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rlier attention, if all communications ended for publication, or on matters lating thereto, are addressed to the DITORIAL DEPARTMENT, The Adrtiser, London, Ont.

Death of Hon. Clarke Wallace.

The recent telegrams relating to the erious illness of Hon. Clarke Wallace, nember for West York in the Dominon Parliament, will have prepared the public for the announcement of his leath, which occurred at Woodbridge n Tuesday night. Though the intinent, the event after all will come as shock to the many thousands of eople to whom he was personally

Mr. Clarke Wallace was a Canadian, born at Woodbridge, of Irish derivation. From an early period in his carreer his abilities attracted attention. He soon started in on the asending scale, as reeve, warden, Member of Parliament; in the year 1892 becoming Comptroller of Customs in the Administration of Sir John Thompson.

But the chief strength of Mr. Clarke Wallace's public position arose from the unique influence he exerted as Grand Master and Sovereign for Canada of the Orange Order. A man of forcible and fluent speech, especially on the public platform, and possessed of a considerable sense of humor, he had attained a position of influence with Canadian Orangemen probably never surpassed by that attained previously by any other Grand Master.

In denouncing Sir Mackenzie Bowell's Government in connection with the Separate Schools controversy in Manitoba, and also as one of the "Noble Thirteen" who voted for the disallowance of Mercier's Jesuits' Estates Bill in 1888, and otherwise, he had cumulatively increased his hold on the confidence and sympathies of the Orange

No matter how favoring the circumcareer as Mr. Clarke Wallace has done, as the strongest Conservative leader in Ontario, had he not been possessed of much native force and ability. So strong was his position at the time of the selection of the Hon, L. H. Boren as leader of the Dominion Conservative Opposition, that the one man from Ontario who stood out prominently as a rival candidate for the position, was Mr. Clarke Wallace. It may be here remarked that the man who stood by Mr. Wallace in the contest for the leadership against Mr. Borden was Mr. W. F. Maclean, M. P., of the Toronto World; it remains to be seen whether Mr. Maclean, politically, will now be stronger or weaker because of the disappearance from the political

world of Mr. Clarke Wallace. While not agreeing politically with Mr. Clarke Wallace, we have on more than one occasion spoken appreciatively of his abilities. It remains only to add that while he gave and received many a sturdy blow, he was a man of attractive personal disposition and kindly heart.

Is Protection Dying?

La Patrie points out certain facts which seem to indicate that protection is declining in favor; these facts are not merely local, but are drawn from widely separated and far different areas, as Britain, Germany and the United States. In Germany some hundred or more different chambers of commerce have protested against the proposed minimum duty on agricultural products. In Britain it has recently been shown that strong as the feeling may be in favor of protection among certain classes, the Government does not go far in that direction, as the British people are not prepared to have the whole people taxed for the sake of any one class. It is also remarkable that the last public utterance of President McKinley, before his tragic death, seemed to breathe a desire for freer Lady Brilliana Harley, one of the trade. The name of McKinley meant for Canadians a high protective meas- that she was troubled with the tempers ure, and the speech was welcomed by and jealousies of her servants, and many as a recognition of the need for longed for the assistance of a wellsomething freer and broader in international life. All these facts are real about me, of any judgment, to do anyand are also significant, but we do not thing," she wrote. So much for the think it will be too sanguine. Protec- side of the mistress. In those days returned east from an extensive trip tion will not die of itself, and it will the maids had their grievances, too, not die easily. It will have to be as we learn from a small black letter Empire representative that he found fought in the future as in the past affected. In Germany the pressure on the industrial classes has become very heavy, and nothing but real relief can prevent the growth of that discontent | their views, and in reply to an attack of which the socialistic movement is a symbol. In the United States there are large resources and new fields for he would have us restrained of our libcommerce, but even there the feeling is going that a high tariff favors the few at the expense of the many. Those who pay dear for an article at home have no great consolation in the fact that the same thing is sold for much

less in England. In Canada the Gov- third was referred to the mistresses ernment has not, like the Opposition, spent its time crying for the moon, but has made such slight advance as was possible, and stands ready to meet our neighbors, or even the most of give and take. Protection will take some time to die, but it is likely that the nations will begin to learn that commercial wars are as costly and useless as other wars.

The Maids of Now and 400 Years Ago.

