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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

London, Thursday, March 25, 1897.

GEORGE ELIOT: "I've been a great deal happier since I have given up thinking about what is easy and pleasant, and being discontented because I couldn't have my own will. Our life is determined for us, and it makes the mind very free when we give up wishing, and only think of bearing what is laid upon us, and doing what is given us to do."

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Shall Newspapers Give the News?

A number of resolutions have been passed by Ministerial Associations against the publication of particulars of the recent prize fight in Nevada.

We observe that some of the newspapers have "talked back" among other things, stating, in reply to allegations that motives of gain prompted the publication, that the ultimate sources of revenue in an average newspaper establishment are not less reputable than the ultimate sources of revenue of the average church organization, and that the average church does not refuse more of doubtful subscriptions than the average respectable newspaper refuses of doubtful advertisements. From the standpoint of comparative sensationalism, attention is called to the topics so frequently treated in pulpits. It is argued that interest in any such contest does not necessarily grow out of inherent barbarism, so much as from the universal combative spirit, and the universal tendency to take sides. It is pointed out by others that the publication of particulars of a prize fight that is being largely talked of does not imply approval of such proceedings, any more than the printing of details of horrors in Armenia implies approval of the Armenian massacres.

The whole question hinges on the extent to which newspapers should give all the news of the day. Those which do not do so can hardly be called newspapers in the full meaning of the term, and would not be subscribed for by the severest moralists themselves. The function of the newspaper is to give an epitome of the day's history throughout the world; and so marvelous are modern facilities in that regard that an up-to-date newspaper does actually perform the miracle of giving a really complete outline of every happening of importance on the globe during the preceding 24 hours. We presume that all few will take the ground that all the news should not be given. The only difference of opinion would be as to the extent of the details, in certain cases. The Bible, as a chronicle, keeps nothing back, however morally repulsive; but there is to be said concerning the Bible narratives of things morally repulsive, that they leave the reader in no doubt as to the moral standpoint from which they are to be regarded.

Prize fights are doubtless demoralizing. They imply the predominance of the animal, with vast numbers, over the mental and spiritual. We admit that in our opinion too much space may easily be given to occurrences such as the recent affair in Nevada, though for the newspapers of Canada it can be said that they did not give one line for every ten that was given by the newspapers of the United States.

Those who ask that all the news of the day shall not be published, are asking that which is impracticable—that which, no matter what is said, few really wish. There is a golden mean, namely, to print all the news of the day, but in such cases as the contest in Nevada, within very moderate limits, and in such wise, if possible, as to show forth pugilists as the thugs they really are, rather than as heroes to be either imitated or admired.

So Canada is to have a duke for its next Governor-General. There is nothing too high and mighty for this country now.

Ontario and Quebec Contrasted.

The cost of government in Ontario is a legitimate subject for investigation, and one cannot find fault with the Opposition for endeavoring to make believe that the administration of affairs would be vastly improved if entrusted to their hands. But it would not necessarily follow that such a result would come from a change of government, giving Mr. Whitney, Mr. Martner, and their associates, the right to rule. These men have defended all sorts of extravagance at Ottawa, and who believes that if they found it necessary they would not defend similar plundering of the taxpayers of Ontario? On the other hand, the record of the Ontario Government is before the country. It has not been successfully attacked in Ontario, and outside the Province it is pointed to by persons of all shades of politics as worthy of imitation. A general election campaign is in progress in Quebec Province at the present time. There the record of a Conservative Administration is assailed. What is the most effective weapon with which the Government of the sister Province is attacked? The record of the Ontario Government. The contrast in management, as is pointed out by the Montreal Herald, is most marked.

For the year 1896, says our Montreal contemporary, the Province of Ontario, with a population, according to the census, of 2,114,321, spent for legislation \$150,958, or 7 1/2 cents per head of the population. For the year 1895-96 the Province of Quebec, with a population of 1,485,535, spent for legislation, including pensions (civil service), \$236,561, or 15 1/2 cents per head of its population, which is twice the rate of expenditure in Ontario. Under this head the expenditure of Quebec exceeded that of Ontario by \$86,503, though the population of our sister Province is only 71 per cent as large.

