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London, Saturday, March 13.

A NEW weather profit predicts three or four cyclones and several earthquakes this month. Our own Wiggins must look to his laurels.

ANOTHER tragedy may be added to the Benwell murder. A Woodstock poet has taken to writing long screeds of verse on the subject of the dread event in the Dismal Swamp.

IT IS by co-operation that Ontario has gained her present pre-eminence in the cheese markets of the world, and there is no reason why the whole Dominion should not, by pursuing a like course, secure a much larger share of the home and foreign markets for all dairy products.—[London Canadian Gazette.

It can be done if creameries are established and run with as much care as the cheese factories have been.

THE Dominion Government is boasting of a surplus of $1,815,758. It is nothing to boast of. That money has simply been unnecessarily filched out of the people's pockets—[Toronto Telegram.

Yes, and in a manner most oppressive to the majority of the taxpayers. Necessaries of life and the raw material of manufactures should not be taxed at all, or taxed at a merely nominal rate.

IN Kent, Eng., a farm of 500 acres that was let for $6,000 per year has just been relet for $2,500. But the American free trade organs will continue to talk about "the deserted farms of New Hampshire."—[Buffalo Express.

Is not $2,500 a year a fairly good rental for a 500-acre farm? Besides, the rich British land owners have collected exorbitant rentals long enough, and it is time that the tenant farmer class got an opportunity to make a little money.

BIRCHALL, the alleged murderer, registered as "a gentleman" when he was received at Woodstock jail. A gentleman was wont to be a gentleman in the good old days. Now he is a man who does nothing for a living.

MONETARY Times: We are told that the protection per yard of cotton is less than it was at first. Were we not promised that domestic competition would bring down the price, and that in this way the public would reap a harvest from the seeds of protective duties? But we are now told that it is the foreign, not the domestic competition that has brought down the price, and we are given to understand that more duty must be put on to enable manufacturers to raise the price. This is a new view of protection, and it is in direct contradiction of the promises made twelve years ago.

KETTLE CREEK "NAVIGATION."

"Copies of all letters to the Government asking that engineers be sent to examine Kettle Creek, between St. Thomas and Port Stanley, with a view to ascertaining the feasibility of building a canal, and all reports, maps and other documents, sent in by such engineers" have just been laid on the table of the House of Commons, on the motion of Dr. Wilson, M.P. for East Elgin. The developments thus made have shown not only the imaginative powers of the man who thought out this now famous "shipping route," but supply additional proof of the prodigal manner in which the resources of the country are wasted to promote the selfish objects of the needy followers of the men now ruling at Ottawa.

The Chief Engineer reports that Kettle Creek runs due north and south through the county of Elgin, Province of Ontario, passes at St. Thomas, and empties into Lake Erie at Port Stanley, which is 13.39 miles from St. Thomas, following the winding course of the creek. Except for a short period during the spring freshets the creek is almost dry, it being a succession of ponds from two to five feet in depth emptying into one another through narrow outlets with falls from one-half to four feet in height. He further reports that the total elevation of the surface in the pond at the foot of Turvill's dam at St. Thomas above the extreme low water level of Lake Erie at Port Stanley is 81.665 feet. Consequently, to render the stream navigable for vessels of light draught would necessitate turning it into a canal with locks, feeder, etc., and a more minute and extensive examination of the locality would be required. The necessary expenditure would be very heavy, and the Chief Engineer estimates it at $1,000,000. This expenditure, he rightly concludes, is not at all warranted by the amount of trade involved, the only apparent object of such a canal being to supply the city of St. Thomas with coal by vessels!

Has any one ever heard of a more crazy scheme, or a more wanton expenditure of public money? The survey was undertaken on representations made to the Government in a private letter from a defeated Tory candidate, the contents of which have not been divulged. It is easy to reach a conclusion on the subject, however. Millions of dollars are spent every year through jobbery such as this is a fair specimen of, and yet many taxpayers when they have an opportunity at the polls to condemn the flagrant extravagance really condone the offense. It is a misfortune for the people that they have been taught to look on taxation as something that enriches them rather than, in a great measure, money filched from their pockets to throw into Kettle Creek and other wild cat dodges for manufacturing votes in close constituencies. But recent experiences are no doubt teaching the independent electors a lesson which should result in driving the boodle-distributors from office if not from public life.

