One Point

66 - WISH the "Advertiser" would to me the other afternoona very recent bride, who has not outgrown her college slang.

the difficulty of catering for two, when Ned talked so beautifully about the 'little home,' I should have declined do it, make open confession that they with thanks, his proposition that I should be the 'little wife.' "

This matter of catering for two is one that must interest, not only young understood. married people, but spinster sisters, and bachelor maids, and childless ial prosperity of both countries. couples of all ages, as well as fami- would be a practical consolidation of Tuesday night. There should be a lies where the children are so young as still to require nursery diet; in short, although it is true that "He setteth the solitary in families," they are very often small families.

THE old lady, whose verdict on first was "lemon, flavored with quinine," great court of final international rewas more to the point than she realized. Grape fruit is one of the best of tual confidence, and prosperity of both. Spring tonics. The acid supposed to be needed at the end of a course of hearty Winter food and scant exercise is found in its lemon-like characteristics, while its quinine suggestiveness is amply borne out in the virtues claimed for the Shaddock against all malarial tendencies.

66 NEVER marry into a shawl family," was the advice given by another old lady of this city, to her sons, and very sage advice it was. The habitual use of a shawl means either that a woman is already delicate, or is surely making herself so.

M ISS Emily Pauline Johnson is an Indian princess of purest blood, and a poetess who has published two volumes of verse. She was born on received her education in Canada. Her father is well known as "Onwanonsyshon," or Lord of the Great House, from the fact of his lavish hospital-

W HAT a pity it is that those who man eye can see, and thereby avoid freckled Lilys, and tough, scrawny Blanches!

Both these names ought to pertain few ever think that a name is anymeans noble; that Sarah is a princess,

Susan a Mly. Margaret, the pearl, the "day's eye," is more generally understood. The alternatives. Gretchen, and Peggy, have, of course, the same meaning. There are indeed all the elements of romance, poetry and chivalry bound up in the world's nomenclature if we do but take the pains to make ourselves comprehend them.

TIS not always the strongest persons who accomplish most, and here is a story to prove it, from the very witty Rev. Anna Shaw.

She said that one morning in a prairie town, where she was preaching, the church doors being open, a big Newfoundland dog walked in and sat himself down in the aisle.

Two or three men got up, one after the other, and took hold of his paws and tried to pull him towards the door, but the big doggie did not understand what was wanted of him, and he was so strong and heavy that all the pulling did not budge him an inch.

Then some more men took hold of his collar, and pulled; the collar came off over his head, but the dog sat gravely still. So he was left in the aisle, and the men went back to their seats. When everything was quiet, a little, freckle-faced boy, not more than seven years old, reached over and patted the dog's head. The dog looked up as if he liked it, and wagged his tail.

Then the little freckle-faced boy came out of his pew, and, still patting the big, shaggy head, said, "Come, doggie!" and moved towards the door.

The dog went with him willingly, and in a mement both were out of the OBSERVER.

THE PROGRESS OF ARBITRATION.

From Chicago Interior.

Work on the great mass of returns in response to our Chicago circular is in hand, and we are pressing it as rapidly as possible. They constitute a noble and inspiring expression of American erican sentiment. There must be no pause in pushing this cause to final and complete triumph. There are rumors and counter-rumors that public sentiment in Great Britain and America has forced an agreement between the two powers. But the people were not striving for a temporary adjustment. They are demanding the enactment of

a controlling principle.

Now look for a moment where we are, and where we shall leave ourselves and the future, if we do not determinedly push this cause into legal domin-As the relations now are the ance. people of both powers are continually at the mercy of the men who may reach the control of either Government, and who may be unprincipled enough, or sufficiently eager for the applause of the mob, to throw a bullying manifesto at the feet of the other. And yet, we free peoples, in both empires, can not help ourselves. We can prevent war, though we can not always be sure of that, but we can not prevent disastrous alarms; and what is worse, we can not prevent the accumulation of international hatreds, increased by each one of these explosions, and which, if repeated, will render war inevitable.

in the hearts of the British and of the American peoples than that of honor-able dealing with each other. We are of View.

