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London, Wednesday, Sept. 24.

WHY RECIPROCITY MUST TRIUMPH.

The revival of the discussion of the best means to extend foreign trade has resulted in bringing out in a marked degree the popularity of the reciprocity movement. We can scarcely find a public man or a newspaper on either side of the line that is openly opposed to reciprocity, but we discover many who, in the interest of the monopolies, are covertly trying to make the establishment of reciprocity—the natural extension of international trade—as difficult as possible. We would rather have such men open enemies. As professed friends of reciprocity, while ready to stab as opportunity offers, they can retard the progress of the movement in favor of freedom of trade, though they cannot prevent its final triumph.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, president of the Commercial Union Club, which held its annual meeting in Toronto last night, set forth the remarkable progress which the movement in favor of unrestricted reciprocity had made since the members of the club, but a year or two ago, systematically set about convincing the people of the enormous benefits to be derived from freedom to buy and sell with our neighbors in the United States. He freely admitted that the McKinley Bill will be a great disaster. "It will," Prof. Smith continued, "be felt much more by our farmers than by those who, having nothing personally to lose by it, can afford to receive it with trumpet notes of patriotic defiance. Apart from the actual increase of duties, these changes in the tariff which make the farmer uncertain what he ought to raise, and producers generally uncertain what they ought to produce, are very great evils. A man who, knowing anything about commercial questions, can say that a forced trade, whether with England or the Antipodes, will make up for the loss of a natural trade, must have some motive for propagating that belief. Of course Canada will survive, though the industrial energy and fortitude of her people will be severely tried; but the object of a commercial treaty is not to make a country survive, but to make it prosper and not lose its most valuable sons by commercial depression, as Canada is losing them by the exodus to the United States. England survived under protection, but she has trodden her wealth under free trade."

Prof. Smith made it clear that the McKinley Bill, while militating against Canadian interests, is a measure of domestic, not of foreign policy. It is intended not to coerce us, or to drive us into annexation or anything else; but to secure the farmer's vote for the Republican party in the fall congressional election. Senator John Sherman, in a note to Mr. Erasmus Wiman, makes this point as well as other matters about which dispute has arisen very clear. The Senator writes:

"The provisions of the McKinley Bill, no doubt, do apply with some severity to Canada, but the bill is general in its application to all countries. It is, no doubt, a high protective tariff, and will tend to keep out of our country a large number of goods. It is not specially aimed at Canada, but is general in its terms. I do believe that with a little forbearance and moderation on both sides of the line, the feeling will become friendly that is now so antagonistic. Reciprocity in trade should be entered into between the two countries. There is no purpose to wage a commercial war on the Dominion of Canada with a view to force annexation. Such a thought is a policy of self-destruction. If there is any feeling here for annexation it grows out of a belief that annexation would be better for the people of both countries, and not from a wish to annex or conquer or pretend the United States to become a part of the United States. I intend at the first opportunity to offer the resolution for reciprocity and test the sense of the Senate."

Prof. Smith asserts that these statements are corroborated by all that he can hear. "This notion," adds Mr. Smith, "that the people of the United States are always fixing greedy eyes on Canada and plotting against her independence, is one of which we may clear our minds. In private life, if you find a man living a constant prey to such suspicions, you begin to doubt whether he ought to be at large." The people of the United States, as a whole are not unfriendly to Canada, though, as among ourselves, there may be those who favor the political union of the two countries. Such men are always opposed to unrestricted reciprocity. They know that reciprocity would make the people still more contented with their present political status. On this point Mr. Smith says:

"We may freely consult our own interests in regard to the commercial question, without any fear that in so doing we compromise our political independence. Whatever ill-feeling there is on the part of our neighbors is self-inflicted. Sir John Macdonald says very truly that it was the desire of the British Empire at the time of the Civil War that cost us the Reciprocity Treaty. Our surviving British Toryism, and the belief that our Government is an outpost of it, on this continent, he doubt costs us some of our best friends."

When Canada elects her own Governor-General the Fisheries Treaty will be easily settled. But the bill for a Canadian Government, which shows itself so unfriendly to Canada, there is some who they do for a friendly Government. Reciprocity will be under discussion, and while, as to two or three articles, at all events, no serious importation to Canada, there was of amendment our Government grasped

the opportunity of signalling its anti-American policy by changes in its own tariff which amounted to a proclamation of tariff war. Sir John Macdonald says he is still in favor of reciprocity. He and his organs are hardly taking the right way to get it. But if the means are one-sided reciprocity, excluding American goods, he must know very well that such a proposal is a mockery. It is one which, in common justice to its own interests, the United States must refuse to entertain.

Prof. Smith rightly brushes aside, as unworthy of notice, the personal slanders retailed by the opponents of reciprocity at the present time. Sensible men have neither the time nor the disposition to take up and repel these petty devices of the enemy of reciprocity. The great fact now established is that reciprocity is a living, vital issue, and that despite the side issues raised, it has enough of honest promoters in both countries to secure its final triumph. We believe the happy day is not far off.

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.
—Of the immense crowds on the platform of the station nowadays it is a curious fact that not one is stationary.

