

# The Bee.

VOL. 1.

ATWOOD, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 21, 1890.

NO. 5.

## THE ATWOOD BEE

IS PUBLISHED  
EVERY FRIDAY MORNING,  
AT THE OFFICE,  
MAIN ST., - ATWOOD.

TERMS.—If paid strictly in advance,  
\$1.00 per annum, otherwise \$1.50.

ADVERTISING RATES.  
First insertion, per line.....8c.  
Each subsequent insertion.....3c.  
Contract advertisements inserted at  
the following rates:

	1 year.	6 mos.	3 mos.
One column.....	\$60 00	\$35 00	\$20 00
Half ".....	35 00	20 00	12 00
Quarter ".....	20 00	12 00	7 00
Eighth ".....	12 00	7 00	4 00

Business cards, not exceeding 8 lines,  
\$1 per annum; over 8 and under 12  
lines, \$5.

Advertisements of farms for sale,  
cattle strayed and other small advertise-  
ments, \$1 for first month, and 50c per  
month thereafter.

### JOB PRINTING.

We have a first-class jobbing depart-  
ment in connection; latest designs in  
printing material, enabling us to ex-  
ecute all descriptions of job printing on  
shortest notice.

Our terms for job work, casual ad-  
vertisements and special notices are  
CASH. Contract advertisements payable  
monthly.

R. S. PELTON,  
EDITOR AND PROP.

## Church Directory.

### EPISCOPALIAN.

Preaching every Sabbath at 3:00 p. m.  
Rev. E. W. HUGHES, Incumbent.

### BAPTIST.

Preaching every Sabbath at 3:00 p. m.  
Sabbath school at 2:00 p. m.  
Rev. D. DACK, Pastor.

### PRESBYTERIAN.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m.;  
Bible Class on Sabbath evening at 7:00.  
Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Prayer  
Meeting on Thursday evening at 7:00.  
Young People's Association meeting  
on Friday evening at 7:30.  
Rev. A. HENDERSON, M.A., Pastor.

### METHODIST.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 a. m.  
Each alternate Sabbath at 6:30 p. m.  
Sabbath School at 10 a. m. Prayer Meet-  
ings, Wednesday and Friday evenings,  
at 7:30.  
Rev. D. ROGERS, Pastor.

## Business Directory.

### LEGAL.

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

### DENTAL.

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

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

### AUCTIONEERS.

THOS. E. HAY,  
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of  
Perth. Rates moderate. Office—Over  
Lillico's bank, Listowel.

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

CHAS. MERRIFIELD,  
Licensed Auctioneer for the County of  
Perth. Auction sales attended to with  
promptness and at reasonable rates.  
For particulars with regard to terms,  
&c., apply at this office.

CHAS. MERRIFIELD, Monkton.

## NEW PAINT SHOP.

J. JEWELL,  
Mitsell, purposes opening a general  
Paint Shop in Atwood about 1st of  
March, 1890, and solicits the patronage  
of all those in need of House Painting,  
Calsomining, House Decorating, etc.  
Terms moderate. Reserve your orders  
until the above date.

## COMMUNICATION.

### SCRIBBLINGS.

To th Editor of THE BEE.

We are glad to learn that the young  
men in this vicinity are not altogether  
dormant regarding debating clubs. The  
Editor of THE BEE in his last issue has,  
we believe, struck the right chord in  
dealing with this matter. Casting  
glances at bygone days we see speakers  
of the highest order rising from blun-  
ders, stammerers, etc., to become  
magnetic orators. Demosthenes, the  
famous Grecian orator, when first ad-  
dressing an audience made such a sig-  
nal failure that the people would not  
hear him. Yet, he, by perseverance and  
continual practice in a lonely cave, over-  
came his natural impediments and be-  
came the idol of the Athenian Assembly.  
You all have heard how in our day  
Diarraeli was hooted by the House of  
Commons, but he, with a confidence,  
not altogether the outcome of self es-  
teem, said: "Gentlemen, you yet shall  
see the day when you will listen to me."  
The fulfillment of this we know came  
when that statesman was chosen Prem-  
ier of the Commons of Great Britain.  
The fact is that all great speakers have  
become such through practice, and very  
exceptional are those who become so  
otherwise, perhaps Lord Stanley is the  
solitary exception of this in our own  
day. If one is the possessor of great  
talents, by practice he will become a  
speaker. This is almost akin to saying  
that knowledge perfects experience, and  
is perfected by experience. For  
even after we have stored our minds  
with knowledge we cannot make known  
our thoughts on the platform with force  
and clearness unless we have had con-  
tinued practice. The above remarks we  
hope may have some small influence in  
urging us to cultivate our talents. Do  
not let the thought enter our mind that  
there is no one in Elma that will ever  
make a speaker. If we believe this  
and act upon it the words of Thomas  
Gray will be applicable:

Full many a gem of purest ray serene,  
The dark unfathomable caves of ocean  
bear;  
Full many a flower is born to blush  
unseen,  
And waste its sweetness on the desert  
air.

SCRIBBLER.

Elma, Feb. 17, 1890.

### Burns and Tannahill.

Published by Request.

The poets noo are unc scarce,  
O' that ye 'a' can tell,  
Though many a chap can make a verse  
"Twa'd maybe suit himsel";  
And though they praise our heathery  
braes,  
Some bonnie rippling rill,  
They hae na' got the pith to sing  
Wae Burns and Tannahill.

"Thou Bonnie Woods o' Cragiele,"  
Shall aye be sweetly sung,  
And "Scots wha' hae" shall cheer the  
hearts  
O' every Sect'ish tongue;  
Glenfiers' braes shall cheer the faint,  
On winter's night sae chill,  
But Highland Mary gars us think  
O' Burns and Tannahill.

"The Land o' Govry" and Tan's glen  
Brings courtship to our view,  
And "Man was never made to mourn"  
ye ken  
A lesson teaches true;  
And gloomy winter shall be sung  
Till Scottish hearts graw chill,  
But Tam o' Shanter makes the fame  
O' Burns and Tannahill.

The one he nobly held the plow,  
The other worked the loom,  
And though their equals were but few,  
Their fortunes now were but slim;  
Their songs are sung in every land  
Where freedom has her will,  
Their names shall aye be dear to fame,  
Our Burns and Tannahill.

—Robert Ferguson.

[The above poem was presented to  
Walter Hamilton, 8th con. Elma, an  
intimate friend of the author, and has  
never appeared in print before. Mr.  
Ferguson was for many years editor of  
the Listowel Banner.]

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Toronto University was built in 1880.  
The architect was W. G. Storm. Sir  
Daniel Wilson, President of the Uni-  
versity, is almost heartbroken. He was  
carried from the University grounds  
physically incapable.

We notice that the pork-packing  
business of Chicago has been more  
brisk than for two years during the 13  
corresponding weeks. For the last  
13 weeks 1,757,000 hogs have been  
slaughtered and packed, while for the  
corresponding period of last year the  
number was 1,062,000, and the year be-  
fore 1,374,000. Somebody must eat a  
great deal of pork, whether it is good  
for human health or not.

A preliminary abstract of the Cana-  
dian Life Insurance Companies was  
laid on the table Friday by the Minister  
of Finance. The total premiums of all  
companies for the year are shown to  
reach \$3,290,739, as compared with \$2,  
290,739 last year. The total amount of  
policies new and taken out is \$24,736,  
775; The amount in force \$125,875,665.  
The amount of claims paid during the  
year was \$1,197,931, and the amount un-  
settled \$142,333.

## Sunday School Workers.

ANNUAL CONVENTION OF PERTH SUN-  
DAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The twenty-second annual convention  
of the Perth Sabbath School Association  
was held in Main street Methodist  
church, Mitchell, on Tuesday and Wed-  
nesday of last week. This convention  
has been undoubtedly one of the most  
successful ever held by the association.  
Large audiences assembled at each ses-  
sion, but especially in the evenings, when  
the church, although the most commod-  
ious in town, was a good deal more than  
comfortably filled. The number of  
delegates was unusually large but ample  
accommodation was found for them in  
the houses of the people of the town;  
no difficulty whatever being experienced  
by the local committee on billeting. The  
pastor and the several officers of the  
church vied with each other in attention  
and hospitality, and the delegates ex-  
pressed themselves highly delighted  
with the kind and courteous manner in  
which they were treated.

The program was a very interest-  
ing and varied one, dealing with almost  
every department of Sabbath school  
work. The speeches were all good and  
delivered in a manner which inspired  
not only the members of the association,  
but the rest of the large audiences, with  
enthusiasm. The music was in charge  
of S. F. Robbins, and the anthems sung  
by the united choirs were well rendered  
and much appreciated. The proceed-  
ings were opened on Tuesday at 2 p. m.  
in the absence of the president, Rev. J. M.  
Campbell of St. Marys, Rev. I. M.  
Campbell of the same place, vice-pres-  
ident, occupied the chair. The business  
committee was composed of Rev. R.  
Hamilton, Rev. F. E. Nugent, S. M.  
Edwards, Miss Mowat, Miss Moscrip,  
Mr. W. reton, and Mr. Harrison. An  
opening address was delivered by Rev.  
Mr. Campbell, his subject being "Person-  
al Consecration." This was followed  
by an address on "The Teachers Aims"  
by J. C. Macgregor, M. A. of Stratford.  
After a somewhat lengthy discussion on  
the question as to whether unconverted  
teachers should be employed in Sabbath  
school work, the meeting adjourned  
until 7:30 p. m. The evening session  
opened with devotional services and then  
the secretary-treasurer, I. Hord, present-  
ed his report. Throughout the county  
there are 91 schools, 1,100 teachers and  
officers and 9,298 scholars. The amount  
contributed by these schools for Sab-  
bath school work during the past year  
was \$5,208. After the reading of this  
report, which we regret we cannot find  
room for in full, Rev. John Mills, pas-  
tor of the church, gave an address of  
welcome to the delegates, not only to  
the town and to the church, but to the  
hearts of the people. The vice-pres-  
ident on behalf of the visiting members  
of the association made a fitting reply.

Rev. W. H. Hinch of Stratford del-  
ivered an address of a very interesting  
subject, "How to interest parents in  
Sabbath school work." The address was  
very instructive and was listened to with  
deep attention. The next subject for  
discussion was "Bible readings in the  
home and school—is bearing on the  
church of the future." This subject  
was allotted to Rev. W. J. Taylor, but  
being unavoidably absent Rev. E.  
H. Hughes of Listowel addressed the  
meeting in his stead. W. N. Hossie, of  
Brantford, brought a few words of  
greeting from the Brnt Association of  
which he is president, and expressed  
himself much pleased with the pro-  
ceedings. The meeting then adjourned  
till Wednesday morning.

### WEDNESDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The morning session was opened with  
a praise and prayer service, led by the  
vice-president, after which several en-  
couraging reports from schools in re-  
ference to spiritual results were read.  
An address on "Sunday School Helps"  
by Rev. W. M. McHibbon, M. A. of  
Millbank, followed and formed the sub-  
ject of long and interesting discussion.  
S. Nethercott of Mitchell then deliv-  
ered an address on "The art of question-  
ing." The speaker dealt with the sub-  
ject in a very practical manner and his  
address was much appreciated. After  
a short discussion an adjournment was  
made until 2 p. m.

The afternoon session was perhaps  
the most interesting of all. After devo-  
tional exercises and the reading of the  
minutes an excellent address on  
"Sabbath School Music" was given by S.  
F. Robbins. This was followed by a  
normal lesson, "Principles of instruc-  
tion; the seven laws of teaching" by Rev.  
Henderson of Listowel.

At 3:45 there was mass meeting of the  
children addressed by Dr. Hipple, of  
Stratford, Rev. D. Dack, of Listowel,  
and Miss Mowat of Stratford. Each of  
the speakers has an engaging manner  
and the addresses seemed to please the  
children immensely, being listened to  
from start to finish with deepest inter-  
est. The church was crowded with  
children not, however, to the exclu-  
sion of the adults many of whom seemed  
to enjoy the addresses as much as those  
to whom they were more particularly  
delivered.

The proceedings of the last session  
commenced at 7:30. The report the busi-  
ness committee was the first to occupy  
the attention of the meeting. The  
committee advised that the convention  
be held in Knox church, Listowel, and  
that the following be the officers for the  
ensuing year: President, Rev. W. J.  
Taylor, Mitchell; vice-presidents, Rev.  
John Mills and Mr. Harrison; secretary,

Isaac Hord; executive committee—  
Messrs. W. Sharman, C. J. Macgregor,  
R. R. Goulding, Geo. Hunter, M. Yor-  
rick, of Stratford; A. Dent, S. Nether-  
cott, S. M. Edwards and S. H. Stuart, of  
Mitchell; J. W. Butcher, S. H. Mitchell,  
J. W. Bruce, W. Heard, A. J. Collins, G.  
Y. Donaldson, A. Climie and M. Mc-  
Kiney, of Listowel, and Wm. Dunn and  
J. W. McBain, of Atwood. The com-  
mittee also recommended that Rev. R.  
Hamilton be a delegate to the Brnt S.  
S. association. The report was unani-  
mously adopted.

The next subject under discussion  
was "The Bible in its relation to human  
progress." The social aspect of the  
subject was taken up by Rev. F. G. Nu-  
gent, the moral aspect by Rev. R. Ham-  
ilton and the spiritual by Rev. W. J.  
Taylor. After the delivery of these ad-  
dresses several votes of thanks were  
tendered to the different officers and  
others, and one of the most successful  
conventions ever held by the association,  
a convention the amount of benefit de-  
rived from which it would be impossible  
to estimate, was then closed.—Beacon.

## ELMA COUNCIL.

The municipal council of the town-  
ship of Elma met at Graham's hotel,  
Atwood, on the 15th February. Mem-  
bers all present. Minutes last meeting  
read and signed. Moved by Mr. Rich-  
mond, seconded by Mr. Bray that the  
resolution passed at last meeting in-  
structing Mr. Lochhead to take steps  
to put in a culvert across 7th and 8th  
con. lines, opposite lot 22, be rescinded.  
Carried. Moved by Mr. Richmond, sec-  
onded by Mr. Lochhead that the local  
Board of Health for the year 1890 be  
composed of S. S. Lothwell, J. Graham,  
A. Erskine, the Reeve and Clerk, and  
Dr. Hamilton medical health officer.  
Carried. Moved by Mr. Bray, seconded  
by Mr. Richmond that the Collector re-  
ceive three weeks extension of time  
from this date for the return of his roll.  
Carried. Moved by Mr. Bray, seconded  
by Mr. Coulter that the sum of \$70 as  
per engineer's certificate be paid W.  
Wood for digging ditch lot 19, con. 2,  
and charged against the said lot, the  
owner having failed to pay the same.  
Carried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, sec-  
onded by Mr. Richmond the Auditors'  
Report as now read be adopted. Carried.  
Moved by Mr. Coulter, seconded by Mr.  
Lochhead, that the Treasurer's surties  
be accepted as follows: Himself in the  
sum of \$8,000, J. Coulter, S. Vipond and  
A. Simpson, in the sum of \$3,000 each.  
Carried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, sec-  
onded by Mr. Coulter, that the taxes in  
the tannery property in Atwood for the  
past year, amounting to \$4.20, be re-  
mitted to J. Wilson, he having sustained  
a heavy loss by having the tannery  
burned. Carried. Moved by Mr. Bray,  
seconded by Mr. Richmond that the  
Reeve be authorized to consult with a  
lawyer and have a suitable petition pre-  
pared to have a drain constituted to  
drain the south western part of the  
township and extending into Grey. Car-  
ried. Moved by Mr. Lochhead, seconded  
by Mr. Richmond, that whereas a de-  
putation of the Directorate of the Elma  
Agricultural Society, asking for a loan  
of \$300, to aid said society to purchase  
a site and to build thereon, therefore be  
it resolved that their request be granted  
on condition that satisfactory security  
be given, and a by-law be drafted to  
that effect. Carried. Moved by Mr.  
Lochhead, seconded by Mr. Coulter  
that orders be issued for payment of  
the following accounts: F. Scheeloff  
45 cts., overcharge on drainage 1888;  
Hart & Co. \$8.85 assessment rolls and  
schedules; T. Gibson \$1 work township  
line, Elma and Morrington; R. Nesbitt  
\$3.96 balance gravel contract, con. 1;  
J. Large \$3.60 lumber for bridge con. 3;  
J. Grey \$5 culvert cop. 4; T. Smith and  
J. W. McBain \$3, each, salary as Audi-  
tors; W. Peel \$13 gravel; Treasurer  
of Grey \$5.54 drainage; W. Lineham  
\$1.50 balance of account as engi-  
ner. Carried. Moved by Mr. Loch-  
head, seconded by Mr. Bray, that Mrs.  
R. Morris residing in Atwood and in  
desperate circumstances be granted the  
sum of \$10 and the said sum to be given  
to Mr. Dunn for her benefit. Carried.  
Moved by Mr. Richmond, seconded by  
Mr. Bray, that the next meeting of  
Council be held at the Elma House, At-  
wood, on the 14th of March, for the ap-  
pointing of Pathmasters, &c., and re-  
ceiving tenders for printing. Carried.  
T. FULLERTON, Clerk.

The sale of stallions brought a large  
crowd to Mitchell on Wednesday of last  
week, but there were not many buyers,  
and the prices obtained were low. Only  
some four animals were disposed of.  
Glenis, seven years old, and which a  
few years ago was bought by Mr. Thos.  
Colquhoun for \$2,500, was knocked  
down at \$625. Mr. Edward Henry, of  
Elma, secured a fine three year old, im-  
ported Clyde, for \$860. A Canadian-  
bred two year old brought \$400, and a  
filly, same age, \$350.

The Shuniah Weachu mine has just  
shipped a car of ten tons of ore, valued  
at \$4,000. This is the present average  
monthly shipment. The mine looks  
most promising, the amount of ore  
blocked out and in sight being valued  
at \$80,000, chiefly high grade shipping  
ore worth \$400 per ton; besides \$70,000  
roughly estimated, partly blocked, of the  
same grade. The dump contains 2,500  
tons of mill rock, averaged at \$15. The  
stock of the mine owned by the Liver-  
pool company has recently risen from  
six to eleven shillings per share. The  
company is capitalized at \$100,000.