They have a servant girl's union in Ottawa, and naturally enough a disussion has ensued as to the status of the domestic aid, her privileges and her drawbacks. One writer takes up the cudgel in favor of the girls, and argues as if they were all equally harshly reated by their employers. The accusation is brought against the mistresses as a class, that they keep too much aloof from their assistants, and that they are not sympathetic enough with them. He further says that women, and the desirable aim, the mistresses put obstacles in the way of refuse to let them bring their gentlemen friends to the house to see them. Perhaps this critic of the relationship that exists between mistress and maid is too sweeping in his application. He certainly is if the conditions in Ottawa are akin to those which exist here. There are good and bad mistressesinconsiderate employers as well as inconsiderate servants-in every comparties to the contract are kindhearted and conciliatory will the affairs of the domestic circle be conducted without friction.

One trouble is that there are mistresses who ask too much of their work, and allow too of the nature indicated by the Ottawa critic. But there are servants who, getting an inch, and entitled to it, will demand or take an ell, and thus we have friction, and dissatisfaction, no matter which way we take it. "We have known of a maid visit her was gratified, wind up by having him every evening in the kitchen, enjoying all the privileges that a boarder would have looked for. week to tea, and wind up by bringing in, when that concession was granted, a half a dozen of her male and female associates, to be fed weekly or oftener at her employers' ex-

kind they were to their assistants. Be this as it may, there can be no doubt that now as from time immemorial there are constantly arising domestic problems for solution, for membership might have to walk the though it has been so contended, there have never been any halcyon days when mistresses and servants invariably got along without friction. His- one of these had a majority of eight torians tell us that the Elizabethan age was perhaps the era in which the It would be cruel, however, to force a relations of the servant and served were at their best. Then the secretary of state acted as the amanuensis of Her Majesty, and every noble lady or gentleman, whose fortune warranted it, had gentlewomen in her service. One of Middleton's characters, Mistress Openwork, feels herself superior to the tradesman whom she married. "I

came to him a gentlewoman born. . . . 'Tis well known he took me from a lady's service, where I was well beloved of the steward; I had my Latin tongue and a spice of the French, before I came to him." Although many women married into a lower rank than their own, it is not to be inferred that such service told seriously against them. Lady Hutton mentions the marriage of her waiting woman, "a gentlewoman of good house and well allied, to Sir Walter, now Lord Aston." It was a complaint of that day, despite the amicable relations usually existing between mistress the maid, that the servant girls were too much given to going to the theaters. Symonds tells of them that

Thither our city damsels speed,

Leaving their mistress' work undone." Sir Thomas Overbury, indeed, compared the chambermaids to lotteries, and asserted that "you may draw twenty ere one worth anything." cleverest women of her day, records trained gentlewoman. "I have nobody volume, published in 1567, entitled, "A by all fair means. The vested interests letter sent by the maydens of London behind protection are very strong, and to the vertuous matrones and mistresses nothing can meet them except of the same, in defense of their lawful united action on the part of the libertie, Answering to the mery meetgreat body of those whose interests are ing by Rose, Jane, Rachell, Sara, Philumias and Dorothie." This was evidently written, not by one of themselves, but by one willing to express

> upon their class. Says the author: "For what be the causes wherefore erties? Forsoth because of privie contracts he would not have us resort to playes; he findeth fault with our great expenses in banqueting, and accuseth us with pilferring and pycking of meate and candels from you."

They denied the second charge; the

themselves as the best judge of its falsity. On the first point it was claimed that-

"All the weeke dayes we are continually busied and the author findeth faulte but for the holiday; the forenoone whereof we spend at church, or necessarie businesse at home; and so much time have we not on the afternoone, that we can farre stray abrode, sith commonly they ring the first peale to Evensong before that we have halfe washed up our dishes. Then must we either to church againe, or tarry at home to dress your suppers, for fewe commonly use to fast on Sundays or Holy dayes, in London

All of which shows how little change we have made in these regards in the last 400 years, and reconciles us to much that may be difficult to arrange in these later days, though we are prone to reason that the inventive genius of man-and woman-ought to have discovered some means ere now that would have made us less dependent on kitchen and other maids than many of us are ready to confess that

Coming Holidays. By the law of the land the birthday of the Sovereign is a statutory holiday; therefore, the 9th of November, King Edward's natal day, will be observed as a holiday throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. This fact is brought out in a letter addressed to Mr. Guthrie, M. P., Guelph, by the Secretary of State, who, referring to the date fixed for Thanksgiving Day,

"I quite agree with you that a month earlier would suit the views of a considerable number of the people of Canada, but business men have always protested against having holidays in the months of October and November. As you know our canals close generally about Nov. 24, and those engaged in shipping object strongly to an additional holiday during the months referred to. You are aware that Nov. 9 will now be a holiday, and therefore it was considered reasonable to postpone Thanksgiving Day until after the closing of the canals.

