

### Our Poets.

#### MOTHER, CHILDHOOD, FRIENDS AND HOME.

Written for THE BEE.  
Friend with every earthly tie,  
Mem'ries sweet that cannot die,  
Whispering softly, as we roam,  
Mother, childhood, friends and home.  
Distant chimes may pleasures bring,  
But before long these take wing,  
And we murmur, as we roam,  
Mother, childhood, friends and home.  
Love that brightens every joy,  
Brings us more than gold can buy,  
Singing, thinking now of home,  
Mother, childhood, friends and home.  
Yes, this love, this lasting bond  
To which all our hearts respond,  
Binds us to, whatever may come,  
Mother, childhood, friends and home.  
Sad the soul that does not know  
What rich blessings these bestow,  
Sweet the thought when sad and lone,  
Mother, childhood, friends and home.  
Pleasure we all dearly prize,  
Twined with all our fondest ties,  
Sacred still, where'er we roam,  
Mother, childhood, friends and home.  
Childhood's past, dear ones have fled;  
Oh how sweet and yet how sad  
Are the pensive thoughts that come,  
Mother, childhood, friends and home.  
—Violet Snow.  
Berlin, May 20, 1890.

#### OLD SAYINGS.

Written for THE BEE.  
If you don't succeed in your first attempt,  
Do not think you have tried in vain;  
Like Bruce and the spider, "If at first  
You do not succeed try again."  
If this world proves a difficult riddle,  
To "get on" you feel at a loss,  
Don't waste any time "seeking fortunes"  
"A rolling stone gathers no moss."  
But stick to the work that's before you,  
Do right, labor on, and trust,  
Though oft you are tired and weary,  
"It's better to wear out than rust."  
And if you have failed in beginning,  
That does not a failure foretell,  
For "practice makes perfect," you'll  
prosper.  
And find "all's well that ends well."  
Sometimes you find you're mistaken  
In treasures you thought were untold,  
But, "all is not silver that shines,"  
"All that glitters is not pure gold."  
If some sorrow threatens your future,  
You think you can never pass through  
Be cheerful and hopeful, "don't trouble  
Till the trouble troubles you."  
And if you have burdens already,  
Do not give up in repining,  
Though they may be heavy, remember,  
"Each cloud has a silver lining."  
Do not find fault with your neighbor,  
(How often his failings he owns)  
Remember your own: "Those that live  
In glass houses should not throw  
stones."  
If anyone vexes or wrongs you  
And would do you harm if he could,  
Just show him that you are a Christian  
And "overcome evil with good."  
And if he should say aught against you,  
Pass by with a good natured laugh  
And do not get angry, remember,  
"A soft answer turns away wrath."  
We could quote you many old sayings  
But now it is time we ceased,  
"Tis easier to preach than to practice."  
And "enough is as good as a feast."  
—Kennis.  
Toronto, June 30, 1890.

#### Noxious Weeds.

As usual, the country is overrun with Canada thistles, rag-weed, ox-eye daisy, burdock and other noxious weeds. These pests are not only spreading in country places—on farms, on every side-road and concession—but the back streets of the towns and villages have grown rank with them. What are the authorities doing in this matter? and what are the land owners about? Chapter 202 of the R. S. O. distinctly states that it shall be the duty of every owner of land or the occupant to cut down or destroy all the Canada thistles, ox-eye daisies, wild oats, rag-weed and burdock growing on his land. The council of any city, town, township or incorporated village may, upon a petition of fifty or more ratepayers, appoint at least one inspector to enforce the provisions of the Noxious Weed Act. And it shall be the duty of the inspector to give, or cause to be given, notice in writing to the owner or occupant of any land within the municipality where the noxious weeds are growing, the same to be cut down or destroyed within ten days from the service of the notice; and in case such owner or occupant refuses or neglects to cut down any of these noxious weeds, the inspector may lay information before any Justice of the Peace as to such refusal or neglect; and such owner or occupant shall, upon conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$20 for every such offence. It is the bounden duty of municipal officials to

at least keep the streets and roads clear of noxious weeds, if they do not enforce the penalty against private property. But until the law with regard to both public and private property is enforced the country will continue to be overrun with weeds. There is very little use in one man's trying to keep down these weed pests, whilst the public highways, vacant lots and railways are allowed to be a breeding ground for them. For the public good strict measures should be imposed to check the dissemination of this destructive army of weeds. The injury to the crops of Ontario every year is inestimable, and every year finds the thistle, ox-eye daisy and wild oat pests on the increase, and soon every other farm will have to be laid down to pasture or summer fallowed in order to check the spread of these pests. Let every municipality—city, town, village and township—enforce the statutes relative to these noxious weeds, and such action will confer a lasting benefit to the country.

#### Graduated with Honors.

A CLEVER YOUNG ATWOODITE IS HONORED BY THE FACULTY OF ALBERT COLLEGE, BELLEVILLE.

I will be indeed gratifying to the many friends of J. H. McBain, son of J. W. McBain, of this village, to learn of his success at the Convocation services of Albert College, Belleville, where he has been taking a preparatory course for the past year and eight months. Heaps of honors—well deserved honors—were conferred on our young citizen by the leading men of the college, together with a medal presented to him for Languages by Mayor Tickell, of Belleville. Mr. McBain also read the valedictory address. We glean the following extracts in connection with Convocation, held June 25th, from the Belleville Ontario: "Prayer was offered by Dr. George. Prof. Holgate named the candidates admitted to the collegiate course, but the thesis for diploma in liberal arts on Samuel de Champlain by Rosa Swayze, although on the program, was allowed to remain the undelivered creature of her mind to make way for the valedictory by J. H. McBain. It seemed fit and proper that Mr. McBain should be chosen for this particular work. He was first in every good work and had a hand in all college undertakings. He received a warm ovation as he mounted the rostrum. His theme was Canada, and his patriotic utterances and hopeful forecasts of the future of our country was warmly applauded. In conclusion he said:

"I have said that I am proud to say that I am a Canadian. It gives me equal pride to be able to say I am today a graduate of Albert college. I congratulate the worthy Principal and his esteemed colleagues on the close of another prosperous term. On behalf of my fellow students I desire to thank the faculty for their earnest, pains-taking, untiring efforts on our behalf and assure them that as the years roll on we will cherish in our hearts the kindest memories of the many profitable hours we have spent under their tuition. In no college in this land does more of the spirit of earnestness, of cheerfulness, of energy, of spirituality, of devotion to the cause of Christianity exist than in Albert college. The year that has just gone has been a pleasant one. Of the students of 1890 I cannot speak in terms of sufficient praise. They are many, genial, agreeable fellows that one learns to love and is sorry to be separated from. Our class can boast of a lady graduate who by her ability and lady-like qualities have won the respect of all her fellow graduates. But while we are in the midst of our pleasure, we miss the face of one student who started out with prospects just as bright and hopes just as high as our own. The angel of death has taken from our ranks Fred Fowler. We mourn his early death, but rejoice to think that while we are here assembled he is with the great teacher in whose presence there is fullness of knowledge and joy forever. We are about to go out from Albert College. Let us remember that we have a duty we owe to our alma mater. Wherever we may be placed or whether amongst the leaders of thought on a mission field in the Bay of Quinte Conference, or on the fertile prairies of the Great Northwest, amidst Africa's sunny fountains or India's coral strand, in beautiful Japan or amidst the myriads of China, wherever an Albert man be found let it be said of him he is doing noble, honorable work."

Prof. Dyer addressing the graduating class said I congratulate you on completing the course of Albert College. You are no longer freshmen. You are soph-(o)-mores. This is the best graduating class in quality and quantity that ever went from Albert. Any honor that you may win not only honors yourselves but honors me and Albert College. May you live useful and Godly lives. Diplomas were awarded to Chas. Winfield Service, James Henry McBain, Alfred Yale Massey, George Herbert Manchester, Matthew Philip Floyd, Samuel David Gandin, Milton Byron Williams, Wellington Robert Robinson.

Dr. George presented the Shepard prize for elocution to J. H. McBain referring to his all round good qualities as student editor in chief of the college paper and as assistant professor at the college.

The Mayor Tickell prize in pass languages was presented to Mr. McBain by the Mayor.



## DOMINION DAY.

The Day Celebrated in Royal Style.

CROWDS OF PEOPLE IN THE TOWN NOTWITHSTANDING THE INCLEMENT WEATHER.

Miss Canada was 23 years old last Tuesday. Her birthday was celebrated throughout her vast domains, extending over half of the North American continent. Every patriotic son did her honor in some way, and throughout the length and breadth of this fair land—the Eden of the world—renewed pledges of loyalty and devotion were signalized by flags, bunting, evergreens, etc., etc., and every city, town, village and hamlet were a unit in lauding her excellencies. The morning was bright and everything in nature appeared to be in harmony with the occasion, but to-flashes of lightning, followed by heavy showers marred the proceedings to some extent. However, by this time large crowds of people from surrounding places had gathered together and the village presented quite a gala day appearance. The gay decoration of the business houses with evergreens and flags, together with sweet strains of music by the Atwood Band produced harmony and effect. The first feature of interest on the program was the shooting match between sides chosen from the Atwood Gun Club. The nimrods repaired to the agricultural grounds and sides were chosen, captained by James Priest and Jno. Sanders, respectively. Some good shots were made by both sides, Mr. Fullarton scoring 8. The match resulted in favor of Jas. Priest's side by 28 to 27. Next came the Calathumpian march. In this there were but two competitors, Phineas Priest and Jake Klump. However, the costumes were excellent and their performances were ridiculously funny and delighted the youngsters.

In the afternoon the sight seers crowd ed into Wm. Dunn's field, opposite the planning mills, where the sports were announced to take place. The various games were hotly contested and the interest was intense throughout. Following is the list of sports together with the names of the successful competitors:

#### PRIZE LIST.

- Standing jump—1st, Jas. Struthers; 2nd, Jas. Hanna.
- Running high jump—1st, Jas. Struthers; 2nd, Frank Wilson.
- Running hop, step and jump—1st, W. H. Wilson; 2nd, Frank Wilson.
- Three standing jumps—1st, J. Struthers; 2nd, Wm. H. Wilson.
- Vaulting with pole—1st, Jas. Struthers; 2nd, Jas. Hanna.
- Calathumpians—1st, P. Priest and E. Priest; 2nd, J. Klump and R. Morrison.
- Putting stone—1st, Jas. Struthers; 2nd, Jas. Hanna.
- Tossing caber—1st, John Sanders; 2nd, August Steve.
- Jockey race—1st, Jas. Struthers and Wm. Gordon; 2nd, Frank Wilson and Wm. H. Wilson.
- Barrel race—1st, Frank Wilson; 2nd, Wm. H. Wilson.
- Egg race—1st, Sid Holmes; 2nd, Frank Wilson.
- Boys Race, under 12—1st, John Dixon; 2nd, Jacob Klump; 3rd, Jas. Dixon.
- Boys Race, under 8—1st, Wm. Struthers; 2nd, Wm. Hope; 3rd, Geo. Corrie; 4th, Thos. Fullarton; 5th, M. Graham.
- Girls race, under 15—1st, Minnie Corrie; 2nd, M. Rozzell; 3rd, Nellie Hoar.
- Girls race, under 8—1st, Ellen Wilson; 2nd, E. Hains; 3rd, Lilly Wilson.
- Mens race, 150 yds.—1st, Jas. Struthers; 2nd, Sid. Holmes.
- Men's race, over 45—Special prize, cane seat rocker given by Mr. Forrest—John Struthers.

It was intended to have an old maid's race but no field could be found large enough for the number of contestants expected so it had to be postponed.

The refreshment stall was not a paying speculation and the Committee of Management were behind in their receipts in consequence. The Band rendered good service during the day for which they were given \$12. Taking all in all the day was well spent and all felt as though another mile-stone had been passed in the history of our fair Dominion in a way that displayed the unanimous loyalty of the people to the land of the Maple Leaf.

#### The Clergy and Amusements.

Two recent deliveries by American clergymen on the subject of amusements illustrate the old view of the question and the new. One was the address of Bishop Bowman, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, before the graduating class of De Pauw University at Greensville, Ind., a fair sample of which is afforded by this extract:—"So it is with cards my young friends. They lead to gambling. I learned to play once, and in some way my father found it out. He came to me—I can see him now—and with a sad look in his face as he took me by the hand and pointed to the old mill, said:—My son, I would

rather see that mill in ashes to-day than have you know cards." That cured me then and there." The other was a paper read before the General Congregational Association of Connecticut by the Rev. P. M. Snyder, of Middletown, in which he urged the Church to adopt a more liberal policy concerning amusements for young people, saying:—"I do not believe that the young people of our churches will indulge in pleasures of which they can show them the evil, and they are making it abundantly manifest that they will not be held back from things which they feel to be innocent by any mere indiscriminating denunciation." Bishop Bowman will be grieved to learn that the Rev. Mr. Snyder's paper "was commented on by several of the delegates, and all agreed that a more liberal policy towards innocent amusements should be adopted than that heretofore pursued."

#### Crops in Europe.

The latest European mail reports that there is little fault to be found with the condition of the wheat crop of the United Kingdom. Accounts of the French wheat crop are on the whole satisfactory. In Germany warm, sunny days and refreshing showers have removed the signs of damage in some of the earlier districts, and the outlook for the cereal crops is full of promise. In Belgium the grain crops are doing well. From Austria the accounts are very flattering, but Hungary continues to complain of rust, and the winter wheat plant shows deterioration, while the spring grain is suffering from drought. The wheat fields of Italy are in a flourishing condition. In the Danubian provinces the rainfall has been excessive, and it continued much longer will cause serious damage. The drought in Southern Turkey and the Levant has broken up and the spring crop will be saved, but rain came too late to be of much benefit to the winter crops. Taken all round, Russia reports good crops. In Spain the wheat crop looks well.

The short supply of oats in Russia, says the New York Evening Post, has compelled French contractors and Government agents to send to the United States for oats for the cavalry horses of the Republic. American oats are drier than the Russian, which is a decided advantage when such large quantities have to be stored in the military depots. From a recent inspection of contractors' supplies it was found that the supply of oats was about 1,400,000 bushels below the specified level, and it is this deficiency that has caused the free purchase of oats in the New York and American markets.

#### Huron County Notes.

Wm. Hooper, who was killed at Wellington Street crossing, London, the other day, by being run over by a train, was a former resident of Exeter.

There is a movement on foot in Goderich to have a summer carnival in that town under the auspices of the Board of Trade, about the latter part of July.

Isaac Wright, of con. 6, Turnberry, lost a valuable mare colt one day recently. This will be a heavy loss to Mr. Wright as the mare was valued at \$175.

A fine brood mare belonging to Thos. Pennington, of Goderich township, died the other day with colic. Mr. Pennington purchased her early in the spring and paid \$150 for her.

James Turnbull, of Clinton Collegiate Institute, has been requested by the Minister of Education to act as one of the Provincial Examiners this year. Mr. Turnbull performed the duties last year.

Dan Wilson, of the Sauble Line, near Bayfield, has rented his large farm for a term of ten years, at a rental of \$450 a year, and intends moving into Bayfield as soon as he can make the necessary arrangements.

Rev. R. Y. Thompson, son-in-law of Deputy-Reeve Scott, of Hullett, is recommended to the choir of apologetics and Old Testament literature, in Knox college, Toronto, at a salary of \$2,500. He well deserves this appointment and is admirably qualified for it.

Wm. Atkinson, in the employment of Jas. Dignan, blacksmith, of Exeter, met with an accident a few days ago. He was welding a piece of iron when the tongs turned in his hand and the iron collapsed with his face, giving him a severe burn over the left eye.

A man has been going through Hullett for a few weeks past, wanting to purchase a farm. He has stopped with several respectable farmers. One night lately he took some 18 or 20 dollars out of the pocket of one of the proprietors at whose place he stopped and then left.

Fred W. Johnston, Q. C., of Goderich, has been appointed Junior County Judge of the District of Algoma, by the Dominion Government, and will remove to Sault Ste. Marie about the 1st of July. Mr. Johnston has been a resident of Goderich since his birth, and is well known throughout the county.

