EVENING EDITION

London Advertiser.

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VOL. XXVIII., NO. 39---WHOLE NO. 8808. THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11, 1890. PRICE—ONE CENT PER COPY.

SELF-SATISFIED.

Parnell's Characteristic Speech to a Dublin Audience.

"The English Spider and the Irish Fly."

The National League in the States Advise Parnell to Retire.

The "United Ireland" Newspaper Office Again in His Possession.

Two Steamers Stranded—Probable Loss of the Nepaul—Prof. Koch's Lymph Proves Effective in Leprosy cases

Lymph and Leprosy.

VIENNA, Dec. 11.—Prof. Bielroth defends the use of Koch's lymph has produced marked effect in cases of leprosy.

Mr. Gladstone's Movements.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Gladstone left today for Hawarden. He will deliver addresses at Relford and Worksop en route.

Healy Burned in Effigy.

WATERFORD, Ireland, Dec. 11.—At a demonstration here yesterday Timothy Healy was burned in effigy amid cheers for Parnell.

Swiss Presidential Election.

BERNE, Dec. 11.—Dr. Wilti, at present Vice-President, was to-day elected President of the Republic for 1891, and M. Hauser Vice-President. General Frei, formerly Minister at Washington, has been elected a member of the Federal Council.

A Good Test.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—The fight in North Kilkenny will be a good test of Irish opinion. The Parnellites have withdrawn the nomination of Barry O'Brien, the author, and have finally selected John Kelly to contest the seat of Sir John Henessy, the nominee of the McCarthy wing.

No Chance for Reconciliation.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—In answer to the question of an interviewer, "Do you believe the reconciliation of your divided party still possible?" Parnell said: "No. The matter has now proceeded so far that it is utterly impossible to bring about any solution until the general election, when the Irish constituencies will have to decide. I do not think the result will be injurious to the cause of Ireland. On the contrary, I believe that a distinct advantage has been gained."

Two Steamers Stranded.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Peninsular and Oriental Mail steamer Nepaul stranded on Plymouth breakwater during a fog last night. She went aground at low water and as the tide rose she rapidly filled. It is believed that she will be a total wreck. No lives were lost. The special baggage and dispatch bags were saved. The cargo of tea, wheat, rice, indigo, jute and other merchandise, it is thought, will all be lost. The cargo was insured for £100,000. The Nepaul was bound from Calcutta and Marseilles for London.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Dutch steamer Vandam, Captain Roggeven, from New York, Nov. 29, via Boulogne, for Rotterdam, is ashore at Massilus.

Parnell Urged to Retire.

The Executive Committee of the Irish National League cabled the following to Mr. Parnell on Wednesday:

The Executive Committee of the New York Municipal Council Irish National League gratefully remembers your magnificent services to your country, and deplore the necessities of the hour. We believe your retirement for the present absolutely essential to success. A divided Irish party will result in the collapse of Irish-American support. Unity means triumph: division means disaster and permanent ruin. We beg you to make a sacrifice which more even than your past services will endear you for all time to every lover of Ireland. Our loyalty and services in the past will attest the sincerity of our movements. We make this appeal that Ireland may not be deprived of your future usefulness, and that her cause may not perish in our day and generation. JOSEPH P. RYAN, Chairman.

King Humbert Defies the Pope.

ROME, Dec. 11.—In the course of King Humbert's speech at the opening of Parliament yesterday he said: "Following the traditions of my house during the twelve years of my reign I have always secured respect for the power of the State, which only those who are enemies of our institutions can fear or threaten. As a jealous guardian of the rights of all, I have also guaranteed the rights of the religion of my ancestors, at the same time maintaining the greatest respect for that liberty of conscience which honorably marks our age; but I will never permit my sovereign authority to suffer derogation in the name of that religion. The Italian monarchy is founded on plebiscits as well as traditions, and is for all a pledge of peace and liberty. That monarchy is also strong enough to fear nothing, and is always ready to welcome any reform aiming at the welfare of the people, whose love is the foundation of the throne."

