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Our Constantly Changing Population.

The population of our cities, towns and villages does not become more stationary as the country grows older. Some people may have imagined that after the pioneer stage in the province was over, we in Ontario would become about as staid as the people in the old world. But all the indications are to the contrary. The type of Anglo-Saxon which we find in Canada is a moving one. It is constantly changing. It pays no attention to the old saw, "A rolling stone gathers no moss." It keeps rolling, improving its conditions, or trying to do so with that assiduity which is characteristic of the race. Hence we find a movement constantly in progress into and out of the city of the size of London. Clergymen discover it. Every time there is an addition to the membership of their congregations they find new comers—often from foreign lands, but more frequently from country districts and from other cities, towns and villages. The city assessors are able to size up these constant changes even more effectively. As they go their rounds from year to year, they find very many changes in the make-up of the citizenship of London. Hundreds of families move away every twelve months, and hundreds of strangers come to the city to take their places. Large numbers of young men and young women leave the city to seek their fortunes elsewhere, and very many of the same type of humanity come to London and find profitable employment. In the course of a year or two, as the committees of the political parties discover from time to time, there is a perfect revolution in the constituents of our population. While thousands of old-time residents have died or moved away, thousands of new comers are found occupying the vacancies thus created, and adding to the natural increase of the population.

These constantly occurring changes among the people, which go on to a greater or less extent in neighboring towns, villages and townships bring into our population an entirely new element that may be said to have no decisive leanings when they come here, except in the direction of the religious denomination in which they have been brought up, and to a lesser extent towards one or other of the two great political parties. In all other respects, the new comers are apt to be without prejudices. Take the matter of supplying their daily needs, the matter of food, clothing, fuel, and other commodities, necessities, or in the nature of luxuries; it stands to reason that the men who adopt the best means of bringing their ability to serve the public before them will get the lion's share of the trade of the new citizens. Some men have held that after they have built up a business by the aid of judicious advertising, they can then keep their trade without further appeal. The most successful caterers for the public have not so found it. Even in staid old countries, where the population makes comparatively few changes, the most successful business man in every community is found to be the merchant who has persistently courted publicity by the agency of the newspaper press. We have shown how much greater need there is for the world to be constantly in evidence if he would keep in the van as a supplier of the wants of the public. He has a perpetually changing constituency to deal with. He has thousands of persons coming within the limit of his influence every year, who will be reached or not just as he chooses to adopt or ignore the means at his disposal. And we have the certain knowledge that there have gone beyond his reach thousands of others who can no longer be regarded as customers. The question is a most important one. It interests the public undoubtedly; but it should interest the progressive merchant still more. Let us say to the London merchant, no matter in what line he is engaged, that it is of vital importance to him, not only on general principles, but because London is becoming more and more of a metropolitan center, competing for outside trade with other centers within and outside its own district, and it is highly desirable that no reasonable effort should be neglected to meet the conditions thus presented. In the stress of competition and in the constant change that goes on in the make-up of the population, some of us who are in business cannot afford to ignore the considerations here set forth.

The Toronto Mail and Empire, in accounting for the Ontario Government victory in Russell, explains that there was a chance of success for the Opposition at the general election, but as was practically a bye-election the conservative candidate was not in it, but so; bye-elections generally go with the Government.

A National and International Exigency.

This afternoon, the Dominion Senate will take up the Government measure for providing for an all-Canadian route for the Yukon.

The Opposition press generally take it for granted that the bill will be thrown out. It is assumed that as the majority of the Senators are Conservatives, and this is a measure promoted by the Liberal Administration, it is a proper thing for the Senate to thwart the Ministers and the majority of the popularly-elected House in their efforts to serve the public.

Must we despair of the Senate taking a more patriotic and statesmanlike attitude on the subject? Is it not an All-Canadian route required? That question must surely be answered in the affirmative. Is it not required immediately. No one can deny that it is, or that the Government, through causes over which it had no control, is face to face with a condition of affairs calling for the provision of the road at the earliest possible moment.

In the national and international exigency, that presented itself, indeed, it was necessary for the Government to act, and to act with the greatest promptitude, if the rich trade of the Yukon was to be preserved to the workers of Canada and international complications of a serious nature were to be avoided.

