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JOHN CAMERON, President and

God's in His heaven,

All's right with the world.

—Browning.

London, Wednesday, February 19.

The far-reaching nature of war is exemplified by the experience of a number of the people of Maine. They have no direct interest in the Cuban war of independence, but because of much of the sugar crop in the island being burned, and little or no sugar being made this season, the bottom has dropped clean out of the hoghead-hoop business, which is usually a flourishing industry in many Maine towns.

With the thermometer 122 in the shade in Australia and 18 degrees below zero in London, Canada, at the same time, it must be admitted that the British flag covers a lot of climate, as well as territory.

Sir Charles Tupper continues to act as High Commissioner, several thousand miles from his post. The duties of his office are performed just as well, perhaps, without his presence, but think how the Prince of Wales misses him!

Unless Dr. Nansen brings a bit of the North Pole with him as evidence, he will find many who refuse to accept his word that he has found it.

The Port Huron Times announces that the several branches of the Cronk family of that city and of Windsor, "trace their descendants from the cantankerous Kaspar Kronkheit, of Holland, who is said to have tied up by his will for 100 years a fortune which now, at the expiration of a century, amounts to \$80,000,000." If Kaspar really tied up his fortune, and it remained tied up for 100 years till now, and if it can be got at by the heirs without expending it in a fight, it will be the first really sensible tie up of the kind put on record. The trouble with all these fabulous fortunes that our ancestors are alleged from time to time to have possessed is, that in the first place their investigation costs much money, and when the inquiry ceases in 99 cases out of every 100 the alleged heir is no nearer success than when he began his attempt to unravel the tie up. The Cronks may be in better luck than the Annaka Jansites, but we doubt it.

We pity the people of Nova Scotia and call them Blue Noses. Yet their Legislature is in session only five weeks of the year.—Buffalo Express.

The Nova Scotia Legislature is all right. It is managed by a good Liberal Premier.

France has another political crisis. The people there had not had one for several weeks, and the monotony became unbearable. Paris can beat even Ottawa in this line.

The report that British troops would withdraw from Egypt caused a temporary financial panic in Cairo. British occupation has been the salvation of that country, and though it is nauseous to the French Government, the French capitalists who have large investments in Egypt would be among the heaviest losers by the slump in Egyptian securities which would follow British evacuation.

A Toronto woman of good circumstances, who was imprisoned for shoplifting, has gained much sympathy on the plea that she is a kleptomaniac. There is a difference between kleptomania and theft. In the former case the culprit is always well dressed.

The talk of growing sugar beets in Western Ontario continues. It may come to something one of those days. In other countries the beet sugar development has been something wonderful. It is a growth of the present century, in a territory that did not yield a pound of sugar, and has reduced the price of the sugar supply to an extraordinary degree, almost displacing cane sugar. Contrast the main crops of each, according to Mr. Licht's estimates for 1895-6:

	Beet, Tons.
Germany	1,560,000
Austria-Hungary	770,000
France	670,000
Russia and Poland	670,000
Belgium	230,000
Holland	100,000
Other countries	130,000

	Total
Cane, Tons.	4,130,000
Java	540,000
Cuba	400,000
Louisiana	270,000
Philippines	230,000
Brazil	230,000
Hawaii	130,000
Other countries	690,000

Total2,540,000

The "other" sugar cane countries are Demerara, Peru, Egypt, Porto Rico, Barbadoes, Trinidad, Guadalupe, Martinique, Jamaica, Roumania, and the

Antilles. The cheapness of last year came from immense stocks of January, 1894.

If France does not secure the goodwill of Russia, it will not be because the republic is not ostentatious in its display of good-will for the empire. The French Government will spend \$200,000 for a fitting representation at the coronation of the Czar on May 12. The head of the extraordinary mission will be Gen. de Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army.

At Sackville, N. S., both foundries are closed because the workmen will not take reduced wages. Perhaps the N. P. has made them rich!