## The University Fire.

The Toronto University Totally  
Destroyed by Fire, including  
the Valuable Library.

Toronto University was totally de-  
stroyed by fire last Friday night. The  
loss is estimated at over half a million  
dollars. Preparations had been made  
for the annual convocation, at which  
two thousand people were expected to  
be present, and it was just before the  
guests commenced to arrive, at 7 p. m.,  
that the fire broke out. The building is  
not supplied with enough gas jets, so  
that on any special evening it is neces-  
sary to light up with lamps. Two men  
were engaged carrying upstairs in a  
rack half a dozen lighted lamps to be  
put in chandeliers, when the man on  
the lower end became frightened that  
they might fall and instantly let go his  
hold. The lighted lamps fell and broke,  
oil spreading all over the stairs and  
down into the already heavily oiled  
floor. All the buildings were destroyed.  
The library, worth \$100,000; the museum  
with its invaluable specimens and curi-  
osities; valuable documents of Dr. Wil-  
son, President of the University; chem-  
ical apparatus, mathematical instru-  
ments, furniture and utensils were all  
destroyed.

One domestic was severely burned.  
The property, including all buildings  
and contents, was insured in twelve  
companies to the extent of \$164,000.  
Following are the names of the com-  
panies:—Aetna, Citizens', City Mutual  
Fire Insurance, Exchange, Hand-in-  
Hand, American, Hartford, County of  
Perth Mutual, Quebec Fire Assurance  
Co., Queen City, Royal Insurance Co.,  
Royal Canadian and Western.

The stone of which the building was  
constructed seemed peculiarly suscep-  
tible to the heat. It cracked and burst  
out and came down in masses. Nor  
did the iron work fare better. On the  
eastern tower there was a big weather  
cock, and as the support burned from  
beneath it it bent over and fell amid  
the ruins. Soon the roof of Convoca-  
tion Hall followed it into the crater be-  
neath, and the hall was left a ruin utter  
and unredeemable.

But while a section of the firemen  
had been fighting the flames in Con-  
vocation Hall the library, along with the  
various class rooms—English, philoso-  
phy, and so on, occupied the eastern  
part of the main building. The library  
was the pride of the university. It con-  
sisted of about thirty-five thousand rare  
and costly volumes, valued at close upon  
\$100,000. In an adjoining room were  
brought \$2,500 worth of instruments,  
brought specially from the School of  
Science, and intended to give an exhibi-  
tion of the progress of the work of  
the school before the visitors. In this  
section, too, were the instruments of  
Prof. Loudon, which were very valu-  
able. To save these costly parts of the  
equipment and the western section of  
the University was the next task of the  
firemen. A few books—possibly less  
than 100—were carried off ere the smoke  
became too dense, but in a short time  
the firemen had to retire, and could not  
play on the flames through the win-  
dows. The fire licked up the books,  
and burned through the massive floors  
as if they were built of match boxes  
and bound with spider webs, instead  
of great iron supports. The roof began  
to give way and the fire to show on the  
outside. With a ceaseless clatter the  
heated slate jumped from their places  
on the roof and fell to the ground.  
Aston a section of roof fell with a crash  
into the burning pile, and brands and  
sparks, carried by the north-westerly  
wind that blew a gale, so quickly did  
the intense heat consume it and draw it  
toward the scene of the catastrophe,  
flew afar over the Queen's Park, spread-  
ing discomfort and alarm among the  
thousands of spectators who stood with  
white, awed faces gazing at the scene of  
destruction. The doors of the corridors  
from the eastern entrance had been  
beaten down, and through the building  
the wind and flames flew, revealing a  
long vista of vaulted corridors that  
glowed like furnaces.

Up the sides of the eastern tower  
crept the flames. The armory of K  
company of the Queen's Own Rifles was  
situated here, and the rifles were seen  
bent and twisted with the heat. It was  
a grand and terrible sight. The great  
hall filled with fire, the carved rafters  
standing out clean-cut even yet, made  
a majestic sight, and as the firemen re-  
tired to battle with the enemy in the  
main building the sight became grander.  
There was very few gas jets in the Uni-  
versity buildings, and in order to light  
the various halls and corridors efficien-  
tly four hundred coil oil lamps were used.  
These doubtless contributed in no small  
degree to the rapid spread of the fire.

The fire appliances were miserable.  
There was not a fire alarm in the build-  
ing, and the nearest fire hydrant was  
1,000 feet from the building. The ar-  
mory of the University company of  
volunteers was destroyed, and the cart-  
ridges, as the flames reached them, ex-  
ploded with a noise resembling a volley  
of musketry.

A striking feature of the fire was the  
falling of the 3,000 pound bell in the  
main part of the University. When the  
framework in which it stood had been  
burned away the great bell fell, crash-  
ing through the huge stone tower, the  
great tongue sounding as it fell the  
death knell of the finest University  
building in the country.



### Revenge a la Portugaise.

They let the British Lion roar and lash his lordly tail.  
And then they did some doughty deeds to turn the Lion pale:  
They laid a little English boy across their trembling knees,  
And smacked him till he howled again, those gallant Portugaises.  
John Bull had trodden on their corns and made them all go mad,  
And so they put their coppers by to buy an iron-clad;  
Some day, perhaps in Ninety-two, they'll launch it on the seas,  
And then they'll bust the British fleet, those gallant Portugaises.  
A duke has sent his medal back directed to the Queen;  
The King won't put his Garter on—he, too, has got the spleen;  
And on the British Embassy they've chalked up words like these:  
"To hell with all the English dogs!"—of course in Portugaise.  
They will not drink our English beer, no English goods they'll buy;  
They've forced an English circus clown to wash his face and fly.  
They would not let him hold a hoop or crack a harmless wheeze,  
But cried, "A base de English clown!"—those silly Portugaises.  
Go on and boycott English goods, and storm and fume and fret,  
And outrage every decency, and off your vapours let!  
You'll only have at last to drop once more upon your knees,  
And beg our pardon once again, you foolish Portugaises.  
—London Referee.

### THE LADY PENELOPE.

In going out of Casterbridge by the low-lying road which eventually conducts to the town of Iwell, you see on the right hand an ivied manor house, flanked by battlemented towers, and more than usually distinguished by the size of its many-mullioned windows. Though still of good capacity, the building is much reduced from its original grand proportions; it has, moreover, been shorn of the fair estate which once appertained to it, with the exception of a few acres of park land immediately around the mansion. This was formerly the seat of the ancient and knightly family of the Drenghards, or Drenchards, now extinct in the male line, whose name, according to the local chronicles, was interpreted to mean "Strenuous Miles, vel Potator," though certain members of the family were averse to the latter signification, and a duel was fought by one of them on that account, as is well known. But this is beside the story.

In the early part of the reign of the first King James there was visiting near this place of the Drenghards a lady of noble family and extraordinary beauty. She possessed no great wealth, it was said, but was sufficiently endowed. Her beauty was so perfect and her manner so entrancing that suitors seemed to spring out of the ground wherever she went—a sufficient cause of anxiety to the Countess her mother, her only living parent. Of these there were three in particular, whom neither her mother's complaints of prematurity, nor the ready raillery of the maiden herself, could effectually put off. The said gallants were a certain Sir John Gale, a Sir William Hery, and the well-known Sir George Drenghard, one of the Drenghard family before mentioned. They had, curiously enough, all been equally honored with the distinction of knighthood, and their schemes for seeing her were manifold, each fearing that one of the others would steal a march over himself. Not content with calling on every imaginable excuse at the house of the relative with whom she sojourned, they intercepted her in rides and walks; and if any one of them chanced to surprise another in the act of paying her marked attention, the encounter often ended in an altercation of great violence. So heated and impassioned, indeed, would they become, that the lady hardly felt herself safe in their company at such times, notwithstanding that she was a brave and buxom damsel, not easily put out, and with a daring spirit of humor in her composition, if not of coquetry.

On one of these occasions which had place in her relative's grounds, and was unusually bitter, threatening to result in a duel, she found it necessary to assert herself. Turning haughtily upon the pair of disputants, she declared that whichever should be the first to break the peace between them, whatever the provocation, that man should never be admitted to her presence again; and thus would she effectually stultify the aggressor by making the promotion of a quarrel a distinct bar to its object.

While the two knights were wearing rather a crestfallen appearance at her reprimand, the third, never far off, came upon the scene, and she repeated her caveat to him also. Seeing, then, how great was the concern of all at her peremptory mood, the lady's manner softened, and she said with a roughish smile.

"Have patience, have patience, you foolish men! Only bid your time quietly; and, in faith, I will marry you all in turn!"

They laughed heartily at this sally, all three together, as though they were the best of friends, at which she blushed, and showed some embarrassment—not having realized that her arch jest would have sounded so strange when uttered. The meeting which resulted thus, however, had its good effect in checking the bitterness of their rivalry; and they repeated her speech to their relatives and acquaintances with a hilarious frequency and publicity that the lady little divined, or she might have blushed and felt more embarrassment still.

In the course of time the position resolved itself, and the beautiful Lady Penelope (as she was called) made up her mind; her choice being the eldest of the three knights, Sir George Drenghard, owner of the mansion aforesaid, which thereupon became her home; and her husband, being a pleasant man, and his family, though not so noble, as good repute as her own, all things seemed as she showed that she reckoned wisely in honoring him with her preference.

But what may lie behind the still and silent veil of the future none can foretell. In the course of a few months the husband, in her choice died of his convulsions, (as if, indeed, to bear out his name), and the Lady Penelope was left alone as mistress of his house. By this time she had apparently quite forgotten her careless declaration to her lovers collectively; but the lovers themselves had not forgotten it, and as she would now be free to take a second one of them, Sir John Gale appeared at her door as early in her widowhood as it was proper and seemly to do so.

She gave him little encouragement; for of the two remaining, her best beloved was Sir William, of whom, if the truth must be told,

she often thought during her short married life. But he had not yet reappeared. Her heart began to be so much with him now, that she contrived to convey to him by indirect hints through his friends that she would not be displeased by a renewal of his former attentions. Sir William, however, misapprehended her gentle signaling, and from excellent, though mistaken, motives of delicacy, delayed to intrude himself upon her for a long time. Meanwhile Sir John, now created a baronet, was unremitting, and she began to grow somewhat piqued at the backwardness of him she secretly desired to be forward.

"Never mind," her friends said jestingly to her, (knowing of her humorous remark, as everybody did, that she would marry them all three if they would have patience), "Never mind; why hesitate upon the order of them? Take 'em as they come."

This vexed her still more, and regretting deeply, as she had often done, that such a careless speech should ever have passed her lips, she fairly broke down under Sir John's importunity and accepted his hand. They were married on a fine spring morning, about the very time at which the unfortunate Sir William discovered her preference for him, and was beginning to hasten home from a foreign Court to declare his unaltered devotion to her. On his arrival in England he learned the sad truth.

If Sir William suffered at her precipitancy under what she had deemed his neglect, the Lady Penelope herself suffered more. She had not long been the wife of Sir John Gale before he showed a disposition to retaliate upon her for the trouble and delay she had put him to in winning her. With increasing frequency he would tell her that, as far as he could perceive, she was an article not worth such labor as he had bestowed in obtaining it, and such snubbings as he had taken from his rivals on the same account. These and other cruel things he repeated till he made the lady weep sorely, and well-nigh broke her spirit, though she had formerly been such a mettlesome dame. By degrees it became perceptible to all her friends that her life was a very unhappy one; and the fate of the fair woman seemed yet the harder in that it was her own stately mansion, left to her sole use by her first husband, which her second had entered into and was enjoying, his being but a mean and meagre thing.

But, such is the flippancy of friends, that when she met them and secretly confided her grief to their ears, they would say cheerily, "Never mind; there's a third to come yet!"—at which wallowing upon the sofa she would show much indignation, and tell them they should know better than to trifle on such a solemn theme. Yet that the poor lady would have been only too happy to be the wife of the third instead of Sir John, whom she had taken, was painfully obvious, and much she was blamed for her foolish choice by some people. Sir William, however, had returned to foreign cities on learning the news of her marriage, and had never been heard of since.

Two or three years of suffering were passed by Lady Penelope as the despised and chidden wife of this man Sir John, amid regrets that she had so greatly mistaken him, and sighs for one whom she thought never to see again; till it chanced that her husband fell sick of some slight ailment. One day after this, when she was sitting in his room looking from the window upon the expanse in front, she beheld approaching the house on foot a form she seemed to know well. Lady Penelope withdrew silently from the sick room, and descended to the hall, whence, through the doorway, she saw entering between the two round towers which at that time flanked the gateway, Sir William Hery, as she had surmised, but looking thin and travel-worn. She advanced into the court-yard to meet him.

"I was passing through Casterbridge," he said with faltering deference, "and I walked out to ask after your ladyship's health. I felt that I could do no less; and, of course, to pay my respects to your good husband, my heretofore acquaintance."

But O, Penelope, that look sick and sorry!"

"I am heartick, that's all," said she.

They see in each other an emotion which neither wished to express, and they stood thus a long time with tears in their eyes.

"He does not treat 'ee well, I hear," said Sir William in a low voice. "May God in heaven forgive him; but it is asking a great deal!"

"Hush, hush!" said she hastily.

"Nay, but I will speak what I may honestly say," he answered. "I am not under your roof, and my tongue is free. Why didst not wait for me, Penelope, or send to me a more overt letter? I would have traveled night and day to come."

"Too late, William; you must not ask it," said she, endeavoring to quiet him as in old times. "My husband just now is unwell. He will grow better in a day or two, maybe. You must call again and see him before you leave Casterbridge."

As she said this their eyes met. Each was thinking of her lightsome words about taking them in turn; each thought that two-thirds of that promise had been fulfilled. But, as if it were unpleasant to her that this recollection should have arisen, she spoke again quickly. "Come again in a day or two, when my husband will be well enough to see you."

Sir William departed without entering the house, and she returned to Sir John's chamber. He, rising from his pillow, said, "To whom hast been talking, wife, in the courtyard? I heard voices there."

She hesitated, and he repeated the question more impatiently.

"I do not wish to tell you now," said she.

"But I will know!" said he.

Then she answered, "Sir William Hery."

"By G—! I thought as much!" cried Sir John, drops of perspiration standing on his white face. "A skulking villain! A sick man's ears are keen, my lady. I heard the lover-like tones, and he called 'ee by your Christian name. These be your intrigues, my lady, when I am off my legs a while!"

"On my honor," cried she, "you do me a wrong. I swear I did not know of his coming!"

"Swear as you will," said Sir John, "I don't believe 'ee." And with this he taunted her and worked himself into a greater passion, which much increased his illness. His lady sat still, brooding. There was that upon her face which had seldom been there since her marriage, and she seemed to think anew of what she had so lightly said in the days of her freedom, when her three lovers were one and all coveting her hand.

"I began at the wrong end of them," she murmured. "My God—that did I!"

"What?" said he.

"Nothing," said she. "I spoke to myself only."

It was somewhat strange that after this day, while she went about the house with even a sadder face than usual, her churlish husband grew worse, and, what was more, to the surprise of all, though to the regret of few, he died a fortnight later. Sir William had not called upon him as he had promised, having received a private communication from Lady Penelope, frankly informing him that to do so would be inadvisable by reason of her husband's temper.

Now when Sir John was gone and his remains carried to his family burying place in another part of England, the lady began in due time to wonder whether Sir William had taken himself. But she had been cured of precipitancy, if ever woman were, and was prepared to wait her whole lifetime a widow if the said Sir William should not reappear. Her life was now passed mostly within the walls, or in promenade between the pleasure and the bowling green, and she very seldom went even so far as the high road which then skirted the grounds on the north, though it has now, and for many years, been diverted to the south side. Her patience was rewarded (if love be in any case a reward); for one day, many months after her second husband's death, a messenger arrived at her gate with the intelligence that Sir William Hery was again in Casterbridge and would be glad to know if it were her pleasure that he should wait upon her.

It need hardly be said that permission was joyfully granted, and within two hours her lover stood before her, a more thoughtful man than formerly, but in all essential respects the same man, generous, modest to diffidence, and sincere. The reserve which womanly decorum threw over her manner was but too obviously artificial, and when he said, "The ways of Providence are strange," and added after a moment "and merciful likewise," she could not conceal her agitation and burst into tears upon his neck.

"But this is too soon," she said, starting back.

"But no," said he. "You have passed eleven months in widowhood, and it is not as if Sir John had been a good husband to you."

His visits grew pretty frequent now, as may well be guessed, and in a month or two he began to urge her to an early union. But she counseled a little longer delay.

"Why?" said he. "Surely I have waited long!"

"Life is short; we are getting older every day, and I am the last of the three."

"Yes," said the lady frankly. "And that is why I would not have you hasten. Our marriage may seem so strange to everybody, after my unlucky remark on that occasion we know so well, and which so many others know likewise, thanks to talebearers."

On this representation he conceded a little space for the sake of her good name. But the destined day of their marriage at last arrived, and it was a gay time for the villagers and all concerned, and the bells in the parish church rang from noon till night. Thus at last she was united to the man who loved her the most tenderly of them all, who but for his reticence might have been the first to win her. Often did he say to himself,

"How wonderful that her words should have been fulfilled! Many a truth hath been spoken in jest, but never a more remarkable one." The noble lady herself preferred not to dwell on the coincidence, a certain shyness, if not shame, crossing her fair face at any allusion thereto.

But people will have their say, sensitive souls or none, and their sayings on this third occasion took a singular shape.

"Surely," they whisper, "there is something more than chance in this."

The death of the first was possibly natural; but what of the death of the second, who ill used her, and whom, loving the third so desperately, she must have wished out of the way?"

Then they pieced together sundry trivial incidents of Sir John's illness, and dwelt upon the indubitable truth that he had grown worse after her over's unexpected visit, till a very sinister theory was built up as to the hand she may have had in Sir John's premature demise. But nothing of this suspicion was said openly, if she was a lady of noble birth—nobler, indeed, than either of her husbands—and who people suspected they feared to express informal accusation.

The mansion that she occupied had been left to her for so long a time as she should choose to reside in it, and having a regard for the spot, she had coaxed Sir William to remain there. But in the end it was unfortunate; for one day, when in the full tide of his happiness, he was walking among the willows near the garden where he overheard a conversation between some basketmakers who were cutting the oars for their use. In this fatal dialogue the suspicions of the neighboring townsfolk were revealed to him for the first time. On its return home he seemed to have aged years.

