting the food in person. On the occasion of one of these visits he perceived two soldiers carrying a steaming boiler from the kitchen.
“Put it down. Fetch a spoon,” he commanded.
The astonished soldiers looked at each other.
One of them rushed off, but reappeared in a few moments with a spoon.
“I want to see what sort of soup you get,” said the General as he dived into the boiler with the spoon, but as soon as he tasted it he spat it out exclaiming:
“What sort of devil's broth is that? It tastes like dish water. What is it anyhow?”
“That's just what it is, your excellency,” replied the soldier. “It's the water the dishes were washed in.”

Not a Man to be Trusted.
Landlady—Does the steak suit you Boarder—Perfectly, madam.
Landlady—How is the coffee?
Boarder—Delicious.
Landlady—How about the muffins?
Boarder—They could not be better.
Landlady—Your references were unexceptionable, Mr. Coats, and you appear like a gentleman; but I shall have to ask you to find a new place to board. Such replies are highly suspicious.

The Worst Yet.
“How strikingly this reminds me of the words of the poet,” remarked Simple, after complying with a third request to pass the butter.
“What words Mr. Simple?” inquired the hostess.
“Life's butter-passing dream,” was the reply.

A boy stood on the burning deck,
Unwisely, too, 'tis said,
For with the fast approaching flame,
His elders quickly fled.
So many now in peril stand,
Unmindful of their fate,
Till, step by step, Grim Death comes on
And then, alas! too late!
Far wiser, surely, would it seem,
When his approach we see,
With “Pierce's Pellets” well in hand
To vanquish old “G. D.”

Pierce's Pleasant Pellets have remarkable power to correct all physical derangements, thus warding off disease that would surely follow. Purely vegetable, pleasant to take, perfectly harmless! With a little forethought, they'll be a present help in time of need—cheating the doctor and robbing the grave! As a Liver Pill, they are unequalled. Smallest, cheapest, easiest to take. One a dose as a laxative, three or four as a cathartic. Tiny, sugar-coated granules, in vials; 25 cents.
Mystery is but another name for our ignorance; if we were omniscient all would be perfectly plain.—[Edwards.

Like a Good Conundrum
In life, because everybody must give it up! But you needn't be in a hurry about it! Life is worth the living! To prolong it, it is worth your untiring effort! Don't give up without calling, to your rescue that grand old family medicine, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Many a worn out, exhausted body has it made over good as new! It strengthens, builds up, invigorates, assisting nature, and not violating it. Cures liver disease, indigestion, and all blood taints and humors. Sure and lasting benefit guaranteed, or money refunded. All druggists.
The man who loves his duty never slights it.
Nasal Balm has no equal as a cure for cold in the head and catarrh. No sufferer should be without it for an hour. Procure a bottle and give it a trial. Sold by all dealers.
Success anywhere requires singleness of purpose.
A genuine article of merit for beautifying the teeth and sweetening the breath, Adam's Tutti Frutti Gum. Sold by all druggists and confectioners. 5 cents.
A holy life has a voice. It speaks when the tongue is silent, and is either a constant attraction or a continual proof.—[Hinton.
NOTICE.
Every bottle of Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is warranted. Be master of thyself, if thou wilt be Servant of virtue.—[Edwin Arnold.
For slander lives upon succession, Forever housed, where it once gets possession.—[Shakespeare.
Do not believe that happiness makes us selfish; it is a treason to the sweetest gift of life. It is when it has deserted us that it grows hard to keep all the better things in us from dying in the blight.

Recommended to Sufferers.
Gibbons' Toothache Gum Price 15 cents.
The man who goes out to meet trouble always does it.

The constant exposure of children render them particularly liable to cold in the head and catarrh. Mothers do not neglect the little ones. Nasal Balm will speedily cure them.
Sympathy is something that can not be learned at college.
All the druggist's sell that well known preparation T. A. SLOCUM'S OXYGENIZED EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, and no preparation for lung troubles etc. deserves to be better spoken of. Consumptives can now take heart for at the general office in Toronto Canada can be seen the highest testimonials that were ever given a similar medicine.
Love can see beauty where the world sees only deformity.