Thanksgiving Day the impossible quantity.

Thanksgiving Day should be celewhose desire to have her sweetheart | brated on Nov. 9, also. It is silly to have two public holidays in one month.

Lord Strathcona, having subscribed \$5,000 to Capt. Bernier's fund for the We have known a girl to ask that her discovery of the North Pole, the Pole sister be permitted to come once a may as well consider itself discovered. Lord Strathcona never yet gave B. Gough in one of his lectures. I his countenance to an enterprise that think its title was "Circumstances,

The Associated Press dispatch said ense!" It is alleged that it is trou- that upwards of one hundred persons lan Campbell done this, or had his rebles of this kind that has resulted in sat down to the banquet in Mr. Whita number of the leading residents of ney's honor in Listowel. The Ottawa Ottawa bringing Chinese cooks from Citizen says there were upwards of John Jennings, he would have saved the Pacific coast, and paying them one thousand at the banquet. Our good wages, in order that they might contemporary is endeavoring to make get rid of a condition of affairs that Mr. Whitney a big man in spite of they could not control, no matter how himself; but is not 900 per cent too much of a whopper?

If recounts were to take place in Nova Scotia, the entire Conservative plank. But two of Mr. Borden's fellowers were elected in the recent general election for the Legislature, and and the other squeezed in with nine. recount on the lonely ones.

Near Peterboro, a man who was drinking milk, swallowed a hornet, and had no end of trouble with him. In the backwood the lumbermen are much beset with hornets: they bathe in their soup, and share their apple pie, but they never have been known to sting anyone, unless molested. The goodnatured lumbermen know enough to leave them alone, thus supplying a good lesson for everyone.

The Toronto Telegram laments because it is proposed to charge a price from those who desire to sit on the grand stands when the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York visit there. At Ottawa, according to the local press, no one kicked at those who put up stands, and asked people to pay from \$1 to \$5 each to sit on them. They simply refused to pay, preferring to stand and see the show. What is the matter with the Toronto people? Have they no legs, or are they suffering from that tired feeling?

After Nova Scotia Elections.

[Ottawa Journal, Independent Conservative.]

Lower Province Boy-(10 years from now-)-Pa, what were the Conservatives like?

Father-'Um, ah; ask your teacher, my son.

Col. Sam and the Doukhobors.

[Winnipeg Free Press.] Col. Sam Hughes, Conservative M. P. for North Victoria, who recently through the west, informed a Mail and the much-talked-of Doukhobors very industrious, very kind and hospitable and very cleanly in person. That is a pretty good certificate of character for those people who have been the subject of so much criticism by the

Trousers for Milch Cows.

colonel's political associates.

[Vancouver World.]

The good people of Agassiz evidently believe in treating their stock consideration during the cold, with winter weather. It is noted by the special prize list for the show that is just over, that a pair of trousers are provide for the best grade milch cow, while the prize stallion gets an oil heater, and the best mare will be encouraged in vicious habits by receiving a box of good cigars.

IMPRESSIONS FROM NEW YORK.

The Results of the Yacht Race Cause Little Exultation.

New York Theatrical Circles-The Bonnie Brier Bush Dramatized-Jews Numerous-Dr. Parkhurst and Tammany.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

New York, Oct. 7, 1901. We have often been told that straws show which way the wind blows, and if the yacht race is to be considered a straw, it has served its time-honored purpose for while there can be no doubt of the intense loyalty of the average American, and his unlimited faith in his country. There could be no doubt that many, very many, Americans would have been pleased if the Shamrock had In this they show a disposition very much akin to that of the British, who never fail to recognize and respect pluck wherever they see We are not, therefore, surprised to find no exultation on the part of the Americans because the Columbia won, but as a matter of fact one of the crowds in front of one of the newspaper builetins, burst into a cheer when they read "The Shamrock leading." Passing another crowd not very far away, I said to a young man read ing the bulletin, "It looks as if the Shamrock will win." "Oh, no," he said. "They'll play with her "They'll play with her while," and to anothsaid. for a er, later, I repeated the prediction, when I was met with a very confident assertion, that there was no danger of that. It proved to be so. The fact worth noting is the good feeling towards the Shamrock, which though beaten, is regarded as a foeman worthy of their steel. It all helps to keep up the mutual respect, which can mean nothing but good. Leaving the yacht race, and turning to another subject, I went to hear the