But he said nothing; indeed, it was a thing impossible. And from that hour an estrangement began. She could not understand it, and simply wailed. One day he said, however, "Must go abroad."

"But why?" said she. "William, have I offended you?"

"No," said he; "but must go."

She could coax little more out of him, and in itself there was nothing unnatural in his departure, for he had been a wanderer from his youth. In a few days he started off, apparently quite another man than he who had rushed to her bedside devotedly a few months before.

It is not known when or how the rumors, which were thick in the atmosphere around her, actually reached the Lady Penelope's ear, but that they did reach her there is no doubt. Then a reason for her husband's departure occurred to her appalled mind, and a loss of health became quickly apparent. She dwindleth thin in the face, and the veins in her temples could all be distinctly traced. An inner fire seemed to be withering her away. Her rings fell off her fingers, and her arms hung like the falls of the thrashers, though they had till lately been so round and beautiful. She wrote to her husband repeatedly, begging him to return to her; but he, being in extreme and wretched doubt—moreover, knowing nothing of her ill health, and never suspecting that the rumors had reached her also—deemed absence best, and postponed his return a while, giving various good reasons for his delay.

At length, however, when the Lady Penelope had given birth to a still-born child, her mother, the countess, addressed a letter to Sir William, requesting him to come back to her if he wished to see her alive, since she was wasting away of some mysterious disease, which seemed to be rather mental than physical.

It was evident that his mother-in-law knew nothing of the secret, for she lived at a distance; but Sir William promptly hastened home, and stood beside the bed of his now dying wife.

"Believe me, William," she said when they were alone, "I am innocent—innocent."

"Of what?" said he. "Heaven forbid that I should accuse you of anything!"

"But you do accuse me—silently?" she gasped. "I could not write thereon—and ask you to hear me. It was too much, too degrading. But would that I had been less proud! They suspect me of poisoning him, William! But I am innocent of that wicked crime. He died naturally; I loved you—too soon; but that was all!"

Nothing availed to save her. The worm had gnawed too far into her heart before Sir William's return for anything to be remedied now; and in a few weeks she breathed her last. After her death the people spoke louder, and her conduct became a subject of public discussion. A little later on the physician, who had attended the late Sir John, heard the rumor and came down from the place near London to which he latterly had retired with the express purpose of calling upon Sir William Hery, now staying in Casterbridge.

He stated that, at the request of a relative of Sir John's, who wished to be assured on the matter by reason of its suddenness, he had, with the assistance of a surgeon, made a private examination of Sir John's body immediately after his decease, and found that it had resulted from purely natural causes. Nobody at this time had breathed a suspicion of foul play, and therefore nothing was said which might since have established her innocence.

It being thus placed beyond doubt that this beautiful and noble lady had done death by a wicked scandal that was wholly unfounded, her husband was stung with a dreadful remorse at the share he had taken in her misfortunes and left the country anew, this time never to return alive. He survived her but a few years, and his body was brought home and buried beside his wife's, under the tomb which is still visible in the parish church. Until lately there was a good portrait of her, in weeds for her first husband, with a cross in her hand, at the ancestral seat of her family; where she was much pitied, as she deserved to be. Yet there were some severe enough to say—and these not unjust persons in other respects—that though unquestionably innocent of the crime imputed to her, she had shown an unseemly wantonness in contracting three marriages in such rapid succession, and that the untrue suspicion might have been ordered by Providence (who often works indirectly) as a punishment for her self-indulgence. Upon that point I have no opinion to offer.

THOMAS HARDY.

### Anecdotes About Bismarck.

Prince Bismarck was on one occasion challenged to fight a duel by the Austrian statesman Count Rechberg. Both were at the time Ambassadors to the German Diet at Frankfurt. Prince Bismarck (then Herr von Bismarck Schonhausen) soon found out that Count Rechberg was hot-tempered and passionate, but in the main honorable and good-natured. Count Rechberg, on his side, cordially disliked Prussia, and its astute representative, but did his best all the same to keep on amicable terms with his colleague. Both officially and socially there was, however, plenty of friction between the two. On one occasion things came to such a pitch that Count Rechberg, entirely losing his self-control, passionately exclaimed, "One of my friends shall wait on you in the morning." "Why all this unnecessary delay?" Herr von Bismarck coolly replied. "In all probability you have a pair of pistols handy. Let us settle the matter immediately. While you get the things ready I shall write a report about the whole transaction which, in case I am killed, I request you to forward to Berlin." Both set about their work. When Bismarck had finished he handed the sheet to Count Rechberg, requesting him to examine it. Rechberg's passion had, in the meantime, given way to sober reflection. After having perused the report, he said, "What you say is quite correct; but it is really worth while to fight a duel for such a reason?" "That is exactly my opinion," was Bismarck's answer, and the matter ended. One day Count Rechberg called on the Prussian Ambassador to show him a dispatch from his government instructing the Court to vote with Prussia at the next meeting of the German Diet. Bismarck read the document and returned it to the Count, saying, "This is evidently a mistake." Rechberg in his turn looked at the sheet and changed color. Instead of the official letter he had by mistake handed to Bismarck the secret instructions he had received concurrently, calling upon him, while openly countenancing Prussia, to use his utmost endeavors to cause the other German states to vote against the measure. Here was Prince Bismarck's opportunity. How he used it the sequel will show. For a moment both statesmen looked at one another in silence. Then Bismarck said: "Don't be upset. You never intended giving me the letter. Ergo, you never gave it to me; ergo, I know nothing about the whole matter." As a matter of fact Bismarck never reported the letter to Berlin. But he gained Count Rechberg's confidence, in his eyes an important conquest.

### The Management of Sheep.

The successful shepherd has his eye continually on his flock at this season of the year. This winter nothing on the farm promises better returns than the flock of sheep; therefore the encouragement to give them special care; look them over carefully, and if you find any ticks, secure some Persian insect powder, place it in a box or can with perforated lid; open the wool on the sides of the sheep and sprinkle, continue this along the sides, and if good powder is used the ticks will grow beautifully less. Furnish salt and sulphur, four-fifths salt to one-fifth sulphur in troughs in a shed so the flock has free access to it at all times. A sheep can live without water, but always does best when supplied with plenty of pure water. A mixed ration has always given me the best results. Clover hay, straw and corn fodder, with corn, oats, bran and oil meal; also ensilage or roots are good for the flock. Coarse fodders should be fed alternately and the grains mixed, for the best results.—(G. McKerrow in Farm, Field and Stockman.)

Be courageous and noble-minded; our own hearts and not other men's opinions of us, form our true honor.

### Family Affection Repressed.

No home can be truly happy in which the members of the family circle are ashamed to show their affection for each other. There comes a period in the life of all children, boys particularly, when they regard a kiss or any other lovable demonstration as too babyish for them, and they shun it as they would poison.

Perhaps this is the outgrowth of neglect on the mother's part. The care of younger children crowds the older ones aside, and before she knows it these dear little ones have become accustomed to do without the endearments that were showered on them in infantile years, and can hardly be won back. Bishop Vincent says the average boy at the age of thirteen or thereabouts, has not a friend on earth except his mother. He is a terror to every one, but for all that his young heart yearns for a little petting and loving.

Too often we take home-love as a matter of course, just as we take the sunshine and other blessings of life; and we fail to realize that it is like a plant, and that to give the best returns it must be fostered and cultivated carefully. It is not an uncommon thing to find a household of half-grown children, who can scarcely remember when they have been kissed by father or mother, unless, perhaps, on a return from a long journey. But a good-night embrace, a little hug, a sympathizing pat on the shoulder when they are in trouble, is so remote an experience, dating back so many years, that they have utterly forgotten it. However, let one of these boys cut his hand or fall out of the haymow and get a bloody head, how quickly the whole family are alarmed, and run to his assistance with loving service! Through his wounds he sees they really have hearts, and that they do care for him after all, and secretly he rather enjoys being bruised since it has revealed to him that his family have an interest in him beyond merely seeing that he has enough to eat and a place to sleep. How sad it is that he must nearly break his neck to find it out!

As for the attitude of the children among themselves, any loving demonstration toward each other would be almost as overwhelming as if a cyclone had struck them.

They are ashamed of the pet names of babyhood, and are distressed beyond measure if their mother addresses them as "dear" in the presence of a stranger. To grow up ignoring or cultivating a contempt for these little tendernesses means boyish boorishness, and does not end one whit to their manliness or dignity. The manners of girls are, somehow, less influenced by the absence of these demonstrations—at least, it is less painfully noticeable, but all the refinements of society cannot balance the gentle schooling of home, and although sister may not be as clownish and rude as her brother under the same surroundings, yet her character soon takes on petty deceptions and habitual dissimulations.

This repression of the emotional side of our natures in our family life, is a grave mistake, and to it may be attributed one-half the heart burnings and little gnawing griefs that beset us daily. Many a good mother lives her life through, and goes to her grave misunderstood by those she would have died to serve, because she never gave expression to her real feelings. She has kept back her sweetest self until her children have come to regard her as unemotional and cold. Like begets like. This is a law from which there is no deviation. The children in turn soon learn to check any show of tenderness, until as the years go by, they have so well learned the lesson of indifference, that when they have arrived at manhood and come to separate each to take up his own life work, they do so without a pang, and henceforth care no more for each other than for strangers.

Many years ago we were visiting in a family, and after tea were engaged in conversation with the host and hostess in the parlor, when the door opened and in trooped the children to say good night to papa and mamma. As they ran in turn to the parents, clambered on their laps or clasped them around the neck to receive a loving kiss; we thought we had never seen a lovelier sight. We have never forgotten it, and to this day whenever mention is made of home happiness our mind instantly reverts to that pleasant scene in that happy country home.

"It would have looked better had the mother and father gone to the children's room and bidden them good night, rather than have them make a show before strangers," did you say?

Our dear Mrs. Punctilio, don't you know that in the beautiful innocence of childhood there are no shams—that everything is genuine? There little hearts are too full of love and warmth to think of stage-effects. Let cold-blooded older people continue to enjoy a monopoly of repression and cultivated indifference, but for the sake of all that keeps life sweet, don't let us encourage it in the children.

In Mountford's "Euthanasia," we find the following pretty description of every day life: "It is to have friends to love one, it is to have a sight of dear, old faces; and, with some men, it is to be kissed daily by the same loving lips for fifty years; and it is to know themselves thought of many times a day, in many places, by children and grandchildren and many friends."—(Garry Owen Gaines, "in Country Gentleman.")

### Light for Life.

Take a useful lesson from the plant grown in cellar or other dark place. All the fibres are soft and easily broken down. This, to a degree, represents the condition of the colt or other animal deprived of light and exercise. Exposure of the whole surface to light and air give great vigor to all the tissues. The shaded portions of the body of animals have a thinner skin and a paler color of hair than upon the upper portions of the body. Tropical birds, much exposed to sunlight and heat, have highly colored plumage. That side of an apple or peach exposed to light and sun grows larger, assumes a richer tint than the shaded side, illustrating the rule that prevails all nature. The stabling should be planned with these principles in view.—Prairie Farmer.

An Ottawa correspondent writes to the Portland "Oregonian": "President Van Home, of the Canadian Pacific railroad thinks that a journey around the world will be made in thirty-eight days, within a few years. This will be when the great trans-Asiatic railroad across Russia is complete, with ships crossing the Pacific in five days, and the journey from Atlantic to Pacific made in four days, which can be done today. All that will be needed will be close connections between boat and rail at every point."



# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## CANADIAN

Senator McInnes has given notice of the establishment of a Canadian mint.

A branch station of the Dominion Fathers will be shortly opened in Montreal.

Archbishop Fabre has issued a strong circular urging the faithful to temperance.

New York capitalists have arranged to start a sugar refinery in Vancouver, B.C.

A large immigration of American gypsies into Essex county, via Windsor, took place last week.

There is a movement on foot to start a system of free schools in the Province of Quebec.

The York County Council has decided to abolish toll-gates on the roads within that county.

Some petitions from the Northwest in support of the McCarthy Dual Language Bill have been sent to Ottawa.

Toronto's Board of Trade Council is opposed to the exemption from taxation of church and school property.

Kingston is moving to have the reduction of tolls on grain passing through the Canadian canals made permanent.

A Calgary despatch says Canadian Pacific railway trains are delayed two or three days by a snow blockade on the mountains.

The victims of a drowning accident at Kingston on Sunday were six in number, five being members of the Slater family.

The official declaration gives the standing of the political parties in Prince Edward Island at 16 Government and 14 Opposition.

Rev. John Burton, Toronto, in a speech at Cardinal on the single tax, estimated that one-fifth of Canada's product goes for government.

A case at present before the Superior Court in Montreal turns upon the very interesting question as to the morality of Victor Hugo's works.

A meeting of Prohibitionists was held in Ottawa last week, and it was decided not to press a prohibition resolution in Parliament this session.

Mr. S. A. McGee, wheat buyer for the Lake of the Woods Milling Company, denies the rumour of there being a corner in Manitoba wheat.

Mr. John Carling has decided to purchase in England \$25,000 worth of the very best two-row barley, to be distributed at cost price to barley growers in Canada.

In the big Pacific railway arbitration case Mr. Edward Blake last week concluded a six days' argument in reply, and the matter now rests in the hands of the arbitrators.

Winnipeg grain merchants are receiving letters from various points throughout the Western States, as far south as Colorado, asking for Manitoba wheat for seed grain.

The mayor of Halifax has sent a complimentary telegram to Lieut. Stairs, in London, in recognition of the Nova Scotian's services as a member of the Stanley expedition.

The plasterer's strike in Montreal has assumed a serious aspect. There are 350 men away from work, and this has condemned upwards of 150 labourers in addition to enforced idleness.

The railway committee of Hamilton city council have decided to grant right of way and a bonus to the Toronto, Hamilton and Buffalo Railway Company, thus settling a long vexed question.

Sir Adolphe Caron presented his Militia report to the House last week. From beginning to end it is a mass of complaints, which are headed by Sir Fred Middleton's criticisms, showing that if the service is to be more than an expensive farce, it must be made more efficient by a judicious expenditure of a large amount of money.

The wholesale liquor men of Winnipeg held a meeting recently and took measures to oppose the adoption of the Local Option Act here. They will petition the Government to hold the vote by ballot, and if the Act is carried they say they will move their establishments across the river to St. Boniface and carry on business there.

The late Senator John Macdonald, whose estate is valued at \$1,500,000, bequeathed \$100,000 to the proposed Park Hospital, which sum includes the \$40,000 previously granted; \$25,000, in addition to \$30,000, to Victoria University, for the purposes of the University in Queen's park, Toronto, in connection with federation; and \$4,000 to Toronto General Hospital.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

The Marquis of Hartington has left London for Egypt.

The Queen will leave Windsor for Aix on March 25 or 26.

The dock laborers at Newport and Monmouth have struck.

The strike of dock laborers at Dundee has been settled, the masters granting the advance demanded.

The owners of docks, wharves and river warehouses in London have formed a league to fight the men.

Col. Sanderson's friends are persuading him not to visit America on a lecturing tour for fear of the Clan-na-Gael.

Lord Salisbury has arranged for the immediate occupation of the Makololo country and the Shire river district in Africa.

Mrs. Lucas, a sister of the late John Bright, and an agitator and speaker in the cause of temperance, is dead in England.

The Parnellite members of Parliament held a meeting on Tuesday, at which a vote of confidence in Mr. Parnell was adopted.

The Prince of Wales will visit Berlin on March 22 to be present at the festival of the Order of the Black Eagle, established in 1701.

A number of volunteer battalions of infantry and batteries of artillery in Ireland are to be called out for training in field operations.

Mr. Gladstone has again refused an offer made by a firm of American publishers of £6,000 yearly for everything he writes for the public.

The owners of English coal mines at their recent conference determined to establish a federation of owners, to resist unfair demands made by employers.

The Australian Federation Conference met at Melbourne on the 5th inst. The Premier of Victoria was elected to preside over the deliberations.

An amendment to the address in reply will be moved in the Imperial Parliament by

a Welsh member to the effect that the affairs of Wales should be administered by a special department.

A sensation has been caused by the Archbishop of Canterbury allowing, in the trial of the Bishop of Lincoln, reargument of the propriety of using lighted candles on the communion table.

An explosion occurred on the 6th inst., in a colliery at Aberychan, in Monmouthshire, England, by which it is estimated 190 men have lost their lives. The bodies of 170 have been recovered.

At the election on Tuesday in the Partick division of Lanarkshire to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Craig-Sellar, Mr. Parker Smith, Unionist, was elected. This does not change the complexion of the constituency.

All the Australian governments have forwarded to the secretary for the colonies protests against the use of the vetoing power by the Home Government as exercised regarding bills dealing with colonial domestic legislation. The protests are apropos of a divorce bill passed by the Victorian Parliament that has been sent to London for approval.

## UNITED STATES.

Portland, Oregon, was last week flooded and completely cut off from the outside world.

The Gentiles defeated the Mormons in the municipal elections of Salt Lake City on Monday.

Ruth Woods died at Lancaster, Pa., on Saturday, at the well authenticated age of 107 years.

Sixteen men, of whom three were white, were publicly whipped at Newcastle, Del., on Saturday.

President Fitzgerald, of the Irish National League of America, has issued another appeal for funds.

It is said that all the principal starch factories of the United States are now controlled by an English syndicate.

The corner-stone of Rev. Dr. Talmage's new tabernacle in Brooklyn was laid on Monday in the presence of a large congregation.

Graham, charged with attempted jury bribing in the Cronin trial, has not turned up, and his \$15,000 bail bonds are forfeited.

The town of Burke, in Idaho, was almost destroyed on Tuesday by an avalanche. Three men were killed and half of the business houses are in ruins.

A storm recently played havoc among the oyster boats of Norfolk, Va., a number of which went to the bottom. It is supposed twenty lives were lost.

Burglars shot and killed Ransom Floyd and his wife at Westport, N. Y., the other night. The scoundrels secured \$3,000, the proceeds of a farm just sold.

A strike of yard brakemen and conductors is reported at Suspension Bridge in the New York Central freight yard. The men want extra pay for Sunday work.