Wm. M. Gray left Seaforth on Tuesday of last week on a trip to the Old Country. Mr. Gray is accompanied by his eldest daughter, Miss Annie, and Miss Edith Young, daughter of N. H. Young, of Blyth. They go by way of New York and purpose visiting Scotland, England and Ireland during their travels.

#### Poole.

Mr Chalmers has returned from attending the General Assembly in the city of Ottawa.

The contractors of the Poole bridge on the northern gravel road have commenced operations.

Misses Sarah Struthers and M. Dunn, of Stratford Collegiate Institute, are visiting at Mr. Struthers.

Rev. Mr. Gee preached his farewell sermon here last Sunday. Mr. Gee leaves this place with the warm wishes of hosts of friends whom he has made during his sojourn here.

#### Monkton.

Statute labor is the order of the day now.

Mrs. Chas. McKenzie, of Hepworth, is visiting friends in the village this week.

The base ball club of this village intend playing the return match at Milverton on July 1. We wish our boys success.

Rev. I. Campbell, of Listowel, preached the preparatory communion sermon in the Presbyterian church on Friday afternoon.

Rev. Mr. Swann preached his farewell sermon on Sabbath last to a large congregation. We wish him well in his new field of labor.

What might have been a sad calamity occurred on Friday. As three young ladies were returning from the picnic their horse threw them into the ditch. Fortunately they were not much the worse after their cold bath.

#### Elma.

There has been mean, contemptible talk going the rounds of late about one of our most respected ladies, a young married woman on the 16th con., and we under no such talk continues the guilty city will get the full benefit of the law. If those who are so ready to gossip would look at their own lives they would not find time to make trouble with other people. We hope such talk designed to hurt the character of the young married lady will cease as there is no truth in it whatever.

SCHOOL REPORT.—The following are the names of the pupils of S. S. No. 7, Elma, who obtained the highest standing in their respective classes for the month of June. Names in order of merit: Fifth class—Henry Duncan, Hester Vallance, Robt. Angus. Sr. Fourth—Ella Bennett. Jr. Fourth—Geo. Love, Daisy Woleben. Sr. Third—Walter Hamilton, Roxey Smith, Jessie Hamilton. Jr. Third—Lizzie Parke, Jessie Smith, Emily Attridge. Sr. Second—Nellie Little, Robt. Bowen, John Lawrence. Jr. Second, No. 2—James Gaynor, John Gaynor. Jr. Second, No. 1—Fred Ballantyne, Russell Riddell, Andrew Denman. Sr. Part II—R. Fisher, Clara Ellacott, John Ovens. Number on Roll 19. Aggregate attendance for the month 46. Number of pupils who missed no days during the month 14. School closed this week and will reopen Monday, August 18th.

#### C. J. WYNN, Teacher.

The annual picnic of S. S. No. 7 was held in Geo. Fisher's spacious grove on Friday, June 27th, and proved a success in every particular. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. Rogers, of Atwood, Mr. Smith, who filled the position of chairman in a most creditable manner, Mr. Wherry, Mr. Ward and Mr. Shannon. As for the musical part of the program the solos by Miss Maud Hawkshaw, Mrs. Rogers, and the duet by these two ladies were in every respect well rendered. The instrumental duets of Miss Hawkshaw and Mr. Wilson were heartily received by the audience. Too much credit cannot be given to the ladies of the section for the way in which they provided for the inner-man. Games of ball, croquet, &c. were indulged in by old and young. The "Lady Elgin" was kept busy on the river during the afternoon. As the shadows of evening began to gather the proceedings were brought to a close, everybody well pleased with the afternoon's sport and the picnic in general.

Early on Saturday afternoon last the people of S. S. No. 2, Elma, might be seen wending their way to Jas. Brock's grove to spend a pleasant afternoon with their children and the teacher, T. M. Wilson. Nor were they disappointed for the day's sporting proved to be unprecedented. The young men of the surrounding country took advantage of the splendid roads and fine weather and took their best girls for a ride around the world in the California swing and treated them to lemonade. When the bounteous supper, which had been prepared by the ladies, was done ample justice to Jas. Fenton was called to the chair and the audience was entertained for a short time by the pupils with songs, calisthenic exercises, etc. These were pleasingly interspersed by speeches from the neighboring teachers, amongst whom were Messrs. Morrison, Kellum, Jas. Wilson, Snell, Ward, Harding and Wadell. They expressed their delight at the success of the picnic. A football match was begun between a Trowbridge team and the school team but was soon stopped by the ball bursting, neither sides having scored a goal. The shades of evening were fast falling when the large company dispersed for their several homes.

We regret that we were unable to attend the various picnics held throughout the township owing to pressure of office work. The teachers will accept our thanks, however, for their warm invitations.—ED. BEE.

## AGRICULTURAL.

### The Kitchen Sink and Its Adjuncts.

The kitchen sink is of iron with pipe so arranged that it may be flushed or plugged and treated to a bath of soda water or solution of carbolic acid as often as desirable and with a drain pipe of iron or tiling to carry the water underground to a good distance from the dwelling house.

Instead of this very many housewives have to do their best with a wooden sink, often unpainted, and a roughly stoned drain which allows the water to seep off through the soil and perhaps contaminate the drinking water in the well, or the water is conducted in a wooden trough under or overground, which becoming water soaked gives off sickening odors to find their way into the house through the discharge pipe of the sink. Undoubtedly in such a case reform should be commenced out of doors and a drain of some material wholly impervious to water should be at once laid. If unable to get this done the only way left for the careful housewife is to exclude the foul air as much as possible, and having an intelligent regard for the health of her family she will not neglect to do so.

Flood the pipes with hot soda water at least once a week and whenever the sink is not in actual use have a tightly fitting cork in the vent. Especially see that this is in place during the night that the foul gases may not escape to poison the air of sleeping rooms and so endanger health and life, diptheria and kindred diseases often being directly traceable to such causes.

If the sink is of iron take out the perforated cap and use the cork just the same. If it is of wood have it painted with good hard paint that will withstand the action of water and then dry it thoroughly as often as the work of the family will permit. A water soaked sink is an abomination that should not be tolerated. Some housekeepers with a view to more easily keeping a sink clean throw the dirtiest of kitchen slops, greasy dishwater and the like out of a rear door. This makes a sight in no way pleasing and is a multiplication of nuisances, two places requiring sanitary measures instead of one. Keep a well-painted, wide-mouthed funnel in the sink, cupboard or other convenient place, and when about to wash dishes insert it in the month of the discharge pipe and turn all dirty, greasy water through it. Then when cleaning the sink the funnel may be washed and put out of sight again. Have also a bit of board or tin handy upon which to set pots or kettles while washing them. By observing a few simple precautions like these the work of caring for even an unpainted sink need not be arduous. All sponges, cloths and brushes used about it should be kept scrupulously clean and dried as often as possible.

Where the drain pipe ends and the sewage is allowed to flow off on the surface of the ground it is well to plant some strong-growing annual like the sunflower, apple of Peru, or "ragged sailor"; it will take up much of the moisture and also hide unsightliness. When nothing of this kind is done the place should be disinfected occasionally. For this purpose dissolve seven pounds of sulphate of iron—coppers—in three gallons of water and add a pint of fluid carbolic acid. Stir until thoroughly mixed and gradually pour it upon the ground every hour or two until the whole of the foul surface has been permeated by the fluid and so disinfected.—MARY OLLE LAKIN, in *New England Farmer*.

### Cattle Trade With England.

Over fourteen years ago, in the year 1876, in the Metropolitan Live Cattle Market, London, a discussion arose as to the future trade with America in live cattle. At that time neither Canadian nor American cattle had received much favor, and there were some Norfolk farmers who expressed themselves in very strong language at the action of the British Government permitting foreign cattle, especially Americans, to stand in the open market. A lantern-jawed Yankee present said, with great warmth, "Let the American cattle be scheduled, appoint landing places in London and Liverpool for isolated slaughter, and in 25 years this great market of London will be a sheep pasture for America will command the trade." The grass is growing in portions of the three principal live stock markets of England, and to-day the American lairs of Deptford-on-the-Tames and Liverpool, on the Bickenhead side, dictate the price and command the bulk of trade. It is simply marvellous—the numbers and the quality that are debarked in these two great ports mentioned; and we Canadians, although we have free entrance alive to all markets in Great Britain, have, like the British farmer, to submit to American dictation. When I arrived in England in May, American first-class, fresh slaughtered animals, equal to any cattle I have ever met with were selling at fourpence per pound, and when I left Toronto on May the 6th beef hardly so well finished were selling one cent per pound more in St. Lawrence market. It is true there are men in the trade in England who will buy their cattle alive, and it is these few in number—and the number is growing smaller every year—that enables Canadians to do business at all. For the Canadian exporter is paying \$1 per 100 more for Ontario cattle than the American shipper in Chicago, and notwithstanding this great difference in value, Canada has exported 7,000 head more this year up to this date than last year up to the same period. Besides all this, steamers are bringing cattle and sheep alive from South America and Australia, although up to the present America supplies more than half of the foreign stock imported. These hard facts should be read by Canadian farmers, with the hope that the privileges we possess—our geographical position, our excellent climate, our freedom from disease and the grand St. Lawrence, with its hundreds of miles of smooth water—may give a zest and an impetus to our Canadian farmers. One other point I will mention in animal food supply; America sends millions of pounds of dead meat covered with some kind of white cloth in refrigerators. Sometimes it arrives in good condition; at other times its appearance is far from pleasant. Then comes the slaughter in prices. I have seen it sold for one shilling per stone of fourteen pounds. Canada so far has no part in such ventures.

G. F. FRANKLAND.

### Potato Rot Checked by Bordeaux Mixture.

The Vermont experiment station sends out an account of the cause of the potato rot and blight, which, as the readers of this paper well know, is a minute fungus with thread-like filaments, which run in every

direction, causing both the rot and the blight. In the case of the latter the filaments of the fungus grow up in the tissues of the young sprout. In the case of the rot they permeate the tuber itself. Spraying with the Bordeaux mixture (which was described in these columns recently) at the experiment station last summer proved very beneficial. The blight first appeared in one corner of the field and spread in a diagonal direction across it, following the direction of the wind, before any steps could be taken to check it. The field was then sprayed with the mixture. The work was begun at one side of the field and the spraying continued towards and just beyond the middle. The next time the work was begun at the other side of the field and continued the same way, so that the middle of the field had two applications about one week apart. Nearly all of the potatoes at the ends of the field rotted while about two-thirds of those that were sprayed twice were saved.

### Professor Robertson's Tour.

In a day or two Professor Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, commences a lecturing tour throughout the Dominion, which will occupy all the summer months. The professor first proceeds to the province of Quebec, and in company with Mr. Chapais, assistant dairy commissioner, will address a series of meetings, the arrangements for which have been completed. The month of July will be spent in the Maritime Provinces, and afterwards Mr. Robertson will proceed to Manitoba, the territories and British Columbia. The programme which the professor has arranged with the approval of Hon. John Carling is in keeping with the suggestions of the Dominion dairymen's convention and of several members of Parliament.

### The Newfoundland Trouble.

It appears probable that Lord Salisbury will be forced to purchase the French rights in Newfoundland in a diplomatic bargain similar to the one which he has struck with Germany. The islanders are very much in earnest in demanding full and absolute control of their shores, and they are seemingly bent upon having their rights, with or without the consent of Great Britain. A powerful impulse will be imparted to a popular movement in favor of separate nationality or annexation to the United States, if their material interests are sacrificed to the traditions and necessities of European diplomacy. Lord Salisbury, having clearly recognized in the blundering *modus vivendi* the validity of the French claims, will be compelled to offer compensations on a liberal scale in some other quarter of the world. A policy of compensations apparently has already been decided upon at the British Foreign Office. From a special dispatch from St. John's, it appears that the English naval commander has already received his cue. One of the native merchants in the lobster-canning trade, having determined to defy the French naval force and to disregard the *modus vivendi*, has received this significant message: "British commander urges submission and promises compensation." This is a distinct intimation that any losses to the Newfoundlanders involved by the enforcement of the *modus vivendi* will be made good. The islanders are to be temporarily bribed to keep the peace by promises of future compensation for business losses. Meanwhile the French Government is to be importuned to relinquish its ancient treaty rights in return for substantial favors to be bestowed either in Asia or Africa. Lord Salisbury, in converting English diplomacy into a species of amicable brokerage, runs the risk of having to deal with those who grossly overvalue their claims. The French, perceiving his anxiety to purchase their rights, will naturally raise the price; and the Newfoundlanders, when convinced that their rivals are to be ultimately dispossessed, will persist in their demands for exclusive jurisdiction over their shores and will run up a heavy bill of damages under the *modus vivendi*. The Foreign Office as a clearing-house for antiquated maritime privileges and colonial grievances is likely to prove an expensive establishment.

### A Cable to Bermuda.

In a month or two Bermuda will for the first time be brought within talking distance, as it were, of Canada and the outside world. The ship containing the cable which is to be laid between the "Vexed Bermoothes" and Halifax is on the scene of action and electric congratulations between the beautiful coral island and the North American continent will be flashing under the sea before the summer is over. The laying of the cable between Halifax and Bermuda is a good thing in itself. It will facilitate trade with this country and to Great Britain it is a link in the chain assuring her military and naval intelligence. There is, however, a likelihood that other cables will be laid centering in Bermuda before long. The project is to connect Bermuda with the British West Indies, and so with all the islands, Cuba and the rest in that region. This would give direct communication by cable with a part of the world that is ridiculously remote considering its location near two continents. From the West Indies it will be natural enough to extend the cables southward to Brazil, and thus bind together North and South America in a way that cannot but promote the best interests of the Empire.

What is one man's meat is another man's poison. A shortage in wheat in Europe is America's opportunity. Such a shortage appears to exist now, for in the first five months of this year the wheat imports were 19,044,000 cwts., which is 4,200,000 cwts. less than in the corresponding five months of last year. Later in the year this deficiency will have to be made up. Consequently the prospects for good prices are rather above the average.

Nothing can be more gratifying to the mercantile pride of Great Britain than the returns, lately issued, of her traffic through the Suez Canal during the past year. It is found that the total number of vessels using the water-way in 1889 was 3,425—of these 2,611 belonged to British owners. Germany stands next, *tongvo intervallo*, with 194, while France has to her credit 168, Holland 146, and Italy 103. At this point there occurs another great gap in the record, for Austria-Hungary follows with 54. Norway had only 48, Spain 33, Russia 23, Turkey 22, Egypt 8, America 5, Denmark and Japan 3 each, and China, Portugal, and Belgium 2 each. England, thus, has more than the lion's share, and her trade is steadily increasing.

## BUTTER DAIRYING.

### Proposed Special Building at the Ottawa Experimental Farm.

Plans are being prepared for the new dairy building in connection with the Experimental Farm system at Ottawa, and it is expected that everything will be in readiness for the commencement of winter dairying when the cold weather sets in. The preparation of the plans is chiefly in the hands of Prof. J. W. Robertson, Dominion dairy commissioner, and he also will personally superintend the work of construction. It will not be an elaborate building; but in its appointments and adaptability for the work of dairying it will be one of the most complete structures on the continent. In one sense it will be a model dairy. That is to say, it will be a building which, in economy of material, cost and suitability may safely be accepted as a pattern by those who wish to construct creameries in the Dominion. It will be a frame structure of L shape, with hollow walls, made by the liberal use of odorless building paper. The object in using this material, as well as of the hollow walls, is to be able to regulate the temperature inside during both warm and cold weather. The dimensions of the building will be 60 feet by 32 and 30. That is, the main portion of the structure will be 60 feet long by 30 deep, while the extension, representing the armp of the L, will give a room 24 feet by 20.