—The Toronto World proposes that the Dominion Government should specially encourage the manufacture of whisky from malt in Canada as a means of offsetting the effects of the McKinley Bill. Is this a Wiser proposition?

—Even the Conservative papers are now hinting that a general election may soon be decreed. To-day, one of them contains a declaration from Ottawa to this effect: "The cabinet held important meetings this afternoon. The political atmosphere is ripe with stories of an early dissolution. The Ministers for the future, and may try to avert defeat by rushing on the elections at any moment."

—The suggestion has been made that systematic study with the aid of instructors should be most consistent and move abreast with industrial pursuit, rather than as at present. There is no good reason why the mind should be stunted during the early years of life, and starved thereafter. A robust mentality can only result from a rational course of mental diet continued through life. Satiation at school is inevitably followed by chronic apathy afterwards.

—The Methodist General Conference has re-appointed the officers of the Church, thus showing that it appreciates the labors of its tried servants. At one time it was asserted that a section of the Conference would assail Dr. Dewar, editor of the Guardian, because of his persistent advocacy of college federation in the Church organ, but the opposition to the able editor did not materialize. Dr. Dewar simply upheld the decision of the Supreme Court of the Church, and the General Conference, by its action, has upheld him.

—We observe with pleasure that the 'Varsity, which has always held its place in the front rank of college journalism, is to be re-established on a new and improved basis. The initial number will appear Oct. 7, and thenceforth weekly during the college year. So much excellent literary work by the undergraduates of Toronto University has appeared in the 'Varsity in years past, that we have no hesitation in warmly recommending it in its improved form to every friend of higher education in the country.

—From a great number of Rabbinical stories and commentaries, it appears that the names of hell in Hebrew are seven. All these names, however, seem to indicate hell in its primary sense of Hades—the covered or unseen world—not as a place of torment. It seems probable that the early Hebrews had no conception of hell as a place of punishment. To them Sheol was the one place whither all go, the silent dark, the home of shadows, the final haven of repose.

—The latest news from the Island of Pitcairn, as reported by Capt. William Smith, of the well-known ship Fifth of Clyde, which touched there on its last voyage, is that the little colony celebrated a few months ago the 100th anniversary of its organization. In 1780 about 27 mutineers from the British ship Bounty took possession of the island, and their surviving descendants with the rest of the population now number 126 people, all in more or less need of wearing apparel, carpenter's tools, crockery, groceries, soap and literature.

—Mr. Richard Reschman, of Waterloo, Ont., proprietor of a button factory employing over 200 hands, says that unless reciprocity is obtained and a wider market provided for his products, he will have to move his factory to the States. "They talk of protecting Canadian manufacturers," said he, "but they are killing our industry, and every button maker in the country is for reciprocity. The same holds good of many other industries. Progressive manufacturers will join the farmers in putting a Government in power which will honestly strive to obtain reciprocity and thus help every legitimate industry."

—The Liverpool correspondent of the Montreal Gazette gives currency to the report that the British Government has agreed to admit United States sheep free to "all markets, if accompanied by a certificate that they were examined prior to shipment and found healthy, and of course, inspected on arrival. If this is so, the next thing we shall hear of is that cattle will also be admitted." The correspondent significantly adds:

"Our Canadian exporters may make what use they can of their time between now and then, for so soon as the Yanks get on our markets here, just as sure will the Canadians go out of it. It is no sign of the least manly in our Minister of Agriculture, but the Times has given publicity to a letter from a Philadelphia correspondent dealing with the whole matter of the Meat Inspection Bill, which passed the Senate the other day. Taken in conjunction with the McKinley Tariff Bill, it looks mighty like as if some big trouble was brewing. Personally, I believe that after a diplomaticizing and a threat or two by the United States about retaliating, etc., this country will have to admit American cattle."

These statements from a Conservative authority are, to say the least, remarkable. We trust he is wrong in his surmises regarding the fate of the Canadian cattle trade, but if he is even partially correct the developments will be very disappointing to this country.

HAPPENINGS OF THE HOUR

Chronicle and Condensed for Easy Readers.

FOREIGN.
The cholera is spreading to the villages adjacent to Massowah.
Advices from Calcutta say the Government is inquiring into the question of Hindu marriages, and will probably legislate on the subject.
The Brazilian Episcopacy have published an energetic protest against the reforms proposed by the Brazilian Government against the Catholic Church. The result of their hostility will be the suppression of the Brazilian legation to the Vatican.

AMERICAN.
James and John Gladstone, father and son, were on Monday by a wild engine on the East Tennessee Railroad near Dolewan.
Three men were badly injured by the burning of the Excelsior Oil Works at Toledo, Ohio, on Monday morning. Loss, \$50,000.
Slavin and McAniff were arraigned in the Lambeth Police Court this (Tuesday) morning and were each bound over to keep the peace in \$1,000.
Six distinct shocks of earthquake have been reported as occurring about 3:20 a.m. Tuesday at Columbia, S. C. The last shock was noticeable for nearly a minute.