The Chicago board of trade directors have decided to appoint a committee of three to canvass for subscriptions to buy seed for the destitute farmers in South Dakota.

Andrew Carnegie, the famous iron master, has offered to spend \$1,000,000 for a central free library and branches for Pittsburg, Pa., provided the city will maintain them.

A special despatch from Washington says that Sir Julian Pauncefote and Secretary Blaine are both very hopeful that an understanding will be reached on the Behring Sea fisheries' trouble.

At Ironton, Ohio, on Sunday, a young man named Ferrell interfered to protect his mother against his father. The father attacked the boy with a poker, and the boy broke his father's neck with a chair.

Petitions emanating from the headquarters of the Farmers' Alliance are being circulated throughout Kansas praying the governor to convene the Legislature in extra session, and asking that the Legislature be called to extend relief to them by the passage of a law providing for the relief of the farmers.

## IN GENERAL.

Emin Pasha has decided to leave Zanzibar direct for Europe.

Gen. Salamaca, captain-general of the island of Cuba, is dead.

Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of state at the Vatican, is believed to be dying.

The pope has decorated the Shah of Persia for his kindness to the Catholic missions.

A Portuguese councillor of state has challenged the British minister at Lisbon to a duel.

Losses at the gaming tables in Monaco caused the ex-king of Serbia to threaten suicide.

There is a revival in Portugal of the demonstrations against England and the English.

Cardinal Pecci, elder brother of Pope Leo XIII., died at Rome on the 8th inst., at the age of 82.

Prince Bismarck is said to be in perfect accord with Emperor William in his labor proposals.

The Chinese Government is considering a project for the introduction of silver coinage into China.

Prince Augustus of Saxe-Coburg, Dom Pedro's grandson, has been placed in a lunatic asylum.

The pope has issued a decree absolving the faithful in countries visited by influenza from fasting.

The Portuguese government has decided to increase both the army and navy and to strengthen her forts.

France has refused Germany's invitation to a labor congress, having already accepted one from Switzerland.

King Carlos, the queen and dowager queen of Portugal have subscribed \$85,000 to the national defence fund.

A plot has been frustrated in Sofia, the object of which was to kill Prince Ferdinand and hand Bulgaria over to Russia.

The Spanish Government is disposed to be annoyed at the continued presence of the British squadron at the Canary islands.

The French Minister of Marine proposes to ask the Chamber for money to build 78 new ships of war, including ten heavy iron-clads.

Emperor William's proposed labor scheme is not popular in Berlin, where his Majesty is spoken of as "the beggars' Emperor."

Six Italian Cardinals will be created in March in view of the minority of the Italian cardinalate as compared with the number of foreign Cardinals.

It is reported that the German emperor has requested the government to send the English squadron to attend the German naval manoeuvres.

Russia has ordered two large iron-clad frigates to be built in England, to be provided with the biggest engines and the heaviest Krupp guns.

M. Rouvier, the French Minister of Finance, admits the pecuniary embarrassment of the country, but thinks the difficulty can be overcome by a loan.

Emperor William has caused an order to be issued prohibiting the exhibition of portraits of himself, his ancestors or any of his family without his sanction.

In the French Chamber of Deputies M. Pradene's motion to repeal the law banishing pretenders to the French throne was defeated by a vote of 328 to 171.

There is great distress in the drought-stricken counties of Northern Dakota, and the sufferers are in dire need of provisions, clothing, fuel, and feed for stock.

England and Germany will refer to an arbitrator their respective claims to the islands of Patta and Mauda on the East African coast. Patta was formerly held by Portugal.

Emperor William is desirous of holding a conference of representatives from England, France, Belgium, and Switzerland to take into consideration the labour question as revealed by recent strikes.

Russia is at present in the throes of a temperance campaign, which the central government does not appear to be seconding to any great extent, if one may judge by the news from the department of Kiev. In that section 36 villages sent petitions to Petersburg demanding the abolition of all liquor selling establishments within their boundaries. Thirty-five of these petitions were rejected, but the 36th being accepted, the inhabitants of the village thus deprived of its drink turned out and beat to death the man who had drawn up the petition. They said he had been altogether too eloquent.

The Duke of Orleans, who has just reached his majority, appeared in Paris last week and was at once arrested for violation of the law banishing members of previously reigning families. On the duke is said to have been found a manifesto to the people of France and there are suspicions that a movement was afoot for a Royalist coup d'etat. An enquiry was commenced, and the duke declared that he had no other intention in visiting France than to place himself at his country's disposal as a soldier. He had, in fact, intended to offer himself to the military authorities. The inquiry was adjourned.

## The Duc d'Orleans.

Probably few people were aware that the historic title of Duc d'Orleans is now borne by a young man who has just completed his 21st year, when that person suddenly obtained a notoriety which makes it worth while to give an account of him. He is the oldest son of the Comte de Paris, the chief of the House of Orleans-Bourbon, who is now in his 52d year. The Comte, Prince Philippe d'Orleans, is not only the heir of his grandfather, Louis Philippe, whom the revolution of 1830 made King of the French, and the Revolution of 1848 deprived of the crown, but also heir to the political claims of the Comte de Chambord, the last representative of the elder branch of the Bourbons. The Comte de Paris was their apparent heir, but the French Crown in 1842 to 1843, when his grandfather vainly abdicated the crown in his favor. At the age of ten he became a pretender and was exiled from his native country, to which, however, he returned in 1871. Subsequently the Comte de Paris recognized the Comte de Chambord as the chief of "the House of France," and succeeded to the latter's pretensions in 1883. He is married to Princess Isabella, eldest daughter of his uncle, the late Duc de Montpensier, and has four daughters and two sons. Three of his children, including the Duc d'Orleans, who is named Louis Philippe, were born in England, as the Comte de Paris and his wife for a long time resided at Twickenham, near London. Prior to his marriage the Comte and his younger brother visited America, and during the Civil War he served, for a time, as a volunteer on Gen. McClellan's staff. He has written a military history of the great American war, which is recognized as a work of merit. After the establishment of the third French Republic the members of the former French dynasties were permitted to return to France. The Comte and Comtesse de Paris then took up their residence in the castle of Eu, where their younger children were born.

In 1886 the French Legislature adopted a law which banished the French pretenders and their oldest sons, and also authorized the executive branch of the Government to expel from the country other members of the pretender families whenever such a measure should be required by the public interest. Under this law the Comte de Paris and his oldest son, the Duc d'Orleans, then a youth of 17 years, were obliged to leave France at once. The Comte's residence lately has been at Sheen House, in England. The Duc d'Orleans was arrested in Paris because by his return to France he had violated the law of 1886. He has declared that as a Frenchman who has attained the age of military service he desired to enter the army as a private soldier. But the law which banishes him from the country of which he is a citizen, though born in England also deprives him of the right to serve in the army. There is nothing to indicate that the young man acted with the knowledge and consent of the older and wiser members of his family, and the rumors concerning an intended attempt to seize the government and an alleged resignation of the pretender-ship by his father apparently had no foundation. The title of Duc d'Orleans was previously borne by his grandfather, Ferdinand, King Louis Philippe's eldest son and Prince Royal, who had obtained it after his father's accession to the crown in 1830, and retained it until his death in 1842. It was never borne by the Comte de Paris, but devolved upon his eldest son and heir, who was born in 1869. The title was therefore dormant 27 years. The cable dispatches state that the Duc will be tried for having violated the law, but it is not likely that the French Government will make of him a political martyr. He will probably be released after a short term of imprisonment involving no serious hardship for him, and then be conducted to the frontier. Apparently the only figure in store for the young man is the possession of a large estate and a high social rank together with the absurd and wretched role of a pretender.

## A PLAGUE FOREBODED.

So Insist Some of Those Who Have Looked Up the Record of "La Grippe" in the Past.

A Curious Account of Former Epidemics of Influenza and of Pestilence Which Followed.

While doctors may disagree it is well for us all to look at facts and strive to prepare for the worst. That influenza, like that which has raged in Canada, and, in fact, throughout the world, has been followed by cholera, yellow fever, or some malignant disease of that character can not be denied, as statistics will plainly show. Some claim that diphtheria is a new discovery, but the disease dates back nearly to the creation.

In the year 590, at Rome, in the time of Pope Pelagius II., there was a horribly destructive pestilence prevalent and also in Spain. The air was observed to be impregnated with a kind of mist and foetidness, which by irritation induced a sneezing, hence the custom of saluting a person sneezing with the expression "Dominus tecum," or some similar expression, a practice which has reached our time. The year following, 591, Britain suffered from a severe pestilence, also Tureme and the provinces of Aragon and Vivares.

In 1728 influenza was epidemic in Spain; it was named by Pedro de Rotundis "un catarro sufocato." Yellow fever the same year was very fatal to the inhabitants of Charleston, United States. It was termed a "bilious plague" from its severity. A similar disease carried off great numbers of the population of Carthage and Portobello, in South America; the most fatal symptom was black vomit. This disease made great havoc among the crews of the vessels under Don Domingo Justiniani and the galleons under Lopez Pintado. Epidemic pestilence was also rife in Poland, Austria, and Siberia, the island of Bourbon, and also Tripoli, Damascus, and Aleppo. Scarlet fever raged in Edinburgh and chinchough in England. About this period military fever, or sweating pestilence, prevailed with great mortality in various parts of the world. The seven following years, 1729 to 1735, pestilence raged throughout nearly all Europe, being especially severe in Russia, Bohemia, and Sweden. In 1730 an epidemic pestilence commenced at Cadix. The disorder was called "el vomito negro," and it was supposed to have been imported from South America. It extended in all directions, to various parts of the continent, and persisted until 1738, in which year a frightful dysentery invaded the coast of Malaga and Seville and nearly all the seaboard of Andalusia. During the prevalence of this pestilence horses were first afflicted with a general epizootic, and birds and poultry which fed on grain suffered severely, and large quantities of insects, called by the Spaniards "lagostus," were generated. In 1734 1,500 persons died in London of pestilential fever in one week; in the month of April yellow fever was destructive to many of the inhabitants of several states in the union. The year following influenza overspread Spain and many other parts of Europe. The island of Mallorca suffered several times. In 1737 the plague destroyed thousands in Egypt and afflicted nearly all of Europe, and yellow fever ravaged the large cities of the United States, and during the winter in North America, which was cold and wet, a distemper like that of influenza affected the throats and respiratory organs of the children, almost exterminating the younger element. In 1736 an epidemic pestilence raged with great violence at Grand Cairo, and from the 1st of February to the 12th of March more than 100,000 persons were carried off. Some days not less than 7,000 were buried. Later on many thousands died of what was then called black vomit.

In 1740 the vomito negro was destructive to the inhabitants of Spain, prevailing to an alarming extent at Malaga, also at Tobolsk, in Siberia. In 1761, in the northern parts of the United States, severe catarrh or influenza prevailed. In the spring it changed its character to malignant yellow fever during the summer and autumn. The disease also prevailed in the West Indies to an alarming extent. The symptoms were a slight cold, aching of the bones, followed by extraordinary prostration of strength. The malady presented the signs of a bilious distemper, the countenance becoming yellow; insensibility and coma, and oftentimes delirium when the patient was taken off with all the symptoms of a regular bilious plague or yellow fever. The celebrated writer and authority, Dr. Edward Bascom, in speaking of influenza and pestilence says: "The extensive prevalence of epizootic disease indicates a pestilential condition of the atmosphere and a disturbed state of the seasons." In 1810, following a winter siege of influenza, a yellow-fever pestilence raged in the United States carrying off great numbers, especially in New York and Philadelphia. It was also rife in the West Indies and various parts of South America, one plague in every instance seeming to follow another, and all who have given descriptions of catarrhal epidemics, similar to which we are now passing, are reminded that they will be closely followed by some dread disease like that of black vomit or cholera.

In 1833 the influenza raged severely along the Mediterranean coast and in 1834 cholera reigned supreme even to the rocks of Gibraltar. In 1835 cholera was rife at Leghorn, carrying off sixty or seventy persons daily, and in 1837 it prevailed at Rome, from 200 to 300 dying daily; the same year out of 16,000 attacked in the province of Caucasus 10,000 fell victims and at Moscow nearly one-half of the population perished.

In 1837 influenza appeared in London in the first week in January and lasted for some six weeks and nearly one-half of the population were attacked, and the mortality during the time was nearly double; it also held sway in many places of Europe and on the islands of the Atlantic coast, and in March yellow fever broke out in the garrison on the Island of Ascension and committed great ravages.

In short, it may be said that influenza has from time immemorial pretty generally preceded and accompanied epidemic pestilence in every quarter of the globe.

Many writers claim, and we think justly, that the appearance of comets materially affect the elements. For instance, in 1401 a comet was discovered and pestilence broke out at Florence, and 30,000 persons died in London; in 1531 a comet was seen at Lisbon, and a pestilence followed throughout Portugal, destroying nearly one-half the population.

In 1536 a comet was seen, and Vienna, Holland, and many parts of Europe suffered severely from some malady which then was

termed "Adulansian fever," and it is well known that the terrible pestilence, cholera, of 1817 and subsequent years was preceded by influenza, and influenza has ever preceded a commotion of the elements, and with many scientific men a comet prophesies no good. Be that as it may, it behooves not only the authorities in charge of our health department to guard cautiously against any liable and probable epidemic like cholera or yellow fever, but it is the duty of every citizen to see that his own household is in order.

## THE CZAR'S 400.

Doings of Gilded Youth in St. Petersburg—Deadheads and Hard Liquor.

Herr von Proskowetz, an Australian nobleman and traveller, has just published a bookful of stories concerning the bad side of Russian life as he saw it in a two years' trip through the country. The most striking peculiarity of Russian railway travel, he thinks, is a lot of deadheads in the high-priced compartments of the coupes. Between Moscow and St. Petersburg he shared a first-class compartment with a dragoon officer. The guard took Herr von Proskowetz's ticket, but said nothing to the officer. For some time after they were left alone together the military man eyed the Austrian nobleman curiously, and finally asked: "Did you really buy a first-class ticket?" Von Proskowetz confessed that he did. "Too bad! too bad!" ejaculated the officer. "And your good money is squandered beyond recall. You ought to have done as I did. I gave the guard a rouble and a cigar. He is a good fellow and doesn't bother about tickets."

Proskowetz suggested that a dragoon officer might do things that a foreigner mightn't.

"Yes, that may be so," answered his companion, "but just think of the fun you might have had with the fifteen roubles you squandered on a ticket."

As the founder of the Austrian Society for the Prevention of Drunkenness, Herr von Proskowetz collected many statistics as to the amount of hard liquor swallowed by the Czar's subjects. From Jan. 1, 1885, to Jan. 1, 1886, Russia's 2,331 distilleries produced 3,861,568 hectolitres (a hectolitre is a little less than 100 quarts) of water-free spirits; 233 other factories manufactured spirituous liquors from various fruits, and 308 others produced schnapps and purified brandy. In 1886 the average consumption in Russia was thirty-two quarts of "hard" liquors to every man, woman, and child in the country. In the province of Wilna, where the peasants are famous for their temperance, the consumption in 1888 was more than ten quarts per head.

Since 1885 the population of St. Petersburg has fallen from 861,000 to 842,000. This falling off has taken place among the working people, and may be ascribed to the wretchedness of the quarters in which the workingmen at the capital are obliged to live. One-tenth of the workingmen's lodgings are in cellars. When higher up, however, the accommodations are little better. A workingman's sleeping room has usually only one window, and is occupied at night by between ten and fifty other laborers.

Herr von Proskowetz's opinion of Russian society is pretty poor. The young men in Moscow's 400, he thinks, are about the most reckless and extravagant in the world, and are always full of a desire to smash things. A man, therefore, who gives a stag dinner at a Moscow restaurant or hotel invariably contracts to pay for the meal "inclusively of crockery." As soon as the last dish has been served his guests begin to slam things about the room, and before the last bottle of wine has been served the floor is carpeted with small bits of the service, the mirrors, and the pictures from the wall. In the Winter Garden the young bloods drive their sticks through the fish globes and hew down all the flowers and shrubs they can get at. They are not altogether bad, however, for they pay the proprietor lavishly for everything they destroy.

Another freak of the lively young men in Moscow is to hire an elephant for an evening and get it drunk on champagne. About six months ago a young blood beat the record for originality by giving his friends a dinner, at which the only meat was the pork from a trained pig, bought of its trainer by the host for 14,000 roubles. At least that was the story the host told in good faith to his friends at the beginning of the feast. He learned the next day that the owner of the pig, Clown Tanto, had swindled him by substituting a common pig for the educated animal. A lawsuit followed, but before it could be decided Tanto and his pig and the 14,000 roubles in question got out of the country.

The Moscow dudes and officers have also an overweening passion for the stars of the cafe chantants and for gypsy street singers, whom they marry with astonishing frequency. Herr von Proskowetz tells all these stories of the Czar's 400 with perfect seriousness, and presents abundant proof of their truth. His opinion is that the half has not been told of the unique madness of Russian fashionable life.

## Not a Bad Idea.

The Legislature of the Province of Quebec has just passed a law giving a hundred acres of the public lands to the father of twelve living legitimate children. The act which makes this remarkable provision says more of the principle presumably underlying it than that the gift is intended as a mark of "consideration for fruitfulness in the sacred and civil bonds of matrimony." Fathers of large families were similarly rewarded in Canada, when it was a French dependency in the time of Louis XIV. In almost all countries, at some time in their history, productiveness has been made profitable to the parents by the State. The Roman Republics also thought such measures good policy. In England a premium was put upon large families under the reign of the earlier kings, but all legislation of the kind has long since been repealed except the royal gift of three guineas which still rewards the happy mother of triplets. There may be good reasons known to the Quebec Legislature for the new law; a desire to bolster their Province against the more rapidly increasing population of other parts of this Dominion, or with a view to encouraging the settlement and cultivation of the northern part of the province of Quebec, which is still virgin forest for the most part. Anyway the idea is not a bad one and might be followed with profit in other provinces and territories.



**Washington Letter.**  
(From Our Regular Correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 10, 1890.

If the rules of the House are adopted in the shape reported by the majority of the committee, as rules, for good or evil, must rest with the republicans. If they are found to operate unjustly to the rights of the minority or of individual members, by shutting off meritorious motions, and restricting legitimate discussion, it is the intention of the dem-orats to make good use of their oppor-tunities and turn the situation to their own political account.