The main working room will be 30x18, and in this will be tested the different styles, and makes of centrifugal cream separators, as well as different styles and makes of churns and other work appertaining to practical butter dairying. A series of refrigerator rooms will be provided, for demonstrating the best treatment for preserving butter in cold storage. The same rooms will be used for discovering the conditions of atmosphere and temperature under which the setting of milk will yield the best quality and largest quantity of butter, leave the skimmed milk in the best condition for feeding stock, and reduce the expense and labor involved in the separation. An ice house will be attached to the dairy will be equipped with butter-making machinery, to illustrate the most economical and serviceable way of putting up a creamery according to modern methods of improved butter making. There will be a cheese-curing room 20x20. The intention is to have quantities of cheese made at one or more of the ordinary factories in different places, and not to make it on the premises. The cheese, after being made at these factories, will be shipped to the curing room at the experimental farm, in order to determine the effect of different methods of making and treatment during the curing process. The reason for having the cheese made at other factories is to ensure similar conditions of milk, temperature, etc., to those with which the ordinary cheese-maker has to do in his business. In that way it is expected the conclusions will be more useful and acceptable, for the benefit of the average cheese-maker, than any which could be obtained in a purely experimental dairy building with a limited supply of milk. It may be said that Prof. Robertson intends issuing a bulletin, giving plans and specifications for the construction of creameries and cheese factories, together with a statement of the utensils and general equipment, for the guidance of those intending to establish co-operative factories in sections where that system has not yet been introduced.

A series of useful experiments will also be carried on with live stock. In connection with the feeding of milk cows it has been necessary to examine into the quality and quantity of milk yield from different rations and treatment. Probably from twenty to twenty-five milking cows will be kept on the farm for the purpose of these investigations. Among these animals provision will be made for the French-Canadian cow, which has rendered such admirable service to the farmers in the province of Quebec in nearly all the districts where dairying has been followed. Grade cows of other breeds will also be compared with thoroughbred animals. The cheapest and best way of raising calves on skimmed milk with some supplementary food will be examined, as it is believed to be possible to replace the cream removed from the milk by some feeding substance worth less than one fifth in the market of the value of the butter fat that has been removed. In connection with these feeding experiments, the comparative value of ensilage and fodder cured in the ordinary way will be examined and reported upon, as well as their influences on the quality of the milk and butter that may be obtained.

It is not proposed to conduct the dairy in such a way as to ascertain how the greatest amount of profit may be secured. That would be a hindrance to genuine experimental work. The product, however, will be used in such a way as to do the most good to the commercial interests of the dairy business in Canada. In view of the growing demand in China and Japan for dairy products which are at present supplied by European shippers, an effort will be made to introduce Canadian butter, packed in suitable tins, into those foreign markets. One advantage which Canada would have in relation to this trade is the cooler route of the C. P. R. as against the heat met with on other routes passing for a considerable distance through equatorial regions. The surplus left from these commercial experiments will be sold in such a way as to foster the market demand for fancy butter of high quality.

### More English Gold.

Great Britain may reasonably begin to regard the cattle and beef business of the United States from the point of view of an owner or of a large investor, and this interest may exert some influence to affect the attitude of the British Government with respect to the importation of cattle from that country. A few months ago the largest exporting house in the cattle trade on this side of the Atlantic was transformed into an English limited liability company, and the new securities were placed in London. A large part of the investment is now English capital. Within a few weeks the great slaughtering and dressed-buff establishment of Hammond & Co., in or near Chicago—one of the "Big Four" packing house firms—has been sold to English buyers, and it is now controlled and owned by an English Company. At the present time negotiations are going on for the purchase of the great Union Stock Yards in Chicago by English capitalists, and nothing delays the sale except the protests of a few minority stockholders.

Do you know what Duty is? It is what we exact from others.

## Nothing in It.

The quality of some of the despatches sent to the American press by its European correspondents is not strained. Often they are evidently the work of tired men, who, having nothing to send that is really new or trustworthy, twist the most commonplace occurrences to a startling significance. Thus, just at present we are assured that England and France must be on the verge of hostilities, because Lord Wolseley, at a meeting of a military club in London, asked the traffic managers of some great English lines how long it would take them to move certain numbers of troops from given points to coast stations, assuming an invasion to be under way. This sort of thing is done every year. It means simply that strategists take the leisure of peace to study out the lines of operations to be followed in the event of war. They make hypothetical campaigns. It is the same in all the armies. The wisacres who tell us that a great European war is brewing say that it is whispered that Germany will undertake some naval maneuvers on the Baltic this summer that will mean much more than can be told now. Germany may have ulterior purposes, but if she has taken an odd way to conceal them. That Germany would announce a series of naval maneuvers was announced months ago officially from Berlin, and foreign officers will be permitted to attend them. There is no secrecy about their scope, which will involve attacks on supposed fortified ports, conflicts between fleets, and all the rest of war-play. If there is any unusual tension on the foreign situation now, there is nothing in military or naval movements to indicate it. On the contrary they seem, with the exception of the German naval maneuvers, rather uninteresting. One might as well infer from the activity with which the Government is building up the navy that the United States is preparing for war; whereas the United States is preparing for peace. That great armies, anxious for employment, tired of doing nothing but drill day after day, always are incentives to trouble may be true, but armies are nevertheless under the command of statesmen, who do not make war as gaily as newspapers. He is rather a clumsy statesman to-day who cannot gain his point without fighting.

### The Babies of the World.

It has been computed that between thirty-six and thirty-seven million babies are born in the world each year. The rate of production is, therefore, about seventy per minute, or rather more than one for every beat of the clock. With the one-a-minute calculation every newspaper reader is familiar, but it is not every one who stops to calculate what this means when it comes to a year's supply. It will, therefore, probably startle a good many persons to find on the authority of a well-known hospital writer that, could the infants of a year be ranged in line in cradles, the cradles would be overflowing and at the same time extend around the globe. We have the ingenious conclusion that, supposing the little ones grow up, and the sexes be equally divided, we would have an army 100 times larger than that of Great Britain and a wife for each soldier besides. The same writer looks at the matter in a still more picturesque light. He imagines the babies being carried past a given point in their mother's arms, one by one, and the last to come in the twelfth month had passed by. A sufficiently liberal rate is allowed, but even in going past at the rate of twenty a minute the reviewer at his post would only have seen the sixth part of this infantile host after they had been passing him at the rate of 1,200 an hour during the entire year! In other words, the babe that had to be carried when the tramp began would be able to walk when but a mere fraction of its comrades had reached the reviewer's post, and when the year's supply of babies was drawing to a close there would be a rear guard, not of infants, but of romping six-year-old boys and girls.

### James I. a Sporting Man.

James was distinctly a "sporting" man. The fact is not alluded to in the Dedication of the divines, but we have it referred to in the issue of a writ or order to the Exchequer for the sum of £16 13s. 4d. to William Gatacre for "breeding, feeding, and dieting of cocks of the game for his Highness's recreation." This charge occurs repeatedly in the records of the Exchequer, and with a frankness of detail which proves that nobody concerned saw anything to be ashamed of in the transaction. Will the day ever come when any items appearing in the estimates of which relate to the pursuit of the stag and the fox will be contemplated with wonder by our descendants? Then, the King, it appears, had a favorite hound, which the Queen one day, by some misadventure, shot at and killed. Her Majesty was deeply distressed. Now we prove our King to be something vastly different from the mere "royal pedant." He bought a diamond at a cost of £2,000—the Exchequer record is our witness—and sent it to his sorrowing spouse "as a legacy from his dead dog." Could aught be more knightly, kingly, courteous? Stand down, King Arthur! Thy Guinevere never had from thee a princelier gift.

### A Human Microscope.

John Thomas Helsop, of Birmingham, England, is a lad whose powers of vision are marvellous. He is known as "the living microscope," on account of being able to see the most minute objects clearly defined. In 1878 or 1879 he was attacked with some baffling eye trouble and came very near losing his sight forever. After the disease had reached its worst there was an instant and startling change for the better, which resulted in a complete cure of all inflammation in an incredibly short time. It was not a cure, however, that brought back the old eyesight, like that possessed by the average genus homo. When it returned it was with extraordinary increased powers of vision. To John Thomas the most minute plant louse was as large as a rabbit, and the mosquito's bill as large as an ax handle. He could see and describe distant minute objects with startling clearness and precision. He was amazingly shocked, upon repairing to the well to get a cooling draught, to see the immense number of hideous creatures that were floating, fighting and wriggling about in the water. From that day to this water has never passed the lips of John Thomas Helsop. His drink consists of coffee, tea and milk, thoroughly boiled. The doctors say that the entire organization of the eye has undergone a structural change and that the cornea has become abnormally enlarged.

## These Were Indeed Old.

Nowadays, there are plenty of octogenarians, numerous nonagenarians and occasional centenarians; but few survive their 100th birthday by more than a year or two; and should a man live to be 120 it would be necessary to coin a word by which to call him. Yet there are many apparently authentic instances of persons living to an age much more advanced than that.

In the time of Vespasian, Pliny, the historian, says there were found in the roll at one of the taxations 54 persons of 100 years of age, 27 of 110, two of 125, four of 130, as many more of 135, and, last of all, three men of 140. Galeria Capoliva, an actress, whose age at her death is not exactly known, appeared upon the stage 99 years after at the dedication of a theatre by Pompey the Great; and this was not all, for she was shown a third time at the solemnities for the life and health of Augustus. Galeria was probably a ballet girl.

The great physician Galen, who flourished about the time of Marcus Aurelius, is said by his contemporaries to have lived 140 years. So careful was he of his health that from the time he was 28 he was seized with a sickness of only a day's duration. The rules he observed were: Not to eat or drink his fill, not to eat anything uncooked, and always to carry some perfume about him.

James Sands of Horborne, in Staffordshire, Eng., whom Fuller describes in his book called "Ancient Worthies," lived 140 years and his wife 120. He outlived five leases of 21 years, each made to him after he was married. That fact is a matter of public record.

Raleigh, in his "History of the World," says: "I myself knew the old Countess of Desmond of Inchequin, Munster, who lived in the year 1589 and for many years afterward, who was married in Edward IV.'s time, and held her jointure from all the years of Desmond since then. Lord Bacon tastes up her age to be 140 at least, adding withal, 'Ter pervices ditissime'; that is, she had a third set of teeth."

Thomas Parr, son of John Parr, was born at Alberbury, in the parish of Winnington, in Shropshire, England, in 1483. At the age of 80 he married his first wife, Jane, and in the space of 32 years had but two children by her. Both of these were short-lived, one living but a month, the other but a few years. Being aged 120, he fell in love with a woman of 40 by whom he had his last child. He lived to be about 152 years old.

In September of 1635 the Earl of Arundel caused him to be brought to his castle at Westminster. Here, as for years preceding, he slept away most of his time, never seeming to be entirely awake. The change of air and diet, neither of which agreed with him, added to the excitement of seeing so many strangers, doubtless hastened his death, which occurred on Nov. 15, of the same year, and he was buried in Westminster Abbey, among men who had lived shorter but more eventful lives.

There is a curious story told of one Henry Jenkins of Bolton, Eng., who was once produced as a witness over a man's ground. He swore to nearly 150 years' memory, for at that time he said he remembered a way over that ground. And being cautioned by the judge to beware what he swore, because there were two men in court each above 80 years of age who remembered no such way, he replied: "Those men are boys to me." Upon which the judge asked those men how old they took Jenkins to be. They said they did not know, but that he was a very old man when they were boys. Dr. Tancred Robinson adds concerning him that he could remember Henry VIII. and the fight at Flodden Field, at which time he was 12 years old. He died Dec. 8, 1670, at Ellerton-upon-Swale, aged 169 years.

### Origin of Visiting Cards.

As is the case in many other instances, we owe the invention of visiting cards to the Chinese. So long ago as the period of the Tong dynasty (618-907) visiting cards were known to be in use in China, and that is also the date of the introduction of the "red silken cords" which figure so conspicuously on the engagement cards of that country, says the *Toronto Times*. From ancient times to the present day the Chinese have observed the strictest ceremony with regard to the paying of visits. The cards which they use for this purpose are large and of a bright red color. When a Chinaman desires to marry, his parents intimate that fact to a professional "match-maker," who thereupon runs through a list of her visiting acquaintances, and selects one whom she considers a fitting bride for the young man, and then she calls upon the young woman's parents, armed with the bridegroom's card, on which are inscribed his ancestral name and the eight symbols which denote the day of his birth. If the answer is an acceptance of his suit, the bride's card is sent in return, and should the oracles prophesy good concerning the union, the particulars of the engagement are written on two large cards, tied together with the red cords.

### Put Pepper on Strawberries Nowdays.

"Pepper on your strawberries?" said a dusky waiter at Dooner's Hotel, Philadelphia. "What?" exclaimed the astonished guest, trying to think what day it was, lest there might be some reason for playing a joke on him. "No, thank you. What do you mean by that?" "Well, boss," said the waiter, "all gentlemen now takes pepper on strawberries. Just try one." The guest died as directed, and to his surprise found it delightful, and soon sprinkled the whole saucer with the condiment. "Do I now call for salt, mustard, and vinegar?" said the guest, "I want to be up to the times."

"No, sah, take 'em jest that a-way, you'll find 'em elegant." The guest investigated, and soon found that a gentleman from the Orange Free State in South Africa was stopping at the hotel recently and insisted on treating his berries with pepper. This set the fashion, which is rapidly coming into favor.

Most men resolve to enjoy life, but no man ever yet enjoyed life who had so resolved. We honestly wish we had a pocketbook made of clouds, then it would always have a silver lining.

# THE WEEK'S NEWS.

## CANADA.

Halifax celebrated its 141st anniversary last week.

Mr. J. Massie, M.P. for Richelieu, Quebec, is dead.

Gas has been struck at a depth of 685 feet near Humberstone, Ont.

The schools of Walkerville are closed because of the prevalence of scarlet fever.

Mr. VanHorne states the Long Lake railway will be extended to Battleford in 1891.

Manitoba is making arrangements to be well represented at the World's Fair in Chicago.

A wagon load of 24,000 eggs crossed the ferry from Windsor to Detroit Monday morning.

There will be general elections for the legislative assembly in Prince Edward Island on July 30.

Sir John Thompson has taken passage for England by the *Parisian*, which left Montreal on Wednesday.

There is a brick famine in Manitoba, and in consequence building operations in many instances are suspended.

At present there are half a million dollars worth of buildings in the city of Winnipeg in the process of construction.

The rate of assessment for the city of Toronto for the current year was fixed on Monday at 14 1/2 mills on the dollar.

Commissioner Booth-Tucker, chief of the Salvation Army in India, and party of Indian officers visited Toronto this week.

About six hundred pilgrims passed through Montreal on Sunday for Quebec, on their way to the shrine of St. Anne de Beaupre.

Gen. Middleton has said he has not been ordered to resign or pay the money for the furs, and consequently has not refused to do either.

The total amount deposited in the Dominion Post-office Savings banks during May was \$504,164, and the withdrawals \$706,084.

Zachariah Shields (colored) in Hamilton has been committed on the charge of manslaughter in connection with the death of old man Grimes.

Mr. J.H.R. Molson, of Montreal, has presented the McGill University with a piece of ground adjoining the college grounds, valued at \$50,000.

Mr. Haggart, Dominion Postmaster-General, has concluded arrangements for a direct parcel post with Japan, to come into force October 1st.

A gentleman, who has just returned from Victoria, B. C., says the missing Lord Boyle is all right. He is in Alaska on a prospecting tour, and has struck some very rich finds.

To encourage a higher standard of education in the schools the Council of Lennox and Addington will give \$5 to every teacher for each successful candidate at the primary and high school examinations.

A writ has been issued for a new election for the house of Commons for Kent county, N. B., the constituency having been opened by the appointment of Mr. P. A. Landry to a County Court judgeship.

It is stated that arrangements were settled in Ottawa on Tuesday between English capitalists, the Dominion Government, and the Hudson Bay railway, by which work on the road will be at once commenced.

A Victoria, B. C., despatch says the C. P. R. Navigation Company's steamship *Sardonyx* is a complete wreck off Queen Charlotte Island. It is said no lives were lost. The *Sardonyx* was insured for \$40,000.

Premier Greenway of Manitoba returned last week from a tour of inspection of the Province. He reports that crops never looked better and except in a few isolated districts an enormous yield is promised.

