

# The Bee.

VOL. 1.

ATWOOD, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890.

NO. 18.

## Indian School Statistics.

Some interesting statistics regarding Indian schools in the Dominion are contained in a return just presented by Hon. Mr. Dewdney. It may be a surprise to know that the Church of England has more of these schools than any other denomination, their division of provinces being:—Northwest Territories, 21; Manitoba, 27; British Columbia, 31; Ontario, 32; Quebec, 1. Next in numerical strength comes the Methodist church with 33 schools—13 in Ontario, 9 in the Northwest Territories and 4 each in British Columbia and Quebec and 3 in Manitoba. The Roman Catholic church has 35 schools divided thus:—The Northwest Territories, 19; Manitoba, 10; British Columbia, 6; Ontario, 19; Quebec, 14; Nova Scotia, 6; New Brunswick, 5 and Prince Edward Island, 10. The Presbyterian church has 10 schools, all in the Territories, and there are 10 undenominational schools in Ontario and 6 in Manitoba. The Government aid to the schools in Manitoba and the Territories during the period from July 1, 1882, to June 30, 1889, has amounted to \$574,285, divided as follows:—

Church of England	\$186,751
Roman Catholic	257,600
Methodist	21,541
Presbyterian	56,439
Non-denominational	54,439

## The Crop Prospects.

As is usual at this time of the year, the people are enquiring what are the prospects for the coming season in crops, live stock and the general productions of the country. In bulletin XXXII, issued by Bureau of Industries for Ontario, under date May 1st, it appears that fall wheat presents a very uneven condition throughout the province. Some fields are exceptionally fine and others unusually poor in appearance in the same township and even on the same farm, according to the soil, cultivation and physical aspect of the country. Hence it is found extremely difficult to make an accurate report upon the outlook of the crop. Throughout the west seeding was driven late into the fall on account of the drought, and the acreage was somewhat reduced thereby. When winter set in the crop had hardly made sufficient headway to stand the alternate freezing and thawing of the mild winter which followed, with insufficient snow to protect the young plants. On this account it suffered more or less from winter-killing, and in the extreme west it is very uneven and poor. Considering all these unfavorable conditions, however, the crop may in other portions of the province be said to have wintered better than was expected, as seen in Huron, Bruce, Brant, and some other counties, but the night frosts and cold, dry northerly winds and rains, commencing in February and continuing late into the spring, played havoc with the crop and greatly reduced its vitality and retarded its growth. On low, loamy soils the condition of the crop is very unpromising on account of the frost's action, being patchy and delicate, but on light, rich loams, where well underdrained, and especially where protected by bush or the lay of the land, and where the crop was got in early and the land well prepared, it generally presents a very fine appearance.

The condition of clover is not very satisfactory, being very similar to that of fall wheat. The seed appears to have made a very good catch, but the light snow fall during the winter afforded little protection to the roots, and much damage has also been caused by alternate freezing and thawing, especially on old meadows and where the land was low and poorly drained. A number of instances are given where it is said that the roots may be raked into heaps, and the land will be reploughed for other crops. But on high and sandy soils the new clover particularly presents a more encouraging appearance, and is reported as looking very well in many cases and promising a good crop under favorable conditions. The most serious damage from all causes has occurred in the south-western counties, more especially in Essex and Kent. In the central, northern and eastern portions of the province the reports are more cheerful in tone.

The reports concerning orchards are on the whole favorable. On the 1st of May the peach was in blossom along Lake Erie and Niagara River, and the damage to this tender tree is said to be very slight. While not so far advanced in bud, apples promise, well, more especially in the Lake Huron and West Midland counties, where it was an "off year" in 1889. Plums and cherries are suffering from black-knot, the latter to such a degree that the extinction of the fruit in Ontario at an early day is threatened unless decisive measures are taken to deal with the disease. A heavy wind-storm uprooted orchard trees in several counties, but the damage was not at all general. Grapes and small fruits generally are considered as promising, although in two or three western counties straw-berries were injured by lying too long under water. As was reported last year, mice or other field vermin did no perceptible injury.

E. E. Crosby, a prominent society man of Helena, Mont., shot himself through the heart Sunday night. Deceased was well connected in New York, and his wife is a daughter of Bishop Brewer, of Montana. Temporary insanity is assigned as the cause.

## Huron Presbytery.

The Presbytery of Huron met at Blyth on Tuesday, 13th inst., Mr. Acheson, moderator, in the chair.—The Finance Committee presented a report showing the amounts contributed per family for general church schemes and for all purposes, in the various congregations during the year ending December 31st, 1889. For schemes, Clinton occupies the first place and Hensall the second. For all purposes Hensall is first and Clinton second. The committee were instructed to print and to distribute the report. A minute in connection with the death of the late Rev. Geo. Jamieson, of Bayfield, expressive of his worth, and the value of his services in the cause of Christ, was adopted and recorded. The Presbytery also expressed sincere sympathy with Mr. Musgrave, of McKillop, in his recent affliction, through the death of his wife. Mr. Robt. Henderson, licentiate, having accepted the call from Bayfield and Bethany, was examined with a view to ordination and induction. The result being satisfactory it was resolved to meet in Bayfield on the 20th inst., to ordain Mr. Henderson and to induct him into the pastoral charge, services to begin in St. Andrew's church at 2 p. m. J. S. Henderson, of Hensall, to preach, Mr. Simpson, of Brucefield, to address the congregation, and Dr. Ure and Mr. Anderson, of Goderich, to address the minister.

A call from the congregation of Egmondville in favor of George Needham, licentiate, was sustained and the clerk was directed to forward it to Mr. Needham for his consideration. The call was signed by 107 members, and accompanied with a promise of \$800, stipend and manse. The Committee on Systematic Benevolence presented a report showing the liberality of the people in contributing toward the general work of the church to be in the increase during recent years.

## Hard Times, yet Moving Ahead.

It has of late been the fashion to grumble about hard times, as if the slow rate of trade and payments and the repetition of this cry is apt to make people believe the times harder than they are. Discussing this matter in a sensible and timely article, the Montreal Journal of Commerce remarks that the people quite able to pay their bills take advantage of the cry, and the consequence is there is a general reluctance to pay accounts not at all warranted by the true position of affairs. Examining the general state of trade, our contemporary finds very little ground for these pessimistic utterances. The insurance companies report a prosperous year and there has been no increase in the moral hazard such as should be looked for were times really as bad as they are pictured. The loan companies, or many of them, have done well, and report their interest well paid up and a fair proportion of mortgages paid off. Both the great trunk lines report traffic brisk and even a scarcity of rolling stock, due to the quantity of freight they have to move. The banks paid their usual dividends and in most cases made additions to their reserves; building has been brisk; and the factories generally have been running on full time. So far then there are no grounds for believing that a general depression of trade has prevailed over the dominion, and therefore the Journal of Commerce is driven to the conclusion that the depression which naturally followed a poor harvest in those sections of country dependent solely upon agriculture has been magnified and extended over the country at large, until people have made themselves believe that things are a great deal worse than they really are. One result of this pessimism has been a great increase in the number of compromises and private settlements, and a corresponding carelessness in scrutinizing grounds for such concessions upon the part of creditors. Any debtor who can get his assets into such a position that he can do no more with them than any one else can force his creditors into knocking off forty or fifty per cent. of their claims and continuing him in business instead of closing him out at once. Another evil which this cry of hard times has much intensified is that of spreading accounts. Fearful of his ability to pay promptly the merchant is tempted to spread his accounts in order that the amount of his liability to any particular house may be as light as possible. This, says our contemporary, is a grave error. Not only is he in danger of over buying, but where a large number of bills from different houses are falling due he is kept in a constant state of worry. A wide buyer almost invariably over buys—as a consequence he may find himself temporarily in close circumstances, and compelled to solicit the leniency of his creditors. There is one point to be remembered whenever the cry of hard times is raised, and that is that, no matter how close the season may be the country always moves steadily forward. There is no check to our natural development. Railways are being built, traffic facilities are being enlarged, public works improved, and new industrial and financial institutions inaugurated every day. Whether the harvest be good or bad, the movement is always forward, and some section of the country is prosperous no matter how bad trade may be in others. We never lose ground; and as every further development of our resources adds to the wealth and consequent purchasing power of the country every year sees the effect of crop failures more and more minimized.

## Aims and Achievements of a Growing Church.

A congregational meeting of the Methodist church took place last Tuesday evening. Rev. D. Rogers presided, and stated that the object of the meeting was to give information to the members and adherents respecting the work of the church. He believed the people should be in possession of all the information it is possible to give, and their interest in all departments of the work would be thereby increased. The Secretary presented a report of the Trustee Board as follows:

TRUSTEE BOARD.—D. Rogers, Chairman; G. Graham, J. Donaldson, J. Fox, J. W. Boyd, W. Shannon, C. Zeran, J. W. McBain, Secretary; H. Hoar, Treas.

RECEIPTS.

Receipts from May 15, 1889 to May 15, 1890:

Sabbath collections (not including those for Connexional Funds).....\$ 77 02

Increase, \$8 46.

EXPENDITURE.

Sexton's salary,..... 40 50

Wood \$14.87, insurance \$2.97, .. 17 84

Lamps, pulleys, rope, etc.,..... 3 35

H. Hoar's bill for repairs,..... 2 25

Sundries,..... 3 60

Balance on hand,..... 9 48

\$ 77 02

The report of the Sunday School was presented by the Secretary as follows:

Number officers and teachers,..... 9

" scholars on the roll,..... 115

" books in the library,..... 213

Raised for school purposes,.....\$47 54

Increase, \$10.41.

For missions,..... \$4 21

For S. S. aid..... 95

\$52 70

J. W. McBain, Sup't; R. M. Ballantyne, Sec'y; H. Hoar, Treas.; Jos. Ward, Librarian.

J. W. McBain, Recording Steward, gave a verbal statement to the effect that the past year had been their best in many respects; finances well sustained; congregations and membership increased all over the circuit, and a new zeal infused in our work. He stated the Financial Report of the Quarterly Board would be published shortly giving full details as to receipts and expenditure.

Moved by Wm. Humphrey, seconded by R. P. Pridie that we, the members and adherents of this church, having heard of the report of the general management of the church's interests, and hereby tender our thanks to the trustees, S. S. workers and the pastor, under whose labors, with the blessing of God, we have had a year of unprecedented prosperity in every department of church work. Carried.

Mr. Rogers spoke in commendation of the choir whereupon it was moved by R. S. Pelton, seconded by J. W. McBain that we accord to them our best thanks for their excellent and faithful services. Carried.

Meeting closed with benediction.

## Some of Bismarck's Sayings.

The Paris Figaro publishes two columns of Bismarckian maxims communicated by an intimate friend of Prince Bismarck. The following are some more striking remarks of the Chancellor:—"I have lived for the nation. It is now time I should devote myself wholly to my family." Speaking of the Emperor, he says:—"I pity this young man. He is like a young hound that barks at everybody, that smells everything, that touches everything, and that ends by causing complete disorder in the room in which he is, no matter how large it may be. I think he, the Emperor William, is the victim of current history which we might have by a reign of tranquillity, sans colat, in the beaten track, by allowing Germany to enjoy the advantages gained in 1870. If one stone is moved all the other stones of the edifice will fall and degrading will ensue of nothing can check. I am capable of neither astonishment nor scorn. Those are the sentiments of youth." Talking to his physician he said:—"I am also a great physician. I am a physician of a state. Before 1870 the nation suffered from the diseases of childhood. War cured it. Germany was then enabled to profit by her victories that brought with them national unity. Now, another war, even a second Sedan, would not help matters for Germany. The country is now become of age. I have done all I could to prevent the nation from committing excesses. I have tried to curb too rapid march of the people's destiny. I believe I succeeded for 20 years. None but God and myself know how I have worked and what I have endured. To-day this young Emperor with his impatience is a terrible shaker of columns. The greatness of Germany is necessary for the tranquillity of Europe. When I told this to the Reichstag the French shrugged their shoulders and called it presumption. Nevertheless, there was no national vanity in what I said. France, instead of nourishing an unwholesome sentimentality about the loss of provinces that was won by the late war, instead of gazing at her frontier with the near-sightedness of persons who see only the interests of the coming twenty-four hours, should raise their eyes and look further; for the enemy of Europe the hereditary enemy in the true sense of the word, is in the east. It is Russia. Suppose there should be a war in which France would crush Germany, Russia would

at once put herself in motion to crush France. This is the law of history. Emperor William is fond of history. He wishes to make history, so he wishes to live in history, but he does not understand the spirit of the great laws of centuries. Germany is at the present moment undergoing a crisis—a crisis which William the II. mitigated or checked, but which he has prepared and accelerated. There is no absolute cure for a nation any more than there is for a human body. The principle of destruction is all that exists. Only one thing can be done—delay the work of destruction. Germany needs tranquility at home and abroad, with a prudent and motionless existence in this great body composed of millions of souls.

## Perth County Notes.

The new Blanchard cheese factory is about furnished and will soon be in full operation.

A sow belonging to Joseph Hodge, of Fullarton, shows a very prolific disposition, having recently given birth to fourteen pigs.

Robert Jackson, of Fullarton, delivered at Stuart's mill, Mitchell, the other day a load of wheat, in which there were over 100 bushels, being the largest load ever delivered at the mill.

A meeting of the Farmers' Institute will be held at Mitchell on the 27th and 28th of May, when John McMillan, M. P., Professor Greensides, of Guelph Agricultural College, and several others will address the meetings.

Two cows, the property of Messrs. Davidson and Murray, of Avonport, entered into a deadly hooking contest recently, in which they got their horns fastened together so that they could not be separated until a piece was cut off.

On Saturday, May 10th, James Keay, one of the first settlers in South Easthope, was found in a dying condition on a street in Stratford. He died after being taken into a hotel. Deceased was 80 years of age. Cause of death, heart failure.

Geo. Godbolt, who resides at Sunshine, between Woodham and Winchelsea, shot a fox, recently, and captured alive six young foxes in a hollow log. The young reynards are about two months old and doing finely. The family was well supplied by the provident mother, there being found in their larder a young lamb, a turkey, a duck and two chickens. The nest was plentifully lined with feathers.

From the St. Mary's Assessment roll for 1890 the following statistics have been gathered: The total assessed value of real and personal property is \$1,263,110 an increase of \$1,720 over last year. In the West Ward real estate is valued at \$206,555, and personal property and taxable income \$16,200. In the South, real estate \$565,135, personal, &c., \$41,350. In the North, real estate, \$361,350, personal, etc., \$56,050. The total population is 3,644. There are 312 children between the ages of 5 and 16 in the West Ward, 321 in the North, and 407 in the South, making a total of 1,040. There are 277 cattle, 81 sheep, 116 hogs, 259 horses and 126 dogs.

## Live Stock—Ensilage—Bees and Honey—Spring Work.

Owing to the plentifulness of fodder and the mildness of the winter the present condition of live stock is with few exceptions all that could be desired. In very many cases there is a superabundance of food, which will be carried over. Hay is very cheap, ranging as low in one instance as \$4 per ton. A few instances are reported, however, from the extreme south-west in which there appears to have been some scarcity in the root supply, and where the corn crop was too largely depended upon for fodder. Cattle are generally thrifty and strong, although a few correspondents, (especially in the district referred to) report them as thin as flesh. Horses are in an exceptionally good condition for spring work. The mild winter and small amount of labor would seem to be unusually favorable to them. Sheep and pigs are also thrifty generally, except in cases where they were allowed the run of the fields throughout the winter. Sheep are reported as scarce in parts, but the lambing season has been an increase in the number of lambs all over. There seems also to be an increase in the number of young pigs, but complaint comes from the east that there has been an unusual mortality among them from some unknown cause.

Among cattle there is one occurrence of the "corn-stalk disease" reported, (in the township of Bosanquet) with four deaths out of five cases. Distemper and influenza have also been strongly marked among horses. Some describe the symptoms as approaching those of "la grippe," but there is a marked immunity from all malignant types.

Correspondents to the "Bureau" report a very slow movement in the erection of silos for the ensilage crop. The idea seems to have met with the greatest favor in the Lake Ontario counties and in some of the counties along the St. Lawrence River, but even in these sections dairymen are proceeding cautiously. One correspondent claims that an objection to the silo is "the large amount of work it demands during a busy season of the year." Corn is the principle crop used for ensilage. Some correspondents report the silos as being remarkably successful, while one sug-

gestively describes a neighboring silo as "smelling like a brewery." The silo is yet in the first experimental stage in Ontario.

With regard to bees and honey, the winter was favorable to the apiary, the losses resulting chiefly from stocks wintered inside finding the quarters too warm. Dysentery was reported by a few correspondents, and some colonies died from starvation; but, taking the province over, the losses will not average over 8 per cent., and with experienced apiarists the percentage of losses will be reduced one-half. Western bee-keepers appear to have been more successful than those in the east. The spring was rather backward for bees, and when correspondents wrote many colonies had not been out for a fly. Two cases of swarming in April were mentioned in Grimsby—an unusual occurrence.

The progress of spring work on May 1st according to the bulletin of the Ontario Bureau of Industries, just issued, was far advanced, as the season proved to be a favorable one for spring work. In a few of the Lake Erie counties plowing was not uncommon during the winter. In the eastern part of the Province work was not so far advanced, wet land in some of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa counties having delayed plowing operations. It was generally noted that but little growth was observable at the time correspondents reported. Oats and peas continue in favor, and there will be a considerable enlarged area of spring wheat sown throughout the Province, several correspondents mentioning Goose wheat as being much in favor at present. On the other hand barley will be grown to a much smaller extent than in former years, many correspondents putting the area at two-thirds or one-half of last year's, while a few claim that there will be as much sown as ever. A number of farmers are experimenting with two-rowed barley, having an eye to the English markets.—Free Press.