dramatized version of "THE BONNIE BRIAR BUSH." Battenburg Ian Maclaren's Scotch story. It has Collars and been dramatized by James Mac-Arthur. The leading actor, Mr. J. H Bolero Stoddart, who takes the part of Lachlan Campbell, a Highland sheep farm-Jackets, er, reminds you very strongly in per-Creme and sonal appearance, as he is made up for the part, of our veteran townsman, Linen Samuel McBride. He is a capital actor and brings out strongly the kind Color. heart coupled with the determination Samples at to do his duty, as he thinks he sees it, at no matter what cost. He was Makers' wrong, but believed he was right. How often this happens? I remember a point once made by the late John and with many illustrations he drove home the wisdom of the fact that it is always best to "suspend your judgment until you know all." Had Lachsure; if he had been more like Dr. Mc-Clure, a character well taken by Mr. himself and others much bitter suffering. To think you are right is not always to be right. Perhaps the most pleasant part of the entertainment was the fact that Reuben Fax, a brother of the late Sim Fax, introduces nearly all the humor there is in the play. He takes the part of "Posty," Archibald McKittrick, and takes it well, fairly dividing the honors with fact that his intended Scottish accent is flavored with Irish takes away any of the enjoyment. I thank he is the best actor that London can claim to have any special interest in. Ilis voice is clear and distinct, and being near the front I had a good chance to note that his facial expressions correctly interpreted the feelings by which, fo the time being, he was possessed. I was pleased with his ability, and pleased that the "full house" at the Theater Republic gave him ample I was told that about 400 applause. free invitations had been sent out for one entertainment, to the clergymen of New York, and that many of them availed themselves of the chance to see the dramatized version of the book, over which when reading it, so

many quiet tears had been shed. They were well pleased. JEWS BECOMING NUMEROUS. Another point I noted, though not the first time; was that the Jews are becoming a very numerous and portant element in New York. It is claimed they have the clothing business almost entirely, very much of the tobacco business, and that, while as actors they have not made much headway, as managers they bid fair to monopolize the whole. On Broadway, with its thousands walking about five o'clock in the evening, you cannot fail to notice the larg? percentage of Jewish faces on both men and women, and the sign boards tell a similar They are undoubted!y an able, iale. ever people, and pushing their way

energetically to the front. Only one other incident I noted, an old woman, hard to guess her age, perhaps fourscore, was sitting on the westerly side of Madison Square, on the stone steps, which no doubt led at one time up to a fashionable residence, but now given up wholly to business. Her wares, which she had for sale, were on her knees. Her head had fallen forward. She was asleep. She may have been happier than many of those who passed her. She may have learned "with whatsoever estate she was in therewith to be content," but one could not help thinking with Burns that "age and want" are an

"ill-matched pair." Dr. Parkhurst is evidently preparing to express his views on the coming elections with no uncertain sound. He is the same as ever. His composition is splendid; his delivery quite equal to it. His hearers leave his church better than when they entered it, and if Tammany Hall ever loses its present strong grip, it will be largely due to the tenacious and judicious battering it constantly receives from this, perhaps the strongest, preacher in America. The elections come on the 6th of November. We

will await results. Weary Brainworkers

Fagged out, ideas come as slowly as molasses. You think of things just a minute or two too late. Snap's gone! The buoyancy that made work a pleasure—that's gone, too. The doctor would tell you that you are run down, not eating enough nor digesting enough. Your stomach needs aid, your digestion needs a bracer, too. Your blood requires Phosphorus and Iron that it may be formed readily. Now Ferrozone is a wouderful nerve bracer and blood maker. It's food for the blood and nerves; it will make you strong quickly and permanently. Sold by W. T. Streng & Co. Fagged out, ideas come as slowly as

New Black Suitings.

56-inch. heavy,

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\$1.00. \$1.25

OPENING UP TODAY.

New Novelty Silks,

New Novelty French Flannels, New Novelty Dress Goods, New Black Dress Goods.

SKIRTS MADE TO MEASURE AND FITTED

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HE above importations are novelties that were not in the market for early fall buying Newer and later designs, which have been brought out since fall orders have been placed. We are passing them into stock today. They are bright and new, and here just when you want them.

See This Collection While Complete, They Will Be Eagerly Bought.

New Dress Goods.