The democrats charge with a good deal of insistence that the rules are un-fair, obnoxious in many particulars, contrary to well established precedent, and that contain all the radical viola-tions of precedent which the Speaker indulged in while managing the House under what he termed "general parli-amentary law." They will so urge dur-ing the forthcoming discussion and en-deavor to procure certain modifications or concessions. It is their undoubted province and privilege to do so and it is their right to protest. But if any wrong is committed over their heads it is not their wrong. The republicans make the issue. All that the democrats can do is to meet it courageously, and if the republican side of the chamber shall commit itself to a serious blunder there-by, Mr. Carlisle, Mr. Crisp, and their as-sociates, should remember that it is a long lane which has no turning, and it is not a long lane from one Congressional election to another.

The passage of Blair bill by the fifty-first Congress is by no means a certainty, although its backers, in view of its pas-sage by the Senate two or three times, and its having had a substantially solid republican support in the House, full of confidence. A decided weakness has been developed among its supporters in the Senate. Some of the republicans who voted for it before will do so only to maintain the consistency; others are quite prepared to array themselves against it, and the Senators from the new states are, to say the least, doubt-ful as to what course they should take. Senator Blair has undoubtedly impaired the prospects of this one great scheme by becoming the patron of so many cranky projects, and of all legislative bodies the Senate, full as it is of men of affairs and able lawyers, is the least of all inclined to tolerate cranks. Other things which militate against the pas-sage of the bill are the belief that the underlying principle has been sapped by vote-catching concessions; the fear that the money will be diverted by State au-thorities for political purposes; and the feeling that the wards of the nation are of age and ought to be able to take care of themselves.

The United States can borrow as much money as it wants at 3 per cent, or less and it has a surplus of a hundred millions or more for which it gets nothing, yet the government pays \$121,700 a year rent for the ad-ditional buildings it uses in Washington because of the overcrowded condition of its own. This amount paid in rent rep-resents a loan to the government of \$1,221,250 at eight per cent, which is about what is considered a fair return for money invested in real estate in the District, and which is almost three times what the government would have to pay for money with which to erect its own buildings, in case its treasury were empty and it were forced to bor-row. Nor are the buildings it secures what they should be, since they are put up by private parties either for their own use or for business purposes. It is unbusinesslike for the government to rent at eight when it can build at three per cent, and build to its own accom-modation and to the beautifying of the capital.

The social season of 1890 so far as of-ficial life is concerned, is over and will go down on record as one of the most tragic which Washington has ever known. It virtually came to a close last Monday morning when the first sad tidings of the frightful calamity in the Tracy household brought everything to a sudden standstill. The White House receptions, with the State dinner to have been given last Thursday, together with the dinner to have been given last Saturday night by the Vice-president have been postponed until after Lent. The Cabinet houses will also be closed until after Lent.

President Harrison has raised himself very much in the estimation of both friends and foes by the tender sympathy and manliness which he has shown in the afflictions that have fallen upon the Blaine and Tracy families. He has been a perfect ministering angel to the bereaved statesmen and their families.

A leading republican member of Con-gress estimates that if Speaker Reed's code of rules are adopted as reported to the House the appropriations will foot up at the end of the session about \$500,000,000. At this rate the time is not far distant when Americans can no longer point with pride to the fact that our system of government is cheaper than the monarchies and empires of Europe.

**Huron County Notes.**

The Brussels salt works opened up in full blast last week and it will be boomed right along, especially in the dairy salt. Mr. Purcell, of Seaforth, is in charge of the block.

At a meeting of the creditors of Don-ald McLaughlin, held in A. Hunter's office Brussels, Friday afternoon, Jan. 31st, J. M. McIntosh, Joseph Clegg and F. S. Scott were appointed inspectors. It was decided to sell the stock, chattels, &c., by public auction on Wednes-day, 12th inst. The liabilities are placed at about \$5,000 outside of the mortgages.

James Creech has again been appoint-ed to the position of constable, tax-col-lector, poll-tax collector, bell-ringer, lamp-lighter, care-taker town hall, etc., etc., for Exeter, at a yearly salary of \$325. Any one who envies Mr. Creech his position should be allowed to per-form the work for a year, in order that they might experience the duties inci-dent thereto, and also to appreciate Mr. Creech's position.

**GOOD HORSES SOLD.**—Wm. Rinn, the well-known horse-man of this township, sold lately one of the best Canadian bred stallions that ever left the township. This colt was coming three and weighed 1,740 pounds. He was sold to an Amer-ican buyer for \$450, and Mr. Rinn del-ivered him at Exeter on Tuesday. He was sired by Borland Chief.—Wm. Mc-Gavin, of Leadbury, McKillop, sold a stallion of the same age to the same buyer for \$300.—Christopher Dale, jr., of Hullett, sold at the Seaforth Fair on Wednesday, a splendid five-year-old geld-ing for which he received the handsome sum of \$225. James White, of Hensell, was the buyer. A few sales such as these should mitigate hard times.

George Kerr, of the Lucknow roller mills, in reply to inquiries as to whether Manitoba spring wheat is suitable for sowing in this country, writes to the Sentinel as follows: I will tell you what I know about it this last crop. I sold three bushels to a farmer who lives close to St. Helens. He brought in a load of this wheat testing fully 60 pounds to the bushel. It was a nice sample. He got 33 pounds of flour to the bushel, he realized in crop 35 bush-els from 3 bushels sown. A farmer in Ashfield sowed 4 bushels; he realized in crop 40 bushels from the four bushels sown. I am told the second growing of this spring wheat does better than the first year. Not being a farmer it would be presumption for me to say, try or not, as wheat of any kind has not yielded well either in quantity or quality.

Three men were killed in a railway smash in Virginia on Monday night. There was no disturbance at Hull last evening at the evangelistic meeting.

The influenza has been set to music by the director of the opera at Songrua. The U. S. senate has ratified the British Extradition Treaty, with a few unimportant amendments.

**House and Lot for Sale.**

The undersigned offers his house and lot for sale. It is a very desirable prop-erty and situated on Main St. south, Atwood. For particulars apply at THE BEE office, or at

ALEX. CAMPBELL'S  
Harness Shop, Atwood.

**Farm for Sale.**

The undersigned offers his valuable farm for sale, being lot 13, con. 10, Elma, containing 100 acres, and situated one-half mile west of Newry P. O. For further particulars apply to

JOHN CLARK,  
Proprietor, Newry.

**R. M. BALLANTYNE**

—THE LEADING—

**Merchant Tailor**

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

**Biggest Reduction**

In Ready-Made 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 GUARANTEED AN

**A 1 Fit or No Sale.**

Call and Examine Our

Goods and see for

yourself.

**R. M. BALLANTYNE,**

**ATWOOD.**

**HERE WE ARE**

**STILL IN BUSINESS**

Having failed to find a purchaser for my stock, I have found it necessary to get in new goods to keep the business going. Our new spring goods are to hand, and we have opened up a splendid line in

**New Prints! New Shirtings!**

**New Cottonades!**

The patterns are all new and handsome, the qualities are the very best, and the prices, as usual with us, are Right. 6 cases of New Boots and Shoes to hand and now opening up. See them before you buy. Balance of win-ter goods will be cleared out at cost.

**Tailoring Department.**

In our Tailoring Department we have just opened 50 pieces New Tweeds and Worsteds; the newest designs and the finest assortment of Tweeds to be found any-where. **Our Suits Always Fit.** If you haven't experienced this give us a trial and we will convince you. Look out for special tailoring announcement in a few weeks.

Terms cash, or very short date credit to respons-ible parties. It's the cash trade we want, and we are making our prices to suit. The highest market price paid for all kinds of produce.

**James Irwin.**

P. S.—We don't claim to have the largest stock in Atwood, but we do claim to do the largest business, and we have the papers to show for it. Put these two facts together and you have good proof of who sells the cheap-est goods.

JAMES IRWIN.

**Atwood Carriage and Blacksmith Shop.**

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

**Horseshoeing a Specialty.**

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

2tf **HENRY HOAR.**

**The 777 Store.**

The 777 Store is

**Headquarters in Listowel**

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.**

**Change in Business!**

J. G. Robertson has rented the

**Atwood Bakery and Confectionery**

Business to Charles Zeran

For One Year. Mr. C. Zeran is well known and will doubtless do a good business in that line. He keeps on the present baker, A. Clarridge, who has a thorough knowledge of the business.

**SUBSCRIBE**

—FOR—

**THE ATWOOD LITH**

—ONLY—

**\$1 In Advance.**

**The Bee Job Department**

**IS COMPLETE.**

**New Presses. New Type.**

**New Designs.**

**Auction Sale Bills,**

**Circulars, Dodgers,**

**Billheads, Letterheads,**

**Envelopes, Invitations,**

**And All Kinds of**

**Card work turned out**

Neatly, Cheaply, and Expeditiously. Orders by Mail Promptly Executed.

**Give Us a Trial.**

**R. S. PELTON,**

**Bee Publishing House,**

**Atwood, Ontario.**



1890.

WISHING YOU THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE SEASON.

While sleighing has come at last and the winter set in, see that you make good use of your time, and in order to make good use of your time it is necessary that you should at once

Buy a Watch

GUNTHER'S, GOLDSMITH'S HALL, Main St., Listowel.

As he carries a large stock of all makes of Watches at prices to suit everyone. REPAIRING done first-class and guaranteed. So when you come to Listowel don't forget to call in at Goldsmith's Hall, its on your way, and easy to find when you are in town.

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. Express 7:21 a.m. Mixed 8:07 a.m. Express 12:34 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. Atwood 8:00 a.m. Newry 8:05 a.m. Monkton 9:00 a.m. B'rnho'm 10:15 a.m. Mitchell 11:15 p.m.

TOWN TALK.

Alex. Campbell was in Lucknow last week on business.

Councillor Pelton of Listowel was in the village last week on business.

Get your sale bills printed at THE BEE office. All work turned out neatly and at moderate rates. Give us a call.

Hand us in the names of your visiting friends. We are not supposed to know who every stranger is and where they live.

The days are lengthening out, and the rays of the sun are becoming strong. We stand a fair chance of having no sleighing at all this winter.

Some miscreant broke into J. Klump's butcher shop last week and stole a lot of sausage. The same dirty trick was repeated we are told.

A meeting of the directors of the flax mill was held on Thursday evening of last week. The annual meeting will be held in the course of a few weeks.

We were favored with a call from G. Hector Clemes, of Toronto, last week. He represents the Canadian Grocer and General Storekeeper, a journal published in the interests of grocers.

One of the biggest loads of dry goods we have seen hauled was a load marked "J. L. M., Atwood." Forrest's dray trucks must have been tested to their utmost capacity to carry the load.

The hardest looking tramp printer we have seen as yet gave THE BEE a call the other day. He said it was some time since he had handled the little leaden messengers of thought, as "sits" were things of the past.

A load of young people drove over to Donegal on Thursday evening of last week, and assisted in the revival services in progress there. Much good is being accomplished we understand through the unflagging zeal of Rev. D. Rogers.

The correspondent to the Stratford Beacon has the following to say of our new druggist:—Martin E. Neads, our druggist, has rented premises in Atwood and will move there about April 1st. We are very sorry to lose him and also his business but wish him success in his change.

PASTE THIS IN YOUR HAT.—The credit system of doing business has ruined many good and honest men. A man's good credit has often been his worst enemy; and few men find this out until it is too late. Too many men often buy on credit. They pay higher for their goods, they buy much more than they otherwise would, the run of the account is soon forgotten, and the buying runs haphazard until the end of the year, and at the end of that time the accounts are surprisingly large, and one has bought a third more than he would had he been paying up right along, and you have paid more for the goods bought. The credit system is ruining men every day.

A lot of interesting local matter is crowded out this week.

Lent begins this year Feb. 19. Good Friday will come on April 4th.

R. M. Ballantyne is slashing prices this week in the tailoring business. See if we are not right.

L. A. Grippe is talking of leaving town since J. L. Mader's new supply of boots and shoes has arrived.

Mrs. F. Glebe returned home from Walkerton this week after a long visit among old acquaintances in that town.

The Flax Co. shipped a car of tow to Doon on Tuesday. The whole stock is now away and the directors expect to be able to pay the flax growers about the 1st of March.

Jas. Irwin has something new to tell the readers of THE BEE this week. Judging from the immense stock received the other day he must be doing a big business in the dry goods and tailoring departments.

W. H. Kerr, editor of the Brussels Post, called on us last Friday. The Post is one of the best papers that reaches our sanctuaries, and has for many years ranked among the best local papers of western Ontario.

Valentine's Day, which occurred last Friday, is yearly growing into disfavor, and the number of missives exchanged continues to decrease. The custom grew too expensive on the one hand and too vulgar on the other.

The advt. of Alex. Campbell appears in this issue. Mr. Campbell has been a resident of Atwood for a number of years, during which time he has built up an excellent business. He keeps everything in the harness line.

Alex. Forrest Jr., who has been visiting former acquaintances in the vicinity of Woodstock, returned home Monday last. He thinks Oxford is a model county for agriculture, and that Woodstock is fast becoming a commercial centre.

The star of Bethlehem will again be visible this year, being the seventh appearance since the birth of Christ. It comes once in 315 years, and is of wondrous brilliancy for the space of three weeks, when it wanes and disappears after 17 months.

TO FARMERS.—Now is the time for every farmer to select his seed grain. Every precaution should be used in so doing; he should make an estimate of what quantities of each kind of grain he requires for his spring seeding, the same should be selected with the greatest of care. First consider how much ground you are going to seed and what kind of grain will be best adapted for the different kinds of soil, and have your seed put away in bags ready when the time comes for sowing. Now notice what is too often the result of not doing this:—Some fine morning you will be sowing your seed, your neighbor comes along and he looks at your grain. "Well, Mr. Jones, what kind of grain is that?" "It is intended for barley but there is some oats amongst it, I know it is not fit for seed, I had spoken to Mr. Clark for my seed barley but I was too long in going after it and he sold it. He told me that I could get it at Mr. Taits, but I had not time to go after it. I want to get this field sowed to-day for I promised Mr. Kay that I would draw him a load of bricks to-morrow and I must have this field sowed to-day." This is too common an occurrence amongst farmers, and why not prevent it. Get your seed selected in good time.—R. A.

A POPULAR PREACHER.—It will be interesting to the friends of Rev. W. H. Harvey, B. A., an old Atwood boy, and son of Moses Harvey, treasurer of Elma, to hear that by his eloquence and large sympathies, completely won the hearts of the people of Rockwood circuit, among whom he is at present laboring. Twice during the past week they have shown their appreciation of his services and their great regard for him. On Monday evening last the congregation at Everton presented him with a handsome purse of money, and on the following Thursday evening the congregation at Eden Mills assembled at the residence of Henry Roberts, and while Arthur Wilson read a beautifully worded and highly complimentary address, Mr. Roberts, on behalf of the congregation, presented Mr. Harvey with a beautiful suit of furs, consisting of coat, cap, scarf and driving gloves, accompanied by a handsome donation in money. The reverend gentlemen, though taken by surprise, made a neat and feeling reply, thanking them heartily for their great kindness. Mr. Harvey has the faculty of enlisting fully the sympathies of the people in all that he undertakes and if his life be spared his talents and attainments will doubtless make him a bright and shining light among the clergy of the Methodist church. May Atwood send out into the world more like him.

W. Hamilton spent a few days in Mitchell and Stratford last week.

Mrs. P. Lillico, of Listowel, is the guest of Mrs. Jas. Turnbull this week.

Travellers seem to make a "B" line for Atwood, they must be sure of getting good orders.

Miss Maggie Angus, of the 10th con. Elma, is spending a few days with the Misses Graham this week.

Will Whaley has been assisting in the Ethel post office for the past few weeks. He returned home Monday.

Lemuel Pelton left Monday last for Innerkip, Oxford Co., where he intends spending a few days with old friends.

Extra copies of THE BEE may be had at the office of publication at 5 cents per copy. Send a copy to your distant friends.

Our edition has increased nearly 100 since last issue. Send in your name and \$1 and secure the best local paper in North Perth.

Wm. Roddick, of Brussels, called on us Wednesday. Will is an old friend of ours and we would be pleased to have him call again.

J. M. O'Connor, of Brussels, was in town on Tuesday. He says that in all his travels he has not struck a town as prosperous as Atwood.

Business is evidently picking up in the mercantile line judging from the large quantity of goods handled by our drayman, Samuel Forrest.

All correspondence intended for THE BEE must be in the office of publication not later than Wednesday noon of each week. Correspondents will please take note.

Billheads, letterheads, envelopes, etc., printed at THE BEE office in the latest style. A fine stock to select from; prices low. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

Glance at J. L. Mader's change of ad. this week. Like all other live merchants J. L. is a thorough believer in printer's ink. A large consignment of new goods arrived the other day.

Our public school was closed for several days this week owing to the indisposition of Principal Harding. La Grippe has been hovering over our village for some time now and is doing its work very effectually.

Among the fire insurance companies that are interested in the Toronto University fire is the Perth Mutual, which lost \$13,000 on it. The management of the company in common with the other interested companies had looked upon it as the safest risk on their books.

The ravages of la grippe still continue in our midst. Mrs. Wm. Lochhead has been laid up with it for some time and on Sunday evening and Monday last her case was considered extremely critical, but we are pleased to state that she is slowly recovering by good nursing and skillful treatment.

TRIP AROUND THE WORLD.—Our popular stage driver, Jos. McKoy, furnished us with the following interesting figures regarding the Atwood and Mitchell stage route: The distance between Atwood and Mitchell is 17 1/2 miles, making 35 miles for return trip, which he covers every day, Sunday excluded. According to the above figures he travels 210 miles per week, or 10,920 miles per year. He has been on the route for the past seven years, travelling 76,440 miles during the period. The supposed distance around the globe being 25,000 miles he has made three trips and 1,440 miles in the fourth. The time required to circumnavigate the globe by stage would be 119 weeks, or about 2 years and 4 months, and according to the regular fare for return trip to Mitchell it would cost \$1,071.45 to travel the distance. We feel quite safe in stating that Mr. McKoy has covered more territory during the past seven years by horses and rig than any man in Perth county.