The Canadian Cattle Trade.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—In view of the statements cabled here regarding the action of the cattle exporters of Montreal it is advisable to explain that there is no ground to fear that any action will be taken to change the regulations before the Departmental Committee now sitting has heard the shippers' case. The proposal to send a veterinary surgeon here is quite useless. The best safeguard for Canadian interests is to have parts of carcasses of suspected animals sent to the Board of Agriculture, London, as, though this involves great delay, these officials are of the highest authority and their good faith is undoubted. The law is not strained against Canada, but is rigidly enforced, as is bound to be the case. There is no real danger to Canada if the Canadian authorities really apply fully all the existing regulations on their side of the Atlantic.

United Ireland Recaptured.

DUBLIN, Dec. 10,—(midnight).—Late tonight a strong party of Parnell's opponents made a descent upon and recaptured the offices of United Ireland. The invaders destroyed all the "leaders," which had been prepared by Mr. Leamy, who was installed as editor by Mr. Parnell, and turned all the matter that they found set up into the fire. Then they took possession of the ledgers and other books and documents belonging to the concern. A strong posse from various labor societies was left as a garrison with instructions to remain on guard day and night and to resist by force any further intrusion by Parnell and his friends.

United Ireland was to appear to-day as a Parnellite organ. It is stated Parnell owns 474 of the 500 shares of stock and that Dr. Joseph E. Kenny and Justin McCarthy own the remainder. The editors who were ejected will sue Parnell for assault.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11. — The struggle for possession of United Ireland assumed a new phase this morning, and again Parnell is in the possession of the offices of the company. When the opponents of Parnell who succeeded last night in forcing an entrance to the office and destroying all the leaders that had been prepared by Mr. Leamy took their departure they left a guard in possession. This morning Parnell proceeded to the office, and with the assistance of a crowd of his supporters he forced open the doors and took possession. The police witnessed the affair but did not interfere. After he had succeeded in recapturing the office, Parnell went to a window and addressed the crowd outside.

To guard against any further attempt on Parnell's opponents to recapture the paper no one was allowed to enter, and the doors and windows were closely bolted and barred. When Parnell made the assault upon the office this morning he was armed with a crowbar which he used in forcing the front door. In the afternoon Parnell started for Cork.

The Opposition Manifesto.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The anti-Parnell members of the Irish Parliamentary party have issued a manifesto to the Irish people. In this they say:

Feeling bound to protect our country's cause at whatever personal sacrifice, we found ourselves under the sad necessity of terminating Mr. Parnell's leadership. It would have been easier to have left him undisturbed, but such a course would have left every man of us a traitor to his country. Mr. Parnell, disregarding our appeals to remember the country, evinced an ill-judged determination to maintain his untenable position, thus threatening to plunge Ireland into a conflict which may overwhelm her and cause her present fair prospects to disappear forever. It is the duty of Irishmen now, irrespective of all consideration of feelings either for Parnell or those differing from him, to adopt a course that will tend to save Ireland from destruction.

After detailing various reasons for their action, the signers of the manifesto add that whatever judgment Ireland may pass on the manifests her cause hangs on the issue, and the signers will abide by that judgment, they being the nation's servants. They enumerate the charges against Parnell as follows:

1. He speaks as if he were the injured party, whereas he alone is responsible for the present deplorable situation.

2. He pledged himself to repel the charge in connection with the O'Shea case, but when the time came to do this he remained silent.

3. He does not hesitate to renounce and denounce the multitudes of English friends of liberty as English wolves.

4. But the English wolves and the Irish bishops express the same opinion of Mr. Parnell, and he cannot mend matters by calling nicknames.

5. The remainder of the Leinster re-election was the most ungenerous taunt ever uttered. The effort to sustain Mr. Parnell without playing Ireland false, is made a cause of attack, whereas it ought to be a vindication.

The signers' position before Ireland is dwelt upon at length. They set forth that Parnell's re-election was due to gratitude for past services, and his disposition to the fact that if he continued as leader the struggle might have been abandoned. The manifesto says Parnell must be aware that his personality obstructs efforts for freedom and leaves Ireland with nothing for many years but the abominable system imposed by the present Government. There are 47 signatures attached to the manifesto, headed by Justin McCarthy.

Parnell in Dublin.