There was a dispute in the recent convention at Windsor of the Independence of Canada party. Those who had formerly been Liberals were anxious to elect Mr. Gauthier, till recently an ardent Conservative, while the Conservatives were most desirous to select Mr. Mason, who formerly was a Liberal. The Conservatives had a majority in the convention, and Mr. Mason was nominated by their votes. As on a previous occasion, the object is to have Liberals vote for Mr. Mason, while the Conservatives will throw their votes for the regular candidate of the high tax party. But we much mistake the indications of public opinion in Essex if the scheme will work. Mr. McGregor, M.P., should be re-elected by a large majority. He has made a good member.

County Home Rule.

The measure for the reduction of the number of county councillors, brought into the Ontario Legislature by Hon. Mr. Hardy, is a home rule enactment. The first part of the act deals with the submission of the question of reducing the number of county councillors in any county to the electors, and makes provision that in all cases where the council of the county is composed of more than 20 members, and in other counties where the council is composed of 20 members or less, if the council by resolution so directs, the clerk of the county shall, at the general municipal election to be held in the year 1897, submit to the local electors of every local municipality in the county the question of whether they are favorable to the adoption of the act or opposed thereto. The first 21 sections of the act are devoted to the procedure upon taking the vote. Section 15 provides for the submission of the question in any year subsequent to 1897 in which the act is not in force. Thus the adoption of the act is entirely voluntary on the part of the taxpayers.

In the second part of the act, the constitution of county councils, after the new measure goes into force, is dealt with. Section 22 declares that county councils shall, in counties containing not more than 40,000 inhabitants, be composed of 9 members; in counties containing more than 40,000 and less than 60,000, of 11 members, and in counties containing 60,000 or a greater number, of 13 members. Under the last-named enactment would come Middlesex, with its 60,000 population, and its present county council of 48 members. A drop from 48 representatives to 13 would be a very considerable reduction. But why 13? Will not the superstitious voter and candidate object to that number as unlucky?

Section 23 provides that nominations shall be made in writing, signed by at least 25 municipal electors in the county, and deposited with the clerk on or before Dec. 1. If more candidates are nominated than the number of county councillors to be elected in the county, notice is to be given by the county clerk of the nominations made, and this notice is to be sent to the clerk of each of the local municipalities, together with voting papers, in the form prescribed by the act.

At a meeting of each local municipal council, held on the third Monday of January, the reeve and deputy reeve are to fill up and sign the voting papers. Each reeve or deputy reeve is to be entitled to a number of votes equal to the number of county councillors to be elected, and may give all his votes to one candidate, or may distribute them, as he thinks best. The clerk of the municipality is to transmit the voting papers to the clerk of the county, who is to open the packages and count the votes in the presence of the county judge or sheriff, or in the absence of both of those officials in the presence of the County Court clerk, and is to enter the votes given for each candidate in a book kept for that purpose, and forthwith declare the persons elected who have received the highest number of votes. If this provision becomes law, the county council will not necessarily be composed of mayors, reeves and deputies as now, but these township officers may, if they so choose, select such representatives from inside or outside the township councils as they deem best qualified to serve the taxpayers.

A Moribund Government.

Queen's Quarterly, a journal published under the auspices of the alumni and friends of Queen's University, Kingston, Ont., and whose articles on current events are inspired, if not written by Principal Grant, has the following in its last issue on the extraordinary spectacle presented by the Ottawa Government in holding a sixth session:

"Never did Canada more need a united and strong Government. Never has it had one so divided and weak. It tries to make up for the quality by adding to the number of the Cabinet. But what salvation is to be found in Col. Prior? Contrary to the spirit of the constitution, it has spread the

agony of a few bye-elections over December and January, that hands of corrupt agents might have every opportunity of bedeviling the electorate in detail and preventing Parliament from knowing what is the real mind of the people on the one question for which a sixth session has been called. In 1891 Sir John A. Macdonald ordered a general election on the ground that a Parliament which had sat for four sessions was 'moribund,' and that his Government therefore had not the moral power to negotiate, with authority, for reciprocity with the States. But now a Parliament elected on the lists of 1893, is considered to have lost all the moral power needed to make a startling innovation on constitutional practice, without a mandate from the people, and against a practically unanimous province, which not only protests upon the merits of the case and on the ground that there has been no impartial investigation, but which declares of its own motion its desire to remedy every grievance both by amending the law from time to time and by administration, thus proving its preparedness for compromise and conciliation! Even a moribund parliament may surely be trusted to do its duty in such a case. The Manitoba Government now admits that Parliament may interfere in a case of urgent necessity. Let the exact amount of the necessity then be first proved by a joint commission."

Entirely Swallowed Up.

For the present year, the enormous sum of \$13,000,000 is required to pay interest on the Dominion public debt and sinking fund. The great bulk of this enormous sum is paid to people living out of the country and constitutes a fearful burden for 5,000,000 of people to bear. It would not be difficult to trace some portion of the hard times to this great annual drain. The Toronto Globe points out that it takes the entire of our agricultural exports to pay the English holders of our public bonds. In 1893, the last report to hand, it took the gross total of the exports of the following articles in Britain to meet what we owe our investors as interest on our national debt:

Horses	323,335	Lard	\$ 20,446
Cattle	6,397,488	Tallow	8,755
Sheep	41,282	Eggs	213,89
Pigs	1,370	Barley	253,7
Mutton	1,129	Oats	907,21
Pork	105	Peanut	1,203,631
Bacon and			
Lams	300,673	Rye	14,890
Beans	1,219	Oatmeal	179,52
Meats	787,047	Apples	185,74

The meaning of this is that the payments from these items of agricultural exports never return to enrich the channels of commerce, but year by year alienated in the mere duty of paying the interest on the public debt.

DUTY WITH PRIVILEGES.

(Atchison Globe.)

Fashion has imposed a new duty upon young men. He must be able to poke a young lady's puff sleeves into the sleeves of her jacket without ripping any stitches.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION.

It is wonderful how self-interest obscures the vision of a nation as well as an individual. For instance, as regards the chief grievance of the United States (a very great grievance, as we think), that they are taxed and yet are without representation, we should remember that the same injustice on a much larger scale has long existed in our midst. A very large amount of taxation is paid by women who are holders of property in England, and yet are left unrepresented. There is no Dr. Jameson to chivalrously undertake a raid upon Downing street on their behalf. They serve the state at least as effectively as the average man, but are denied a share in the privilege of citizenship—an anomaly and injustice, a faint approach to which we very properly condemn in the Transvaal. Our condemnation would, however, be more effective if our own hands were clean.—London Saturday Review.

FEATURES OF THE DOMINION

MANITOBA REMEDIAL ACT.

The Separate School Board of Education is to have all the usual means of enforcing payment of the rate, and some unusual ones; the assessment, till paid, is to have the effect of a mortgage on lands, and as it is not to require registration, it will cause some trouble to dealers in real estate to find out when such mortgages have and when they have not closed. The Treasury Department of the Province is required to place to the credit of the separate schools a share of the peace and order money. It is to be paid to the part in carrying out this law, under the penalty of a fine up to \$50. Here is room for the dangerous collision of power. There seems to be no means of coercing the treasurer. It would not be surprising if the Legislature of Manitoba should, at the earliest possible date, assume to repeal these provisions. In that event a renewal of legal contests over the respective constitutional claims, now becoming fictitious, may be expected.—Monetary Times.

NO FREE SILVER. NO HIGH TARIFF.

(Boston Globe.)

No wonder the Republican managers are perturbed. The prospect which looked so fair but a few weeks ago has vanished from view.

Nineteen senators of their party from the west—almost half the strength of Republicanism in the Senate—have signed a pledge declaring that they will not vote for protection until free silver is assured.