The following item clipped from the Stratford Herald will doubtless be of interest to the farming community:—A prominent farmer gave an experience with the grain testers to a Herald reporter recently. It appears that about Feb. 12th he brought in a load of grain and sold it to certain buyers in town. They tested it and told him it went 59 lbs. to the bushel. He had had it tested at Gadshill and found it went just a shade under 59, so the standard given was quite satisfactory and he sold it at a price in accordance therewith. Shortly afterwards he brought in another load, and was told by another buyer on the market that if it went 59 he would give him 82c. a bushel for it. He took it down to this buyer's warehouse, the warehouseman tested it, and gave the standard at 55. He refused this and took the wheat to the buyer who had bought the previous load. He again found it to go 59 lbs. to the bushel and bought it under that standard. Both used testers apparently the same.

Amos Edw. ... spent a few days with ... other-in-law, H. Hoar.

Miss Ella Robertson is visiting her sister Addie who is teaching school at Bridgeport.

J. L. Mader's syrup is the talk of the neighborhood. He opened a new barrel the other day which is turning out A. I.

Preaching services morning and evening in the Methodist church. In the absence of Mr. Rogers at Donegal, the evening service here will be conducted by S. Wherry.

TO ADVERTISERS.—No wise dealer seeks to draw custom by false pretenses in his advertisements. He must have on his counters exactly what he advertises to sell, and he must sell at exactly the advertised prices. Otherwise his advertisement does him more harm than good. It may bring him in ephemeral trade, but the larger the trade the worse it will be for him in the end. His deceived customers will make for him an evil reputation for dishonesty. Therefore ordinary sagacity prompts the dealer to tell the truth when he advertises in the newspapers.

SUNDAY SCHOOL STATISTICS.—From the report of Secretary-Treasurer Hord, presented at the Perth S. S. Association annual meeting at Mitchell, it is learned that in this county 10,000 scholars get and give instruction from the International Series of Lessons each Sunday. In the county there are 91 schools, divided denominationally as follows:—Methodist, 40; Presbyterian, 24; Church of England 7; German, 11; Baptist, 6; Congregational, 2; United Brethren, 1. In Stratford—10 schools, 222 teachers and officers, 2,157 scholars, \$1,329 raised. St. Mary's—5 schools, 113 teachers and officers, 1,092 scholars, \$722 raised. Mitchell—5 schools, 88 teachers and officers, 774 scholars, \$513 raised. Listowel—7 schools, 114 teachers and officers, 836 scholars, \$486 raised. North Riding—25 schools, 291 teachers, 2,192 scholars, \$836 raised. South Riding—29 schools, 272 teachers and officers, 2,257 scholars, \$1,322. Total—91 schools, 1,100 teachers and officers, 9,298 scholars, \$5,208 raised, an increase over last year in all departments.

TEMPERANCE NOTES.—Posters are out announcing a grand literary and musical entertainment to take place in the basement of the Presbyterian church next Tuesday evening, 25th inst., under the auspices of the Independent Order of Good Templars. An excellent program is being prepared, including talent from a distance. Encourage the good work by your presence on that evening.—R. Hamilton and H. Hoar attended a temperance meeting in Mitchell on Thursday of last week. The object of the meeting was to consider the advisability of holding a County Convention and picnic, to be held about the middle of June next. Mr. Smith, of Stratford, was appointed secretary, and instructed to communicate with the different lodges in the county with a view to sending delegates to Stratford on Tuesday, Mar. 18th, to decide when the convention should be held. A musical and literary entertainment was given in the evening to a large and appreciative audience. Refreshments were served at the close. The visitors were more than pleased with the kind and courteous treatment received at the hands of the Mitchell brethren.

CRADLE.

Ross.—In Elma, on the 17th inst., the wife of Mr. P. S. Ross, of a daughter, (still born.)

AUCTION SALES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 5, 1890.—Farm stock, on lot 28, con. 3, Elma. Wm. Struthers, prop.; Thos. E. Hay, auc.

TUESDAY, MARCH 11, 1890.—Farm stock, on lot 30, con. 9, Elma, near Donegal, at 1 o'clock p.m., Samuel McAlister, prop.; Thos. E. Hay, auc.

FRIDAY, FEB. 25, 1890.—Farm stock and implements, on lot 31, con. 7, Elma, at 1 o'clock p.m., Geo. Danbrook, prop.; Thos. E. Hay, auc.

FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1890.—Farm, farm stock and implements, on lot 10, con. 9, Elma, at 1 o'clock sharp, Alex. Morrison, auc.; Alex. Clark, prop.

Atwood Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Pork, Hides per lb, Sheep skins, Wood, Potatoes per bag, Butter per lb, Eggs per doz.

Listowel Market.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Price. Includes Fall Wheat, Spring Wheat, Barley, Oats, Peas, Hay per ton, Flour per cwt, Butter per lb, Eggs per doz, Potatoes per bag, Hides, Sheepskins, Dressed Hogs.

DRUGS!

Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Spices, Note Paper, Envelopes, Bibles, School Supplies.

WALL PAPER, Can be secured from

J. TOLBERT PEPPER, Chemist & Druggist,

GRAHAM'S BLOCK, - BRUSSELS.

ALWAYS USE PEPPER'S PILLS. It!

ADVERTISE

-YOUR-

Strayed

Animals

-IN-

THE BEE.

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.

-ATWOOD-

Repair Shop!

ROBERT MAY

Begs to intimate to the people of Atwood and surrounding country that he has opened up a General Repair Shop

Two Doors South of Hoeger's Hotel.

and is prepared to do all kinds of Repairing on Shortest Notice and at prices to suit the times.

BRING ALONG YOUR FURNITURE, CUTTERS, SLEIGHS, &c.

Wood-Turning

A Specialty.

2tft ROBERT MAY.



If you want a No. 1 Set of

HARNESS

-GO TO-

Alex. Campbell

As he uses only the Best Material and Workmanship, "For the Best is always the Cheapest."

Prices Away Down

THIS YEAR.

N.B.—You would bestow a favor by settling past due accounts at once.



### ROLLICKING BANDITS THESE.

The Undignified Way in Which They Might Peasant Wrongs in Serbia.

Some twenty extraordinary bandits have been terrorizing the peasants in the vicinity of the small village of Bela Erkwa West Serbia, for the last two years. Nine days out of every ten they pass in a decent and orderly fashion in their mountain home. On the tenth day they descend in a body on some little village, plunder the well-to-do citizens with moderation, and right the wrongs of the community according to their own unique ideas of justice. The Belgrade newspapers recently gave the particulars of the last raid of these Continental White Caps. The town clock was just striking midnight in Bela Erkwa when the leader of the gang entered the door of the village tavern. He found the parson and the Town Council and the other big bugs in a very mellow condition. The sight disgusted the bandit very much. He had he landlady look all the doors and give him the key. Then he scolded the twenty men present severely for their intemperance and boxed the ears of the parson and the Mayor. At 12 o'clock he called in fifteen followers to consult with them as to the best way of punishing the drunken dignitaries. The parson was voted to be the worst offender and the landlady next to the worst. The parson was laid across a table face downward and the landlady was compelled to spank him hard fifty times with a piece of two-inch plank. Salt and pepper were rubbed on the parson's skin where the landlady's stout arm and the plank had torn it, and he was asked how much money he had. About \$6. The bandit chief took \$3.50. The landlady was fined \$400 by the White Cap court for getting the parson and Town Council full. She protested she hadn't a cent in the world. She was placed under the same treatment from the parson and the plank that she and the plank had given to the parson. This brought \$25 from her cash drawer. A peasant, whose sister had saved \$8 for her marriage dowry, fetched the money from home during the ensuing armistice, and gave to the landlady to help her to pay her fine. The bandit chief told the landlady she must give back the dowry within a week, and to impress his instructions on her memory, burned a little cross on the back of her hand with a red-hot iron. He allowed her six months in which to get the \$367 still due him on his \$400 demand. Just as the chief began to make a little farewell speech, he was interrupted by a building contractor who had recently signed an agreement with the Town Council to erect a \$275 church for \$237. The contractor explained that the Council had held him to his contract, although he had told them that the contract would ruin him. The chief had told the Town Clerk produce the contract in question, burn it up, and draw up another, in which the builder was allowed \$300 for his work. After this contract had been duly signed and sealed the bandit drank a bottle of wine, sang a patriotic song, led a triple cheer for the Servian King, and bade the paralyzed big bugs of Bela Erkwa good-by, with the warning that he would return in three months to see that every one whom he had taken under his protection was getting his rights.

### A RUTHLESS MAN OF POWER.

He Insists Upon Honesty and Decent Behavior from the Cabmen of Vienna.

A very insignificant incident led recently to very big results in Vienna. An elegantly dressed man took a cab early one morning and drove all over the city till late in the afternoon. Then he alighted at a plain house and entered it. A few minutes later a servant from the house gave the cabman the exact fare for the ride of the elegantly dressed man. Now, if anything will anger any man, an exactly calculated fare will anger a Vienna cabman, for he is the most voracious of his kind. In a minute the cabman in question was down from his seat. He cuffed the servant, ran into the corridor of the house, hawled for his fare, and smashed a hat rack. The elegantly dressed man came out of his library to learn the cause of the row. The cabman tried to do him up. It was a bad mistake on the cabman's part for the elegantly dressed man was none other than Count Erich Kielmansegg, Statthalter of Lower Austria, and in Austria it is better to be such a time to be a Count and a Statthalter than to be a Sullivan or a Kilrain. The cabman is now in jail to remain there longer than any cabman ever before remained in jail for trying to bully his fare, and the whole cab system of Vienna is being thoroughly shaken up and re-organized. Special orders have been issued at the instance of Count Kielmansegg to the effect that every cabman who is impudent or refuses to accept a passenger shall be summarily punished and dismissed as soon as reported; that every policeman shall make it his special business to compel all cabmen on his beat to be as honest and polite as possible; that the neglect of a cabman to keep an appointment with a passenger shall be treated as a breach of contract; that every cabman must have a well regulated watch, which he shall show to his passenger at the beginning and at the end of every drive; and that every violation of these rules shall be punished with the most extreme penalties of the respective laws behind them. The text of this elaborate order fills a whole column and a half of the "Freie Presse," and has been received with universal joy by the Viennese, who have long groaned helplessly under the impositions of their cabmen.

### Good Butter.

The efforts of the butter maker should be centered upon these main points: First, to have the cream only slightly soured when it is churned; second, to churn no longer than twenty minutes; third, to stop the churning when the butter is in the form of small grains no larger than buckwheat or peas; fourth, to wash the butter perfectly free from buttermilk in cold, pure water; fifth, to use the finest and purest salt and mix three-quarters of an ounce to the pound very evenly all through the butter; sixth, to work out all surplus water; and seventh, to send the butter to market at once in perfectly clean packages, or to pack it securely from the air and keep it in a cool place. The writer has kept a fifty-pound ball of butter thus made and packed for a year, and when it was sold and opened the dealer considered it as preferable in quality to that fresh made and shipped to him at the same time.

### The Emperor and the Working-men.

The careful and volunuous utterances of the Emperor of Germany regarding the future policy of the imperial government toward wage-earners afford ample evidence of the profound effect produced by the recent great strikes in various parts of the German Empire, and by the activity and growing power of the Socialists. The monarch of the most powerful military empire in the world has gone out of his way to promise the utmost endeavors of his government in behalf of the health, comfort, and prosperity of manual toilers, and for the welfare of their families in case of the death of the bread-winners of households. He proposes an enlarged scheme of workingmen's life insurance, a system of arbitration of state intervention in case of difficulties between wage-workers and their employers, and provisions for the general betterment of the condition of the masses, all of which will surely call for increased government expenditures. Meanwhile, there is no hint of the lightening of the enormous military burdens borne by the toilers of the German Empire. On the contrary, the demand is still for more troops, more costly equipments for the army, and for the creation of a powerful navy, worthy of comparison with the fleets of Great Britain and France. In short, the expenditures of the imperial government must be greatly increased, especially in proportion to the number of men engaged in productive industry. How can the condition of wage-workers be improved under such circumstances? Can Bismarck and his royal master expect the Socialists or anybody else to be won by promises of better pay and less arduous labor when the number of soldiers to be maintained in idleness and the taxes to be earned are to be increased almost without limit? The scheme is preposterous. No statesman living can harmonize such antagonistic forces as the expansion of an already tremendous military and naval establishment and the betterment of those from whose ranks the soldiers are drafted, and from whose wages the taxes must be wrung. It is a hopeless problem, and the working-men of Germany are too intelligent not to perceive, ere long, that they can hope for little progress toward better conditions of life until the enormous military burdens of the German Empire shall be lifted, wholly or in part from the shoulders of the people.

### English Capital in the States.

English capital to the amount of several million dollars is now seeking investment in the boot and shoe trade of the United States. Representatives in New York of the leading shoe manufacturers of the Eastern States, among them the Bay State Shoe Manufacturing Company have been asked whether they would be willing to dispose of their plant to an English syndicate, and, if so, what their terms would be. The syndicate is prepared to come to terms with prominent manufacturers of boots and shoes, it is said, but will not enter into negotiations with any manufacturer whose plant and business is worth less than \$700,000. From 10 to 15 per cent is the interest which the capitalists expect from their investments in the boot and shoe business, and they are prepared to pay cash to any manufacturer who can convince them through his books that his business has profited him to that extent. If the capitalists come to terms with these manufacturers, it is said that a large part of the boot and shoe manufacturing business of the Eastern States will be consolidated into one immense concern, having its headquarters in New York and branches at Boston and elsewhere. Leading manufacturers of lubricating oil in New York have also been invited to dispose of their business to an English syndicate. Negotiations with them began a few days ago, and as yet no definite arrangements have been made. If the capitalists invest their money in lubricating oil, it is said that a stock company will be formed and that the various manufacturing concerns will be consolidated. Some of the wealthiest men in England are members of this syndicate, but who they are or in what manner they propose to conduct their American enterprises are secrets which their agents are not at liberty to divulge. Free trade England thus appears at the head of Protection America's trusts.

### Can a Man Swallow a Cannon-ball?

Well, "that depends." He can if his throat is large enough and the cannon-ball not too large. The question really seems worthy of some consideration in view of the size of some of the pills that are prescribed for suffering humanity. Why not throw them "to the dogs," and take Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pills? Small, sugar-coated, purely vegetable, perfectly harmless, in glass, and always fresh.

### Men do less than they ought, unless they do all they can.

"Change" for a Quarter. "Change," "Variety," "Give us something different," is the cry of the century, and to meet this demand for something ever new is the study of all business men, to a greater or lesser extent. It would seem impossible to find anything that really is "ever new," but we believe that the Greenwood Convertible Basket comes as near it as possible. Have you seen this wonderful little invention? It is, as its name implies, adjustable or Convertible, and can be adapted to a most astounding variety of household purposes, such as a Lamp shade, Fruit Basket, Card Receiver, Egg Boiler, Iron Stand, Water Heater, etc., etc., in fact, it seems to be no limit to its adaptability, so that it is always "something new." Agents say that it is ahead of any Novelty, and as they judge by their sales they should be authorities. The Cassgreen Mfg. Co., of 58 Victoria St., Toronto, Ont., are the sole proprietors of this wonder.

### It is not by change of circumstances, but by fitting our spirits to the circumstances in which God has placed us, that we can be reconciled to life and duty.

The Portuguese government has prohibited a patriotic meeting and patriotic procession, but Lord Salisbury has felt constrained to ask if the so-called defence fund to which the king and queen have subscribed is meant as a menace to England. A woman in Siberia, being insulted by the director of the prison, slapped his face. He had her stripped and publicly flogged. She committed suicide and other women, fearing outrage, followed her example. The men revolted and were shot down like dogs.

### Don't You Know

that you cannot afford to neglect that catarrh? Don't you know that it may lead to consumption to insanity, to death? Don't you know that it can be easily cured? Don't you know that while the thousand and one nostrum you have tried have utterly failed that Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is a certain cure? It has stood the test of years, and there are hundreds of thousands of grateful men and women in all parts of the country who can testify to its efficacy. All druggists.

What inextricable confusion must the world for ever have been in, but for the variety which we find stamped in the faces, the voices, and the handwritings of men.

"I find the doctors and the sages Haverdiffered in all climes and ages."

But I have found no difference of opinion among the female sages who have used Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription as a remedy for the weaknesses and ailments peculiar to their sex. "Favorite Prescription," is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of prolapsus, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, inflammation and ulceration, inflammation, pain and tenderness. The only remedy for such maladies sold under a guarantee. Particulars on bottle-wrapper. All druggists.

It is true wisdom to speak but little of the injuries you have received, or the good deeds you have done.

### All Men,

young, old, or middle-aged, who find themselves nervous, weak or 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 or vital force having lost its tension very function wanes in consequence. Those who through abuse committed in ignorance may be permanently cured. Send your address for book on all diseases peculiar to man. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front St. E., Toronto, Ont. Books sent free sealed. Heart disease, the symptoms of which are faint spells, purple lips, numbness, palpitation, skip beats, hot flushes, rush of blood to the head, dull pain in the heart with beats strong, rapid and irregular, the second heart beat quicker than the first, pain about the breast bone, etc., can positively be cured. No cure, no pay. Send for book. Address M. V. LUBON, 50 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. A.P. 490.

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Increase over previous year	\$1,085,486
New Assurances written in 1889	2,621,800
Increase over 1888	103,150
Cash Income for 1889	448,900
Increase over Receipts of 1888	55,826
Cash paid to Policy-holders in 1889	191,932
Increase over 1888	70,425
Assets, Dec. 31st, 1889	1,488,167
Increase over 1888	164,314
Reserve for security of Policy-holders, for Dec. 31, 1889	1,393,012
Increase over 1888	169,496
Surplus over all Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1889	95,155
Increase over 1888	4,818

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AGRICULTURE.

CENTRAL FARMERS' INSTITUTION.

Business of the Utmost Importance Transacted at the Annual Meeting.

Last week was a big one in Toronto for the farmers. First and foremost the Permanent Central Farmers' Institute held its annual meeting on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 4th, 5th and 6th.