Ontario has no legislative council, and Quebec has one, which for last year cost that province say \$50,000. Deducting this from the total expenditure for legislation there remains \$179,565 for the cost of the Quebec Legislative Assembly, leaving out the \$6,555 paid for elections. In Quebec the cost of the Legislative Assembly is 12 cents per head of the population; in this province, as shown above, it is only 7 1/2 cents.

There are 91 members of the Legislative Assembly in Ontario and only 73 in that of Quebec. For the year 1895 the indemnity paid to the members of the Ontario Assembly amounted to \$28,159, or an average of \$39.10 per member; in Quebec last year the indemnity paid to the 73 members of the House of Assembly was \$90,077, or an average of \$322.97. The Herald may well ask why the Quebec M.P.'s should each receive \$200 a year more than the members of the Legislature of this province.

Taking up the item of salaries in the Quebec provincial civil service, our Montreal contemporary claims that the contrast with Ontario is greatly in favor of this province. In Ontario all the work of legislation is done exclusively by the employees of the Legislative Assembly, and the salaries paid to the officers of that House amount to \$17,880. In Quebec, where there is less work since the business of legislation is carried on by the officers of two houses, the officers of the Legislative Assembly, receive salaries amounting to \$32,451, or \$14,661 more than in Ontario.

The following facts are worth noting: In the Legislative Assembly of Ontario, composed of 91 members, there are only 17 permanent employees receiving salaries amounting to \$15,438 per annum, as shown by the public accounts for 1895. In the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, composed of 73 members, there are 37 permanent employees, receiving salaries amounting to \$36,641, as shown by the public accounts for 1895-6.

An explanation of this extravagance in our sister province's public affairs is forthcoming. It is that the expense is caused by translation work necessitated by the use of two languages. The excuse is invalid. Translation only costs \$6,100—three French and three English officers doing the entire work. Deducting them for the sake of argument, there remains for the Quebec Legislative Assembly 31 permanent employees and salaries amounting to \$36,641; with this deduction the comparison stands:

	Employees.	Quebec	Ontario
Speaker	1	\$1,500	\$3,000
Clerk of the House	1	1,800	2,400
Assistant clerk	1	1,500	1,600
Accountant of House and stationery clerk	4	400	1,800
Sergeant-at-arms	1	600	1,600
		\$5,900	\$10,400

But this remarks the Herald, does

not show the situation as it really is, for the reason that in the Ontario civil service some of these officers who receive smaller salaries than those at Quebec combine several offices. It will show this more clearly to take the offices:

	Ontario, Quebec.	
Clerk of the House and assistant	\$3,300	\$4,000
Clerk of routine	5,000	
Accountant and stationery clerk	400	2,400
Sergeant-at-arms	600	2,100
	\$4,300	\$17,500

This is to say that for an expenditure of \$4,300 a year the Ontario Legislature gets services which relative cost \$17,500, or \$13,200 more. Facts like these show why Quebec Province has a large public debt, while Ontario has a snug surplus, and why Quebec contributes meagerly to the aid of educational and charitable institutions, while the Province of Ontario gives liberal grants yearly to these and many other public institutions. The taxpayers of Quebec would be delighted to exchange Governments with us today if they could also exchange the conditions for which the respective Governments are responsible.

The Right Remonstrance.

In consequence of the latest massacre, "a strong remonstrance" has been presented to the Sultan. No doubt the remonstrance was handed to his Serene Highness in a jeweled casket by an embroidered diplomat making profound salaams at the royal feet. A remonstrance fired by a gun would be the only effective one.

Hugh John's brilliant future seems to have been left behind him.

At the time of going to press, the Crete crisis was still in a state of arrested development.

There are 1,000 whist clubs in Boston. But then Boston always has been an intellectual center.

The United States Senate may manage the letter of the arbitration treaty, but they cannot kill the spirit.

Three more Conservatives unseated! If this keeps up, Sir Charles Tupper will soon be "splendidly isolated."

Victims of the grip will be greatly consoled to hear that Gladstone and Salisbury are suffering with them.

Emperor William may well pay homage to his grandfather's memory. The glory of the Hohenzollerns departed with him.

The Dingley bill leaves sausage on the free list, more from necessity than choice, perhaps. Sausage is probably too composite to classify.

Pictures of the Sultan always represent him as wearing balloon sleeves. They are probably inflated through laughing in them so much at the powers.

In three of the most brilliant periods of English history have women sat on the throne—Elizabeth, Anne and Victoria. And the greatest of these is Victoria.

