



Mrs. H. D. West  
of Cornwallis, Nova Scotia.

## \$200 Worth Of Other Medicines Failed

But 4 Bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla  
Cured.

"It is with pleasure that I tell of the great benefit I derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. For 6 years I have been badly afflicted with Erysipelas.

breaking out with running sores during hot summer months. I have sometimes not been able to use my limbs for two months at a time. Pimples followed me everywhere. I took one bottle last spring, commenced using it; felt so much better, got two bottles more; took them during the summer, was able to do my housework.

**Walk Two Miles**  
which I had not done for six years. Think I am cured of erysipelas, and recommend any person so afflicted to use

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
Four bottles has done more for me than \$200 worth of other medicine. I think I have blood purifier known. Mrs. H. D. West, Church Street, Cornwallis, N. S.

**HOOD'S PILLS** cure liver ills, constipation, biliousness, jaundice, sick headache, etc.

## IN THE SPORTING WORLD.

How the Betting on the Queen's Plate Goes.

Hamilton's Athletic Baseball Club Re-offered—General Sporting News.

## THE TURF.

Pete Curran, a horse that was sold by Barney Barnes, of St. Thomas, for \$1,000, it is said, has been seized by a United States treasury officer. It was taken into the United States at a valuation of \$138.

Messrs. Sniley & Co., the Toronto race pool-room people, have been summoned to answer a charge of receiving money under false pretences.

## THE QUEEN'S PLATE.

There is little change in the betting on the Queen's Plate. There was some backing of May Lancelots at 60 to 1 in the Open Book, and her price has declined to 30 to 1. If she were the bookmaker stands to lose more on her than on any other horse on his book. Though Martello is full, the Seamgram string can be had at 2 to 1. The Hendrick stable is at three, the Orkney at 5 to 1, and the Hodgins stable at 8 to 1; Heather Bloom remains at 5 to 1 and King Joe at 6 to 1.—[Empire.]

## BASEBALL.

Tom Kinslow arrived from Washington yesterday morning and went directly to Eastern Park. There he put his signature to a Brooklyn contract for 1893.—[New York World.]

The Athletic Club of Hamilton was organized Friday night, the following officers being elected: Honorary president, Ald. James Dixon; president, Mr. James Scott; vice-president, Mr. W. Malcolm; directors, Messrs. W. R. Davis, Geo. Shambrook and Jas. McPherson; manager, Mr. G. J. Smith; secretary-treasurer, Mr. Ralph C. Riey.

## NOT ANOTHER WIND, THOUGH.

The Toronto World says: "Delegate Sheere, of London, at the Toronto convention, said he didn't care much for the district championship. His club was out for the Canadian championship, and was sure the Alerts would get it. Like your Uncle Anson he is the first claimant for the highest honors. Here is the team that the windy Londoner expects to win the Canadian championship: Webber, c.; Quinn, c.; Sheere, p. and r. i.; Collins, p. and c.; Johnston, 1 b.; Sippl, 2 b.; Player, 3 b.; Hynd, c. i.; Ball, l. i.; Burwell, c. f.; Farns, w. r. i. f."

## CURLING.

The ice at Orillia is in good condition yet and curling still booms.

## ATHLETICS.

**BATTLE IN CHICAGO.**  
Chicago, Ill., April 8.—Tommy Ryan, of Chicago, and Gus Dawson, of Australia, came together last night in the Second Regiment armory for six rounds, Marquis of Queensberry rules. Ryan perhaps had a shade the best of it, but Dawson was the stronger man of the finish. There was no decision given, it being understood that such would be the case. Ryan weighed at 142 pounds and Dawson 140½.



## CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

## SICK

Headache, yet CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS are equally valuable in Constipation, curing the most distressing complaint, curing the liver and regulating the bowels. Even if they only cured

## HEAD

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick

## ACHE

is the best cure for so many ills that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents, five for \$1. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

## RUIN ALL AROUND!

Lincoln County, Nebraska, Devastated by a Prairie Fire.

NORTH PLATTE, Neb., April 9.—A disastrous prairie fire broke out south of Sutherland in this county Friday. The loss will probably reach \$100,000. Never has such a disastrous prairie fire devastated the Platte valley. Everything for a distance of 35 miles is in ruins. The fire started shortly before noon and swept everything before it, traveling at a rate of from 30 to 50 miles an hour and covering a track three or four miles wide.

Shortly after 12 o'clock it struck the city of North Platte. By almost superhuman efforts the town was saved. Farmers and ranchers will lose everything.