The Head Surgeon
Of the Lubon Medical Company is now at Toronto, Canada, and may be consulted either in person or by letter on all chronic diseases peculiar to man. Men, young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak an exhausted, who are broken down from excess or overwork, resulting in many of the following symptoms: Mental depression, premature old age, loss of vitality, loss of memory, bad dreams, dimness of sight, palpitation of the heart, emissions, lack of energy, pain in the kidneys, headache, pimples on the face or body, itching or peculiar sensation about the scrotum, wasting of the organs, dizziness, specks before the eyes, twitching of the muscles, eye lids and elsewhere, bashfulness, deposits in the urine, loss of will power, tenderness of the scalp and spine, weak and flabby muscles, desire to sleep, failure to be rested by sleep, constipation, dullness of hearing, loss of voice, desire for solitude, excitability of temper, sunken eyes surrounded with leaden circles, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring or vital force having lost its tension very function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont.
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The Universal Verdict
Here is a sample from a large farmer **Marsden Smith, Brussels, Nov. 8, 1890:** “I enclose \$63, second payment on Chopper. I certainly never paid for anything more cheerfully than I pay for this 20 inch Mill.
“It surpasses my expectation every way and is beyond the representations of your agents. It does seem to me it must require a wonderful stretch of conscience for these iron plate machine fellows to claim they have the best chopper on earth. Surely they never saw your Standard Mill running.”
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J. B. Brant, Chief of the Tyendinaga Reserve, Replies to Miss Dingman.

THE CHIEF REVEALS SOME NEW AND INTERESTING FACTS RESPECTING THE NOBLE RACE.

To the Editor of THE BEE.

DEAR SIR:— Hoping that you will give space again in your paper that your many readers may know the whole truth respecting the dusky brethren of the Tyendinaga Reserve, although Miss Lily Dingman's article, published in THE BEE, was replied to in the Toronto Empire, under the heading, "Unjust Criticism of the Mohawk Indians of the Tyendinaga Reserve." Let me make clear the unjust statement made by Miss Dingman that there were only "two schools," and also that "the churches are a Government institution," and the Mohawks had "no thought for to-morrow." But, let us first take a review, briefly, of the history of the Mohawk tribe. No Indians have been more written about than the six tribes which form the Iroquois Confederacy or the Six Nation Indians. These six tribes were the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Senecas and Tuscaroras. The ancient possessions of the Iroquois were extensive. An ancient map made by the British Ordnance Department in 1720, shows their southern boundary as running through the centre of North Carolina, and west to the Mississippi; thence along that river and the course of the Illinois to the southern end of Lake Michigan; thence through the centre of that lake to a point in Canada north of the great lakes, and thence eastward to the Atlantic ocean. Until the year 1776 the Six Nation Indians were located on the Mohawk River, New York state, where they had fine farms and prosperous villages. Their chief, at that time, was Hendrick, called "King Hendrick," who led their war parties at the time of the American revolutionary war. They remained loyal to the British flag, and for this reason they were forced to give up their ancient possessions, when they came into Canada. As it was agreed around the old Council fire at Cataraqui (near Kingston) that the nation should divide, Capt. Joseph Brant (Tyendinaga) went up the lake to Grand River, now county of Brant. Chief Deseronto came up the Bay of Quinte with five canoes and fifteen Mohawk families. (The Mohawks of the Tyendinaga Reserve number at present 1,070 souls). When they landed they hoisted the Union Jack, pitched their birch bark lodges and began to live again under the protection of the British Crown, as did also many of the U.E. Loyalists. The Mohawks settled and had the land surveyed, which they named Tyendinaga. After Brant had given them a deed by George III they did not wish to occupy the whole of their possessions and consequently at different times ceded portions of it to the Government, reserving 18,000 acres, which we now hold. From the proceeds of the land ceded the Mohawks built a large stone church. Over the west entrance there is a tablet surmounted by a wolf's head—Coat of Arms of the tribe—with the following inscription: "Erected by the Mohawks in token of their preservation by Divine mercy, 1842." And to prove the attachment of the tribe to the British throne over the inside door hangs the Royal Coat of Arms. In 1852 another stone church was erected in the west end of the reserve, and there is also a mission school, partially endowed with money collected in England by one of their chiefs. There are three other day schools on the reserve. The Mohawks, of Tyendinaga, pay annually nearly \$2,000 to missionary school teachers and other salaries and pensions through the Indian Department from the interest money of this fund of the band. The Deseronto Tribune, of Sept. 26, 1889, says: "We had a visit yesterday from W. M. Benning, Secretary of the New England Company, who has been visiting Canada on a tour of inspection for his Company. Yesterday, in company with Rev. G. A. Anderson, he visited the Tyendinaga Reserve, and inspected the mission school taught by Miss Kate Maracle, which receives a