## Presbyterian Assembly.

THE CONFESSION OF FAITH AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE CHURCH.

At the General Assembly in session at Saratoga, on Friday last, the committee on methods of effecting changes in the confession of faith and the constitution of the church reported:

1. That since the differences of opinion as to the methods of amendment of the confession of faith and the larger and shorter catechisms are so marked and widespread that it is unwise to raise the issues involved in the General Assembly.

2. That this church has always considered the doctrine of such vital importance that changes in the doctrinal standards should be made under great restrictions than changes or alterations in the form of government, the book of discipline and the directory of worship.

3. That the methods of doctrinal alteration should be included in the constitution itself and in definite terms.

4. That the church speaking officially through the presbyteries can alone determine with authority the questions at issue. Therefore the committee recommends that the question be transmitted to the presbyteries, where there shall be added to the form of government, chapter 23 of amendments providing:

1. For the proposal by the General Assembly to the presbyteries of amendments or alterations of the form of government, book of discipline and directory for worship, but that these shall not be obligatory unless a majority of all the presbyteries approve in writing.

2. That alterations in the doctrinal standards shall not be proposed to the presbyteries unless they have been under consideration for one year by a committee of not less than fifteen ministers and ruling elders, not more than two of whom shall be from any one synod.

3. No alteration shall be made in the provisions of this chapter for changes in the doctrinal standards unless an overture from the General Assembly, submitting the proposed alterations, shall be transmitted to all the presbyteries and be approved, in writing, by two thirds of them.

The General Assembly must transmit to the presbyteries any overture submitted to it by one-third of all presbyteries.

5. Any amendment so submitted and approved shall go into effect immediately after the General Assembly shall have certified the fact.

The committee also recommended that the presbyteries be directed to answer the overture as a whole by a simple yeay nay, to be reported to the stated clerk in time to be reported to the next General Assembly.

Rev. Dr. Roberts, chairman of the committee on methods of revision, stated that the committee had done the best they could with the matter submitted to them.

President Patton, of Princeton Theological Seminary, in opening the debate on this report, said it was praiseworthy for its fairness and conservatism. He objected, however, to two main features in it, vastly more important than the question of revision. The report denied to the assembly all functions of legislation, which is a revolutionary feature.

Dr. Van Dyke liked the report notwithstanding Dr. Patton's eloquent objections.

Judge Wilson, of Philadelphia, opposed it.

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## CANADA.

The cod fishery in Newfoundland is said to have been a failure.

Hundreds of men are leaving Newfoundland and coming to Canada.

It is proposed to establish a temporary refuge for children in Toronto.

The upward turn of the wheat market has induced Toronto bakers to raise the price of bread.

Wm. Fowler, county constable for York, was drowned in the Humber on Saturday evening.

There were 23 business failures in Canada last week—the same number as in the previous week.

Thos. Pell, employed in a Stratford flour mill, fell into a bran chute on Tuesday and was smothered.

The Commercial Bank of Manitoba is floating 8,000 shares of \$100 each on the London market.

Dolly Beely, the "confidence woman," has been sentenced to two months' imprisonment in Brant gaol.

Newfoundland newspapers continue very bitter in denouncing the modus vivendi regarding the fisheries.

Montreal has formed a rice combine, and will regulate the selling price of rice in all quantities under 25 bags.

The sum of \$20,000 has been granted by the Toronto City Council toward a new Industrial School for girls.

The Toronto City Council on Monday evening endorsed the proposal for a city abattoir and sanctioned an expenditure of \$50,000 for it.

The body of Henry Byers, once a Methodist minister, was found in Cataragui Bay on Tuesday. He had apparently committed suicide.

Three British warships have sailed from Halifax to Newfoundland to co-operate with the French fleet in enforcing the modus vivendi.

The proprietor of the Queen's hotel at Fredericton, N. B., has been sent to jail for three months for a third violation of the Scott Act.

The Toronto Board of Trade Council has expressed sympathy with Newfoundland, and endorses the action of the Colony concerning her coast grievances.

Mrs. Cotton, wife of Major John Cotton, of the N. W. M. P. died at Regina on Monday. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Hon. Thomas White.

Sergt. Loughran, a member of the Kingston Penitentiary staff, has created something of a sensation by making charges against nearly all the officers of the institution.

Hon. W. W. Lord, one of the fathers of responsible government in P. E. Island, a member of the Legislature for a quarter of a century and a J. P. for sixty years, is dead, aged 93.

Senator Thibault entered upon the position of Sheriff of Montreal on Monday. He will not resign his Senatorship, as he does not see anything incompatible between the two positions.

British Columbia missionaries have petitioned the Government to prohibit the annual sun dance among Indians in the west, as many young bucks pass through a cruel ordeal in order to become warriors.

The Legislature of Prince Edward Island has unanimously passed a resolution sympathizing with Newfoundland in its protest against the *modus vivendi* with reference to lobster fishing between England and France.

Friends of prison reform are anxious that the Prison Reform Commission to be appointed by the Ontario Government should visit cities in other countries in pursuit of knowledge regarding the workings of the best penal systems.

Mrs. Margaret Black, of Aberfoyle, Ont., went to a spring for a pail of water on Sunday and not returning, search was made, when her lifeless body was found in the spring. Deceased was subject to fits, and it is supposed fell into the water while in one.

A letter has been received in Winnipeg from Ottawa stating that no grant worth speaking of will be made to the Hudson Bay railway this year, but that substantial aid will be held back until the present charter expires, when a new company will likely be formed.

A genuine autograph letter from General George Washington, dated New Windsor, 1781, and said to be one of the only three letters now in existence written by General Washington, is owned in Guelph, Ont. The other two are deposited in the White House at Washington.

The body of George McMaster, a nephew of the late Senator McMaster, was found floating in Toronto bay about daylight on Sunday morning. Deceased had been missing from the city for some days, but it was supposed he was travelling for the firm of McCready & Co., Montreal, represented by him in Ontario.

The terms of 400 men of the North-west Mounted Police will expire shortly, and it was supposed a large proportion of them would leave the service, as there are so many opportunities for advantageous settlement in the North-west, and a great deal of work going on in connection with railway development. It is stated in the department, however, that over 70 per cent. of the men have signified their desire to re-enlist.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

A gold mine is said to have been discovered in the western part of the county Cork, Ireland.

William O'Brien's application for a new trial, in his case against Lord Salisbury, has been refused.

James Nasmyth, the celebrated English mechanical engineer and inventor of the steam hammer, is dead.

In speaking to the Cobden Club on Monday, Mr. Gladstone gave evidence that he is still a firm believer in free trade.

Mrs. Capt. O'Shea is seeking to force her husband to carry out her marriage settlement and hand over certain interests to her.

The Duke of Cambridge, at the head of a deputation from the army, presented to the Queen on Saturday the officers' Jubilee memorial.

Princess Victoria, sister of the German Emperor, has asked an increase in her allow-

ance in order to establish her household in London, as she does not intend to marry.

The Queen on Monday, assisted by the King of Belgium, unveiled a statue of the Prince Consort in Windsor park. The statue was the jubilee offering of the women of England.

In the Imperial Commons on Monday night, Sir James Fergusson denied that the Government had proposed a convention with the Porte making Great Britain permanent protector of Egypt.

The Irish landlord party is urging the Government to pass the clauses of the Land Purchase bill which relate to congested districts, and postpone further consideration of the remainder of the bill until next session.

Mr. Chamberlain's proposal that Mr. Gladstone and Lord Salisbury should have a conference on the Land Purchase bill has not been well received. The Gladstonians are strongly against the proposition, and the Conservatives seem convinced that it would have no good results.

## UNITED STATES.

About 4,000 of the striking Chicago carpenters resumed work on Monday.

At Akron, Ohio, on Saturday evening, a tornado destroyed 100 buildings.

A New York syndicate is said to have established a "corner" in silver bullion.

Buffalo city council has voted to exclude Canadians from working on corporation jobs.

Six hundred fishermen are on strike at Pensacola, Fla., and a fish famine is imminent.

Eleven lives were lost in the burning of the Chenango County Poorhouse at Preston, N. Y.

The Chicago coopers who struck for higher wages have gone back to work at the old rates.

The Chicago Committee on the site of the World's Fair has reported in favour of the lake front.

O'Donovan Rossa, who was recently convicted of criminal libel on P. S. Cassidy, has been fined \$100.

Hon. Reuben R. Thrall, the oldest practicing attorney in the United States, is dead. He was in his 95th year.

Three thousand miners in the semi-bituminous coal fields of Pennsylvania are now on strike for higher wages.

The strike of the coal miners of northern Illinois, which has kept 15,000 men idle for the past month, has been settled.

There was a heavy frost in many sections of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri on Tuesday morning, and crops were damaged.

The Pennsylvania railway has contributed a large sum, it is said \$275,000, to the World's Fair Committee of Chicago.

The Episcopal Diocesan Convention at Charleston, S. C., has decided to exclude colored people from seats on its floor.

A workman in DeBruce, N. Y., supposed to have been insane, committed suicide last week by diving into a vat of boiling acid.

The women who were elected as mayor and council of Edgerton, Kansas, have grown disgusted with their offices and resigned.

The Buffalo Board of Trade on Monday adopted a series of resolutions protesting against the proposed increase by Congress of the barley duty.

The Association of German Ironmasters has accepted an invitation from the American Institute of Mining Engineers to visit the industrial districts of the United States.

There is a proposal on foot in the United States to federate all the Roman Catholic societies, to preserve Catholic rights and to prevent any encroachment upon their privileges.

Senator Gorman, a Maryland Democrat, has introduced a bill to give effect to Senator Cullom's recommendations, to force Canadian railways to obey Interstate Commerce legislation.

George C. Pratt, in the employ of the California Insurance Company, who shot and wounded S. L. Bromwell, president of the company, for debauching his wife, has been acquitted in San Francisco.

At Gainesville, Texas, Captain Joe Means, proprietor of the *Daily Hesperian*, was shot and killed Thursday night by Charlie Ball, an employe of the *Register*. A newspaper controversy caused the trouble. Ball was arrested.

The twentieth annual conference of the general secretaries of the Y. M. C. A. of the United States and Canada opened in the hall of the House of Representatives at Nashville, Tenn., on Tuesday. Four hundred delegates were present.

Rev. George Green, one of the best known ministers in Arkansas, was accidentally shot and killed on Wednesday in Saline county by his brother, Martin Green, while they were inspecting a revolver. The brother attempted suicide after the accident.

The oak planted at Mount Vernon, Washington, in 1862 by the Prince of Wales, having died, Sir Julian Pauncefote, the British Minister, on Tuesday planted an oak grown from a British acorn near Washington's tomb. A number of prominent people witnessed the affair. Sir Julian made an address eulogizing Washington.

## IN GENERAL.

Prince Bismarck is reported much improved in health.

The Dakomians have had enough fighting and are ready to accept France's proposed terms of peace.

The doctors at Warsaw, Russia, affirm that influenza has again made its appearance in an acute form.

The German emperor's speech at the opening of the Reichstag has been unfavorably received in Russia.

It is reported by the commission on the proposed Siberian Railway that the road will be completed in ten years.

Emin Pasha intimates that he is in possession of information regarding Stanley which would make a sensation if made public.

The Pope, in receiving German pilgrims, took occasion to praise Emperor William's efforts on behalf of the working classes.

M. Musy, Commander of a French post in the Congo country, was killed and eaten, along with twelve of his men, by natives.

Stanley thinks England is altogether too apathetic with regard to her interests in Africa, and that Germany will get ahead of her.

The French Government has caused several Governments to be sounded on the sub-

ject of taking united action against the Anarchists.

The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies has declined to discuss a motion for the immediate recognition of the Brazilian government.

M. Monchicourt, the Panama canal liquidator, believes it possible to obtain funds and the services of engineers to complete the canal.

The Emperor's suggestions to Prince Bismarck that his retirement from office should involve political inactivity are not agreeable to the old Statesman.

The Socialists in the German Reichstag propose to amend the Labor Bill so that the working day will be reduced to nine hours in 1894, and to eight hours in 1898.

There is much doubt in German Parliamentary circles as to whether the Government will obtain a majority in the Reichstag unless its military demands are reduced.

The *Freisinnige Zeitung* editorial respecting Prince Bismarck. This time it says it is alcoholism and not the morphine habit that is affecting the ex-Chancellor.

A syndicate of Belgian bankers, which undertook to issue £1,000,000 of Congo State obligations, has been dissolved, having failed to place more than one-tenth of the amount.

## The Irish Leadership.

While the rumor that Mr. Parnell will resign the leadership of the Irish nationalists in Parliament must be taken with a grain of salt, there is every reason to believe that Mr. Dillon will be *locum tenens* during Mr. Parnell's absence from the house. The health of the latter, never robust, has been feeble to extremity for two years. Only frequent and sometimes protracted intervals of seclusion and rest have enabled him to be at the head of his party during periods of great importance. Mr. Dillon has just returned from the home movement more than \$150,000, the gift of the distributed Gaels in the British colonies of the South Pacific. The trip has been as invigorating for himself as for the treasury of the cause. If, as may be probable, Mr. Parnell desires to recuperate in retirement for a time, Mr. Dillon would be the natural and unanimous choice of the people of Ireland for a leader to continue the struggle along the lines Mr. Parnell and his colleagues have so consistently followed. Mr. Dillon, who came to America with Mr. Parnell at the outbreak of the agitation which resulted in the organization of the Land League, is in the prime of his powers, having been born in 1851. Inheriting from his father, John Blake Dillon, the accomplished rebel of '48, the companion in Trinity College of Thomas Davis and in revolution of Mitchel and Meagher, John Dillon is also an accomplished and resolute man. Of university education, he abandoned the practice of surgery for that of politics, and has sat in Parliament for nearly ten years, upon him by illness. He possesses in a marked degree some of the faculties which have insured success for Mr. Parnell. He is reticent. He can hold his peace amid storms of abuse and keep his temper while foolish foes lose their wits in vituperation. Like Mr. Parnell, he is a rare speaker; like him, he speaks with incisiveness and without rhetorical ornament. Impetuous and vehement in his younger days, age has brought him patience and tranquility.

## The British Army.

Notwithstanding the confident tone with which Viscount Wolsley speaks of the efficient condition of the British Army, there is a vein of uneasiness in his utterances. He concedes that England cannot contend in numbers with the armies of other European nations, and his dependence for safety in case of war would be upon a powerful navy, backed up by strong defensive land forces, and upon Canada as a basis of commissary supplies. That this plan would work well is not wholly apparent. Other nations will not readily permit England to excel them in the power of a navy, and in any European imbroglio this country would be a far distant food depot. The opinions of Viscount Wolsley are entitled to abundant respect as regards military affairs, but to outsiders it appears that the safety of England must be in peace rather than in war. With large colonial possessions, widely distributed throughout the world, the amount of damage that could be done in a short time by an enemy would be incalculable. The home government undoubtedly recognizes this, and of late years England has maintained a judicious attitude of reserve toward Continental complications. She has devoted herself to the acquisition of new territory, the extension of dominion, the development of commercial and industrial greatness and the cultivation of easy diplomatic relations with the rest of the world. Therein lies at once her greatness and her safety.

## The British Troops in Egypt.

The presence of British troops in Egypt has long been a source of vexation and envy to some of the other European powers, especially France. That they have been retained there all these years is not due to any intention on the part of Britain to seize the land of the Pharaohs, or to secure in any dishonorable way, but simply to safeguard British interests in that part of the world, particularly her interest in the Suez canal, which more than any other country—more than all other countries combined, she is using at present in transporting her merchandise. Could England be sure that her interests would be safe without this protection there is reason to believe that the troops would be at once withdrawn. This at least seems a reasonable conclusion if the report be true that Lord Salisbury offers to conclude a new convention with the Porte, arranging for the evacuation of Egypt, provided England be given the right at any time to occupy Egypt without notice should internal or external danger threaten the country.

The Anglo-Portuguese imbroglio which has ceased to attract any great interest, is likely soon to be settled. Last week the Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Chamber of Deputies that he had hopes of an early and honorable settlement of the dispute between Portugal and England, and a settlement that would be satisfactory to Portugal. What the terms of the convention are has not yet been made public. It is not likely, however, that Lord Salisbury has consented to any arrangement that will endanger England's privileges in the Shire district and Mashonaland or that will compromise his country in the eyes of the nations.

## YOUNG FOLKS.

### The Doll's Vacation.

There lived one time a very cruel tyrant whose name was neither Nero nor Caligula. But he was even worse than either of these; for one day he sent forth a decree that the little girls in his kingdom should no longer play with dolls, and that within seven days their darlings must be carried to the market place and there destroyed by fire. On account of this decree a great sorrow rose in the land, not only among the children, but the mothers, too, grieved to see the affliction of their little ones. Yet no one dared to oppose the great King, who said that he wished the girls of his realm to grow up into useful, loyal women, and that the silly dolls made them idle and childish. For the next six days the little girls spent all their time with their dolls and played more diligently than ever before. There were visits, tea parties, balls and new dresses, until the dolls became almost bewildered with so much gaiety.