"The votes of these men," as Senator Dubois remarks, "are absolutely necessary for the passage of a protective tariff bill. The Republican party will not be able to dispense with them for a great many years to come, if they are ever able to do so. The silver men will stand by their pledge."

This action comes as a rude awakening to the laxity of latter-day Republicans who have been trying to persuade themselves that the silver question did not concern their party. But it is better that they should realize the truth now than later on.

"If you want high protection, you must give silver a show as well as wool, or we refuse to trade with you any longer."

This is what the free silver Republican senators mean. The party managers cannot afford to endorse free coinage at St. Louis, and yet, if they do not, a solid phalanx of nineteen senators will steadfastly and successfully oppose any proposition to rehabilitate McKinleyism in whole or in part.

Is it not written in the book of fate that ultra protection shall never again hold sway in these United States?

CLEVER CROOKS IN HAMILTON.

Secure Considerable Sums of Money by Forgery—They Operate on the Molsons Bank.

Hamilton, Feb. 19.—Last Evening's Times says: The detective department is hard at work trying to locate a forger, who has been working industriously here with some success. It is known that attempts to pass forged checks have been made on several local banks and in at least one case the effort was successful. The Molsons Bank, James street, is the victim. To what extent it is impossible to ascertain. The used checks are returned to the bank's customers at stated periods and until all have been returned the author will not know what the amount involved is. The bank people and the police decline to talk about the case, but a Times reporter learned from one of the bank's customers that the firm's name had been forged to a check for over \$100 and the amount was paid to the supposed forger. Messrs. Lake & Bailey, millers, Main street, is the firm. The check was made payable to Jaa. Smith, and was given to Mr. E. Mason, the cashier. In the rush of business Mr. Mason did not notice the forgery, and paid the amount called for. The document was marked and filed until the time came for returning it to Messrs. Lake & Bailey, who discovered the fraud when they checked their books with the bank book. The forgery was a fairly good one. The forged document was handed into the bank several weeks ago, and Mr. Mason has only faint recollection of the man who passed it on him. From the description he gives of him the detectives think the guilty man is the party who attempted to pass a forged check on the East End branch of the Bank of Hamilton about a month ago. On that occasion a man handed a check for \$78, signed by Mr. Alex. McFarlane, flour and feed dealer, King street, to T. H. Brown, the cashier, noticed that the signature was not like Mr. McFarlane's, and questioned the man, who said it was signed by Mrs. McFarlane. Mr. Brown then called up by telephone the alleged maker, and the man bolted out of the door and disappeared before the police could be summoned.

THE OCEANIC IN PORT.

Boston, Feb. 19.—The Wilson line steamer Galilee, towing the disabled Oceanic, has arrived here.

BEN BRUSHES HIS CLOTHES.

Indianapolis, Feb. 19.—Ex-President Harrison has begun to prepare for his marriage to Mrs. Dimmick. His sister, Mrs. Bettie Eaton, of North Bend, O., has arrived here to assist him in putting his house in order for the reception of the bride. The date of the wedding has not been announced, but it is believed that it will not be later than April 10.

HIS LAST DRINK.

Hamburg, Pa., Feb. 19.—The little knot of men who gathered in Collier's Hotel here Monday night were awestruck by a fatal incident. Alfred Bower, a man 35 years of age walked up to the bar and ordered a glass of beer. With a merry jest to the bystanders he raised the glass to his lips, but before he had tasted the liquor he reeled. The glass fell to the floor with a crash, and a moment later Bowers sank to the floor a corpse. He had been stricken dead instantly.

A BROKEN RAIL.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Feb. 19.—A broken rail on the Rutland division of the Central Vermont Railroad caused a serious wreck at a point about two miles north of Ludlow Station yesterday. The engine of a passenger train was derailed and three coaches were thrown down a 50 foot embankment. About a dozen persons were injured, four of them being seriously hurt. These four are: T. J. Barber, a passenger, hurt internally, and it is feared fatally; D. B. Sexton, conductor of wrecked train; E. O. Baum, express messenger; Geo. F. Fletcher, mail agent.