During an exciting personal encounter in a crowded restaurant saloon between two noted gamblers at Chicago each fatally shot the other. The contestants were "Ball" Haggerty and "Bad Jimmy" Conner.
Capt. Stover and six sailors of the ship Abbie Clifford, which was on her way to 200 miles off the Bermuda coast, in the big hurricane of August 31 have arrived at New York. Mrs. Stover, the wife of the captain, was washed overboard and drowned.
John Lohman, a well-known Detroit saloon keeper and sporting man, is dead. He was a Scotchman, about 40 years old, unmarried, and has relatives in Scotland and Canada. He has an uncle residing near Guelph and a cousin in Listerwell.
On the way to Joliet Penitentiary Saturday Mrs. Ann Eliza Holden confessed to Dr. J. D. Knott that it was herself and son Edwin Holden that killed Harley Russell. What effect her statement will have and how far it will go towards saving the lives of Calvin Holden and Albert Dunham remains to be seen.

CANADIAN.
It is thought the total number of cases of salmon packed in British Columbia this season will reach 400,000.
Dominion public deposits payable on demand Dr. Dewar, editor of the Guardian, while deposits payable after notice increased \$400,000.
The note circulation of the banks of the Dominion increased \$1,550,000 during August, the amount outstanding on the 31st ult. being \$28,718,363.
The mortality statistics for August show Toronto's percentage to be 1.71; Montreal, 2.27; Ottawa, 1.86; London, .93; Hamilton, 1.92; Winnipeg, 1.07; Kingston, 1.80; Brantford, 1.49; Peterborough, .85; St. Thomas, .75; Guelph, 1.01; Belleville, .76; Windsor, 2.28; Woodstock, 1.08; Brockville, 1.03; Chatham, 1.26; Galt, .41.

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectively cured by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Be sure you get Ayer's, and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 123rd st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, being confined to my bed for six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price 25¢; six bottles, \$5. Worth 50¢ a bottle.

WATSON'S Cough Drops

Are the best in the world for the throat and best and for the voice. See unequalled testimonials from those who have used it as to its merits as a restorative of gray or faded hair, also as a promoter of the growth and a certain cure for dandruff.

A growing number of my correspondents ask the question: "Why is my hair turning gray so early? Why is my hair falling out?" As it is impossible for me to answer every one, I take the liberty of encroaching on your valuable space to make good my reply. A great many persons do not seem to be aware that excessive washing and rubbing is injurious to the growth of the hair, such is the cause, however. Constant washing and rubbing the scalp and hair causes over irritation and removes the oily substance which gives strength to the hair; undue heat caused by the wearing of heavy headgear is also injurious. Anything that will tend to dry up the sap or life of the hair will cause dandruff, falling out of the hair, gray or faded hair, and finally baldness. Of course there are other causes as disease, hereditary tendencies, etc., but the first mentioned are the main and most common.

Dr. Horewenz, an eminent German physician, has given to the world after years of toil and experiment his now famous "Hair Magic." The object of this preparation is to assist nature in the production of this oily substance absolutely necessary to the growth of the hair. It is now sold by all reliable druggists at 50¢ per bottle, or 5 bottles for \$2.50, or will be sent by receipt of price to any address. See that each wrapper bears the seal and signature of the proprietor.

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No Medicine Equals it. Its Properties are such as to Rapidly Insure Sound Health and Long Life.

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FREE FROM ANYTHING INJURIOUS

To the most Delicate Constitution of Either Sex.

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RALLY, BOYS, RALLY,

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Some people imagine an advertisement is not worth reading, but when it advises them to buy hats, caps and furs at the Lioness Store, they know they are reading wisdom. Call and see the stock for yourself. Open every evening during Fair week. THOM & CO., 123 Dundas street. Look for the Lioness. I. D. Smith, manager.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF PIANOFORTES.

NEWCOMBE Pianofortes, RONISCH Pianofortes.

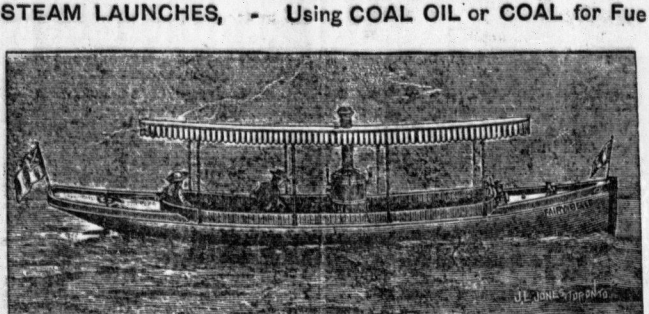
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ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM IMPURITIES OF

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such as Scrofula, and every kind of Unhealthy Humor, Female Weakness, and those complaints known by the names of Erysipelas, Canker, Salt-Rheum, Pimples or Blotches on the Face, Neck or Ears, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Boils, Scald Head, Sore Eyes, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Pains in the Side, Shoulder, Back or Loins, Diseases of the Liver and Kidneys, Costiveness, Piles, Headache, Dizziness, Nervousness, Faintness at the Stomach, and General Weakness and Debility.

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the Western Fair, but w

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of many thousands from

who made Queen's Park the

interest for the day. The

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