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CURE Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after Eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

SICK Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and preventing this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

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Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Free Press,

LONDON, ONT.

Saturday, May 5, 1888.

A SUM FOR SIR RICHARD.

It is only the belated portion of the public who would wish to go back to the "dark days" of 1874-78, when Sir Richard Cartwright and Mr. D. Mills ruled the land. Those of us who recollect those times remember they were laden with disaster and pregnant with ruin. The country was made so fully aware of this that it toppled over Sir Richard and Mr. Mills in short order, as if a lot of wormy apples had been shot out of a cart. There was no ceremony or polite hesitation in the way in which the thing was done. It was "sharp, short and decisive." Having misgoverned by the aid of a majority of seventy-two in the House of Commons they were made to face a minority of seventy-five; and after hanging on by the figurative eyelids for a month went out in disgrace. Since that time Canada has made wonderful strides in material things. True, the general Debt has increased. Yet owing to the advance that Canada has made in credit and population since those "dark days," the interest and charges incident to the Debt are only fractionally greater per capita than before. When Sir Richard was "obtaining money under false pretences" from the London money market—as he himself admitted, and boasted of—he sold Canada bonds at a heavy discount, which are now eagerly sought after at a premium of 15 per cent. Deducting the debts owing by the provinces in 1867—at the time they were Confederated ($106,000,000) the excess of the present debt is some $120,000,000, for which we have to show the liquidation of the deficits during the Mackenzie administration (estimated at $40,000,000); the North-west Territories; the Canada Pacific Railway, the Intercolonial, besides the possession of other improvements, including the enlargement of the Welland Canal. Yet, to meet all this, the increase of the Custom duties (over which Sir Richard and Mr. Mills are constantly shedding so many tears, uttering so many piercing cries) is actually less than one per cent. Yet we are told that all the necessaries of life are enormously taxed, and that the population is being driven into the arms of the United States as a consequence. If we were to make a catalogue of the "necessaries of life" and set opposite to them the amount of taxation with which they are burdened, it would be found to be surprisingly small. Sugar is almost the only "necessary" on which taxation presses. Take the family of an ordinary farmer, for example, and what amount does it pay by way of taxation for the "necessaries of life?" It will be found that the amount is surprisingly small.

A PRACTICAL RESOLUTION.

One of the most practical resolutions introduced at Washington is that made on the part of Senator W. Call, Fla., to grant $100,000 to be applied at once in preventing and extirpating the yellow fever in the U. S., and in disinfecting and destroying clothing, bedding, furniture, and wooden houses when it shall be necessary to prevent infection and contagion. It is impossible to calculate the gain that would accrue to the United States if yellow fever could be extirpated, and prevented from ever again obtaining a foot-hold. The same may be said of other preventible diseases. Why, even in Canada in which epidemics of a deadly character are comparatively rare, a similar course might be adopted with advantage. It is well known that in certain localities diseases of special kinds prevail. In some parts what is called malarial fever is always to be found in more or less activity; in other places diptheria asserts itself, and sweeps away its hundreds. True, the establishment of Boards of Health has done not a little to call attention to the causes of epidemic diseases, and in some cases to endeavor to grapple with them. But such efforts lack that heroic force which the resolution of the U. S. Senator indicates. If some foreign invader were to cross the borders and begin to inflict loss of life upon the people, destroying their prospects and making lamentation and woe amongst them, how soon would not the country side be aroused to drive back the invaders and expel them at whatever cost. Yet it is the fact, that though not recognized by most, such camps of destroying forces are always in active operation amongst us, cutting off the young as well as the mature, leaving gaps which can never be filled up, ruining the interests on which the happiness of thousands depend. The local medical men do what they can to combat these onslaughts, and mitigate their effects. But it is evident that they cannot go forth in the spirit of Senator Call's resolution—to prevent and extirpate disease of an epidemic kind. The organization that goes by the name of "the government" could devote itself to no worthier nor more necessary work than to act promptly and thoroughly upon the lines that have been indicated. Seeing that the health of the people is necessary to its prosperity and happiness, it is surprising that it has not been made the care of a special department, which, aided by a corps of assistants, would be able to face the enemy in its chosen haunts, and hunt it to defeat. That is what the resolution of Senator Call demands.