OMAHA, Neb., April 8.—Dispatches from Ogallala, Harrisburg, Dunning, Levent, Kearney, Grand Island, Lexington and Hastings give accounts of great losses to property by prairie fires. A Burlington Railway bridge at Dunning and another at Hastings, on the Elkhorn, were destroyed. At Kearney the fire burned near enough to the town to destroy a named Bartlett was fatally burned. The region burned over is the chief grazing section of the State.

SIoux FALLS, S. D., April 9.—Terrible prairie fires are raging near Chamberlain and a large amount of stock perished. Two persons were burned to death.

OMAHA, Neb., April 9.—The residents of Nauvo, Union Mills and Friendship, of this county, lifted up prayers of thankfulness at 2 o'clock this morning, when a heavy April rain began to fall. For the past two weeks a very dangerous forest fire has prevailed west of the Scioto River. It originated in the Washington township lumber region Monday and has been spreading. The path rendered desolate by the fire is sixteen miles long by four miles wide, and the loss roughly estimated will exceed \$200,000 in timber, not counting scores of farm buildings swept away.

## HONEST TALK.

To the Readers of This Paper.

Timely and Useful Advice.

What is wealth and position in society to man or woman, if sickness and disease have laid hold of the body? Earth with its enjoyments and attractions is never properly appreciated by the diseased and suffering. Such people generally feel inclined to attribute their condition to circumstances and causes which cannot possibly have any influence over them. The truth is, suffering and disease are penalties imposed for the violation of nature's laws. We must, however, be remembered that nature has kindly and generously provided a healing agent for all ranks and conditions of people. The wealthy and affluent, to regain health, must use the means provided by nature in the same way as the poorest subject. There is no royal road to the goal of perfect health and strength. The people's remedy and builder, called Paine's Celery Compound, is within reach of all afflicted ones. This wonderful medicine is the greatest achievement of modern times, and has accomplished more real good for men and women than any other discovery ever made.

Paine's Celery Compound is the only safe, sure and unfailing cure for nervousness, sleeplessness, palpitation of the heart, dyspepsia, indigestion, rheumatism and all diseases of the liver and kidneys. No other medicine has ever received so many flattering and truthful testimonials; no other has ever accomplished so many wonderful cures. We can recommend it to every sufferer with confidence.

## SILK STOCKINGS NOT FOR FARMERS.

(Montreal Star.)

Reports from the eastern part of Ontario go to show that within the past year the political organization of the farmers, known as the Patrons of Industry, has spread through that district with marvelous rapidity. This is the body for which Mr. D'Alton Meade, the famous spokesman at the opening of the session of Parliament last closed, presenting in its name huge bundles of petitions asking for relief from specified tariff burdens. The main quarrel, tariff of the Patrons to-day is with the tariff. They have come to understand that the tariff is the cause of their agricultural implement is precisely the same as if the price of their grain were artificially lowered to bring about this loss, and hence when they feel the pinch of hard times they look about for means of decreasing their expenditure as well as for increasing their income. The farmer has testified in the most unmistakable way by joining the "exodus" in some desperate cases and by increasing his mortgage indebtedness in others, that he is suffering financially; and here, as in the United States, he has determined to make an organized effort to obtain political relief. The Patrons of Canada answer to the Populists of the American West, and their organization is now spreading so generally among the farmers that they have already become an admitted political force.

That the Patrons of Industry is more than a political body does not weaken its position as a factor of the political situation. The edge of compulsion on the Patron from all sides, and it is not surprising that he presses sturdily back wherever he feels the cruel contact. But in politics, he wants economical government and tariff reform; realizing, like a wise man, that these two things must go hand in hand. The pressure of the present tariff is felt with peculiar keenness by the farmer. As we pointed out the other day, he "wears shirts," and consequently feels the burden of the 100 per cent. duty levied upon the cheaper qualities of the garment. Cotton and woolen goods make a fair share of his drygoods bill, and on these he pays imports that he has no knowledge of in many cases, for they are hidden away under the disguise of specific duties. It is different now with silks, if he should require stockings or neckties of that material for farm work. It is marvelous that he works nothing, perhaps, how nicely the tariff grades the duties on the single article of stockings, so as to benefit "the poor man." Here is the way it runs:

Cheap cotton stockings—70 per cent.  
Cheap woolen stockings—58 per cent.  
Dear cotton stockings—40 per cent.  
Dear woolen stockings—35 per cent.  
Silken stockings—30 per cent.  
There are cunning little devices and pleasing intricacies in the tariff that will keep the Patrons of Industry well alert to get them properly reformed; but they must never forget that the final test of every pretended "reform" is its effect upon the price of the article it deals with. It will be marvelously easy to make a great show of tariff reforming; and, under cover of "specific duties" and other disguises, conceal the fact that very little relief is given. The touch-stone for the farmer to apply to all changes that he may know whether they are real or fraudulent, is the size of his store bills.

