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JOHN CAMERON,

Pres't and Managing Director.

London, Wednesday, September 11.

WEST HURON AND THE AP-

PROACHING GREAT CHANGE.

The day after the appointment of

Hon. Mr. Patterson to the Lieutenant-

Governorship of Manitoba, the high

tax newspaper correspondents at Ot-

tawa unanimously united in declaring

that "there will not likely be any by-

election in West Huron." After sev-

eral days of reflection, the explanation

is now made that what the inspired

ones meant to convey to the public

was that there would be no by-elec-

tion if there was not another session

of Parliament.

This view of the question did not

present itself to the Administration in

the case of Westmoreland, N. B. There

was no waiting then to see if there

would or would not be another ses-

sion. The election was rushed on with

a hurry that betokened a courage

which seems to have oozed out of the

Ministerial fingertips. On Aug. 6 last,

the newspapers in the confidence of

Joshua Wood's elevation to the Senate.

This rendered a vacancy in the repre-

sentation of the constituency in Parlia-

ment. Not an hour was wasted. Nomina-

tion was fixed for Aug. 17, just eleven

days after it was advertised that

Mr. Wood had been appointed, and

everything was over on the 24th.

In the case of West Huron, the con-

stituency has been virtually misrep-

resented for a year, and all this summer

Mr. Patterson has been going around

with the promise of his new job in

his pocket. But the men in power

have given notice that the same course

will not be pursued in West Huron.

It is not difficult to show why. They

were not pot valiant in Westmoreland,

where Mr. Wood, when last elected,

had a majority of 2,148, and his succe-

sor came out of it with a reduction in

the Conservative majority of 1,500.

Where would a Government candidate

be in West Huron if an election were

to take place today? It would not

require a reduction of the high tax

majority of 1,500 or a quarter of that

number to place the constituency in

its rightful position as a supporter of

progressive principles and trade free-

dom. There can be no snap verdict

in West Huron, such as the high tax

managers hoped for when they rushed

out regard to the public interest, if

their argument in regard to delay in

West Huron is well-founded. With

but a majority of sixteen to turn, we

believe the Liberal and Independent

electors of West Huron are waiting

for an opportunity to place themselves

on record with Antigonish, Winnipeg,

Vercheres, and Vaudreuil, each of

which constituencies, within the last

three years, has been captured from

the high tax defenders, and placed

on the side which is now in the as-

cendant.

Whether or not a bye-election is held,

there can be no doubt that West Huron

will reverse the verdict which it gave

in the bye-elections of 1892, under cir-

cumstances which are discreditable to

the politicians who engineered the de-

feat of that stalwart representative

of the populace, M. C. Cameron, with

the turn of the tide in his favor, Hon.

Wilfrid Laurier will doubtless secure a

majority in the new Parliament. Many

of the high tax candidates now hold

their seats by a slim majority, and as

the feeling in the constituencies that

the time for a change for the better

has arrived, it should not be a diffi-

cult task to turn these majorities into

minorities. In Albert, N. B., as the

Montreal Herald points out, Dr. Wel-

don had a majority of 75; in Bagot,

Mr. Dupont had a majority of 53; in

Brome, Mr. Dyer had a majority of 3;

in North Bruce, Mr. McNeill had a

majority of 30; in Carleton, Mr. Hod-

Durham Mr. Craig had a majority of

61.

The tremendous turn-over in West-

moreland, following after a clear gain

of four seats by Mr. Laurier, accounts

for the extreme caution of the high

tax managers in dealing with the va-

cancy in West Huron, and presages

a great change when the men in power

finally summon courage to meet their

opponents in every constituency.

POINTS.

"St. Paul never did a better stroke

of business for itself," says the Pioneer

Press of that city, "than when it

stripped off the rags and squalor of

the rotten wooden pavements on its

principal business streets, and array-

ed them in a new dress of asphalt." Londoners expect to say the same

thing when the new dress, now in pre-

paration, is worn.

There may yet come a happy time

when a political party which promises

to let everybody alone will be returned

by a triumphant and satisfied whoop.—

Montreal Gazette (Can.)

Yes, and there soon will come a happy

time in Canada when a political party

which will let trade and commerce

alone, and allow them to flow in their

natural channels, will be returned by a

triumphant and satisfied whoop.

Petroleum has been searched for in

India, but so far the work has been

singularly unprofitable, most of the

sources being too small in yield to pay

for working, while the richer deposits

are for the present too far removed

from the means of transport to be

commercially valuable, except in Bur-

mah, where large quantities are now

being marketed. If Canada could only

discover petroleum in paying quanti-

ties in the far Northwest, there would

be a good trans-Pacific demand for

it.

Mr. H. Benjafield, of Tasmania, in a

recent address to the fruit growers of

that country, asserts that much of the

illness in the world is due to a lack

of fruit in the diet. The highest auth-

orities on gout and rheumatism think

that fruit helps to correct the tend-

ency to these troubles. It is conducive

to health to eat plenty of fruit, but

beware of that which is unripe or

over-ripe.