DUBLIN, Dec. 11.—In his speech at the Rotunda here last night, Parnell said: "I would only too willingly as a man whose heart delights to compromise, who is anxious to meet his enemies and the objections of the anxious, and present my smitten cheek to the smiter if by so doing I could prevent the other cheek from being smitten. I was anxious to give Ireland breathing time, to postpone the triple issue. Why was I refused the opportunity? Why did Gladstone, nine days after the meeting, allow the Leinster meeting before hinting that my retention was dangerous. Had he but whispered that my resignation was necessary, I should have hastened to consult my comrades and rescue them from the position in which they placed themselves by the Leinster resolution." He proceeded to refer ironically to Gladstone's talk of resignation and said: "We are here to-day to say to Mr. Gladstone: 'We respect you in your position, we acknowledge your importance and the strength and power exhibited by you on so many and great battlefields, but we decline to fuse with you. We decline to surrender to you the independence which has produced in you the mind in which you are today, and which, please God, will continue till it has produced the fruition of our hopes.' (Cheers.) There is one distinction between the Grand Old Man—for he is a grand old man—and his colleagues. It is the distinction between the tail wagging the head and vice versa (laughter.) and the message that Ireland sends back to the Grand Old Man is, 'Resume your place as leader of your party; back up your legitimate authority, and when you have put yourself in the position of an independent leader such as ours is, then and not till then will we allow our leader to treat with you upon equal terms which alone can assure a lasting, possible and permanent result.'" (Cheers.) Parnell made a sarcastic reference to the promise of English money to start anti-Parnell papers and declared that when they measured the depth of the works of Labouchere and Prof. Stuart they would be in a position to estimate the magnitude of their opponents' force. He said the movement against him is a movement of hypocrisy by a man whose home rule is skin deep, but whose hatred of Ireland is not skin meeting. Referring to offers of office to Irish members made by the Grand Old Spider in good faith and with the singleness of purpose so characteristic of the spider and the fly, he declared the present crisis was as a feather in the balance compared with the intensity and intolerable character of the situation, which would result should a single Irish member forget his pledge. "That pledge not to accept office from the English Government is your shelter. Hold fast to it. (Cheers.) That is the ground on which I stand to-night and on which you must stand if you are to succeed. We stand at the parting of the ways. It is an issue meaning life or death to the constitution. I have not promised you absolute cure, but I repeat with the force and energy my poor words can give that Ireland can win upon no other line; and if our constitutional movement is broken, sundered, desecrated and forgotten, England will be face to face with that irrepressible force which to-night gives me vitality and power." The remainder of Parnell's speech was devoted to land and eviction questions, and was a repetition of his former opinions. The only discordant incident of the ovation to Parnell emanated from a compact crowd of students near the Bank of Ireland, who sang "God Save the Queen" as Parnell passed, for which performance they were chaffed by the crowd.

POLITICAL POINTS.

Trial of the Stinson Election Case at Hamilton.

Special to ADVERTISER.

HAMILTON, Dec. 11.—The trial of the protest against the return of Thos. H. Stinson to the Provincial House as member for this city was begun in the Court House at 11 o'clock this forenoon before Justices Ferguson and MacMahon. Great interest is taken in the case, and a large number of citizens were present at the trial. Unless it comes to an abrupt termination some 300 witnesses will be examined, as 170 charges have to be investigated. B. B. Osler, Q.C., and J. V. Teetzel, Q.C., will appear for the appellent. The respondent is represented by J. W. Nesbitt, Q.C., James Bicksell and W. R. Meredith, Q.C.

The first witness examined was Frank Fitzgerald, secretary of the Conservative Association. He produced the minute books of the association and sundry communications, accounts, etc., which he had gone over with Mr. Tuckett's book-keeper and selected. He identified a great many names presented by Mr. Osler, as belonging to the organization. A committee of 200, besides the three principal committees, did the work of the election. No canvassing books are to be found. He says none were ever returned. The reports were made to the central headquarters and the canvassing returns made up there.

After much discussion witness agreed to produce the central return after adjournment, which took place at 1 o'clock.

Hon. C. H. Tupper has gone to Lindsay to take part in the South Victoria campaign.

To-day is nomination day in South Victoria.

BUSINESS BEARINGS.

Improvement in Trade at Toronto—The Stringency in New York—Failures.

The Toronto Globe says: "There has been some improvement in several departments of trade this week, although not very marked. The weather has been favorable, and sorting-up orders in seasonable dry-goods were more numerous. There is also some increase reported in groceries and hardware. The feeling generally is of a hopeful character, although in all departments there is considerable competition. Prices as a rule show little change. The profits on goods are small, and merchants are cutting down expenses as much as possible. Payments are hardly up to the mark, but with the freer marketing of produce, they will undoubtedly improve."