It may be reasoned by some Senators that a better bargain could have been made. That is a matter of opinion. But surely, under the circumstances, and having in view the fact that the large majority of the members of the House of Commons have indorsed the scheme, the Senate can with propriety recognize the urgency of the responsibility.

The internal warfare in the Conservative ranks at Ottawa still continues. Now it is Dr. Montague and Mr. W. F. McLean who do not speak as they pass by.

Not Afraid of Work.

In view of the fact that Hon. George W. Ross suffers from poor health and rheumatism, it was somewhat unfair of the stronger members of the Ontario Government to send him to Russell to do the bulk of the speaking in that difficult country, during a winter when his physique is by no means equal to his colleagues.—Toronto Star.

There is some point in the criticism of our contemporary. But it cannot be said that though the Minister of Education has an occasional siege of health. He has a decidedly robust constitution. No man, indeed, who was not so blessed could have taken the strenuous, vigorous, aggressive part in the general elections which Hon. Mr. Ross took. Without disparaging the merits of any one within the mark when we say that Mr. Ross is by all odds the best platform speaker in Ontario today. He put up a great fight in the late elections, and in those districts where he was best known and most vigorous, he was assailed by his political opponents. The Liberal party scored their greatest triumphs. Witness, the solid Liberal extending to the Detroit River. In Russell, which the Opposition press told us was to turn the tide against the Government, Mr. Ross was in his element as leader of the campaign, and the result is highly creditable to his generalship.

Northwest Lieutenant Governorship.

Our Ottawa correspondent informs us that the name of Mr. M. C. Cameron, M. P. for West Huron, is now freely mentioned in connection with the vacant Lieutenant-Governorship of the Northwest Territories. It is not known whether or not the veteran Parliamentarian would accept the position, but it can be no doubt that he is well-equipped for the honorable post. Mr. Cameron has a thorough knowledge of constitutional and general law, and his long service of the country as a popular representative would also aid him in the duties of the office were he assigned to him, and were he to see fit to accept.

The Attack on the Speaker.

What a hubbub the Opposition in the Dominion House of Commons made over the alleged resignation of Mr. Bruneau, M.P. In brief, the cause of it all was the fact that Mr. Bruneau, the Liberal member for Richelieu, wrote a letter to the Speaker. The letter was received by the Speaker the day after it was written. It had just come to Mr. Speaker, among other letters which had not been opened when Mr. Bruneau called on the Speaker, and said he had addressed a letter to him by mistake, and that Edgar said he had not received the letter, unless it was among those just brought in. As any gentleman would have done under like circumstances, the Speaker told the member that he Bruneau had the letter, if found. Mr. Bruneau was able promptly to pick out his letter, and took it away. Then matter to the House, asserting that the letter contained the resignation of the member for Richelieu, and that the Speaker should have known better than let him get it back. The Speaker detailed the circumstances, as we have related them, and very properly maintained that he was not warranted in detaining the letter of any responsible

person claimed and identified under like circumstances.

Then it was intimated that there was something crooked in the transaction, though no one had the fairness to make a direct charge against either the Speaker or the member. The law officers of the House decided that the action of the Speaker was unsalable, and that there was nothing in the simple matter of sending to the committee on privileges permitted the valuable time of the House to be taken up in discussing the question. There must be a time of causes for complaint when the time of Parliament is so equanimously resigned and repented before it could be formally read by the Speaker, the average elector would certainly not regard it as a heinous offense for him to take steps to prevent its being read. The matter is really not of public importance till it is officially read by the Speaker.

Current History for the last quarter of 1897 is just out. It closes the seventh volume and year of a periodical publication, the value of which is simply beyond computation. Every three months it presents a complete record of the events of that period, compressed within about 250 pages, and containing, with the obvious purpose of the compiler, "nothing extenuate nor ought set down in malice." He who has a finger in the wheel of the world can verify or fix the time and moment at any time within the period of a year's life. New England Publishing Company, Boston, Mass.