grant from the New England Company. He was well pleased with the school in every respect. Mr. Benning has visited the Indians in all parts of Canada during the past few months, having traversed the country to British Columbia. He informs us that he considered the Indians of Tyendinaga to be more advanced than any elsewhere in Canada. He was pleased to see the progress they were making as farmers, and the many other evidences of thrift and advancement. As Mr. Benning has lately visited Grand River Reserve and other bands in Ontario his admission that the Mohawk band of Tyendinaga stands first in the Dominion is particularly gratifying and encouraging. The Mohawks, having embraced Christianity about two hundred years since, have always been as one family in their faith. Rev. G. A. Anderson, the present missionary, has borne the burden and heat of the day for upwards of forty years and is highly respected and beloved by all."

Yours faithfully,
CHIEF J. B. BRANT,
Tyendinaga Reserve.
Deseronto, Jan. 17, 1891.

Elma Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co.

The annual meeting of the Elma Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was held in Atwood, on Tuesday, Jan. 13th. There was a large attendance of members present. Mr. Lochhead was called to the chair. The Secretary read the Auditors' report which showed that the Company 1 policies in force at date amounting to \$677,378.00, and held insurance premium notes to the amount of \$30,618.92; that the receipts for the year amounted to \$685.31, and disbursements \$470.51, leaving a balance in hand of \$214.80. On motion made and carried the Auditors' report was adopted. The retiring Directors were Wm. Shearer, James Donaldson and Thos. E. Gibson. Before election of officers took place the Secretary said that he thought it would be in the interest of the Company that another Director should be appointed for the township of Mornington, and tendered his resignation as Director to make room instead of increasing the Directorate to 12 members. It was agreed to accept Mr. Cleland's resignation, and on motion made and carried the retiring Directors were re-elected and James Greive, Deputy-Reeve of Mornington, to fill the vacancy. After a friendly discussion on farmers matters relating to the affairs of the Company and passing votes of thanks the meeting adjourned.

The new Board then met for organization. All the members present except Mr. Rothwell, Wm. Shearer was re-elected President; James Donaldson, Vice-President; R. Cleland, Sec.-Treas.; Wm. Keith and John A. Turnbull, Auditors. Applications for insurance were received and accepted amounting to \$18,750.00. Thos. Gibson presented a claim from James Crawford, of Ellice, for stack of straw which was burned through accident or carelessness of his children. After carefully considering the matter it was agreed to allow the sum of twenty dollars in full of his claim. Meeting then adjourned till the first Tuesday in March, next.

R. CLELAND, Secretary.

Perth County Statistics.

Those readers who are fond of statistical reading will find much to interest them in this article. The number of rural acres in Perth county, the amount of wheat, oats, barley, etc., grown and live stock raised are given. The amount of cheese and butter made in the county, with their values, is recorded. The figures are taken from the annual report of the Bureau of Industries for Ontario for the year 1889, which has just been published by the Ontario Government.