Prof. Shaw, of Guelph, read an interesting paper suggesting the enactment of a herd law for the province. The principal arguments which he advanced in favor of such a law were that protection would be afforded the farmer from the depredations of live stock running at large upon the highway.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—N. Awrey, M. P. P. Vice-president—T. L. Jones, Secretary—Treasurer—A. H. Pettit, Grimby. Executive committee—David Black, Henry Brown, James McEwing, Murray Pettit, Geo. Mowbray, J. B. McEwing and D. McPherson.

The question was submitted to the meeting as to whether the resolution of Richard Stutt, forwarded by the East Lambton Institute, and recommending the reduction to the tariff on articles of prime necessity to the farmer, should be discussed.

Whereas, we consider the present high tariff is very injurious to the agricultural interest, making what we buy proportionately dearer than the products we sell; and

Second Day's Proceedings.

Mr. James Duncan, of Drayton, read a paper on "Millers' Rates of Exchange." He said that the millers by means of combination were squeezing all that they could out of the farmers.

Mr. E. Morden, of Niagara Falls, read a paper on "Market Fees," in which he vigorously attacked the system that discriminated against the farmer in favor of the townspeople.

The institute decided to petition the Local Legislature to amend the Municipal Act that all farm and garden produce shall have a free market in either wholesale or retail quantities in every part of the province of Ontario.

Another resolution, setting forth that a farmer's income is taxed by his own municipality, and therefore ought not to be taxed by any outside municipality, and that they did not object to equitable fees, was referred to the legislative committee.

Prof. Robertson, dairy commissioner for the Dominion, was called up to address the institute. He regretted the absence of Prof. Saunders, director of the experimental farms, who had telegraphed that he was detained at Ottawa by important business.

"Winter Dairying for Ontario" was the subject he discussed. He said: "The skillful farmer's work is threefold in the line of its endeavor—he seeks to attain the largest amount of good of the best quality with the least expenditure; he tries to conserve and to increase the productive power or the fertility of his fields; he aims to provide occupation at remunerative rates for himself and all his helpers."

1. Free entrance to the markets where our farm products have to be disposed of, and a lowering of import duties. 2. The appointment of a commission for the regulation of railway freight rates by the Dominion Government to prevent discrimination in those rates.

3. Careful and economical management of public funds, as well as strict economy by the individual. The report was adopted, after which Mr. T. M. Whitesides read a paper advocating the cultivation of two-rowed barley by the Canadian farmer for exportation to England.

Hon. Chas. Drury, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, said that he was glad that the farmers showed so much interest in the institute. About 75 institutes had met during the past year and the reports which had reached him showed that all had had a much better attendance than during the previous year. If he could judge by the size of his

and before they could become valuable they would have to be manufactured into new commodities. The duties of a manufacturer of food were thus laid before him. Winter dairying would enable the farmer to follow this line of work with more success than any other method of husbandry he could adopt. Since cattle must be kept, to enable the farmer to carry on his work successfully, it was a matter of prime importance to him that his cattle might be reared or obtained at the least possible cost. For this reason it was desirable to keep cows for the threefold object of obtaining milk at a profit, of rearing stock of the best kind at the least cost and of producing beef. The price obtainable for milk and its direct products in the province was from 50 to 100 per cent. more in the winter months than in the summer.

The delivery of our farmers from these recurring periods of depression and hard times is in their own hands. Winter dairying will help them to do for themselves what no outside help or governmental aid or hindrance can effect. It will provide large supplies of products always in demand at remunerative prices. It will increase the fertility of the fields, and give them a satisfying income the year round. The creameries of this province and Dominion may become one of the greatest factors in furthering their material prosperity through winter dairying.

Mr. J. R. Martin, of Cayuga, addressed the meeting, devoting his interesting remarks to answering the question, "Can the exportable?" He showed that transportation to Ireland was cheaper than to England, and that pasturage in the Great Isle is cheap and that good prices are obtainable there for live stock. He further said that there were commodities in Ireland which Canada wanted and which would afford freights for the returning vessels. Canadian products might also accompany the live stock to complete the cargoes.

Mr. Henry Arkell moved seconded by Mr. Platt Hermann, and it was carried, that the committee on new business select a committee to take steps for the introduction of and carrying out the shipping of cattle and other farm products from Canada to Ireland, arranging for return cargoes in order to reduce thereby freight charges and promote Canadian industries and develop trade industries with the western ports of Ireland.

A deputation representative of the Dominion Millers' Association appeared to ask the farmers to co-operate with them in their endeavor to have the four duty fixed at \$1 a barrel. Mr. J. C. Hay, of Listowel, the president, and Mr. M. McLaughlin, of Toronto, the treasurer of the association, presented the case of the millers.

A resolution pledging the meeting to support the millers was voted down to such an amendment was carried by 44 to 23. That whereas we believe that the milling industry of this Dominion is suffering by discrimination in the tariff and that they should receive some relief; be it therefore resolved, that this institute memorialize the Dominion Government to place wheat and wheat products upon the free list.

THE THIRD DAY'S SESSION

Wm. Steward moved, seconded by Jas. McEwing, that this institute instruct the committee on legislation to prepare a memorial to the Dominion Government praying for the removal of the duty on corn. Before the motion was put an amendment was offered by J. Cochrane, seconded by D. Kennedy, that it would be in the interests of Canada, so long as the present protective tariff is in existence, that the duty on corn be increased to twenty cents a bushel when imported for any other purpose than as cattle food, but that for the purpose of food, the duty should be remitted. The amendment prevailed.

Mr. Brown, the chairman of the committee on agricultural depression, then made his report, which after stating that there was at present great agricultural depression, went on to give the following as the causes: 1. Comparative failure of crops, owing to unfavorable seasons. 2. Discrimination in freight rates by the great railway corporations against the Canadian farmer.

3. Heavy and exorbitant rates for the use of money, while the farming industry only returns about 3 per cent. profit upon the capital invested. 4. The large sums of Ontario money which have been invested in the North-west without as yet any return.

5. A tendency on the part of the farmers to live a little beyond their present means in hope of future prosperity. After enumerating the causes of depression the committee submitted the following remedies which might relieve to a certain extent the present unprosperous state of affairs:

1. Free entrance to the markets where our farm products have to be disposed of, and a lowering of import duties. 2. The appointment of a commission for the regulation of railway freight rates by the Dominion Government to prevent discrimination in those rates.

3. Careful and economical management of public funds, as well as strict economy by the individual. The report was adopted, after which Mr. T. M. Whitesides read a paper advocating the cultivation of two-rowed barley by the Canadian farmer for exportation to England.

Hon. Chas. Drury, Ontario Minister of Agriculture, said that he was glad that the farmers showed so much interest in the institute. About 75 institutes had met during the past year and the reports which had reached him showed that all had had a much better attendance than during the previous year. If he could judge by the size of his

audience, the farmers of the country were awakening to their interests, and were prepared to discuss matters for themselves. The present depression should not dishearten them. They might not be able to control the world's markets, but it was their duty to endeavor to cheapen the cost of production. He referred to the production of barley in Canada for the British market. In conclusion, he said that he was unable to see why Canada should not become the chief producer of barley for Great Britain.

After Mr. Drury sat down Mr. Jas. Anderson, seconded by Mr. Jas. Laidlaw, moved that the meeting approve of the steps that are being taken and the experiments that are being made regarding the cultivation of two-rowed barley, and as Prof. Saunders, of Ottawa, assured them of an unlimited market in the old country if the proper quality is grown, they should endeavor to foster the growth of this article if it be found that it can be profitably done.

This was carried, and the following motion on the same subject, submitted by Thos. Kells, was also approved of: "That this institute place on record its appreciation of the kind and useful acts of the Hon. John Carling in providing for this and other provinces of the Dominion suitable seed barley for the markets of Great Britain."

A heated discussion on the taxation of dogs ensued. Several members contended that the municipal councils were afraid to move in the matter for fear of losing votes, and they advocated that every dog should wear a collar with the name of the owner inscribed. A compulsory law, they thought should also be passed by the Ontario Government. The president said that John Dryden, M. P. P., had given notice that he would introduce a bill in the Legislature relating to the subject. A motion was then submitted and carried to the effect that the institute memorialize the Ontario Government to provide legislation for the better protection of sheep from dogs.

A very able paper, written by Mr. James subject was Post-office Extension, and recommended that mails be delivered at the public schools throughout the country. A vote of thanks was tendered to the writer, after the dog question was again brought up in the shape of a motion providing that a compulsory tax of \$1 should be levied on all dogs. This motion and another submitted immediately after, advocating an international farmers' institute, were lost.

The following motion was introduced by Mr. Stutt: "That whereas farmers pay too high a rate on farm mortgages; and whereas the Ontario Government could borrow money in the European markets and re-lend it to farmers at a much lower rate than they have been paying, which would be of benefit to agricultural interests generally; and whereas the said arrangements would enable farmers of moderate means to purchase and pay for farms, and would also tend to keep the young men of the province from emigrating to the western states, thus retaining a class of citizens very necessary to an agricultural province; and whereas, while the great loaning systems of the province pay a dividend of 7 and 8 per cent. per annum, and their stock in the money market commands a premium of 15 to 35 per cent. the farmers' dividend not exceeding 3 per cent. per annum, while their capital investment of late years, instead of commanding a premium, has depreciated from 15 to 25 per cent. below par, that therefore the central institute bring this matter before the Ontario Government that action may be taken in that behalf."

The president, before putting the motion, said that whatever might be the benefits of such a system it would have one great drawback, viz., that it would practically leave the farmers of the country at the mercy of the Government. A vote was taken and the motion was defeated, having scarcely a supporter. It was resolved, on motion of T. A. Good, that in the opinion of his meeting the tender used by millers and grain dealers for the purchase of grain be not less than one-half a bushel.

The president next called for the report of the committee on new business. This was short, the chief clause being one advocating closer trade relations with Ireland. Most of the members, however, deemed the scheme impracticable and the report was referred back.

The following motion was submitted by James McEwing and carried: "That we do hereby endorse the bill of Clarke Wallace against combines, and that a deputation consisting of the president, vice-president, secretary and Messrs. Kils and Vallance be appointed to interview the Dominion Government on the question."

The meeting then came to an end.

Shorthorn Breeder's Session.

At the annual meeting of the Dominion Shorthorn Breeders Association held on the 6th inst in Toronto, Mr. I. Wade, the secretary, stated that during the past year there were 2,776 registrations, 2,595 certificates and 378 changes of ownership. From these there were, however, rejected 47 registrations, 43 certificates and 11 changes of ownership. The pedigrees on record amounted to 29,919. The financial statement showed a balance on the right side of the ledger of 1109.29.

The election of officers resulted as follows: President—John Dryden, M. P. P., Brooklin. Vice-presidents—Richard Gibson, Delaware, Ont.; Hon. D. Ferguson, M. P. P., Charlottetown, P. E. I.; J. H. Ladner, Ladner's Landing, B. C.; J. S. Williams, Knowlton, Quebec; J. E. Fair-weather, New Brunswick; James Geddes Calgary, N. W. T. (re-elected); Prof. Geo. Lawson, Halifax, N. S.; G. L. Smellie, Binscarth, Man.

Executive committee—David Rea, Ferguson, A. R. Gordon, Cooksville, I. L. Cowan, Galt; James Tolson, Walkerton; Wm. Linton, Aurora; Arthur Johnston, Greenwood; James Russell, Richmond Hill; James I. Davidson, Balsam; Thomas Shaw, Guelph; C. M. Simmons, Ivan; Edward Jeffs, Bondhead; Francis Green, sr., Inverkip; James Hunter, Alma; John I. Holton, Mosboro; Thomas Russell, Exeter.

Agriculture and arts list—E. Vance, Ida; Jas. Rowand, M. P., Dunblane; L. E. Shipley, Greystead; A. Rawlings, Forest; Wm. Dawson, Vitoria; J. C. Snell, Edmonton.

Auditors—W. G. Pettit, Burlington; Dr. Paton, St. George.

Delegates to the Industry Exhibition—Messrs. Dryden and Johnston.

Delegate to the Farmers' Institute—Mr. Morgan.

Three Valentines.

On the Fourteenth of February, long ago, A beautiful valentine came to me, A thing of gilt and dainty lace With a verse about love and a maiden's grace And a picture, sweet to see.

Down in one corner, most out of sight, Hoping, yet fearing I should see, (I remember it all on this Valentine Day) The dear lad wrote in a boyish way The two faint letters, "E. and D."

Another Saint Valentine's Day, I remember, He pinned at my neck an arrow of gold And said, though above my heart it was worn, By an arrow of love his heart was torn, And in my hand the arrow did hold.

He held me close when he said good-night And looked very strange and grave and sad And left me both the golden dart And the arrow of love in the rich, warm heart— He wasn't a bit like the same old lad.

But when this year the love saint came— "I was queer, you'll say, for a girl to do— But, truly, a valentine I gave To a man that is good, and sweet, and brave, And to me, as sworn to be always true.

It wasn't a thing of paper and lace, With a verse in the mouth of a messenger dove, Nor yet an arrow of shining gold— But to him I love, to have and to hold, I've given a heart full of tenderest love.

Explorer Stanley's Experience.

"The fact is," said Stanley, who is an adept in dry—extra dry—humor, "although I admire the ladies very much, indeed, somewhat how I have never been successful with them. I've explored Africa with success, but have never yet learned the secret of exploring the female heart. I don't know why I shouldn't be a success with them, I'm sure. They are always greatly interested in my conversation; I'm still a young man; nobody can say I'm not fairly good-looking; and in many other respects I compare favorably with men who have been markedly successful among the ladies; but I have always fallen short of success."

"Now, there's Bonny, for instance. What there is about her for women to admire particularly I never could see, yet he's been married three times. I suppose it's fate. Yes, it must be fate, because my own efforts to secure a better half have been ably seconded by any number of influential friends, and not one of them has been able to get me married off. There's Sir William M. Lady M—, and I should think half the good old dowager ladies of England and Scotland, have been making special efforts in my behalf to get up a match between me and some handsome and appreciative woman, but it's no use."

"I thought I'd make a capture once," Stanley went on to explain. "I was aboard an Atlantic steamer. I was going across to New York. The captain, with whom I was well acquainted, was a great friend of mine. His great delight was to tell stories of my African experiences. Well, on this occasion I sat on his right, and opposite me on his left was a very charming young woman. She was strikingly handsome and looked very lovable and all that. She seemed as delighted as my friend, the captain, was at my stories of African adventure. I, at the same time, was charmed with her. With me, it was a case of love at first sight. The captain introduced us to one another, and for several days my suit seemed to progress swimmingly. She seemed to have eyes and ears for none but me."

"My next neighbor to the left was a young dude, all collars and cuffs, who didn't seem to have two ideas in his head, and had never achieved anything more heroic than smoking cigarettes and wearing an eyeglass. Well, this youth hardly ever said a word at the table, but one day at dinner he happened to remark that he knew how to make an exceptionally good salad. At the mention of salad the angelic young fairy opposite immediately dropped all interest in what I was saying to her and bestowed her attentions on him. Very well. The dude was not blind to this display of interest in his salad, and that evening had a dish of it prepared and invited her to help him eat it. The end of it all was, that she cruelly threw me over, and shortly after reaching New York married the young man whose sole recommendation, so far as I could see, was that he knew how to make a good salad, and whose accomplishments consisted in wearing an eyeglass and puffing cigarettes."

"Yes, it's sad," mused Mr. Stanley, "but it seems to be only too true that a salad will make a deeper impression on the daintiest piece of femininity you might meet in a month than all the romance and chivalric devotion in the world."

Myths About Women.

Woman's first appearance has been a fruitful subject for the legend mongers. The Phoenician myth of creation is found in the story of Pygmalion and Galatea. There the first woman was carved by the first man out of ivory and then endowed with life by Aphrodite. The Greek theory of the creation of women, according to Hesiod, was that Zeus, as a cruel jest, ordered Vulcan to make women out of clay and then induced the various gods and goddesses to invest the clay doll with all their worst qualities, the result being a lovely thing with a witchery of mien, refined craft, eager passion, love of dress, treacherous manner, and shameless mind. The Scandinavians say that as Odin, Vill and Ve, the three sons of Bor, were walking along the sea beach they found two sticks of wood, one of ash and one of elm. Sitting down the gods shaped man and woman out of these sticks, whitening the woman from the elm and calling her Emia.

One of the strangest stories touching the origin of woman is told by the Malagascars. In so far as the creation of man goes the legend is not unlike that related by Moses, only that the fall came before Eve arrived. After the man had eaten of the forbidden fruit he became affected with a boil on the leg, out of which, when it burst, came a beautiful girl. The man's first thought was to throw her to the pigs, but he was commanded by a messenger from heaven to let her play among the diggings until she was of marriageable age, then to make her his wife. He did so, called her Baboura, and she became the mother of all races of men. The American Indians' myths relative to Adam and Eve are numerous and entertaining. Some traditions trace back our first parents to white and red maize; another is that man, searching for a wife, was given the daughter of the king of the muskrats, who, on being dipped into the waters of a neighboring lake, became a woman.—[London Tablet.]

It is stated that large quantities of opium and large numbers of Chinamen are being smuggled into the States from Victoria, B. C.

Electric Sheep Shearing.

A remarkable invention of electricity is being made in Australia. The problem of shearing sheep economically and speedily has been solved by the use of the electric motor in conjunction with a new shearing machine, invented by Frederick York Woiseley, a brother of the eminent general bearing that name. The method of using the shears is very simple, the operator having merely to throw a friction wheel into adjustment by means of a handle, and then push the comb into the wool, pressing it continually forward and keeping it as closely as possible to the body of the animal being operated upon. From one to 100 shears can be operated at one time, according to the power used. By this mode the shearing is done more mercifully than when done by hand shears, especially when performed as "piece work."

The loss from injuries, primarily due to shearing by hand, reckoned at no less than 1 per cent. of the animals operated upon, is entirely avoided; while the pelts, being free from cuts, stabs, and holes, command a ready and better market. The operators themselves are protected from the numerous self-inflicted injuries to which they are liable when using the ordinary hand shears, while sore wrists, aching hands, swollen arms, cuts and stabs are now all alike regarded as things of the past. The time occupied in shearing the sheep by the new method is only from three and one half to five minutes. As the machine takes the whole of the wool off at one operation, all second cuts are avoided, and thus considerable saving in time is effected.—[Electrical Review.]