The Canadian Magazine—Jean Blewett, Charles Lewis Shaw, Fergus Hume and Winnifred Graham contribute short stories to the March number. Thomas Hodgins, Q.C., writes an important article on "British and American Diplomacy Affecting Canada," telling the story of how Canada has been territorial now contained in the states of Wisconsin, all of which might have been retained but for diplomatic stupidity. Dr. J. G. Burdett contributes a valuable article on the "Founding of Nova Scotia, and Thomas E. Chalmers gives the first of three articles on "The Anglican Church in Canada." The March issue of "Dreyns, Zola and France" is well illustrated.

Privy Councillor Slaby, of Charlottetown, Germany, contributes to the April Century an article on "The New Telegraphy," describing recent experiments in telegraphy with sparks, and Dr. Slaby, after referring to the important investigation of Hertz and experiments and theories of wireless telegraphy without the use of connecting wires. At the request of the German emperor, Dr. Slaby recently conducted a series of experiments in spark telegraphy and a war balloon, placed in the air by the emperor. Among the illustrations is a picture of the first message sent between these two stations.

The Oil Fields Of Ontario.

What the Drillers Are Doing in Different Sections.

Oil Strikes Around Petrolia, Oil Springs, and Other Points.

AROUND PETROLIA. The Devonian Oil Company struck what looks like a big well on the Joseph Hall farm.

Mr. David Barr is in Detroit this week arranging for the drilling of a well on Pelee Island.

Mr. Edward Rawlings has made a good hit on his property on 6 and 7 sidetracks, con. 13, Enniskillen. Carman's well in West Zone continues to pump as well as anticipated, and the indications point to a good field in that vicinity.

On Thursday last week Mr. John Adams completed a three-barrel well on the McLean farm, on the Edwood concession, north of Maudamin. A number of paying producers have been found in that locality.

The oil well which was recently struck on the Switzer farm (formerly John Green's farm), on the London road, and the London concession, Messrs. Brewster & Co., is pumping crude at the rate of 25 barrels a day. An American company is negotiating for a lease of a number of the farms in the vicinity of the corner of the twelfth concession and the Wyoming road. If they are successful in making arrangements, it is also said that a thorough American company will in all probability test several of the farms on the eighth concession, west, Enniskillen.—Petrolia Topic.

Oil Springs.

Dr. C. O. Fairbank has eighteen wells on the twelfth concession of Dawn, the latest well, finished last Saturday on the McLennan farm, being a three-barrel producer.

A. Yager is drilling for Dr. Fairbank on the Gross farm, twelfth concession of Dawn.

Ashton Simpson's two rigs are still drilling for Thomas & Rogers on the McLennan farm, twelfth concession of Dawn, and getting small but paying wells.

H. Anderson is drilling for Thomas & Rogers on the eleventh concession of Dawn.

Quinn Zimmer is drilling No. 5 on the Paul farm, con. 12, Enniskillen. The last well was good for two barrels.

Ed. Booth has finished a small well on the Scurrah farm for John Gelm, of the Walker farm, on the thirteenth concession of Dawn.

Messrs. Martin & Chidder, of Port Huron, on the thirteenth concession of Dawn.

B. J. Carter's little cable rig, which has been pounding away on the same well for three months, expects to finish this week on the Hill farm, eleventh concession of Dawn.

A Chapter of Casualties.

An Old Resident of St. Marys Shoots Himself.

Young Man Badly Mangled by a Train at Bothwell—A Leap to Death.

A LEAP TO DEATH. Buffalo, N. Y., March 22.—Frederick S. Churchill, 35 years of age, a machinist, and an old and respected citizen in Canada, jumped from a train in the Erie county hospital and was killed. Churchill was suffering from delirium tremens. He leaves a widow and one child.

SUICIDE AT ST. MARYS. St. Marys, Ont., March 22.—R. F. Barbour, an old and respected citizen of St. Marys, suicided yesterday afternoon by shooting himself in his own cellar.

KILLED AT BOTHWELL. Bothwell, Ont., March 22.—A young man named Oran Elliott was badly mangled by a train last evening. He lived out an hour after the accident. He is supposed to have been stealing a ride on the express train to Thamesville and back on the next train, and in attempting to get on the ground, he was thrown from the train, and was killed.