New Black Panne Finish Cheviots, 44-inch, at 85c, \$1.25 and \$1.40. Stylish suiting for fall season

New Panne Finish Zibiline Suiting, in black, blue, brown, green, gray and garnet, very new, per yard, \$1.25 and \$1.40. New Black Silk Poplins, 46-inch, per yard, \$1.00,

\$1.50, \$2.00 and \$2.50. New Barritz Cloth, black and colors, a beautiful finish cloth, with corded back, 46-inch, per yard,

New Cashmere Velours, heavy satin finish cloth, 45-inch wide, for house dress or waists, in pastel shades of green and blue, garnet, cardinal, pink, sky; per yard, 50c and 60c.

New Venetian Suitings, broadcloth finish, in garnet, castor, navy, brown, biscuit, gray and black; per yard, 950 and

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Take the elevator to second floor, and spend an hour in our Millinery, Mantle and Fur Departments. New goods to hand this week. It will interest you to study the styles we are showing at such moderate prices.

New Silks.

New Black Taffeta Silks, 20 to 24-inch, 50c, 65c, 75c, 90c to \$1.50. Bonnet's Guaranteed taffetas. Bonnet's Peau De Soie, guaranteed, 20 to 22-inch,

75e, 90e, \$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50. Bengaline Dress Silks, black, per yard, \$1.00, \$1.25, and \$1.50. No better and no richer dress silks than the Bengaline.

New Black Taffeta, 36-inch wide, per yard \$1.25 and

New fall colors in Taffeta, 65c, 75c and \$1.00.

New Louisene Silk, white, black and cream. New Persian and Paisley designs, in waist lengths, exclusive novelties; no two alike; \$1.25 to \$2.00 per yard.

Beavers. All Shades for Coats

NEW FRENCH FLANNELS Light tints in new Paisley and Per-

sian designs; also black and gray tinted patterns; a beautiful collection of designs, and only two waists in each; per yard, 50c.

Persian effects, with satin stripe. beautiful tinted colorings for waists, in exclusive waist ends; per yard, 75c.

Japanese Taffeta Silk. New Fall Shades. 23-inch, 40c, 27-inch, 50c

EQUAL WEALTH IMPOSSIBLE.

well, fairly dividing the honors with Stoddart, and I don't know that the A Noted English Economist Writes on the Subject.

> The Pecuniary Results to the Individual of an Equal Division—First of National Income and Secondly of Certain Parts of It.

The following is an extract from W. H. Mallock's book entitled "Labor and Popular Welfare." The matter will be seen from the terms used to apply more particularly to economic conditions in Britain. Reasoning. however, from the data given, the reader will be able to see how the writer arrives at his conclusion, namely that pecuniary equality is an im-

possibility: The entire population of the United Kingdom numbers a little over 38,000,-000; so our division sum is simple. The share of each individual would be about £32. But this sort of equality in distribution would satisfy nobody. It is not worth talking about. For a quarter of the population are children under ten years of age, and nearly two-fifths are under fifteen; and it would be absurd to assign to a baby seeking a pap-bottle, or even to a boy-voracious as boys' appetites are-the same sum that would be assigned to a full-grown man or woman. In order to give our distribution even the semblance of rationality, the shares must be graduated according to the requirements of age

The sort of proportion to each other which these graduated shares should bear might possibly be open to some unimportant dispute, but we cannot go far wrong if we take for our guide the amount of food which scientific authorities tell us is required respectively by men, women and children, together with the average proportion which actually obtains at present both between their respective and the respective costs of their maintenance. The result which we arrive at from these sources of information is substantially as follows, and every fresh inquiry confirms it:

For every pound which is required or received by a man fifteen shillings does or should go to a woman, ten shillings to a boy, nine shillings to a girl and four and sixpence to an in-

So much, then, being admitted, we shall make our calculations best by starting with the family as our unit and coming to the individual afterward. The average family consists of four and a half persons, and the families in the United number eight and a half millions. Twelve hundred millions-the sum we have to divide-would give each family an income of a hundred and forty

be taxed equally, the amount due from each family would be considerdirected everthing, would of necessity carried out, they would gain very litbe larger than it is at presents out the further by the appearance of chil-

even if we assume that it would remain at its present figure each family would have to contribute at least sixteen pounds. NET INCOME LIBERAL.