able dealing with each the great midspeaking of the people—the great middle classes of both countries, those
whose ballots and sentiments, under
normal conditions, prevail. Now, let them formulate their sentiment in law, WISH the "Advertiser" would give menus built for two," binding upon the government of both empires. It will be strange if the rights of the people in this regard said a sprightly young bride shall not be written down in legible characters in the law, as among their most sacred reserved rights, which no Union Tailors Want Union Wages accidency at the helm can invade. Their right is to have their lives and "Really," she went on, "had I known property protected from unnecessary and avoidable peril. Two such Governments as ours and the British who can not do this, or are not willing to are neither statesmen nor patriots, and the people should lose no time in re-tiring them. The people of both countries should make this to be clearly

Aside from moral considerations, such Saturday night, when officers will be a treaty will be a factor in the mater- elected. what our English friends call British North America, that is, the United large attendance States and Canada. Under it there would be no occasion for organic consolidation. There would be no special meeting last Monday night. reason against, but might be many for, the maintenance of the two great Anglo-Saxon republics of the continent as separate governments. The two tasting grape fruit, was that it would be under the jurisdiction of a

IS THE FARMER PROTECTED?

To the Editor of the "Advertiser":

appeared within the last two weeks many editorials attempting to prove that the Canadian farmer is protected by our tariffs. In support of this contention it is stated as a fact that "in the United States, on which they paid farmer was compelled to pay into the tenderers will be placed on an equal treasury of the United States what footing. No doubt a deputation will practically amounted to one-third of wait on No. 3 respecting the matter. the value of the articles sold, and had to be satisfied with the other twothirds for himself," etc., etc.

The utter absurdity of contending the Six Nations Reserve, Ontario, and | that foreign farmers can be taxed and compelled to pay money into our treasury by simply passing a law at Ottawa, as our farmers, according to the foregoing alleged facts, are said to have the treasury of the United States, sim- cenness, Ind. ply because a certain law was passed at Washington, is too apparent to need refuting further than to state that if have the naming of us could it were possible to make foreign farmnot dip into the future further than hu- ers pay our taxes we could lay the whole world of farmers under contribution, and so wax rich by simply passsuch startling misfits as stumpy, ing laws-and this is really what protectionist statesmen (of the Tupper type) imagine they can do. In these same editorials attention is called to the fact that the Mackenzie Administo what is fair, not pale. But precious tration in 1878 refused this so-called 'protection" to the Canadian farmers, although the demand was backed by location of sounds. They have not their demands were granted in 1879 taken the trouble to learn that Ethel under the Conservative Government. in the records of the registry officessaid records indicating a steady rise in farm land values (a sure indication of increasing farmers' profits) from the early days down to 1879. The same records in the same offices indicate that since the Conservative Government gave protection to the farmers a steady fall in the value of farm land has taken place, an infallible sign of decreasing

farmers' profits. This fall in farm land values is acknowledged by the Conservatives, and is accounted for by them by assuming that the farmers have become more extravagant and less industrious since 1879.

The real reason is that the price of all they (the farmers of Canada, in common with the farmers of the world) have to sell, is fixed in Liverpool, whilst the price of the things they must buy is fixed (under protection) by the amount of influence the combines can bring to bear on the Government at | The cab drivers of Berlin, Germany, prevails. A noticeable feature of the system is that wherever protection in use. has gone the highest, farm land values It is have fallen the lowest. The farm lands of New York State on the south side of the St. Lawrence River steadily declined in value from the time they in- cut of work troduced protection in the United States in the sixties, down to 1879; during the same period the farm lands of Ontario, bordered by the north shore of the St. Lawrence, steadily increased in value; since we introduced protection these farm lands of Ontario on the north side of the St. Lawrence have fallen in value 40 per cent. Since the passage of the Wilson-Gorman Bill, which greatly reduced the tariff of the United States, farm land values have steadily risen. If farmers would remember that the only possible way they can utilize their surplus products is by exchanging them for things they do not or cannot produce, they would soon put an end to a system of taxation that obliges them to pay a high price for all they have to buy, whilst the things they sell are subject to the free action of the cheapening effects of all modern improvements. Where a free disruction. exchange of the products of the farm for the products of manufacture is possible, as in Great Britain, this cheapening effect of modern improvments would increase the farmer's margin of profits, for the simple reason that labor-saving devices can be applied continuously to manufactures of the products of the mine and forest, nature having done her work ages ago, whilst for the products of the farm we must await the advent of the seasons and depend on the caprice of Dame The result is that in Great Nature. Britain, according to Mullhall, laborsaving devices increased the productiveness of labor applied to manufacture 200 per cent between 1841 and 1880, whilst the labor-saving devices only increased the productiveness of labor applied to agriculture 40 per cent dursame authority, farm land values, as indicated by rents and tithes, advanced 35 per cent during the same period, an infallible sign of increased farmers' profits. The attempt to protect our farmers can never be successful as long