A BICYCLIST'S FATE. Brantford, Ont., March 22.—W. F. Allen, foreman of the fire department, was killed by a train last evening. He was riding on a bicycle, and was thrown from the train, and was killed.

BURNED WHILE LIGHTING A FIRE. Belleville, March 22.—A shocking accident occurred to Miss Jane Lewis, daughter of Mr. J. M. Lewis, of the fifth concession of the Township of Whitby, when she was lighting a fire. While lighting the fire her dress became badly burned, and she was killed.

SAT ON A HARROW. Guelph, March 22.—Mr. David Tolton, of Tolton Bros. agricultural works, met with a rather serious accident yesterday. He was pushing some machinery ahead of him, when he lost his balance and went backwards, involuntarily sitting down on a harrow behind him. One of the teeth of the harrow went five inches into his right hip. He bled freely, and was taken home, and a physician was summoned, who dressed the wound. Mr. Tolton will be all right again in a few days.

KLONDIKER BADLY FROZEN. Vancouver, March 22.—Confirmation has been received of the reports regarding Walter Marrott, who left New Westminster for the Klondike, but Marrott encountered severe snow storms and blizzards and was severely frozen. His fingers, nose and ears will have to be amputated.

SINGULAR SUICIDE. Washington, D. C., March 22.—Dr. George Clinton Hubbard, assistant surgeon, U. S. N., committed suicide at St. Elizabeth's hospital yesterday by shooting himself with the cord of his dressing-gown. His father, Admiral Hubbard, is an uncle of the dead man, and his nearest living relative.

TEN YEARS FOR SHOOTING HIS WIFE. Toronto, March 22.—At the general sessions this morning, Alfred Thomas, the colored man convicted of shooting his wife on York street, was sent to Kingston Penitentiary for ten years.

The usual odds laid by an accident company are 1,000 to 4 to 1 you do not die from an accident in a year.

DR CHASE'S KIDNEY-LIVER PILLS

MR. J. H. REIMER, C.P.R. Asst., Windsor, Ont., says he has been troubled with Dyspepsia, and Kidney and Liver trouble for about 5 years. He took Dr. Chase's Pills. They cured him, and he now recommends them to others.

HENRY MOORE, Pickering, Ont., says that for Constipation, and Bowel Trouble, he never found the best of Dr. Chase's Pills. He tried various remedies, but they gave him no relief as Dr. Chase's.

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BE SURE YOU GET DUNLOP TIRES.

\$60 Stormer Bicycles, with Dunlop Tires at—\$45 Cash

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Perhaps Spain and the United States may never go to war about Cuba; but that we have declared war on all forms of dirt and the bacteria that cause skin disease, a glance at our east window will demonstrate.

Buttermilk Complexion Soap, Green Olive Oil Castile Soap, Lanolia Toilet Soap, Eucalyptus Medicated Castile Soap.

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188 Dundas Street.

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Steel Oval Crown, Direct Tangent Spokes.....\$60 00 Square Fork Crown.....\$50 and \$40 00

RACERS

Full Drop Frame set.....\$55 and \$65 00 All With Dunlop Tires.

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KLONDIKE

START FROM VANCOUVER BECAUSE...

1. VANCOUVER is the best outfitting point on the coast, goods being considerably cheaper than in the United States.

2. VANCOUVER is the nearest port of departure to the Yukon district.

3. VANCOUVER is the terminus of the C. P. railway, whose steamers will start from VANCOUVER this spring.

4. All northbound steamers call at VANCOUVER.

5. Direct steamers to Yukon ports have now commenced to run from VANCOUVER.

6. VANCOUVER is the only Canadian port where passengers transfer direct from trans-continental lines.

7. KLONDIKE is in CANADA, OUTSIDE VANCOUVER, and save 30 PER CENT CUSTOMS DUTY.

W. GODFREY, President Board of Trade, Vancouver, B. C.

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ENGLISH BREAKFAST COCOA

Possesses the following Distinctive Merits: DELICACY OF FLAVOR. SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY. GRATEFUL AND CONFORTING TO THE WEAK OR INFIRM. NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALED. In Quarter-Pound Tins Only. Prepared by JAMES EPPS & CO., Ltd. Homoeopathic Chemists, London, England.

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