To begin with, the total number of rural acres in Perth county that are occupied is 518,208, divided as follows:—363,787 acres cleared, 91,946 acres woods-land, and 62,471 acres of swamp, marsh or waste land. Of this land 39,474 acres were seeded with fall wheat, the yield being 528,952 bushels, valued at \$438,593. Spring wheat occupied 1,853 acres and 31,872 bushels was the result; its value was \$28,077. Barley was planted on 17,728 acres, and after it had been harvested and threshed there were found to be 540,704 bushels, worth \$237,910. Of the cereals oats occupied the largest area—63,184 acres. The number of bushels produced was 2,706,905, and its value was \$825,606. Peas occupied 28,165, and the crop amounted to 422,475 bushels, valued at \$235,319. Corn was planted on only 952 acres, and was valued at \$8,830. Many other grains were grown in the county, but in such small quantities that it was deemed unnecessary to mention them.

Hay and clover occupied the greatest acreage—69,277 acres—and there were 110,843 tons grown, the total value of which was \$1,108,213. Of root crops potatoes occupied 3,146 acres. The number of bushels unearthed in the fall was 184,356, and the value of the murphies was \$83,882. There were 1,929 acres of mangel-wurzel planted, yielding 590,274 bushels. Turnip seed was planted in 3,792 acres, and the product thereof was 933,168 bushels. Besides the roots enumerated, carrots, beets, etc., were grown, but not in such large quantities as those mentioned.

There were in the county 76,243 cattle divided thus: 26,178 milch cows and 50,065 cattle of other kinds. There were also 26,410 horses. Of sheep and lambs there were 45,630 and these produced 149,273 pounds of fleece. Hogs numbered 23,364 and poultry 228,859. The value of rural land and buildings thereon is placed at \$28,725,243, and of live stock at \$3,821,420.

The manufacture of cheese has become an important industry in Canada, and in this Perth takes an active part. There were 24 factories: five in Downie, one each in North Easthope, South Easthope, Ellice, Fullarton and Logan, Elma has nine, Mornington three and

Wallace two. The names of the different factories are: Avonbank, Black Creek, Downie, Gore of Dowrie, Kastnerville, Avondale, Tavistock, Kinkora, Britton, Donegal, Elma, Elmbank, Gotham, Monkleton, Newry, Silver Corners, Trowbridge, Cold Creek, Willow Grove, Carthage, Milverton, Newton, Cedar Grove and Wallace. In most cases the factories are named after the village or township in which they are situated. There may have been more factories started since the report from which these figures are taken was compiled. The average opening and closing days of these factories was May 8 and Oct. 30, respectively, and between those dates they used 29,059,089 pounds of milk, out of which 2,705,640 pounds of cheese were made. The cheese sold for \$259,665. The product of the bovine was supplied to the factories by 1,459 patrons. Besides the cheese factories two butter factories made 37,390 pounds of butter, which was valued at \$7,257.

Perth County Notes.

A temperance lodge is talked of for Science Hill.

The Perth S.S. convention will be held at Listowel on Feb. 18 and 19.

F. Frey, late of the Royal, Mitchell, has leased the Hawkshaw hotel, Seafort, and removed with his family on Tuesday of last week.

The summer meeting of the South Perth Farmers' Institute will be held in Mitchell the last week in May.

The Stratford and St. Marys curlers played a match at the rink at the former place on Thursday of last week, resulting in a victory for the St. Marys players by 11 shots.

There are in attendance at the St. Marys Collegiate Institute since New Year's 193 students. This is the largest attendance there has ever been since the Institute was formed.

Wednesday of last week, Messrs. Graham Bros. of St. Marys, shipped two fine Clydesdales to Southern Indiana, and Messrs. W. Johnston and T. Smith left for South Illinois with three well-bred horses of the same class.

A thorough canvass in favor of prohibition has been made of the 8th con. Blanshard, by Messrs. Bugg and Davis. The majority of ratepayers and members of families who have attained the age of 16, have signed the petition.

A meeting of the patrons of the Avondale cheese factory was held in the factory on Thursday, 28th ult. The report for the past season showed that over \$2½ tons of cheese had been made, which sold at an average price of 9.303 cents per lb., thus amounting to over \$15,000.