One little girl, Flora, had the most beautiful doll in the city. It was almost as large as herself, and had head, feet and arms of wax, and in its trunk was a new dress for every day in the week. Adele, for so the doll was called, had for over a week lain neglected in a corner of the room. Her hair was uncombed, and stains of coffee and fruit were on her pretty blue dress. She was, therefore, very much surprised when Flora held her tenderly in her arms, kissed her again and again, crying: "Oh, my dearest Adele, my beautiful doll, what shall I do without you? And to think they are going to take you away from me, where I shall never see you again."

But while the little mothers seemed absorbed in their play, their brains were active in making plans to save their treasures. Many ways had been suggested, but only one was favored by all. On the day when the dolls were to be destroyed, the king, looking from a window in the royal palace, saw in the distance a long procession of people approaching the palace gate. As they came nearer he discovered the people to be hundreds of little girls in their best dresses, each leading or carrying a doll. In the front row were the lady dolls with wax faces and real hair. Then came the servant dolls, with china or wooden faces, and last of all the little babies in their long white dresses. When the train had passed through the palace gate and had stopped under the king's window, the little maidens knelt before His Majesty, crying, "Pardon, pardon."

All the dolls joined in the chorus, and the babies cried until the noise was so great that the King held his ears and begged for quiet. Then Flora, leading Adele by the hand, stepped from the crowd and curtsying low, said: "Gracious King, we have heard your command, and are ready to obey; but we pray you will not take our children from us; for we should be very unhappy without them."

When the King looked down on the distressed little faces, he said: "You may carry your dolls home with you, but on one condition, that they are satisfied."

And turning to the dolls, he asked, "Are you pleased?"

The dolls who were very happy over the week's feasting and the new dresses, replied in a chorus: "We are contented."

"Now," said the King, "whenever you are neglected by your owners or receive rough treatment from them, if you will complain to me, I shall see that you have your rights."

The dolls bowed respectfully, and the happy procession moved away. For a time the little mothers cared most tenderly for the children which they had so nearly lost; then some grew careless, and the little dolls, remembering the King's words, thought it now time to complain. One night they all met in Adele's room in Flora's home and talked over their grievances. One said: "I've been left out in the garden all night, and the rain took the curl out of my hair."

Another said: "I have had to sleep on the floor two nights, while the kitten was covered up in my bed."

"Only think," cried a third, "I have had a hole punched in the back of my head, so that my little mistress could see how my eyes open and shut."

But Adele had suffered most of all. "Only this morning," she said, "Flora's brother painted whiskers and a moustache on my face; and Flora laughed while he did it too. I was so enraged. And how do I look now?"

While the others shed tears of sympathy for their unfortunate friend, they could hardly refrain from smiling at the comical appearance of the dignified Adele. They all agreed that they would no longer endure such treatment, but would go at once to the King, as he had told them to do. Of course the baby dolls must stay behind, as they were not able to walk and there was no one to carry them.

Very early next morning, before the King had had his breakfast, he heard a noise in the palace garden, and looking out saw the company of dolls, who with their weak fine voices were trying to make themselves heard. When they had told their story, the King said: "You have done right in coming to me. I have been expecting you and have a room ready for you, where you will always be comfortable and have no one to trouble you."

He led the way to a large bright room in the back part of the palace. Here were small tables, tiny dishes, and a bed and chair for each one. The dolls thought that they would be very happy in their new home, with no one to scold them for tearing their clothes or to punish them for eating too much at the tea parties. The little beds, too, were so soft that they decided to rest upon them; and being very tired from their long journey were soon all fast asleep, except a few who had chins heads and could not close their eyes. For a few days the dolls were very much delighted with their new quarters and laughed to think how their owners would look in vain for them.

But after awhile they grew very tired of being in the same room all the time, with no walks or rides in the garden. They began to grow very cross, and even the stately Adele scolded, because she must always wear the same dress. The room did not look so large as at first and the little beds grew harder every night. In fact, the dolls became very discontented and thought if they could only get back to their owners they would never again complain. But how could this be done, for the door was locked and the King carried the key in his pocket. The windows were so high that they could not even look out of them.

One day, however, the door did open and

the housemaid came in to dust and when she was through forgot to close the door again. That night a procession of dolls, headed by Adele, might have been seen gliding through the palace gate and along the city streets, and the next morning each little girl was happy to find her doll fast asleep in its bed. But no one knew of a dollroom in the palace and the dolls never told where they spent their vacation.

## PAYSIE.

### Cost of Living in New York.

A bachelor in the city of New York with thoughts intent on marriage addressed a note a few weeks ago to the editor of the *Sun* asking that encyclopedic gentleman whether a young man receiving \$1000 salary could prudently undertake the responsibilities of married life in that Metropolitan city. The question has elicited a host of replies from others besides the editor. One lady, who had kept an account of her household expenditures, gave a detailed statement of the cost of living for one month, for herself and husband, which, exclusive of rent and fuel, amounted to \$20. Nor was her bill of fare a meagre one, but quite equal to that found in the average home of a middle class citizen. Taking this figure as a basis it is safe to estimate that the bread and butter bill would not require to exceed \$300, which with rent at \$20 per month and fuel would bring all within \$600. This would leave \$400, for clothes and recreation. A half a century ago this amount would have seemed an almost extravagant sum for these purposes. But the fact is that during the last generation the standards of living have been greatly raised. Relatively to the incomes and the expenditures of the rich, what was once accounted enough for moderate maintenance seems now to be small. Yet after all a family gets more with one thousand dollars a year than it did fifty years ago. As the *Sun* points out, it gets luxuries altogether unobtainable then, or purchased by the very rich only; and it regards them as necessities. Even the houses of the very rich in those days lacked conveniences now deemed essential for decent living. Articles of diet then excluded from all tables, or enjoyed as rare luxuries, are now consumed regularly in tenement houses, as the display at the butchers' and grocery shops of the poorest neighborhoods bears witness. In apparel also luxury and variety prevail, where once they were confined to the few. It is because people want so much more, because they want to appear as well as their richer neighbors, that an income of one thousand dollars a year seems so much smaller than formerly. It is because the standards of living have gone up. But this is not a bad sign. It is an indication of advancing refinement, of progress in civilization.

### The Italian FASTER.

Giovanni Succi, the little Italian who had been fasting for 40 days at the Aquarium, London, Eng., took his first meal, consisting of a spoonful of bouillon, on April 28th in the presence of a great crowd of spectators. He was not a pleasing spectacle, although his physical condition was wonderful, in view of the circumstance that he had subsisted entirely upon water for 40 days. He was very carefully watched night and day by two committees of physicians from Westminster Hospital, who are positive that he has consumed nothing but water during the 40 days with the exception of a little elixir, containing no nutriment, to allay abdominal pains. Succi has lost 30 pounds during his fast, but though the skin upon his forehead is like wrinkled parchment and his cheeks fall between his high cheekbones and lower jaw, and the lines of his face are drawn and haggard, he walks firmly and has a muscular grip as strong as it was six weeks ago. At the conclusion of the fast his temperature was normal at 97.6° Fahrenheit, pulse 58, respiration 18° and lung capacity 1,450 cubic centimeters. His weight was 93 pounds 4 ounces, the loss since the day before being 11 ounces.

He maintained almost evenly from the first to last his normal temperature. The temperature of his body at starting, on the 17th of March, was 98.6 degrees Fahrenheit; it was reduced to 98 degrees at the end of that month, after which it remained about 97.4 degrees. His pulse began at 92, fell on the second day to 76, rose on the third to 82, and fell to 53 on the 20th of March. Since then it has oscillated between 53 and 62, the lowest, 52, being registered on the 20th. His muscular grip began at 49 and ends at 51 kilograms, and in the interval has oscillated between 46 and 49. His lung capacity began at 2,000 cubic centimeters, and in a week had dropped to 1,550. His height before the fast was 5 feet 5 inches; it is now 5 feet 4 inches, a loss of 1 inch, due mainly to the shrinkage of the cartilages between the vertebrae. The people who saw Dr. Tanner at the conclusion of his 40 days' fast say that Succi has come out of the test in 100 per cent better condition than the American faster. The Italian has fasted several times for 20 or 30 days, but never before for so long as 40 days. He has drunk between a pint and a pint and a half of water per day.

### Emperor William and the Workmen.

Emperor William's speech to the Reichstag last week was distinguished by the fact that its main burden was the condition of the working men and the possible amelioration of their condition by legislation. As usual with royal utterances, it was exceedingly vague, but foreshadowed a purpose to secure Sunday rest and restriction of the labor of women and children. Germany exercises a degree of parental authority over workmen that would not be tolerated in this country, and the Emperor intimates that, owing to the increasing insubordination of youthful working men, the rules concerning working men's books may require amendment. These rules used to require the working men to spend a certain time in travel and required them to report their movements to the police. The Emperor, recognizing that Germany's industries form only one link in the economic work of the nations competing in the world's markets does not propose to act entirely alone in the matter, but as far as possible with the concurrence of other powers.

The saddest words of tongue or pen, Are these sad words: "Say, lend me ten."

The Portuguese Minister of Foreign Affairs announced in the Chamber of Deputies on Tuesday that he had hopes of an early and honorable settlement of the dispute with England.

### England's Oldest Admiral.

Great Britain has as senior admiral of her fleet a man, Sir P. W. P. Wallis, K. C. B., whose name on Thursday last had been on the pay roll of the navy ninety-five years. It need hardly be said that Admiral Wallis's personal service has not been of so long a continuance, for at the time his name was put upon the rolls he was only a little over 4 years old, having been born in Halifax, N. S., April 12, 1811. But at that time it was customary for those who had influence, and who desired to secure promotion in the navy for their sons, to enter their names on the pay roll for a subordinate position, where the pay was merely nominal, but still sufficient, when the question of promotion was taken up to make it appear that they had seen quite a period of professional service. Admiral Wallis was sent to sea when he was 13 years old—that is, in the year 1804—and for a long period served his country in an efficient manner. It seems hardly credible—the time is so far back in the past—that the present head of the English navy was the first lieutenant of the frigate Shannon when she had her fight with the American frigate Chesapeake, in which the latter vessel was captured. But such is the case, and as ranking officer, after the capture of the Shannon was seriously wounded in the engagement, it was Lieut. Wallis's duty to bring the two vessels to the port of Halifax, and it was his gallantry in this action that started him on the line of promotion which placed him in the position that he now holds as father of the English navy. To show the changes that have taken place in recent years, it is pointed out that Admiral Wallis has not served on board of an ironclad or on any of the ships provided with the great modern weapons of offence or defence. He did his chief service at the time when Nelson, Howe, Hardy and others were winning renown for England upon the high seas, and his practical experience was with the ships and guns that they used to such good advantage.

### Men as Lovers are not Amusing.

As human beings of contrasted sex men and women intoxicate each other and drive each other mad. Love always brings less than it takes. Friendship gives; love bargains, and if it is a man's love it wants the best of the bargain. It is almost impossible to classify lovers. It is fatal to take one as a type of a class. The man who is devoted, patient and interesting as a friend, is exacting, cranky and tiresome as a lover. A friend can exchange ideas with you in every direction. A lover has only two ideas—himself and you—and that is no exchange. If you don't care about him, discussion of himself is a bore. For yourself, having lived with yourself all your life, you look for no news of yourself from him.

The actress thinks it useless to set rules for the behavior of girls to whom men make love. What settles one man upon another. The stony air of disapproval that freezes one, fires the next. Passive endurance that disheartens one encourages another to new efforts. The bombshell delivery that suggests that you mean your "no" inspires the next with an idea that you mean "yes." The gentleness that in one case wins consideration and respect fires another man to go further and say more. Exactions and caprices that weary one develop in another uniring meekness and patient devotion. Inevitably that shoots one off into a rage reduces another to a palpitating pulp of passivity against which no woman of any heart can exert herself. All you can do is probably a bore, the one who loved you yesterday is a brother, and the one who is likely to love you to-morrow will be both. The moral drawn by Miss Sheridan is that a girl must set to work and find some more satisfactory interest and amusement than men.

### Woman's Trust.

"Good wife, what are you singing for? you know we have lost the hay, and what we'll do with horse and kye is more than I can say; while like as not, with rain and storm, we'll lose both corn and wheat!" She looked up with her pleasant face, and answered low and sweet: "There is a heart, there is a hand, we feel but cannot see, We've always been provided for, and we shall always be!"

He turned around with sudden gloom; she said, "Love, be at rest; You cut the grass, worked soon and late, you did your very best. That was your work; you've naught at all to do with wind or rain, And do not doubt but you will reap rich fields of golden grain. For there's a heart, and there's a hand, we feel but cannot see; We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

"That's like a woman's reasoning—we must because we must." She softly said: "I reason not, I only work and trust; The harvest may redeem the day—keep heart whate'er betide, When one door shuts I've seen another open wide. There is a heart, there is a hand, we feel but cannot see; We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

He kissed the calm and trustful face; gone was his restless pain. She heard him with a cheerful step go whistling down the lane. And went about her household tasks full of a glad content, Singing to time her busy hands as to and fro she went: "There is a heart, there is a hand, we feel but cannot see; We've always been provided for, and we shall always be."

Days come and go—'twas Christmas tide, and the grate fire burned clear. The farmer said: "Dear wife, it's been a good and happy year; The fruit was gain, the surplus corn has bought the hay, you know. She lifted then a smiling face and said: "I told you so! For there's a heart, and there's a hand, we feel but cannot see; We've always been provided for, and we shall always be!"

A letter from Shanghai says the young Emperor of China is in constant dread of assassination. He fears poison, and every article of food is tasted by a courtier before he touches it.

### Plebeian Taste Rebuked.

Nellie—But I don't like strawberries this time of year, auntie; I'd rather wait a month until they are sweeter and better. Auntie—Yes, I dare say you would prefer to wait until they are hawked about the streets. Well, child, if you do not like sour berries now better than sweet ones when they are to be had by the commonest people, you are lacking in the first elements of exclusiveness.—*Life*.

### How's Your Liver.

The old lady who replied, when asked how her liver was, "God bless me, I never heard that there was such a thing in the house," was noted for her amiability. Prometheus, when chained to a rock, might as well have pretended to be happy, as the man who is chained to a diseased liver. For by the use of Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets, the disagreeable feelings, irritable temper, constipation, indigestion, dizziness and sick headache, which are caused by a diseased liver, promptly disappear.

Man wants little here below; the earth is one of the smallest planets.

### "A Roaring Farce."

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Many people enjoy a musical refrain better than its execution.

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### All 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 CIRCLE, oily looking skin, etc., are all symptoms of nervous debility that lead to insanity and death unless cured. The spring of vital force having lost its tension very function 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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TO THE EDITOR:—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have consumption if they will send me their Express and Post Office Address. Respectfully, T. A. SLOCUM, 186 West Adelaide St., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

Meat Extracts are Simply the Flavor of Meat, Containing slightly stimulating properties, but void of all nutrition. Johnston's Fluid Beef Is the only meat preparation that fulfils all the conditions of a Perfect Food, containing the Albumen and Fibrine, the flesh-forming qualities of meat.

## The Alliance Bond and Investment Co. of Ontario, Limited.

INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 27TH, 1890. CAPITAL \$1,000,000. General Offices, 27 & 29 Wellington Street East, 34 & 36 Front Street East, Toronto. This Company undertakes agencies of every description, and trusts, such as carrying out full attention to management of estates, the collection of loans, rents, interest, dividends, debts, or counter-signing certificates of stock, bonds or other securities; will act as agents for issuing and receiving and investing sinking funds and investments generally for others and offers the best terms therefor. Every dollar invested with or through this Company earns the highest returns and is also fully safe. All investments are guaranteed. THE INVESTMENT BONDS of the Company are issued in amounts of \$100 and upward and offer unparalleled inducements for accumulative investments of small amounts, monthly or at larger periods for terms of years from five upwards and the investor is not only absolutely protected against loss of a single dollar but can rely upon the largest returns consistent with security. Correspondence solicited and promptly replied to. W. H. STONE, President. G. F. POTTER, Managing Director. First-class General and Local Agents can obtain remunerative contracts by applying to WILLIAM SPARLING, Superintendent.

## Confederation Life

ORGANIZED 1871. HEAD OFFICE, TORONTO. REMEMBER, AFTER THREE YEARS Policies are Incontestable. Free from all restrictions as to residence, travel or occupation. Paid-up Policy and Cash Surrender Value Guaranteed in each Policy. THE NEW ANNUITY ENDOWMENT POLICY. AFFORDS ABSOLUTE PROTECTION AGAINST EARLY DEATH. Provides an income in old age, and is a good investment. Policies are non-forfeitable after the payment of two full annual Premiums. Profits, which are unexcelled by any Company doing business in Canada, are allocated every five years from the issue of the policy, or at longer periods as may be selected by the insured. Profits so Allocated are Absolute and not liable to be reduced or recalled at any future time under any circumstances. Participating Policy Holders are entitled to not less than 90 per cent. of the profits earned in the class, and for the past seven years have actually received 95 per cent. of the profits so earned. W. C. MACDONALD, ACTUARY. J. K. MACDONALD, MANAGING DIRECTOR.



CAUTION.—We have ascertained that in some sections of the country, dealers have been selling as Rogers' Peerless, an oil not manufactured by us, and very much inferior to the genuine Peerless in quality. We will mail \$5 to any person sending us letter exposing such cases, and to protect our customers will mail to any one desiring it a list of dealers in their neighborhood selling the genuine Peerless Oil.