If the Dominion Government scale down the duty on British goods, watch how the British loyalty of the Opposition members will shrink to their trousers' pockets.

In the late Nova Scotia Legislature there were 23 Liberals and 10 Conservatives. The latter have one advantage in the approaching contest—they haven't much left to lose.

Henry Norman, the noted English journalist, says one of his college professors gave him a motto that has been of the greatest service to him all his life. It was this: "DO IT NOW."

A gentle contemporary expresses the hope that Col. Hay will continue to sow the good seed of international friendship, so bountifully scattered by Mr. Bayard. We cannot have too much of this kind of Hay-seed.

SOMETHING TO REMEMBER.

The Boston Advertiser. While the Turkish Empire is, on paper, stronger than the little Greek monarchy, the outcome of the war between China and Japan proves that numbers do not always count in such a struggle.

THE GREATEST COMBINE YET. New York Sun.

If you want to see a real trust, look at the great European War Trust, a concert of so-called Christian powers united for the present in protecting Moslem Turkey against the endeavors of Greece. "The world," said the pious Quaker, "is queer. Everybody is queer, except thee and me, and thee is queer at times."

Jerome K. Jerome's new short story has been secured by the Ladies' Home Journal for publication in the April issue. It is reputed to be in some respects a variation from Mr. Jerome's usual style, and also to be one of the brightest and best of the many excellent short stories that have come from his pen. He calls his new story "A Portrait of a Lady," and it will be illustrated by W. T. Smedley.

Quay's Quest.

The Senator Has to Fight for His Game and His Life.

His Large Tarpon a Tempting Bait for a Panther.

San Lucie (Fla.) Correspondence Philadelphia Press.

Senator Quay left here on Saturday morning for Washington, greatly pleased with his recreation and play, as he calls it. He caught a fine tarpon on Friday, after a hard tussle, and accompanied by "Sam" Burk and an attendant, had not proceeded over 200 yards on his way to his house, when, as they were passing under a big live oak, an unearthly scream was heard, and a big panther dropped down upon the astonished bearers of the fish and began taking huge mouthfuls out of it, growling angrily all the while. The men were thrown down by the animal's weight, and were too astonished at first to know what had happened. Quickly recovering, however, the senator drew his little pocket revolver and began blazing away. The shots had no effect on the beast, and it turned to spring on him, when Seminole Jim, Mr. Quay's guide, jumped forward and brought his heavy club down on the animal's skull with a blow that stunned it. In a moment it was up again and ready for fight, snarling and showing its teeth. Quay fired several shots and Jim again attacked it. Burk gave the animal a jab with his knife, and a general mix up ensued. Jim managed to get in a good blow and knocked the bear over. Then snatching the knife from Burk, he inflicted a death blow upon the screaming, struggling animal without getting hurt. It was a good-sized male panther, but in poor condition, being almost famished. The hide will be stuffed and taken to Beaver Falls to adorn Quay's library.

A Terrible Fate.

Ten Persons Burned to Death in Their Homes.

Five Children Among the Unfortunates—A Foul Crime Suspected.

Nashville, March 25.—The residence of Jacob Ade, 15 miles from the city, on Paradise Ridge, burned Tuesday night. The house of Jacob Ade, Mrs. Ade, Lizzie Ade, aged 29 years, their daughter, Henry Ade, their 13-year-old son, and three other persons, 10 years, who was visiting the family, were found in the ruins of the building.

The belief that murder preceded the fire is growing. The principal evidence leading to this belief is the fact that though the girl's face was only slightly injured, the back of her head was missing. It is thought that she was struck with an axe. The heads of two of the bodies were not found. Mr. Ade was over 60 years old, and was considered a rich man. A roll of money partially burned was found in an oyster can.

The dwelling of Frank Penrod, at Laddsville, Ia., was destroyed by fire, and his wife and three children lost to death. The eldest was 12, and the youngest 2 years of age. The origin of the fire is unknown.

COSTLY FIRES.

Bicycle Works in Reading Burned—A \$800,000 Dwelling Destroyed.

Reading, Pa., March 25.—A fire yesterday did great damage to the bicycle works. The works cover a square of ground, and the loss will be about \$100,000.