A writer in the September number

of the Social Economist quotes from

the address of the president of the

Royal Statistical Society of England

that the average wages of the working

classes have increased nearly 100 per

cent in the last 50 years, or since the

inauguration of trade freedom.

It may be laid down as a safe and

general rule that the less the Govern-

ment, State or National, interferes with

private business, occupation and af-

fairs of men, the better it will be for

the classes and for all the people. What

the farmers want is what all others

profess to desire—good government

honestly and economically adminis-

tered, fair play and an open field in

the race of life. All else must be left

to Providence and to themselves.—Hon.

D. B. Hill.

The politician who promised, by tax-

ation, to keep up the price of farm

commodities has again gone to sleep.

John Bull has once again proved him-

self master of the seas. The British

yacht may win after all.

The brutal Turks have been carving

Armenians again. It is about time the

great powers began to carve Turkey.

Even if the Valkyrie fails to win the

cup, Britannia will continue to rule the

waves for a while anyway.

In China a mandarin may save his

head by providing a man in lower sta-

tion to die instead. The practice is

barbarous, but the principle is not

unknown here. In Canada Cabinet Min-

isters have recently saved themselves

by making scapegoats of their subordi-

nates.

The Winnipeg Nor'Wester, the Con-

servative organ, says the people there

"are not feeling particularly cordial

towards the leader of the Dominion

Government." The feeling is by no

means confined to Winnipeg. It is gen-

eral.

Lord Salisbury's daughter has made

some reputation and money by writing

a book entitled "The Curse of Intel-

lect." The curse of intellect has not

been a bad thing for her.

Mr. Foster rode a bicycle through

the constituency during the Westmore-

land bye-election. This confirms the

report of the great Conservative fall-

ing-off there.

LOVE FOR THE WORKINGMAN.

The Dominion Trades and Labor Congress

which has just adjourned, has adopted a

great many resolutions which are to be

submitted to the Ottawa Government. These

include the restriction of Chinese and pauper

Off for Algoma.

A Trip From Windsor on the C. P. R.

Steamship.

How the C. P. R. Company Gets Salt

From its Wells.

Wonderful Development of Upper Lake

Traffic.

Savanne (72 miles west of Port Ar-

thur, on the Canadian Pacific Rail-

way), Sept. 4.—There is a variety

of climate as well as variety of scenery

in a sail from Windsor to Port Wil-

liam. Essex is the farthest south

county in Ontario, and its tempera-

ture is semitropical at this time of

year. It certainly was so at the end

of last week, and a car ride over its

reach of black land made one feel and

look like a stoker. You may keep

your own window down in a passenger

car on a hot day, but you can't con-

trol the lady or the little boy or girl

in the seat in front of you; and I al-

ways notice that when coal smoke

and prairie dust fill the air the lady

and the little folk are most determined

on keeping their windows wide open.

So at the end of your ride you look

and feel like a stoker, and the best you

can do is smile and bear it—hoping

that the waters and the breezes of

lake and river will clean and cool you

before the week is out.

If you are curious to see how salt

is made you may step into the works

just across the street from the sta-

tion while waiting for the transfer of

baggage from car to steamer at Win-

dowor dock; but if you do it will be at

the cost of being heated seven times

hotter than before. Those are large

salt works which the C. P. R. is carry-

ing on at Windsor. The salt beds

are 1,200 feet under ground, and at

least 100 feet in thickness; two wells

have been bored to tap them, and fresh

water pumped down a pipe in one well

comes up strong brine through the

other. After standing for a day in

great salting tanks, this brine is drawn

off to vacuum evaporators, in which

heat is applied through steam coils;

and as quickly as the crystals of salt

are formed they fall through a long

stand pipe to be lifted by elevators

to the drying kilns. From there it

goes to the drum sives to be graded

as cheese, dairy and table salt, and

comes out through spouts ready for

the packing. It is put up in paper

boxes and bags of many sizes, as well

as in standard barrels, and the aver-

age daily output is said to be 600 bar-

rels, which is supplied to both sea-

boards over our great trans-continent-

al line. How the employees stand the

temperature in these works, especially

when it is 80 to 90 degrees in the open

air, is a thing I cannot well under-

stand. Twenty minutes was enough for

me, and I did not cool to my com-

fort before Lake Huron was reached.

But I never felt the rivers and lakes

from Windsor to Sault Ste. Marie as

warm as they were on this trip. There

was no need of wrap or overcoat; in-

deed the lightest of summer clothes

were warm enough. Once we got into

Lake Superior, however, and even be-

fore passing Whitefish Point into the

wide expanse of this great inland sea,

the chilling breath of the north wind

was felt, wraps were in request, and

the hurricane deck was deserted by

all but those of warmest and richest

blood.

Our good ship Alberta has every com-

fort, and when one considers the at-

tractions of a sail up the lakes in a

boat so speedy and so well appointed,

he can but wonder that the list of

passengers is so short. Yet this was