A Buffalo despatch says a firm there has received a large contract from the Provincial Natural Gas and Fuel Co., of Toronto, for pipe to convey gas from the Bertie wells to St. Catharines, Thorold, Welland, Merriton, Niagara Falls and other places.

The Anglican Synod of the Diocese of Montreal closed its session last week. Before adjournment the Synod decided to petition the Dominion Parliament to assimilate its laws respecting morals and the protection of women to those of the Mother Country.

Mrs. Flynn, whose husband was killed at the Canadian Pacific railway stock yards at Hochelaga, brought an action against the company and obtained a verdict. The company, however, carried it through the courts and it was only yesterday that the Supreme Court in Montreal confirmed the verdict of \$8,500 and ordered it to be paid.

American money is no longer worth its full value in Winnipeg, excepting at some of the stores. Banks, the street car company, express companies and railway companies all charge a discount as follows:—Ten cents off \$1, five cents off 50c., five cents off 25c., five cents off dimes and 5 per cent off bills. Half-dimes and nickles are not accepted at all.

Since the announcement was made that the apple crop had been blighted in some western counties in Ontario, attention has been directed to the verification of the report, and inquiries concerning a number of orchards in Middlesex, Oxford, Brant, etc., elicited the fact that the injury to the crop is very general. At most, there cannot be half a crop, and probably less. The pear, plum and other fruits have not suffered to the same extent.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada closed its labours in Ottawa on Monday, after a session of nine days. Among the questions of importance dealt with was the vexed problem of the attitude of the church towards "marriage with a deceased wife's sister." The Assembly believe that by favoring it they have decided this point in a manner which will remove it for good from the domain of Presbyterian polemics.

During a recent storm a fatal catastrophe befel D. Collins, a resident near Qu'Appelle. He had been ploughing in the field, and was apparently about to take the plough out of the ground when lightning struck him dead, also three horses attached to the plough. As he did not reach the house at night his sister, who had recently gone up from Ontario to keep house for him, thought he had taken refuge in a neighbor's house and went to rest. Next morning she set out to search for him and found him lying dead by the plough and horses.

## GREAT BRITAIN.

Major-General Henry Brackenbury, of the British army, is dead. He was 53.

The policemen of London, Eng., are prohibited holding meetings to air their grievances.

Prince Albert Victor, Duke of Clarence, was formally admitted to the House of Lords on Monday.

A London despatch says Mr. and Mrs. Chamberlain have put off their visit to the United States till the end of July.

Benj. Newgass, of London, Eng., offers a million and a quarter dollars yearly for the privilege of the Louisiana State lottery.

England will retain a consular agent in Heligoland, and Germany will not erect fortifications there without consulting England.

At a hastily-summoned conference of the Dissenters on London Lord Hartington urged the importance of heartily supporting the Government.

The jury in the case of Miss Weidemann against Robert Horace Walpole, in London, Eng., for breach of promise of marriage, has disagreed. This was the second trial.

Sir Edward Ridley Colborne Bradford political under secretary for the India office, has been appointed chief of the Metropolitan police in London vice C. R. Moore resigned.

Lord is the Anglo-Saxon halford (loaf distributor). The Latin term "lord" (dominus) has given us "domine," the old term for preacher, and the same root is found in "dame."

Archbishop Walsh, of Dublin, has written a letter to the *Freeman's Journal*, severely lecturing the absentee Parnellites, who saved the Government from a defeat on Thursday.

The difficulties arising from the resignation of Lord Rosebery of the chairmanship of the London County Council will probably be settled at the next meeting of that body by the selection of the Earl of Ripon as chairman.

Mr. Henry M. Stanley speaks enthusiastically of the wisdom of Lord Salisbury in the settlement with Germany of the African territory, by which 50,000 square miles of territory are added to the British possessions in Africa.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught landed at Liverpool Saturday morning and proceeded to Windsor. The Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Henry of Battenberg, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall were at the station to greet the travelers, and there was a general embracing. A family dinner was given at the Castle in the evening.

## UNITED STATES.

The population of New York city is 1,800,000. Brooklyn's estimated population is 807,000.

The population of Chicago is placed by the new census at 1,250,000.

Wire worms are destroying the corn in the neighborhood of Saginaw, Mich.

Philadelphia's population is placed at 1,040,449; increase in ten years, 139,379.

The Washington Administration is said to be openly opposed to the McKinley tariff bill.

The population of Boston is estimated at 417,720, a gain of nearly 55,000 during the decade.

A New York despatch says the coal companies have decided to advance prices 10c to 15c per ton.

President Harrison has approved the Act granting a pension to Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of Chas. Stewart Parnell.

Senator Pettigrew, of South Dakota, says enough tin will be produced in Dakota next year to supply the whole United States.

Alligators are said to be growing scarce in Florida owing to the onslaughts of hunters engaged in killing them for their skins.

Josiah Potts and his wife Elizabeth were hanged at Elko, Nevada the other day for murdering a man to escape paying him a debt.

A positive declaration has been made by President Harrison that he will not be a candidate for renomination under any circumstances.

Milaca, a town of a few hundred inhabitants, 72 miles northwest of St. Paul, Minn., on the Great Northern Railway, has been burned down.

The International Sunday School Convention assembled at Pittsburg, Pa., on Tuesday, with delegates present from all over the continent.

From semi-official sources it is given out that Minneapolis will show a population of 185,000 to 200,000 and St. Paul from 40,000 to 60,000 less.

The effect of the complete "tie up" of all the Cleveland railways by the striking switchmen is beginning to be felt by business men and manufacturers, and a food and fuel famine is threatened.

A terrible cyclone passed through Illinois on Friday, causing great destruction of property and much loss of life. In the town of Earlville a school-house was wrecked and a teacher and seven of her pupils were killed.

Walter G. Smith, Governor-General of the organized filibusters, who attempted a raid on Lower California, says the English Colonization Company was alone at the bottom of the scheme, which was intended to be a revolution of the residents of Lower California.

A special from Washington quotes from the *Evening Critic*, which states that the present state of confusion in which the Behring's Sea question is involved is the result of the President's repudiation of an arrangement between Secretary Blaine and Lord Salisbury.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin having decided that the Bible is a sectarian book, and cannot even be read in Public schools, the sheriff of Rock county has served a peremptory writ of mandamus on the Edgerton School Board, commanding it to cause the teachers in the Public schools to discontinue the reading of the bible.

The American schooner, *Hattie Evelyn*, having put into Bay St. George, Nid., for bait, was compelled to pay \$16 light dues and was refused bait unless the captain took out a license at a cost of \$65. He indignantly sailed away, and has laid the matter before the Washington Government, claiming that under the treaty of 1818 he has the right to get bait on the French shore.

## IN GENERAL.

Field Marshal Count von Moltke is seriously ill.

A cotton factory has been established in Constantinople.

It is reported that two cases of cholera have been discovered in Paris.

The Russian authorities have expelled 150 Austrians from the vicinity of Myslowitz, Poland.

The Austrian Delegations have voted \$1,250,000 to supply the army with smokeless powder.

A Paris correspondent declares France and Russia will oppose an English protectorate over Zanzibar.

Permission has been given for the commencement of work to connect the German capital with the sea.

Buffalo Bill's show was forbidden by the Berlin police on the ground that it is demoralizing to youth.

Count Herbert Bismarck has been betrothed to Edith Amelia, the eldest daughter of the Countess of Dudley.

Major Wissmann, the German explorer, is supposed to be bitterly opposed to the Anglo-German agreement.

The commission sent by the Spanish Government to determine the character of the disease in Valencia report that it is cholera.

A Paris despatch says the King of Dahomey is negotiating with France for the establishment of peace between the two countries.

The French Government has ordered that sanitary precautions be taken on the frontier of Spain to prevent the introduction of cholera.

It is stated that the English and French governments have exchanged satisfactory communications regarding the Anglo-German agreement.

In the Portuguese Cortes the other day the Minister of Foreign Affairs stated that he had asked Lord Salisbury to explain the burning of the Portuguese flag on the Saïre river.

There are 85 cases of cholera reported at Puebla de Rugat, and 42 at Senares, according to the Madrid Medical Commission. The English medical journals are concerning themselves with the spread of the disease.

A despatch from Sydney, N. S. W., says the Government subsidy to the San Francisco mail line will cease after November next unless the American Government subscribes towards the expense of maintaining the service.

A cable message was received at the U. S. Navy Department yesterday from Consul Garesche, at Martinique, as follows:—"Half Fort de France burned. Martinique demands aid. Five thousand homeless people need lumber, beef, pork, flour and other provisions. Cable quickly what States will do."

The agreement between England and Germany on the East African Territory division evokes great difference of opinion from the press of the two countries. The London *Daily Telegraph* thinks a thorny problem has been solved in a manner honourable alike to the peaceful intentions of both countries, while the *Chronicle* declares that by his concessions to Germany Lord Salisbury has fixed on the brow of the Imperial Unionist party an indelible brand of ignominy. The Berlin press generally approve of the agreement.

## Spread of Socialism.

Considerable speculation is being indulged in by European politicians as to the results should Prince Bismarck be induced to enter the Reichstag as a private member. It is stated that a deputation of conservatives waited on him recently, and offered him the candidature of a district rendered vacant by the death of its representative. The Prince promised to give the proposal his favorable consideration, which is taken to mean that he will stand. In his powerful presence a new grouping of members would be almost certain to take place, and would probably consist of Conservatives, old National Liberals, and a small section of the moderate Freisinnige party. The group would prominently represent the smaller landowners, manufacturers, and bankers, who are opponents of the pro-Socialist policy, and would be certain to secure the support of a number of Centrists, thus forming a strong combination. With such a force Chancellor could make the path of his successor very unpleasant and difficult. That he would be disposed to take advantage of his power is not probable, however, for though he no doubt feels and feels keenly the blow he has received, the Prince is first of all a patriot whose love for his country would not suffer him to imperil her interests in order to gratify any feeling of revenge for wounded vanity. Besides, he is philosopher enough to see that revenge at such a price would be dearly bought.

## Butter in England.

Normandy butter is losing its footing in the English markets. Between 1882 and 1887 the annual export to England fell off by nearly 32,000,000 lbs. The cause of this decline is the fraudulent adulteration of the article is admitted by a syndicate of butter merchants of Northern France, who have recently issued an appeal to their countrymen to endeavor to avert this disaster to the trade. The fraudulent admixture of oleomargarine is said to be extensively practiced at Caen, notwithstanding special laws lately enacted on the subject. The syndicate referred to propose that the butter-makers shall be compelled to impart to the fatty substances used as substitutes for butter some coloring matter, so that its presence may at once be apparent to the eye.

## Out of Indian Seas.

The Indian marine survey steamer *Investigator*, which returned to Bombay lately from a surveying cruise, has sent a rich zoological collection both from the shallows and the depths of the Indian seas to the Calcutta Museum, where specimens are now being grouped and arranged for distribution to specialists in Europe to be determined and described. The fish and crustaceans are being reserved to be classified here. Some very productive hauls of the trawl were made in the depths of the Arabian Sea, the fishes and crustaceans. Especially worthy of mention among the latter are two new forms of lobster, a great variety of prawns, and some gigantic creatures of the woodlouse tribe, closely allied, if not identical, with the remarkable creature dredged by the United States steamer *Blake* in the Gulf of Florida several years ago.

## Will Parliament Ratify It?

Unless the British Parliament shall refuse to ratify the agreement, it is almost certain that the dispute between England and Germany concerning their African possessions is now practically settled. A draft agreement has been framed which is in the main acceptable to both London and Berlin. By the cession to Germany of the little island of Heligoland, never a very valuable possession, Britain secures the island of Zanzibar and a large tract of country in the interior of the Continent; besides the entire coast-line from latitude 1, south, to the borders of Egypt. By the settlement the boundaries of the respective possessions are described, and in such a way as that England's territory shall coincide as nearly as possible with the regions covered by Stanley's treaties. It also stipulates in regard to trading privileges for free transit in the German regions, and rights of settling and trading shall be conferred by the two powers respectively on their subjects. It would have been strange indeed, if even such a favorable settlement had met with universal commendation. This was not to be, the English press being divided in its opinion as to the advantages of the arrangement. The *Telegraph* says the cession of Heligoland to Germany will raise sentimental regrets, but the agreement should be received with thankfulness in that so thorny a problem can be solved in a manner honorable alike to the pacific intentions of both countries. The *Times* thinks England was very fortunate in possessing a bit of land valueless to her for which she secured such an adequate concession. The *Standard* thinks the East African settlement with Germany, while nothing to boast of, gives England nothing for which she need blush. It is not an ideal solution of the problem, but perhaps it is as good as it was reasonable to expect. German friendship is a valuable asset and like other precious things it must be purchased with a price. Of those who condemn the arrangement the *Chronicle* is, perhaps, the most bitter. It declares that, by his concessions to Germany Lord Salisbury has fixed on the brow of the Imperial Unionist party an indelible brand of ignominy. It adds: "Unless Parliament stops the Government's headlong career of capitulation to Germany, there is no reason why it should allow us to keep Malta, or Spain Gibraltar." In Germany the newspapers expressly approve the agreement and express congratulations that all the points in dispute have been satisfactorily settled. The agreement, the papers say, will establish the best relations between Germany and England in the near future, which will be a guarantee for the continuance of peace. The *North German Gazette* says the negotiations were a fortunate battle, in which all the participants were victors, and no one was vanquished.

But while the settlement is being so severely criticized by some, and praised in such flattering tones by others, it is interesting to note the high estimate entertained for it by H. M. Stanley. And his approval is the more remarkable seeing that it is not so very long ago that he was filled with indignation at the dilatory manner in which the British Government was acting in relation to its African possessions. Speaking by the agreement between the two countries 50,000 square miles of territory were added to the British possessions in Africa. "Instead of a dolorous tirade against the Prime Minister," Mr. Stanley said "now is the time to sing in his honor. It is now possible to realize the great dream of those who are concerned in the exploration and civilization of Africa from the Cape of Good Hope to Cairo." He saw good-will on both the German and the English side. Entering into details of the value, position, etc., of the regions acquired, he declared that if Germany had acquired some territory which England would have liked to retain, and the granting of free transit in the German regions was as good for the English as the possession of the territory. Further, it would now be to Germany's interest to join England in demanding the freedom of the Zambesi, and thus the Portuguese difficulty would be removed. Dwelling with enthusiasm upon the prospects in Africa, he said he was confident that if he could muster all the chiefs of the regions that England had acquired they would acquiesce in the opinion that the date of agreement would be a red-letter day in the African calendar. He was sure that when the news spread a grand feast day would be held throughout the interior of Africa. He declared that ten times as much as Heligoland, to say nothing of Zanzibar. He would be pleased if the mayor called a meeting of citizens to convey congratulations to Lord Salisbury, who had done more than a legion of explorers could have done." This is strong praise, and perhaps somewhat exaggerated. But whether overdrawn or not this at least can be said of the agreement, that it contains a clear definition of the boundaries of the respective possessions of England and Germany in Africa. And this is an advantage not to be lightly esteemed. It may save much trouble in time to come.

## Ocean Racing.

The craze for racing across the deep which has taken such violent possession of those who go down into the sea in ships is likely to receive a check through the recent investigation into the accident to the *City of Paris*, which so nearly went to the bottom a couple of months ago. Though the enquiry elicited no testimony that would serve to show that the breaking up of the engine was due to straining it beyond its capacity, and that it was not purely an accident which could not have been foreseen, it is generally anticipated that when the board of commissioners deliver their verdict they will condemn the policy of maintaining such a high rate of speed in crossing the Atlantic, and with the concurrence of Lloyd's will absolutely forbid ocean racing in future. Such a regulation would, no doubt, promote the good of the greatest number. Now and then it may happen that a passenger would find it to his advantage to have the greyhounds do their best, even though great risks should be incurred thereby; but it may be assumed that the great body of those who cross the ocean cannot afford to take the risks involved in racing, when the only advantage is a day or two less upon the water. The general public will doubtless approve of the board's decision.

A woman who writes commits two sins: she increases the number of books and decreases the number of women.

