

The Bee.

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NO. 8.

ADVERSITY.

Written for THE BEE.
Should failure meet fond expectation
With disappointment sore,
And thwart the brightest calculation
All prospects trample o'er.
O sink not down in deep depression
Of spirit sad and low,
But use the means in thy possession
And bravely bend the bow.
Enter life's battle field right bravely,
Though features fiercely frown,
Watch every movement wisely, gravely,
And battle for a crown.
The faint heart wins but very rarely,
Though it may point and plead,
With courage press thy purpose fairly,
Determined to succeed.
In the hour of keen adversity
Lean on the "Mighty Arm,"
The solace in sad perplexity,
And comfort in alarm.
Though humble be thy present calling,
Whine not so hopelessly,
Nor dream of future days appalling,
Which thou may'st never see.
Cheer up! Cheer up! be persevering,
And faithful still remain,
A brighter day may fast be nearing,
Take courage: "Try again."
THOS. E. HAMMOND.
Monkton, March 3rd, 1890.

Words of Encouragement.

The following letter, received from Rev. G. J. Dingman, of Belleville, will doubtless be of interest to the patrons and well-wishers of THE BEE, and, with the permission of the writer, we give publicity to it in our columns.
DEAR SIR:—You have had the kindness to send me several copies of your beautiful weekly—THE BEE, and it comes to me to acknowledge your thoughtful generosity. A tone of sobriety, candour, virtue, public spirit, and patriotism mark its bright and thoughtful pages. How you have culled so many bright and beautiful things for the edification and delight of your readers surprises me when I remember your youth and limited experience. For sound, wholesome reading your weekly journal would be a credit to any city in Canada. In fact I know of more than one large town where your paper eclipses all their weeklies. It is a shame to many of our dailies and weeklies how they stoop to giving publicity to questionable and vicious things for the sake of filthy lucre, and an equally reprehensible thing for any journal to be so blinded by political party as to defend the basest things because they are in the interests of "our party." Any editor who is in the market for the highest bidder is unworthy a place among the educating journals of the day. "Cannot be bought, cannot be bribed" I trust is engraved upon the lintel and posts of your door. Such a craze for newspapers have the mass of the people reached that there is a temptation, mighty indeed, presented to editors to fan the lower passions and stimulate the depraved appetite for the sake of gain. Therefore the greater responsibility to publish and only to attract what creates noble aspirations and fits all for virtue and glory.
Yours, &c.,
G. J. DINGMAN.
Belleville, March 4, 1890.

Huron County Notes.

The number of persons committed to Huron county jail for drunkenness in the several years, were as follows:—1876, 24; 1877, 29; 1878, 22; 1879, 15; 1880, 22; 1881, 18; 1882, 8; 1883, 5; 1884, 4; 1885, 4; 1886, 4; '87, none; '88, 4; '89, 2.
The debate in Maple Leaf lodge, I. O. G. T., Blyth, on Friday night of last week, was an exciting affair, and lasted about an hour. Subject—"Resolved that the pulpit has done more for the benefit of man than the printing press." The affirmative was championed by W. Tamam, W. H. Stewart and A. M. Moffat. The negative by F. Bryant, J. Hamilton, R. Walden, W. J. Sims and Ella A. McKinnon; judgement was rendered in favor of the negative.
The following are the salaries received by some of the Post Masters in Huron county as shown by the report of Post Master General for 1889: Auburn, \$90; Bayfield, \$215; Bluevale, \$170; Blyth, \$450; Brussels, \$730; Clinton, \$1,284; Dunganon, \$162; Egmondville, \$25; Fordwich, \$230; Goderich, \$1,700; Hensall, \$276; Kippen, \$105; Seaforth, \$1,240; Varna, \$222; Wingham, \$1,000; Wroxeter, \$10; Zurich, \$20.
The gross postal revenue of the principal offices is as follows: Goderich, \$5,508; Seaforth, \$5,289; Clinton, \$4,745; Wingham, \$4,010; Brussels, \$2,601; Blyth, \$1,529.
VITAL STATISTICS.—The returns of births, marriages and deaths, for the Province, for the year 1888, have just been issued, and the following particulars are gathered therefrom. Number of births in Huron in 1888, 1,476, a decrease of 95 less than the previous year. The number of marriages, 440, an increase of 52. The number of deaths, 632, a decrease of 47. The death rate per 1000 of population, was 7.5 in Huron, there being only four counties in the province with a lower rate. Four pair of twins were born in Huron, and March claims the largest number of births, there being 134 in that month. In marriages the religious denominations represented were:—Methodists, 365; Presbyterians, 277; Episcopalians, 106; Roman Catholics, 39; Baptists, 20. Of the deaths, 306 were females, and 326 male.

Washington Letter.

(From Our Regular Correspondent.)
WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1890.
Two hundred general appropriation pension bills have already been referred to the House Pension Committee, and 2,048 special bills, the general bills embracing all conceivable forms of pension legislation. Most important of the general bills, as reaching the larger number of soldiers and requiring a great expenditure of money, is the service pension bill. There are several bills introduced pertaining to this one subject, the most liberal one of which proposes to place all old soldiers on the pension roll at a minimum of \$8 per month pension, with the addition of one cent per month for each day's service, over 800 days, this pension to be paid to all old soldiers, regardless as to whether they are now receiving pensions or not. The friends of this bill estimate that it would cost \$146,000,000 per annum. There are other service pension bills which place only those soldiers on the roll who are receiving \$8 per month, which would materially reduce the cost. The most moderate of these bills would probably cost from \$90,000,000 to \$100,000,000 per year.

A great deal of the time of the committee has been consumed by the friends of these different measures desiring hearings in behalf of their propositions. The friends of the service pension have occupied some five or six meetings of the committee, to the total exclusion of all other business. The maimed and disabled soldiers, the deaf soldiers, and several other classes have also been heard by the committee. The committee have been unremitting in their endeavors to obtain statistics as to the number of living soldiers and the death-rate since the close of the war. To their great surprise, they find that the death-rate has been much less than was generally supposed. Tables soon to be completed will show that the deaths in Grand Army ranks last year were only 5,000 out of 40,000, and among pensioners they were about the same. There is a unanimous sentiment in the committee in favor of liberal legislation for soldiers, but all are agreed that it will be simply impossible to pass all of the proposed measures at this session of Congress, and they are investigating the subject to determine which is the most meritorious and the most practicable. A Democratic member of the committee has seriously suggested that, as these pension bills call for so many millions, the Government issue bonds to the extent of half a billion of dollars and apply the proceeds to paying pensions. There is no doubt but that the committee in a quandary over the pension bills, especially when it is understood that the regular appropriations bills will leave no surplus, and that some provision will have to be made if pension bills are to be passed which appropriate millions.

Among those who profess to know, it is generally believed that the committee on ways and means, in its endeavors to adjust tariff taxations in accordance with the pledges given by the Republican party, has encountered unforeseen difficulties. The original program of Republican leaders, and, as a consequence, that of the ways and means committee, was to abolish the internal revenue tax on whisky "used in the arts and manufactures," also the tobacco yielding \$30,000,000 and to put sugar on the free list. But to many Western Republicans the tobacco tax seems just as being a tax upon a luxury, such as is embraced under all fiscal systems. The free whisky scheme having been previously abandoned, nothing in the program was left to abolish but the sugar duties, the surrender of which would mean a loss to the revenue of \$60,000,000. To compensate our sugar producers for the loss of protection, they were to receive from the Treasury a direct bounty, but to the sugar-beet raisers of California or the sorghum-producers of Kansas this plan is unsatisfactory.

The situation is embarrassing, for free whisky will antagonize the moral masses of the country, free tobacco will arouse the hostility in the West, and free sugar will be opposed in California and Kansas. These are the dilemmas, and it is difficult to predict what solution the committee will be able to find.

The Senate proceeds in its solemn way to not find how its secrets get out. The executive session is a farce, but it is small circumstance compared with the inquisition into the manner in which Senators reveal its inmost workings. The employees are suspected without reason and even the senseless four-foot walls are supposed to be in iniquitous league with the newspaper reporters and correspondents, who are expelled from their gallery on the bare suspicion of accomplishing the impossible. All this is intended to have some mysterious effect on the of communicative Senators and to impress the public as the very height of watchfulness. The Senators, however, who divulge are not frightened by the measures taken, and the public know the only thing settled is the necessity for the abolition of the secret executive session, except possibly in the occasional consideration of certain treaties, the discussion of which before the world might embarrass the nation in its relation with foreign powers.

An epidemic in Para has reduced the supply of rubber, and an advance of 15 per cent in its price by the manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes is contemplated on the 5th March.

FORCE OF HABIT.

Written for THE BEE.
Habit is a man's best friend or his worst enemy. It can lift him from misery to the highest pinnacle of virtue, honor or happiness, or sink him from rank and affluence to the lowest depths of vice and shame. We can form habits of honesty or knavery; of truth or falsehood; of industry or idleness; of kindness or of cruelty. In short there is not a virtue nor a vice, not an act of body nor of mind to which we may not be chained down by the power of habit, in the commencement of life. Therefore, it is of great moment that we should begin well, for it is in the beginning of life that that system of conduct we adopted which soon assumes the force of habit. Begin well and persevere in any undertaking or thought and the habit of doing well will become quite easy and natural. Many young men have irretrievably injured themselves by false steps at the commencement of life. One wrong act follows another until the freedom of action or thought is overthrown and the victim of habit is dragged through life, miserable himself and a cause of sorrow to others. Most of the habits which govern us are formed in youth but although formed in early life, it is not until middle life or old age that we can fully see their complete controlling power. In old age we eat at a certain hour, take exercise at a certain hour, all by the direction of habit, not only so but a particular seat, table and bed comes to be essential and these cannot be contradicted without uneasiness. If evil habits we formed they must be conquered or they will conquer us, and destroy our peace and happiness and such is their power that all man's virtue and strengthened to be vigorous resistance is exercised each successive encounter makes victory more easily achieved. Coleridge, one of the subtlest intellects and finest poets of his time, battled for twenty years before he could emancipate himself from his tyrant opium. He went into voluntary imprisonment. He hired a man to watch him day and night to keep him free from tasting the pernicious drug. He formed resolution after resolution, yet during all the best years of his life he wasted his substance and his health, neglected his family and lived degraded and accursed because he had not resolution to abstain. He would lay plans to cheat the very man whom he had paid to keep the drug from him and bribed the gaoler to whom he had voluntarily submitted himself. Terrible indeed is the power of a bad habit. The case of Coleridge is an extreme one of course. But there are many to day who are as truly the slaves of perverted appetite as he. Their despot may be opium, tobacco, drink, or worse, but they are so completely under the dominion of their master that nothing short of a moral war of independence, which should task all their own strength and all they could borrow from others, would suffice to drive them. Few people form habits of wrongdoing as a matter of choice willfully, but little by little the habit grows and before they are aware of any danger the habit is confirmed. The young man, who is influenced by custom or vicious companions takes his first glass from the bar little dreams that the first link in a long chain of habit is being formed and while he can then boast of freedom by being able to indulge or abstain as he chooses, each glass assists in making him a confirmed victim or slave to drink. All the wrecks of humanity to-day, the result of the drinking habit, once laughed at the endeavors and fears of those from the slavery of drink. In this lies the danger of the deceptive powers of drink, veil the danger until the appetite is formed and this appetite is powerful. It is a raging storm sweeping over the whole being, a maddening of the brain, a corrosive gnawing—and this storm-fire as it rolls along, thralls the will, sweeps down every motive, silences reason, stifles conscience until the poor wreck with crazed brain and blasted nerves and throbbing heart, bled, hope, reputation, wife, family, Heaven, body and Christ for drink. How have men of intellectual power and noble instincts and true hearts and amiable characters plunged into such depths? Everybody knows that the only way by which a man may become such a hopeless drunkard is by a continued use of drink, the habit forming more and more, the frequent becoming the habitual until at last he finds the habit a disease, a passion, a devouring flood, and overwhelmed by it the cry goes up, O my God! too late! too late! Drink is one of the surest of the devil's way to man and of man's way to the devil. Intemperance violates both tables of the law and with hands polluted with blood pursues its destructive work. Booth had to stiffen his nerves with brandy before he could fire the pistol shot into the brain of the kindly Lincoln. There is no vice, disease or disorder that has not its frequent rise in the public house. This scourge has reached all homes, all places, all hearts and when conscience and reason tells us that this beverage cannot be trifled with, its evils reaching into a dark and hopeless eternity our motto should be:—"Touch not, taste not, handle not." Young men become a pledged abstainer. It may cost you a jest and bring upon you an occasional sneer, but you take the right side, the manly side and you expose a glorious cause—a cause that will soon triumph. Therefore to all the advocates of hurt-

ful social customs or the banterings of comrades to taste this mocker and thus expose yourself to the dangers of the drinking habit in the name of health, wealth, honor, everything dear in this life—in the name of your immortal soul, in the name of heaven say NO. Thus far we have been dealing with vicious habits and in some degree their consequences; much more might be said but suffice it to say that no chains bind so hard, no fetters are so heavy as those habits which bind us to this world and lives dependent to it for its short lived pleasures and joys, or in other words becoming the world's slave; but habits of right doing make us independent of the world, give us satisfaction with ourselves and leads to a freedom, the possessors of which are free indeed.

VELVET SNOW.
Berlin, March 10, 1890.

Atwood Monthly Fair.
A meeting of the committee appointed to attend to the monthly fair was held on March 12th. Members present, Wm. Forrest, L. Pelton, Wm. Wherry, Jas. Irwin, R. Brooks, and J. L. Mader. Moved by L. Pelton, seconded by R. Brooks that we hold our Horse and Cattle Fair on the Tuesday before the first Friday of each month, at the hour of 10 a.m. Carried.
Moved by Wm. Wherry, seconded by Wm. Forrest, that we hold the first fair in Wm. Dunn's lot, corner John and Queen streets, Atwood, on the 1st day of April. Carried. Meeting then adjourned.

Presbytery of Stratford.
The Presbytery of Stratford met in Knox church, Stratford, on Tuesday, March 11th, Rev. A. Grant, of St. Marys, Moderator, in the chair. Minutes of last meeting were read and sustained. The call from Marsden, Quebec, to Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Harrington, was set aside at Mr. Gordon's request. It was agreed that the Rev. R. Hamilton lay the matter of supplement of Harrington congregation before the central committee in Toronto. A minute in reference to the late Mr. Patton's death was placed on record. The report of the S. S. committee was submitted by Rev. Mr. McKibbin, convener, and adopted with thanks to Mr. McKibbin. The session records of Avonton and Carlingford were examined and attested as carefully and correctly kept. The Rev. G. Chrystal tendered his resignations of Avonton and Carlingford were cited to appear for their interests at the next meeting of Presbytery in May. Rev. Mr. Cameron presented the report on "Sabbath Observance." The report was received and adopted and Mr. Cameron thanked for his services. Millbank session presented a resolution from the congregation in reference to its financial ability. Rev. Mr. McKibbin addressed Presbytery on the matter and discussion ensued. It was finally agreed to appoint Messrs. Turnbull, Hamilton and Baird as a committee of Presbytery to meet with the congregation and report at next meeting. Commissioners to next meeting of General Assembly were appointed as follows:—Ministers, Messrs Turnbull, McKibbin, Cameron, Ferris and Pyke; Elders, Messrs. Chalmers, Taylor, Ramsey, Ross and Roy. Rev. Mr. Tully presented the report on "Temperance," and Rev. Mr. Pantan the reports on "State of Religion," and the convener thanked for their diligence. Rev. Mr. Pantan was appointed to prepare and read a paper on the "State of Religion" at next meeting of Presbytery, and the court adjourned to meet in Knox church, Mitchell, at 7.30 p. m., on Monday 12th day of May, next.

Elma.
John Clark sr., and family left for St. Paul, Minn., on Monday of this week. Success.
John Clark's sale, on the 10th con., was a decided success as regards prices and attendance. The prices received for stock, implements, etc., were very satisfactory—the cows averaging \$34. The farm was not sold, Alex. Morrison, our popular auctioneer, wielded the hammer. Mr. Morrison will doubtless get quite a number of sales in this locality this spring.
One by one the landmarks of this township are passing away. It is with regret we chronicle the death of an old and respectable citizen, Jesse Rowland, who died last Sunday, 9th inst., in his 87th year. He with his family came to this country in 1871, and has been a resident of Elma ever since. He leaves a wife and nine children, five boys and four daughters, to mourn the loss of a faithful husband and kind father. He was a Conservative in politics. The funeral was largely attended on Wednesday of this week.

NEWS OF THE DAY.
Influenza is an epidemic in Japan. The Russian navy is to be reorganized and strengthened.
Influenza is raging severely among the Stoney Indians in the North-West. One hundred years ago Sunday the first Methodist church was opened in Kingston.
The imperial naval estimates amount to £14,000,000, an increase of £1,000,000 over last year.
Major Rorke, M. P. P., has again been selected to carry the Conservative banner in County Grey.

COMMUNICATION.

We wish it distinctly understood that we do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.

Scriptural Meaning of Matthew VI:1-4.