THE CASE OF THE MEMBER FOR LINCOLN.

The honor of the Parliament of Canada is once more in the balances. The arraignment of the member for Lincoln by Sir Richard Cartwright is one of the most formidable charges in the political annals of Canada. It has had no equal since the days of the Pacific Scandal, though it is not unlikely that the offense itself has been equaled very often. What Rykert has been guilty of, as shown by the incriminating letters, is the outcome of a system, and it was proved by Parliamentary papers a few years ago that some 70 other members were trafficking in timber limits as well as Rykert. How many of them were so desperately importunate as he, or how many of them were as fortunate as he in their transactions, there is no present means of knowing; but it is certain that had the Government's system of disposing of timber limits by private sale been a system of sale under free competition such rascality as has now been exposed to the light of day could not have been possible. The mere fact that a man could procure from the Government a timber limit at $5 per square mile and sell it within a few months at $2,000 per square mile is evidence of itself that there was something very corrupt in the system, and that such a thing could be done is very suggestive of collusion between the Government and the members who were parties to that and like transactions. The Rykert purchase, as well as some 70 others, was put through before the last general election; and what is more likely than that, it was part of a general plan for procuring the funds so necessary to win a victory for the Tory party in this country? The Government and its supporters have behaved throughout the last ten years as if all the public property of the Dominion were held for their behoof, to be partitioned off as they saw fit; and the reign of plunder through which we have lived is perhaps only modestly illustrated by the Rykert deal. There is evidence of a heap of rascality already unearthed, but how much is hidden can be only a matter of conjecture. The broad fact seems to be as Sir Richard Cartwright put it in the speech when moving his resolution: "Unless thieves fall out, unless there is a quarrel over the division of the plunder, unless these things come before a court of law and are subject to the ruthless scrutiny of the counsel on both sides, it is the rarest thing in the world to obtain complete proof, such as we have in this case. Here such an accident has occurred. Here there was a quarrel over the division of the plunder, and a corner of the veil has been lifted. We have had glimpses of what Mr. Carlyle calls the workings of Satan's invisible world, and we are now able to understand in some degree how that personage, with the aid and assistance of some of his most favored servants, has contrived to bedevil and pervert representative institutions in this Canada of ours."

The readers of the ADVERTISER know the whole case, as stated in the extracts from Rykert's own letters, set forth in Sir Richard's resolution. No stronger case could be presented to Parliament, and no case more flagrant has ever been presented to Parliament. The authenticity of the letters is not questioned. From the first publication of them Rykert has not uttered a word to cast a shadow of doubt upon either their genuineness or authenticity. He has in fact told Parliament that when the matter was settled in court part of the understanding was that the incriminating letters should be destroyed, and his strongest plea is that they were stolen to be used against him. We have only got his word for that, and he is on public record as a liar. Did he not solemnly declare from his place in Parliament, when interrogated on the subject by Mr. Charlton, that he had never negotiated any timber lease for Mr. Adams or any other person, that he had nothing to do with the bargain between Mr. Adams and Mr. Sands, that he neither directly nor indirectly drew any money from the sale of the lease or put any money in his pocket except for professional fees, and have we not got his letters to show that he did negotiate the lease with the Government, that he did help Adams to make a bargain, and that his wife got the share of the proceeds stipulated for by him under a written agreement with Adams, for which money he gave a receipt? Rykert's word has no value, and even if his statement were true it could not be accepted in mitigation of his offense. At all events, Parliament did not steal the letters, and they are part of its official record.

Now the question is, Dare Parliament condone the offense?

The action of the Government in moving to adjourn the debate is very suspicious, and the reason given offers no justification for delay. It is true that Sir Richard Cartwright made a strong speech; it could not be otherwise with the facts he had before him, and no member who feels that the honor of Parliament is in his keeping could address himself to the subject free from a feeling of righteous indignation. Nothing said either by Sir Richard or the accused member could justify delay for one hour, and when the whole policy of the Government is surveyed—the corrupting and debasing influence of its policy upon public morals, together with its intimate relations with Rykert—there is too much cause to fear that the sole reason for deferring the question is to find a way for letting Rykert down easy. Perhaps the members of the Government feel that their own turn comes next should they go back on their old supporter, and indeed Sir John Macdonald knows by experience how far Rykert is to be trusted.