as they produce a surplus for export. The price paid for export will always govern the price paid for home consumption, and that price will be fixed in the country that imports the largest amount of this surplus, which at present is Great Britain.

H. WASHINGTON. Ottawa, March 20, 1896.

"Success is the reward of merit," not of assumption. Popular appreciation is what tells in the long run. For fifty years people have been using Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and today it is the blood- their already decreased earnings are ism I have ever seen, and I heartily repurifier most in favor with the public. thus proportionately reduced. The There is no sentiment deeper down Ayer's Sarsaparilla oures,

Statistics Regarding Strikes and Lockouts in Great Britain.

Paid on City Contracts.

May Wait on No. 3 Committee-Interest ing News from the World of Labor.

officers on Monday night, April 6. The Typographical Union meets next

Trades and Labor Council meets

The Bricklayers' and Masons' Union

It was reported that some city tailors had gone to Toronto to take the place of some of the strikers, but the story appears to be foundationless. Work in the iron trade does not appear to be very brisk in the city at

present.

The other day fifteen men

provement in the United States, but a revival is expected shortly. Circulars have been received by the local unions from Denver Trades and Under the above heading there have against going to Colorado in the expectation of finding plenty of work. That State, notwithstanding its gold

were laid off in one foundry. The same

trade has not yet shown much im-

discoveries, has its full quota of unemployed. The union tailors are anxiously watching No. 3 committee of the City 1887 the Canadian farmers sold about Council in regard to carrying out the \$12,000,000 worth of their products to standard rate of wages in connection with firemen's uniforms. The tailors claim that the conditions of the tender a duty of very nearly \$4,000,000." And should specify that the union rate of again, "In other words, the Canadian wages be paid, so that the various

GENERAL LABOR NOTES.

There are prospects of a settlement of the Chicago stonecutters' strike The International Typographical Union has a round \$50.000 in the treas-

Typographical unions have been orbeen compelled to pay \$4,000,000 into ganized in Elwood, Dunkirk and Vin-

> Two small strikes of carpenters and painters in Detroit were won by the men last week In Argentine, Kan., is located the ployment for the idle, facilitate inter-

employing 2,000 men. Typographical unions have recently been arganized at Kingston and Hudson, N. Y., and Calgary, Ct.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, has suffered a relapse, and is again dangerously ill. The tailors established the first or-

present form of a trade union in 1806. and its individual members. The motto The striking bricklayers of Cincinnati, to the number of 300, are still unity; in non-essentials, liberty; in all The wisdom of the refusal may be seen holding out for \$4 50 a day of eight thing

The striking miners of East Peoria, Ill., were obliged to submit to an & cent reduction after a strike of two months.

now thoroughly united with a new council of their own, and the membership is about 5,000. President Prescott, of the Interna-

tional Typographical Union, has been in Chicago trying to straighten out a ally compelled to place cots in the tangle of machinists.