To the Editor of THE BEE.
DEAR SIR:—A difference of opinion which has been publicly expressed, exists amongst some persons of this community, with regard to the meaning of the Scripture contained in Matthew vi: 1-4, and the context of which it is a part ending at verse 18, and the practical conduct of life arising out of the meaning attached to it. Will you kindly allow me a space in your paper for a little further discussion regarding the subject? For the sake of brevity in writing I hope your readers will take their New Testaments and turn to the passage and judge for themselves. It has been contended that when the in-talible preacher of the sermon on the Mount said: "Take heed, that ye do not your alms (righteousness—revised version) before men, to be seen of them, &c." He laid special stress on the words to be seen of them, and that he meant that the motive of seeking men to notice approvingly is wrong, but it is not wrong to do the three acts of righteousness, specified in the context: before men. The three acts of righteousness specified are: 1st, alms-giving proper; 2nd, private or individual prayer; 3rd, fasting. See now, how does this view consist with the statement of the sermon. And, first, with regard to alms-giving? "When thou doest thine alms do not sound a trumpet before thee as the hypocrites do," &c. "But when thou doest alms, let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth." Why? "That thine alms may be in secret," no manner or extent of publicity being sought to them; "and thy Father who seeth in secret," what is unseen and unknown to others, "himself shall reward thee." No human reward either in the form of men's praise or gratitude, but the reward of thy Father himself. The motive alms—gives should not be actuated by is "to be seen of men"—"that they have glory of men"—a reward which which trumpet blowing hypocrites "have" or "have received." But on the other hand the right, or rather one of the right, motives which should actuate them is that "Thy Father who seeth in secret shall reward or recompense thee." Moses had respect to the recompense of the reward which the secret seeing Father will bestow; when the openly, publicly, before men and angels, rewarding time comes. A similar motive may rightfully actuate every alms-giving disciple of Jesus. But the great Teacher speaks not only of a motive which should not be operative and of another which should be operative but of a line of conduct in which the wrong motive cannot operate and the right one may. If secrecy be observed in giving alms then there is no hope or effort to obtain glory from men as men are kept ignorant of the giver if not of the gift. Hypocrisy—wearing a mask—pretending to be liberal and generous and yet in heart giving grudgingly—is what there is no temptation to. If Annanias and Sapphira had acted upon the plan of secret giving, they never would have been tempted to simulate a liberality which was to rival if not exceed that of Barnabas, and which was largely feigned; nor would they have been tempted to be either to men or to the Holy Ghost about the amount for which they sold their property, the proceeds of which sale they pretended to lay at the apostle's feet. This case from the history of the early church shows that it is possible (although the contrary has been asserted in Atwood) for a person to put his hand in his pocket and yet be a hypocrite. He who knew what was in his man and how weak human hearts would prove, thought it necessary to warn of danger and to exhort "Take heed," "Beware of the leaven of the pharisees which is hypocrisy." His rules for our conduct should be obeyed as well as the motives be such as says are right which impel to action. To blow a trumpet before or to publish a hand bill after giving alms is equally contrary to the secrecy which he enjoins, and if the latter plan be persisted in, it cannot fail, with the diffusiveness of leaven to leaven the whole lump with the leaven of the pharisees, which is hypocrisy. If secrecy is enjoined by the words "enter into thy closet, and when thou hast shut thy door, pray," "anoint thine head and wash thy face: that thou appear not unto men to fast," then it is enjoined in connection with the subject we have been considering and vice versa.
Yours, &c.,
T. S.

Atwood, March 8, 1890.

During 1889 the Clinton post office issued money orders to the amount of \$16,541.12 and paid orders amounting to \$17,428.83; Exeter issued \$13,597.66 and paid \$11,157.48; Goderich issued \$29,887.02 and paid \$17,534.85; Seaforth issued \$21,428.12 and paid 15,656.54; Wingham issued \$17,846.23 and paid \$12,267.32. Clinton is the only town in the county that received more money through the post office than it paid out. So far as money orders are an indication of prosperity Clinton has the inside track. A community that receives more money than it pays out must be doing a profitable business.

ON THE BRINK.

To me, at least, Roger Elbe was a very interesting character. He was the most systematic and accurate person I ever met, but there was an element of poetry in his nature which enabled him to tell a story so vividly as to make his audience feel that they were witnessing the events he related.

He might easily, I am sure, have secured a position that of a division engineer, employed by the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company to superintend the construction of its line through some of the most difficult passes of the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains, but he chose this out-door life because his physical condition required it.

His health was not vigorous. He had an excellent physique, but his nerves were unstrung. Usually he kept them under control, but any sudden surprise or prolonged worry caused him to lose command of himself. I have known him to drop a valuable instrument when a long silence was broken by the sudden caw of a crow over his head. Once, as he was quietly writing, he sprang suddenly to his feet and overturned the table before him when some snow dropped from a pine-tree down upon our tent.

One day it was necessary to make measurements and observations on the face of a high cliff, from a point about midway between its base and its top. Several of our men volunteered to go down, but Elbe said he wished to examine the character of the rock, and would go himself.

Fasting a rope about his waist, whistling loudly meanwhile, he bade the men lower him down the cliff, while I stood at its edge to watch for signals that he might make.

He stooped on a projecting ledge, secured a footing, and then set deliberately to work. After making a few measurements, he took out his field-book, apparently to record the figures. A second later he roared as though he had received a blow, and dropping his book, grasped the rope, and shouted hoarsely to be drawn up.

In less than a minute he was brought to the top of the cliff, but as we carried him back from its brink he appeared to be completely unnerved. His teeth were clinched, he glared wildly about him, and great drops of sweat stood out upon his pallid face.

However, he soon regained self-control, the color returned to his face, and nervously untying the rope from his waist, he said, in a weak, hesitating way:

"Boys, I was not afraid of your letting me drop, but I can't keep my wits in a place like that. I'll tell you the reason when you get back to camp. Finish the work within a few minutes, but don't any of you go down there if you have the least objection to going. No, no, there is no need that any of you should go back to the camp with me, I am all right now."

After the work was finished, the other men took the instruments back to camp, and I made a detour down through the gorge to get the book that Elbe had dropped.

Some of the leaves had become loosened by the fall, and in collecting them I noticed that it was evidently quite an old book. The first few pages were filled with ordinary engineering computations, observations about weather, vegetation, geological formations and the like. Then there was a leaf on which the distance passed over by a falling body in five seconds was carefully calculated.

On one of the leaves I picked up was a computation which at first I thought had something to do with the velocity of a slow current of water that we had encountered, but soon concluded that the moving body, whatever it was, travelled even too slowly for that.

Ever long I found other puzzling computations, all of which appeared to have been made for the purpose of establishing the fact that something would occur at "ten minutes past four o'clock P. M."

Next I found a leaf on which was a rough drawing of a little child, with curly hair and field hands, lying in its coffin.

Just here it dawned upon me that I must have been examining private papers, instead of an ordinary field-book, and so, restraining my curiosity, I gathered what other leaves I could find, and hastened back to camp.

That night, as we were seated outside the tents around a blazing fire, Elbe told his story. So vivid was the impression made upon my mind that I think I can repeat it very nearly in his own words.

"Boys," he said, "I was in this region several years ago, long before it was definitely known that Kicking Horse would be the pass chosen to run the line through. We came up the Columbia in the summer, and spent the winter over in the Big Bend, making our usual observations, and preparing for a regular survey of the region."

"One morning early in April I started from our camp to spend part of the day hunting goats. I soon came upon the tracks of a small herd, and followed them. At first the way led up a small side canon; then it turned toward some peaks and high cliffs that formed a part of the south wall of the Illecillewaet Pass. About three hours of zigzag climbing brought me to the summit of the ridge, when the falling of a rock, that I carelessly displaced alarmed the goats, and they bounded away. As they disappeared among the ice-drifts I fired two shots after them. The next moment I regretted this, for as the echoes rattled among the crags I was sure that every goat and mountain sheep within five miles would be on the alert the rest of the day. However, it was now nearly twelve o'clock, and I decided to find a comfortable nook for my lunch, and then return to camp."

"The lay of the land had much to do with my subsequent adventure, so that I recall it now with distinctness. I was on the top of a low ridge extending east and west along the bases of two peaks which rose up on each side of the ridge."

"At the end of this central ridge, some distance in advance of it, fell a precipice into the valley below. The hollows between the two higher peaks and the ridge were filled with snow and ice, under one of which, and at its side, flowed a shallow stream of water. In looking for a sheltered place in which to eat my luncheon, I had noticed the space between the end of the central ridge, and the bright sun shining full upon it."

"The stream of water, or some other agency, had made an opening, or crevice, between the ice in the hollow on the western side of the ridge and the peak which rose near it wide enough for me to pass through to the open space beyond, that looked so inviting."

"Following this crevice back a short distance, I found a jagged ledge, with projections of ice opposite, that would enable

me with comparative ease to get to the bottom of the narrow passage. Using these projections, I succeeded in reaching the shallow water that flowed in the bed of the crevice, and thus easily passed on to the sheltered space beyond."

"There was no opening in the mass of ice and snow that filled the hollow on the eastern side of the central ridge, and the end of this ridge, enmassed in ice, rose abruptly forty or fifty feet above the open space in which I stood. The ice in both hollows also ended abruptly nearly on a line with that which enclosed the point of the ridge."

"The current of water that ran through the crevice covered only a part of the west side of the open space, leaving elsewhere the rock on which I stood comparatively dry. Here, with a fine view before me, I sat down to eat my luncheon."

"After eating I still sat for some time admiring the grand landscape before me. I remember wondering how long the water that was running near me had been cutting its way along the side of the mass of snow and ice that had accumulated in the western hollow. Then I speculated in a listless sort of way that the rains and snows of many centuries had passed through this ravine."

"The view in front and below was especially fascinating, while the small stream poured over the edge, and fell, looking like a mass of falling pearls, down to a shelving rock, until it became only mist and spray long before it reached the base of the precipice."

"I had a curiosity to know the height of this precipice, so, taking a cartridge from my belt and wrapping a piece of white paper about it, I dropped it into the abyss, and noted that it reached the bottom in five seconds. So I computed in my field-book that it was about four hundred feet from where I stood to the base of the precipice. Then I sat down, and wearied by my long tramp, stretched myself upon my side, and voluntarily dropped asleep."

"On looking at my watch when I awoke I saw that it was two o'clock, so I reluctantly concluded to leave my cool retreat. I took my gun and walked back toward the point in the cliff where I had entered."

"Imagine my surprise when I found it was so narrow that I could not pass through it. I looked, rubbed my eyes, and looked again. Yes, there was an opening, but it was not a foot wide. With a quickening pulse I began to investigate."

"The ice-wall was certainly nearer to the brink of the precipice than it had been when I passed through the crevice. A thin line of the alluvial-like dust which accumulates on the rocks of fresh-water streams was scraped up at the base of the ice-wall, and one of my footprints on this thin, soft substance was partly hidden by the ice."

"The truth was now perfectly plain! Had there ever been another man so inconceivably thoughtless as to walk into a trap like that?"

"The mass of ice and snow behind me had begun to move downward. Already it had cut off my retreat. I was hemmed in before a slowly moving ice-fall, and should be resistlessly crowded down over the brink into the fearful abyss beyond."

"At first I was dazed by this awful discovery. Then I began nervously to look about for some way of escape but neither the smooth walls at the sides of my prison nor the perpendicular face of that moving ice-cliff offered any footing up which it would be possible for me to climb more than a few feet."

"Trembling in every nerve, and with a sinking heart, I went to the precipice. A few moments before I had looked with pleasure down into the abyss. How different it appeared now! A single glance made my heart chill with horror."

"Time and again I paced up and down my slowly shortening prison, seeking some hitherto overlooked means of escape. I thrust my rifle in between the ice and the side of the channel, madly hoping that in some way it would check the movement of that awful mass. I might as well have tried in the same way to check the waters of the Columbia."

"I struck my hunting knife into the ice to see if I could not cut steps for my hands and feet and thus draw myself up the face of the ice-wall. At almost the first blow the blade snapped from the handle, which fell into the water and glided over the brink."

"Then I gave up hope."

"Still, with a sort of fascination, I wished I could know how much longer I had to live. I had a small tape line in my pocket. With it I measured the distance from the edge of the precipice to the base of the ice-cliff. It was just sixty-two feet."

"Then I took my watch and observed the mass while it passed over three feet. It seemed to move steadily at the rate of about six inches a minute."

"I did not need to put down the figures in order to know that—even if the movement did not increase with the heat—I had a little less than two hours to live; nevertheless, in a dazed way, I put the figures down in my field-book. I must have been purely the force of habit that led me to do so. I even reflected that I should be crowded from my position before the ice reached the brink, and so, as it was just fourteen minutes past two, I concluded that I could not hope to remain on the ledge longer than until ten minutes past four o'clock."

"Strange details, you think, for a man in such peril to busy himself with. But I believe that the horrible fear and suspense must at times have unsettled my mind, which seems to have gone from one extreme to the other, so that my imagination conjured up all kinds of strange and unexpected fancies."

"Sometimes I hoped, sometimes I feared, that the mass would become suddenly loosened, and hurl me at once into the abyss. Sometimes I became frantic at the thought of my horrible position, then I would accept what was to come as inevitable, and settle into the dull acquiescence of despair."

"A great fleecy cloud came floating below me, and for a few minutes hid the yawning chasm. I remember longing to jump down into its feathery folds, and wishing that upon it I might sail away into space forever."

"I thought an hour must have passed, but my watch showed that only fifteen minutes had elapsed since I had completed that last computation. I would not believe it until I looked back and saw by the aid of marks that I had placed in the side of the chasm, that the creeping, horrible mass had advanced seven and one-half feet."

"A breath of wind bore a delicate bit of moss to my feet. Then I remembered that I had seen moss of the same kind many years before at the grave of one of the playmates of my boyhood. Loving

hands had twined a mossy wreath and placed it upon the coffin. Every feature of the fair, peaceful countenance lying upon his snowy pillow came distinctly to my mental vision. Mechanically I began to sketch the dead face on a leaf of my book. But the consciousness of my awful peril did not leave me, and the rough sketch seemed to transform itself into a vivid picture of a mangled body lying among grisly bolsters at the foot of a precipice, and buried beneath masses of snow and ice."

"It seems to me that I did not shrink from death or even-ling to life; but the thought of the horrible sensation of falling filled me with dread. It seemed as if my sensations would not end with death. I even felt that if I were to send a bullet crashing through my brain I should still feel that horrible sensation of falling; and that if my body were ground to powder I should still be conscious of the crash of that great mass that would fall upon me."

"With these and many other fantastic and terrifying imaginings my mind was occupied till three o'clock. The mass of ice still moved with almost the precision of a machine. As I sat looking up at the sky, flecked here and there with gauzy clouds, a dark speck appeared circling above me. Then another came in sight, following the downward flight of the first."

"As they came nearer I saw that they were vultures. When they were within thirty feet of my head, delicately poising and balancing themselves, they seemed, in my insane imaginings, to be exulting in their superiority and my helplessness. The thought exasperated me. I drew up my rifle and fired at the nearest bird. It dropped downward, with a wing broken close to its body. But as it caught with its claws on one of the long icicles that depended from the side of the precipice, and clung there, wildly flapping its one wing, I pitied the poor thing and reviled myself for my cruelty."

"I saw that I had but a slight hold upon the ice, and resolved to try to reach it and put an end to its suffering. I made a flying fastened the other end to my gun, I lay down and reached as far as I dared. I should have caught it, but the poor thing loosened its hold and fell, turning over and over until it struck the bottom, quivered, and became still. Here I beheld the rehearsal of my own approaching fate."

"My head began to swim and my eyes to blur. Just then a small bird, almost white, darted up past my face, and drew my attention. I sprang to my feet and looked for it, but it was out of sight. I half-fancied that it was the soul of the dead bird flying away to heaven."

"Again I looked at my watch. The hands pointed to half past three. I could not believe it. Still I dreaded to look behind me as one might dread to look at a crouching tiger ready to spring upon him as he looked. Nevertheless I forced myself to do it. My watch was confirmed, and I sank back, knowing that had but forty minutes more to live."

"A newspaper that had been wrapped about my luncheon lay near me. I picked it up and began to read. It was an ordinary newspaper, though nearly a year old of course. Some of the paragraphs held my attention, because in one way or another the expressions used suggested my situation."

"A young ladies' man of bright prospects had begun to speculate. Successful at first, he continued in a larger way. Finally, when he had become deeply involved his losses began. 'On the Brink of Bankruptcy,' the paper said, 'he made a desperate struggle to bear up under his misfortunes, but his reputation was gone. He was overpowered by a mass of adverse circumstances and crowded down to ruin.'"

"Another article told of a handsome intelligent boy, always successful in his studies, who had been so intent on developing his mental powers that he had neglected to care for his health, and was now lying on the verge of insanity, pressed down by a host of bodily ailments."

"Under the heading 'Death of a Drunkard,' was told the familiar story of an intelligent, capable young man who prided himself upon his ability to throw off his habit of drinking a glass now and then, whenever he should find that the habit was becoming injurious to him. In time he became a confirmed drunkard. He then struggled to escape from his overpowering vice, but it was too late, and, as the paper put it, 'He was forest from the brink of respectability into a pit of degradation, and buried beneath an avalanche of shame.'"

"So rapidly did my imagination work that I seemed to live over the temptations, struggles, fears, hopes, and disappointments of each of those unfortunate lives as it neared its respective brink."