## The Free Library.

Wanted—A Goose to Lay the Golden Eggs

And Provide the Library Board With the Wherewithal

That the Aldermen Are So Backward in Giving.

A Gusty But Inconclusive Conference—The Erection of a Y. M. C. A. Building and Library Combined Proposed—The Board Opposed to Another Popular Vote.

After a gusty session of two hours and a half on Saturday night the conference on the free library question between that board and a committee of aldermen resulted in an adjournment for a week. The Free Library Board was represented by Messrs. Macklin (chairman), Cameron, Reid, Keene, Marks, and Burrell, while only three of the six of the aldermen deputed to attend were present. Ald. Coe, Stevely and Taylor. The ball was set rolling by Chairman Macklin. He said he understood that the board was properly elected to carry out the wishes of the people, expressed by a majority of over 2,000 votes at the last election. They were there as business men—not there to exercise some judgment, and not as mere things, after using their best judgment in the selection of a building and site the council were seeking to block the estimates. The architect's report about the Mechanics' Institute had been a surprise to himself. The sum of \$7,000 would be required to put it in shape; \$3,000 for the floor, \$2,000 for heating and \$2,000 for other charges. This was exclusive of \$1,000 for shelves. Then in addition there was a mortgage of \$18,000 to be shouldered. The architects had also told them that for \$12,000 or \$15,000 at the outside a new building could be erected, with the library on the ground floor. All agreed that the council was preferable to the Mechanics' Institute, even after \$7,000 had been spent in repairs, thus bringing the price up to \$25,000. The free library scheme was entitled to a mill on the general taxation, but in the board's estimates they were only asking for a mill, or a 4th of a mill, of nature's bounty. The aldermen, however, had run them up to 25 mills. If any other scheme could be devised to run the free library for a year or so without going to the expense of a new building just now, he would gladly support it. It had been said that the board was entitled to \$7,500 this year, but that was not so.

Mr. Robt. Reid—Oh, you are falling back on the quibble that our estimates were not put in by March, are you? Ald. Coe—I am not falling back on that quibble. The city is not bound to issue debentures, therefore you are in the position of asking for a mill, and a mill and a half, for a new building, and then asking for a free library and it could both occupy the same site.

Chairman Macklin—Then the citizens did not know what they wanted when they voted last election. Ald. Coe—The people did not know anything about the scheme, and if it is voted, it may again it will be knocked on the head.

Mr. Cameron—Well, why don't you suggest some scheme that we can consider? The aldermen had no suggestion. While the law allowed them to spend it all in rent and on books and have nothing to show for it, when by issuing debentures the interest and the sinking fund would in twenty years pay for the building, and then it would pass into the hands of the city without incumbrance.

Ald. Stevely—You must admit that we need to be economical in the matter of taxes for the next year or so. Mr. Reid—That's an old, old, old, story anyway.

Ald. Taylor took exception to this continual cry of economy. The matter would be printed in the newspapers and scattered broadcast over the land, and people would be scared away from the city. (Hear, hear.) The whole question was, whether the aldermen had a right, in the face of the recent vote, to fund debentures for \$30,000. He, for one, did not think so, and would not vote for it. The police commissioners and the school trustees all put in estimates, and if they did not do so, the aldermen, who had nothing to do with them, got the blame. He took exception to the statement of any architect who said that it would cost \$7,000 to put the Mechanics' Institute into shape. Two first-class mechanics had informed him that \$1,500 or \$2,000 would be ample.

Mr. Macklin—Mr. Sheppard and Mr. Harvey, I suppose? Mr. Taylor—Well, what of it? Mr. Macklin—Because they are interested. Mr. Harvey holds the mortgage, and Mr. Sheppard is a Mechanics' Institute trustee.

Ald. Taylor—Well, the people don't ask questions at election time. With increased taxation off the heads of the aldermen. Mr. Reid—Oh, it is your heads you are thinking about, is it? Ald. Stevely said that he had received a number of communications from ratepayers who supported him, asking him to vote against any such sum being expended on a free library. He took no sides and only wanted to see the best thing done for the library and for the good of the people at large.