I CURE FITS! THOUSANDS OF BOTTLES GIVEN AWAY YEARLY. When I say Cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of Fits, Epilepsy or Falling Sickness a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to Cure the worst case! Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a Cure. Send me once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my Infants' Remedy. Five Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address—H. B. ROOT, M.C., Branch Office, 186 WEST ADELAIDE STREET, TORONTO.

## WATCHES FREE

Send immediately free to introduce our goods. Write and be convinced. Canadian Watch Co., Toronto, Can.

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS.

J. DOAN & SON. For Circular Address, Northcote Ave., Toronto

## LINK-BELTING

BEST SAWDUST CONVEYOR, AND CHEAPEST. All Sizes and Capacities. Send for 130 Page Catalogue on Link-Belting. IMPROVE YOUR POWER BY USING THE Pickering Spring Governor. SENSITIVE. QUICK. RELIABLE. CHEAP. Easily adjusted to any Engine. Special facilities for making has reduced prices. WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD AND WINNIPEG.

**THE BEE.**

R. S. PELTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, MAY 23, 1890.

FROM OUR STANDPOINT.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in of late by not a few of the readers of THE BEE in regard to our attitude relative to the political struggle now going on in every part of the province. Hitherto THE BEE has kept silent on the subject of politics, not because we lightly esteem the political issues of the day, that must to a large extent, influence and mould our social and national life, or that we feared the censure of our patrons for "taking sides" with one or the other of the great political parties that gear our national interests. But because we have pledged ourselves to neutrality, or in other words, to view the political situation of our country from a purely independent standpoint. We feel safe in asserting that more than one half of the editorials written for partisan journals are nothing more or less than political rot, with about five lines of truth to the column of fiction or misrepresentation. Alas! for Canadian journalism, it is sunken away below her proud position and ignored her noble, God-given mission in civilizing, educating, and moralising our race, and has, to a great extent, bowed down to Baal—a slave to politicians. There are comparatively few journals in Canada that are honest, independent, and outspoken enough to give a true, impartial statement of our provincial or national standing before the world. But, to the contrary, almost every measure brought up or law enacted by one or the other party is twisted, warped, and shamefully misrepresented by too many of our foremost Canadian journals to suit the narrow, contracted, bigoted minds of their readers, who are enamored with the supposed virtues and achievements of "our party," but who are blind to everything that may be worthy of approval in the opposite. We do not charge the people so much for the uncalled for bitter, hostile, partisan feeling prevailing as we do the detrimental influence of the press over the masses. "One fact," says an exchange, "that a candid, shrewd and honest political observer must gather from things that surround him and communicate with his intelligence, is that a large proportion of the young men lately admitted to the franchise are in their political leanings inclined toward the Equal Rights party. This is not a bad feature in the political cauldron in which we find ourselves in this country. The young men of to-day are to be the politicians of the future, and if they find no congenial place within the old party lines, it is to their credit and bodes well for their future that they are thoughtful enough and independent enough to strike out for themselves on a new and independent line. We heartily commend the young men for their spirit of independence and their laudable ambition to make a record for themselves on a new line, separated from old beaten party paths." What has induced so many of our best young men to break away from the old party ranks? Simply because the sacred principles of true Protestantism are sacrificed by Grit and Tory politicians alike in grasping after power by bowing down to the Church of Rome in order to catch the French Catholic vote. Honesty is at a premium with both politicians and many of the partisan journals of our land. We sincerely hope that the rising generation will weigh well the political issues of the day in the scales of truth, justice and equality, and see if there be anything found wanting in these elements, which are most essential in the good government of any people, or in other words, to refuse to countenance, much less vote for, any party that will not be loyal to the moral, educational, and patriotic standard of our beloved Canada.

**Huron County Notes.**

Clinton Fire Company talk of going to Wingham to compete in the hose reel race, on the 24th.

The Victoria Cricket Club, Clinton, has accepted a challenge from the Senators of Exeter, to play a match at that place, on the 26th of May.

Dr. Brown, of Wroxeter, while driving about two miles north of Wroxeter one evening lately, was nearly run over by a runaway horse. The occupants of the rig were upset out over a high bank, but fortunately no one was hurt.

A farmer of the 5th con. Colborne, lost a fine blood mare a few days ago, that he would have taken \$100 for. They were working her on Saturday and put her in the stable apparently as well as usual, and on Sunday morning they found her dead.

Albert Halstead, on the Maitland, Goderich township, has a large trough in his barnyard filled with water brought with a gas pipe from a hill more than twenty rods away. He has pure spring water here for his cattle the year round without trouble of pumping.

-IF YOU WANT-

**GOOD PHOTOS**

-GO TO-



For Extra Cabinet or Large Groups.

Best Light in Town for Groups.

**Sunbeam Photos**

Only \$1 per Dozen.

**FRAMES AWAY DOWN**

Old Photos Copied and Enlarged.

DON'T FORGET THE PLACE—  
OVER HACKING'S DRUG STORE.

**G. A. LEE,**

4in\* LISTOWEL, ONT.

**H. F. BUCK**

Furniture Emporium,

WALLACE STREET,

**LISTOWEL.**

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

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

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

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

**MOULDINGS**

For Picture Framing in Town.

**UNDERTAKING**

A Specialty. Full lines funeral goods always on hand.

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

**J. H. McDONALD'S**

**FLOUR**

-AND-

**FEED**

-AND-

**Grocery Store**

MAIN STREET,

**---LISTOWEL---**

One Door East of Post Office.

Higgins' Liverpool Salt,

Flour,

Beef,

Cheese,

Oats,

Peas,

Bran,

Shorts,

Potatoes,

Turnips,

Clover and Timothy Seed,

Salt,

Tobaccos,

Oatmeal,

Cornmeal,

Cracked Wheat,

Graham Flour,

Sugar and Teas.

**GROCERIES**

In Fall

15tf

MAY 15.

--

MAY 15.

**A MONSTER**

**DISCOUNT SALE!**

FOR THE NEXT

**15-DAYS-15**

On all Cash Purchases (Sugars

excepted) I will give a

Discount of

**15 PER CENT.**

**Eggs Taken as Cash.**

**J. L. MADER.**

Pure Drugs, Patent Medicines,  
Fine Stationery.

**School Supplies & Wall Paper**

Call in and Look Around.

**ATWOOD DRUG STORE.**

**MARTIN E. NEADS.**

Prescriptions and Recipes a Specialty.

**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.**

**Atwood Carriage and Blacksmith Shop**

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

**Horseshoeing a Specialty.**

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

**HENRY HOAR.**

2tf

GO TO

**J. S. GEE'S**

FOR YOUR

**STRAW HATS!**

A large assortment to choose from in  
Gent's, Boy's, Girl's and  
Children's. Also

**Youth's & Boy's**

READY-MADE

**--SUITS--**

A Fine Range selling at Close  
Prices.

**J. S. GEE,**

GENERAL MERCHANT,

NEWRY.

**Jas. Henderson**

THE PEOPLE'S

**Shoe Maker,**

ATWOOD.

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

**REPAIRING**

A SPECIALTY.

SHOP—One Door South of THE BEE  
Publishing House.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

**R. M. BALLANTYNE**

—THE LEADING—

**Merchant Tailor**

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

**Biggest Reduction**

In Ordered Clothing

**EVER KNOWN.**

Men's all wool Tweed Suits \$11 for \$9

" " " " \$12 " \$10

" " " " \$15 " \$12

Black Worsted from \$16 up.

WE KEEP THE BEST

**TRIMMINGS**

AND GUARANTEE AN

**A 1 Fit or No Sale.**

Call and Examine Our

Goods and see for

yourself.

**R. M. BALLANTYNE,**

**ATWOOD.**

SPRING time has come, so has my New Goods come. New designs in everything and cheaper than ever.

Goldsmith's Hall is the leading house in town. You cannot do better than to give Gunther a call and look through his immense stock of Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

Fine and Complicated Watches Repaired and Satisfaction Guaranteed.

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

**GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.**  
SOUTHERN EXTENSION W. G. & B.

Trains leave Atwood Station, North and South as follows:  
GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.  
Express 7:21 a.m. Mixed 8:07 a.m.  
Express 12:24 p.m. Express 2:34 p.m.  
Mixed 10:00 p.m. Express 9:12 p.m.

**ATWOOD STAGE ROUTE.**

Stage leaves Atwood North and South as follows:  
GOING SOUTH. GOING NORTH.  
Atwood 8:00 a.m. Mitchell 2:30 p.m.  
Newry 8:05 a.m. Brnho 3:30 p.m.  
Mankton 9:00 a.m. Mankton 4:45 p.m.  
Brnho 10:15 a.m. Newry 5:55 p.m.  
Mitchell 11:15 p.m. Atwood 6:00 p.m.

## TOWN TALK.

**PURE Heliebere** at the Atwood Drug Store.

**WRITING paper** from 5c. a quire up at the Atwood Drug Store.

**FOR SALE.**—A number of tanks suitable for cisterns. Cheap. J. L. Mader.

**Mrs. Oxtoby** returned to Palmerston last Friday after spending a pleasant time with her son, Fred Oxtoby.

**A. J. CLARRIDGE**, formerly of Zerani's bakery, was in town last Friday. He has secured a situation in Waterloo we understand.

**POLITICS** is the theme of conversation these times. June 5th will settle all disputings, however. Elect the best man, be he Brit or Tory.

**COURT of Revision** for the township of Elma will be held in Graham's hotel, on Monday next, 26th inst., at 10 a. m. Interested parties will please take notice.

**DURING** the first week in June the local elections take place; the Methodist Conference meet; the Church of England Synod meets, and the High Order of Presbyterians will be in session. Surely that will be a week of great interest.

**W. NIGHTINGALE**, of Brussels, made us a friendly call on Saturday last on his way home from Toronto whither he went to aid his detective in ferreting out the guilty party who recently stole some \$500 worth of goods from his store in Brussels. He says he has not succeeded in capturing the rascals as yet.

**HOW TO DETECT A COUNTERFEIT.**—Take a United States bill of any denomination and hold it to the light and you will see two lines running entirely across it lengthwise. Upon examination you will find these two consist of silk threads, a red one and a blue one. Every genuine bill has this mark of genuineness. Without these marks a bill may be put down as a counterfeit, no matter how good the engraving on it. No paper mill dare to make this sort of paper, and it is the Government's only protection on its currency.

**A PROMISING YOUTH.**—One day recently a boy, we would say under the age of ten summers, entered our sanctum with the graveness of an owl, and offered for publication the following lines of original rhyme:

Easily the wheels of life  
Glide along without a wife,  
Whilst the matrimonial car,  
Clamors with perpetual jar.

This is no doubt the production of his thoughts gathered from observations of life, or perhaps a dream of the future, when he shall receive a certain lecture.—Warton Encore.

**THE FISHING SEASON.**—About this time of the year the average fisherman is anxious to immortalise his name through the columns of the press, and we might include, among others, a load of Atwoodites who took advantage of the season and drove over to the peaceful village of Ethel last week with a determination to make a raid on the innocent finny tribe. What success they met with we are not prepared to say, neither will we give them credit for having caught any unless they bring their fish into our den and count them out one at a time, and to make sure we are to have the privilege of a further test of their faithfulness by eating the fish ourselves. It is rumored that one individual landed 149 freckled trout during the afternoon, but we will not spread his fame abroad unless he submits to the above test.

**TISSUE paper**, all shades, at the Atwood Drug Store.

**NOTHING but pure drugs** used at the Atwood Drug Store.

**Ed. E. HARVEY** will preach in the Methodist church, next Sunday morning and evening. Dr. McLain, the pastor, will be absent on a visit to the P. M. Colony at Yorkton.—Moose Jaw Times.

**IMPROVING.**—The recent heavy weather improved the appearance of fall wheat, for in places where it looked to be killed, it is now looking splendid. Spring grains are also coming on well, and at present prospects for fruit are good. It was the frost of May 29 that last year did the damage.

**AN Indian quack doctor** made a circuit of the village last Saturday. His medicines did not meet with a ready market we understand, probably owing to a lack of confidence in the efficacy of his remedies as well as an instinctive dislike with most people for anything that pertains to quackery.

**A VERY interesting program** will be carried out during the next three months in connection with the Young People's Prayer and Literary Meetings, held in the Methodist church every Friday evening, commencing at eight o'clock. These meetings have proven very helpful to the young people of the church.

**A RARE LETTER.**—While in Guelph this week W. B. Beney of this city, saw a legible autograph military letter written by General George Washington, New Windsor, dated 1781. This letter has been examined by experts and pronounced to be genuine. The owner has had it in his possession about 15 years during which time he has had liberal money offers for it all of which he has refused. It is asserted on good authority that there are but three genuine G. W. letters, two of which are deposited at the White House, D. C.—Brantford Courier.

**THE General Conference** of the Methodist church of Canada will be held in Montreal, in St. James Church, opening Wednesday September 10th, next. This conference meets once every four years, and is the legislative body of the church, being composed of an equal number of representative ministers and laymen. Some important matters will come up at the conference, the question of college federation will be threshed out again, and the proposition to lengthen the minister's stay on a circuit will be discussed and legislated upon. This will be the second General Conference held since the union and the second held in Montreal, it having been held twelve years ago in Dominion Square Church.

**A PROTEST.**—Local politicians, both Conservative and Reform, are kicking at what they regard as an unfair arrangement by the head managers of the telegraph companies concerning reports of the elections, to be furnished on the night thereof. Last year each party paid \$15 for telegraph returns. This year they are asked \$30 each. They admit that the extra work to be done by operators at a time like election night should be reasonably well paid for, but they do think the amount now asked is unreasonable, and the probabilities are that unless some other arrangement is made by the companies, politicians will go home the night of the election, sleep the sleep of the just, and get their political digest from the papers next morning.

**A TREAT IN STONE.**—The famous whistler, Miss McManis, of Indianapolis, assisted by her sister, Miss Maud, is to give a concert in Listowel, June 9th under the auspices of Knox Church Ladies' Aid. A first class program is being prepared for the occasion, and a rare treat may be anticipated apart from the whistling novelty. The following testimonials speak for themselves:—"The Misses McManis gave a concert in Sherbourne St. church during the week before Christmas. Their contributions were very greatly enjoyed by all present. As a whistler Miss Laura McManis is certainly without a peer among all artists in that line who have visited Toronto.—E. A. Stafford, pastor Sherbourne St. Methodist church, Toronto. "Miss McManis trills out her notes with the sweetness of a canary.—Toronto Mail. "In the compass power, pitch, and purity of her tones she is wonderful.—Chicago Times. "She held the audience spell-bound by her whistling solos.—Toronto Empire. We hope our citizens will avail themselves of hearing this wonderful lady on the evening of 9th June.

**MOCK PARLIAMENT.**—The Atwood Mock Parliament met in the school room on Friday evening last. Considerable time was taken up in drafting a code of rules and regulations, after which a Cabinet was formed, composed of the following:—T. M. Wilson, Premier; R. S. Pelton, Speaker; S. Shannon, Clerk; C. J. Wynn, Minister of Justice; J. W. Ward, Minister of Fisheries, and others who have not as yet accepted their folios. S. H. Harding was chosen leader of the Opposition. Two important Bills will be brought down next Friday evening: "Modification of the Canadian Senate," and "Extension of the Franchise to Women." We have no hesitancy in stating that this effort should be encouraged and will doubtless meet with success from the fact that the promoters are very enthusiastic and are determined to make it, what it is designed to be, a place where our young men may study national literature, political economy, and develop the talent for public speaking, all of which are essential factors in the intellectual training of every young man who hopes to wield a power and influence in the affairs of public life. In other words, "the mind is the man." No fewer than seven school teachers have promised to take an active part in this Parliament, which is a fair representation of the intelligence of the community. Those desirous of improving and storing their minds with useful knowledge are heartily invited to become members.

**THE Daily Globe and Mail** for sale at the Atwood Drug Store.

**Miss KATE WILSON** is visiting in Milverton this week.

**SEVERAL new patterns** of wall paper at the Atwood Drug Store.

**RELIEVING agent Glebe** was in London a few days last week.

**OWING to the 24th of May** being a public holiday we publish a day earlier this week.

**Rev. H. C. PRIEST**, of Wingham, will preach in the Baptist church next Sabbath, 25th inst.

**Miss HATTIE JACKSON**, of Trowbridge, was the guest of Miss Mina Pelton last week.

**TENDERS** are asked this week for the building of 10 rods of fence on the north side of the school house in S. S. No. 5, Elma.

**ROBT. KNOX** has returned from a pleasant visit to Warton and other northern points.

**It is rumored** that R. K. Hall has been offered a snap by the G. T. R. as inspector of timber.

**C. E. PELTON**, of THE BEE staff, had the misfortune to sprain his knee badly last Saturday while ascending a stairway.

**C. H. WILSON** left Monday noon for Harrison where he purposes spending a few days with old friends and acquaintances.

**MAKE your friend** in the western states and territories, in Manitoba and British Columbia, or anywhere else, happy by sending him THE BEE for the balance of the year for fifty cents.

**A CERTAIN editor** met a well educated farmer recently and informed him that he would like to have something from his pen. The farmer sent him a pig and charged him \$9.75 for it.