House-going Ministers.

When the famous Dr. Chalmers said, "A house-going minister makes a church-going people," he uttered a truth. For it is not only the fact that the pastor gains the affection of his congregation by visiting and knowing them, and making them his personal friends, thus putting love behind duty in persuading them to frequent the house of God; it is also the fact that in this way he obtains information, gets hints, picks up suggestions vastly and variously helpful to him in his ministrations. Preaching without the exact knowledge of the persons preached to is like shooting at a target in the dark—a bullet in the bull's eye would be a miracle.

Called as he is to preach on a single theme, wide and deep though it be, he is in danger of becoming monotonous. A lawyer is supplied with a new subject for every fresh case. A physician has a new study in each patient. An editor is provided with a new topic through the news from day to day. The preacher alone is thrown back upon his own invention, judgment, predilection, choice, in the selection of themes. Unless he is a genius (and geniuses do not march in regiments) he will become repetitious and unedifying if he makes his own unaided knowledge his source of supply. His pastorate will be short. His congregations will admire him the first year, tolerate him the second and get rid of him the third. But if he be given to pastoral visitation he will find himself supplied by just keeping his eyes and ears open with endless subjects. In one house there is abundance, in another poverty, in this one sickness, in that one health, here sorrow, there rejoicing, in one place trouble, in another disgrace—all the varieties and contrasts of human life. How else can the preacher so surely vary his style and method? Now he will preach to life, for his themes are fetched from life.

Feeding Hogs.

The following summary of results, as obtained by Prof. T. Hunt, of the Illinois College farm, in his experiments, will be of interest to those engaged in practical pork producing:

- 1. It required 13.89 pounds of skim milk to produce one pound of pork when fed with corn meal, ratio 1 1/7 to fattening hogs. 2. Skim milk could not be economically fed to fattening hogs unless it was waste produce which could not be otherwise utilized. 3. It required on an average 4 1/2 pounds of shelled corn to produce a pound of pork during an average period of four weeks, or one bushel produced 134 pounds. 4. It required 4 1/2 pounds of corn meal to produce one pound of pork, or one bushel of corn made into meal and fed will produce 12 1/2 pounds of pork. 5. When fed dry, shelled corn is more economical than corn meal to feed fattening hogs. 6. It required 7 1/2 pounds, or one fourth bushel of ground oats, to produce one pound of pork, when fed with equal parts by weight of corn meal. 7. One bushel of corn is worth nearly three bushels of oats as food for fattening hogs. 8. Corn-fed pigs gained 1 1/2 pounds per week, and ate about 21 pounds of corn per 100 pounds of live weight. 9. Pork was produced during cold weather, with corn at 28 cents a bushel, for less than 3 cents per pound. 10. An insufficient food supply for two weeks caused a very considerable loss in feeding thereafter. 11. Indian corn is the most economical pork producing material during the winter months, in regions where extensively grown.

Bran as a Ration for Horses.

Without any doubt, oats are the best single grain feed we have for horses, though but few will insist that because they are the best no other kind of grain or concentrated food should be fed. Variety of feed is important to the highest success with any kind of animals, and bran lengthens the list of available feeding stuffs by just so much. Chemically, bran is very rich in just what horses need to build and maintain the highest form of bone and muscle, since it is rich in both muscle and bone-producing elements. A hundred pounds of oats contain about 9.5 pounds of digestible muscle-making food, while 100 pounds of bran contain about 12.5 pounds. Again, if we were to burn 100 pounds of shelled corn there would remain one and one-half pounds of ashes; from 100 pounds of oats there would remain three pounds of ashes, while the same weight of wheat bran would give over five and one-half pounds of ashes. It is the ash of our food that builds up the bony framework.

Some men sit down to a table and begin eating without a word of thanks to the God who feeds them. You throw a tub of swill into a pig-pen, and every hog there will grunt his gratitude. If such men had a little more hair, a few bristles and a tail I'd know what to call them.—[Sam Jones' Sermons.]



## COUNTRY TALK.

**Newry.**  
W. m. Humphrey has had a severe attack occasioned by a visit of L. A. Grippe.

**Poole.**  
Miss M. McBoag is visiting friends in Listowel.

Mr. and Mrs. Peden, of Garafraza, are visiting at J. B. Chalmers.  
D. Chalmers is busy getting out timber for a new cheese factory and press room.

Mr. Niven, of Stratford, with the aid of the musical portion of the Poole residents is endeavoring to organize a singing class.

**Grey.**  
Mrs. Lavis, of Holmesville, is visiting her parents this week.

W. R. Bishop paid a brief visit to the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph.  
President Uriah McFadden represented the East Huron Farmer's Institute at Toronto.

Wednesday evening, Feb. 12, Prof. Chapman, of London, gave a magic lantern entertainment in Shine's school house.

P. C. Duncan, of Brandon, Man., is here on a visit for a few weeks. He has been in the west for the past seven or eight years and likes it well. Mr. Duncan is a son-in-law to Lachlin McNeil, well known in this township.

The auction sale at Donald McLaughlin's Feb. 12, was largely attended. The proceeds amounted to about \$1,300 outside of the real estate. James Duncan bought the 50 acre lot in Morris for \$700. The corner farm in Grey, which is splendidly located, was bid up to \$5,030 but as this did not reach the reserve bid the place was not sold. F. S. Scott, of Brussels, wielded the auctioneer's hammer in a capital style.—Post.

**Donegal.**  
The revival services have been continued during the week by Rev. D. Rogers.

S. Vipond has had a severe attack of the prevailing disease. Mrs. V. is also confined to the house.

Charles Mason is preparing to enlarge his barn. When finished it will be one of the most convenient barns in the township.

J. McCracken has had severe and protracted illness in his family. Whooping cough has seized the children of a number of families.

Donegal has lost another of her fair daughters, in the person of Miss Mary Burke, who was united in marriage to James Keating at her father's residence. The knot was neatly tied by Rev. Mr. Henderson, M. A., of Atwood, in the presence of a large number of friends. The presents were valuable and useful.

At the annual meeting of the Donegal cheese factory, which was well attended, the patrons seemed well pleased with the management of the factory during the past season. The following figures were taken from the secretary's report: Total amount of milk received, 1,352,439 lbs.; cheese manufactured, 126,910 lbs.; average amount of milk to make 1 lb of cheese, 10.74; average price per season, \$4.53. The total amount realized for cheese was \$12,008.47. Alexander Mackenzie has been engaged as cheesemaker for the coming season, he is one of the best cheesemakers in the country. Mr. McAllister has rented his farm and intends devoting all his time to the management of the factory.

**Listowel.**  
La Grippe is still doing its work.

The Mechanics' Institute reading rooms are being well patronized.

Our popular auctioneer, T. E. Hay, is having a large run of sales this winter.

Hess Bros. & Co. have again started full time which will greatly benefit the town.

Messrs. Kidd Bros. have sold their thoroughbred stallion, Baron Rothschild, to William Bishop, New Hamburg.

W. J. Rothwell, late of the Standard, left for Denver, Colorado, where he purposes remaining for several months with other members of the family located there.

Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Hughes gave a conversation and concert in the parish room in the rear of Christ Church last Thursday, 13th inst., for the benefit of the Guild funds. It was liberally patronized.

Stock holders in the Listowel Agricultural and Exhibition Association are notified that the treasurer is now prepared to issue stock certificates, and all parties entitled to same are requested to call at Mr. Morphy's office for same.

The firm of Shinebeine & Wildfary have dissolved partnership. Mr. Shine purposes remaining in the business, and Mr. Wildfary has started a gent's furnishing shop on Main street, next door to the Banner office. He intends to do only the fine trade.

Thos. Hamilton, of Scott's bank, left town last Monday morning for Buffalo, where he will be married to Miss Ferguson on Tuesday, Feb. 18. Miss Ferguson was formerly a resident of Listowel, and her many friends will be pleased to see her back again.

There are a few cases of diphtheria in town, in four families in all and one death has so far resulted. Precautions are being taken to prevent the spread of the disease among the school children. Families in which there are any suspicions of the disease should keep all the children at home.

At a meeting of the fire company last Friday night the following officers were elected:—R. T. Kemp, Chief; Jos. Wilson, Captain; H. Orr, Lieutenant; R. H. Jordan, Sec. Treas.; R. Scamman, R. Bulmer, J. Seaburger, W. Welch, M. Wright, W. Timm, R. Tremain, Geo. Porter, Branch and Hose.

**Millbank.**  
James Crommie was called suddenly home last week, his mother being taken very ill.

Miss Mary McLenan and Miss Alice Willoughby, both of this town, have been visiting for the past few days at J. Grant's, Strausburg.

Johnston & Brothers, proprietors of the brick and tile yard here, are getting a large supply of wood on hand as they will run a more extensive business than ever.

**Mornington.**  
(TOO LATE FOR LAST ISSUE.)  
The Milverton Literary Society, organized Jan. 30, held its first meeting Thursday evening last. After reading and adopting the constitution a lively debate took place. The subject was:—"Resolved that country life is more conducive to happiness than city life."

Mr. Munroe led the affirmative while Mr. Torrence sustained the negative. The former was supported by Messrs. Weir, Garing, Griffin and Hamilton; the latter by Messrs. Allison, Munroe, Schaefer and Appell. A warm discussion ensued lasting two hours. The deciding committee then declared the affirmative victorious. The program for next Thursday evening will consist of a debate:—"Resolved that man will do more for honor than wealth," songs, readings and recitations.

Jas Edwards, jr., late of Manitoba, is still in a low condition physically. We hope the coming spring will see him restored to health.

**Avonton.**  
A correspondent to THE BEE wanted here. Who will come to the front?

At the annual meeting of those interested in the cheese factory in this neighborhood, on Friday, Mr. Southwick, the careful manager, reported that 1,187,271 pounds of milk were received during the past season, which made 111,374 pounds of cheese, the total value of which was \$10,329.69. Eleven tons more cheese was made the past season than in 1888. Messrs. Andrew Altheson, John Wood and John Dawe are the managing committee for this year and Henry Wood is the treasurer (re-elected).

**Elma.**  
Wm. Little was taken ill on Sabbath, and is lying in a dangerous condition.

Our old friend Mr. Tucker who moved to Stratford about a year ago paid us a visit on Tuesday.

Mrs. L. Baechler who has been visiting her friends in St. Agatha returned home on Monday.

John Beck, who is attending the Central Business College, Stratford, spent Saturday and Sunday with his parents.

Mrs. John Grey, 10th con., is recovering nicely from an attack of la grippe; also Mrs. Hugh Wilson, of the same concession.

Wm. Heard of the 12th con., was thrown from a young horse and had several ribs broken. He has been confined to the house for some days but is recovering.

Louis Baechler is busy getting material ready for the erection of a brick residence on his farm. John Arnold is following his example. These when completed will be a great improvement to this part of the township.

On Monday last a son of Alexander Herds, of the 12th con., met with an accident. A colt which he was trying to ride reared and fell on him, breaking some of his ribs. Dr. Hamilton is attending to his injuries. He will be unable to work for some time.

Wm. Shannon, 8th con., had the misfortune to lose a valuable horse last Wednesday. It appears he tied the team to a post in front of J. Fisher's, 8th con. Grey, when the horses took fright, broke loose and ran away, striking against a rail fence along the roadside, a rail piercing the breast of one of the horses causing death in a few minutes. The animal was valued at \$150.

**Monkton.**  
Mrs. J. C. Wilson has been down with la grippe, but we are glad to say she is on the mend.

William Gill and his good wife have been down with la grippe, but are slowly recovering.

Thos. Sherwin is around again after a few weeks illness. We hope Tom will say his prayers after so close a call.

Cheif of Police Broughton had a hard fight with a wild steer this week. We believe the gravel road got the worst of it.

THE BEE is fast finding its way into the houses of this section. Subscribe, you will say it is well spent money. Only \$1.

We hear David Swann is going into the butcher business before long. We wish David well and hope he may make a fortune.

James and Samuel Adair, while in the bush last week, seen a very large deer. These animals are not seen every day in this vicinity.

We are glad to notice Jacob Leng who has been sick for a long time is able to be around again. Jacob has the best wishes of all in the community.

Mrs. Wilford, of Oxford county, sister to William and Chas. Merryfield, of this village, was visiting friends here last week. She returned home on Saturday last.

The legal case between Mrs. Reid and Henry Webin comes off this Friday in Mitchell. An important case comes off the same day over shooting a dog in this locality.

Edward Henry has bought another fine imported horse which will be a great favorite with the people of this section as soon as he is on his rounds in the spring. We wish Ned success as he has done more for this northern section in the stock line than any other man in it.

Our village tailor runs two tables in his shop now instead of one. Eight hands work at the second table. We wish John well, May his business still continue to improve.

Charles Zeran of Atwood, is doing a good business each day he comes to our village with his bread wagon. Mr. Zeran is a good man, and all who can should buy their bread from him. Success.

C. H. Merryfield has taken out an auction license for Huron as well as Perth. Any orders left at THE BEE office will be attended to at once. Chas. H. charges nothing for sale bills or other supplies. Give him a call.

The Stratford Herald reporter of this village still continues to improve his good looks this week. He wears a pig-eon tail coat. Next week he will wear a plug hat, and the week after he gets married. Weebe unto him.

What our village is in need now is a Justice of the Peace.—A man who can issue marriage license.—A tinsmith.—A watchmaker.—A butcher, and one thousand more inhabitants, and we would have quite a village.

We understand C. H. Merryfield will hold at Huggins' hotel about the end of March a combination sale of farm stock. All who have stock to sell should have them on the list at once as we believe the sale will be one of the largest held in this section.

We understand Henry Kerg is going to be an officer in the Salvation Army shortly. Henry is a good blacksmith and we think he could do more good with the hammer than he can with his tongue in the army. However we wish him every success in the good work.

Huggins & McKenzie has ordered a large number of their new patent emery wheels which will be ready for the market in a few weeks. Every farmer should have one, as it is run by a sewing machine, and it is complete as can be, and as people buy they will say it is worth its weight in gold. We wish the firm success.

Will Harris is still improving and we rejoice that God, in his goodness, has spared his life. It was thought at one time he could not live. We are also glad to say his sister Mary is on the mend, who was also at death's door. Dr. Hamilton is to be congratulated on his success in these cases as they were the worst of the kind in the whole country.

**Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Company.**  
A PROSPEROUS AND PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION.

The 27th annual meeting of the members of the Perth Mutual Fire Insurance Co. was held in the company's office, Stratford, on Wednesday afternoon. There was a good attendance, W. Mowat in the absence of the president, at Ottawa, presiding. Among those present were: W. Mowat, George Leverage, Henry Doring, Wm. Davidson, James Jones, John Robertson, Alex. McLaren, Jos. Salkeld, Thos. Orr and A. Frame. C. Packert acted as secretary. The retiring directors were all re-elected—Messrs. Trow, M. P., A. McLaren, Mm. Davidson and Joseph Salkeld.

At a subsequent meeting of the board Mr. Trow was re-elected president, Mr. Mowat vice-president, and Mr. Packert secretary-treasurer.

The financial report shows that during the past year the company issued and renewed 2,155 policies, the amount written being \$2,393,494. The total number in force on the 1st of January was 5,156.

There were no unpaid claims at the close of the year, the company beginning the year with a clean sheet. The assets show \$40,315.00 in debentures; cash in bank furniture, etc., and \$108,434.01 in premium notes, or a total of \$148,749.10, and after providing for the re-insurance of all current risks on the cash system, which amounts to \$8,757.71, leaves a net balance for the security of note policy holders of \$137,213.39.

TO THE PEOPLE OF NEWRY, ATWOOD, AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

I take this opportunity of extending my sincere thanks for your liberal patronage accorded me since commencing business in Newry. During a little over six months among you I am pleased to be able to state that my business has been steadily increasing which is sufficient proof that our goods and prices have given satisfaction. For the future, as in the past we promise to one and all that entrust us with a whole or part of their esteemed patronage, to do all in our power to make the deal pleasant and satisfactory. Having had sixteen years successful experience in mercantile business and buying for cash in the best markets, places me in a position to meet the requirements of our increasing trade both as to quality of goods and prices.

Our stock will at all times be found complete with reasonable goods.

TEAS AND OFFEES.—Having made a special study in these goods for several years our efforts in the past have been rewarded by controlling the largest tea trade done in Listowel and we are making every effort to keep up our reputation by having full lines in all the different branches (our English blend a specialty) and selling at prices that will meet the wishes of the closest buyer.

DRY GOODS BOOTS AND SHOES.—New goods are being opened up for the spring trade embracing all the newest styles, designs, &c. Space will not permit to enumerate prices and lines, but in conclusion would extend an invitation to one and all to call feeling convinced that a fair and impartial comparison of our goods and prices will convince the most fastidious that we practice what we preach.

**J. S. GEE,**  
NEWRY.

# READY! AIM! FIRE!

**READY** With your Cash for this is no credit sale nor produce taken.

No goods sold at the present sacrifice can be charged or sent out on approval.

**AIM** To get the best for your money. Remember our Overcoats are faultless in style, and as perfect in fit as Tailoring art ever produced.

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To make a speedy sale I have marked Suits down to rock bottom, starting them from \$3.75 up.

Robes worth \$9.00 for \$7.00
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Felt Boots, Overshoes, &c., at interesting prices as they must be **Closed Out by March 15.**

If you live for a century such an opportunity as this will probably not occur again; our loss in every garment &c. is almost what we ask for it, but as we are overstocked there is no alternative but to sell. If you have no money borrow enough to buy some of these goods, it will be an investment never to be forgotten while life and memory lasts.

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MAIN ST., ATWOOD.

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Caveats and Re-issues secured, Trade Marks registered, and all other patent causes in the Patent Office and before the Courts promptly and carefully prosecuted. Upon receipt of Model or Sketch of invention, I make careful examination, and advise as to patentability Free of Charge. With my office directly across from the Patent Office, and being in personal attendance there, it is apparent that I have superior facilities for making prompt preliminary searches, for the more vigorous and successful prosecution of applications for patent, and for attending to all business entrusted to my care, in the shortest possible time.

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