Therefore, sixteen pounds must be deducted from the hundred and forty secured to the individual by a general pounds. According, we have for four and a half persons a net income of a hundred and twenty-six pounds. Now, these persons would be found to consist, on an average, of a man and his wife, a youth, a girl and a half of a baby-for when we deal with averages we must execute many judgments like Solomon's-and if we distribute the income among them in the proportion I just now indicated the

result we shall arrive at will in round numbers be: The man will have fifty pounds, the woman thirty-six pounds, the youth twenty-five pounds, the girl twentyfour pounds and the half of the infive pounds. And now let us scrutinize the result a little further and see how it looks in various fa-

miliar lights. An equal distribution of the whole wealth of the country would give every adult male about nineteen shillings and sixpense a week and every female adult about fourteen shillings. These sums would, however, be free of taxes; so, in order to compare them with the wages paid at present, we must add to them two shillings and sixpence and two shillings respectively, which will raise them respectively to twenty-two shillings and to sixteen shillings

The smallness of this result is likely to startle anybody; but none the less is true; and it is well to consider t carefully, because the reason why startles us requires to be particularly noticed. Of the female population of the country that is above fifteen years old the portion that works for wages is not so much as a half; and of the married women that do so the portion is much smaller. The remainder work, no doubt, quite as hard as the rest, but they work as wives and mothers, and whatever money they have comes to them through their husbands.

Thus when the ordinary man considers the question of income, he regards income as something which belongs exclusively to the man, his wife and his children being things which the man maintains as he pleases. But the moment the principle

equality of distribution is accepted, possible all such ideas as these have to be rudely changed; for if all of us have a claim to an equal share of wealth, just as the common man's claim is as good as that of the uncommon man, so the woman's claim is as good as the claim of either; and whatever her income might be under such conditions, it would be hers in her own right, not in that of anybody eise.

Accordingly it happens equal distribution of wealth, though it would increase the present income of the ordinary workingman's family, might actually, so far as the head of the family was concerned, have the paradoxical result of making him feel that personally he was poorer than before-not richer.

GAINERS BY MARRIAGE. The man's personal share, then, would be twenty-two shillings a week, and the woman's sixteen shillings; and they would increase their income From this, however, we should have in no way except by marrying. to deduct taxes, and, since if all many of their expenses would classes were equal all would have to greatly diminished by being shared, they would by this arrangement both be substantial gainers; but if the able. Public expenditure, if the state principle of equality were properly

dren; for though we must assume that a certain suitable sum would be paid them by the state for the maintenance of each child, that would have to be spent for the child's benefit. We may, therefore, say that the utmost results which could possibly be

confiscation and a general distribution of wealth would be represented by the condition of a childless man and wife with thirty-eight shillings a week, which they could spend entirely on themselves; for all the wealth the nation that was not absorbed in supplying such incomes to men and women who were childless would be absorbed in supporting the children of those who had them; thus merely equalizing the conditions of large and of small families, and enabling the couple with ten or a dozen children to be personally as well off as the

couple with none. Could such a condition of well-being be made universal, many of the darkest evils of civilization would no doubt disappear; but it is well for a man who imagines that the masses of this country are kept by unjust laws out of the possession of some enormous heritage to see how limited would be the result if the laws were to give them everything; and to reflect that the largest income that would thus be assigned to any woman would be less than the income enjoyed at the present moment by multitudes of unmarried girls whose wages amount to seventeen shillings a week, who pay their parents a shilling a day for board, and who spend the remainder, with a most charming

taste, on dress. ABSOLUTELY CLEAR. But an equality of this kind, from a practical point of view, is worth considering only as a means of reducing it to an absurdity. Even were it established tomorrow, it could not be maintained for a month, owing to the difficulty that would arise in connection with the question of children as, unless a state official checked the weekly bills of every parent, parents inevitably would save out of their children's allowances; and those with many children would be very soon founding fortunes. And again it is obvious that different kinds of occupation require from those engaged in them unequal expenditures; so that the inevitable inequality would make pecuniary equality im-

We need not, however, dwell upon such details longer, for there are few people who conceive even a redistribution like this to be possible; and there would probably be fewer still who would run the risk of attempting it, if they realized how limited would be the utmost results of it to them-

selves. All these schemes, then, for attacking property as it exists, for confiscating and redistributing by some forcible process of legislation the whole or any part of the existing national income, are either obviously impracticable or their result would insignificant. Their utmost result, indeed, would not place any of the workers in so good a position as is at present occupied by many of them. This is evident from what has been seen already. But there is another reason which renders such schemes illusory-a far more important one than any I have yet touched upon, and of a far more fundamental kind.

LOSS OF APPETITE AND GENERAL DEBILITY are quickly overcome by the use of a few bottles of "The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil. Manufactured by the Davis & Lawrence Company,