The annual meeting of the Blanshard Agricultural Society was held at Kirkton on Wednesday, 8th inst. The reports submitted showed the society to be in a healthy financial condition. The following were elected officers for 1891: President, Reuben Switzer; Vice-Pres., Wm. Hazlewood; Sec.-Treas., R. Beatty; Directors, S. Doupe, W. Roger, J. Shier, D. Creighton, J. Hazlewood, J. Burns, W. H. Marshall, W. Hanson and W. Newell.

Samuel Johnston, of Mornington, died at the residence of his son Robert near Carthage, on Jan. 14, in his 89th year. Deceased was a native of Tyrone, Ireland, and came to this country many years ago, settling first in the Ottawa district. In 1855 he removed to Mornington, where he made a home for himself and family, of whom six sons and four daughters are now living, most of them near Carthage and in Elma, the sons having good farms and the daughters being married to farmers. The old gentleman enjoyed good health up to a few days before his death.

The annual meeting of the shareholders and patrons of the Blanshard and Nissouri Cheese and Butter Co., was held at the school house near the factory on Saturday, 10th inst. There was a very full attendance and much interest taken in the financial statement, which shows that during the season just past 3,938,519 lbs. of milk had been received from which 136½ tons of cheese was made. The September and October cheese brought 10c. per lb., and alone brought the sum of \$8,732.30. The full season's work represents considerably more beyond the previous year by 5½ tons and is nearly double of what it was six years ago.

The annual meeting of Knox church congregations, St. Marys, was held Wednesday afternoon of last week. There was a very fair attendance. The reports submitted showed the church to be in a very flourishing condition numerically and financially. During the past year the membership has increased by 34 with 10 removals making a net increase of 24 members. \$153 was contributed by the congregation to the schemes of the church and \$111 to the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. The treasurer of the congregation reported a balance on hand of \$168; as also did the Ladies' Aid Society of \$34.73, and the treasurer of the Sabbath school of \$38.19. The annual meeting of the First Presbyterian congregation was held last Monday afternoon.

A disastrous fire broke out in Messrs. Weir & Weir's flax mill, St. Marys, at about half-past one o'clock Sunday afternoon. It was first discovered in the roof adjoining the chimney, and spread very rapidly. The fire brigade responded promptly to the alarm, and succeeded in preventing the flames spreading to the immense stacks of flax near by. The north end of the building, which was of stone, and in which was located the engine and boiler, and also the electric light dynamo and machinery, belonging to L. R. Reesor, was saved almost without injury, but the remainder of the building was a total wreck. The Messrs. Weir, who are the largest dealers in flax in the province, are heavy losers, as there was no insurance. The cause of the fire is unknown. About sixty hands are thrown out of employment by reason of the conflagration.

Huron County Notes.

W. Morris, of the Seafort green house, has green rhubarb and onions ready for the table and strawberries in bloom.

The Congregationalists, of Salem, are to have their annual tea meeting next Wednesday evening. A splendid time is expected.

T. Chapman, of Calgary, is in Hensall for a few days. He is loud in praise of the "city in sight of the Rockies." He is satisfied that it will be a fine city some day.

Miss Eliza Clark, daughter of Wm. Clark, formerly of the 5th line, Morris, joined hands and heart with Jno. Sherritt, of Manitoba. The ceremony was performed at Pence, Man.

Wm. Cunningham, of Colbourne, sold his prize-winning stallion to an American for the sum of \$600, and he says it does not pay to raise good horses. He delivered the horse in Seafort.

Miss Edith Cash, second daughter of Edward Cash, Seafort, has accepted a situation as teacher in a school in Grand Valley, in the county of Wellington, a village on the line of the C. P. R.

A. W. Sloan, Blyth, is taking an extended trip through the States at present. Taking into account the trouble Mr. Sloan has lately had in connection with the burning of his five barns, no doubt the trip will prove greatly beneficial to him.