Over 2,000 men and women have been organized in Kansas City, Kan., since the 1st of May. A movement has been started to build a labor temple. Just twenty years ago last week a

number of shoemakers in New York city, who attempted to form a union, were arrested on a charge of conspir-

Ottawa or Washington, or the Govern- struck against automatic fare registers, ment of any country where protection or, rather, for an increased percentage on collections where the registers are

> It is estimated that 6 per cent of working people were out of employ-ment in France during the month of rear. The unionists then crowded up-December; 480 unions reported 120,000 The strikes of the clothing cutters

> and trimmers at Chicago and Cincin- hottest a number of pistol shots were rati have assumed large proportions, fired. Wallace Davis, Hooker Lee and 1,000 workmen quitting work in the former city in one day. A number of unemployed union men

> at Indianapolis have wintered very cheaply and comfortably on a flatboat which they took possession of last fall published by the chief labor corresard conducted on the co-operative plan. pondent to the British Board of Trade A strike of glaziers in Winterthur, Switzerland, not being entirely settled, the married men were given positions The total labor disputes during the with employers who agreed to the de- year amounted to 1,061, against 782 in mands and the unmarried men left town. The Window Glass Workers' Associa-

tion of Pittsburg is torn with internal dissensions. President Simon Burns has been deposed, and the once splendid organization is threatened with There are 40,000 trades unionists and

2,000 Knights of Labor in St. Louis, Mo. The recent trouble in that city between the musicians and trades unionists has been settled in favor of the latter.

The annual report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor will show that 50 per cent of the laboring men of that State are in organizations, and 98 per cent of them report that organization has increased wages.

The Federated Trades Assembly of Duluth, Minn., has established a union men's club, and has fitted up a suite of rooms as a factor in advancing the ef 29.5 days per individual. In 1893 the cause of organized labor and educating its membership.

The social reform clubs, formed of trades unionists and of a secret char- outs, in 1894, was about \$10,000,000, as ing the same period. According to the acter, are making wonderful growth compared with \$32,500,000 in 1893. The in Minneapolis, Indianapolis, Chicago, and many other cities. Their object is to direct trades unionism politically, without restraint or coercion.

Says the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette: "Never in the history of shoe manufacturing in Cincinnati has the demand for skilled labor been so great in that line. It is claimed the styles now in vogue necessitate the employment of skilled men, and that in consequence wages will go up.'

The output of coal from the anthracite mines of Pennsylvania has been reduced nearly 40 per cent for the purpose of enabling the operators to increase the price to the consumer. By this action at least 2,000 men and boys have been put on "short work," and agents say they will restore wages as

soon as they "feel the market." They intend to make the first "feel" in a few

It is reported from Pittsburg that trouble seems to be brewing within the United Mine Workers' Organiza-tion. The friends of Patrick McBryde, national secretary of the order, allege that for some time past prominent offi-cials have been quietly but effectively working against McBryde, and as a result he has not been put in line for

re-election to the secretaryship. Under the auspices of the Federation of Labor there is a fair prospect of the amalgamation of the metal polishers and brassworkers. Votes cently taken show a large majority of both organizations in favor of the project, and a conference looking to a basis of amalgamation will be held The Shoemakers' Union will elect at Syracuse, N. Y., in June. There has been much friction between the organizations hitherto.

A special meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor was held on Monday last to select the trades that are to make the demand for an eight-hour workday on May 1. It is not known as yet which has been selected, but whatever trades the executive select to make a stand JENNINGS. for the shorter workday, they will be held a well-attended and interesting backed by all the power of the Fed-

A movement is in progress for the consolidation of the different rival unions in the building trades of New union striking against another. There are eleven engineers' unions, several unions of plasterers and bricklayers, four or five unions of carpenters and duplicate unions of nearly all the other trades. The leaders of some of the unions say that wages are going down steadily through the fights of rival organizations.

Delegate Hoadley, of the New York Electrical Workers, in reporting about a lost strike to the Central Labor Union said: "I have to make a report v hich I make with regret, but it is one of the many lessons which the labor leaders are learning. It is to record the humiliating position in which we have been placed by our late strikes and the lockout which followed it. We have been defeated in the object for which we struck. It is a bad time to arbitrate after a strike is ordered, and before a strike is ordered those who order it should make sure that it will be a success. The proper time to arbitrate is before a strike. We have learned some sharp lessons by our strikes. In 1892 we struck for thirteen weeks against nonunion men and lost our strike. In 1894 we had a long strike for the eighthour day, which was also a failure."