THOSE WAVERERS.

The *Globe* is again lamenting the presence of some "wavering Liberals" in the ranks of "the party," and suggests that they should either get out or be kicked out of it as soon as possible. Yet such an exhibit of want of faith is but natural to the occasion. Have not the entire party, Mr. Blake himself not excepted, been marching and counter-marching, wavering and hesitating for years past? It has been one of the chief complaints brought against the "reformers" that no one knew where to find them on any question for a month at a time. Take the Riel question; did they not waver to and fro on that issue in a most remarkable manner, bellowing for the man's blood at one time, calling his execution a judicial murder at another? Did they not waver so much on the question of the National Policy that Mr. Blake at last announced that he would give it up as a useless and injurious contest? Now the *Globe* itself has wavered on the question of "Commercial Union," at one time being red-hot in its favor and at another backing out from its support at the dictation of Mr. Edgar. The respective utterances made by members of the party on that issue look even ludicrous in comparison. Amid so much that is unstable who can look for security? Amid so much that is uncertain and time-serving who can expect any satisfactory conclusion? If some of the Liberals have refused to be led by the nose on the matter of unrestricted reciprocity with the States, the position they have taken up does them credit, for all the arguments that are used in favor of that expedient are but arguments in favor of annexation to the United States—a condition towards which the "Reform" party is fast lapsing. It would give them far more consideration from Canadians than they possess if they were to abandon their pretences, and come out squarely and boldly for that on which they have set their hearts, and towards which their policy is evidently directed. Meanwhile, more "waverers" will show themselves, for there is still a strong contingent in the "Reform" ranks who are not in favor of capitulation, and are British to the back bone.

"FLIES ON THE WHEEL."

A lively spat took place in Parliament the other night as to the authorship of the expression "flies on the wheel," as applied to Liberal politicians. The member for Bothwell accused the Conservatives of having used it in that sense unwarrantably.

Mr. Davin said he wished to correct the hon. gentleman's history. The term "flies on the wheel" was first used by the hon. member for South Oxford.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The hon. gentleman is wholly wrong.

Sir John Macdonald—He is quite right. (Laughter and cheers.)

Mr. Davin—The hon. gentleman stated so. I heard him say so. My memory is distinct on that point.

Sir Richard Cartwright—I never said so. The hon. gentleman's memory is vinous.

Mr. Davin—Mr. Speaker, my memory is as good after dinner as before it as the hon. member's for South Oxford. I distinctly remember it.

Sir Richard Cartwright—The hon. gentleman is making a statement which is utterly without foundation in fact.

Sir Richard had, of course, forgotten. His memory had played him false in regard to this matter; and both Sir John and Mr. Davin were correct. In his budget speech, delivered in the House of Commons on the 28th of February, 1877, Sir Richard used the words:—

"It is ridiculous to hear any gentleman contend or insinuate the late Government was the cause of the prosperity; they had just as much to do with it as any other set of flies on the wheel."

Sir Richard was arguing that no Government, by any change in its fiscal policy, could improve the commercial condition of the country; and during the remainder of the period he was in office he persistently and stubbornly adhered to that doctrine.

An elderly invalid in care of a woman nurse, who had him out in a bath chair on the Bois de Boulogne, was suddenly and mysteriously spirited away one day recently. The woman had left him only for a few minutes, while she went on an errand. The invalid was completely paralyzed. It is thought that some rascal kidnapped him and will perhaps use him to beg with. A similar fate befell a young lady recovering from a severe illness, who had been wheeled to the Bois by her maid, about a year ago. The lady was recovered almost immediately, as the victim, although in a very weak state of health, was not exactly paralyzed, and was able to make signals of distress, which were at last understood by the passers by.

DEATH IN THE WIRE.