**AN organization meeting** of the Reformers of Elma was held in Graham's hotel, on Monday evening. The meeting was addressed by Dr. Ahrens, the Reform candidate; R. Cleland and Dr. Parke.

**J. W. MCBAIN** was appointed at the last meeting of the official board to represent the Atwood circuit at the district meeting which was held on Wednesday and Thursday of this week in Milverton.

**A MEETING of the Huron Presbytery** was held at Blyth the other day. Rev. R. Henderson having accepted the call from Bayfield and Bethany churches, his induction was arranged for, to take place on Tuesday, the 27th inst.

**JOS. LAIRD**, of Brussels, was in town on Monday looking for a suitable place to open a barber shop but was unsuccessful. Joe has had many years experience, and being favorably known to our residents he would no doubt do well should he decide to hang out his shingle here.

**JNO. DICKSON's** fine span of horses took fright on Monday evening at the sound of the 6 o'clock whistles and ran up street at a desperate rate, leaving the two hind wheels in front of the Foresters hall, but were caught ere they reached the other end of the village. No damage was done save the breaking of the wagon.

**INFORMATION from Tokyo, Japan**, up to April 28th, says:—Mrs. Large, wife of the missionary so brutally murdered and who herself was frightfully slashed by the long swords of the assassins, is now out of danger. Although the native police have arrested 25 men, no one has been positively identified as the one who did the deed.

**ABOUT 25 new members** were added to the Methodist church last Sabbath morning as a trophy of the indefatigable efforts of the pastor, Rev. D. Rogers, in the revival services held last winter. The Methodist church is growing very rapidly under the ministry of Mr. Rogers, and the contemplated addition of 38 feet to the rear is badly needed for seating accommodation, as well as afford ample room for the Sabbath School. The church is inadequate to the requirements of a growing place like Atwood.

**LAST Sunday evening** Rev. D. Rogers delivered an able, earnest, and applicable discourse in the Methodist church from the subject: "The kind of man we should send to Parliament," taking as his text: Exodus 18:21. He divided his subject into four clauses, viz: 1st—Able men, who have at least a fair education and can express their views before peer or peasant; who can do more than sit at their table and whittle their pensel in the presence of sharp, shrewd men, &c. 2nd—Men that fear God and the sanctity of the Sabbath will be preserved, for God has sanctified it; bribery and corruption will be abolished; for the curse of God rests on them; the license law will be annulled, for God condemns it; the rights of the poor protected, for God is the father of all—both rich and poor. 3rd—Speak the truth, men whose word can be depended upon; men who will not forget their promises made in campaign addresses, &c. 4th—Hating covetousness; men should be reasonably remunerated for their services as legislators, but should not have an eye on a timber limit, or seek preferment out of their office. The speaker avowed his disbelief in the efficiency of any or every political theory which did not take a firm hold of the principles of Christianity as the sheet anchor of their hope of success. Ungodly men would be a curse, in some way or other, rather than a blessing. "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice, and when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn."

## ALTAR.

**THOMPSON—TINDALL.**—On the 21st inst., by Rev. D. Rogers, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Mr. Geo. Graham, Mr. Geo. F. Thompson to Miss Eliza Tindall, of Grey.

## Atwood Market.

Fall Wheat	95	00
Spring Wheat	80	90
Barley	35	40
Oats	28	30
Peas	52	55
Pork	5 00	5 20
Hides per lb.	3	3 1/2
Sheep skins, each	50	1 00
Wood, 2 ft.	1 15	1 50
Potatoes per bag	60	
Butter per lb.	12 1/2	
Eggs per doz.	10	

## Business Directory.

### MEDICAL.

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

### LEGAL.

**W. M. SINCLAIR,**  
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public &c. Private funds to loan at lowest rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in all operations. Office—Entrance beside Lillio's Bank, Listowel, Ont.

### DENTAL.

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

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

### AUCTIONEERS.

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

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

**Money to Loan**  
At Lowest Rates of Interest.

### Farms for Sale.

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

**WM. DUNN,**  
Atwood.

## Township of Elma.

### Court of Revision.

Notice is hereby given that the first sitting of the Court of Revision for the Township of Elma will be held at Graham's hotel, Atwood, on Monday the 26th day of May, at 10 o'clock a. m.

Appellants and all interested will please take notice.  
The Roll can be seen at my office, Atwood, from 9 till 5 o'clock each day.

**THOS. FULLARTON,**  
Clerk, Elma.  
Atwood, April 30, 1890.

## FOR SALE.

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

### Conveyancing Done.

## MARRIAGE LICENSES

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**THOS. FULLARTON,**

9th Commissioner in H. C. J.

## ATWOOD

## Pork Packing

## House.

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

## HAMS,

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

## Prices Low.

Special reductions made to those purchasing large quantities of meat.

Terms Strictly Cash.

**W. Hawkshaw.**

## J. T. PEPPER,

TICKET AGENT C.P.R.  
**More Wall Paper**  
Than Ever.

**Better, Prettier, Cheaper.**  
Than any yet shown in Brussels. Wall Papers and Borders to match. Corners and Extension Borders to match. Ceiling decorations and Mica Borders.

Come, See, and be Convinced.

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## Excelsior Painting Co

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

## SHOP.

## ON MAIN STREET,

Over Wm. Moran's Carriage Shop

Will be promptly attended to.

**W. J. MARSHALL,**  
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## ATWOOD

## Harness Shop

Cheapest place in Town for  
**Trunks & Valises.**

## Light Harness,

In every style and at common sense prices. Our customers come all the way from Mitchell to buy Harness from us.

## SOMETHING INDISPENSABLE

TO CABRIAGE DRIVERS.

## BREWSTER'S

## Safety Rein Holder

This Rein Holder is the Neatest and most complete contrivance in the market for holding the lines while the occupant is out of the carriage. No tie posts or tie straps needed if you have one of these Safety Rein Holders. Price 50 Cents. Call and see them.

## A. Gampbell.

## SEEDS.

We have a fine stock of Garden and Field Seeds which are new and fresh.

Examine our stock of

## Straw Goods,

Both in staple and fancy, for Men and Boys.

We have lately received a consignment of

## Boats & Shoes

For Summer wear, which, for style and durability cannot be beaten.

Call and inspect them before purchasing elsewhere.

## Mrs. M. Harvey

ATWOOD.

## ATWOOD

## BAKERY!

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

## Fresh Bread, Buns, and Cakes

Of all descriptions kept constantly on hand.

Pastry, and Pies.

Also Wedding Cakes made to order on Shortest Notice.

A large and pure stock of

## Confectionery

and Pickled Goods offered at Reduced Prices.

I solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on me in the past.

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

## CHAS. ZERAN.

# MY WEDDING DAY.

A SOUTH AUSTRALIAN STORY.

Published by arrangement with the publishers from advanced sheets of Chambers's Journal.

## CHAPTER I.

"Well, Miss Grey, you are going to have a scorching," said Mr Green as he greeted me one summer morning.

I would gladly have doubted his word, for it was Christmas Day, and, moreover, my wedding day as well; but early as it was, the sun was shining from a cloudless sky—"shining with all his might;" and though he had browned the grass, and baked the earth, and pumped up every drop of water from the creek beds, he set to work as earnestly as if he had just taken a contract to dry up the deluge, and wanted to get done in time.

"Ah, well," I said, trying to make the best of it—"ah, well, blessed is the bride the sun shines on, you know."

I left the shady veranda, and went across to the wood-shed to give a finishing touch to the wedding breakfast, already laid there on a long table improvised for the occasion. Only the decorating part was left to me; and as I arranged such greenery and flowers as I had, the old saw kept running in my head; "Blessed is the bride the sun shines on." Surely the omen is true this once, for was there ever such a splendid fellow as Jack, or such a lucky girl as I? I changed my opinion of old saws before the day was over; but there, that's telling.

Then I thought of my past life and wondered if I was the same Mary Grey who, two years ago, only two years ago, had been all alone in the world. I remember my timid, scared feeling at being among strangers when I came as governess to this up-country run. How queer the life had seemed at first, and how home-like it seemed now. It was hard to realize that I could ever be afraid of Mrs. Green, who was like a loving mother to me. I soon got to like my work too; and then—yes, then came Jack, and had things been ever so bad, life would have seemed *couleur de rose* to me.

So I was dreaming over my work on that hot Christmas morning thirty years ago, when I was disturbed by Minnie Green. "Oh Miss Grey," she said, "Mr Rushton has come, and Mr Stanley," (Dick Stanley was to be Jack's best man), "and Mr. Bruce, and"—with emphasis—"the parson! Such a funny little man, Miss Grey, with yellow hair, and a pink face like a baby's, and white hands—Do parsons always have pink faces and white hands?"

I never had an opportunity of answering this question, for just then Jack appeared, and Minnie having gone to have another look at the cleric English complexion and white hands which had so impressed her, we fell into a conversation, interesting enough to ourselves, but of no concern to outsiders, till we were interrupted by Mrs. Green.

"Well, upon my word," she said, "what on earth can you two have to talk about?—Come, Mary, it is time for you to think of dressing. You can't have anything very particular to say to Jack here; and if you have, there is all the rest of your life to say it in."

With which profound remark she sent Jack to the dining-room, where a picnic sort of first breakfast was going on and taking me to my room she brought me a cup of tea; and told me to rest a little, for I had a thirty-mile ride before me.

Now, though my dress were simple in the extreme, and I could have put it on myself in five minutes, being a bride I must be dressed. Mrs. Green and Minnie, who was to be my bridesmaid, undertook this office, and hindered me sadly. My dress was plain white muslin, simply made, and I had not intended wearing a veil; but Mrs. Green said that as they seldom saw a wedding, and she did not suppose I would be married again in a hurry, I might as well do the thing in style while I was about it; so to please her, I shrouded myself in a length of plain tulle that covered me almost from head to foot, and really the effect was rather good.

At last I was dressed; but somehow we managed to be late, and it was a quarter of an hour behind time when I went across to the wood-shed on Mr. Green's arm; while Biddy held an umbrella over my head, and Mrs. Green followed sticking in utterly unnecessary pins to the very last moment. Every one was waiting; and the shed, decorated with such greenery as was available, looked quite festive. At one end stood the breakfast table with the cake, homemade, but impugning a towering monument to Mrs. Green's housewifely skill. By a small table stood the clergyman in his surplice, looking a trifle out of place; while round about were ranged all available seats from chairs to milking-stools and slab benches with stick legs. They were all occupied, for, as I have already said, a wedding was not an every-day occurrence, and people had turned out in full force.

We advanced with all possible decorum, the ceremony proceeded as usual till the ring had been put on and the blessing given, when someone, breathless and dusty, dashed in at the door and cried: "Fire! Bush-fire! Close here!" Instantly most of the forms were upset, and there was a rush for the door.

"Hi! Stop a minute," cried Jack as he collared his two friends and dragged them back; "we will get this over now."

The clergyman hesitated, then skipping a good deal, he began the exhortation in which wives get so much good advice and husbands so little.

"Oh, never mind all that," cried Jack, stamping with impatience; "we will have the 'amazement' and all the rest of it some other time.—What have we to sign? Be quick!"

Jack's friends made the poor clergyman show where we had to sign; and we all did it in a desperate hurry; the two witnesses scrawling something when their turn came and bolting at once. Jack just took me in his arms and gave me a hurried kiss. "Good-bye, dear little wife," he whispered—"good-bye;" and he was gone, leaving the clergyman and me alone together.

He—the clergyman—was a young man just out from Home. He had a clear complexion, and fair hair parted down the middle, and was altogether the mildest-looking little man imaginable; his little round face just now displaying the bluntest possible astonishment. "Ye husbands—lovesth themselves—subject—plaiting of hair and wearing of gold—amazement," he muttered incoherently, looking from me, standing alone in my white veil and dress, to the deserted and upturned forms, and the

cake towering in solemn grandeur at the end of the room. I believe he manfully intended to do his duty, if no one else did, and finish that ceremony to the bitter end; but to read that exhortation at one poor woman left all alone would have been, to say the least of it, personal; so he gave it up and shook hands, as is the practice of clergymen.

"I—I wish you every happiness, Mrs. Rushton," he stammered; then, remembering that I had just been unceremoniously deserted by my bridegroom, and not being sure whether such was the custom of the country or not, he muttered something about "sympathy;" and then, gathering his wits together with a violent effort, he burst out like Mr. Winkle: "Where are they? What is the meaning of this most indecorous behaviour?"

I did not answer, but ran to the door to look out.

"What does this mean?" he repeated, following me.

"Can't you see? Can't you smell?" I answered impatiently. "It's a bush-fire." The head station was built in a valley at the foot of a range of hills that formed a sort of semicircle behind it. They were thickly wooded with "stringy bark" and covered with fern and grass-trees, and from among them there now rose, through air already quivering with heat, a column of thick white smoke, that floated upwards in billowy clouds. The fire was near—that one could tell by the smell of burning gum-leaves; and though it could not have been burning long, it promised to be a large fire, and a fierce one; for, as we watched, puffs of reddish-brown rose before the white smoke, showing that the flames were getting stronger.

The first set of men had disappeared over the ridge already; but Jack and his friends were only half-way up, and had stopped to cut boughs from some young saplings. They looked back, and I snatched off my veil and waved it to Jack; they returned the salute with a flourish of their branches, and then resumed their climb; while I twisted that unfortunate veil into a turban and went to the house with the bewildered parson.

We found Mr. Green giving orders for the boughs with which the veranda posts were decorated in honor of Christmas to be pulled down and all inflammable things to be put away.

"Will the fire come here?" asked the Rev. Augustus Smith anxiously.

"Not if we can help it," said Mr. Green; "but it will be hard work stopping it on a day like this, and it will be ready."

"If the fire don't come, the sparks will," said Biddy, whose experience of bush-fires was extensive; "and them branches is just the things to ketch."

"Yes; get them down at once," said Mr. Green, and he hurried off, calling back to his wife: "Send up some tea to the men as soon as you can."

I went to my room to change my dress, and there on the bed was my habit laid out for my homeward ride with Jack. "Dear me! how differently the day was turning out from what we expected," I thought. If it had not been for that fire, I would have been putting on my habit instead of this print morning-dress. No. On second thoughts, I decided things had happened so fast that, supposing we would just have sat down to breakfast, I would be cutting the cake; instead of which I went to the kitchen and cut large hunks of bread with cheese to match.

It really was a disappointing wedding day. What was the good of getting married only to lose sight of my bridegroom at once, and have to work away as if nothing had happened? And Jack, poor fellow, what a day he must be having, hard at work in the heat and dust and smoke. I felt half inclined to give in and have a real good cry; but laughed instead, for through the window I saw the Rev. Augustus working hard under Biddy's directions, taking down and carrying away the decorations put up with so much care an hour or so before.

Mrs. Green and I set to work at once on woman's work in time of fire—boiling kettles and getting tea and provisions ready for the men—no light task in this instance, for there were thirty or forty men, and no other station near enough to share in the providing. When the first batch was ready it was taken up the hill by two of the men's wives.

Mr. Smith and I next busied ourselves in taking out and filling all the tubs in the establishment, and in them bags and branches to be used in beating, should the fire come near the house.

We paused, Mr. Smith and I, when we had done all we could, and gazing upwards, wondered what it must feel like to be before that awful fire. Even where we were, the air quivered and danced with the heat and smoke, and the baked earth almost hurt our feet. What must it be up there? we wondered. The wind had strengthened, driving the smoke across the sky; and the sunlight coming through it, shed a lurid yellow glare on all around. Behind the hill the smoke rose thicker, faster, and darker, and the deep sullen roar of the fire could be heard. As we watched, a figure appeared on the top of the hill, then another and another, till quite a dozen were in sight. I could just make out Mr. Green with Jack and his friends beside him. They seemed to be consulting him about something. More men kept coming up by twos and threes, dragging or carrying scorching branches; some flung themselves down in the nearest shade with the characteristic impulse of old hands at bush-fires to take a rest when they could get it. The rest stood or lolled in groups, evidently waiting for orders. At last the council of war on the hill-top came to an end: Mr. Green pointed along the ridge and shook hands with Jack, who with ten or a dozen men started off in the direction indicated.

We had not noticed—or, at least, I had not, for of course I had eyes for no one else while Jack was in sight—that all this time the two women had been scrambling down the hill, accompanied by a man, who turned off to the stables, while the women came down to the house, whither we followed.

"Mr. Green says will you give Jackson tea and tucker for ten men; Mr. Rushton is going over to the big range, Mrs. Brown, one of the women was saying as we came in."

We all fell to work at once. Mr. Smith cut beef and sliced plum-pudding; while Mrs. Green and I made substantial sand-

wiches; Biddy hurried up the kettles; and Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Jones packed things up as soon as they were ready. As they worked, we asked brief questions, and got them answered more briefly, with most aggravating interruptions at interesting points.

"Is it a big fire?"

"Yes."

"Where were they when you got up?"

"Just coming off the steep range. They had stopped the fire all along; but it got into the stringy bark and came along over their heads.—Are these the bags, Mrs. Green?—Yes; they had to run. It got behind Mr. Rushton and a lot of 'em.—Where do you keep the clean towels?"

"Imagine my feelings when at this point she dived head first into a cupboard and became deaf to questions. I can see it now, that country kitchen, fresh whitewashed in honour of Christmas, with a bunch of gum-boughs hung from the ceiling by way of a fly-catcher. A good-sized room, with a roughly flagged floor, just now intolerably hot, for we had a roaring fire in the large fireplace, on which two large kettles and a fountain were singing and spluttering. The window-panes were hot to the touch; plates taken from the shelves were rapidly warmed, and the butter was a clear transparent oil. It certainly was warm work."