"The sun was shining in my face, and I started to change my position. My hand struck something cold! The mass was almost upon me. Fifteen minutes more—and all would be over!"

"I got up and placed my back against the eastern side of the advancing mass, with my hands raised above my head and gripping the slight icy projection."

"As I looked at the landscape before me I saw the low sunbeams sparkling upon the distant snowdrifts, and tangling themselves like a network of fire among the forests. The deep blue sky, the downy clouds, the earth—everything was beautiful."

"A thrill went through me as my gun—pushed by the moving ice—slipped, and slid over the edge of the precipice. I heard it as it struck and bounded from the side of the cliff, until it reached the bottom. I tried to close my eyes, but I could not."

"Suddenly then, the rock beneath my feet seemed to tremble. The icicles that hung from the ice on the eastern side of the open space snapped and fell. There was a rumbling sound that grew louder. Then the entire mass of ice in the hollow on the western side of the ridge, where the current of water flowed, shot up by me and pouring over the edge of the precipice, fell with a crash that seemed to make the whole earth quiver. This was followed by a rush of water."

"Almost blinded as I was, even in my insane fear, I knew what had happened. The ice accumulations in the other ravine had been pushed forward by an avalanche of snow from the heights behind. Undermined by the flow of water beneath, it had moved readily and thus had taken the whole force of the avalanche."

"Every moment I expected that the mass behind me would in like manner be pushed forward."

"But no! The echoes died away among the crags, the torrent of water that had shot down in the wake of the ice ceased,—a miniature rainbow had appeared in the

chasm for a moment,—I noticed it even in that awful moment,—and I found myself standing as before with the brink of the precipice—the horrible precipice—yawning just before me."

"Then came a wild hope of escape. 'Starting from where I stood, I darted swiftly round the edge of the central ridge, pushed my way through the accumulations of snow that still blocked the channel, and then leaped and pushed ahead like a madman, until I had reached a place where I could climb from the ravine to the level above.'

"Here I remember trying to laugh, pray, sing, shout and weep, all at the same time. Then, as another thunderous roar sounded among the crags, I swooned."

"It was nearly sundown when I came to myself. The moon rose so that I could see my way, and it was midnight before I reached camp. I have been trying to forget that experience, but it is impossible. My nerves that day received a strain from which they will never recover."

"To-day I thought I would discipline myself by going down over the cliff. I got along well enough at first, but when I opened my field-book to write in it, I found that the same mistake I had put in my pocket the same book that I had used while imprisoned on that bank."

"Instantly that old scene came back to me, and I lost my self-possession. I think I dropped that book into the gorge, and I hope I may never see it again."

HOW THEY SETTLE STRIKES IN RUSSIA.

Fifty Labor Revolvers So Cruelly Used That They Kill Themselves.

A correspondent of the London Times says that a strike in Russia is in truth a revolt, and is so treated by the authorities. The reason is that Russian workmen are such ignorant, unreasonable beings that they would become utterly unmanageable without the vigorous action of the judiciary.

About a month ago a case occurred that illustrates the childish absurdity of the men and the efficacious action of the authorities. A falling off in trade caused the proprietors of certain large mills to reduce the production and discharge a number of the hands, whose services were no longer useful. As soon as this decision was known a crowd of semi-savage workmen surrounded the managers and insisted that work should be found for the usual number of hands, threatening personal violence if their demand was unheeded, while at the same time a quantity of machinery was destroyed by the rioters.

The police were called in and settled the matter very quickly. During the night fifty of the ringleaders were quietly spirited away, no one knew whither or how. The rest, left leaderless, whimpered like beaten children and prayed to their favorite saints. Not receiving any satisfactory answer from St. Vladimir, St. George of Cappadocia, and the army of martyrs, the strikers quietly gave in and went to work completely demoralized.

By and by it leaked out among the diplomats that the fifty poor fellows had been hurried off to the salt mines of Cracow, where they were scourged and ill used till they imitated the example of Mrs. Sighida, and sought death as a refuge from tyranny. All this horror was kept as quiet as possible, that the element of mystery might be added to the other atrocities. So that, while the Government got rid of fifty dangerous men, their former fellow laborers were awed by the incomprehensible disappearance of their leaders.

The Dairying Interest of Canada.

The convention of Canadian dairymen that met at Ottawa last week was the first attempt to unite in a single representative society all those who are prominently engaged in the dairy industry throughout the Dominion. All the provinces and territories were represented by delegates, and the papers read sketched the progress that had been attained from Nova Scotia to British Columbia. The fitness of Canada for this branch of agriculture has been recognized by the best qualified experts in the old world—men like Professors Sheldon, Fream and Tanner, who are connected with agricultural education and practical farmers, like the gentlemen of the Scottish deputation that came to Canada in 1882. In one of the admirable series of pamphlets on Canada and its resources, written by Prof. Fream and published by the Department of Agriculture, that gentleman recommends dairying as the most productive and paying of our agricultural industries. He speaks highly of the cheese of Ontario and Quebec, and points out that the former provinces carried off three first prizes for cheese in competition against the whole world at international exhibitions. That is no small triumph. Quebec has produced some cheese which, in Prof. Fream's opinion, is equal to the best that Ontario dairies have yielded, but the farmers are slower in adopting improvements. Both in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick a great drawback was the reluctance of the farmers to supply themselves with the best class of modern dairy apparatus. Of the advantages for dairying of the Northwest, especially Manitoba and Alberta, Mr. Fream writes with enthusiasm. At the same time, however, the make of butter is hardly sufficient to meet the local demand. In fact the people have only recently begun to recognize the benefits of mixed farming as opposed to exclusive wheat growing. British Columbia is so vast an area that if its fertile valleys formed one continuous region it would be one of the finest farming countries in the world.

What is now required all over Canada is an improvement in our butter, an attempt, indeed, to bring it up to the standard of our cheese, which is rapidly acquiring a world wide fame. Much is being done in this direction, but much yet remains to be accomplished and it behoves every individual farmer to bestir himself.

A Dog's Seal Sacque.

About a month ago the Princess of Wales had a sealskin sack made for her lapdog in Paris, and the important fact was scabbed over half the civilized world. It was not of any profound degree of importance, but the result is amusing. One of the most prominent furriers in New York made twelve jackets for dogs immediately on seeing the news in the paper, and they were all sold within two weeks. The claim of the Princess of Wales to be a leader of fashion is beyond dispute.

THREW HIMSELF FROM THE STEEPLE.

The Sexton Rang the Chimes and then Took a Fatal Leap.

A remarkable suicide is reported from Wicksville, Neb., Wicksville has a church with a set of chimes in the steeple. A young Englishman named John Hicks Dawson was sexton, and played the chimes. About six weeks ago he had a severe attack of influenza. He recovered sufficiently to go to work again, but has acted rather strangely and has seemed very despondent. The other morning during the service the congregation was startled upon hearing the lively strains of the "Devil's Dream" rattled off in the steeple, followed by a heavy fall, and Dawson was found lying on the ground groaning. He was carried into the church, and died in a few moments.

A Warning to Farmers.

To make two blades of grass grow where one grew before is a creditable achievement for any farmer who desires a good crop of hay. To raise 100 bushels of wheat on an acre of ground capable before of producing not more than 30 would be another desirable accomplishment for any tiller of the soil. To find a kind of oats which, being sowed, would spring forth and yield 150 bushels of 40 pound oats to an acre would be an equally profitable discovery. But none of these things are likely to come to pass in Canada, in this or in any other day and generation.

The miracle of planting and reaping has its limits. Nevertheless a seed company has been started in the States which represented to farmers of this country that it had a kind of oats which would make the purchasers rich in a few years, and make mortgages a thing of the past. The ground in which this seed was buried would yield a harvest of three times the usual quantity, and the quantity would be in keeping with the extraordinary yield. Many farmers gave credence to the story and bought of the wonderful oats. In order to get them in large quantities, notes payable after harvest time were given. The farmers all readily perceived the mistake they have made as the notes are being pressed for collection, and the oats which were to produce such wonderful things are not yet in the ground, and, if they were, most likely would prove about as good as any other variety. Agriculture has made great strides within the past fifty years. It has advanced in this country as decidedly as either settlement or mechanical pursuits. Indeed in no other industry have there been more marked changes. Fifty years ago the scythe, the sickle, the flail, the hand-hoe and hand-rake were the universal farming implements. Now it is the machine for cutting down and binding wheat and oats, the threshing machine, the horse rake and horse hoe that do the work. Machinery has taken the place of manual exertion in the planting and sowing, tilling and curing, gathering and preparing for use. Butter and cheese, too, are machine and factory made, and thus the housewife is relieved from these most laborious duties. Furthermore, during the past decade or two, silos and ensilage have entered the field and gained a permanent lodgment, obviating a vast amount of former hard, grating labor. But, with all the progress made, ground and grain vary but little from their old capacities, the great transformation being in the utensils for doing the work. When strangers with plausible speech attempt to sell farmers cereals at big prices, which are to accomplish the impossible, the farmers will serve themselves best by showing their callers the road, and placing their reliance on the oats capable of yielding a crop of 30 bushels of 32 pounds weight to the acre, and in other grains sticking to what has been proved valuable.

War Prospects.

The approach of Spring is apt to bring more or less uneasiness in regard to war prospects in Europe, and occasionally this takes the form of direct alarms. So many campaigning seasons, however, have come and gone without disturbance of the peace of the Continent that perhaps only on the theory that "it is the unexpected that happens" need any anxiety on this score be felt for 1890. There are some signs of petty disturbance in the Balkans, where plotting against Prince Ferdinand seems to go on without much intermission; and in the latest affair it is alleged that sundry Russian officials have been implicated. Russia is said to have made, also, a demand for the payment of 3,000,000 rubles, due her for expenses incurred in maintaining an armed force in Eastern Roumelia, after the treaty of Berlin and in accordance with that treaty. Still, to demand this payment of the Government at Sofia seems to imply assent to the political union of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria. The best sign of peace, perhaps, is the fact that the German Government has taken up the labor problem for the immediate future, which it would hardly do unless it expected 1890 to be a year of peace.

The acceptance by England of Germany's invitation to take part in the labor conference devised by Emperor William makes it look as if the movement might amount to something. The Emperor probably evolved the scheme as a sop to be thrown to the working-men just before the election, and it is very likely that he is sorry enough now to withdraw it if he could. But he cannot, the invitations having gone out to other nations. What the conference can do does not appear, but there is a growing feeling among European governments that something must be done to allay the discontent among the laboring classes. There are scores of things which might be done if the governments were in a different position, but they are so hampered that they can do but little.

The Alaska Commercial Company loses its valuable exclusive privilege of taking fur seals upon the islands of St. Paul and St. George because of the competition excited by its large profits. The North American Commercial Company, of New York and San Francisco, which is to have the lease, is to pay more than three times as much per annum as was paid by the Alaska Company. On the basis of 100,000 seals per annum the Government will receive about \$1,000,000 per annum, as against \$300,000 required under the old lease. The exclusive privilege is to run for twenty years. The purchase of Alaska was a pretty good business speculation, as these figures show. The United States paid only \$7,200,000 for the country, and it has immense undeveloped resources besides these seal fisheries. No wonder that the Washington Government contends that Behring Sea is a *mare clausum* or closed sea, and wishes to control the seal fisheries of the whole district.

THE BEE.

Leading Paper in North Perth.

FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1890.

Two-Rowed Barley.

A correspondent asks concerning the relative merits of two-rowed and four or six-rowed barley, and the respective markets for each. It may be stated that English brewers greatly prefer the two-rowed barley. It is heavier, has more substance and makes a stronger beer than usual. The questions why American malsters pay more for Canadian barley than for that grown in the United States, and why do the American brewers pay more for four-rowed barley than for the heavier two-rowed barley? may be briefly answered in this way:—The American brewers prefer Canadian barley because it has a good reputation and is more uniformly good than barley grown in the United States. Canadian farmers are the best barley growers in the world. And they have for many years taken great pains to grow the heaviest and best barley because malsters would pay an extra price for it. The reason that American malsters prefer the four-rowed variety is because it will sprout quicker than the latter two-rowed kind, and they save time in malting. The two-rowed is really the better barley. But owing to the fact that the four-rowed variety germinates quicker than the two-rowed, the two cannot be malted together, and malsters who use four-rowed do not want two-rowed, and will not pay as high a price for it. But there are malsters now in the United States who malt two-rowed, as it is intrinsically the better barley, and they will pay more for two-rowed than for four-rowed. Many farmers fear that the season in Ontario is not long enough to ripen the two-rowed barley, but this is a mistake, as it will ripen where the oat crop will mature; in fact, of the two grains the two-rowed barley is at least a week earlier. There is no doubt that when sufficient two-rowed barley is grown to command a market of itself, it will be preferred to the lighter four or six-rowed, both in England and the United States. The great trouble hitherto has been that the two varieties have got mixed, and as that the two kinds do not germinate together in malting they have been sold merely for feeding purposes. The two-rowed barley is much more prolific, and will yield one-third more grain to the acre.—Free Press.

From Ottawa.

The Government of Canada, on the recommendation of the Minister of Agriculture, has agreed to place in the estimates a sum to provide for the purchase and distribution of two-rowed barley for seed, to be supplied to the farmers of the Dominion at cost.

In furtherance of this object the Minister of Agriculture has purchased 10,000 bushels of "Carter's Prize prolific" barley from the well known seed establishment of James Carter and Co., of London, England. This variety of two-rowed barley—a recently improved strain of the Chevaler type—ranks high in Great Britain for malting purposes, and has been pronounced by experts as one of the best sorts obtainable. It has been awarded many prizes and was given first prize at the Windsor Royal Agricultural Show last year. It is very prolific, has stout, bright straw and long heavy heads, usually averaging under good cultivation, about forty grains per head. It may be sown thinner than less vigorous growing sorts, one and a half bushels per acre is considered sufficient. This variety was grown from samples distributed from the Central Experimental Farm, in the barley districts of Ontario, and other parts of the Dominion, during the past somewhat unfavorable season, weighing from 54 to 56 lbs. per bushel; samples of which have been submitted to experts in England, who have pronounced them to be good, marketable specimens of malting barley, which would command at present from 38s. to 40s. per quarter of 48 lbs., in the English market, equal to 99 cts. to \$1.04 respectively for the Canadian bushel of 48 lbs.

This "Prize Prolific" barley—for which Carter's catalogue price is 10s. 6d. stg. per bushel, of 56 lbs.—will be offered to the farmers of Canada in bags of two English bushels (112 lbs.), one bag to each individual, at four dollars per bag. At this price the barley will be delivered to the nearest railway station so that farmers in every province may obtain it at a uniform rate.

Those who desire to participate in this distribution should send their applications at once, with four dollars enclosed, to the undersigned, giving the name and Post Office address plainly, and the name of the nearest railway station. The names of those who remit will be entered in the order in which they are received, and the distribution made in the same order as far as possible, having regard to the requirements of the several provinces. Should the applications exceed the supply, those who apply last will have their money refunded, but if the quantity imported should be greater than the demand, on the basis of a two bushel distribution, then the applications of those who may have asked for larger quantities will be considered, and the remaining stock apportioned among such applicants.

State Treasurer Noland, of Missouri, has handed his resignation to the Governor. He admits a deficit of \$32,718.

The Manitoba Legislature has been discussing the separate school question for two days and continued all Friday night.

John M. Davidson, of Saratoga Springs, formerly president of the Saratoga and Whitehall Railroad Company, is dead.

The large firm of Brown Brothers, London, has bought for \$300,000 a controlling interest in the large creamery business of Minnesota.

ATWOOD

FURNITURE ROOMS.

WM. FORREST

Has on hand a Full Assortment of all kinds of

Furniture at Reasonable Prices.

My stock consists of Bedroom Suites, Chairs, Tables, Lounges, Bed Springs, Mattresses &c.

Picture Framing Done.

UNDERTAKING

Attended to at Shortest Notice. A first-class Hearse kept in readiness. A large assortment of Coffins and Caskets on hand.

ATWOOD

Pork Packing House.

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

HAMS,

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

Prices Low.

Special reductions made to those purchasing large quantities of meat.

Terms Strictly Cash.

Wm. Hawkshaw.

SPRING!

1890

NEW GOODS

Just Arrived.

We have just received an endless variety of Cottons, Cottonades, Shirtings, and Everything New in the Dry Goods line.

Finest Selection of

PRINTS

In Town.

We have a complete stock of

Boots & Shoes

And the BEST offered in the Market.

Fresh Groceries

Received every month.

Come and Buy

Anything

AND

Everything

Kept in a first-class general store.

Mrs. M. Narvey

ATWOOD.



Interesting Information.

This man will treat you fare and square
Whenever you come to buy,
He'll give you bargains rich and rare
If you'll just come and try.

I may not have the largest store
On earth, but write it down:
In bargains I give you more
Than any man in town.

Dry Goods are fine and bright and new,
In every line complete;
It's just the stock, my friend, if you
Want goods that can't be beat.

For Boots & Shoes we rank A 1,
In quality, style, and prices too,
And better bargains there are none
Than those J. L. can offer you.

Although my groceries grade high,
We want you all to know,
Ours is the cheapest place to buy,
Our prices are always low.

In teas I make a special show;
As many of you well know,
Prices are right, the stock is ample,
If you doubt come buy a sample.