Mr. Reid said he did not think the aldermen were true to the interests of the city if they could not realize the fact that the time had come when London should have a free library. London had a university, a collegiate institute, and in a short time he expected to see a normal school also, and he thought that the brightest plume in a mayor's or alderman's cap would be to have a free library instituted during their term of office.

Mr. Cameron repudiated the idea that they were so wedded to the present scheme that they would not consider any other. If the council would not consider their present plan it was only fair that they should suggest some other.

The aldermen had nothing to suggest, although Ald. Stevely happened to remem-

ber that a notice of motion had been made at the last council meeting to consider the City Hall scheme. This was acknowledged by all present to be out of the question entirely.

Then Ald. Stevely wanted to know, supposing a new building were put up, when it would begin to affect the taxes. Mr. Cameron—Well, if the council wish it we will make no special taxation this year, but go to work and build from the interest on the debentures. Then the first year's interest on the debentures will not be due until September, 1894.

Ald. Stevely and Coe thought this a fair offer, but Ald. Taylor announced his intention of voting against a \$30,000 scheme, no matter how it was bolstered. He wanted the whole question submitted to the people again.

Mr. Cameron—We are not going to take another vote of the people.

Ald. Coe will have the same grounds as Ald. Taylor. He would not vote for any \$30,000 scheme, and wanted the people to vote on the matter.

Mr. Cameron—Then how much will you vote for? Will you vote for \$25,000? Ald. Coe—No; I will not vote to issue any debentures.

Ald. Taylor—Submit the question to a vote of the people again.

Mr. Reid—Did you vote for the free library at all?

Ald. Taylor—I voted by ballot, sir.

Mr. Reid—Well, really.

Mr. Marks said that if the board spent their time at the end of the month there would be nothing to show for it. On the other hand, if debentures were issued and a new building erected the tax on each ratepayer would be a mere iota and at the end of twenty years they would have a splendid building incumbered.

Mr. Cameron objected to another vote being taken because the same class of voters would not vote on the electric light question as had voted on the library question last January—they would be all freeholders.

Mr. Macklin, addressing the aldermen—Well, for goodness sake, lay some scheme before us if you don't approve of ours.

Ald. Stevely said—I for one did not come here to make any suggestion. I understood that we were simply to get information and report back to the council.

Mr. Burrell—Well, what can you report?

Ald. Coe—I will report that you won't do anything else than spend \$30,000, and that you won't go before the electors with the scheme.

Mr. Cameron then suggested that this joint meeting approve of the issue of \$20,000 in debentures to purchase a site of 100,000 square feet, and to have the debentures issued in 1893, with the issue of an additional \$10,000 in 1894 for books and equipment. This would make the interest on the first issue fall due in 1894 and the second in 1895.

Ald. Stevely said he would support a motion to that effect. Ald. Coe, also, would do so if an amendment were added that the question be submitted to the vote of the people. Ald. Taylor would have nothing whatever to do with it.

This made the already wearied Free Library Board quite tired, and Mr. Burrell suggested that they all go home and wait for the council to lay a golden egg.

Mr. Reid—Well, I move a vote of thanks for courtesies received from the members of the council present.

Ald. Taylor—I protest; I protest. Mr. Cameron then made a motion that embodied the ideas expressed in his suggestion by the members previously, with the addition of "And that the board withdraw its request for \$6,000 for current expenses for the year 1893."

Ald. Stevely—I will second it. Ald. Taylor—Second what? The vote of thanks or the motion? Cameron how Mayor Ollivier got tripped on the Port Stanley board when he voted that St. Thomas was agreeable and thought at the time that he was simply seconding a vote of thanks.

Ald. Stevely was prepared to stand by what he had said.

Ald. Taylor—Now, you have got your vote tripped into seconding the motion (addressing Mr. Cameron), and I will leave the board. Mr. Taylor then left the room, but returned in time to second an amendment by Ald. Coe, who moved that the committee adjourn for a week and that the building be put in the meantime preparation for the building.

The Library Board thought this mode of procedure too expensive. Ald. Coe then changed the word "plan" to "sketch" and insisted on the amendment being put.

Mr. Cameron protested vigorously, and then a compromise was effected.

Ald. Coe withdrew his amendment calling for a sketch of the building, and simply moved an adjournment for one week. He might support Mr. Cameron's proposal next Saturday, if in the meantime it were made a notice of motion. This was agreed to and then Ald. Taylor wanted Ald. Stevely to withdraw his name from the motion on the ground that as it was now a notice of motion a second was not required until next Saturday night.