Many deaths have occurred from unguarded contact with the wires of the electric light. That at Halifax lately has attracted much comment. A young man employed as roundsman ascended a post to relight the lamp that had gone out. When he reached the top, as is customary, he put his leg over the wooden cross-bar to rest upon, and to pull himself into operation to remedy the defect in the light caught hold of the two iron rods which support the storm cover and lamp, one in each hand. On damp nights, as this was, the current escapes from the lamp into these supports, and the consequence was that he received such a shock that his death was the immediate result. In New York City a peddler named Meyer Streiffer met his death by contact with an electric wire which had been hanging from a pole for several weeks, uselessly, as was supposed, being a "dead wire." It hung near the ground, and as it was tossed about by the wind electric sparks were seen to fly from the end of it whenever it came near an iron hook driven in near the base of the telegraph pole. The man was instantly killed by touching this wire. Yet it was testified to at the inquest that a lineman had handled it with impunity a few moments before the accident. It is observed, however, that the employes of the companies use gloves made of non-conducting material, and always put them on before handling wires when the current is on. It is commonly supposed that an insulated wire has little or no danger in it. But it is said that there is really no such thing as insulating wire in connection with the electric light. It is unknown to science. They pretend to do it with several layers of cotton braided and then coated with a compound of non-mineral substances, but this does not prevent the dangerous current of electricity, emanating from powerful dynamo machines from oozing through it, even in wet or dry weather. At the New York inquest, expert testimony was given of a kind to the jury more or less incredible. For instance, Mr. McGrath had testified that he did not care to receive more than ten "volts" himself, and that the usual electric current contained some 600 volts, but when Dr. Moses endeavored to explain that a person in shuffling over a carpet and then transmitting a spark to the cheek of another person could deliver as much as 3,000 volts, the jury were naturally puzzled. It was further shown that the electric shock had killed young Streiffer some seventh of a second or so before he really had time to know that he was dead, and that no such thing as pain had entered into the operation. The stray wire, the Doctor said, was very much like an old pistol which no one had considered loaded until it went off. The inference from all of which is that the wires should be put under ground.

NEW PUBLICATIONS, ETC,

THE ABBEY MURDER. By Joseph Halton. and

SARA CREWE. By Frances H. Burnett.

Are the latest additions to the "Popular Series," issued by Wm. Bryce, Toronto.

WIDOWER JONES. By Edmund Sheppard, Toronto.

This tale has appeared in "Saturday Night," which is conducted by Mr. Sheppard, and is highly spoken of.

WIDE AWAKE. Lathrop, Boston.

The young folks are always on the lookout for this happy-faced visitor, which is pleasing on account of the interesting matter which it contains, and the vigor and variety of its illustrations.

WOMAN: A MONTHLY MAGAZINE, New York.

This excellent serial, which deals with matters especially interesting to ladies, continues to advance. The current number for May is especially excellent.

CURRENT TOPICS.

A Liverpool correspondent writes:—"More gossip is current to the effect that the Canadian cattle this year will be subjected to the most microsopic inspection, and that Dr. May will have his own way, every day, or there will be the devil to pay—at least so they say."

If the Emperor Frederick should get well the Sultan will take no small part of the credit to himself, for he has sent the Emperor a collar consisting of nine hazel nuts with inscriptions from the Koran, over which the dervishes and sheiks of the palace had prayed, and which, as the Sultan assured Frederick, would cure him without doubt.

Among a gang of 260 transported Russian criminals who recently arrived at Odessa were the Princes Vilshvano and Assationi, who had been convicted of murder; Prince Nisheradsi, whose crime was robbery, and the Persian Prince Gamyun Mirza, who had murdered his brother in order to gain possession of a fortune of 5,000,000 rubles.

The strike that has paralyzed nearly all the glass works of the U.S. since the opening of the year is at an end. It has been a costly one for all concerned. As usual, we were told week after week that both sides were firm, that neither the men nor the bosses would concede anything, and that the cry of "never surrender" would be kept up even in the last ditch. It is nevertheless a fact that both sides did make concessions, which ended the long strike in a satisfactory way. It would have been better if the agreement had been reached in January instead of April.