Alameda, Cal., March 25.—The handsome residence of the late A. A. Cohen, in this place, was destroyed by fire yesterday. The structure was entirely of wood. In the center was a great court extending to the roof. The walls of this court were frescoed with beautiful pictures, and there was also costly statuary around the court. The house was filled with elegant furniture and works of art. Many of the pictures in the art galleries had been bought in Europe and represented a large outlay of money. When the house was built 25 years ago it was said to have cost, with its contents, \$300,000. The insurance on house and contents was \$100,000.

Toronto, March 25.—The Perth Mutual and Western Assurance Companies have settled with Wm. Denry, proprietor of the Royal Hotel at St. Marys, for \$1,000. The hotel was insured for about 25 years ago, and was destroyed by fire. The companies refused to pay, and began an investigation. The case was to be tried at Stratford, but was settled out of court.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING. Freeport, L. I., March 25.—Col. Johnson's residence was struck by lightning yesterday, and his child Milburn was killed by the bolt.



RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE. Instantly stops the most excruciating pain, the Rheumatism, Bedridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

Cures and Prevents Colds, Coughs, Sore Throat, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Asthma, Catarrh, Breathing.

Mobley, Mo., Jan. 21, 1896.

Radway & Co. Dear Sirs: I have been keeping in the house your Radway's Ready Relief for the last six years. I have used it in every way, and found it to be the best on earth. Six years ago I was sick; I tried all kinds of medicines, but they did me no good. My father sent me the advertisement in the paper; he told me to try a bottle. I did so, and by using it three days I was able to get out. I have kept it on hand ever since, and I have told my neighbors about it. My wife had been troubled with a headache, and I gave a trial of the medicine and it cured her pain instantly. I was gathering corn and got my hand caught between the wagon wheel and the standard, and mashed it badly. I ran to the house and procured on a lot of Radway's Ready Relief, and had no more pain. I tied my hand up with a piece of flannel, poured on my Radway's Ready Relief, and in an hour I was ready to take hold of my work again. I cannot be thankful enough. I could write a great deal more, but this paper would not hold half of what I could write. Yours truly, JACOB J. KAPPLER.

THE "GRIP."

Dr. Radway & Co., Gentlemen: I have used your Ready Relief for more than twenty-five years with much satisfaction. I have cured La Grippe, Pneumonia, Pleurisy and all sorts of colds and have found it unerring every time. Respectfully,

D. W. RAYMOND.

31 Crescent street, Monticello, Conn.

Dr. Radway & Co.: One bottle of Ready Relief and one box of Radway's Pills cured five years of my family of that terrible cold, La Grippe or influenza.

J. W. RHEWICK.

La Grange, N. Y.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF USED ALSO INTERNALLY—A half to a teaspoonful in half a number of cases of cholera, dysentery, cramps, spasms, sour stomach, nausea, vomiting, hemorrhoids, and all internal pains. Malaria in its various forms cured and prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that cures Fever and Ague and all other fevers, as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Prevention of Chills and Fever.

Hudson River Bridge, N. Y.

Dr. Radway: My family are in the habit of trusting entirely to your Ready Relief and Pills as our household medicine, rarely requiring any other aid. I myself follow closely your directions in using the Ready Relief as a preventive for Chills and Fever, say a teaspoonful in some water before my breakfast on an empty stomach when I visit my yard, as I am accustomed to do at that time. The result is a perfect success, as I never take the fever, although I am located in a most malarious district, in which both of the residents escape malarial attacks, particularly of Chills and Fever.

My men and those who have come from Mr. Frost's yard experience the same beneficial effects by following a like practice as myself. Very truly yours, JOHN MORTON.

Proprietor.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the cure of Pain, Congestion, Inflammation, Rheumatism, Pleurisy, Catarrh, etc.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

For the Blood, and Chronic Diseases.

Price, \$1.00 a bottle.

RADWAY'S PILLS

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Price, 25 CTS. a box (all Druggists or by mail).

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Be sure to get "Radway's," and see that the name is on the wrapper.

Book of advice sent on application to RADWAY & CO., No. 7 St. Helen Street, Montreal, Canada.

Never Tire of It.

Grocers are never "just out of" Molina Rell Wheat. Folks never get through buying it. They never tire of it for breakfast. The increased health and strength that comes from eating it is one reason why. Another reason is because it's pure.

THE TILLSON COY, Ltd.,

Tilsonburg, Ont.

A CLEAR COMPLEXION

The Outward Sign of Inward HEALTH.