At the end of the long table stood Mr. Smith, just now with knife and fork suspended, as he gazed at Mrs. Brown, who was now intent on sorting towels.

"But—Mrs. Brown"—he gasped.

"What's that?" she said emerging from the cupboard.

"How did they escape?"

"Oh, they come through it of course.—Here's a towel to wrap that pudding in."

I suppose, if I had time to think of it, I would have been wretched about Jack's danger. I was anxious as it was; but we were all so busy that I had no time to fret; besides, I knew he was safe. If he had been killed or badly hurt, nothing would have hindered Mrs. Brown from telling me every detail.

I suppose we looked hot; but poor Mr. Smith was the picture of misery as he stood in his hot black clothes slicing beef in a temperature considerably above a hundred degrees.

"Why don't you take off your coat?" said Biddy, noticing his distress.

Poor little man; I believe he blushed furiously, but can't be sure, for it was a simple impossibility for his face to get any redder than it already was.

"Do, Mr. Smith," said Mrs. Green. "I wouldn't work in a hot thing like that for anything; besides, it's real good cloth, and it's sure to get spoilt.—Here, Biddy; take Mr. Smith's coat, and hang it up somewhere out of the way."

"Look sharp, sir," said Biddy, holding out her hand; "I've no time to lose."

So he had to give it up. And I think that after a while he was glad, though just at first he looked hotter and more uncomfortable than ever.

When we had packed up the provisions and seen Jackson start, we all went into the back veranda and looked up at the hill. The fire was nearer now, and the smoke was thicker; ashes and bits of burnt fern and gum-leaves were falling all around; the sun shone hotter, and the parched air seemed to scorch one's face. On the hill-top the men were cutting down branches, and evidently getting ready for a struggle.

"They are going to burn a track," said Mrs. Brown. "I expect they'd like their wicker now; they won't have time to eat when the fire comes."

"What is it now?" I asked.

"About half a mile off; but it won't take long to come," said Mrs. Brown.

"But," said Mr. Smith, looking puzzled, "why don't they extinguish it farther off?"

"Because they can't," said Mrs. Brown.

"It's in a grass-tree gully, if they were fools enough to try to stand against it, they would be shirvelled up like so much brown paper."

And she went into the kitchen, where Mrs. Green and Biddy were already preparing more tea and provisions.

All this time I had been longing to hear more about Jack; but every one had been too busy to answer questions; now I tried again.

"What?" said Mrs. Brown. "Oh, Mr. Rushton? He's not hurt; not that I know of at least. Some one got his arm burnt, but I don't think it was him"—in an aggravatingly doubtful tone.—"Mrs. Jones here saw them afterwards. They did look like sweeps, and no mistake."

"I didn't see much," said Mrs. Jones modestly. "I only see half-a-dozen men beating like mad; and all at once the fire got into the trees and came along over their heads; and they never took no notice till the sparks and things had lighted the fern behind them.—Where's the sugar, Mrs. Green?—Yes; they had to run for it, they did! But it was all so smoky you couldn't make out which was which. The fern was blazing, and the burning bark was coming down like rain. If it had been up-hill they had to go, not down, they wouldn't have got away, no, not one of 'em—Oh no!—Mr. Rushton isn't hurt; he's got his eyebrows singed and lost the ends of his moustaches, that's all.—My husband has lost half his beard, and got a hole the size of your two hands in the back of his waistcoat."

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## The Spectre Deer of Walden Ridge.

The mountain people on Walden's Ridge, within fifteen miles of Chattanooga, are convinced that a spectre deer protects the living ones. There are still a large number of deer to be found on the mountains, and parties frequently go from the city on hunting expeditions. They seldom fail to get within sight of game, but very frequently return without any. The reason for this is explained by one of the natives of the mountain in a most singular way. "I know," he said, "that there is a spectre deer on the mountain. I have seen it, and so have a great many other people. Now, I can hit a top of a cap-bay at 100 yards, and I never missed a deer in my life when it was an actual flesh and blood deer. But often, when I go hunting, I jump half a dozen deer at a time; one of them will stop within a few feet, with its side to me. I shoot at it and it never moves, and I load and fire again. Then I know that it is the spectre deer, and there is no use in my hunting any more that day; I would never see another deer."

Four white men and forty-seven blacks were lost by the wreck of the schooner Eliza Mary on the coast of the New Hebrides, the many of the victims being tomahawked by the savages.

## Germany's Colonies.

In a speech at Berlin on Monday the new German chancellor, Gen. von Caprivi, after referring to his past coolness toward colonization, said that during his short term of office he had read more on colonial matters than he had read during his whole previous life. He had thus become acquainted with the enormous difficulties of the colonial policy. Germans had not yet had the necessary experience and the government had scarcely a sufficient number of experienced officials at its disposal. It was the aim of the government to bring matters in the colonies to a satisfactory state and then leave them to commercial companies to carry on what the empire had begun. In England private capitalists were always willing to invest in colonial enterprises, but Germans seemed to prefer to invest their money in the most dubious stocks of the most dubious states. He expressed the hope that all expenditures would be eventually recouped, but he believed it would take years to establish peace and order. He agreed with Herr von Bamberg that the time might arrive when Europe would require every mark and every man at home. Therefore he would not send a single mark or a single man to East Africa more than was absolutely necessary. It was also true, as von Bamberg states, that in case of war Germany would perhaps be unable to defend her colonies, but experience taught us that if Germany was victorious in Europe she would retain her colonies. To maintain these colonies Germany must develop her navy and establish coaling stations. Regarding slavery, he said: "We must found stations, and bullet and Bible must act in the cause of civilization. Without killing slave dealers you can never abolish slavery. We hope to be in a position to conduct colonial affairs so that the general policy of Germany will not be injured, and the just feeling of natural pride will not be wounded." The colonial movement, he said, had its origin in the same idealism or romanticism that unified the empire. There was a surplus of this after the war and it was directed toward colonizing. The movement was injudicious, as if one had only to raise the hand to conjure forth lumps of gold and ready-made cigars, and was begun with little practical knowledge of prudence. An atlas was taken and half of Africa was painted blue. (Laughter.) Such, however, was the invariable beginning of such movements. It was difficult to convert enthusiasm into hard cash, still he cherished the hope that East Africa would become a fitting sphere for the investment of private capital.

Don't Refuse.

A woman, whose children were full of fun and frolic yet cheerfully obedient to her, was asked whether it was due to training. She said she did not do much training, nor were the children specially amiable. The children knew there were a few things they could not do, but she never refused them anything which she might upon second thought be induced to grant. How many more happy children there would be if all mothers were like this one. She was not careless. She did not turn her children into the street with any kind of companions, but she did say "yes," even if it cost her some inconvenience, when her children asked a legitimate pleasure.

The mother who lives on a farm has many more opportunities for granting simple pleasures than the dweller in town or city. The children so enjoy the freedom of the fresh air and sunshine. They are always finding something new, the first apple blossom, just peeping through the ground, the first lilac blossom, then the June roses, each a new-found joy. The ownership of a kitten, a dog or a lamb is a never-to-be forgotten pleasure. A little fellow we knew had some ducks of his own. When he fed them we would sometimes hear him singing,

"Ducky, ducky daddles."

Come with all your paddles!"

and the sunshine in his face was enough to make his mother forget weariness for an hour.

In a few years childhood will be but a memory to the children of to-day. Mothers, let us give them all the harmless joys possible.

## The Brightest Sparkles.

The largest perfect diamond in the world is now the Imperial, that was exhibited at the Paris Exposition last year, and which is valued at \$1,000,000. This is the most valuable stone in the world, and is owned by a syndicate. The biggest and best ruby in existence is owned in London, and is valued at \$50,000. It is related that the Duchess of Edinburgh carried it all the way to St. Petersburg for the Czar to have a look at it. The finest private collection of pearls in the world is owned by Madame Dosne, sister-in-law of M. Thiers.

The biggest emerald in the world weighs 2,980 carats, and is in the Imperial Jewel Office, in Vienna. The largest and costliest cat's-eye in the world is owned by a Moor, of Ceylon, who dug it up himself from the mines. He has been offered as high as \$9,000 for it, but declines to part with it at that figure, saying that, if he liked, he could cut it up into 40 small pieces, and sell each piece for about \$5,000, aggregating pretty nearly \$200,000.

## Memory in the Dog.

Everyone knows that the dog has a good memory, but it would be hard to tell how far back its recollection of persons and things can go. Here is a touching story that throws some light on this point. A gentleman being unable to keep his dog in his London house gave it away when it was a twelve-month old. Eight years afterward it was restored to its original master. At first it looked upon him simply as a stranger, and then began to walk round and round him, sniffing it at him in a curious way, as much as to say, "There's something about you that is not perfectly strange to me." The creature grew more and more excited, but when he stopped and patted it, and called it by its name, it gave what he described as a "scream of rapture," and jumped into his arms. From that moment it never left him. This is an instance of a dog nine years old remembering a person whom he had not seen for eight years.

An aeronaut out West complains of the hard times this spring. He says that he has not made ascent.

No one laughs harder at a joke than the man who understands it.

## Our Daughters.

If all that mothers are to them came home to the perceptions of daughters at an earlier period, they would be more anxious than they generally seem to be to spare those mothers, to prolong their days, and save them from much of the exertion and anxiety that are likely to shorten their lives, and that if only from merely selfish reasons, are there who, if it lies between them to do it, do not let their mothers rise in the morning and make the fire and prepare the breakfast; who, in the interim between cooks, do not let the whole burden of care and the chief endeavor of work come upon the mother; who do not let the mother get up in the night and attend to the calls of sudden illness; who, if it is necessary to watch with the sick, do not hold themselves excused, and the duty to be a maternal one; who do not feel it their privilege to be ready for callers and company while the mother is still in working dress; who are not in the habit of taking the most comfortable chair; and who, in the matter of provision of toilet, do not think almost anything will do for mother, but they themselves must be fresh and fine and in the fashion? How many daughters are there who, when pleasure taking comes in question, do not feel, even if perchance unconsciously, that the mother has had her day and ought to be contented, and they should be the ones to go and take the enjoyment? It would seem as if the mere sentiment of self-preservation would teach daughters a better line of conduct. It is the mother making the central spot of the house usually that makes home possible. It is the mother from whom the greater part of the happiness of the home proceeds. If she dies the home disintegrates, or it is not unusual that another comes in to take her place—a foreign and alien element, before whom the old union and happiness may possibly fly. To preserve this home and this happiness, one would imagine, should be the first effort of the daughter, that she should, out of regard for her own comfort and gratification, as well as for that of others, seek every means to make life easy to the mother, to insure her health and length of her days. Never again will any daughter have such a friend as this mother; no fond adorer's eyes will ever follow her with the same disinterested love as this mother's eyes do, nor will any give her the sympathy she does. It is wild folly on the daughter's part that lets the mother waste her strength, instead of seeking by every means possible to save and increase it, for while a good mother is with her family they are entertaining an angel, whether unaware or not.

## Arabi Pasha in Ceylon.

Arabi Pasha has recently been sick, and he complains that his health suffers from the hot and humid climate of Ceylon, after the dry atmosphere of Egypt. It was just the hot season, and the climate of Ceylon is trying. "Ridiculous accounts of visits to Arabi Pasha," writes our correspondent at Colombo, "often appear in the English papers from passengers passing through. As a matter of fact, Arabi, whom I often see, has aged considerably. A few years ago he was a handsome, black-haired man, in the prime of life, with a fine military bearing, now he is quite gray, and has the look of an old man. So far as exile can be pleasant, however, he and his brother exiles have nothing to complain of, for they have large and well furnished bungalows to live in, horses, carriages, and everything they want, with liberty to go up country and almost anywhere they choose, provided they do not leave the island. They are invited to, and are present at, a great many social and public gatherings. Several of the Pashas have their sons and daughters married and are given in marriage, and all but the exiles themselves are allowed to come and go to and from Egypt as they like. The Pashas naturally have a great desire to return to their homes, and if they are ever permitted to do so, I think, if the word of the Egyptians is to be trusted, that the British Government may rest assured of their causing no further trouble. The attention and soldierly courtesy bestowed on Arabi and his brother exiles by the Duke of Connaught when here, was one of the most touching incidents of the recent royal visit."

## The Reasons of Bismarck's Retirement.

Since the retirement of Prince Bismarck from the leadership of German affairs nearly every changing moon has brought a new version of the trouble. Within a week two new theories have been started. One attributes the rupture to the efforts of Empress Frederick, who for many years, indeed ever since her advent to the court in Berlin, has been the avowed enemy of the Iron Chancellor, whom she has unceasingly endeavored to overthrow. A special to the New York World states: "The true history of the rupture between Prince Bismarck and the Emperor is just coming out, though as yet it is only whispered in dark corners. Bismarck's confidential friends who have visited him at Friedrichsruhe say that the ex-Chancellor is fully aware that his dismissal is directly due to the hatred of the Empress Frederick, and that he is watching his opportunity for revenge. The Prince feels that he has been defeated by a smart woman and he winces under it, but he will strike back, and possibly very soon." Almost simultaneously with the foregoing which reveals its anti-British origin another explanation is put forth, stating that the resignation was due entirely to the intrigues of a clique of the Prince's political enemies, who succeeded in poisoning the mind of the Emperor against his worthy subject, and of creating in the Chancellor's mind an impression that the Emperor was resolved to get rid of him at any price, and was taking steps to find a successor. As "all things come to him that waits," the true inwardness of the trouble may yet be revealed, though the present prospects, it must be confessed, are not very assuring.

"Let another praise thee and not thyself" is a sentiment which seems to have escaped the attention of the average Yankee journalist who is forever shouting "Behold this great Babylon which we have builded." Here is a specimen taken from one of the New York dailies: "This Republic of ours is the world's schoolmaster. For a hundred years it has taught the lesson of human liberty and the equal rights of men so effectively that every despotism has been tempered by the teaching and every people taught to recognize themselves as the rightful source of authority." No danger of that editor being hung for his modesty.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### Decomposing Soil Slowly.

Almost any one will concede that a deep, rich soil is better than one fertilized to a less depth with cold, infertile soil beneath. It is somewhat curious that the descriptive adjective "cold" is always used in connection with poor subsoil. If it can in any cheap way be warmed, that is probably as good a method of making it more productive as can be wished. The coldness is usually the result of excessive moisture, or rather water that remains stagnant because there is no way for it to escape by drying out. Water that percolates through the soil, except it be a pure sand, does not injure it. The water passing through the soil is followed by air, and this helps to warm it after warm weather comes in Spring. What a soil full of stagnant water needs is under-draining. Often, however, the subsoil is cold, merely because surface-rooted crops only have been grown on it. Timothy soil has a mass of roots near the surface, while below it is cold and inert. Growing clover on such land often serves many of the purposes of under-draining, provided the soil is not full of water. But it must be understood that clover will not succeed on land where stagnant water is found several months in the year. To plow such land deeply without first draining and clovering it, turns to the surface a mass of poor soil, while burying beneath the furrow that suited for feeding the roots of many kinds of plants.

### Applying Manure.

The quantity of manure to apply to the acre, depends on the amount of manure on hand and the extent of surface you desire to cover. Also the kind of crop you are preparing the land for. When you plow the manure under, if of good quality, apply from fourteen to sixteen ordinary loads, for top-dress, twelve loads if well pulverized and evenly distributed will give good results; but if you have a reasonably large surface to cover and your supply of manure is limited, I would advise less rather than more. Be sure to spread evenly, covering all the ground as far as you go, so that if you do not have enough to cover the whole field you may know where to begin to manure for next crop. If there are very thin spots you may apply considerably heavier on these to advantage. If your land is level and no danger of waste by wash, I would advise to haul all the manure you can direct from the stables, as it saves a great amount of labor and the waste (except on hill sides) will be no more than is generally lost by being left around the barn; besides you are able to keep a better appearance about the premises. Let me protest against the wasteful practice of so many of hauling out and putting in piles, as too much goes into the ground immediately under them, and during decomposition there is waste by escape of gases, which are the elements of fertility. The pile also dries out in dry weather, decreasing the volume so much as to make it impossible to cover all the ground and get an even distribution of the element of fertility. On steep hillsides you should plow immediately after applying. I have a twenty-five-acre field which I expect to plant to corn and have covered about twenty acres of the same. Our manure spreader has enabled us to cover more surface and to do it better than we could otherwise have done.

### The Rational Use of Fertilisers.

While it is a fact that nitrogen, phosphoric acid, and potash are in most cases the only chemical constituents necessary to add to any soil to prevent ultimate exhaustion by continual cropping, the knowledge of the fact (says a bulletin from the New Brunswick Experiment Station) becomes profitable largely in proportion as it is modified by the individual farmer so as to conform to his soil and to his crops. It happens too frequently that the increase in crop from the use of complete manure is produced by one or two only of the elements present. When, as is often the case, nitrogen is inactive, or produces an abnormal effect from the presence of insufficient quantities of phosphoric acid and potash, and immediate returns are unsatisfactory, future gains are also problematic, since nitrogen, in readily available forms, is easily movable in the soil, and eventually lost. Phosphoric acid and potash, on the other hand, if inactive for immediate crops, are retained in the soil, and serve for future crops. Statistics in regard to the composition and cost of the complete manure in 1888 showed that the average cost of the nitrogen contained in them was one-third of their total cost. In the use of fertilising materials, and especially of this most extensive element, nitrogen-great care should be exercised; and the use of unmixtured materials, for studying the various soils and crops, is particularly advised. It is believed that a study of this bulletin, besides indicating the cheapest sources and best qualities of fertilising materials, will tend to direct attention to actually valuable constituents, and furnish a proper basis from which to estimate values of complete fertilisers. Attention is too frequently drawn from this point to comparisons on the ton basis, which have no value unless the tons compared contain the same amounts and kinds of plant food.