NEW YORK, Dec. 11.—Great difficulty is being experienced by foreign banking houses in New York, who are endeavoring to obtain gold from the Bank of France for shipment to New York, owing to obstacles placed in their way by the Bank of France. Direct appeals were made yesterday to the Bank of England and £1,000,000 have been engaged for immediate shipments to New York.

LONDON, Dec. 11.—The Times says: "The whole monetary system in the United States is in a muddle, due to piecemeal legislation by unprincipled legislatures. Unfortunately, it looks likely that further attempts will be made to legislate in particular cases. The worst of these is the demand of the Farmers' Alliance for more currency, and that the National Bank shall be compelled to lend money on their real estate. If the latter demand is ever granted America will be launched on the dangerous path which the Argentine Republic has trod. The present crisis is of an ordinary character, but is made worse by foolish monetary arrangements. The only safe cure for it is liquidation."

UNDER THE SEMAPHORE.

The Canadian Pacific directors have declared a supplementary dividend of 1 per cent. for the half year, to be paid with the guaranteed half-yearly payment of 1½ per cent., making a total of 2½ per cent. for the half year.

The earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the week ending Dec. 7 were $355,000; same week last year $330,000. Earnings on the New Brunswick Railway are included in both years.

The Grand Trunk Railway return of traffic for the week ending December 6, 1890: Passenger train earnings, 1890, $107,782; 1889, $102,587; freight train earnings, 1890, $263,300; 1889, $278,649; totals, 1890, $371,082; 1889, $381,236; decrease 1890, $10,154.

The Indian Scare.

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 11.—Col. Corbin, of Gen. Miles' staff, says the tenor of dispatches from the Indian country leads him to believe that the bottom is dropping out of the threatened uprising.

Three Boys Drowned.

VALLEY FALLS, Del., Dec. 11.—Fred Case, aged 16, Leslie Case, aged 11, and Floyd Archer, aged 8, while playing on the ice on the Delaware River here yesterday, broke through and were drowned.

The Hangman's Round.

TORONTO, Dec. 12.—Radclive, the executioneer, left for Sherbrooke, Que., yesterday, where he will hang Blanchard, the American who killed a friend in a drunken quarrel, on Friday morning. Next Thursday Radclive goes to Welland to hang Day, and the following morning he is again due in Sherbrooke to execute Remi Lamontagne.

Divine Healing Association.

TORONTO, Dec. 11.—A Toronto branch of the American (Internasional) Divine Healing Association has been formed, and these gentlemen are the officers: President, Rev. John Alexander Dowie, president of the united associations; vice-president, Dr. Reuben J. Zimmerman; treasurer, Mr. Wm. H. Bearson; secretary, Mr. Frederick L. H. Sims; committee, Rev. John Salmon, Dr. E. St. G. Baldwin, Messrs. H. Dixon, W. H. Howland, W. S. Graham, Reuben Harvey, Mrs. R. Hatch, Mrs. Pierce, Miss Lizzie Dixon and Miss Louie Watson.

Steamers Arrived.

Dec. 10.	At	From
Brazilian	London	Montreal
Toronto	Halifax	Liverpool
Waesland	New York	Antwerp
Dec. 11.		
Germanic	Queenstown	New York
Wyoming	New York	Liverpool

THE DAY'S DOINGS.

Chronicled and Summarized for Busy Readers.

King Humbert's Significant Speech—Another Royal Wedding Near at Hand—Cattle Trade Regulations Unaltered.

CANADIAN.

Rates on grain, etc., between Brandon, Man., and Toronto have been reduced.

Ex-Ald. James Henry Morris, Q.C., Toronto, died yesterday quite suddenly. He was 60 years old, wealthy, and a bachelor.

Daniel Morrison, one of the men injured in the explosion on the Government steamer Newfield, at Yarmouth, N. S., has since died.

The Toronto City Council has agreed upon many of the terms and conditions on which the street railway shall be leased next year.

Fifteen electric light converters have been seized at Winnipeg. They were sent from St. Paul, Minn., valued at $1,500, and seized for undervaluation.