The horse named Hornet, which for years has fired off a pistol, jumped a rope schoolgirl fashion, rocked in an armchair and rope attachment, *a la* "Rock-a-by-baby," leaped over four horses and a mule, and which in other respects has been one of the chief equine performers in Professor Bristoe's troupe of twenty-three performing educated horses and ponies, deliberately committed suicide at Kingston, N. Y. The Kingston Opera House stage is located in the second story of the building. While Hornet was being carried up in the elevator, and when almost at the stage door, it balanced itself, rubbed its head against an attendant, neighed and jumped out on the flagging stones beneath. It was then shot to put an end to its sufferings.

At the Casino in Montpelier, France, a singer pleased a party of young cavalry officers so that one of them flung on the stage a bunch of violets that he had in his hand. She smiled and bowed, and, picking them up, stuck them in her corsage, which so pleased the young soldier that he sent his cap after the flowers. The singer misinterpreted his enthusiasm, became indignant, sulked, pouted, and left the stage with a gesture intended to ridicule the one who had offended her. The audience began to storm, and refused to be comforted even when the manager made the orchestra play "Returning from the Review." Finally the gendarmes had to be called in to clear the theatre and prevent a violent avenging of the insult the singer had offered to the uniform.

It is said that during the last Presidential crisis in France a newspaper correspondent at Rennes wrote regularly to his newspaper. Every time the "political police" opened his letters. After a while he tried the plan of registering his letters. "Enclosure of 100 francs" he wrote on the outside of one in order to insure privacy for it, without, of course, putting the money inside. The letter arrived safely; none of the seals were broken, but neatly enclosed lay a postal order for 100 francs. The clever officer, who had intercepted the letter thought that on opening it they had lost the enclosure and substituted another, hoping thereby to escape unpleasant investigation.

The American gunboat Vesuvius, just launched, is an experiment, a unique vessel the like of which has never been seen. If she answers the purpose for which she is designed she will inaugurate as great a revolution in naval affairs as the little "cheese box," the Monitor, did. At any rate she will get through the water at the rate of twenty knots an hour, and can do an enormous amount of running if it is discovered that she can't do much fighting. Naval experts, however, are very hopeful about her utility. She will carry three guns fifty-four feet in length, and throw a dynamite shell weighing two hundred pounds.

The London *Times* seems to share the Queen's admiration for the Battenbergs. Of Prince Alexander it says: "He is one of the most brave, most gentle, most valorous, and most handsome of living princes. In all the idyls of poetry there has not indeed been a more perfect hero than Prince Alexander. The whole story of his campaign against the Servians sounds like an epic. He started with an inferior force. By his pluck, his energy, and his extraordinary talent as a strategist, he turned all the odds that were against him, and came out victorious from a campaign in which everybody prophesied his failure."

Tobacco has been grown experimentally in England during the last year or two under a license, or something equivalent to it, from the inland revenue authorities. But a legal journal contends that tobacco-growing is absolutely illegal by statute. The truth seems to be that in the reign of Charles II. two statutes were passed expressly forbidding tobacco culture in Great Britain, under a penalty of $50, subsequently increased to $200 per rod planted. These Acts were framed solely for the benefit of the American colonies.

Algoma *Pioneer*:—The fishery officers along the north shore of Lake Huron are experiencing considerable trouble from an American company having its headquarters on these waters. Pound nets, with small meshes, are set at the mouth of important streams and large quantities of pickerel are caught while on their way to the spawning grounds. It is estimated that from twenty-five to thirty tons of fish have been captured by these illegal means this spring, and if not stopped at once, with a strong hand, the prospects are that these valuable fisheries will soon be depopulated, and become utterly worthless.

The butterine factories of New York State have all been closed up. When creamery butter retailed for 35 to 38 cents the best brand of butterine sold at 21 cents. It was by no means only poor people who used the substitute. Butterine was branded to distinguish it from butter, and had to be sold strictly on its merits. But the law held that it interfered with the welfare of the regular dairy product, and so it had to go.

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