For the honor of Parliament and the good name of the country we sincerely trust that the Government will prove that it is not a party to Rykert's evil doings. But next Monday will tell.

MINOR JOTTINGS.

TALK about your long sermons, here is one that leads the procession. In the Cathedral notices for Holy Week of the Oxford Diocesan Gazette appears the following: "In that week evensong will be said at 8 p.m., and a sermon preached from Monday till Friday inclusive."

A YOUNG physician attached to the Chelsea Hospital for Women has invented and used, it is said with success, a machine which, in cases of cancer, will direct a current of electricity against a diseased cell strong enough to destroy it and at the same time will not injure a healthy cell. Those that are destroyed are said to turn into a hard substance, that remains without causing the patient any inconvenience.

A LONDON correspondent writes: Ermine is coming into fashion again. It is the favorite fur of the Queen for cloaks, and really it has a very regal look. Another thing about it is that it cannot be easily imitated. I saw an emerald-green, a sapphire blue and a ruby velvet cloak the other day. The ermine was laid on thickly round the bottom and front edges of the cloaks; which have also high ermine collars. A cloak of real ermine costs 50 guineas. Two of the cloaks I saw were an imitation of the real thing.

DESCRIBING the last Presbyterian mission opened on the mainland of China, the Rev. Dr. Riddel says: "The Hak-ka women are happy in having never adopted the cruel custom of foot-binding. With the freedom of their feet they seem to retain also a free and independent mind. At the same time they are free to work, and in some places the burden of life falls pretty heavily upon them. They everywhere assist in the tillage of the fields; and in some districts—Thai-pu, for instance, where the men give themselves to mercantile or literary pursuits—they are engaged even in the work of porterage, carrying heavy burdens from the boats to the shops, or even from one town to another. Yet they do not look like slaves, and we find that as they earn the cash they can successfully claim from their husbands the power to keep it or spend it as they please.

Pimples to Scrofula

Terrible skin and scalp disease. Psoriasis 8 years. Head, arms and breast a solid scab. Best doctors and medicines fail. Cured by Cuticura at a cost of $3 75.

Cured by Cuticura

I used two bottles of the CUTICURA RESOLVENT, three boxes of CUTICURA, and one cake of CUTICURA SOAP, and am cured of a terrible skin and scalp disease, known as psoriasis. I had it for eight years. It would get better and worse at times. Sometimes my head would be a solid scab, and was at the time I began the use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. My arms were covered with scabs from my elbows to shoulders, my breast was almost one solid scab, and my back covered with sores varying in size from a penny to a dollar. I had doctored with all the best doctors with no relief, and used many different medicines without effect. My case was hereditary, and, I began to think, incurable, but it began to heal from the first application.

ARCHER RUSSELL,
Deshler, Ohio.

A Grateful Mother.

I thank you for your CUTICURA REMEDIES, and feel that in doing so I might be able to save some person from a heavy doctor's bill, which I know it has done for me. My baby was seven weeks old when I began to try the CUTICURA REMEDIES for a disease which had spread itself all over its head and face. I was nearly distracted; had been to the doctor's, but got no satisfaction. Before two days' use of the CUTICURA REMEDIES the scabs began to loosen, and in three weeks I could hardly believe that it was the baby I used to dread people seeing. He is perfectly cured, and has a beautiful growth of hair coming. I am very grateful to you.

MRS. GEO. MOREMAN,
Verdun, Lower Lachine, Montreal P. Q.

Cuticura Resolvent,

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally, and CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally, speedily and permanently cure every species of itching, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, scrofulous and hereditary diseases and humor, from pimples to scrofula.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1 50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

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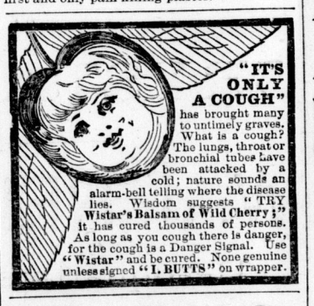

"IT'S ONLY A COUGH" has brought many to untimely graves. What is a cough? The lungs, throat or bronchial tubes have been attacked by a cold; nature sounds an alarm-bell telling where the disease lies. Wisdom suggests "TRY **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry;"** it has cured thousands of persons. As long as you cough there is danger, for the cough is a Danger Signal. Use "Wistar" and be cured. None genuine unless signed "I. BUTTS" on wrapper.