Messrs. Bryce, McMurrich & Co., wholesale drygoods merchants, Toronto, have sold out to Messrs. Gordon Mackay & Co. for a sum said to be in the neighborhood of $35,000.

The fat stock show held at Guelph yesterday under the joint auspices of the Guelph Fat Stock Club and the Agricultural and Arts Association was highly successful.

According to an Ottawa telegram, the estate of the late David Moore, valued at $500,000, is to be wound up at once, the youngest son having now attained his majority.

The inaugural meeting of the Ontario Fish and Game Commission was held in Toronto yesterday, and arrangements were made to take evidence in different parts of the Province.

Thos. Tait, superintendent of the Ontario and Atlantic division of the C. P. R., and Miss E. St. A. Cockburn, daughter of G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., were married at Toronto yesterday.

At the Presbyterian Missionary Conference in Toronto it was agreed that students and ministers from other churches should be required to spend a year in the mission fields before taking a pastoral charge.

James Brian, an inmate of St. Nicholas' Home, Toronto, was charged with feloniously wounding Patrick O'Malley. He pleaded guilty to stabbing complainant in the arm with a knife, when the latter, who is one of the officers of the house, was chastizing one of the boys. Ten days in jail is the sentence.

FOREIGN.

The Paris Siecle says Italy and Abyssinia are likely to have another war.

Parnell's name has been struck from the roll of burgesses of the city of Edinburgh.

The Sisters of Charity are leaving Paris for London, on account of the increase in the French taxes on property of religious bodies.

The Paris Figaro says that Princess Marie, eldest daughter of the Duke of Edinburgh, has been betrothed to the heir to the throne of Roumania.

Archbishop Croke has written a long letter in support of the candidacy of Hennessy in North Kilkenny. Parnell's candidate is Barry O'Brien.

The Italian Parliament met yesterday. King Humbert in his opening speech intimated that he would allow no interference with his authority on the part of the Pope.

Bishop Tucker, who left Zanzibar in July last in a caravan under command of Mr. Stokes, bound for Unamwezi, south of the Victoria Nyanza, arrived at Usamiri on Oct. 21.

A special cable dispatch from London this morning makes it plain that there will be no change in the British regulations concerning the live stock trade until after the Investigating Committee's report is drawn up.

The Russian Government will probably promulgate the new anti-Jewish law at the beginning of the coming year. One of the most important clauses of the new measure forbids the selling, leasing or mortgaging to Jews of any real estate in any part of the empire.

The man who on Tuesday shot and killed a bride and bridegroom at Clermont-Ferrand, France, after the wedding procession had left the church, subsequently committed suicide. He was a rejected suitor for the lady's hand.

At the Mansion House meeting (London) yesterday to consider the condition of the Jews in Russia, the Duke of Westminster moved a resolution deploring the suffering of the Jews in that country. Lord Ripon seconded the motion, which was carried and a committee was appointed to communicate the views of the meeting of the Czar.

THE WORKING WORLD.

The American Federation Denies the Socialistic Delegate a Seat.

The convention of the American Federation of Labor, with President Gompers in the chair, occupied most of its time on Tuesday in discussing the report of the special committee appointed to examine the credentials of Lucien Sanial, from the Central Federation of Labor of New York City. The committee held that the American Federation of Labor is committed against the introduction of matters political or religious, and could not logically admit the Socialist Labor party to representation and shut its door in the face of other political organizations. They accordingly recommended that the credentials presented by Mr. Sanial be returned and that the action of President Gompers in refusing that body a charter be affirmed by the convention. A poll vote resulted in 80 delegates casting 1,699 votes for the adoption of the committee's report, while 20 delegates, with a total of 535 votes, cast them negatively, thus shutting out the Socialist delegate.

The strike of the dock laborers at Cardiff has ended, the employers having conceded the chief demands of the men.

Making allowance for lost time the, following are the average annual earnings per head in the leading departments of the United States railways: Baggagemasters, $394; baggagemen, $311; blacksmiths, $467; brakemen, $212; carpenters, $330; conductors, $575; engineers, $957; enginemen, $787; firemen, $337; flagmen, $344; foremen, $463, laborers, $124; machinists, $431; masons, $227; painters, $348; switchmen, $264, and telegraph operators, $225. The highest wages are paid in New England.