## Heligoland.

The island of Heligoland which Lord Salisbury proposes to cede to Germany in lieu of certain German concessions in Africa, is situated about thirty-five miles from the mouth of the Elbe, in the German Ocean. It is very small, only a mile long and only a fifth of a square mile in area. Most of it is a rock 200 feet high, on which is perched a little garrisoned town of 2,000 inhabitants, who have to descend a flight of 173 steps to buy their fish and enjoy surf bathing. The sandy flat below has two little harbors lined with buildings crowded up against the rock. Germans live above and keep shops and boarding-houses; Frisians live below and fish, and profess to have as little dealings as possible with the Samaritans on the hill. The island was obtained by conquest from Denmark in 1807 and formally ceded to England in 1814. The value which attached to it on those days as a naval and military outpost has largely departed, since the advent of fast steamships, and the altered methods of conducting naval warfare, to say nothing of the ties which have sprung up to bind England and Germany together. As a matter of fact the island was of no great practical value to England, and Lord Salisbury has done well to secure so much for so little. Of course there is the sentimental side of the question to be considered. To surrender any part of her possessions is a new thing with Britain, and naturally causes a wrench of the feelings, notwithstanding the desirable nature of the results. There is a popular notion that England has attained her unique position among the nations of the earth by resolutely taking everything she wanted all over the globe and doggedly refusing ever to give anything up. Hence this abandonment of even so valueless and trivial a thing as Heligoland were an evil omen. It gives an ugly precedence. Nervous people foresee growing out from it propositions to give Jersey to France, Gibraltar to Spain, Malta to Italy and so on all round the territorial sphere. To have such calamities even suggested to his mind seems to the average Briton nothing less than monstrous. Enemies of the Government are taking advantage of this sentiment and are using it to the utmost. It is becoming more and more manifest that a stout fight will take place in Parliament when the agreement is submitted to that body for approval. It will be a pity, however, if national vanity shall be found sufficient to outweigh the great advantage which the settlement will confer.

## Soups Without Meat.

A Frenchman's recipe for a good soup without meat is the following: Put butter the size of a pigeon's egg into the saucepan. When very hot add two or three large onions sliced thin; stir and cook until they are red. Add one-half teacup of flour, stirring until it is red, and taking care that it does not burn. Now pour in about one pint of boiling water, stir well, season with salt and pepper and let it boil one minute, then pour the whole into the soup kettle and set at the back of the stove till just before time to serve, when add one and one-half pints or more of boiling milk, and two or three boiled and mashed potatoes. Before putting in the potatoes mix them up smooth and together and simmer a few minutes. Put bits of toasted bread in the soup, turn, pour in the soup and serve very hot. Another tempting soup is made of chocolate. Break one-fourth pound of sweet chocolate in small pieces and dissolve in a little water over the fire, add one quart of milk and beat with the egg beater until it boils, add three yolks of eggs, but do not let them curdle, and pour over toasted bread. The whites may be beaten to a standing froth and placed in heaps on the soup before serving.

## Danger to St. Paul's.

That magnificent structure, St. Paul's Cathedral, which constitutes one of the finest sights in a city of so many and so great wonders, is in danger of being injured, if indeed not destroyed, by the new underground railway, which it is proposed to run within a few hundred yards of the building. Sir Christopher Wren left a memorandum to the effect that the foundations were not as good as he could wish, consequently it is feared that the vibration caused by the trains will endanger the dome, even if the preliminary works do not imperil the entire fabric. The Dean and Chapter are in a state of great alarm, and will endeavour to induce the House of Lords to throw out the bill authorizing the line. Only the good of the greatest number could justify the government in exposing the building to such risks. If no other course can be found for the proposed road then it might be that the cathedral must go; but until this is shown the citizens of London should look to the authorities to save their magnificent house of worship. It is to be hoped that the plans of the railroad will be so modified as to remove all cause for alarm.

## A Wise Treaty.

The decision of the United States Government not to contract for the building of the new practice vessel for the navy at a lake ship yard is in strict accord with treaty obligations, but it is, doubtless, a great disappointment to many interested in lake shipping. The ground of the decision is that an old convention, entered into in 1817, between the United States and England, prescribed the size and armament of all war vessels that could be maintained by either power on the great lakes. This convention has generally been considered as obsolete. It was made three-quarters of a century ago, and the increase in the size and armament of war vessels since then has been such that even the U. S. revenue cutter *Michigan* is larger than was allowed in that agreement, and her presence on the lakes during the forty years she has been in commission has been a direct violation of it. A statement is made that the senators from Michigan will introduce a joint resolution providing for the termination of the convention, which by its provisions is terminable on six months' notice from either party. If such a resolution were adopted it would open the way for U. S. lake ship yards to tender for the right to construct some of the new war vessels to build; but the acceptance of such tenders would probably lead to Canada or the Imperial authorities placing war vessels on the lakes. In such a case not only would both countries be burdened with an unnecessary expense, but the presence of rival men of war on these inland seas would be a constant menace to the maintenance of peaceful relations.

# THE BEE.

R. S. PELTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1890.

## The Temperance Question.

To the Editor of THE BEE.  
DEAR SIR.—In looking over your valuable paper I noticed an essay read before the Poole Temperance Lodge, by Miss Kate Richmond, and was favorably impressed, and I believe the writer is sound on this great question. We would like if the fair daughters of our land would rise and banish the accursed traffic from the land. Too many of our young men are snared, they love the stuff and therefore do not want to give a helping hand to do away with it. In conclusion I would say let the ladies have a vote on Prohibition and the traffic will be swept away forever.

WM. FORREST.  
Atwood, July 2, 1890.

## Milverton.

The garden party, held in Mr. Whaley's orchard last Thursday evening in connection with the Presbyterian S. S. was a grand success in every particular. Receipts of the evening \$40. We understand the money will be applied to the new library fund.

A large number of the young people here spent Friday afternoon at a school picnic in S. S. No. 9. They report having had a splendid time, especially Charlie, who didn't see Milverton till early next morning. We suspect he was out *dear* hunting.

## STRATFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.

### Art School Examinations.

MISS MIRIAM DUNN, ATWOOD, ONE OF THE SUCCESSFUL STUDENTS.

Following is the list of the successful pupils in the art school examinations held last April at the Collegiate Institute. F. stands for freehand; G. for geometrical; M. for model; P. for prospective; B. for blackboard:

- Carrie Macdonald, f, g, b, m.
- May Packert, f, m.
- Kate Steele, f, b, m.
- Fred Baker, f, b, m.
- Herbert Baker, f, g.
- Herbert Johnson, f, g.
- Jno. King, f, g.
- Albert Scarff, f, g.
- Mabel Salvadge, f, g.
- Aggie Cheneoweth, f, g.
- Bella McKnight, f, g.
- Lena Phillips, f, g.
- Fanny Steele, f, g.
- Frank Scott, f, g.
- Lizzie Stewart, p, m.
- Walter Rodes, g, m.
- Phemie Allen, g, m.
- Herbert Robinson, g, m.
- Millie Dingman, g, m.
- Alfred Baker, g, b.
- Jno. Cummings, g, b.
- Andrew Johnson, g, b.
- Leber. Rodgers, m, b.
- Nettie McNab, f.
- Josephine Slattei, f.
- Maggie Stevenson, f.
- Albert Moore, f.
- Nellie Ball, f.
- Jennie Beatty, f.
- Alice Huxley, f.
- Mabel Clark, f.
- Katie Horn, f.
- Mary Patterson, f.
- Frank Alexander, f.
- Jno. Bostwick, f.
- Wm. Way, g.
- Eva King, g.
- Nellie Hamilton, g.
- Fred Clark, g.
- Wm. Ireland, g.
- Fred Jones, g.
- Daniel Murray, g.
- Maggie Cameron, g.
- Georgina Daly, g.
- Miriam Dunn, g.
- Florence Larkworthy, g.
- Etta Baird, g.
- Peter Hepburn, g.
- Katie Cameron, g.
- Tiny McBurny, g.
- Barbara McLennan, g.
- Christina Stewart, g.
- Sarah Struthers, g.
- Chas. Farquharson, g.
- Robt. McDonald, g.
- John Rothaemel, g.
- Frank Burton, g.
- Lorne Robertson, g.
- Fred Scarth, g.
- Maud Mills, g.
- Jas. Grigg, g.
- Herbert Bell, g.
- Wilford Forbes, m.
- Mamie Baxter, m.
- Eliza Lucas, m.
- Bessie Lucas, m.
- Geo. Bald, m.
- Mabel Sharman, b.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

Mr Johnson, chief justice of Quebec, has been knighted.

Gen. von Caprivi is determined to push colonization schemes.

St. Louis' death rate from heat had an addition of two on Monday.

Prince Bismark has consented to stand as a candidate for a seat in the Reichstag.

55 children of Roman Catholic parents succumbed to cholera infantum last week in Montreal.

Charles Hartfield, who lived about one mile from Lambeth, died on Monday from lockjaw, caused by a runaway accident.

Over sixty persons were poisoned on Monday night and Tuesday by ice cream at a restaurant in New York, and the clerk is suspected.

On Friday, June 13, a young son of Mrs. Morton, of Goderich, had one of his ears torn by a dog. The wound was dressed by a doctor, and is steadily healing.

U. S. Consuls have been appointed for Belleville, Stratford and Windsor.

The Provincial Convention of the Society of Christian Endeavor will meet in Hamilton next October.

Three bodies, victims of the great Johnstown flood, were found on Friday where the mass of wreckage lay last summer. They were well preserved.

A bridge on the National Railroad near Oberon, Mexico, fell on Friday with a freight train. The locomotive and a number of cars were carried down. The engineer, fireman and a brakeman were killed.

## Farm for Sale.

For sale, lot 26, con. 8, Elma, 119 acres. Over 100 acres cleared, in good state of cultivation; Frame House; Frame and Log Barns; Stabling under Barn; never failing Spring; \$2,000 down, balance on time. Splendid chance, the very best terms. Also two fine Building Lots in the thriving Village of Atwood. For further particulars apply to

CHAS. BUCHANAN, Owner, or THOS. FULLARTON, Real Estate Agent Atwood.

## 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.

# 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.....8c.

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, \$4 per annum; over 8 and under 12 lines, \$6.

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

JOB PRINTING.

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

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

R. S. PELTON,

EDITOR AND PROP.

# 50 CENTS

—SECURE—

# THE BEE

FROM NOW TO

Jan. 1, 1891.

Neatest,

Newsiest,

Cheapest

LOCAL PAPER IN THE

COUNTY.

# PURE PARIS GREEN

FINE TOILET SOAPS

# THE BEST DRUGS

AT THE ATWOOD DRUG STORE.

MARTIN E. NEEDS.

# 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.

# 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.

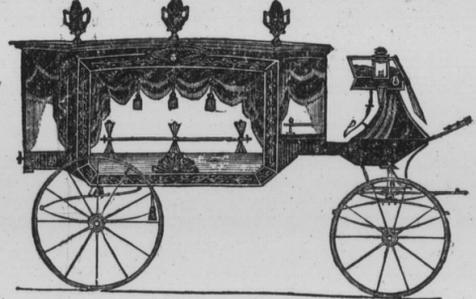
WM. DUNN.

# The 777 Store.

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

Please Call and See Us when you Come to Town.

JOHN RIGGS.



# WM. FORREST, Furniture Dealer, Atwood.

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

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

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

Atwood, April 1st, 1890.

WE ARE STILL DOING A

# RUSHING BUSINESS

—IN THE—

# Tailoring Line!

OUR GOODS CANNOT BE SURPASSED

—IN—

Style, Quality or Cheapness.

A PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED OR NO SALE.

R. M. BALLANTYNE.



DRIVES

DRIVES

DROP IN AND SEE

12 1/2 Cent Table!

IT WILL BE A

SPECULATION FOR YOU

J. L. MADER.

# Goldsmith's Hall

Is where to find the Gift. My stock answers that question—answers it fully. Come and See. Novelties practically without limit; such an array of dainty, dazzling, desirable gifts. Something for every age, the sort of stock in which the buyer finds 'just the thing wanted.' To look through my splendid assortment of Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Novelties, etc. is a pastime; to price the goods is a pleasure; to possess them is a privilege. Fine and Complicated Watches Repaired, adjusted and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

## GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

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

## ATWOOD STAGE ROUTE.

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

## Town Talk.

**JULY.**  
Atwood public school closed last Friday for the usual mid-summer holidays.

I AM selling balance of summer prints at wholesale prices. Buy them now. Some new lines in dark prints just in. J. IRWIN.

A GIPSY caravan passed through the town last Monday. It was a mixture of canvas, bed clothes, furniture, youngsters, and a little white terrier dog bringing up the rear. The horses look as though they had wintered on sawdust and the youngsters bore a strong resemblance of a species of the porcupine family.

**BEAT THIS.**—Some weeks ago the Huron Expositor had an item referring to an oak churn in Huron county that was claimed to be 30 years old, but this is beaten hollow by John Cranston, of Atwood, who has a pne churn 34 years old. He purchased it from a Wm. Ruth-erford, in Millbank and carried it on his shoulder 11 miles to his shanty on lot 22, con. 12, Elma. The churn is still in use and looks as good to-day as when made.

HERE is what business men and authors say about advertising: Some say they cannot afford to advertise; they mistake they cannot afford not to advertise.—Barnum. Advertising is so business what steam is to commerce—the grand propelling power.—Macaulay. There is but one way of obtaining business—publicity; but one way of obtaining publicity—advertising. Blackwood. Advertise—for the life of business is printer's ink.—Spurgeon.

If you order strawberries in a few days as you probably will and if you find them lacking in the fine flavor of the ripened fruit, don't push the plate away with a look that would lend acidity to honey in the honeycomb, and complain that the berries are not fit to be eaten, because you will have to pay for the berries anyway. But get a bit of lemon and squeeze it over the plate of berries just the least bit of juice, and lo! you will find the berries as sweet and ripe and fragrant, seemingly, as though the June sun's beams had made them blush their reddest. Why the lemon acid should give the berries just the flavor they lack, no one knows; but the fact remains that it does.

It is with the hope that it may prove comforting to the sorrowing parents that we make room for the following resolution of condolence, which has been forwarded to them by their departed son's fellow-students at Toronto Medical School:—To the parents and relatives of the late Geo. A. Harvey.—On learning of the sudden and untimely death of our fellow-student, Geo. A. Harvey, a meeting of the Toronto University medical students now attending the summer session was held, at which a resolution was passed appointing a committee to draft a letter of condolence to the friends of the deceased in their sad bereavement. We feel deeply the great loss that his friends and we, his fellow students, have sustained in his sudden removal from our midst. Kind and amiable in disposition, his loss will be felt most by those who knew him best. We regret that the students in attendance are final men and that there are none of his own year to join us in expressing our sincere sympathy with his family and relatives in their affliction. Signed, H. A. BRUCE, T. E. BENNETT, R. C. GRIFFIN.

J. H. McBAIN will go to Victoria University, Cobourg, to complete his studies in October.

QUITE a number from along the line are taking in the Toronto Summer Carnival this week.

This is hot weather, therefore call at the Atwood Drug Store and buy a Fan. Prices to suit the times, from 3¢ to 10¢ each.

THE lawn party to be given in Jas. Wilson's grounds was postponed on Tuesday of last week owing to the death of Geo. A. Harvey.

LADIES, if you want the newest make of corsets Jas. Irwin has just got a shipment direct from the manufactory at Sherbrooke. See our "Summerette" corset.

Geo. CURRIE has tomato plants that blossomed three weeks ago and to all appearances he will have ripe tomatoes in a week or two. George is a "sneezzer" at gardening.

By special request a funeral sermon in connection with the death of the late George A. Harvey will be preached in the Presbyterian church, Atwood, on next Sabbath morning, by the pastor, Rev. Andrew Henderson, M. A.

THE anniversary services of the Presbyterian church of this village will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. Cochrane, of Brantford, on the 28th of September next, morning and evening, and the tea-meeting will be held on the Monday evening following, not on the 21st and 22d September as previously stated in these columns.

AMONG the pleasing incidents of the 1st was the receipt of a beautiful bouquet of white roses from our best girl. Some visitors who were in the office at the time, as well as our employees, united in their praises of its beauty. Its design was only equalled by the fragrance of its aroma, and we know of nothing to compare to either except the girl who sent it.