Mr. Stevely's name stayed on the paper and the meeting adjourned without accomplishing anything further than a notice of motion.

## Blood Will Tell.

Of course it will—that is if it is good, healthy blood. It will glow in the cheek, and tell the story of perfect physical health. If it does not, if the complexion is sallow, if the muscles weak and flaccid, something is wrong, and something ought to be done about it at once, for in such cases delays are dangerous. For torpid liver, "biliousness," and the thousand and one ills to which these conditions of the system lead there is no remedy in the world equal to Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. Boils, pimples, eruptions, scrofulous sores, rheumatism, and all kindred diseases are cured by it.

"Oh, dear," sighed Widow Jenkins, "if John had made a will, there wouldn't have been all this trouble about the property."

"Do the lawyers bother you?" "Bother me? They almost worry me to death. I declare I sometimes wish John hadn't died."

Mr. N. J. McDermid, druggist, 174 Dundas street, says that he is selling more of Eesjay's Liver Lozenges than of any other proprietary remedy. His customers are expressing themselves as greatly benefited by the use of them. The lozenges are the best-known medicine for biliousness, sick headache, constipation, impure blood and all stomach and liver troubles. 25 cents at all drug stores.

Scribbler—Good morning, sir. A week or so ago I submitted to you a manuscript entitled "The Injustice Done to Authors." Editor—Yes, I remember it. Scribbler—When I wrote that I was fired by an impulse I could not resist. Editor—So was the manuscript, sir.

Why will you allow a cough to irritate your throat or lungs and run the risk of filling a consumptive's grave when by the timely use of Bickel's Anti-Consumptive syrup the pain can be allayed and the danger avoided? This Eyrp is pleasant to the taste, and unsurpassed for relieving, healing and curing all attacks of the throat and lungs, coughs, colds, brachitis, etc.

## OUR TORONTO LETTER.

Henry George Literature Intercepted by Postoffice Officials.

Cumulative Voting Ably Discussed by Labor Champion Alfred Jury.

[Specially Communicated.]

STOPPING ST. GEORGE.

I do not want to be too suspicious, but it really looks as if some deliberate action were being taken to stop or hinder the transmission of "Protection or Free Trade?" by mail into Canada. Just look at these facts. On March 2 Mr. Johnson mailed to Toronto 50 copies of the 2-cent edition, and on March 13 he mailed 400 copies more. These were for the use of the Evening Star, to be sold by them in accordance with their editorial announcement. None of these copies have yet reached their destination, and scores of applicants at the Star office have been "sent empty away."

Mr. Wellings, of Toronto, ordered a number of copies some weeks ago, but none of them have arrived. Mr. J. L. Dawkins, of Toronto, ordered two separate lots of "St. George's," one at the beginning and the other about the middle of March. None of them have arrived. Correspondents of Mr. Dawkins, for whom he sent orders, are also complaining of the non-arrival of their copies. What is the matter with the post office? Has the Dominion Government referred to the damage this little book is doing to the protection humbug, and have they conveniently discovered some informality in the franks, or something of that kind? Mr. Johnson writes that he sent another 450 copies on March 31. As these have not arrived, the thing seems now beyond mere accident or coincidence.

SOCIAL PROBLEMS MEETINGS.

There was another good meeting last Sunday afternoon. As is now usual, a number of ladies were present. The subject of the day was "Cumulative Voting," and the speaker was Mr. A. F. Jury. I am glad to know that you are publishing reports of these meetings in full.

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

Mr. Jury was received with applause and said that the consensus of opinion of the speakers who had preceded him on former Sundays was that something was wrong with our social arrangements. When some thought that a remedy was necessary not only for a remedy but for the means of putting that remedy into force. The people were supposed to have such a power by means of the representative institutions of the country; but these institutions were imperfect, and did not reflect a true picture of the popular thought, especially progressive thought. The two great political parties of the country were the only ones that were able to elect men to represent their opinions. Under our present system, no matter how good a man might be, no matter how good his ideas, he could not possibly get elected to Parliament or to the House of Commons unless he conformed his life by negatives as not to offend any particular class in the community or any section of his own party; because otherwise he could not capture the party convention. Mr. Jury proceeded to enlarge upon this theme, and to quote from John Stuart Mill regarding it and regarding the remedy for the evil, which was some system of proportional representation. No doubt many of his hearers were in favor of the more thorough-going and effective system proposed by Thomas Hare, and bearing his name; but at our present stage of progress the less radical system known as