The average brakeman on United States railways has only 31 chances in 145 of dying a natural death, and is injured once in each nine years of service. One in 60 of the 10,052 members in the Brotherhood of Railroad Brakemen in 1888 suffered in that year either death or total disability from accidents of the service.

The Pittsburg, Pa., Dispatch says the Oliver iron and steel mills will be closed for an indefinite time. No explanation is given. This concern has been running five mills and employing 3,000 men.

ANNISTON, Ala., Dec. 11.—All the employes of the United States Rolling Stock Company, Anniston, Ala., struck Wednesday. About 1,000 men are out. The company has not paid any of its employes for four weeks.

THE SINGLE TAX.

How a Tax on Land Values Only Would Work.

A Believer in this Method of Raising Revenue Entertainingly Discusses It.

To the Farmers of Canada:

Would taxing "land values" and nothing else hurt farmers?

The "single tax" is the name given to this sort of taxation.

There are 150 single tax clubs in the United States, six in Canada, and a fair sprinkling in the rest of the English speaking world, all started within the last four years. It is therefore time that the advantages over the present system were more fully understood.

To begin with, it ought to be explained that "land values" not "land areas" are to be the subject of the New Idea. A city lot is often worth more than a whole farm. In fact there are properties in Toronto that are worth without the buildings $2,000 for each foot front on the street by 100 feet back.

The owner of that lot gets for each foot front from $100 to $200 a year ground rent. Besides which his property is steadily advancing in value. Think what you would be worth a year if you owned one acre of it! A little consideration will show you that the cities will pay their share under the "single tax." Of course, to establish this form of taxation means free trade, no custom houses at all. The "protection" to manufactures would have to be given by bonus on their output if given, or else a prohibitory tariff imposed. We would then know exactly what they really cost us. The manufacturers themselves are in many cases beginning to realize that there are two sides to "protection." As for their men, they are paid the same in a "protected" business as in any other. The labor market, like water, seeks its own level, a lowering of wages in one place causing men to leave for other places and vice versa. So that it is really true that an injury to labor in one place results in an injury to labor everywhere.

But it is doubtful if a single one of our "protected" manufacturers would have to move out. The advantages given to them of cheap, raw material would be so great that they could hold their own in the world's mart. If the United States adopts free trade they would still have at least an equal chance, and that is all any man or firm ought to ask.

The farmer would be placed in a much better position than at present.

To begin with, less money would have to come out of him in taxes; because the ease, cheapness and directness with which the "single tax" can be assessed and collected would enable the Government to get a larger amount of revenue for a given sum taken from the people.

2. Because he would get his machinery, nails, clothing and groceries at their present cost, minus the amount of duty. The interest on the extra money needed to carry the same quantity of stock, and the cost of the trouble and delay caused by getting through the custom house often a very big item and one which throws disadvantages against the small importer more than the big one, thus helping to make a monopoly of trade.

A fair average sample of the extra cost is shown in the fact that sugar of the best quality could be laid down here to-day if one could import straight without interference for 4 cents a pound, and a first-class quality of brown sugar at 2¾ cents per pound. (See London, Eng., prices.)

3. The single tax by forcing vacant city lots into the market would reduce rents and enable the city people to buy more farm products, thus at once creating a better home market for the farmer.

4. It would so simplify the duties of government that any man who has a rudimentary knowledge even of bookkeeping could easily follow for himself the doings of Finance Ministers, and through them of the whole Government, thus exercising a most wholesome check on extravagance and fraud.

5. It would make the holding of farms by the same family for years much easier than it looks likely to be in the next few, because all our farmers want is a fair field and no favor and they will accumulate wealth. They are as hard working a class as is to be found in the world to-day, but lack a market and are robbed by innumerable protected monopolies of all sorts, from oil to sugar, from nails to threshing machines. In fact there is not a thing he buys that is not protected, nor a thing he has to sell that has its value enhanced by "protection," therefore the farmer does not need a protective tariff of 30 or 50 per cent. He does not need a revenue tariff of 15 or 17 per cent. He does not need a tariff at all, but what he does need is freedom to buy anywhere he likes in the whole world, and let the taxes needed for Government come out of the land in a simple direct way, so that every man will know what he is paying, and what his neighbor is paying. The main principle to be borne in mind is that the only thing the country has a right to ask return for is the extra value given to your land by (1) increased population, (2) improvements in roads, canals, railroads, etc., (3) and reduced cost of government.