THE 32nd (Bruce) Batt. passed through here on Saturday for their home after spending twelve days on McPherson's Heights, Stratford. In conversation with one of the officers of the 32nd we learned that only one death occurred during camp, and considering that there were nearly 3,000 men on the field the sanitary condition of the men was well managed. Several sun strokes were reported which is a common occurrence every year. The "Boys in red" were in excellent spirits notwithstanding the oppressive heat which is felt so keenly by the soldier owing to the military dress being so heavy and close-fitting. The Stratford people deserve credit for the trouble and expense they were at in entertaining the volunteers. The press, particularly the Herald, displayed more than ordinary journalistic enterprise in the minute and graphic account of the military proceedings from day to day, which means a great deal of extra work, time and expense.

WM. BLAIR, lot 14, con. 9, Elma, has flax that measured 3 feet 10 inches in length on June 26th. This is the longest and best sample in the township, at least we have not heard of any to compare with it for length up to this date. Another sample of tall flax was shown us last Saturday measuring 4 feet in length. It was from a field owned by R. Smith, con. 11, Elma. The crop in some places is thin, but will be good generally. Still another excellent sample was brought into the office Monday forenoon measuring 4 feet 1 1/2 inches. It was grown by Wm. Burnett, con. 8, has a very poor show and the individual who can beat Mr. Burnett's sample will have to get up early. Of course we must make due allowance for the time elapsed between the first sample brought in on Tuesday of last week and the flax shown us Monday of this week. We wish some of our readers would favor us with a peck of cherries and a few boxes of strawberries to sample. It would be well, however, in future to bear in mind that the way to the editor's heart is through his stomach.

**PEOPLE WE KNOW.**—Rev. Jas. Ferguson, of Lonsdale, formerly pastor of the Methodist church here, was visiting his old parishioners last week. Mr. Ferguson made many warm friends outside of his congregation while stationed here.—Miss Bella Mitchell, of Brantford Ladies' College, is home for her mid-summer holidays.—Mrs. Amos Thompson, of Owen Sound, is the guest of Mrs. Mitchell this week. We wish her a pleasant stay among her old acquaintances.—Rev. W. H. Harvey, of Rockwood, and Jas. Harvey, of St. Thomas, were home last week attending the funeral of their brother, the late Geo. A. Harvey.—Mr. and Mrs. George Thompson, of Wellesley, spent Sunday with their son Geo. F.—Misses Donaldson and Ella Graham spent Sunday with friends in the carpet town.—Henry Hoar was in Blyth last week on business. He was much impressed with the beauty of the place so he says, and take considerable pride in the Blythites kept lawns and the numerous shade trees that adorn the streets.—J. H. McVie, student at Albert College, Belleville, arrived home Saturday evening, and of course we were glad to see him looking so well considering that he has been pushing his studies with more than ordinary vigor. He not only was honored by reading the Valedictory Address but succeeded in winning a scholarship medal. THE BEE, with his success.—Joshua Challenger and the Georgian Bay district, near Wiarton.—Miss Tilley, of Stratford, is the week.—Misses Bertie and Nettie Pelton, of Listowel, were visiting Miss Lizzie Switzer on Dominion day.—J. H. Gunther, Nelson McBain and Councilor Pelton, of Listowel, were in town on Tuesday taking in the games.—Miss Maggie Roy, of Listowel, is spending a few days with Mrs. George Currie this week.

RIPE strawberries are being brought into market, and while of good quality the yield is not as large as was expected.

JAS. IRWIN has just got in some new lines in dress goods—nobby goods—which he is prepared to sell at lower prices than they could be bought for wholesale earlier in the season.

REV. D. ROGERS took the Monday morning train for Moersfield camp meeting. Some noted divines are billed to address the services during the week. Mr. Rogers delivered a temperance address. About 3,000 people are said to have attended the services on Sabbath last.

THE appearance of John Graham's residence has been greatly improved by a coat of paint. As the residence is nicely situated the handiwork of the Excelsior Painting Co. shows off to advantage. A number of other residences in the village have also been beautified in this way.

REV. MR. ECCLESTON, who has been appointed to the charge of the English church here and Honfryn, will take charge of these churches next Sunday. Mr. Eccleston was formerly a captain in the Church Army, but has spent some three years in Canada and one in Detroit. He is very highly spoken of and will no doubt be able to build up the churches here to the position they once were in. The service here next Sunday will be at the usual hour, 4 o'clock, but it is likely that a change will be made in the hour of service, we understand. Mr. Hughes has resigned his Listowel charge and has been appointed to Wingham.

WE could have disposed of 150 extra copies of THE BEE last week, including 90 copies to the Toronto University students, many of whom were intimate friends of the late Geo. A. Harvey. The kind words and self-sacrificing deeds of the deceased will long live in the minds and hearts of many a young man who formed his acquaintance. We might add that we are largely indebted to Wm. Elliott, fellow-student with the deceased at the Toronto School of Medicine, for the graphic account of his life and labors. Mr. Elliott is well known to many of our residents and is a young man of sterling character and is destined to rise in the noble profession of his choice.

As will be seen by our advertising columns the Listowel merchants are fast appreciating the value of THE BEE as an advertising medium. THE BEE reaches over 1,000 readers every week which fact is a sufficient guarantee for a return of the money expended by Atwood and Listowel merchants in pushing their lines of business through its columns. This week the old reliable dry goods firm of Thompson Bros., Listowel is to the fore with an important announcement. They keep everything in the line of dry goods, boots and shoes, gents furnishings, etc. Millinery a specialty. Read advt. on local page and call on them when you go to town.

REMEMBER the grand union S. S. picnic to be held in George Graham's bush near the village, on Monday next, 7th inst. The children of the various schools will meet at the Methodist church at 12:30 p.m., form into procession and march to the grove. The committees appointed to look after the Bristow, A. McBain, C. Stewart, A. Tennant, W. Forrest, J. G. Robertson, Wm. Dunn, J. Allan and A. Hume. A silver collection will be taken up on the grounds to defray the expenses in connection with the Band, whose services have been engaged for the afternoon. Be sure to attend this pleasant gathering next Monday afternoon.

**HIGHLY COMMENDABLE.**—Atwood has long since felt proud of her musical and literary talent, and not a few of her sons and daughters have distinguished themselves in the field of learning. None perhaps are more worthy of our notice than Miss Belle Mitchell, who has lately distinguished herself at the Brantford Ladies' College. It is with a deal of pleasure and pride we clip a few extracts from the Brantford Expositor commenting on the clever work accomplished in the several departments of the college course. In connection with the program given on "Elocution evening" Miss Mitchell gave a recitation, "Mice at Play." "The music," says the Expositor, "of course, was there only by way of variation, but it was of a very high order as might have been expected. Miss Belle Mitchell made her debut as a reciter, and did extremely well." In speaking of the annual exhibition of the work of the Art Class at the college Miss Mitchell's name appears among the new list of students. In oil painting, "Miss Belle Mitchell," says the Expositor, "has a pretty scene from the Falls of Montmorenci, a harvest scene, a picture entitled "October Sunshine," a wood scene from Venice, and a little scene from nature. Miss Mitchell shows genius in her work and will be an artist." At the annual college concert the Rev. Dr. Cochrane "took occasion to repeat what a Toronto lady had said concerning her daughter who was at the college here. It was to the effect that the latter could get a better musical training here than in the Toronto conservatory, because Prof. Garratt instructed all his pupils, assistants. The Brantford college certainly offers advantages second to none." Prizes 1889-90.—Junior Class—Alumnae Scholarship, value \$25, for the highest marks in all the English branches including Biblical Literature—Miss Belle Mitchell, Atwood. Honorable Mention for Steady Improvement in Oil Painting—Miss Belle Mitchell, Atwood. Calisthenics—Honorable Mention—Miss Belle Mitchell, Atwood. Thus it will be seen that Miss Mitchell has distinguished herself in several of the leading branches of the college course. We heartily congratulate the young lady for having made such an honorable record for herself in one of the foremost colleges of Ontario. Honor to whom honor is due.

### Atwood Market.

Fall Wheat	95	00
Spring Wheat	80	90
Barley	35	40
Oats	34	35
Peas	52	55
Pork	5 00	5 20
Hides per lb.	3	3 1/2
Sheep skins, each	50	1 00
Wood, 2 ft.	1 15	1 50
Potatoes per bag	60	
Butter per lb.	10	12 1/2
Eggs per doz.	12	

## 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 9:30 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 Meetings, Wednesday and Friday evenings, at 7:30.  
Rev. D. ROGERS, Pastor.

## Business Directory.

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

**LEGAL.**  
W. M. SINCLAIR,  
Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public &c. Private funds to loan at lowest rates. Collections promptly attended to. Office—Loeinger'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 Lillo's Bank, Listowel, Ont.

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

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

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

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

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

REFERENCES.—Mr. McBain, Mr. R. Forrest, Mrs. Harvey.  
WM. RODDICK,  
Painter, Brussels.

## ATWOOD BAKERY!

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

## Fresh Bread, Buns, and Cakes

Of all descriptions kept constantly on hand.  
Pastry, and Pies,  
Also Wedding Cakes made to order on Shortest Notice.

## Confectionery

and Pickled Goods offered at Reduced Prices.  
I solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed on me in the past.

Bread Wagon goes to Monkton Tuesday and Friday, and Ethel Wednesday and Saturday of each week.  
**CHAS. ZERAN.**

## THOMPSON BROS.

CORNER STORE,  
Listowel, - Ont.

## Leading Dry Goods House.

## -MILLINERY-

A SPECIALTY.  
Boots and Shoes,  
Hats and Caps,

## GROCERIES.

TWEEDS AND  
Gents Furnishings.

## New Butcher Shop.

Wm. Hawkshaw's New Butcher Shop is completed and furnished in City Style—Marble Top Table, Marble Bottomed Weigh Scales—and is prepared to supply the village and country with

## FRESH BEEF

And other Meats in their season. Choice Cured Pork always on hand. Mr. Hawkshaw has secured the services of

**WM. WILSON,**  
An old and experienced Butcher, and well and favorably known to the public of this vicinity.

REMEMBER THE NEW BUTCHER SHOP—ONE DOOR NORTH OF THE BEE OFFICE.

**Wm. Hawkshaw.**  
IF YOU WANT ANYTHING IN THE

## Harness Line

There are few places you can get as large an assortment to choose from as I keep on hand. Everything in their season: Whips in endless variety, Lap Dusters large and cheap, good assortment of

## Fly Nets and Sheets

Which I will sell CHEAP for Cash. A large stock of Harness on hand.

## Single Harness a Specialty.

Trunks, Valises, Curry Combs, Etc., always in stock.

## CALL AND SEE FOR YOURSELVES.

The Old Stand for Good Goods.  
**A. Campbell.**

## Dairy Salt!

We have lately received a car load of Fine Dairy Salt which we are selling at

CLOSEST NETT PRICES.  
Our stock of

## DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, Boots & Shoes

Hats & Caps, &c., &c., are full in every particular.  
**Mrs. M. Harvey**  
ATWOOD.

# THE BATTLE WON.

## CHAPTER IX THE GOOSE WITH THE GOLDEN EGGS.

Mrs. Redmond had followed her husband to the door, and from the threshold seen the doctor disappear in the distance, and Redmond, after a moment of indecision, drop his gun, and make hastily for the path that cut through the wood. Had it been his intention by taking the short path to intercept the doctor and kill him in the road, he would not have left his gun behind. No; she knew the man's character too well to doubt that his only object was to save himself, leaving her to face the consequences of discovery.

Cursing him, and herself for having trusted such a treacherous and cowardly ally, she returned mechanically to her room with the perception that she also must fly. The doctor's evidence and her husband's flight must damn her inevitably. It was useless now to repent the course she had taken; she must pack, and save herself while Nessa's fate was yet unknown.

At her door she stopped with a gasp of joy, hearing Nessa's second cry. It came from above, she was sure. Snatching the light from her table she flew to the rescue. And surely had she been a good woman she could not have been more fervently grateful when she discovered that the girl had escaped destruction.

With eager haste she sought restoratives; and when at length Nessa opened her eyes, she caught her in her arms, and kissed her with genuine emotion; but an emotion which sprang from purely selfish considerations.

"My dear, dear Nessa—alive and safe—your sweet, sweet girl," she exclaimed between her kisses.

"Where am I?" asked Nessa, bewildered by these caresses, by the dim perceptions of awakening consciousness.

"Where are you?" echoed Mrs. Redmond, fiercely. "Look!"

And raising the candle from the floor, she held it in the doorway over the black pit, where it flared and fluttered in the current of air.

Nessa, resting against Mrs. Redmond's breast as she knelt beside her, looking round in wonder—at the floor, the walls, the ceiling, the open door, and the black void beyond; then, suddenly recollecting past events, she shrunk close to Mrs. Redmond, with a cry of horror, and looking aghast at the opening beyond the sill.

The next moment she burst out laughing, and by an imperceptible transition fell to crying, and sobbing, until, exhausted with the outburst of emotion, her head dropped back on Mrs. Redmond's arm, her eyelids dropped heavily, and her breath faded away in a long, fluttering sigh. Either she had fainted again, or was falling asleep.

"Wake! wake, dear Nessa! for Heaven's sake, wake!" cried Mrs. Redmond in a new agony of fear, as she remembered what Dr. Shaw had said about the possible action of chloral. No mother over her child could have shown more earnest solicitude.

When she succeeded in rousing the girl to a state of semi-consciousness, she tried what fright would do to overcome her lethargy.

Taking the candle, she held it again in the dark shaft of the tower, and purposely let it fall from her hands. The light went out instantly, leaving them in complete darkness, and a hollow ring, like the fall of a stone in a deep well, came up as the metal candlestick struck the bottom.

"That is what you have escaped," she said.

The poor girl moaned in horror, cramping her hands upon the floor, as if to save herself.

"Help me! save me!" she murmured.

"You must save yourself," said Mrs. Redmond, retreating from the open door, herself terrified by the darkness.

Nessa caught at the skirt that touched her, springing to her feet, clung convulsively to the woman's arm, as she made her way rapidly along the passage and down the stair.

In the hall faintly lit by the light from the sitting room, Mrs. Redmond pointed to the open door.

"He went out there. I saw him. He may come back to finish the work he began. We must shut the door," she said.

Her dramatic tone and gestures, her pallid face and d d sordered hair, were well calculated to stimulate Nessa's alarm and overcome the effects of the narcotic. Indeed, the girl, who had never before known fear, was now wrought to such a pitch of nervous excitement that her trembling fingers were powerless to push home the bolts when the great door was slammed to.

"We are safe for the present," said Mrs. Redmond, turning the key. "Now come in here. There, sit down and be calm; we have no time to lose. We must settle what we are to do at once. He's not likely to half do his murderous work if he gets another chance to murder you.

"Murder me! who would do that?" asked Nessa, with a piteous quaver in her voice.

"Who!—my husband. Who else would?"

"Why should he?"

"To save himself from ruin. He must go to the workhouse or the gaol if you live. A man would kill himself to avoid that fate; do you think he would hesitate to take the life of a girl instead, if he found a safe opportunity?"

It seemed to Nessa impossible—credible. She had read of such things; but she could not realize that she had been destined to such a fate.

"Don't you believe me?" asked Mrs. Redmond, with sharp impatience.

"It all seems so strange," faltered Nessa.

"He came into my room, and asked about you. I told him what had happened to you last night—like a fool. I repented it the moment he left me, for I know what he is. I was uneasy about it, and after lying awake an hour I slipped on my clothes, and came down here to see if it were true that he had letters to write, as he told me. The lamp was here, where it stands now, but there was no sign of his having written any letters, and he was gone. While I stood over there in the shadow, he passed on tiptoe through the hall, and went out by the door as white as a ghost. Then I knew he had been doing wrong, and I went up to your room. You were gone, but just outside your door—toward the door in the tower—your shoe lay on the ground. At that moment I heard your cry. As you know, I found the door bolted upon you. Now have you any doubt?"