In general goods my stock's complete,
The assortment full to meet your need,
With school books, stationery, wall papers replete
Give me a call, satisfaction guaranteed.

If you are wise you'll come to-day,
While bargains still abound,
There's bargains for you anyway
When e'er you come around.

J. L. MADER,

MAIN ST. ATWOOD.



R. M. BALLANTYNE

THE LEADING

Merchant Tailor

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

Biggest Reduction

In Ordered Clothing

EVER KNOWN.

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

" " " " \$12 " \$10

" " " " \$15 " \$12

Black Worsted from \$16 up.

WE KEEP THE BEST

TRIMMINGS

AND GUARANTEE AN

A 1 Fit or No Sale.

Call and Examine Our

Goods and see for

yourself.

R. M. BALLANTYNE,

ATWOOD.

H. F. BUCK

Furniture Emporium,

WALLACE STREET,

LISTOWEL.

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

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

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

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

MOULDINGS

For Picture Framing in Town.

UNDERTAKING

A Specialty. Full lines funeral goods always on hand.

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

ATWOOD

Repair Shop!

ROBERT MAY

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

Two Doors South of Joeger's Hotel.

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

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

Wood-Turning

A Specialty.

ROBERT MAY.

HORSEMEN

GET FOUR

ROUTE BILLS

PRINTED AT

THE BEE OFFICE.

Excelsior Painting Co

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

SHOP.

ON MAIN STREET,

Over Wm. Moran's Carriage Shop.

Will be promptly attended to.

W. J. MARSHALL,
Manager.

J. S. GEE'S

Is the spot to get Bargains in all departments, his stock will be found complete.

For the Spring Trade—English prints, 75 pieces to choose from, all newest designs. Also Cottonades, Denims, Oxford and Cotton Shirtings, Gingham, Muslins, Tablings, Hollands, Towellings, Gray and White Cottons, etc., etc.

Dress Goods—Black and Colored Cashmeres, Surges, Nuns Veiling, Plads, etc., ranging in prices to suit everybody.

Tweeds, Suitings, Pantings, etc.—Having secured the services of a first-class cutter we are prepared to guarantee satisfaction in ordered work.

Hats and Caps—Full lines, comprising all the latest styles.

Family Groceries—Will be found all ways fresh and reliable.

Teas and Coffees—Our English blend Tea and old government Java Coffee for flavor and quality eclipse anything in the market.

Oat Meal sold in large quantities at rock bottom prices.

Kindly give us a call and will convince you we are in the front rank as to stock and prices. Highest prices paid for Butter, Eggs, Lard, Tallow, Pork, etc.

J. S. GEE,

NEWRY.

Fancy Goods

The undersigned wishes to intimate to the Ladies of Atwood and vicinity that she has a choice and well assorted stock of Fancy Goods, comprising

BERLIN WOOLS,

YARNS, PLUSHES,

EMBROIDERIES,

LACES, ETC.

STAMPING

A Specialty.

CALL AND EXAMINE GOODS AND PRICES.

MRS. JOHNSON,

13m ATWOOD, ONT.

Just Received

A New Assortment of False Faces, Fishing Lines and Hooks, Pocket Knives, Articles of all kinds; and Chinese Lanterns, etc.

GROGERIES,

PROVISIONS, CANNED FRUITS

CONFECTIONERY, &c.

Give Him a Trial.

J. S. HAMILTON,

ATWOOD, ONTARIO.

Grand Chance.

J. H. GUNTHER,

OF GOLDSMITH'S HALL,

MAIN ST., LISTOWEL.

Has decided to sell goods at a

Great Discount Up to May 1st.

In order to make room for Spring goods. Now if you want to buy a Watch, Clock, Chains, Cuff Buttons, or Silver-ware, you will find Goldsmith's Hall the

Cheapest House in Town

To Buy your Goods. Fine Watch Repairing a Specialty.

J. H. GUNTHER,

Goldsmith's Hall,

Main St., Listowel.

Two Doors East of Post Office.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY.

SOUTHERN EXTENSION W. G. & B.

Trains leave Atwood Station, North and South as follows:

GOING SOUTH.		GOING NORTH.	
Express 7:21 a.m.	Mixed 8:07 a.m.	Mixed 2:34 p.m.	Express 3:12 p.m.
Express 12:24 p.m.	Express 2:34 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.	Mitchell 2:30 p.m.	Atwood 8:00 p.m.
Newry 8:05 a.m.	Primo 3:30 p.m.	Primo 3:30 p.m.	Newry 8:05 p.m.
Monkton 9:00 a.m.	Mankton 4:45 p.m.	Mankton 4:45 p.m.	Monkton 9:00 p.m.
Brno 10:15 a.m.	Newry 5:55 p.m.	Newry 5:55 p.m.	Brno 10:15 p.m.
Mitchell 11:15 p.m.	Atwood 6:00 p.m.	Atwood 6:00 p.m.	

TOWN TALK.

Atwood Monthly Fair will be held on Tuesday, April 1st, 1890.

Elma Agricultural Society met at Newry on Monday of this week.

Elma Spring Show will be held at Newry, on Tuesday, April 15th.

Elma Council meets at the Elma House, Atwood, to-day, (Friday) at 10 a.m.

March opened more in keeping with its past record than with the unusually mild weather of the preceding months of the present winter. Besides treating us to the customary wind and snow blasts, the air for a few days past has been decidedly frosty. However, as the weather-wire tell us that a rough opening of March promises a mild closing of the month, an early spring is looked for.

AN IMPORTANT FACTOR.—A school teacher says that pupils who have access to newspapers at home, when compared with those who have not, are better readers, better spellers, better grammarians, excellent in pronunciation and read more understandingly, and obtain a partial knowledge of geography in almost half the time it requires others. The newspaper is decidedly an important factor in modern life.

On Friday evening of last week a few friends met at the residence of our old townsman, J. S. Hamilton, for the purpose of spending a social hour together. After partaking of an excellent repast, consisting of oysters and other delicacies, selections of music on the violin and vocal music made up the program for the evening. It was not until the "we sma' ours" that the company dispersed, all feeling grateful to their kind host for having entertained them so hospitably.

It is easy to show that a three inch advertisement by the year will cost much less per thousand for its circulation than any method of distributing circulars. If tradesmen got circulars free they could not get them before the public for twice the price that their advertisement cost them. Circulars have their use, and this is no argument against their value, but a simple comparison showing the extraordinary advantage which the newspaper affords the advertiser.

CORRESPONDENTS WANTED.—There is no occasion for any items of interest which occur in any of the surrounding townships to go by without mention in THE BEE. We want to catch every item that is going, and in every locality there must be one person who will keep us posted on the events of the neighborhood. Send in the items and we will print them. We will supply all regular correspondents with copy of paper and stamped envelopes. We want all the local news. Correspondents wanted in Monkton, Bornholm, Fildartan, Logan, Grey, Ethel, Henfryn, Molesworth, Briton, or any other section not already represented.

The advt. of the Atwood Pork Packing House should be perused by our readers this week. Mr. Hawkshaw keeps a choice lot of meats, and his prices are in keeping with the times.

The Leamington (Essex) Post, of last week says:—THE BEE, Atwood, is making progress. It has not only a hive where good work is done, but has a beautiful sign over the door painted by May. May it prove a successful venture.

A social entertainment will be given in the Methodist church, on Monday evening, the 17th inst. Recitations, addresses, music and refreshments will fill in the program. Mr. Davis, of Ethel, and others will be present. A sociable time anticipated. Admission 10c. and 15c.

All information, regarding terms, dates etc., of T. E. Hay's, C. H. Merryfield's, and Alex. Morrison's sales may be had at THE BEE office. Sale bills printed on shortest notice, and at moderate rates. We are in a position to make arrangements for any of the above auctioneers. Call on us.

The committee, consisting of Messrs. Jno. Graham, W. Dickson, Jno. Allan, A. Porter and Robt. Morrison, appointed to purchase an organ to be used in the Presbyterian church services, met last Monday evening in the basement. Nearly all the leading Canadian makes were represented at the meeting. J. J. Gilpin, of Brussels, and Mr. Sarvis, of Listowel, were not present but forwarded the catalogues and prices of the instruments they represent. The Bell organ was ably represented by Lamont Bros., and the Dominion by Mr. Lang, of Listowel. After some discussion regarding the merits of the various instruments it was decided to take the Dominion (Mr. Lang, agent) on trial for thirty days, and if, at the expiration of that date, the organ gave satisfaction it would be kept, and vice versa. The instrument has eleven sets of reeds, 5 octaves, cabinet case, and is doubtless a good instrument, but to our mind, for superior tone and durability, the Bell is the best Canadian instrument made, and has only one superior—the Estey, of Brattleboro', Vermont. However, we congratulate our Presbyterian friends for having settled the organ question, and we may expect the musical exercises of the church services to be of no mean order in the future.

PEOPLE WE KNOW.—David Hamilton, of Mount Forest, is spending a few days with relatives in town.—Peter Duncan and wife, of Brandon, Man., were renewing old acquaintances in this locality last week. Mr. Duncan is Chief of Police in Brandon.—Miss Alice Hamilton, of Elma, was the guest of the Misses Graham last week.—Mrs. John Switzer was visiting friends in Listowel last week.—John Graham and wife, Fred Switzer and wife, and Lemuel Pelton and wife were in Brussels on Thursday, 6th inst.—Mrs. Robertson, of Monkton, spent several days with her sister, Mrs. M. Harvey, last week.—Miss Murray, of Monkton, was visiting friends in the village last week.—John B. Hamilton and sister Beatrice were visiting relatives in Stratford last week.—Mr. Nugent, of Gorrie, was the guest of Rev. D. Rogers last Saturday. He represents the Confederation Life in that district.—R. M. Ballantyne was away at Fordwich last week attending the marriage of his sister.—W. J. Henry was in the village last week working in the interests of the Dominion Directory Publishing Co., of Toronto. He favored THE BEE with a call.—Nelson McBain, of the "Golden Lion," Listowel, spent Sunday in town.—Rev. A. Henderson, M.A., was assisting in the revival services at Whitechurch last week.—Miss Fannie Moore, of Mount Forest, spent a few days with her sister, Mrs. James Ferguson, last week.—Rufus Pelton, of Inverkip, Oxford county, is visiting relatives in town this week.—H. W. Hamilton, who was regarded as one of the best scutchers in the Atwood flax mill, left on Saturday last for Mitchell where he has secured a situation in the flax mill there. He was the choice out of a large number of applicants.—Miss Code, of Trowbridge, was visiting in the village this week. She has a host of friends in this locality.—Henry Harrison, who was an employee in the flax mill for the past season has secured a situation in Wallace township we understand.—Daniel Lowery and Wm. Roddick, of Brussels, called on us this week. They put in their tenders for the new school house on the 8th con., Elma. Both are good men in their line.—T. Nugent, of Gorrie, spent a few days in town.—Wm. Adams, of Buffalo, was the guest of Lemuel Pelton this week. He was a former resident of Trowbridge.—Chas. Fox and wife, of Grey township, are the guests of Wm. Hawkshaw this week. Mr. and Mrs. Fox are old friends of ours, having spent many pleasant hours in their home. Chas. Fox, jr., has taken up land in the vicinity of Neepawa, Man., and is doing well.

Tenders are asked this week for the erection of the Elma Agricultural Society's hall.

The Baptist church pulpit will be occupied by E. Seldom, student from Woodstock college, next Sabbath afternoon, 16th inst.

A very interesting and instructive letter on "The force of habit" may be found on the first page of THE BEE. The article reflects credit on the author.

Quite a number of our citizens, particularly the young, in connection with the I. O. G. T., purpose taking part in the entertainment to be held in Trowbridge next Wednesday evening, 19th inst. The entertainment promises to be a good one.

Our old friend Wm. Roddick, of Brussels, comes forward this week with an advt. He is prepared to do all kinds of painting, and do it right too. Will can handle the brush and palette to perfection, having had years of experience. We can vouch for the satisfactory results of work entrusted with him.

POSTPONED.—The entertainment announced to take place on Tuesday evening is postponed until Friday evening next, 14th inst., owing to the inclement weather and for other reasons. The Listowel Baptist choir will furnish the program, consisting of choice selections of music, Scotch and other readings. Admission 10 cents. We trust our citizens, generally, will extend a hearty patronage to our Baptist friends on that evening, and we feel assured that a rich intellectual treat is in store for all those who attend.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Our citizens were startled over the sad announcement of the sudden and unexpected death of Mrs. Jno. Wilson, an old and respected citizen of our village, caused by heart disease, on Wednesday forenoon, at 11 o'clock. Deceased had been ailing for some time, but no danger was apprehended by the family, and her sudden demise went to the hearts of those who know her like a dagger. A daughter died with the same disease last January after a long illness. Mr. Wilson and family moved to Atwood about six years ago. A husband, two sons and three daughters are left to mourn the loss of an affectionate wife and mother, and a consistent Christian. The sorrowing family have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in their sad bereavement.

FLAX MEETING.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Farmers' Flax Manufacturing Co. was held in the Atwood school house, on Saturday, 8th inst., at 2 o'clock p.m. There was a large attendance. The President, Jas. Irwin, on taking the chair gave a very full report of the business of the Company for the past year. On the stock account he reported that all the property of the Company was paid for and small balance of cash on hand. The business for the year had also been very successful. The stock of flax received had been a very small one—only 322 tons. This was owing to a fear among the farmers and flax growers that the business would not be a success. The flax when manufactured sold for \$7,360. The cost of manufacture and the interest on stock and borrowed money amounted to \$3,360, leaving about \$4,000 to be divided among the flax growers. This gave them an average price of about \$12.40 per ton. Those whose flax graded first-class, however, were paid \$12.67 per ton. This, considering the disadvantages which the Company had to face this year, was considered a very good price. The prospects of the Company for the coming year are certainly good. The President gave some good advice in regard to the shape in which flax should be delivered, particularly to pull it clean, keep straight, and to well. If all flax growers do this it will make quite a difference in the price obtained. As an example of the profit of flax growing he stated that one shareholder had sowed 4½ bushels of seed and drew from the Company \$119. The Secy-Treas., Wm. Lochhead, was then called to read his financial statement which was approved and unanimously adopted. And as the accounts are nearly all settled the auditor's report will be published and each shareholder receive a copy in a few weeks. James Irwin having resolved to retire from the Directorate it was moved by J. I. Hamilton, and seconded by R. Parker that J. W. McBain, Wm. Forrest, Robt. Morrison, Jno. Graham and R. K. Hall be the Directors of the Company for the ensuing year, there being no other nominations, the motion was put to the meeting and carried. The Secretary announced that he would give out seed every day after Tuesday, 18th inst., for the two following weeks to-day (Friday) excepted. The Directors elect met for organization and general business in the evening, when it was moved by Robt. Morrison, seconded by R. K. Hall that Mr. McBain be President. Moved in amendment by J. W. McBain and seconded by John Graham, that Robt. Morrison be President. Amendment carried, and Mr. Morrison took the chair, and Mr. Hope was re-engaged as foreman for the ensuing year, and the company may well consider themselves fortunate in having secured his services. The Secretary was instructed to give seed to each shareholder, not to exceed a certain quantity. Tenders being opened for teaming, the tender from John Seadens was accepted. It was agreed that five dollars per ton for first-class flax, minus the seed, should be paid at time of delivery of flax, and the balance when all the crop is manufactured.

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

Mr. Zeran sr., celebrated his 92nd birthday on Thursday last. The old gentleman, who is still more active than many men twenty years younger, spent the afternoon at J. W. Boyd's on the blind line.

Jas. Irwin had an order for a suit of clothes from a party in Minneapolis this week. The purchaser had seen two suits from his establishment and wanted a similar one. This speaks well for the kind of work turned out in Atwood.