All your own improvements made by your hard work, saving, etc., ought to be yours as against all the world. Let me explain one method of collection, so that there may be no ambiguity. I am sometimes told that our farmers do not understand that they pay taxes when they go to the store and buy articles. I don't believe it. I think that take it all in all he is about as clear-headed as the average man, but is as a rule not so quick to jump at a conclusion, which is a good thing, rather.

Now suppose for example we have adopted the "single tax" in Canada. The Finance Minister would have to take a valuation of all the land in the Dominion. He could use the present customs staff, assisted by local officers. Having made the valuation the only thing to do would be to estimate the expenses for the current year and collect. The same valuation ought to do for local and Dominion matters, and a thoroughly competent court ought to arbitrate disputed valuations. Almost every cent of tax would go straight to the various exchequers. One-third of the present number engaged in customs work would be sufficient; land lies all in the open, so there would be no possible evasion or lying about it.

Another good thing about the "single tax" is that while it opens opportunity for honest labor. It shuts up many of the ways in which a man can live without work; and after all no man should live without work. Whenever you see a man living without work, you see something unnatural, something there ought to be an explanation for, and something that proper laws would cure. It is as a rule bad for the man himself and bad for the country.

Now city lots are each at present a means by which a man may live and pass the power on to his children to live without doing any more work than sign his checks. I am now speaking about the lot itself, not the house on it. The "single tax" will take the cream off that sort of value. It is just and fair that it should, for that sort of value is made by the growth of population, and would depart with the people if they went away.

That this would hold good of certain valuable farms is equally true. But after all, a farmer is not a landlord in the ordinary sense. Let him stop work, rent his farm, deduct a fair amount for interest on his capital invested in fences, farm stock, etc., and what is left is his rent in the economic sense of the word. I think that you will admit his interest as a worker and capitalist are away ahead of his interests as a landlord. Let me end by asking you for your own sake and that of your neighbors in town and city to give a careful study to the principles of land and value taxation. Your sincere friend,

SINGLE TAX.

A Ruffian's Punishment.

MONTREAL, Dec. 11.—For nearly a year at short intervals horrible outrages have been committed upon children, and for the most part the perpetrators went unpunished. At last John Cusson was caught and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and 40 lashes in two installments. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock he was fastened to the triangle. The instrument was of the usual kind, a twelve-inch handle with twelve thongs of stout, knotted cord. Turnkey Lalonde, an accomplished operator, was to administer the punishment. The surgeon gave the word, and the first blow fell with stinging force, leaving well-marked livid ridges across the back. The man instantly fainted—at least the surgeon declared it was a case of syncope, though it looked more like a piece of mockery. The punishment was stopped, and will be tried again in January. Cusson effected his crime by entering houses in the disguise of a friar.

Have You Seen Them?

Next to the coming municipal campaign, perhaps nothing is attracting the public attention so much as the Christmas novelties which Mr. W. L. Graham has introduced in his popular and fashionable gents' furnishing store. He has selected a quantity of fancy collars and cuff boxes, perfume ornaments, and other bewitching articles that are entirely unique in design and elegant in finish, while the splendid assortment of handkerchiefs and neckwear which he exhibits are specially imported and of the very finest quality. The choice gloves, smoking jackets and collection of underwear are as delightful to the eye as gratifying to the senses. Active preparations are being made for the holiday trade, and a dazzling display of handsome and superior goods at the lowest prices may be looked for. As is customary each purchaser of 50 cents worth and over on the Tuesday and Wednesday preceding Christmas Day will be presented with a magnificent calendar.

Dr. G. S. Ryerson, specialist, will be at the Tecumseh House, London, on Saturday next, the 13th inst., for consultation on eye, ear and throat troubles. 8-u

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

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Cures Chapped Hands, Sore Lips, Roughness of the Skin.

This fragrant preparation contains nothing sticky or greasy, and is admirably adapted for the uses of the toilet, rendering the skin beautifully soft and satin-like, restoring its natural firmness, elasticity and freshness, and to gentlemen is Indispensable After Shaving, Allaying All Irritation on the Instant.

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