Nessa shook her head.

"He had not the courage to murder you outright; but he put you where you could not move without destroying yourself. He went away that he might not hear your cry,

intending to come back and open the door when all was over, that it might appear you had opened it and passed through in your sleep. I told him of our visit to Dr. Shaw yesterday; that would have supported the conclusion, and freed him from suspicion. He'll come back presently, when he thinks the thing is done. If you want any further proof, you can open the front door, and watch him from here go up those stairs to the passage again."

She rose as she spoke. Nessa caught her arm and held her, glancing at the window, almost expecting to see a white, sinister face looking through at her.

"No, no," she faintly articulated under her breath, "don't—don't open it!"

"Not I! He'd kill me to hide his crime—kill us both to save himself. Why shouldn't he shoot us through that window? He took his gun. Who is to save us? What is there to prevent him?"

Nessa snatched at the blind and pulled it down. Mrs. Redmond, whose dread was not all simulated, moved the lamp that their shadows might not betray them on the window.

"What shall we do?" asked Nessa. "What can we do?"

"That's it—what can we do? Two women against a fiend like that?"

"Where is the gardener?"

"He sleeps in the outbuildings—over the stables, and he's deaf. I dare not cross the courtyard. Will you?"

Nessa shook her head and sank into a chair, her trembling limbs failing her.

"One can't expect much from you," said Mrs. Redmond. "You look half dead—and no wonder! If the girl were in the house, we might send her; but she sleeps out there. Perhaps by calling from a back window we might make her hear; but it's scarcely worth the risk of exposing oneself. If the chaise were out I should not like to go down that avenue in the dark."

"Are you going away?" Nessa faltered.

"I should think so! Why, you don't suppose I'd stop another day—to say nothing of another night—in this ghastly place with a murderer. My life's as much in danger as yours now."

"You won't leave me here?"

"It isn't likely. Do you think I'm as bad as my husband?"

"Oh, forgive me! I don't know what I say; I am quite unmoved. It was wicked to think you would abandon me—you whom I owe my life to!"

"That's all right, don't cry. We've got to think. As soon as it's light we'll wake the servant and get the trap out. We shall be safe enough then. Once outside this devilish place I shall feel safe. But what am I to do with you? You can't go back to the school. He won't find you there. You'll never be safe where he can lay hands on you."

"Where are you going?"

"Oh, I shall go to London."

"Will you let me go there, too?"

"What money have you?"

"None. But I could earn my living there surely?"

"That's all you know about it. Who would employ you without a reference? Why, no one would take you as a servant without a character."

"But if I explained how it was I came to need a situation—"

"If you came to me with such a story, I should say this good-looking young woman has done something foolish, and run away from her friends to escape the consequences. I should ask for the name and address of your wicked step-father, and tell you to call again to-morrow. Then I should telegraph to him, under the impression that I was doing you a kindness in restoring you to your family; and when you called on me for a reply, you would be met by Mr. Redmond, who would whisk you off to Graham Towers by the next conveyance. Why, you poor, simple child, without some sort of protection you would find yourself alone in this house with your worst enemy, and at his mercy in less than twenty-four hours from the time you escaped. It isn't a day or a week or a month that you must keep out of his reach; you must keep out of his reach for three long years if you value your life. And you may reckon on this, every day of those three long years will be employed by him to getting you back—back into the grave you have slipped out of."

"What shall I do?" murmured Nessa in despair.

"Three years," said Mrs. Redmond, turning her back on Nessa, and speaking in a slow meditative tone, that encouraged the anxious girl to hope—"three years! it sounds a long while, but three years soon pass. At the end of three years, we could snap our fingers at him!" She stood silent a moment, keeping the girl in feverish uncertainty of hope and fear, and then, turning abruptly on her, she said, "Nessa, if I give you three years of my life; if I abandon house, home, position—all that a woman values; if I jeopardise my own existence to preserve you from such a fate as this you have escaped from—perils that must beset you till your fortune is beyond the reach of that wretch—may I depend on your gratitude for afterwards?"

"Oh, if you knew me!" exclaimed the girl, clasping her hands, unable to find words for her feelings.

"But I don't know you. I know nothing about you. You look as if you were to be trusted, but when the danger is past, will you feel as you feel now?"

"If you never do anything more for me than you have done to-night I must yet be always—always grateful."

"And will you be obedient to my direction?"

"Oh, yes—yes—yes! In all things."

"I will believe you. You shall go to London with me; you shall share all I have. I will save you."

"And you shall share all I have—when I have anything to share."

"That is fair. For without me you would surely have nothing. It is a bargain between us, Nessa?"

"We shall see," said Mrs. Redmond, moving towards the door. "Come up with me. We must pack what we have to take with us. As soon as it is light we will go."

Her manner chilled Nessa for a moment, but no longer. The girl's heart warmed quickly in the rush of generous sentiment that sprang from her soul.

Darting forward she threw her arms about the woman, and pressing her burning lips upon the soft, pallid face she murmured her love and gratitude in foolish, broken sentences.

"You are a little goose," said Mrs. Redmond, patting her shoulder playfully. "A little goose," she added to herself, "that shall yield me many a golden egg."

And recalling the fable she blessed her stars that she had not succeeded in killing her goose.

## CHAPTER X. A PRIVATE INQUIRY.

"No one has received so many rewards and commendations from Her Majesty's judges, magistrates, and bankers as F. Griffiths!" He has said so himself, and his statement has appeared daily in the news papers without being disputed by any other private detective.

F. Griffiths was seated in his highly respectable office on the second floor of No. 1, Dean's Yard, Westminster, writing a letter with the laborious care of an inspector making out his charge sheet, when the door opened, and a gentleman entered, with a certain reluctance that characterises the person who seeks help for the first time at a private inquiry agency.

F. Griffiths rose to his feet, and stood bolt upright behind his desk with his hands by his side, as if to the call of attention at a general inspection. He was a square man, with a military cut of hair and whiskers, a trace of the policeman in the redness of his neck, and a suggestion of the lawyer in the twinkling depths of his eyes. He looked capable and honest, and the visitor, favourably impressed by his appearance, closed the door and cut off his retreat.

"Mr. Griffiths," he said, with a little difficulty over the *M*, that showed he was a foreigner.

"Yes, sir; that's me. Take a seat, sir."

Griffiths made one step forward, and placed a chair; one step backward, and seated himself.

His visitor was a tall, elderly, gray-haired gentleman, with a shaven face, a fair skin, and blue eyes, dressed with particular neatness in a well-fitting travelling suit of grey. Griffiths would have taken him for an Englishman but for his pronunciation—a gentleman in easy circumstances from the country, possibly in the medical profession.

"My name is Petersen. I live in Copenhagen, and I am in great trouble," said the gentleman, giving his card with a sigh.

"People generally are in trouble when they come to see me," said F. Griffiths cheerfully. "It's my business to get 'em out of it."

"You have a great deal of experience."

"Experience! Lord, sir, if I could show you all the cases I've got in this book," laying his hand on a thick folio with a locked clasp before him, "you'd be surprised. There's no sort of trouble that ain't got its history here. A general practitioner doesn't get a greater variety of cases to deal with than I have; and though I don't pretend to do impossibilities, I may say there's scarcely anything in the private inquiry line that I find it impossible to do. Now, I darsay it's something in that way you want me to do for you, sir?"

"Yes; it is that. I will tell you all."

"That's right, sir. Don't be afraid of giving me too many particulars. Look upon me as a kind of doctor, who must know all about his patient before he can do him any good."

"That is so," Petersen said, gaining confidence. "I am a widower, and I have one daughter and one son—one son, Eric. He is very dear to me, for he is a good son in all things. He is twenty-one; and we three have been travelling through Europe since the spring, because my son has come to marhoo and it is well he should see something of the world and people. It was the dearest wish of his heart and of mine that we should make this journey together."

"See a bit of life like. Yes, sir."

"We have been staying in London two weeks—it is the end of our journey; and tomorrow we were to go back to our own country. I was glad, for my son has been unlike himself since he came here, and I could see he had some trouble in his heart that he dared not tell me. He has left us often to go out alone, and when with us his thoughts have been away from us."

"Altogether he's been carrying on sort of mysterious."

"Yes; he has carried on so. This morning when I said to him, not without fear in my heart, 'This is the last day of our holiday, Eric. To-morrow we go home,' his face became quite white, and coming to my side, he took hold of my hand, trembling very much, and said, 'Father, you must leave me here. I cannot go home; and then he told us what had made him so strange; he has fallen in love with an English girl. My son is no longer a child; I cannot make him go back with me; yet, in many ways, he is so simple that I dare not leave him in this vast city alone.'

"You don't feel like settling down here yourself?"

"I have my business. I must return very soon."

"You don't see your way to taking the young female?"

"I do not want my son to marry yet; he is too young. But that is nothing. If she is a good girl, and fit to be my son's wife, he shall marry her, even if she refuses to come to our country. But I must know that: I must be sure that she is good before I leave my poor boy—"

"Ah, now I'm getting into it. I see what you want, sir; you want me to find out what sort of a character this young party is."

"Yes; I must know that," said the old gentleman, emphatically. "I must know if she is good or bad. If I can show my son that she is not good, then I think respect for himself—respect for his sister and me—will lead him to break away from this terrible infatuation."

"Quite so, sir. You shall have a full and true account of her. All you have to do is just to tell me her name and address." Saying this, Griffiths fished out a note book, and prepared to write in it with business-like alacrity.

"Unfortunately I do not know the name or the address," said Mr. Petersen.

"Well, I suppose we can get the information from your son."

"No. He knows no more about her than I do, except that he has seen her more often, and settled in his mind that she must be good because she is beautiful. But a girl may be beautiful and yet not good."

"I should think so. But am I to understand, sir, that the young gentleman has fallen in love with the party to this extent without knowing her name or where she lives?"

"It is so. He has never spoken to her."

In order to conceal his astonishment, Griffiths had to bear in mind that this old

gentleman and his son were "Germans or something," and that to people of that kind nothing in the way of sentiment is too extravagant.

"You have seen her, I suppose, sir?" he asked.

"Yes. We sat beside her at a theatre. I noticed her when we rose to go. She dropped her fan, and my son picked it up. She smiled on him. That is the only time I have seen her."

"What part of the house were you in?"

"The stalls."

"Which row?"

"The third from the front, I think."

"Was she alone?"

"No, she was with a woman: a woman old enough to be her mother. I noticed her, too, because she looked at me as no lady would look at a man with white hair."

"I understand, sir. That's what makes you uneasy—seeing this young female in the society of the unpleasant party."

"Yes; it must be that. I did not see anything in the girl that I disliked."

"Were the stalls well filled?"

"Yes; I did not see one empty seat."

"Then they paid for their seats. Orders would have gone in the back row. That shows they must be pretty well off."

"I have no doubt about that. They were dressed magnificently. Besides they have a carriage, and ride fine horses."

"How did you learn that, sir?"

"My son has seen them in the park since that night."

"When?"

"Many times—in the afternoon."

Griffiths started to his feet.

"Come along with me, sir," said he. "We may be here in time to catch sight of 'em to-day. Only just point out the female and I'll undertake to find out her name and address all the rest before the week's out."

The cab that had brought Mr. Petersen to Dean's Yard was standing outside the door.

"That cab won't do," said F. Griffiths, at a glance. "The horse is no good, and the man's a fool. Pay him, sir. Where did you come from?"

"Charing Cross Hotel."

"Shilling fare, sixpence waiting—give him two shillings."

At the cab rank he found a hansom to his taste—rubber tires, good horse, and a driver as spry as a terrier.

"I may want you to go sharp, and I may want you to go slow," said Griffiths in an impressive undertone to the driver as Mr. Petersen got in.

"Yessir," replied the driver, bending down attentively, with the perception that he had a good job in hand.

"When I shove the trap up sharp, go like blazes; when I shove it up slow, slacken down till it closes, and keep up that pace. Don't stop till I sing out. Understand?"

"Yessir. Where to?"

"Straight before you. Take your direction from my walking stick, and keep a sharp look-out for it. Understand?"

"Right you are, sir; I'm fly."

Following these directions the cabman drove like the wind to Buckingham Palace Gate, and thence at a walking pace through the park to the Marble Arch. There he turned round, and returned the same way at a smart trot, turning at the corner, and pulling up by the side-walk within a hundred yards of the Piccadilly entrance.

They had passed scores of carriages, but up to this point Mr. Petersen had failed to detect the ladies they sought, though he had followed several with his eyes uneasily.

"Are you pretty certain you'll know the parties if you see 'em?" asked Griffiths, observing the painful anxiety in the old gentleman's face with misgivings.

"I have seen three or four women like the elder of the two, but none like the younger. There is not amongst them all one so beautiful."

"We've seen some clippers, too. Pears to me, sir, there's more riders than drivers to-day. Sort o' day that I should take to the saddle if I had the choice. We'll have a look at the Row."

He got out and nodded to the driver as a signal to wait; he also cast a glance at the constable on duty in the road, who recognising his hand, acknowledged the glance by raising his hand in salute. In the Row he stationed himself with Mr. Petersen at the railings.

"Who have you got your eye on, sir?" he asked presently.

"My son's poor Eric. He is over there in the light suit like mine."

A tall, well-built young man, with a fair face and a light moustache, was looking eagerly up the Row.

"I should have taken him for an Englishman—a young gent from college," F. Griffiths soliloquised mentally. "He don't look like a fool—anyways not such a cursed fool as to go mad about a female he's never spoke to."

"I do not see them here," said Mr. Petersen despondingly.

"Praps not, sir, but they're here. Don't you see how the young gentleman keeps his eyes turned one way, and takes no notice of anybody passing before him. Keep your eye that way too, sir—never mind Mr. Eric."

They waited five minutes; then Mr. Petersen in hushed excitement murmured, "Those two, I think. I am not sure. Yes, I think the graceful lady on the outer side is the one."

"I am sure of it," said Griffiths, emphatically. "Look at your son."

The young man had drawn back from the rail, and his face, transfigured with an ineffable joy, was gazing on the young girl passing before him.

Whilst the old gentleman turned his eyes with tender anxiety upon his son, Griffiths was taking in the two ladies in a penetrating, comprehensive glance. One was of a type that he recognized in a moment—a shapely woman of the world with a very white nose, dark eyebrows, and a knot of loose, soft golden hair; the other a young girl, radiant with health and happiness, her white teeth gleaming through her parted lips, her large dark eyes sparkling with innocent enjoyment, was certainly not of the kind generally seen with such a companion. And though she sat her horse as if she had been used to the saddle from childhood, she had not the distinctive look of a girl long accustomed to exercise in the Row. "She'd keep her lips shut, and look as if nothing was good enough for her if she was used to this sort of thing," thought Griffiths, and then he shot a glance at the groom that followed them.

"Come on, sir, I've got 'em!" he said, exultantly.

"Do you know them?" asked Mr. Petersen.

"No, but I know their groom. They're hired horses, and the groom comes from

Dyer's livery stables. However, I shall make sure," he added, as he sprang into the cab and signalled the driver. "Drop in on me to-morrow morning, sir."

The next morning Mr. Petersen presented himself early at Dean's Yard.

"It's all right, sir," said Griffiths. "The elder lady calls herself Mrs. Merrivale—a widow."

"I noticed she wore some white inside her black bonnet when she left the theatre."

"Yes; it goes with her yellow hair, black. But she ain't a widow, and her name ain't Merrivale. Her name's Redmond, and she's run away from her husband."

"And the young girl—"

"Said to be her niece, but she ain't that. Her name's Grahame."

"Impositors both."

"Yes, sir. But you needn't worry about your son. They'll be up before the magistrate before a week's out."

"They have done something wrong?"

"I should think they had. Embellement: that's what they'll be had up for; and they'll go to prison for it, as sure as my name's Griffiths!"

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## Will he enter the Reichstag?