BINDING TWINE FACTORY.—A mass meeting of the citizens of Atwood and Elma met in the school house on Tuesday evening to discuss the advisability of forming a company and erecting a binding twine factory in our midst. The chairman, J. W. McBain, introduced the subject in a few well chosen words, expressing his approval of the scheme and threw the meeting open for general discussion. R. K. Hall was present and stated that although the subject was somewhat foreign to him he approved of the erection of the factory provided the expense in purchasing the necessary machinery was not too great and that the factory would prove a success financially. He had visited a twine factory in the States as well as that of Doon, Waterloo county, and expected a letter from the proprietor of the American factory in a few days which would enlighten the promoters of the scheme as regards the cost of machinery, profits, etc. Alex. Morrison said that in his experience the tow twine worked all right with some binders but not with all. The tow twine would tie more sheaves than any other twine in the market. He gave the average number of sheaves the various twines per lb. would bind. Robert Forrest expressed his approval of the proposed industry, but had little or no practical knowledge of the machinery required and the cost of the same. A binder had recently been patented in the States that would tie up with its own straw, thus doing away with twine altogether. He believed the new industry would greatly benefit the village and township of Elma. Wm. Forrest on rising to speak said the subject under discussion was not a new one. The manufacture of twine, etc., was proposed at the time of the building of the flax mill. The flax twine was 6 cts. per lb. cheaper than other twines from the fact that it tied up more sheaves. He thought the tow could be mixed with manilla or flax fibre thus making a stronger and more serviceable twine. Thought it would be some time before the new patent binder, referred to by Robt. Forrest, would be used in this country from the fact that most of our farmers have binders and did not think that they would discard them now for the new one—they could not afford it. We can grow our own flax and our own tow thus saving the expense of importing. He would like to know if the flax twine would work successfully. J. L. Mader believed the new industry would prove a decided benefit to the village and farming community. He thought it would be at least some time before the new binder would come into general use in this country and did not think it would materially hurt the manufacturing of binding twine. Jno. Graham made a few pointed remarks, approving of the scheme. Mr. Bell wanted to know if the engine in the flax mill could not be utilized in running the new factory, in his mind it could, and in consequence greatly reduce the expense in running the new machinery. On motion a committee consisting of Messrs. J. W. McBain, R. K. Hall, J. Pelton, Robt. Forrest, J. L. Mader, Jno. Graham and Jas. Hanna, were appointed to meet in the flax mill office next Saturday, 15th inst. at 4 p. m., and select a man out of their number to visit the Doon factory for the purpose of gaining all the information possible regarding the machinery required and the actual cost of the same, profits, etc., and report at a future meeting to be decided on by the committee. We trust our citizens and the people of Elma, generally, will take hold of this matter in dead earnest, and we have every reason to believe that if the meeting on Tuesday evening is an index of future effort the new industry will become a reality, and another tall chimney may be seen in our flourishing village as an evidence of industry and progress. The subject of a monthly horse and cattle fair was also brought up and pretty fully discussed, and as a result a committee, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Forrest, Wm. Wherry, Lemuel Pelton, R. Brooks, James Irwin and J. L. Mader, were appointed to make all the necessary arrangements, setting date for the first fair, etc.

ALTAR.

KOESTER-HUDSON.—On the evening of March 5th, at the residence of Mr. W. E. Hall, Editor of the Viridian Advance, by Rev. A. Currie, B.A., Mr. Frederick Koester, proprietor of the Viridian Roller Mills, to Miss Mary Hudson, formerly of Atwood, Ont.

TOMB.

ROWLAND.—In Elma, on Sunday, March 9th, 1890, Jesse Rowland, aged 87 years and 5 months.

WILSON.—In Atwood, on Wednesday, March 12, 1890, the wife of Mr. Jno. Wilson, aged 47 years, 11 months, and 12 days.

AUCTION SALES.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1890.—Farm stock and implements, at Huggin's hotel, Monkton, at one o'clock, sharp. C. H. Merryfield, auctioneer.

Atwood Market.

Fall Wheat	70	78
Spring Wheat	75	80
Barley	30	35
Oats	24	25
Peas	52	52
Pork	5 00	5 20
Hides per lb.	3	3 1/4
Sheep skins, each	50	1 00
Wood, 2 ft.	1 15	1 50
Potatoes per bag	60	
Butter per lb.	14	
Eggs per doz.	12	

Business Directory.

LEGAL.

W. M. SINCLAIR,

Solicitor, Conveyancer, Notary Public &c. Private funds to loan at lowest rates. Collections promptly attended to. Office—Ioerger's Hotel, Atwood. Every Wednesday at 12:34 p. m., and remain until the 9:12 p. m. train.

DENTAL.

J. J. FOSTER, L. D. S.,

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

W. M. BRUCE, L. D. S., DENTIST,

Is extracting teeth daily without pain through the aid of "The Electric Vibrator." The most satisfactory 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 Lillico's bank, Listowel. All orders left at THE BEE office will be attended to promptly.

Money to Loan.

At Lowest Rates of Interest.

Farms for Sale.

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

W. M. DUNN,
Atwood.

House and Lot for Sale.

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

ALEX. CAMPBELL'S
Harness Shop, Atwood.

Tenders for School House.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 1 o'clock, p.m., Friday, the 21st inst., for the building of a wing and other improvements to the school in Atwood. Plans and specifications can be seen with the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

JAMES IRWIN,
Secy-Treas.

Tenders Wanted.

Sealed tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock on Saturday, the 22nd inst., for the building of a Hall on the Agricultural Society's grounds in Atwood. Tenders to be left with Wm. Forrest, Atwood, where plans and specifications can be seen after the 15th inst.

R. MORRISON,
W. FORREST,
JAS. IRWIN, } Committee.

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.

North Perth Farmers' Institute.

The annual meeting of the North Perth Farmers' Institute will be held in the Town Hall, Listowel, on Saturday, March 22nd, 1890, at 2 o'clock p.m., for the election of officers and the transaction of other business. Addresses will be delivered by prominent agriculturists on subjects that will be of interest to the farming community. A full attendance requested.

WM. KEITH,
Secretary.

DRUGS!

Chemicals, Note Paper
Patent Medicines, Envelopes,
Dye Stuffs, Bibles,
Spices, School Supplies,
WALL PAPER,
Can be secured from

J. TOLBERT PEPPER,

Chemist & Druggist,

GRAHAM'S BLOCK, - BRUSSELS.

ALWAYS USE PEPPER'S PILLS. !!!

AGRICULTURAL.

WINTER WARFARE ON INSECT FOES.

The farmer ought to be able to distinguish between insect friends and enemies. Were it not for our insect allies, we would be overwhelmed by the leaf-eaters, the stalk-borers, the root-devourers, the sap-suckers, the grain-destroyers, and the myriads of forms that attack almost every kind of grain, fruit and vegetable. If we have paid attention to economic entomology, we shall find little difficulty in distinguishing friends from enemies. The warfare on predaceous insects should begin now. In walking through the orchard, we will often notice dried leaves, crumpled and sticking to the branches. These are the abodes of the leaf-crumpler. On young trees they are quite injurious, as the larvae, concealed in a tough cocoon, folded within the crumpled leaves, are ready to gnaw out the young blossom and leaf-buds in the spring. The cluster of leaves should be picked and destroyed. On the limbs, branches, and trunks of the trees can also be found the masses of cottony, froth-covered egg-masses of that voracious leaf-cater, the tussock-moth. When found, they are easily destroyed. Many others, equally or far more injurious, can be gotten rid of by using time, trouble, and patience. Rubbish-heaps are breeding-places and refuges for insects, as are also old rotton stumps, logs, and boards lying around the orchard and garden. Dry grass and weeds around the edges of fields furnish them protection. All old, useless, rubbish, together with their living tenants, can be rendered inoffensive by burning. Of course, some beneficial insects will be thus destroyed, but they are usually in the minority.

FEEDING AND BREEDING.

The permanent increase in milk will be slowly brought about by breeding and feeding; as for instance, a cow fed for solids, drops a calf by a bull of fine milk strain; the calf is reared with an eye exclusively to profitable milk production (not for an abnormal yield), and she also is fed for solids, as her mother was before her. A continuation of such a method is the only way to permanently enrich milk. It is not really an improvement on nature, but an enlarged utilization of nature's natural functions. We see the principle exemplified in all of the neat stock we have to-day; the accelerated speed of horses, the increase in lactation of cows, and the enhanced wool productiveness of sheep. Solids in milk will increase their proportion by slow degrees, aided by "survival of the fittest" laws in breeding and dieting. Unconsciously perhaps to many of the participants, the whole tendency of modern farm-dairying gravitates toward the creation of richer milk, and that without any common aid toward specialities. Canada is bound to lead in exalted methods of dairying, as she does in every avenue of production, thanks to the sprightly intelligence of her people.

SHOEING OXEN.

I have read several articles in the agricultural papers about shoeing oxen, but it is very rare to read anything about how oxen should be shod. It is a fact that horses should be shod in such a manner as to cause them to stand and travel with ease, and the ox should receive equal attention; but we frequently see oxen, especially large ones, lamed by not being properly shod. I find one great error to be in the length and shape of the shoes. If the shoes are long and crooked, they, of course, cause the weight of the ox to bear on the inner edge of the shoe, or centre of the foot, causing the hoofs to cant in an unnatural position. This may do for small, light cattle, but with heavy oxen it is different. In shoeing large oxen, there should be one inch of the toe or forward end of the hoof left bare, and be sure that the shoe sets flush with the outside of the hoof. Then, the heel of the shoe should not be crooked or turned in too much. Our blacksmiths are apt to be in too great a hurry, and if a shoe comes within hailing distance of a good fit they must nail it on, in preference to selecting a better. I am not a blacksmith, yet I know that oxen, as well as horses, are not properly shod.

AN INSTITUTE INCIDENT.

Theo. Louis was speaking about the profits of hog raising at a recent institute. Some one asked, "Can you afford to raise pork at present prices?" "Yes, for feed is low as well as pork. I use clover pasture and market my hogs young."

A Voice.—"But do you find it profitable one year with another; don't it cost on an average more than it is worth?"

Louis.—"All I am worth I have made from hogs."

A Voice.—"How much is that?"

Louis.—"One hundred cents on the dollar! I am not surprised that some men get poor raising hogs. I visited a farm in July last where hogs did not pay. There were sixty hogs of all ages in a yard about three-quarters of an acre in extent. A few boards on some poles for shelter, corn was the only feed, all the drink the hogs got came from a mud-hole twenty feet square in one corner of the yard. The farmer complained that his young pigs died, the old ones got lame, and pork cost more to make than it would sell for."

KINDNESS OF A COW.

The inhabitants of the neighborhood of Auxonne, France, were long annoyed by a wolf which at one time devoured a young girl. A boy named Fourcault, about 14 years of age, was tending some cows in that canton. It is well known that these animals, when urged by common danger on the approach of a wolf are led by instinct to collect and arrange themselves into a kind of circular phalanx, presenting to the enemy those arms with which nature has furnished their heads, and thus securing their bodies, which would be otherwise exposed. The cows which Fourcault watched adopted this natural tactic the moment they perceived the wolf, which, however directed itself not toward them, but toward the boy, whom it seized and began to shake. One of the cows, immediately separating itself from the phalanx, attacked the wolf and made it drop its prey. The boy availed himself of the contest between his adversary and protectress to seek his safety by flight. The wolf quitted the cow, pursued the boy, seized and shook him as before. The cow rushed forward again for the defense of the youth and harassed the wolf so much as to oblige it to relinquish its victim once more; but being soon repulsed,

the boy was a third time in the jaws of the wolf, when fortunately two inhabitants of a neighboring village came up and dispatched the animal. Young Fourcault was carried to the hospital, and, though wounded in more than 30 places, has since perfectly recovered.

STATE BUTTER SHOWS.

Denmark has organized a new system of State butter shows. The scheme includes a continuous butter show at the expense of the State during several months in each year, where fresh samples of butter will be received every fourteen days, the judges' decision to be given on the butter as received and its condition at the end of fourteen days. The samples are to be sent immediately on the receipt of a letter or telegram, so that the dairymen will not be able to make a special cask for exhibition, and the samples are to be repeated as often as required. Competing dairies must send in a return of the feeding and system generally followed on the farm, with special reference to the week during which the samples are sent in. At present the number of dairies entered is 360. Nine judges have been selected, and these act in groups of three each, each group recording an independent opinion on each sample, which is checked by those of the other two groups. Each group will consist of two butter merchants and one dairy expert. The exhibitors are paid the usual market rate for their exhibits. The shows will be held at intervals of a fortnight during eight months of the year.

RAISING YOUNG CHICKS.

A word or two may be said about young chickens that may be of interest and profit to some. When the young chicks are about three days old they should be greased on top of their heads, under their throats and beneath their wings with pure lard. This will destroy the parasites and prevent many of the diseases. The mother hen should be treated in the same manner. Choose a bright, warm day for this work, and rub the grease in well just before they go to roost for the night. The grease will then have a chance to soak in before they rub it off. It would be well to repeat the operation about two weeks later. The gaps were formerly supposed to be caused by vermin accumulating on the young chickens; but there is abundant evidence now that this is not true. Grease was then recommended for the gaps. If the vermin on the fowls layed eggs which hatched into worms which caused the gaps there would be no better remedy for this disease. But there is no doubt that the worms which cause the gaps are hatched from the eggs which the young chickens pick up. These eggs can only be picked up on old ground where poultry has been kept for some time. The only effective way of preventing the gaps from getting among young chickens is to have fresh clean ground. The poultry yard should be plowed two or three times a year and the young broods kept in the garden away from the old hens.

CARE OF BROOD SOWS.

Those who are to have early litters of spring pigs, says the American Agriculturist must give the brood sows proper food and treatment during the winter months. The first requisite is good shelter and a clean, wholesome sleeping place. The next is a reasonable amount of liberty. It will not do to keep a brood sow shut up continually in a small pen, even if it is kept reasonably clean. She will become sluggish and inert, with none of the vigor and muscular stamina needed to produce and rear healthy pigs. A certain amount of exercise every day is necessary. If she will not take her daily "constitutional" of her own accord it is best to drive her out. Nothing is better during mild, open weather than the run of a lot where she may root to her heart's content. Never put a ring in the nose of a brood sow.

The food should be abundant, but not of a fattening character. Milk, bran and middlings, with a small modicum of oil meal, varied frequently by boiled turnips, carrots, beets or other roots, clover hay chopped short and mixed with the cooked ration and in cold weather a small proportion of corn meal, will keep the animal in good, thrifty condition. It is well to keep brood sows omnivorous and an occasional morsel of animal food is always acceptable. The "lights," entrails and other waste material of a slaughter house, when attainable, are desirable additions to the animal's dietary. It is well to keep a mixture of salt, charcoal and a little sulphur in a trough, where the sow can help herself ad libitum. It is always best to keep brood sows separate from the rest of the herd. This is especially imperative as the time for farrowing approaches.

Womanliness.

There is something more than hard work that is expected of a woman. A man of any refinement desires his home to be breathed upon by a womanly spirit. Now I know some real hags and hardians that can sweep a floor, set a table and make a bed, so you will say "To be sure a woman has been here;" and then I know others, women of considerable ability and reputation, who never can make a table look attractive, or put a room in order, or do not care much themselves how things are. It is not the great things about a house that give rest, and peace, and comfort, but the tone of affairs. A dirty salt cellar, and soiled napkins, and badly arranged platters and spoons spoil a dinner. But some women do not see anything of this sort, while some men not only see it but feel it. A table should be white, and sweet, and every article on it neat and tastefully arranged; if not, you degrade eating to feeding, and you may quite as well dispense with a table altogether and use a trough.

The same is true of all the housekeeping. A refined woman's presence is felt in the delicacy, order and daintiness of all the arrangements. Above all, the sleeping rooms are sweet, orderly and restful. Heaven help a man who has to roll into bed as a horse lies down in shavings, and who gets up only to find disorderly drawers and disorderly closets and disorder everywhere. To be sure, a man is himself bound to be just as orderly as a woman. I hold that to be a fact as old as the Ten Commandments, that a man has no right to be a sloven about the house, and he has no right to put things anywhere and everywhere and expect the women of the household to pick up after him. Boys should be brought up to habits of order, and men should not fail to do their share in teaching the youngsters. Where it is possible each child should have a room by himself for sleeping, and should be held to a

strict account for the cleanliness and orderly appearance of that room. If brought up in this way he will learn not only to like refined ways indoors but he can endure nothing else. But of all things do not assign a room to Tom unless you attend strictly to this matter of enforcing system. The room should be ventilated and swept by the boy. He should lay his clothes in order when he takes them off at night, and he should learn to keep his drawers in good form. Even the disposition of the furniture should be left to him; and so let him learn household art. It will cultivate his sense of things. Out of doors good housekeeping goes by way of example and creates clean yards, clean barns and stables, and neatly ordered gardens.

You may keep to yourselves the discussion as to whether woman's brain is less logical than man's I hold it should be more capable of appreciating order, aesthetics, neatness and general adornment. It has fallen to her lot for ages to try to please by personal beauty, and by such supplementary art of apparel as will please the masculine eye. And ever since our race has lived in houses, this four or five thousands years woman has been denominated the housekeeper, and man the house-holder or house-band (husband). He protects and he keeps things in the eye of the law; but she keeps things in the eye of the family. She ought by this time, if a normal character, to have the quickest sense of disorder, the finest sense of what should be, an eye for arranging to produce unity and symmetry. This inherited instinct is womanliness, the one quality that turns a mere house into a home. Housekeeping of the right sort is adding to things an invisible something, an atmosphere, a fine art, a spirit which I call womanliness.

I should like to take you to a very cheap, small cottage that I know of. It is occupied by two sisters! The floors are scoured till they glisten; the furniture is without a scratch, and a ty would think twice before he ventured his nose inside a door. They are not prim old maids, but are widows; and my opinion is they scrubbed and scoured their husband's off the earth. As a model of neatness the little house is exact. The women are not scolds or sour; they are simply jolly subs. The atmosphere is not womanly, but sap. I have hired girls of this sort. They had an instinct of neatness, and enjoyed nothing so much as being on their knees with a scrubbing brush; but they became nuisances like John's man, who runs a lawn-mower over the yard every morning at 5 o'clock. Eternal cleaning and scouring is the nuisance of many households. Womanliness is the art of keeping things clean without a continual racket. But what I think men do best above all things is letting the house go as it will for three days and then for three days clean with all upset. Some women have their upset weeks, and then their cleaning day or days. The house takes care of itself for a while, and then there is a horrible putting to rights. That is like letting your clock run down, and every fourth day wind it up and strike it all the way around from 1 to 11. That clock regulates nothing. It is always being regulated.