### Planting Trees.

Prof. Fernow, in his directions for planting a tree, says: "The practice of using water while planting can hardly be said to be a good one, unless the water is very carefully applied with a 'rose' after the soil is well filled in and packed around the fibrous roots. Especially with a soil which has a tendency to clog, there is great danger of an uneven distribution and settling, with consequent empty spaces between the roots. More trees are probably killed by too much water in transplanting than by too little. Water after the transplanting, (and perhaps before the last shovels of earth are filled in) especially if the soil was dry, is useful and should be applied during the hot season, choosing the late afternoon or evening for applying it.

Any mulch of waste material, hay, straw, or litter, wood shavings or chips, sawdust, or even stones simply placed around the foot of the tree, is of excellent service in checking evaporation. Keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and preventing it from baking, by occasional hoeing and raking, is advisable. To prevent the trees from being swayed by the wind, if of large size, they should be staked firmly; a loose post is worse than none. The tying should be so done as not to cut or injure the tree; a tree-box insures more safety against accidents. With the

development of the crown it becomes necessary to trim it, so as to carry the top above reach.

Summarizing the elements of success in tree-planting, they are:

1. Trees suitable to soil and surrounding conditions;
2. A well developed root-system, kept in living condition;
3. Wide holes and mellow soil;
4. Firm packing of soil around the roots.

### Hen Setting.

Years of experience have satisfied many that the best results from setting hens are obtained when they are left to themselves. The making of desirable nests is of much importance to successful hatching of eggs. There are various styles of nests which have met with the very best results. We have had excellent results by making a nest with two inches of sand for the bottom, then place hay or straw cut short to prevent the hen's feet from catching in it and injuring the eggs; hollow the nests only enough to prevent the eggs from rolling out in front, sprinkle thoroughly with insect powder, then you are ready to give the hen possession. Place her on the nest at night and if necessary darken the box by hanging a cloth in front until she sets steadily. Do not forget to feed, water and supply the hen with a good dust bath, and see that they are well cared for.

If you intend to breed thoroughbred poultry get the best, for it costs no more to feed, keep and house choice stock than it does the common mongrels, and there is a great difference in their looks and usefulness. It is a waste of time and money to breed poor fowls, when good ones can be had at fair prices.

Use every means to tame your birds. Some breeds are more easily tamed than others, but if you keep your poultry as tame as a house dog, they will lay more eggs, and will also lay on more flesh than if you had to chase them about every time you wanted to look them over.

### Dairy Notes.

The milking should be done quietly at regular times and the utmost cleanliness observed.

A good dairyman says always give salt in the food of dairy cows, never less than one ounce per day, or one-half of one per cent of the live weight per month.

Cleanliness and common sense applied from the beginning to the end, are absolutely necessary to insure good butter that will bring the highest price in the market.

No definite rule can be given for feeding a good cow. Her food will depend upon her owner's supply, her appetite, digestion, and the value of her marketable goods.

The length of the milking period of a well-bred and well-fed cow depends on the regular and persistent milking by her attendant. It should be 300 to 350 days, or within a month of calving.

### Alarming News from China.

Latest advices from China state that the Christians and foreigners of Wuchang, capital of the large province of Hupeh are in imminent danger of being attacked by the excited populace. This owing to the efforts antipathy is said to be making to the utmost of the literati, who have made the utmost use of the press to poison the minds of the common people. What has inflamed the literati we are not told. To effect their purpose, they have had posted up in the most conspicuous places large numbers of obscene and inflammatory placards against the Christian religion, while supplementary to the posters were two cartoons, one representing the Crucifixion and the other a Christian worship. Rev. Mr. Partridge, an American Missionary, writes of their pictures, "They are too vile and obscene to be described minutely in the public press; suffice it to say that these represent the Saviour as a pig and the incarnation of the god of lust. They have been laid before the various Consuls for their inspection, and all agree that the annals of antiquity furnish nothing to compare with them." By such means as these and by freely scattering through the streets anti-Christian poetry and books the rowdy element, at the time of writing, had become greatly excited and were issuing violent threats against the native Christians. This is certainly alarming news. And yet, have Christian nations done nothing to provoke these hostilities? What else could the Christian nations of America expect, who have taken such pains to enact laws that cannot fail to gall and exasperate every patriotic son of the land of Confucius? This is only a vigorous and violent application of the principle of exclusion which we ourselves have introduced. It is paying us back in our own coin, with the addition of an interest which might be expected from a people who know not the law of Christian forgiveness and love. Too late the governments of America may learn that in passing their Chinese restrictive legislation they have jeopardized if not actually sacrificed those inestimable privileges which have opened up to commerce the most populous kingdom on the face of the globe.

### Emperor William and the Peace of Europe.

In his speech before the German Reichstag the other day, Emperor William let fall a few sentences which serve to harmonize his actions with his words. Frequently since his accession to the throne he has expressed his great desire for peace, and has taken special pains to cultivate the friendship of the leading European powers by making visits to their courts, and in other ways. And yet in the face of this it has been known for several weeks that the young emperor proposed to ask his new parliament for an increased grant for army expenses. The incongruity was so glaring that many began to doubt the sincerity of his pacific pretensions. His explanation is now before the public. It is to the effect that he regards the maintaining of the peace of Europe as a work in which Germany must take a prominent part, and that at present her equipment is not proportionate to that of other countries which in this respect have forged ahead so rapidly of recent years. The old equilibrium must be restored if peace is to be maintained. "Germany," says the emperor, "recognizes it her duty to protect peace by cultivating alliances for purposes of defence and also by perfecting her armaments, for which purpose a new military credit will be asked." Of course, it is easy to say that this is only a blind thrown out to deceive the other nations until the young Hotspur shall have perfect-

ed his plans, and that then he will strike a blow which will shake the temple of peace to its foundation. Such a statement may be made, but in order to give color to it, one needs to borrow one's data from the ambitious designs and deeds of other princes, whose shameful record has come down to us; for whatever may have been the expectations that men held concerning the present occupant of the German throne, his deeds since his accession give no support to the notion that he has any disposition to sacrifice his subjects in order to further any personal ambitious designs. On the contrary, he has shown a paternal interest which could hardly have been looked for in one so young. Not a little of the work of the present parliamentary session will be devoted to promoting legislation in favor of the workmen: such as bills regulating Sunday work, women's and children's labor, the better organization of industrial courts of arbitration so the courts may be appealed to for the settlement of disputes between the employers and the employed. Until the young Kaiser shall have given some evidence of a cunning and ambitious spirit, it is only fair to suppose that, however wise or otherwise his plans may be, his purposes touching the good of his subjects are honest and sincere. Such an exercise of charity is only just to him and will do those who indulge it no harm.

### The Church of England in Wales.

The controversy between the friends and foes of the Church of England in Wales has of late been occupying a large place in the English press. The London *Times* devotes an article of three columns and a quarter, not to speak of columns of correspondence, to the church side of the question. One point that is brought out is that the only body which makes an effective provision for the spiritual needs of the English-speaking population of Wales is the Established Church. Its strongest rivals among the Welsh Nonconformists can claim, it is urged, only one per cent of the 600,000 English-speaking Christians of Wales. It is added that the strongest Nonconformist body in Wales deliberately excludes from its ministrations the open sinner and the poor—the classes that most need counsel and guidance from the ministers of religion. An article in the *Quarterly* is largely quoted as evidence that the church in Wales has shown good cause for continued existence. On the other hand, among the Welsh-speaking inhabitants Nonconformists undoubtedly predominate and their action lately in connection with the tithe question goes to prove that the agitation for religious freedom from state control is not likely to subside, even apart from the sympathy of English Liberals.

### The "Sweating System" in England.

Two years ago the attention of the House of Lords, England, was directed to the "sweating system," which, as is generally known, receives its name from the fact that employers of labor, taking advantage of the great multitude of persons waiting to be employed and the deep poverty of many, which leads them to accept for their labor any compensation however meager, extort in fact the most of work for the merest reward—only by the few down the prices so low that the most diligent application continued through the long hours can the poor employees earn their bare subsistence. Accordingly a committee was appointed to gather information and report. In August of last year they reported that they had sat to receive evidence on seventy-one occasions, and had examined two hundred and ninety-one witnesses touching some thirteen industries, situated in London and other manufacturing centres throughout the Kingdom. The witnesses comprised clergymen, physicians, statisticians, government officials, &c., whose testimony concerned the trades of clothing, boots and shoes, shirt-making, furriers, etc., etc. The report was unable to deal properly with it, and so the committee was granted another year's lease of life. Within the past week they have made another report in which the evils of the system are exposed with painful distinctness. To remedy their lot the report urges the hands to combine and by organization force their employers to pay better wages and grant shorter hours of labor. The committee pressed upon Parliament the necessity of legislative interference to correct the evils arising from the system. It is to be hoped that something will be done to relieve the distress of these helpless operatives, many of whom are practically heathen, and whose lot must be mitigated before any progress can be made in raising them to a higher plane, intellectual or moral.

### Great Men.

Columbus was the son of a weaver, and a weaver himself. Cervantes was a common soldier. Homer was the son of a small farmer. Demosthenes was the son of a corder. Oliver Cromwell was the son of a London brewer. Franklin was a journeyman printer, the son of a tallow chandler and soap boiler. Daniel Defoe was a hostler. Cardinal Wolsey was the son of a butcher. Virgil's father was a porter. Shakespeare was the son of a wool scraper. Milton was the son of a money scrivener. Mohammed was a driver of asses. Napoleon, a descendant of an obscure family of Corsica, was a major when he married Josephine, daughter of a tobaccoist. Creole in Martinique. John Jacob Astor once sold apples in the streets of New York. Catherine, Empress of Russia, was a camp grisette. Mme. Bernadott was a washerman in Paris. Horace was the son of a shopkeeper.

Vienna dispatches state that "Princess Victoria, sister of the German Emperor, has asked an increase of her appanage allowance in order to establish her own household in London, as she does not intend to marry." This is bad news, especially seeing that the royal matrimonial market is already so poorly supplied with princesses; there being but nineteen to be distributed among eighty-two princes. And this makes the outlook for the poor princes so much the worse. Whatever could have possessed the fair lady to come to such a conclusion? Why, instead of one she might have had half a dozen princes for husband, provided they would accommodate her and die off in time. There is no help for it however, for

"When a woman wills, she will,  
And you may depend on it;  
But when she won't, she won't,  
And that's an end on it."

### Capital Punishment.

The infliction of capital punishment upon the murderer for the purpose of deterring others from committing the like crime has long prevailed among civilized nations. That it accomplishes the end for which it was designed is more and more questioned by many students of penology, who appeal to the criminal records in support of their contention. Two facts, they claim, prove its utility. First, the comparatively few convictions for murder, even when the evidence points irresistibly to guilt; and second, the diminishing list of murders in those countries where capital punishment has been abolished. In reference to the unwillingness of juries to bring in a verdict of guilty where the charge is for murder, the *Chicago Times* has published this very remarkable table of the murders committed in the United States during the last six years:

Year	Murders	Legal Executions	Lynchings
1884	3,377	103	219
1885	1,808	108	181
1886	1,499	83	133
1887	2,335	79	123
1888	2,184	87	144
1889	3,567	98	175

Total of six years, 14,770 558 975

It will thus be seen that during the six years covered by the table, murder was legally punished in only one case out of about twenty seven, while in about one case out of fifteen it was revenged outside of the law. In more than thirteen thousand cases it went without capital punishment, if it was punished at all. Even in England, though the disproportion is not so great, it is sufficiently striking. Out of 1,766 cases of willful murder reported by coroners during the ten years ending with 1888, only 672 persons were brought to trial, and of these 373 were acquitted or found insane.

The explanation of this uncertainty of the application of capital punishment is found partly in the provision relating to juries which requires an unanimous verdict, and partly in the circumstance that in rare cases innocent persons have atoned for crimes which they never committed. Sir James Mackintosh estimated that, "taking a long period of time, one innocent man is hanged in every three years;" while the late Chief Baron Kelly figured up that from 1802 to 1840 no fewer than twenty-two innocent men were sentenced to death, and seven of the number actually executed. This fact is known to jurors who have become extremely cautious in pronouncing judgment of guilt. Nor is it desirable that they should feel otherwise. Better that they should escape than that the innocent should suffer. Better that the prisoner should have the benefit of the doubt, if any doubt exists. All the same it tends to reduce the deterrent aspect of the law, inasmuch as the murderer has reason for concluding that he stands a fair chance of escaping the extreme penalty of the law, if not escaping punishment altogether. Even in England, where justice is more swift and certain than in any other country of the world, there are only 49 convictions out of 100 convictions for murder, and of the 49 about 14, on an average, are found to be insane. In cases of crime other than capital the proportionate number of convictions is 73.

But a second argument used by those who would do away with the death penalty is, the gradually diminishing number of murders in those countries where capital punishment has been abolished. In Belgium there has been no executions since 1863. The number of murders for ten years before 1921; for the ten years, 703. Finland has had no execution since 1824, and murders are extremely rare. Holland abolished capital punishment in 1870 with decrease in murders, despite an increase of population. Of course the experience of these three countries would not be a sufficient datum to ground a general conclusion which could only rest securely on a more general experience. If, however, the coming facts should harmonize with those of the three countries named, the sole justification of the death dealing law will be removed, and the dictates of humanity will then demand its abolition.

### Report of the Pasteur Institute.

Pasteur is no longer an unfamiliar name, having been frequently upon the lips of men the world over during the last five years. We have come to think of it in connection with one of the greatest discoveries of the age. How much the world already owes the man who bears it may be gathered from the report of the Pasteur Institute, which has just been published giving complete statistics regarding hydrophobia, and the results of the Pasteur treatment since the method was first applied to human subjects. Between January 1, 1886, and December 31, 1889, not less than 7,893 persons have been bitten by mad dogs and treated at the Pasteur institute. Of these 53 died. In striking contrast to this small fraction is the percentage of deaths among persons bitten by mad dogs and not treated by the Pasteur method. Physicians are unanimous in placing this percentage at 15.95, in other words, 7,893 persons actually treated, 1,265 would but for this great discovery have died. Pasteur can therefore have the satisfaction of knowing that more than 1,200 lives have been saved by his institute alone during the past five years.

### Austrian Amazons.

The emperor of Austria does not seem to believe in "Women's Rights." Three Polish widows, a few days ago, appealed to the ministry of war in Vienna for the privilege of organizing an Amazon corps for the imperial Austrian and Hungarian army. The three widows claimed that young women had as much right to assist in the defence of their country as had their fathers or brothers. The applicants gave an exhibition of their skill in the use of arms and their knowledge of military evolutions. They offered to equip and train the corps at their own expense. The petition was pigeon-holed. The Amazons then appealed personally to the emperor, who heard them in silence and dismissed them without an answer. They now announce that if his majesty does not grant their request they will organize their corps anyway, under the name of the Amazon Free Lancers. If the emperor refuses to grant the petition, it would be interesting to hear his reasons. Nobody doubts that women can fight real well when they want to.

### Golden Thoughts for Everyday.

#### Monday—

O, if ten, man  
A voice within us speaks the startling word,  
"Man, thou shalt never die!" Celestial voices  
Hymn it round our souls; according harps,  
By angel fingers touched, when the mild stars  
Of morning sang together, sound forth still  
The song of our great immortality!  
Thick clustering orbs, and this our fair domain,  
The tall, dark mountains, and the deep-toned  
seas,  
Join in this solemn, universal song.  
—R. H. Dana.

Tuesday—As I grow older, and come nearer to death, I look upon it more and more with complacent joy, and out of every longing I hear God say: "O thirsting, hungering one, come to me." What the other life will bring I know not, only that I shall awake in God's likeness, and see Him as He is. If a child had been born and spent all his life in the Mammoth Cave, how impossible would it be for him to comprehend the upper world! His parents might tell him of its life, and light, and beauty, and its sounds of joy; they might heap up the sand into mounds, and try to show him by pointing to stalactites how grass, and flowers, and trees grow out of the ground, till at length, with laborious thinking, the child would fancy he had gained a true idea of the unknown land. And yet, though he longed to behold it, when the day came that he was to go forth it would be with regret for the familiar crystals, and the rock-hewn rooms, and the quiet that reigned therein. But when he came up, some May morning, with ten thousand birds singing in the trees, and the heavens bright, and blue, and full of sunlight, and the wind blowing softly through the young leaves aglitter with dew, and the landscape stretching away green and beautiful to the horizon, with what rapture would he gaze about him, and see how poor were all the fanciful and interpretations which were made within the cave.—Henry Ward Beecher.

Wednesday—Not one religion worthy of recognition has existed that has not worked out the problem of life on the side of hope as ending in a state of painlessness and peace. Now we know that such a state is not in any way like the active conditions of this life, because in nothing is struggling more fertile than pain. All doing involves undoing; all moving involves disturbance; all activity involves change, so that no good thing in this life can be or ever is permanent. The babe grows up, but by growing grows up out of your arms and out of your house, and you grow apart. The final demand of life is that you shall die. You die to give others life. It is altogether a process of feeding on each other.—E. P. Powell.