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Restores the Color, Beauty and Softness to Gray Hair, and

IS NOT A DYE.

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A New and Distinct Form of Disease which is afflicting Canadian Women.

How some of Them Regained Fresh Complexion, Perfect Health and Superb Physical Beauty.

A great London Physician says that he notes a new and distinct form of nervous disease produced in Canadian women by worry about servants and overwork in caring for the home. This is only too true. It is why we see so many ladies pale, weak, languid, and suffering from headaches and innumerable weaknesses. They cannot stand the strain upon their nervous system. Many of them have found the means to sustain their failing strength, to give color to the cheeks, and new life and vigor to the body, in Paine's Celery Compound. This pure and scientific remedy is especially adapted to the needs of woman, and is daily making the most remarkable cures. Mrs. W. E. Cooper, 60 St. Hypolite St., Montreal, was for a long time troubled with nervous headaches, loss of appetite, low spirits, etc. After using the Compound, her headaches disappeared, appetite was good, and her spirits revived.

Annie Gourley, of River Beaudette, P.Q., found the Compound a certain cure for weakness, and now feels as well as she ever did.

Many a Canadian lady has the same reason to be grateful.

Paine's Celery Compound can be purchased at any druggist's for one dollar a bottle. If he should not have it on hand, order direct from WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., MONTREAL.

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That are Worth $3 50, if They are Worth a Cent.

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THE

GERMANIA LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

A PROMPT SETTLEMENT.

The above Company has just paid death claim on policy No. 19,560, insuring the life of the late Albert Ulric Reinhardt, of Montreal.

The following letter speaks for itself:

Montreal, March 7, 1890.

To the Germania Life Insurance Company of New York:

Gentlemen—I beg leave to tender you my sincere thanks for the very prompt manner in which you have paid the insurance ($5,400) on the life of my late husband, Albert U. Reinhardt, said claim having been only presented on the 1st inst. I am, gentlemen, yours faithfully.

(Signed) ELIZABETH BURNS REINHARDT.

The above-mentioned policy was issued on Oct. 23, 1867, for $4,000 on the ordinary life plan, ten payments with annual dividends, the premium being $156 64, and the total payments amounting therefore to $1,556 40.

The estate received $5,383 20, being equal to a return of 89 per cent. of all the premiums paid, and the full amount of the policy in addition.

In other words, the cost of $4,000 insurance was exactly $1 88 per annum for each $1,000.

The proofs of death were only sent to this office on Saturday, 1st inst., reaching the Head Office in New York, on Monday, 3rd inst.

Although the policy was not payable until the expiration of 60 days, a check was sent by return mail for the full amount of $5,383 20.

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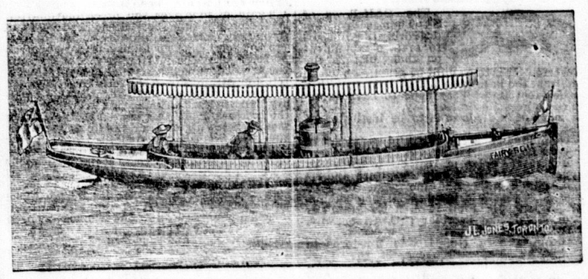

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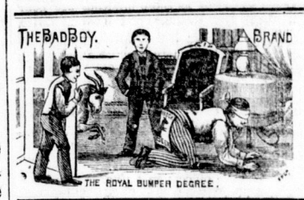

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of Policies held by well-known London gentlemen:

Policy No. 1,978, $5,000, February, 1886; age at issue, 32; total premiums for 5 years, $258 95, or $10 37 per $1,000.

Policy No. 2,018, $5,000, February, 1886; age at issue, 53; total premiums for 5 years, $462 40, or $18 50 per $1,000. Other ages in proportion.

For rates and full particulars apply to

W. H. RAE, District Manager, Masonic Temple, London, Ont.

W. T. EDGE, City Agent. HENRY MACKLIN, General Agent for Middlesex.

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