What I plead for is a smooth-moving, well ordered home, where the spirit of rest and work so admirably blend that the friction is at a minimum. This needs a combination of moral and physical tact. It is full half morals, because no household ever did afford peace and comfort for selfishness ruled. There must be a positive ingrained conviction in all the members of the family that each one is to work for the pleasure of the rest, and so find his own pleasure. The mother will not undertake to rule and regulate her household from any standpoint but her own, may not be positively selfish, yet she is very negatively selfish. She would not strike one of her children for the world, but will allow them to educate themselves that they will strike each other. But it needs also the full force of womanly tact; a feminine presence, free but gentle, and gentleizing the whole home domain.

The ideal home is womanly; the ideal work is homely. I am not so angry at any philologist's history as that which has changed the homely woman into the un-beautiful. There is no other association of the word home that is not pleasant. The really beautiful woman is homely, and wisely, and mothery. The conspiracy of fashion that pronounces the sweet homekeeper less lovely and lovable than the woman who spends her time in high-dressing and public parade is false. I advise the boy who desires a life of peace and happiness to find the home-keeper. How shall it be done? Oh, my dear boys, there is not after all any such deep mystery about women, nor any such deep art in selecting a wife. It is not a lottery at all. The real girl is the one whose presence leads you to noble and ennobling thoughts. Avoid all others. The chatterbox may be an angel in disguise, and so may be the flirt. Schoolgirl airs are mostly superficial. But don't you forget what I hint to you. Pick out the girl in whose presence life seems real and valuable, if her womanliness is apparent before marriage it will be after.

Too Much Married.

A social nonster, formerly a resident of Hartford, Conn., has lately increased her notoriety by figuring once again in the Chicago divorce court. Her first marriage was with one Win. H. Jennings. Quarrels arose in the household, and Jennings finally went to Texas. During his absence Mrs. Jennings ran away with J. Henry Langley, a Boston broker, and came to Chicago. Meantime, however, she had brought suit in Hartford for divorce from her husband. She had not been in Chicago many days before she jilted the Boston broker and transferred her affections to Lawyer W. C. Asay, one of the most prominent members of the local bar. The lawyer told the woman that divorces could be procured more readily in Chicago than in Hartford. He was himself the defendant in a divorce case, and when he was released from his marital vows he began to conduct Mrs. Jennings's action against her husband. He got his client a decree in one day. Then the women went East and left the love-lorn lawyer broken hearted. While in Boston Mrs. Jennings met Millionaire Weber. They were married, but the husband, learning of the woman's escapades, sued for a divorce and received a decree the other day. It is said he gave the young woman \$25,000 as an additional inducement to remain away from him. Evidently the discussion on the subject of divorce which is being carried on with considerable vigor on the other side of the lines has not been undertaken a day too soon.

The Directory styles, with some variations and accessories, will be as popular this spring as they have been for the last two seasons.

Manners in Church.

Good manners are desirable everywhere and praiseworthy anywhere. They are especially important in church. Religion should infuse solemnity into worship in all its parts. The church should be a school of decorum. Nevertheless, it may be doubted whether a critic could find anywhere more scope for criticism, or a satirist more material for satire than is supplied by some churches. To begin with the minister. Mark how often he is restless and inattentive when not directly engaged in leading the congregation. Who has not seen him leave the pulpit after entering it and skip down to whisper to some officer in the pew? While seated and waiting for the service to begin, he sometimes nods familiarly to this or that friend to right or left. If a brother clergyman is in the pulpit with him they chat during the voluntary by the choir. What utter lack of reverence! What an object lesson in bad manners, visible and demoralizing to the entire assembly! The example of ministerial indecorum naturally corrupts the singers yonder in the choir loft. As soon as their duties are discharged—sometimes while they are proceeding—their play is marked and remarked.

What wonder that the congregation, sandwiched between such pernicious examples, should be ill-bred and inattentive. When the preacher is oblivious, when the choir mistakes the house of God for a free-and-easy, is it strange that the people whisper and ogle and interchange notes and nod assent to the sermon in the wrong places? In some churches the officers are in the habit of gathering about the door in the rear of the pews during the devotional services to hold an informal meeting. They interrupt worship by stage whispers or untimely laughter. But are there not side rooms in which they might meet? Have they not a regular time and place for official gatherings? Many a sexton is a perambulating nuisance. Fussing here, scurrying there, he distracts attention by his obtrusiveness. And why will he move to the accompaniment of this squaking shoes? In some quarters, this matter of church manners needs reformation. Some scribe, who writes with the pen of Swift; some genius, who dips his pen in the ink of Cervantes, should arise to describe and, by describing annihilate these abuses. Better still, pray that the spirit of true worship may descend upon the scene. In this matter of good manners, judgment should begin at the house of God. We do not affirm that what is true of some churches is true of all. By no means. Most churches are exemplary in these regards. We emphasize the word some. But the offenders are nuisances to be abated.

The Young Pretender

The young Pretender who appeared at a moment so unexpected and impetuous is giving the French government more trouble than was at first anticipated or thought possible. Scarcely had his trial been concluded and his sentence imposed, when President Carnot proposed to pardon him, on condition that he leave the country forthwith. Subsequent events, however, have induced the president to alter his purpose. Many deputies have individually expressed their opinion against any act of clemency, which they say would almost certainly precipitate a Cabinet crisis. To satisfy this element the Government has confined the offending Duke in the prison at Clairvaux where he will occupy the cell formerly occupied by Prince Krapotkine, the Russian agitator, though it is doubtful whether this circumstance will render his confinement any more tolerable or pleasant. It is rumored that the Government, in order to placate the Duke's sympathizers and escape the charge of persecution, will connive at the escape of their distinguished prisoner. Gaolers will be ordered to feign sleep and sentries to prove conveniently blind that thus the bird may fly. Of course this will be apt to enrage the more violent of those who insist upon the infliction of the penalty, but in such a case it will be difficult to fasten the blame upon the real offenders, and so the Government are likely to escape without any great loss of prestige, while at the same time they will be relieved of their undesirable prisoner.

Famous Royal Pearls.

The pearls of the Empress Augusta were famous, but they are inferior to those now possessed by the Duke of Cumberland, which are the finest in Europe. These pearls and other jewels, the whole being worth about £160,000, were awarded to the late King George of Hanover in 1857, after a dispute of 20 years, as they had been claimed by the Queen on the death of William IV. Part of them were brought originally from Hanover, and the remainder had been the private property of Queen Charlotte, who left them to her son, Ernest, Duke of Cumberland, afterward King of Hanover. A commission, consisting of Lord Wensleydale, Vice-Chancellor Wood (afterward Lord Chancellor Hatherly), and Mr. Lawrence Peel, was appointed by Lord Palmerton to investigate the matter, and they unanimously awarded nearly all the jewels of the King of Hanover, a decision which greatly annoyed the Queen and Prince Albert. George III, by his will, left Queen Charlotte all the jewels she had been given, and they were valued at £200,000; but many of them were seized by George IV, and disappeared during his reign, as did a number of the Crown jewels, including the celebrated Stuart sapphire, which was given by Cardinal York to George III, and George IV. presented it to Princess Charlotte on her marriage, but after her death Prince Leopold was obliged to return it, and a few years afterward it reappeared in the headdress of Lady Conyngham.

A Vandyke border on one selvaie, finished with a fringe, is a novelty in fancy nun's veilings.

The death on Saturday last of Mr. John Jacob Astor will not leave a large void in the actual life of New York, for he has always, and especially since the death of his noble wife, preferred to be inconspicuous so far as that condition was possible. But the sudden removal of the head of a family which has been so closely identified for so many generations with the growth of one of the great cities of the world, and has, in fact, represented to a large extent its visible expansion, is an occurrence of unusual import. It will revive a host of traditions concerning the early days of America's metropolis, recall a grateful sense of numberless and great benefactions associated with an honored name, and carry sincere mourning into many households.

Dishes You Will Like.

SHEEP'S HEAD SOUP.—Wash a sheep's head thoroughly in cold water, then rinse well in lukewarm water and salt, then put it with the tongue to boil, with water enough to cover it; let it boil up once or twice and skim it thoroughly; add half a tablespoonful of salt, two small onions, one carrot and one turnip cut in pieces; cook slowly for about two hours, then remove the meat, strain the soup and rub the vegetables through a colander; add them to the liquor with pepper, a little sage and a heaping tablespoonful of corn starch dissolved in a little milk; let it boil up once after the thickening is added, stirring to prevent scorching, and it is ready to serve. Soup balls are quite an addition to this soup, but they should be very small.

PIGION ROTI.—Put into the body of each pigeon to be served a teaspoonful of butter, a pinch of sage and salt; truss them and place a piece of white paper over the breast of each, and tie a slice of bacon over that; place in a dripping pan and roast 25 minutes, basting with butter and vinegar. Serve with the gravy pieces of toast moistened with cream, and a little grape jelly on each piece.

ROLLED FISH.—Take some filets of any white fish, wash in salt and water, wipe them carefully and place on a board or any flat surface and sprinkle each one with salt, pepper, sage, minced parsley and cracked crumbs, and the last thing add small pieces of butter; roll the filets up and secure them with a string or skewer; lay them on very thin slices of pork in a baking pan, add half a cupful of water, cover the fish with a buttered paper and bake half or three-quarters of an hour; prepare some toast, butter it well, and place each roll on a slice; sprinkle with lemon juice and dried parsley, and serve with drawn butter.

FRIZZLED POTATOES.—Cut cold boiled potatoes into very small pieces, and to each cupful of potatoes allow half a cupful of cream or rich milk, one teaspoonful of butter, a little salt, two teaspoonfuls of chopped celery, a little pepper; add the seasoning to the potatoes, and put them into a deep baking dish, and pour the milk and butter over them, allowing enough to nearly cover; place in quick oven, and brown delicately.

SAUCE.—One-half cupful of butter, one cupful of powdered sugar, four tablespoonfuls of thick cream, four tablespoonfuls of wine; beat the butter to a cream, add sugar gradually, then the wine and cream gradually; place the bowl in which the sauce is prepared in a basin of boiling water, stir until it is smooth, then it is ready to serve; vanilla can be substituted in place of wine for flavoring, but three additional tablespoonfuls of milk will then be required.

CHICKEN SALAD.—Take one plump chicken; when done stand it away until perfectly cold; then remove all the skin and fat, remove the meat from the bones in large pieces, cut it into good-size square pieces; add to this the same quantity of celery cut in pieces; remove the yolks from three hard-boiled eggs and add to them the yolks of two raw eggs and half a cupful of cream; rub all to a paste; then add three tablespoonfuls of olive oil, one teaspoonful of melted butter, a teaspoonful of salt, 1 1/2 tablespoonfuls of vinegar and a very little cayenne; mix a little salt with the chicken and celery, pour over the dressing, garnish with thin slices of beet and it is ready to serve.

HUNTER'S PUDDING.—One-half pound of raisins, and half-pound of currants, one pound of suet, one pound of bread or cracker crumbs, one-half pound of brown sugar, eight eggs, one tablespoonful of flour, one-quarter of a pound of citron, one wineglass of brandy, 10 drops of essence of almonds, one half a nutmeg grated, a teaspoonful each of cloves and mace. Stone and chop the raisins, chop the suet very fine, cut the citron into thin slices; mix all these ingredients well together; add the sugar, beat the eggs to a froth, and to them add the flavoring; add those of the dry ingredients and mix well; add the brandy last; steam eight hours in a buttered mould.

The Value of Sunshine.

Turning over an old agricultural paper a while ago, I saw an article headed, "The Daily Value of Sunshine." Looking to see what might be the precise use or meaning of the expression, it appeared that the writer had exercised his ingenuity in calculating the average value of each bright sunny day in ripening the crops of the United States; and having estimated the aggregate worth of certain crops to be \$500,000,000 annually, he says: "The bright sunshine of the warmest months must have a daily value of something like four millions of dollars."

Whether this be so, or not, the statement suggests another inquiry, viz: If such be the value of sunshine in the fields, what is its daily value in the family, in the school, in society, in business? The value, not of physical sunshine to the eye, but of the sunshine of the heart, beaming forth habitually in the looks and conduct,—the sunshine of kind words, and kind feelings, of mutual sympathy, and love, and help, from day to day, in little things, in great,—who can estimate the value, the daily and hourly value of sunshine like this?

Sunshine in the family! Who can calculate its value? No storm of sharp, or hasty, or unkind words; no blustering of rough, jarring, and selfish feelings; no cloudiness of cold, unfeeling and repulsive want of sympathy; no disrespect or disobedience from children, and no partiality, irritation, or severity from parents; but all cheerful, kind, thoughtful of each other, and mutually helpful; every toil cheeried; every trial soothed, and every day brightened by a considerate, genial, and loving spirit. As sunshine from the heavens to the earth, but of infinitely greater value, is sunshine in the family.

And so with sunshine in the school, where the teacher is interested in the pupils, and the pupils are kind to each other; with sunshine in the counting-house and the office, where a cheerful and friendly spirit encourages every clerk and assistant; with sunshine in social life, in all the relationships of acquaintance, or friendship, or mutual dependence, sunshine between husband and wife, parent and child, brother and sister, master and servant, friend and friend. Who can calculate its value for the happiness of all.

Johnny (looking over his spelling lessons) —"Mamma, what is the meaning of the words retching and wretched?" Mamma (whose husband is just throwing up the effects of an all night spree)—"Your father is retching now, Johnny, while I am wretched."

THE WEEK'S NEWS.

CANADA.

The Manitoba Legislature has decided to abolish exemptions.

The plasterer's strike in Montreal has been ended by a compromise at 27½ cents an hour.

The Manager of the Crofters' Colony in the Northwest says the crofters have put in the winter nicely.

The seed barley purchased in England by the Dominion Government will be shipped this week or next.

Mr. Richard Tooley, M. P. P., has again been nominated in the Conservative interest for East Middlesex.

There is a movement on foot among the Young Nationalists of Montreal to form a Canadian Independence League.

David Campbell, of the late firm of Duncan, Campbell & Sons, Montreal, has been found guilty of uttering forged paper.

Mr. James A. Slater, of Orillia, has been presented with the Royal Humane Society's medal for bravery in saving life from drowning.

Mr. John Jeffrey, business manager of the Polson ship yards at Owen Sound, died on Tuesday from inflammation succeeding la grippe.

Hon. Louis Archambault, ex-member of the Quebec Legislative Council, died on Sunday at his residence in L'Assomption, at the age of 73 years.

Sir John Macdonald was last week presented by his friends of the Senate and House of Commons with a splendid portrait of himself, accompanied by a fitting address.

Business failures during last week numbered for the United States 257, and for Canada 44, or a total of 301, as compared with 271 last week, and with 23 the corresponding week of last year.

A deputation waited on Mr. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs, representing the fruiterers of Toronto, Hamilton, and Montreal, asking that small fruit should be left on the free list.

President Ritchie, of the Central Ontario Railway, has sued P. and G. W. McMullen, directors of the company, for \$181,500 worth of stock and coupons, which plaintiff alleges they appropriated improperly.

A young farmer of Edmonton, Peel county, named Hindle, was seriously shot by a companion named Shields on Sunday afternoon. They were playing duet and Shields didn't know it was loaded.

From facts ascertained at the Public Accounts Committee it would appear that a haul between the departure of one Governor-General and the arrival of the next.

The seven graduates of the Royal Military College at Kingston have taken first-class honors at Chatham, England, and have been granted a trip to the famous continental battlefields at the country's expense.

It is believed in Winnipeg that a draft agreement has been arrived at between the Dominion Government and the Hudson Bay Railway, by which a guarantee will be given in the vicinity of \$10,000,000.

The Canadian Pacific Company is forming one of the largest railway yards on this continent near Montreal. It will be 60 acres in extent, contain 60 miles of sidings and will give employment to 800 men.

A Washington correspondent thinks there is no probability of free fish, free iron, and free coal for Canada. On the contrary, he is of the opinion that a duty will be imposed on eggs and other minor farm and dairy products.

The Duke of Connaught has written to the Governor-General requesting that his visit to Canada may be marked by as little demonstration as possible. He will arrive at Vancouver from India on April 18 and sail from Quebec on June 12.

Mr. R. W. Bell, of the celebrated Bell farm at Indian Head, N. W. T., has recently sold that portion of it south of the C. P. R. track at \$9 per acre, a remarkably good price. He is now negotiating with English capitalists for the sale of the remainder of the farm, which includes the homestead, at a price considerably over \$20 per acre.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Balfour is preparing local government bill for Ireland.

The death is announced of Lord Auckland, in his 61st year.

Severe snowstorms and frost are reported in England and in parts of Europe.

Between one and two million oysters are exported from America to England weekly.

Lord Salisbury has returned to London. He is much stronger than when he went away.

The famous Firth-of-Forth bridge was formally opened on Tuesday by the Prince of Wales.

The Duke of Bedford has built a private cremation furnace on his own grounds at Woburn.

It is stated that Mr. Goschen, the Imperial Chancellor of the Exchequer, proposes to abolish the tax on tea entirely.

Two thousand men employed on the north dock at Liverpool have struck because their demand for higher wages was refused.

The Imperial Government's Irish land bill provides for state emigration and abolishes the land courts and land commissioners.

The carpenters employed in nine of the ship yards on the Thames have struck for an advance of 6d. per day in their wages.