Oh! What a difference

in the evening—when a woman

has cleaned

house all day with Pearline,

instead of the old-fashioned

way. It's so much easier.

There isn't a thing anywhere about the house (that you'd take water to) but Pearline can save you time and work on it. Saves that wearing rubbing on your paint and wood work, too. And what a difference to everyone in the house when the cleaning is done quickly and easily and without any fuming and fretting! You men ought to get together and insist on Pearline.

443 JAMES PYLE, New York.

RHEUMATISM.

Its Cause and Cure.

A Poisonous Acid in the Blood,

Which Needs Removal—Only One

Means for a Radical Cure.

Rheumatism is a blood disease, due to the presence of uric acid—a poison—in the system, and it is only by the removal of this pain-producing poison that a radical cure can be effected.

Acute rheumatism is hereditary, and thus it is that young children are often victims to this torture. The use of liniments, embrocations and outward applications may give temporary relief, but can never cure, for the poison is in the blood, and until it is expelled rheumatism, sciatica and neuralgia pains will continue. Scott's Sarsaparilla cures rheumatism by removing the cause—by neutralizing and expelling this poisonous acid. In chronic cases, this medicine reaches the source of the disease as no other medicine can. It gives renewed energy to the organs that sustain life, the forces that make the blood. For the nervous troubles of youth, for the debility that precedes old age, for ladies in their severe ordeals, it is without a compeer.

Scott's Sarsaparilla is a concentrated compound of the finest medicines known to modern medical science. The dose is from one half to one teaspoonful, and during its use the ordinary vocations are not interfered with.

CHAPMAN'S

The habit of selling good things at low prices has grown upon us and our business has grown wonderfully with it. We intend to keep right along making our customers glad in the pleasing chink of saved dollars.

Prints.

Many very desirable lines for the early spring trade are now on our counters and are commanding a ready sale. Dark, medium and light shades; new designs; every one picked patterns and reliable colors, at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12c.

Cottons.

Unbleached Sheeting Cotton, marvels of value, 36 inches wide, heavy and uniform in texture, at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c.

Bleached Cotton, 32 inches wide, at 5c.

Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, at 6c.

Bleached Cottons, 36 inches wide, very

special, at 8c.

Bleached Cottons, 36 inches wide, fine

finish, at 10c.

Bleached Silk Finish Cambric, 36 inches

wide, at 10c.

Bleached Twill Cotton, 36 inches wide,

10c, 12c, 15c.

Circular Pillow Cotton, from 40 to 52

inches wide, at 15c, 17c, 18c, 20c, 22c, 25c.

Towels.

A special line marked at 12c, not the ordinary kind of Towel at that price but a good size, half bleached, pure linen Huck Towel that will stand the wear and tear of every day use. They came to us very cheap. See them. Only 12c.

Also Special Lines in Bath Towels at 10c, 15c, 20c, 25c, 30c, 38c.

Linen Toweling.

In all the best makes of Roller and Glass Towelling at 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12c.

Table Covers.

In great variety and value; all the very latest designs in German Art Chenille and Mohair Plush. See them at \$1, \$1 35, \$1 50, \$2, \$2 50, \$2 75, \$3, \$3 50, \$5 00. These goods will be found from 25 to 50 per cent below regular value.

Blankets.

All-Wool Blankets, 56 by 76, at \$1 75
All-Wool Blankets, 56 by 78, at \$2 00
All-Wool Blankets, 58 by 80, at \$2 50
All-Wool Blankets, 64 by 84, at \$3 00
All-Wool Blankets, 66 by 86, at \$3 50
All-Wool Blankets, 70 by 90, at \$4 00

White Quilts.

Full size special value at \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2, \$2 50, \$3.
Colored Quilts, full size, at \$1, \$1 25, \$1 50, \$1 75, \$2.

If you are tired paying prices you shouldn't pay; if you are tired wasting money you shouldn't waste, then come to

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.