A branch of the National Labor Exchange has been formed in Columbus. The movement is backed by Ohio. Dr. C. T. Nelson, of that place, is a member of the National or Central Exchange, with headquarters at Independence, Mo. The object of the organization, as set forth in the articles of incorporation, are to provide emlargest smelting works in the land, change of commodities and services among associates and the public, to alleviate suffering and lighten the burdens of charitable institutions by establishing one that is self-sustaining. The exchange has checks which it gives to persons performing labor for the organization, or for produce bought. These checks are of bank note paper, and are used in the place of money in ganization in the United States in the all transactions between the exchange of the organization is "In essentials, charity. Arbitration Similar branches have already been established in Toledo and Ashtabula.

For the past year there has been a strike of iron molders at the Chandler & Taylor foundry on West Washing-The printing trades of Chicago are ton street, Indianapolis, and the places of the strikers were supplied with nonunion men from Pittsburg, Cincinnati St. Louis and other cities. The strikers have constantly annoyed the nonunion men and the company was finworks and have the men served in the shops with their meals. For the past two weeks there has been a lull in the vigilance of the strikers, and the city withdrew its police protection and only detectives and watchmen employed by the company were on the grounds. The lull, however, proved deceptive, as was eidenced last week, when the employes emerged from the works. They had hardly gotten upon the streets when the union men advanced from both directions at a fast pace and began to throw stones and brickbats at the non-unionists. The latter turned upon their pursuers, but had hardly prepared to defend themselves when anon the employes and the fight became general, stones, clubs and knives being used. While the fight was at its Geo. Watkins receiving serious bullet wounds. It is stated that the affair was one of the worst labor riots that ever occurred in Indianapolis.

A report which has recently been gives statistics regarding strikes and lockouts in the United Kingdom in 1894. 1893, and 700 in 1892; but the number of those affected in 1894 was 324,245, or 312..016 less than the total affected in the previous year, when the great coal and cotton strikes swelled the total of persons involved. The mining industry heads the list with 23.2 per cent of the total number of persons affect-The engineering and shipbuilding trades had 11.8 per cent of the disputes. but only 5.1 per cent of the total persons affected. Out of the total of 1.061 disputes of 1894 the work people succeeded in 332. They were partially successful in 244, and in 389 cases they were entirely unsuccessful. Of the disrutes, 564, or 53.2 per cent of the total number arose from questions of wages. Of these 291 were connected with demands for advance and 262 were due to proposed reductions in wages. aggregate number of working days lost by the 324,245 individuals affected was 9,322,096, corresponding to an average average was 49.7 per individual. The total loss in wages, as nearly as can be estimated, due to strikes and lockamount expended by the trade unions in connection with strikes and lockouts in the cases of 329 of these disputes, affecting 35,946 persons, was \$240,000.

Kind Words From Hamilton Regarding the Great Remedy Which Cures Rheumatism in One to Three Days.

Mrs. Phillips, sen., corner Hunter and Grath streets, Hamilton: "Several months ago I was afflicted with rheu-"Several matism, which completely crippled me. South American Rheumatic Cure being recommended to me, I procured a bottle, and obtained perfect relief from the first few doses. It is without doubt the quickest relief for rheumatcommend it to all sufferers from this

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OFFICE RESTAURANT — RICHMOND street. Fresh lager. Best brands of all kinds of liquors and cigars. Meals at all hours. York, in order to do away with one The best brand of oysters. D. MARE, proprietor. CRAND CENTRAL HOTEL (FORMERLY Goslin House)—Corner King and Ridout streets. Thoroughly renovated. Rates \$1 a day. James McDonald, proprietor.

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TECUMSEH HOUSE-LONDON, ONT.— Largest and best hotel in Western On-tario. No charge for baggage or sample rooms. Rates \$2 and \$2 50 per day. C. W. Davis, proprietor. O'NEIL HOUSE-CORNER TALBOT AND

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don. Phone 973. DR. ENGLISH - OFFICE AND RESI-DENCE, 688 Dundas street. 'lelephone. R. ECCLES WILL BK ABSENT FROM his office until Monday morning, April 6.

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