#### Thursday—

Come, O thou universal good!  
Balm of the wounded conscience, come!  
Haven to take the shipwrecked in,  
My everlasting rest from sin.  
Come, O my comfort and delight!  
My strength, and health, and shield, and sun,  
My boast, my confidence and might,  
My joy, my glory, and my crown!  
—Anonymous.

#### Friday—

We pray, O Lord! If there be those now in thy presence who are in sorrow or bereavement, who are in manifold affliction, that they may find the communion of the spirit, refreshing and comforting to their souls. For thou art the comforter. Thou art the comforter. Ten thousand hast thou comforted in prison, on the scaffold, in the wilderness, on beds of sickness, in solitary places. Thou art the comforter still. Not as any one man is comforter to another art thou; but thy comforting influence is spread all abroad, through the heaven and earth, among all the sorrowing. Thou dost grant consolation to all that are in trouble.—Henry Ward Beecher.

#### Saturday—

The Greeks said gall-d happy till his death.  
To which I add, let no one till his death  
Until the day's out and the labor done,  
Be called unhappy. Measure not the work  
Then bring your gauges.  
—E. B. Bronning.

### Facts vs. Science.

So familiar have readers of this age become with the accounts of aerolites falling to earth that the statement of the fact is at once accepted, the only feeling being one of regret that the spectacle appearing to others had not been granted to us. It was not always so, however. The 18th century had almost closed before men of science began to admit that there was even an open question concerning this phenomenon; while many positively refused to believe in their existence. Even so great an authority as Lavoisier cut short the discussion by declaring, "There are no stones in the sky, therefore none can fall upon the earth." Had he been living in the state of Iowa last week he would now feel disposed to modify his former statement. Reports from various parts of the state announce that an aerolite of great size was seen by many thousand citizens. The sound it produced in passing through the atmosphere was suggestive of an earthquake, while the path it travelled was marked by a column of smoke plainly visible. This does the hammer of hard facts shatter many a fair theory which was supposed to be all-comprehensive; and thus it is shown that even the physical scientist may cultivate the grace of modesty with comfort to himself and profit to his fellow men.

### The Great African Forests.

In Stanley's report to the British Government in regard to his expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha, he speaks as follows of the discovery of an immense forest: "We can prove that east and north and northeast of the Congo there exists an immense area of about 250,000 square miles which is covered by one unbroken, compact and veritable forest. \* \* \* Through the core of this forest we travelled for thirteen months, and in its gloomy shades many scores of our dark followers perished. Our progress through the dense undergrowth of bush and ambitious young trees which grew beneath the impervious shades of the forest giants, and which was matted by arums, phrynias and other plants, meshed by endless lines of calamuli, and complicated by great cable-like convolvuli, was often only at the rate of 400 yards an hour. Through such obstructions as these we had to tunnel a way for the column to pass. The Amazon valley cannot boast a more impervious or a more unbragable forest, nor one which has more truly a tropical character than this vast Upper Congo forest, nourished as it is by eleven months of tropical showers."

Aunt—"Well, Bobby, what do you want to be when you grow up?" Bobby (remembering private seance in the woodshed)—  
"An orphan."

## Country Talk.

### Ethel.

The frosty nights are not improving the fall wheat any in this section.

On Friday evening of last week Rev. Dr. Henderson, of Listowel, delivered a lecture in the Methodist church on "Love, courtship and matrimony."

### Grey.

The recent rains have been of great benefit to the grass and crops.

Hugh Stewart, 16th con., is rebuilding and remodeling his barn with the object of securing more room.

Angus Carmichael has put up a new dwelling house on his father's place and intends moving into it this week.

Some of the fall wheat is in poor condition. Farmers are getting tired of failure after failure in this crop. The best thing they can do is to stop growing it altogether.

John Clarke, of the 17th con., who was over to Michigan a couple or three weeks ago looking for work has returned on account of the scarcity of that article at fair wages in that state, and is at present employed in the neighborhood of Woodstock, Ontario.

Thos. Hislop, an old and highly respected former resident of this township, is here on a visit from Manitoba where he has spent the past eight years. The prairie province appears to agree well with Mr. Hislop if appearances are not terribly deceitful.

A rather unpleasant accident befell Enock Clarke, of the 17th concession, one day recently. While working his span of colts one of them became annoyed at a bee or something and started back, bringing the doubletrees against the other's legs and so frightened the other that he kicked viciously at Enock and struck him with such force on the leg and shoulder that the latter was dislocated. He drove out to Brussels at once and had it attended to.

### Listowel.

George Wright, butcher, purchased from J. Livingstone, two calves 3½ months old. One of them weighed 730 lbs. and the other 750 lbs. and must say both calves were nourished by one cow.

Constable Bulmer's son Guy, a lad about 12, while wrestling on Wednesday night fell on his right arm and broke the bone. He was driven home and the bone set. He stood it remarkably well.

A meeting of the Lacrosse Club was held Thursday evening May 8th, when the following officers were elected: President, H. B. Morphy; Vice President, Wm. Climie, Sec.-Treasurer, W.H. Climie; Captain, W. Wright.

The trout-fishing season is fairly started and some nice baskets have been brought in from local streams. Roy Hacking caught a beauty about 18 inches long. It broke his pole and covered Roy with mud and glory.

If you would spend a profitable and pleasant time, reserve the evening of Tuesday, June 3rd, to attend the eclectic representation of Christian Missions to be held in the Congregational church on that date, by the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.

Thomas Fordyce, whose family suffered so heavily a loss by the death of his wife a short time ago, has sustained a further very severe bereavement by the death, on Monday of last week, of his eldest daughter, Maggie. She was his main hope in his brave struggle to keep the comforts of a home for his family, and her death in the seventeenth year of her age has elicited very wide and deep sympathy. She was buried beside the still fresh grave of her mother on Wednesday.

### Morris.

Frank Baines has raised his barn and is having stone stabling built under it.

R. Sparling, formerly a school teacher in this township, is in the field as independent Conservative candidate in Algoma.

The man Smith, who was laid up with a sore foot, was removed to Listowel, where he has friends. He is progressing favorably.

Some of the farmers in this township who have farms along the river are pestered both on week days and Sundays with a gang of Brusselites, hounds &c., foraging through their property, firing off guns, pulling down fences, frightening stock and endangering life. If a full stop is not put to it there will be some arrests for trespass very shortly.

**WELL DONE.**—A. Reid, R. C. A., of Toronto, son of Adam Reid of this township, is winning fresh laurels in the world of art. Mr. Reid has just finished two pictures which are attracting a great deal of attention. In giving a description of them a late issue of the Toronto Mail says some complimentary things of Mr. Reid and his productions. We make the following extract: "The saying that good Americans when they die go to Paris has been somewhat paralleled by the persistency with which artist after artist has drifted away from Canada when his fame has extended in another hemisphere. It may be hoped that however strong the temptations to Mr. Reid from the historical homes of art he may remain with us many a year to paint the Canadian life which his brush so deftly illustrates. His pictures are poems of the life that goes on around us, and they are such that no Canadian need be ashamed of them when he sees them placed side by side with the works of the masters of other lands. A votary of art for art's sake, Mr. Reid paints with conscientious care, an industry and truth that are worthy of the highest praise. He is one of the little band of artists who are working not so much as for money as because they are born to be artists, and must carry out their mission. It is altogether agreeable to find a worker who can be truthfully praised, and who, having struggled through years of hard labor and obscurity, is coming to the fame he has so justly earned." Mr. Reid has sold a number of pictures this year ranging from \$500 to \$2,000.

### Turnberry.

P. Campbell, of this township, is visiting friends in Wellesley this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Campbell, of Rosshill, were visiting friends in and about Turnberry last week.

Revival services have reopened in the Methodist church, Salem, as the people have now finished seeding and can therefore find time to attend.

Mr. Lethorn, of the B. line, has his new brick residence in the course of erection. When completed it will add greatly to the appearance of his farm.

T. Gibson and his opponent, A. Musgrove, candidates for the Local House, addressed the electors in a meeting held in Bluevale Friday last. Both gentlemen gave able and stirring addresses, each giving his own views regarding provincial matters. Speeches were also given by several other gentlemen of both parties.

### Elma.

Question of the day: "How are you going to spend the 24th."

The cheese factory at Silver Corners, under the management of Jas. Morrison, is now under full power, and manufacturing every day from five to ten cheese.

It will be noticed that there are a considerable number of cattle pasturing on the roadside, trampling in ditches and destroying shade trees along the highway.

The season for seeding is almost gone and yet there are very many farmers who have not finished owing to the quantity of rain that has fallen during the past two weeks.

Since the young gentlemen of Atwood and vicinity have organized a Mock Parliament let the people of literary taste attend and help make it a success. There is nothing that develops the mind more than an evening well spent at a society of this kind.

Christopher Skinn, lot 14, con. 12, has purchased a pure bred Jersey bull calf from G. A. Deadman, of Brussels, and will therefore introduce this valuable breed into this section. A. H. Wynn, of Newry, is also the happy possessor of a pure bred cow, purchased from Mr. Deadman.

### Stratford.

A young man who has been engaged for several weeks at a central barber's shop in the city left unexpectedly last week, forgetting to settle up a month's board bill.

There is some talk of the G. T. R. fireman's tournament being held here this year. The G. T. R. firemen have laid a track down on their property on Patrick street, where they practise.

Farmers took advantage of the rise in wheat, and over 2,000 bushels were sold at \$1.04 one day recently on the market here. A rise of twenty cents took place from eight to ten days.

Assessor Sharman has completed his labors and returned his roll. He gives the real property at \$4,153,730; personal and income at, \$264,425; less exemptions, \$549,900; net assessment, \$3,873,255. The population is found to be, 9,906, an increase of 500 over last year.

The derrick of the Natural Gas Co. will go up before the 24th of May, sure, so at least Mr. Kerr, the foreman of construction, says. A letter received by Secretary Mowat from Mr. Mook, the contractor, states that the work will be pushed forward with all possible speed.

The Stratford board of Aldermen held a special session Tuesday evening of last week, to consider the question of inviting the camp to the classic city this year. After discussing the cost of the former camp and the probable cost this year it was decided on motion of Ald. Harding and Ahrens, to refer the matter to a special committee who would report at an adjourned meeting of council on Thursday evening. Ald. Dunsmore considered the cost too great and recommended that no effort be made to secure the camp this year. He thought the figure would reach nearly \$1,500, which was out of all proportion to the benefits received by the citizens. Ald. Harding and Ahrens favored a moderate appropriation, and thought many citizens would assist with subscriptions to bear a fair proportion of the expense.

### Brussels.

Miss Flossy Sellery is on the sick list. Geo. Baker has purchased the Pinder lot just north of the river. He has seeded it down.

Miss Isa M. Swann, of Glencoe, formerly of Brussels, is visiting her sister Mrs. S. Sellery.

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Whelpton, of Ethel, were visiting her sister, Mrs. W. A. Calbeck, Tuesday.

Joseph Laird has closed up his barber shop and proposes trying his fortune in Michigan, so it is stated.

Rev. S. Sellery, B. A., B. D., Rev. R. Paul and W. H. Kerr were at Teeswater this week attending the district meeting.

Lorne Hunter is sick with typhoid fever in Toronto. Mrs. Alex. Hunter, his mother, went down to nurse him last Saturday.

It is stated that Wm. Roddick has purchased the store now occupied by Messrs. Ferguson & Gibson and will use it for a paint shop.

Decision was given in the Veal furniture case last Monday. Miss Montgomery retains possession of the goods, and is awarded \$20 damages and costs.

Rumor says that the postoffice may be removed to the frame building near the bridge. If our citizens have anything to say about location a very emphatic "No!" will be the response as far as the above proposition is concerned.

**MARBLE WORKS.**—Messrs. Seale & Hoover, Marble Works, of St. Mary's, have opened a shop in the block opposite the woolen mill, Brussels, where they will keep a stock of marble and granite suitable for monuments, grave stones, &c.

Earnest W. Gerry is on the sick list. Mr. Cavanaugh, L. D. S., of Toronto, is in town.

J. J. Creighton was home from Palmerston for Sunday.

E. M. Pepper, of Hamilton, is visiting his brother, J. T.

Communion in Knox church last Sabbath, conducted by Rev. Mr. Linton, B. D., of Teeswater.

All are expecting a treat in connection with the entertainment next Friday evening when the Cosgrove family will appear.

J. J. Denman, Mr. Martin and Dr. Graham have been improving the appearance of their several premises by new wire fences.

A very interesting and instructive address was given at the Y. P. C. A. of the Methodist church last Monday evening by the president, Geo. Rogers. Subject: "Temperance."

### Poole.

Rev. Mr. Mills, of Mitchell Methodist church, preached here last Sabbath evening.

It is expected that the Honeygrove cheese factory will be in running order by next Monday.

Poole has acquired a new resident in the person of Mr. Smith, of Dorling. Mr. Smith occupies the residence formerly occupied by Mr. Rankin.

### Bornholm.

Miss Lizzie Kistner, of Mitchell, spent Sunday at home.

A Jarmuth returned to Chicago on Thursday, after a two weeks' visit at his home.

Ascension Day was observed here among the Lutherans, service being held in their church. The Brod-hagen school was also closed.

Inflammation of the lungs is quite prevalent here among the children. F. Jacobs lost one child by it, and three others in the neighborhood are not expected to recover.

Some light fingered person or persons, who are evidently hungry or else anxious to enrich themselves, are visiting the farmers smoke-houses in the vicinity; the same thing was practised last fall, but it will not likely be carried to any great extent this spring, as the people are on the watch and will likely make short work of any suspicious-looking person they find prowling around during the night.

Black leg has appeared among cattle in sections of Secharie county, near Amsterdam, N. Y. One farmer at Sharon Hill, Jacob L. Killo, lost seven cows last week. The rapid spread of the disease causes great alarm.

**50c. SECURES THE BEE FROM NOW TO JAN 1, 1891.**

## NOTICE.

The undersigned will be at the school house in S. S. No. 5, Elma, on Monday, May 26th, at 7 o'clock p.m., to let the building of Ten Rods of Fence on north side of said school ground.

ALLAN McMANE,  
THOS. DICKSON,  
ROBT. MORRISON,  
JOHN GRAY, Sec.-Treas.

House, Sign, and Ornamental Painting.

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

REFERENCES:—Mr. McBain, Mr. R. Forrest, Mrs. Harvey.

WM. RODDICK,  
Stf. Painter, Brussels.

## Tenders for Graveling.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to one o'clock, May 26, for the laying on of 800 yards of gravel on the Elma Gravel Road as follows: Between Listowel Boundary and line between 7th and 8th cons., 400 yards, and from line between 7th and 8th to line between 9th and 10th cons. 200 yards, and from that point to boundary Logan and Elma 200 yards. Gravel to be laid on where overseer directs. Contractors to find gravel and to employ not less than four teams daily, and to furnish security for performance of work. Stones to be broken as gravel is laid on so as to pass through a 2½ inch ring. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

T. FULLARTON, Clerk Elma.  
May 10, 1890. 17-2in.

## Agents Wanted.

FONTHILL NURSERIES—LARGEST IN CANADA.

We want reliable, energetic men to sell our Nursery stock; previous experience not necessary; any man with tact and energy can succeed; either salary or commission; outfit free. Our agents have many advantages, such as selling home-grown, hardy Canadian stock. Choice new specialties, which are of value, and which can only be secured from us, such as a complete list of New Russian Apples, the Ritson Pear, Saunders Plum, Hilborn Raspberry, Moore's Ruby and Black Champion Currants, Moore's Diamond Grape, etc. We have given particular attention to the propagation of Hardy Varieties suitable to the Northern sections of Canada. For terms apply to

STONE & WELLINGTON,  
18-2m Toronto, Ontario.

ATWOOD

## HARDWARE EMPORIUM!

R. BROOKS & CO.

Headquarters for Hardware, Tinware, Cutlery, Barb Wire,

Plain Wire, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, very best Prepared House Paints, etc.

Milk Cans Made to Order. Harvest and Garden Tools.

Anything and Everything in the Hardware line kept constantly in stock.

Headquarters for Sportsmen. Arms and Ammunition always on hand.

Exavetroughing a Specialty.

Fine Garden Seeds.

14tf

R. BROOKS & CO.



WM. FORREST, Furniture Dealer, Atwood,

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

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

Undertaking attended to at any time. First-class Hearse in connection. Furniture Rooms opposite P. O. Atwood, April 1st, 1890.

JUST IN!

NEW SATEEN PRINTS

New Cashmere Prints.

Our first stock of these are sold out already.

NEW Lace Collars, Handkerchiefs, Ladies' Vests, NEW Lace for Collars and trimmings, Ribbons and Ties

Our Stock of Staples is Always Complete.

Grey and White Cottons, Cottonades, Shirts, &c., always at close prices.

Our Boots & Shoes

Are the Best Value.

We have the Nobbiest Felt & Straw Hats.

A NEW LINE IN BOY'S SUITS, JUST OPENED.

OUR TAILOR SHOP

Is crowded with Orders, but we always find room for more.

Just Follow the Crowd

And you will find yourself in the store of

YOURS TRULY,

James Irwin.