CUMULATIVE VOTING.

with cumulative voting was all that we could hope to attain, and it was better to confine our agitation to that. He believed there was a fair chance of soon getting at any rate such a measure of this reform as would serve as a test and object lesson on the subject of the system of cumulative voting as now in force in the election of school boards in England, where it had been eminently successful since it was introduced by Mr. Gladstone's Government in 1870. It had now been in operation 22 years without amendment, and, so far as he knew, without any fault. The speaker proceeded to explain the system by describing its operation in the English town in which he had formerly lived. There were nine members of the school board there to be elected. Instead of being voted on by the whole town, the whole town was one constituency, and elected all the nine members. Each elector had nine votes, or as many votes as there were members to be elected; and he had the power of distributing these nine votes amongst the various candidates just as he chose, object of "cumulative voting" them on one or more of the candidates. If he placed the figure "9" opposite any name on his ballot paper it meant that the bearer of that name got all his nine votes. The effect of the system was that any section of the community that numbered no less than one-ninth of the constituency could have a man to represent them on the school board. That was the proper plan on which to go in electing aldermen and in electing members of the Provincial Legislature and of the Dominion Parliament. Mr. Jury proceeded to deal at

length with other aspects of his subject and in doing so mentioned the great difficulty that the

TEMPERANCE AND PROHIBITION party had in getting any effective representation in Parliament. Our political institutions, as we had them now, were simply an experiment. New inventions after and utilized in the arts and manufactures; and why not in our Governmental institutions? There was no more reason for our being bound to the defective methods of former days than there was for our using the old sailing ships instead of the modern steamers, or for traversing the Province by stage coach instead of railway. We were behind other countries in our representative institutions, and unless we progressed we must surely fall behind; we could not stand still. After some further observations Mr. Jury resumed his seat amid loud applause.

THE ORGANIZATION WILL BE A FACTOR.

In the course of the discussion that followed several questions were asked, and answered by Mr. Jury. One of the speakers, Mr. Yeomans, expressed a fear that the cumulative voting system would lead to increased power and influence of societies and lodges, as they could get specially represented in this way. Mr. Jury said that would perhaps be so in some cases, but he thought not more so than under the present system, as it was well known that a candidate for any elective position had to join a number of societies and make himself "solid" with the members if he hoped for success.

referred to the want of effective representation of the temperance cause in the Legislature and the House. He thought that the cumulative vote would remove this; and he commended it to the earnest advocacy of temperance men and women. Mr. Jury closed the discussion.

WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Before the meeting closed the chairman announced that the committee had decided to submit to a number of prominent sources the question of how best to employ the unemployed, and that Prof. Huss, of Toronto University, had kindly promised to collate and tabulate the answers and give the result in a public meeting, under the auspices of the Social Reform Conference.

The enormous circulation of Henry George's work, entitled "Protection or Free Trade," is acknowledged to have been one of the most powerful of the agencies that brought about the sweeping defeat of the Protectionists in the recent Presidential election. During the six months from May, 1892, to November, 1892, more than 1,000,000 copies of this great work were circulated; the exact figures being 1,024,000. The greater part of these went to electors of the United States.

This wonderful achievement is chiefly due to the brilliant audacity and executive ability of Hon. Tom L. Johnson, the well-known radical Democrat, and member of Congress from Ohio. By arrangement with five or six other radical free-traders the whole of the book was got into the official Congressional record. Each of the six members put in a certain number of chapters, under the rule of the House, which gives members leave to print extracts of this kind as part of their speeches. The whole of the book being thus in the Congressional record, the franking privilege was opened to it, and it could go through the mails free of postage. Then Tom Johnson and his friends took off their coats and went to work, especially in the case of a special edition was prepared in 64 pages of small type at a cost of 1 cent a copy. The great quantity required made this low price possible. Very soon the nickname of "Saint George" was given to this edition; a short and handy title which has stuck to it.

Canadian free traders did not fail to take this opportunity of teaching the great truth of free trade. By persistent work on the part of a few more radical ones from 30,000 to 40,000 copies have been circulated in Ontario; and the work is still going on. Many thousands were also circulated in Great Britain and Australia.

But Mr. Johnson and his friends do not propose to stop here. They think that another 1,000,000 copies ought to be circulated during the coming year; and they have set to work to accomplish this. What has been already done is a pretty good indication that they will succeed.

The small type