The return of cases tried at the General Sessions and county judge's criminal court for Huron for the last half year of 1890 comprises four larcenies, one arson, two aggravated assaults, three indecent assaults, one carrying a revolver—eleven in all. There were eight convictions and three acquittals, the sentences ranging from five years in the provincial penitentiary to 3 months in the common jail.

The Huron Medical Association held its annual meeting, which was very successful, at Seafort, Tuesday of last week. After discussing matters of interest, the following were elected officers:—President, Dr. Bruce Smith, Seafort; Vice-President, Dr. J. R. Armstrong; Fullarton; Secretary, Dr. W. E. Gumb, Clinton; Pathologists, Drs. Graham, of Brussels, Elliott, of Brucefield, and Wood of Mitchell.

The following is a statement of the operations of the Walton cheese factory for the past season: There were 682,112 lbs. of milk received at the factory, from which were made 62,333 lbs. of cheese, which realized the sum of \$5,688.98. The average pounds of milk to make one pound of cheese was 10.94; the average price per pound realized for the cheese for the season was 9.12½ cents, netting to the patrons 6.69 cents per pound.

On Monday of last week one of David Milne's (Elhel) thoroughbred cows (he keeps nothing else at present) presented him with two calves, all doing well. This is the third successive year in which Mr. Milne has been thus favored but by a different cow each time, in fact twins are growing quite monotonous. He has now 41 head of cattle, 10 horses and 14 Leicester sheep. Mr. Milne has disposed of four females and three bulls this winter and has a good supply yet of both sexes.

The annual meeting of the Turnberry Agricultural Society was held at Korman's hotel, Wingham, on the 6th inst., with Chas. Henderson, President, in the chair. The auditors' report was read, showing the society to be in a flourishing condition, with a balance of nearly \$200. The officers elected for the current year are as follows: Chas. Henderson, President; Geo. Moffatt, Vice-President; John Anderson, Sec.-Treas.; and Messrs. Robt. Maxwell, Thos. Jenkins, John Diment, John Elston, Wm. Isbister, Peter Fowler, John Anderson, and Thos. Goy, directors.

The annual meeting of the Stanley Branch of the Agricultural Society was held at Elliot's hotel, Bayfield, on Thursday 8th, for the purpose of electing officers and directors for the current year. The attendance was good. The following officers and directors were appointed: George Castle, President; Wm. Townsend, Vice-Pres.; Jas. Armstrong, Sec.-Treas.; Directors, Jos. Wild, Alex. Granger, J. E. Swarts, Jno. Stephenson, Richard Penhale, Thomas Harrison, Robt. E. Snowdon, John Johnston and John Dunn. Auditors, John Morgan and W. H. Woods.

The annual meeting of the Ashfield and West Wawanosh Agricultural Society was held on Saturday, Jan. 10th, 1891, when Chas. Girvin, sr., who has been president of the society since its formation, was re-appointed president for the ensuing year; J. M. Roberts, treasurer; Wm. McArthur, secretary. This institution is now in a flourishing condition, and the anticipation of the executive that a judicious expenditure on grounds and buildings last year by a stock company would be promotive of good results have been fully realized, and more than realized. To-day the society holds a position second to only the leading shows of the county, and a good one at that.

On Monday evening, 12th inst., a number of prominent gentlemen of the town, among whom were Chas. Hamilton, F. W. Tanner, John Wilford, Dr. Sloan, S. H. Gidley, C. E. Tanner, J. S. McKinnon, John Emigh, A. McNally, Dr. Carder, Frank Metcalf, Robert Howard and C. A. Howe, deputy-revee of Morris, proceeded to the house of ex-revee P. Kelly, and on behalf of the citizens of Blyth, presented Mr. Kelly with a gold-headed cane, which bore the following inscription: "Presented to P. Kelly, Esq., by the citizens of Blyth, in recognition of his services as revee for the past 17 years, 1891." We understand Mr. Hamilton read an address to Mr. Kelly while Dr. Sloan attended to the matter of presenting the cane. Mr. Kelly made a most suitable reply although taken unawares; after which the company settled down for an evening's amusement, which broke up with the party singing with a full meaning, "For he is a jolly good fellow."

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