Whatever economists may think of the movement—and there are few who look upon it with unmixed approval—the fact is beyond gainsaying that Socialism has made wonderful strides in Germany during the last twenty, and especially the last ten years. Numbering 124,655 votes in 1871 they have grown to 1,341,587 in 1890, and claiming one social democrat in parliament at the former date they now have thirty-five. As might be supposed this success has greatly encouraged their leaders and inspired them to work the more vigorously for the final victory. That the movement should have made such progress is doubtless owing to the burdens which the laboring classes, who constitute the majority in the empire, were compelled to bear. These unredressed grievances have been rendered more oppressive by the indifference of the rich on the one hand and the disregard of the Church on the other. But the vote of February 20 was an eye-opener for those who had no eye to pity or heart to feel. From the Emperor through all classes of society the social questions are now studied as never before. The international congress to consider the problems of labor and the protection of laborers was of the Kaiser's doings, while he still shows himself intent on securing the best means for meeting the just demands of the workingman. The church, too, is becoming aroused. The religious journals are full of discussion of socialistic problems. Religious authorities appeal to Christians to avoid every thing which tends to promote class distinctions and bring into marked contrast the difference between rich and poor. In Berlin the rented pew system is vigorously attacked because it is a discrimination in favor of the rich. A significant order has just been issued by the Consistory of Berlin. Pastors are ordered to inform the girls who are to be confirmed that they must appear in a black dress on the day of confirmation.

Some of the daughters of the rich heretofore could not afford to appear in white at confirmation; the pastor is ordered to refuse to confirm them. The aim is to wipe out all distinctions between rich and poor in the house of God. It is feared, however, that the church's effort will fail in accomplishing any great good, seeing that her motive is selfish considerations, to a fear of the dangers which threaten the church and society rather than to a love for the poor and suffering. The Socialists complain that the church has been leagued with the wealthier classes against them and that she has left them in their suffering until they arose to help themselves. They are disposed to look upon Christians as the priest and Levite who passed by the stripped and wounded man who had fallen among thieves, while socialists are the Samaritans who come to his help. Though it is possible that the church has really become conscious of her sins and that there are genuine workings of repentance, it must be admitted that the circumstances of her reform are such as give color to the imputation of unworthy motives. It is doubtful, no matter what zeal she may now display, whether the church in Germany will ever regain the ground she has lost or take that part in adjusting the difficulties between capital and labor, which owing to the nature of the message she bears and the lofty and withal practical character of her principles, she is so eminently qualified to play. Through her indifference or unholy alliance she has lost her grand opportunity of acting as mediator and peace-maker. The moral of the German situation is plain and ought not to be lost upon other Christian nations. Even Canada might profit by the experiences of the Fatherland. Though Socialism in its European guise has not appeared among us, the contest between labor and capital has already begun. The hour has struck for the Canadian Christian Church to declare her position, to be true to her mission. With unflinching voice she must denounce all wrong-doing, injustice and oppression, no matter whence their source. Not that she must of necessity take sides with the poor and condemn the rich, for the former are quite as likely to be unjust in their demands as the latter, but she must make all feel that the principle of her action is expressed in that law which sums up all others, "Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself," and which has for its foundation the two-one fact, the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of the race.

It would seem that Edison and Bell are not to be allowed to remain in undisturbed possession of the honor which the world has been bestowing upon them as inventors of the telephone. A French electrician, one Bursault, now claims to have discovered the principle and actually applied it twenty years before the geni of the New World put the idea into practical form. Of course this dispute can only be settled by an appeal to history. Meanwhile, the tardy Frenchman may be assured that the world will hesitate to depose from their place of honor the men whose names have become so closely linked with this useful modern invention; the more especially seeing that there is nothing to show that the inventors on this side the ocean had any hint of what had been discovered on the other. Still if the French genius can establish his claim to priority of discovery he ought in justice to have his claim allowed.

PERSONAL.

Miss Philippa Fawcett, daughter of the late Professor Fawcett, the blind English philosopher and statesman, has taken the highest educational honor yet won by a woman at Cambridge University.

A beautiful album, bearing the signatures of many of the most distinguished persons in this country and England, and containing drawings by a few eminent artists, has been presented to M. Pasteur, the eminent chemist, as a testimonial.

Ludwig Lewerstrom, "the black rider" who for twenty four years carried all Prince Bismarck's official messages between the Wilhelm Strasse and the Palace Unter den Linden, and retired from duty at the same time with his master, has been taken into the service of Chancellor Von Caprivi.

The German Emperor has summoned before him for investigation a young negro prince, known as Alfred Bell, from the Cameroon country, West Africa, who had been sent to Bremen to learn the trade of a carpenter, and who is alleged to have joined a gang of Socialists and Anarchists.

Kaiser William selected a dinner at Koenigsberg for delivering his conception of kingship in the following speech: "It was here, in the palace church, that his Majesty the late Emperor William I, again proclaimed before the whole world his Kingship by the grace of God.

It will not be surprising if the report proves true that Stanley is going back to Africa next year as Governor of the Congo State. King Leopold has been particularly happy in the Governor, and he has represented him on the Congo.

Mr. Isaac Pitman of Bath, England, the father of Phonography, has opened an office at 3 East 14th street, New York, for the sale of his shorthand books.

The greatest man of letters now living in Scotland is probably David Masson, Professor of Rhetoric and English Literature in Edinburgh University. He is best known by his "Life of John Milton and the History of His Time."

The mistress of a sewing school, Miss Bromberg of Odessa was brought before the court because she used her class rooms for general instruction. The detectives had found in her school thirty little girls with books in their hands learning to spell and to read.

The news from Uganda that Mwanga is on top again in that distracted country will gratify all who are interested in African progress, for his success means the predominance of white influences, while his brother, Kalema, is nothing but the tool of the Arab slave dealers who have been doing their worst to drive white foreigners from Victoria Nyanza.

Lord Salisbury said in his London speech the other day that nearly all the attention of the Foreign Office was at present occupied with African matters, and he had been informed that the proper thing in after-dinner speeches nowadays was to talk of nothing but Africa.

in novelty now in any part of Africa. They found one tribe that believed the accounts they had heard of white men were myths, another remarkable people who do not know what drunkenness is, and another whose favorite weapon is the blow pipe.

The first expedition of the British South African Company left Cape Town in April for Mashonaland and the Matabels country, 1,500 miles north. The remarkable reports that white travellers have brought home of the mineral riches of Mashonaland, of the healthfulness of this elevated region, and its adaptability for white immigration, have aroused much curiosity to know more of the almost unexplored country, and the story of the expedition will be widely read.

For many years Du Chailu's stories of his travels in Africa were discredited, to a large extent, because he reported remarkable things about gorillas and dwarfs, which many learned men declined to believe.

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It is difficult to conceive that the beautiful dog star is a globe much larger than our sun, yet it is a fact that Sirius is a sun many times more mighty than our own. This splendid star, which, even in our most powerful telescopes, appears as a mere point of light, is in reality a globe emitting so enormous a quantity of light and heat, that were it to take the place of our sun, every creature on this earth would be consumed by its burning rays.

Sirius shining with far greater lustre than any other star, it was natural that astronomers should have regarded this as being the nearest of all the "fixed" stars; but recent investigation on the distances of the stars has shown that the nearest to us is Alpha Centauri, a star belonging to the southern latitude, though it is probable that Sirius is about fourth on the list in order of distance.

Astronomers agree in fixing the distance of the nearest star at 22,000,000,000 miles, and it is certain that the distance of Sirius is more than three and less than six times that of Alpha Centauri, most likely about five times, so that we are probably not far from the truth if we set the distance of Sirius at about 100,000,000,000 miles.

Photographing a Rifle Bullet.

Since they have bethought themselves to take photographs of lightning flashes we have learned far more about these phenomena than eye observation could have told us in years, and problems yet to be solved have been suggested, which, in our complacency, we did not suppose existed. Such are the curious "dark flashes" seen to accompany the bright ones on many a photograph, and which scientists do not yet know how to explain, some thinking they are reproductions of something really taking place in the air, and others that they are produced by the developing or printing of the picture.

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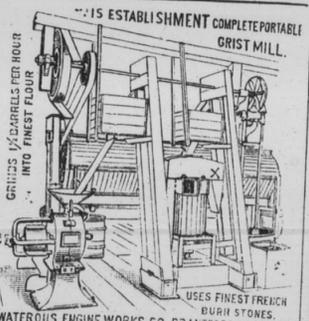
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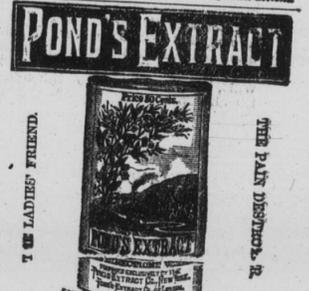
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Country Talk.

Grey.

Jno. Robertson, 9th con., has gone to Hannibal, Mo., where he hopes the change of air will benefit his health...

Thos. Pepper, 9th con., has two cows that average 52 pounds milk per day. Last week Mrs. Pepper made 28 pounds of butter from the milk of these cows.

The daily Telegram of Vancouver, B. C., says:—The long talk of match between G. Perre and the renowned Jap, Matsada K. Sorakidhi, has at last been arranged.

Donegal.

(CROWDED OUT LAST WEEK.)

Working on the Queen's highway is the prevailing occupation just now.

Our cheese factory secured 8% cents for their May cheese, shipped two weeks ago. It is considered a good price for May.

T. J. Knox, of the 12th con., is the fortunate possessor of a goose with a strong maternal instinct. After laying 12 eggs this spring she at once went to work and hatched them out.

The trustees of the Donegal school have lately added much to the appearance of the school grounds by the erection of a new fence and the grading and draining of the school grounds.

At the township committee meeting held in Milverton on June 17 to formulate plans for the carrying out of the farmers picnic on July 1st a sufficient number were not present to form a quorum...

Stratford.

Rev. Wm. Schmidt, of Berlin, minister of the German Evangelical Association and father of J. H. Schmidt of the Stratford Colonist, died at his residence in Berlin, on Tuesday of last week, in the eighty-first year of age.

The Stratford Court of Revision—Ald. Monteith (chairman), Davidson, McPherson, Harding and Goodwin—commenced their labors on Friday.

confirmed; John Walker, 10 lots, Drouro st., reduced \$100; Loreto Convent, (exempt by statute) \$15,000; pink, \$700 struck off; W. Mowat, residence reduced from \$6,000 to \$5,100; Sheriff Hossie, residence reduced by \$200 and \$25 off lot on town line; also two lots in Gordon's survey reduced \$20; Chas. Stock, residence reduced by \$500; R. M. Ballantyne, vacant lots on Douglas st., reduced to \$750, and balance assessed to Mrs. Scrimgeour.

Two cases remained on the docket when his Honor last week adjourned the courts till Friday, 20th inst. These were a lease case of Kneilt vs Powell & Hamilton, of premises on Market st. Stratford. His Honor gave judgment for plaintiff. McPherson & Davidson with Mr. Mabey, for plaintiff. Idington & Palmer for defendants.

For his own sake all his Stratford friends will be sorry, but glad for the sake of the high school, that J. B. Wilson, M. A. failed to secure the appointment of School Inspector for North Huron. The Goderich Signal says the selection of a successor to the late lamented Mr. Malloch caused a ripple of excitement at the county council gathering during the week.

Morningdale.

A large number of the Methodist people of Topping, Poole and Millbank met at the residence of Mr. Nicklin, of this place, last Thursday evening to say farewell to Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Gee, who have been removed from this place to Georgetown.

Listowel.

The Winnipeg cricket club, which is making a cricketing tour in Ontario, will play a match game with the Listowel team on Friday and Saturday of this week, July 4th and 5th.

Listowel streets at the present time present anything but an attractive appearance—in fact they cannot but impress a stranger with the idea that that part of the town at all events is fast running to seed.

The summer meeting on the excellent track at Listowel is set this year for Tuesday and Wednesday, 8th and 9th July. \$700 is given in purses as follows: 3 minute trot, \$175; open run \$75; 2:40 trot, \$175; farmers trot, \$50; farmers run, (horses from adjoining townships) \$50; free for all trot, \$175; Entries close at 10 p.m. July 7th.

THE LATE GEORGE A. HARVEY.—The death by drowning at Goderich on Monday afternoon of George A. Harvey, son of Moses Harvey, Esq., treasurer of Elma, created much sorrow in Listowel as well as in the neighboring township.

Newry.

Report of S. S. No. 5, Elma, for the half year ending June 30, 1890. Total number of pupils in attendance for the half year 102; boys 63, girls 39.

Of the attendance for June 9 are in the fourth, 15 in the third; 16 in the second, 5 in Part II, and 27 in Part I.

Turnberry.

Mr. Higgins has returned from Michigan, where he had been examining the character of the country with a view of settling there. He gives glowing accounts of it. Land is good and raises excellent crops.

Mr. and Mrs. Shanley, of Listowel, were the guests of Wm. Slemmon last Sunday. Mr. and Mrs. Wm. King, jr., are spending a few days at his father's, W. King, sr.

Rev. Mr. Davis preached his farewell sermon last Sabbath evening to a large and appreciative congregation. He leaves this week for his new field of labor.

Ethel division of Sons of Temperance are going to have an ice cream social in L. Dobson's orchard on the evening of July 4th. Admission to grounds 10c.

Mr. Warren is still confined to the house. Miss Mabel Jackson is visiting in the Queen city.

Mrs. Martin, of Ingersoll, is visiting Mrs. G. A. Deadman. The public schools closed for the summer vacation next Friday.

Mrs. Frank Vanstone and children have gone on a visit to Manitoba. Mrs. J. Bryan, of Lucknow, spent Sunday with her mother, Mrs. J. Seli.

Friday evening there is to be a strawberry festival in the Methodist church. Particulars next week. Quite a number of our townspeople attended the union picnic in F. McCracken's woods last Friday afternoon.

Next Tuesday the Methodist S. S. picnic is to come off. The town children have been pretty well picniced this last week. Wednesday St. John's S. S. held their picnic, and Friday Melville S. S. held theirs.

Our village never looked better, than it did on the 1st with its three immense arches, and the evergreen and bunting decorations. The crowd was immense, as "every laddie had his horse," and all appeared to be having a good time.

The annual meeting of the Methodist S. S. took place last Friday evening. The following are the officers and teachers for the coming year—W. H. Kerr, superintendent; D. Armstrong and J. Ball, Secys.; Dr. Holmes, Treas. Teachers—Revs. Sillery and Paul, Drs. Cayananah and Holmes, Messrs. T. Fletcher, J. Pepper, W. Roddick, J. Cook, S. Anderson, and Mrs. J. L. Kerr, Mrs. D. Armstrong, Misses L. Hamby, E. Bawntheimer, M. McNaughton, M. Moore, M. Gerry, E. Kerr, L. Thompson, L. Oliver and F. Kerr.

Dominion Day brought many old friends to town, among whom were E. E. Wade, of Owen Sound; S. B. Smales, of Ripley; T. S. Humphries, wife and son, of Wingham; Mrs. Charlie Watt and Miss J. McCrae, of Guelph; Mrs. A. Reid, from Bluevale; Mrs. Black and children, of Wroxeter; Mrs. Clark and Miss Buchanan, of Seaford; Rev. Mr. Godfrey, of Belgrave; Editor Bryan, of Lucknow Sentinel; Misses Edith and Leah Hill, of Wingham; Bob Ross and T. Watson, of Harriston; Mr. and Mrs. T. Ainlay, Listowel, and many others.

LAMONT'S MUSICAL EMPORIUM, LISTOWEL

LIST OF NAMES TO WHOM WE HAVE SOLD ORGANS AND PIANOS DURING THE LAST TWELVE MONTHS.

Table listing names of organ and piano buyers in various locations like Dorking, Mildmay, Mount Forest, Wagram, Farwell, Palmerston, Rothsay, New Hamburg, Brunner, Toppin, Wallenstein, Burns, Trowbridge, Cotswold, Carthage, Teviotdale, Alsfeldt.

Advertisement for J. H. McDONALD'S 50c. THE BEE FROM NOW TO JAN 1, 1891. FOR SALE. Brick house and seven acres of land, and some fine frame houses and lots in Atwood; also improved farms in Elma and Grey. FLOUR, FEED, Grocery Store, MARRIAGE LICENSES, Excelsior Painting Co, AGENTS WANTED.