Besides an award of £1,500 against the *St. James' Gazette*, Sir Morell Mackenzie has recovered £150 from the *London Times* for libel.

A mass meeting will be held in Hyde Park, London, next Sunday to protest against Russia's treatment of Siberian prisoners.

Mr. Chamberlain writes that he believes that free education will be conferred by the present Government before Parliament is dissolved.

The British steamer *Quetta*, from Cooktown, Queensland, for London, which sailed on February 27th, has been lost with over 100 lives.

An English firm shipped to Portugal a lot of hats, calling them Serpa Pinto hats. As soon as it was found they were of English make everybody denounced them.

The death is announced in his 90th year of Sir Edward Daines, proprietor of *The*

Leeds Mercury, one of the most influential Liberal organs in the north of England.

William Leatham Bright, member for Stoke-upon-Trent, has resigned from the House of Commons owing to ill-health. He is the second son of the late John Bright.

The proposed issue of one pound notes has been indefinitely abandoned in deference to the strongly expressed feeling of the community against the issue of paper money for small amounts.

At the Bishop of Lincoln's trial the other day a Dutch book was exhibited giving an account of the coronation of William of Orange, and containing a picture of Westminster Abbey, showing two large candles burning on the altar, and a lamp above.

Elizabeth Roberts, a child of 9 years, whose precocious interest in the Maybrick trial, led her to enact the part of the heroine of that drama in mimic play, has been sentenced to seven years' imprisonment for attempting to poison a lady whom her father, a widower, was going to marry, and whom she disapproved of as a stepmother.

UNITED STATES.

Frost has destroyed the early fruit crop in the neighborhood of Pensacola, Florida.

It is stated that State Treasurer Noland, of Missouri, is \$45,000 short in his accounts.

Rubber goods manufacturers in the United States have decided to advance prices 10 per cent.

Floods in Indiana are causing loss of property and driving the inhabitants to the hills.

Reports from northern Texas say hundred of range cattle have been frozen to death during the present cold spell.

Fifteen hundred people living on the lowlands along the Cumberland River in Tennessee have been flooded from their homes.

At a meeting of socialists in Chicago on Sunday a resolution was adopted endorsing the call for an international labor convention to meet there during the world's fair in 1892.

The Eastern Pennsylvania Evangelical Conference has appointed March 19 for the trial of Bishop Esher, of Chicago, on the charges of slander and evil-speaking, falsehood, and creating dissensions.

Ex-Gov. James E. English, of Connecticut died at New Haven last week, aged 78. He was one of the ten Democrats who voted for the Slavery Emancipation Amendment, and held prominent business and political positions.

An agreement has been made between the journeymen and master plasterers of New York, to hold good for two years from May 1st, by which the working day will consist of eight hours and the remuneration be 50 cents an hour.

IN GENERAL.

Emin Pasha has arrived at Zanzibar.

Pope Leo XIII. was 80 years old on Sunday.

It is expected the new German Reichstag will be convoked April 1.

The Russian army manoeuvres for next summer will be on the most colossal scale.

France has gained a victory over the King of Dahomey and proposes to annex his kingdom.

The students of Lisbon threaten to attack the British embassy in that city and mob the ambassador.

Seventy murdered bodies of infants were found on the premises of a house burned in Warsaw on Sunday.

The title of Henry M. Stanley's new book is *The Darkest Africa; the Quest, Rescue and Retreat of Emin*.

The Sultan of Zanzibar has released some untried prisoners who have been kept in prison eighteen years.

The French Government has accepted the invitation of Germany to take part in the Berlin labor conference.

Owing to the illegal appointment of a registrar at Lieblitz, Silesia, a hundred couples married by him find themselves disinherited.

Victor Morier, son of the British ambassador at St. Petersburg, tried to commit suicide recently owing to misplaced affection.

The *Paris Siecle*, a semi official paper, says a treaty exists between England and Italy providing for concerted action on the west coast of the Red Sea.

Serpa Pinto has defied orders and taken passage for Portugal. He will take his seat in the Cortes and accept all the acclaim the people choose to accord him.

The Vatican official organ claims that the German Emperor was inspired to issue the labor rescript by a former speech of Pope Leo XIII. to the French workmen.

Mr. Glynn Petre, the British Minister at Lisbon, has asked to be transferred to Washington, giving as his reason that he knew Sir Julian Pauncefote desired a change.

Emperor William is very much in earnest in connection with the labor question. He not only presides over the Council of State, but performs the labours of secretary as well.

M. Constans, French Minister of the Interior, in consequence of a personal disagreement with Premier Tirard, has resigned his portfolio and has been succeeded by M. Boninger, a Radical deputy from the Jura.

The second ballots throughout Germany are decidedly in favour of the Socialists and Liberals. The Cartel party is almost wiped out of existence, and Prince Bismarck has put himself in communication with the Vatican to bring about a Government alliance with the Central part.

The Longevity of Birds.

The swan is the longest-lived bird, and it is asserted that it has reached the age of 100 years. Knauer, in his work entitled "Naturhistoriker," states that he has seen a falcon that was 162 years old. The following examples are cited as to the longevity of the eagle and vulture: A sea eagle captured in 1715, and already several years of age, died 104 years afterwards, in 1819; a white-headed vulture, captured in 1706, died in 1826 in one of the aviaries of Schoenbrunn Castle, near Vienna, where it had passed 118 years in captivity. Parrots and ravens reach an age of over 100 years. The life of sea and marsh birds sometimes equals that of several human generations. Like many other birds, magpies live to be very old in a state of freedom, but do not reach over 20 or 25 years in captivity. The nightingale lives but 10 years in captivity and the blackbird 15. Canary birds reach an age of from 12 to 15 years in the cage, but those flying at liberty in their native islands reach a much more advanced age.

THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

A Wise Ruler and a Sovereign Who Values His Peoples Love.

A Berlin correspondent sends a private letter concerning events in Germany, from which we make some extracts worthy of attention:

"The rescripts of the Emperor on the labor question mark an epoch in the history of this century, and, highly rated as they are by the press, they are not too much so. In my opinion this divergence between the views of the Kaiser and the Chancellor is more apparent than real. Such a bold initiative step has a much better chance of succeeding if taken independently by the Emperor—who stands above all parties—than by the Chancellor, who, great as he is, has a party of his own creation—the National Liberal party.

"The Kaiser is politically and politico-economically the disciple of his great Minister; not a mere puppet in his hands, but an energetic and capable co-worker, who, with marvellous faculties of self-control in one so powerful and so young, will be able to continue after Time shall have killed the Iron Statesman—the work which the latter has outlined.

"It will take time for Europe to appreciate at its full value this young sovereign, whose words have the ring of greatness, and whose acts, whether in consolidating the past or in breaking with its traditions, bring with them the courage of convictions. He seems not only to have taken for his model his great ancestor Frederick, but to have sought among the members of his illustrious house who preceded him those qualities best worthy of imitation. He has the untiring energy and minute painstaking of Frederick, the graciousness and dignity of his grandfather, the humanitarianism to benefit his subjects which schemes the former might have failed through an excess of good nature and though not thoroughly appreciating the fact that a government must be strong before it can afford to be generous.

"The Kaiser would wish to be in war a leader of men, such as Frederick I and II, in peace he desires to realize the dream of Henri IV, not the *pacifist* in the sup, perhaps, which would be difficult to attain here, but shorter hours of labor for the poor slaves of the loom and soil and a few jennet added to their daily wages. If he obtains this he will have gained one of the greatest victories of peace ever won by a monarch.

"There has been no figure in European history since the time of Frederick the Great so interesting as that of the German Emperor of to-day. He came to the throne about the same age as his illustrious ancestor; his youth had happily escaped the stormy experiences and temptations of Frederick, but the events familiar to his young life, and which formed his character, were the most momentous in German history.

"He saw Germany become a nation, and upon him has devolved the grandest duty imposed upon any Emperor since Charlemagne—namely, to keep it a nation. The mistake of Frederick was that a vain thirst for glory he invaded Silesia and provoked a war which almost ruined his kingdom and carried rapine into every part of the earth. Would the young emperor follow this terrible and tempting example? This has been the one question in men's minds since his accession. He had but to raise his hand and the best armed and best drilled legions in Europe would have swept on toward the Danube or the Rhine.

"Would the temptation to glory which Frederick the Great confessed in his old age to have been the besetting sin of his youth swing the present Emperor into a policy of adventure? Would he risk the peace of Europe, the very existence of Germany perhaps, for a laurel crown? Would he be the servant of the great Minister whose genius has long dominated Europe, or would he rise to the due recognition of his imperial heritage and be master, statesman and king?

"Recent news from Germany, so abundantly confirmed in the extracts from the private letter of our correspondent, shows that this young sovereign knows his own mind. Bismarck's work was priceless in the building of the Empire. A new work devolves upon William II. He will reign not by "blood and iron," but through the confidence of his people. The patriotism of Germany is unquestioned, but William appeals to German sympathy, and that appeal will sink deep into the hearts of men.

"In these times of change and doubt, when no wisdom can foresee what even a day may bring forth, it looks as though this young Emperor—wiser than the greatest of his ancestors—had taken the one and only course to secure the permanence of his dynasty and of the throne. He proposes to reign, not alone by the "Grace of God," but by the love and loyalty of the German race.

Color Blindness.

The fact of color blindness has long been recognized, the cause is still in dispute. Mr. Sherwood, a member of the Toronto branch of the Canadian Institute, is out with a new theory, which he thinks has at least the merit of being "natural." He believes that color blindness is due to external and not internal causes. He cites the Quakers among whom the percentage of weak eyes and color blindness is exceptionally large, and attributes the fact to the sombre colors by which they always surround themselves. To prevent this affliction in the generations following, Mr. S. would substitute the colors of autumn foliage for that now used in our homes and in our literature. Speaking of the effects of black and white, he says that our halls of learning in which professors and students are robed in black gowns, often seem to him like white sepulchres with dark spirits hovering round. Here the reform suggested is, that the professors should wear purple or terra cotta colored gowns, and the students vaise green. The eye of the professor would rest with pleasure upon the world of color before him, and the student would easily discern the robes of the professor. The walls should be painted with such colors as would lend a soft effect to the eye, and would afford an illustration of the most prevailing tints of nature. How much truth, if any, there is in this theory can be conclusively settled only by actual experiment. It is certainly plausible, and may yet be found to have something in it.

"There is a holy love and a holy rage, and our best virtues never glow so brightly as when our passions are excited in the cause. Sloth, if it has prevented many crimes, has also smothered many virtues; and the best of us are better when aroused.

"Moral Aspects of College Life."

An article in the February *Forum* on "Moral Aspects of College Life," by C. K. Adams, President of Cornell University, will be read with interest and satisfaction by those parents who, while desirous of educating their sons, are harassed with a fear that the moral atmosphere of the modern college is unhealthy and injurious. In opening up his paper Mr. Adams calls attention to a fact often overlooked, that in College, as elsewhere, the sober, industrious, and orderly go their uniform way without attracting attention, while "profligacy and idleness have a marvelous knack of getting themselves reported. If the great business work of a profitable and steady institution might as well be closed. But this kind of work attracts no attention. It blows no horns and rings no bells. Like all great forces, it is apt to move on quietly and silently. But if at any moment a community of discretion occurs not only the community, but, perhaps, even the country at large is filled with noise." To condemn the whole because of the escapades of a few evil doers who find their way to the college halls is exceedingly unjust. As to the main question of the paper, viz., Are the conditions generally found in colleges such as naturally promote morality, i. e., are they such as to strengthen the moral impulses on the one hand, or weaken the forces tending to immorality on the other, Mr. Adams unhesitatingly answers in the affirmative. Postulating the forces which "which make for righteousness" and correctness of life to be religious convictions, conclusions of philosophy, public opinion, and wholesome example, he maintains that in respect to each the College has the advantage when compared with the general community. In his own university at Cornell they have a Christian Association, housed in an elegant and commodious building, which counts a membership of more than 500, a little short of one half of the entire body of students. And this is not an exceptional state of things, but the rule among the denominational or secular colleges of the country.

Speaking of public opinion as it exists in the ethical ideas of students, he says that peculiar to students themselves, but adds: "The judgment of students may sometimes be faulty; but their impulses, their desires, their purposes, their moral tone, will almost always be found to be correct. I do not hesitate a moment to avow my belief that, as an almost invariable rule, what may be called public opinion among students, is not only strong, but is also clean and wholesome. It approves and it denounces with more discrimination and with more energy than does too, in the matter of example the student in the street or in the shop. 'Let outsiders say what they will, every college man knows that the great mass of students are earnestly devoted to the work of preparing themselves for the duties of life. There may be colleges where this is not the rule, but I believe they are exceedingly few, and I know of none. Students generally have a strong and manly purpose, and it would be a slander to intimate that as a rule they are not straightforward, downright, and truthful.'

"Turning from a consideration of the forces which give an uplift to character, President Adams discusses the things which aim at weakening the subjective physical forces which tend to immorality. He points out, lusty natures that study does not exhaust, that looks for some escape in the exercise of the physical powers. Here he appears as the friend of the gymnasium and the college green. So thoroughly convinced is he of the moral advantage of physical exercise that he would make attendance upon the gymnasium obligatory for the first two years of the college course. But while a friend of all outdoor games which call for bodily exercise, he is especially partial to the popular game of football. This game, it is contended, not only calls for the most active, the most strenuous exercise of intellectual discrimination, but it also demands the most complete subordination of the individual will to the good of the whole. The necessity of self-restraint is as imperative as the necessity of prompt action. To every participant in this game there came moments of tremendous temptation. But it comes under circumstances that help him to resist. He is waging battle, not in silence and alone but in the presence of spectators and an umpire who demand fair play. If he allows his opponents to ruffle his temper, he is subject to disgrace. If he yields he knows that he may be sent off the field by the umpire. To hold one's self with perfect self-restraint under severe temptation and provocation, is one of the greatest of moral achievements; and any game which tends unmistakably to develop such ability cannot be regarded as destitute of moral power."

The Voice of the Void.

I warn, like the one drop of rain
On your face, ere the storm;
Or tremble in whispered refrain
With your blood, beating warm.

I am the presence that ever
Baffles your touch's endeavor—
Gone like the glimmer of dust
Dispersed by a gust.

I am the absence that taunts you,
The fancy that haunts you;
The ever unsatisfied guest
That, questioning emptiness,
Wins a sigh for reply.

Nay; nothing am I,
But the flight of a breath—
For I am Death!

—George Parsons Lathrop in the *Century*

Dawn.

The eager light of morning! A clear blush
Of arrowy crimson shooting to the flakes
Of cloudland snow—then ruffling the dim
lakes

From starlit silver to a dimpled flush
Of rosy water. Now the slumberous hush
Yields at the breath of breezes; morning
breaks,

And corolling of lark and throats wakes
A world to labour. When the herb is lush
On sheltered mead, the level gleams of light
Permeate the daisies to a wider round
Of stretching petals. Morn! the stir, the
night,

The wonder of young being, with sweet
sound
Of questing voices as the golden height
Of heaven dawns and earth is summer-
crowned.

C. A. DAWSON.

The Alien Contract Labor Law.

On the principle of tit for tat the Alien Labor bill of Mr. Taylor, of Leeds, which aims at prohibiting the importation and migration of foreigners and aliens under contract or agreement to perform labor in Canada, has considerable justification. What ever may have been the real object of the authorities at Washington in passing the U. S. "Alien Contract Labor Law," and the more charitable incline to the opinion that the law was aimed at undesirable immigrants, from across the ocean and not at Canadians, the fact is indisputable, that the law has been so interpreted as to include Canadians within the scope of its provisions. And right vigorously has the law been enforced, especially along the Canadian frontier. In the discussion upon Mr. Taylor's bill last week, several instances were related by members in which the most extreme interpretation had been placed upon the law by our neighbors. Men in the employ of the U. T. R. Company who worked in the States but lived on the Canadian side of the line, were obliged to cross over or lose their situation; the Company was liable to a fine of \$1,000 for every man who lived in Canada and worked across the border. Two instances at least have occurred where Canadian ministers were not allowed to accept calls extended to them by American congregations who desired their services. Only last week the management of Christ Evangelical Lutheran Church, Lewisburg, Pa., were informed by acting secretary Batchelor, that the Canadian clergyman called by them is regarded as an "alien" within the meaning of the Alien Contract Labor Law. Now it must be confessed that such conduct is irritating and annoying to the last degree, and goes far to excite the vigor with which the neighboring system is assailed and denounced. Nevertheless the considerations of expediency and right must not be lost sight of in dealing with a matter so important. As Sir John Macdonald pointed out, "there is this difference between Canada and the United States: The United States do not want any more people there and we do, and there is a very nice difference between the two countries." The question therefore resolves itself into this; whether to invite immigration in this way by patently submitting to such unnecessary treatment, we do not pay too dear a price in the loss of national dignity and influence. We cannot afford to submit to such an extent as to produce the impression that we either have no sense of independence or are afraid to try the experiment of existing upon our own resources as an independent nation. Then as to our rights in the matter, we undoubtedly have the constitutional right to say whether we shall adopt a policy of retaliation or not. The moral right, however, which nations that would abide most respect, is another thing. If the United States has acted in such a manner as to violate the great ethical principles that should govern nations in the intercourse with one another, it is not a sufficient reason for Canada that she should follow the bad example. Rather our duty is by a strict adherence to the principles of truth and righteousness to reprove the grasping selfishness, the irritating unneighborliness of our big and erring cousin. History, if it teaches anything at all, teaches that like as with individuals so with nations, their sin will surely find them out.

The Emperor's Labor Council.

The Berne labor council is declared off and Switzerland has intimated her willingness to take part in the German conference. All the powers named by the Emperor have given in their acceptance, viz, Switzerland, Belgium, France, England. The press dispatch announces that the official programme of the International Labor Conference has been issued. The subjects to be discussed are the regulation of mine work, with reference to the prohibition of the labor of women and children underground; the shortening of the shifts in particularly unhealthy mines; the ensuring of a regular output of coal, by subjecting the working of the mines to international rules; the regulation of Sunday labor, and also the regulation of the labor of children and females.

But while the subjects to be discussed appeal with tremendous force to the humane feelings it is clear that if the Conference goes no further, or at least, if Germany herself goes no further in seeking to settle the labor difficulties which at present give the Socialist movement its power, so far as the Fatherland is concerned the Conference will not have accomplished a very great deal. Indeed, to outsiders it is a puzzle which increases in perplexity the longer it is contemplated, how the labor difficulties of that country can be satisfactorily arranged while the present oppressive military system exists. The curse of Germany, as of all the great European nations, is her immense standing army which takes from industrial and productive pursuits so many hundreds of thousands of her strongest and most capable men. So long as she resolves to keep up her great military establishment, so long will the backs of her poorer subjects be bowed down under the oppressive load. For the kindness of his heart the Kaiser is to be commended; for his statesman-like grasp of the situation and the best means of relief, the public praise must be withheld until his plans shall have demonstrated their efficiency under actual trial.

Pope Leo and His Monument.

Leo XIII. Pope of Rome, who was 80 years old on Monday, is just now absorbed in the interesting but somewhat gloomy task of superintending the making of his own monument, which he is anxious to have completed during his life-time. The monument is to consist of a large sepulchral urn, on which the life-size statue of the Pope is placed. At either side of this urn are two colossal statues, representing Religion and Justice, and between them a haut relief. The statues are of Carrara marble and the urn of porphyry. In three years' time the work of art is to be completed, and its cost will be £5,000.

The shafts of sarcasm are only effective when barbed with truth, tempered with justice, and feathered with wit.

Money will make us work, but money will not make us give our hearts to the work—nothing but love for our work or real good principle can make us do that.

Wisdom makes all the troubles, griefs, and pains incident to life, whether casual adversities or natural afflictions, easy and supportable, by rightly valuing the importance and moderating the influence of them.

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monthly.

R. S. PELTON,
EDITOR AND PROP.

COUNTRY TALK.

Ethel.

Mrs. G. W. Knight, of Ethel, is going
to Exeter next week to visit her friends.

Mrs. E. T. Greensides, of Ethel, is
visiting friends in Monkton and Mit-
chell this week and intends visiting
friends in Palmerston before returning
home.

Mornington.

The following are the names of the
best pupils in S. S. No. 12, in February:
—Fifth class—Geo. Westman. Senior
Fourth—William Larmin, Edward At-
tridge, Lizzie Schrenk. Junior Fourth
—Isaac Atkin, Gilbert Atkin, Gerda
Tucker. Senior Third—Geo. Langford,
Ralph Tucker, Mary Capling. Junior
Third—John Westman, Robert Schrenk,
William Langford.

LEWIS ZERAN, Teacher.

In the month of November last, an
old man, a resident of Mornington,
named Rankin, showed signs of abber-
ation of mind so it was deemed advis-
able to have him placed in safekeeping.
This was accordingly done, but upon
examination, he was found not to be
insane, but the weight of 83 years had
left its imprint upon both physical and
mental faculties. He was therefore
sent up for six months as a "vagrant."
His health was good until a week pre-
vious to his death, which took place at
an early hour Sunday morning. A jury
was impaneled at the gaol office by
Dr. Devlin, City Coroner, on Monday
evening. The evidence of the gaol of-
ficials and Dr. Shaver, gaol surgeon,
went to establish the facts as above
stated. The jury rendered, after a short
sitting, a verdict to the effect "that de-
ceased came to his death by old age and
exhaustion." Truly a fit subject for
incarceration in a gaol!

Turnberry.

(TOO LATE FOR LAST ISSUE.)

On Tuesday evening, Feb. 25th, the
many friends of Mr. MacKensie, met at
his residence for the purpose of spend-
ing a few social hours together. After
partaking of an excellent repast, a very
pleasant time was spent together. A
few solos by some of the ladies added
greatly to the enjoyment of the evening.

A grand musical and literary enter-
tainment was given in Eadie's church,
on Tuesday, 18th Feb. The Rev. A. Y.
Hartley occupied the chair. There was
a large and appreciative audience, who
showed by their frequent applause that
they highly admired the ability displayed
by the various singers and readers.
Miss Maggie J. Scott ably presided at
the organ.

The managers of the Bluevale Pres-
byterian church have at last decided
that an organ will be used in the musical
services of the Sunday school and church.
An organ will be immediately purchased
and used for eight months, when a vote
is to be taken by the members of the
church, as to whether the use of it will
be disallowed. It is to be hoped that
the people of the church will so appre-
ciate the use of an organ that it will
always be allowed to remain in the ser-
vices of the church.

A concert in aid of the building fund
of the Bluevale Presbyterian church,
was given in the Forester's Hall, Blue-
vale, on Friday, the 28th Feb. Consider-
ing the inclement weather, and the roads
it was a great success. Together with
the local talent, the committee had the
services of several outsiders, who were
at each time met with an hearty encore.
Mr. Oakes, of Clinton, gave a few choice
selections, both vocal and instrumental,
which were greatly appreciated by the
people, showing that they admired and
applauded his ability both as a singer
and as a musician.

The following are the names of the
pupils, of S. S. No. 9, Turnberry, who
obtained the highest number of marks
in the February examination. Names
are given in order of merit:—Fifth
class—John Campbell, David Weir, Jno.
Powell, Jas. Powell. Fourth class—
A. McDonald, T. Bremner, D'Arcy
Treacy, Jas. McDougall. Third class—
Jane Weir, Thos. Powell, W. Campbell
and Minnie Higgins. Second class—
Nellie Wilson, Annie Fortune, Maggie
Fortune. Part II class—Sciliana Treacy,
Jessie McDonald and Frank Powell.
W. J. FAIRRELL, Teacher.

Hess Bros. factory has been stopped
on account of the breaking of the fly
wheel, but they expect to soon be able
to run again. The arrangements are
almost complete for the manufacture
of chairs.

The adjourned annual meeting of the
Listowel Live Stock Association was
held at the Queen's hotel on Friday eve-
ning Feb. 28th, when the following of-
ficers were elected for the current year:
President, Wm. Spear; Treasurer, Geo.
Zilliox; Secretary, A. St. Geo. Hawkins;
Directors, John Stewart, Jas. Alexan-
der, Peter Garroch, B. F. Brook, E. M.
Alexander, J. B. Putland and John Liv-
ingstone, Jr. Messrs G. Zilliox, E. M.
Alexander and B. F. Brook were ap-
pointed a committee to canvass for sub-
scriptions for the Spring Show. It is in-
tended to make the Listowel Spring
Stock Fair this year eclipse any yet
held, and this is saying a good deal, con-
sidering the excellent horse exhibi-
tions that have been held here during
the last two or three years. The Direc-
tors hope to meet with as liberal assist-
ance from the hotel-keepers, merchants
and business men generally as in the
past. Wednesday 16th April, is the date
fixed for the Spring Show.

Donegal.

Mr. and Mrs. James Hickson jr., were
away visiting friends in Wellesley this
week.

We are pleased to state that the at-
tendance at our public school is begin-
ning to increase. La grippe ably as-
sisted by measles and whooping cough
has almost held possession for the last
two months.

We were glad to meet our esteemed
friend Wm. Akred on the street Mon-
day. His portly frame and cheery face
have been missing therefrom ever since
last Christmas, when he was seized by
an attack of la grippe. We congratulate
him on his convalescence.

The farmers of this section are busy
just now doing all necessary team work
preparing for the opening of spring,
and as a consequence of this our wor-
thy blacksmith is kept busy early and
late in taking care of the horses feet.
W. S. understands his business and is
well able to stand the pressure.

A pleasant and enjoyable time is ex-
pected next Tuesday evening, 18th inst.,
at the social in the Methodist church.
Literary help from Atwood, Messrs.
Davis from Ethel and Swann from
Monkton, refreshments, &c., will make
up an evening of excellent entertain-
ment. Admission 10c. and 15c.

Grey.

A good reliable correspondent wanted
in this township.
Miss Bella Stewart has gone to Mani-
toba on a visit.

Adam Lucas is giving up farming, his
health having failed.

Robt. Vodden is preparing to build a
fine barn this summer, on lot 23, con. 3.

Thos. Baylis has been invited to deli-
ver an address before the Swine Breed-
er's Association, which meets in London
on the 12th of March.

Chief of Police Duncan, wife and
sister-in-law left for Brandon, Manitoba,
this week after a pleasant visit here
with relatives and friends.

Donald McLaughlin, his daughter
Bella, his son Thomas, Miss McNabb,
of McKillop, and R. Conners left Brus-
sels for the West last Tuesday.

Samuel Brown, who recently sold his
100 acre farm, 1st con. Elma, to James
Gray for \$6,000, has purchased the John
Armstrong farm on the Grey boundary
and is removing to it.

Mrs. John McTaggart, of the 16th
con., has been very ill lately, and she is
still very weak, not having recovered
from the effects of la grippe which was
the primary cause of her illness.

Miss Maggie McNair, of Toronto,
where parents reside on the 16th con.,
of this township, has been very seriously
ill lately, but we hear she is getting
better, and will probably soon regain
her usual good health and spirits.

Last Friday Mrs. Robt. Carr, 3rd con.,
died after a comparatively brief illness,
leaving an infant only a few weeks old.
The body was taken to St. Pauls bur-
ying ground, near Stratford, on Monday
noon train. Mr. Carr and nine children
are left to mourn her demise.

On Monday of last week, teams by
the dozen, hauling grain and wood to
market, were making good use of the
sleighting while it lasted, and the sight
must have cheered the hearts of the
villagers immensely. But sleighting
seems to be the exception rather than
the rule this phenomenally mild
winter season, and we have almost ever
since been floundering in the mud and
slush.

Prof. Wm. Coutts is asking for the
preceptorship of Knox church, Cran-
brook, promising choir practice if he
gets the position. It is not expected
that a singing class will be formed in
S. S. No. 8, however. At a meeting in
the school house on Tuesday evening,
25th ult., only 3 or 4 were musically in-
clined, at least sufficiently so to pro-
duce the "spondulics" and enter upon
a term with the professor this winter.

DIED.—On Thursday of last week
Agnes, the eldest daughter of John
Smith, con. 6, died after a brief illness
in her twelfth year. She had la grippe
but had about recovered when she was
attacked by something after the form
of dyptheria which resulted in her death.
Agnes gave the most undoubted testi-
mony of her hope of heaven and express-
ed her desire to be free from pain and
go home to her departed mother. The
funeral was on Saturday afternoon.
Mr. Smith has both the prayers and
sympathy of the community in his loss.

Brussels.

R. Knechtel is home from the medical
college, in Toronto.

Joe. Ballantyne and Geo. Holiday
spent Sunday in Harriston.

Miss F. E. Kerr has accepted a situa-
tion as milliner at Wyoming.

Mrs. Carter, of Blyth, is visiting her
parents, Mr. and Mrs. R. Burns.

Nessie Kay, and Lillie Moss were
visiting friends in Harriston this week.

Israel Stms is home, after spending
several weeks with friends in reeswater.

Miss Lizzie Maunders has been en-
gaged as milliner for the next season in
Zurich.

Miss Minnie Shaw has secured the
position of milliner in Brigden, Lamb-
ton Co.

Rev. S. Sellery, B.A., B.D., attended
the funeral of his niece in reeswater,
last Monday.

The Methodist S. S. is busy practising
a song service entitled "Easter Bells,"
to be given in a short time.

Miss Blakeman, who has been visiting
in the prairie province for some months,
returned to town last Saturday. Al-
though she speaks very favorably of the
west, still, "there's no place like home."

Newry.

The directors of the Elma Agricultur-
al Society met at Wynn's hotel, Newry,
on Monday last. There were present
the president, vice-president and Messrs.
Jas. Irwin, Y. Coultter, J. W. Boyd, C.
Heller, Jas. Duncan, Jno. Graham and
R. Morrison. Minutes of last meeting
were confirmed on motion of James
Duncan and C. Heller. Resolved that
this society hold the annual spring fair
at Newry, on April 15th, and that the
secretary write to the societies of Wing-
ham, Brussels and Palmerston, to send
one judge each. Carried. The bill of
1889 was revised and adopted. The
building committee presented specifica-
tions of the new hall, when it was
moved by John Graham, seconded by
J. W. Boyd, that the said committee ad-
vertise for tenders and let the same,
providing that it can be done satisfac-
torily. The President and Messrs. John
Graham and J. W. Boyd were appointed
a committee to let the building of a
fence around the new show ground and
have the said ground levelled. The
society's grounds and lands were trans-
ferred to the purchasers, A. J. Keillor
and F. Smith. Meeting adjourned to
meet again at the call of the secretary.

Stratford.

The customs returns in Stratford for
February were: Imports, free goods,
\$13,959; imports, dutiable, \$11,172; duty
collected, \$384; excise collections,
Stratford division, \$6,827.92.

T. H. Preston, lately of Winnipeg,
and a resident of Stratford, a few years
since, on Saturday assumed control of
the Brantford Expositor, which he pur-
chased from Messrs. Watt and Shan-
stone. Mr. Preston is a clever journalist,
and it goes without saying that he will
keep the staunch, old Expositor in the
front rank of journalism. Success to
him in his new venture. We understand
Mr. Watt, who has ably edited the Ex-
positor for years, resumes the practice
of the law in Brantford.

After a long illness, which he bore
with calm resignation, James Dewar
departed this life on Thursday
evening of last week, in the 68th year
of his age, and his remains were con-
signed to their last resting place in Avondale
cemetery on Saturday afternoon. Mr.
Dewar was born in Perthshire, Scotland,
68 years ago, and came to Perth in Can-
ada, 36 years since, settling first in the
vicinity of Cromarty in the township of
Hibbert, where he followed farming for
some years. He has been a resident of
Stratford for several years and was a
well-known and respected citizen. He
was a man of good intelligence, a shrewd
observer of public affairs and passing
events—an honest and honorable man
whom to know was to respect. He
leaves a wife, and sons and daughters,
one of them being D. Dewar, a well-
known resident of St. Marys for many
years. It may be truthfully said of the
deceased that he lived respected and
died regretted by all who knew him.
Peace to his ashes.

Listowel.

Their seems to be lots of travellers
coming to town.

Town trade has been somewhat quiet
for the last few days on account of bad
weather.

Listowel intends celebrating Queen's
Birthday, the 24th of May, by holding
sports, etc.

A comedy company comes to town
this Friday. They will play two nights
only in the town hall.

Fair day last Friday was the means
of bringing a lot of country folks to
town, but very little business was done
by the merchants.

Stanley Riggs is leaving town for
British Columbia. The I. O. O. F., of
Listowel, gave Stanley an oyster supper
at Wolf's restaurant.

Court Mapelton, No. 123, C. O. F.,
initiated Wm. Hess and August Beoch-
ler, both of town, last Tuesday night.
The Order is growing rapidly. Also the
I. O. O. F. had 3 initiations last Tuesday.

The band have purchased from Wm.
Haley & Royce, Toronto, a handsome new
outfit, over \$250 worth, consisting of
two F flat Tubas, one B flat bass, one
baritone, three B flat tenors, three trom-
bones, three E flat altos, two B flat cor-
nets and others. These will make a
great improvement in the tone of the
music of the band. They have secured
good practice rooms on Wallace street,
and would much appreciate gifts of
pictures, etc., to help in their decoration.

The Mechanics' Institute contemplate
holding, for the next two months, fort-
nightly meetings or entertainments, at
which debates, lectures, or musical and
literary programs will be given. The
first will be held on Friday of this week,
March 14th, in the rooms. Mr. Roth-
well will give a short lecture on "The best
use of time." Music will be furnished
by local talent, and a very interesting
program made up. A fee of 10 cents
will be charged in aid of the Institute
funds.

HERE WE ARE

STILL IN BUSINESS

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

New Prints ! New Shirtings ! New Cottonades !

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

Tailoring Department.

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

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

James Irwin.

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

YOU CAN SEE

By Fast Dealings that my
Harness is Good and Cheap

I have a large stock of Whips, Valises, Combs and
Brushes, Trunks, etc., always in stock, and for the same
goods I defy competition in prices.

GIVE ME A CALL.

Thanking you for past favors I solicit your further
orders.

Alex. Campbell.

The 777 Store.

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

Please Call and See Us when you Come to Town.

JOHN RIGGS.

Atwood Saw & Planing Mills.

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

Dressed Flooring and Siding

A SPECIALTY.

WM. DUNN.

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.