Managing Director John Cameron London, Thursday, April 27, 1899.

The Binder Twine Contract. Our contemporary, the London Free Press, in its issue of Friday last, devoted a column and a half to the discussion of the alleged sins of the Dominion Government in dealing with the binder twine contract. It is important to consider whether the Free Press has not been much more anxious to misrepresent the Government than it has been to protect the interest of the farmer. When the question was discussed in the Senate the other day, Hon. Mr. Mills did say that when the Government undertook to sell in small lots, the sales had not been satisfactory, and the practice had been abandoned before there was a change of Government. Mr. Mills did not say, as the Free Press represents him as saying, that the sales had not been made to the highest bidder for cash. On the contrary, what he said was the very opposite—that the Government had advertised for tenders, and that the sale had been made to the highest bidder, and for cash. It is true that Sir Mackenzie Bowell objected to this, as he said the manufactory had been established in the penitentiary for the purpose of furnishing twine at a low figure to the farmer; but Sir Mackenzie Bowell was for many years a Minister of the Crown, and for a time Prime Min-

ister, and at no time during the existence of the Governments of which Sir

Mackenzie was a member was there

any restriction put upon the purchaser.

When the Government sold the twine

as best it could for cash, the purchaser

made the most of his opportunity in

the market with the twine so purchased, as well as with the twine bought

from manufacturers in private estab-

lishments, and Sir Mackenzie Bowell

was unable to show, and did not show,

that attempts were made to prevent

combines from unduly enhancing the

price when he was a Minister of the The truth is that the Government went into the manufacturing of twine for the purpose of giving employment to convicts, and to diminish the cost to the public of maintaining them; and the vital question is not whether the price of twine has been kept down below a fair market value, but whether it is being manufactured at a loss in the prison institutions, so that the public have a larger sum to pay for the maintenance of convicts in consequence.

Our contemporary has for many years advocated a high protective tariff. It has defended the system of watering stock upon which large dividends have been paid, but when it comes to binder twine it declares that this product nurchased at less than cost, and if its view were to be carried out those engaged in the manufacture outside of the penal institutions would be forced into bankruptcy. Supposing the government had sold the twine at less than half its value, and that it had bargained, or attempted to bargain, with the purchaser that it was to be retailed at a fixed price-what advantage would this have been to the man who did not purchase penitentiarymade twine? For it must be remembered that but a very small portion of the binder twine consumed in Canada is manufactured at the prison estab-

The government has taken off the duty. There is a free importation of the article into the Canadian market. Anybody may buy either within or without Canada what he chooses, and may freely import it, and this is the best assurance that a farmer can have, that his supply of binder twine can be purchased at a fair figure. All that the Free Press has said upon the subject as simply nonsense. It is an attempt to mislead, and it has not the merit of even being skillful.

American Trade Fallacies.

The American trade returns show the exports in the United States in 1898 to have been \$1,210,291,913 and the imports \$616,049,654. The exports of Great Britain last year, in round figures, were \$1,470,000,000. The United an occasion. States is rapidly overhauling Great Britain and will soon be the greatest exporting country in the world-a position she is bound to keep by reason of her enormous area and the extent and variety of her resources. The United States is developing her manufacturing export trade, but in this line is still a long way behind Great Britain. Agricultural products formed 71 per cent of the American exports last year, while British exports are almost entirely manufactured goods.

It is amusing to note the chuckling of American papers and politicians of narrow protectionist view over what they call the "favorable balance of trade." The excess of exports over imports last year reached the sum of \$594,242,259. This balance was greater than ever before, owing to the increase of exports and the simultaneous decrease of imports. The growth of exports is a matter for congratulation, but to point to the falling off in imports as an equal benefit shows an ignorance of the first principles of international commerce. Europe, which takes most of the American exports, cannot pay for American goods except by selling European goods in return. No country can buy goods and pay with cash-it would go bankrupt. A nation can only purchase commodities with the products of its own labor. Let us see how this law applies to the United States. That country sold last year \$594,242,259 more than it bought, consequently foreign countries, it is claimed, owed that sum to count and should have paid it in as her rivals try to make out

gold. "Favorable balance of trade" sophists pictured this torrent of cash

pouring into the pockets of the American people. But did it? Certainly not. Europe would have been thrown into a panic if that much gold were demanded of her. A large part of it went to cancel American debts in Europe. In addition much of the American exports represented the interest on British and other foreign capital invested in the United States, and the profits made by the British shipowners in carrying American goods on the high seas. As a result the United States drew only a comparatively small amount of gold from Europe in settle-

ment of last year's exchange. The United States bids fair to pay off all her debts in Europe in a few years, and then American imports will begin to soar upward. A dozen Dingley Bills will not be able to prevent it. If Europe continues to buy American goods in the present enormous quantities, the United States will have to take goods in return or suffer the penalty. She cannot get the cash without paralyzing the European money markets, and in that event surplus American goods would go begging. The truth of this is so obvious that one can only marvel at the asininity of certain politicians who predict that the time will come when the United States will not need to import anything from the outside world.

Snap for John Bull.

The British people have good reasons for thanking Germany, France and Belgium for cheap sugar. The secretary of the British Confectionery Association reports that between 1881 and 1891 the number of persons engaged in making confectionery in Great Britain increased from 29,588 to 55,080. During fourteen years of sugar bountles from 1884 to 1898, the capital invested in this industry increased from £3,000,000 to £8,000,000, and the output from £6,000,000 to £14,000,000. Germany, France and Belgium, by paying export bounties on sugar have helped to build up the confectionery business of Great Britain to these great proportions, besides giving sugar to every Britisher at a lower price than even the Frenchman, the German or the Belgian has to pay at home. It is not strange that the British Government, with enlightened selfishness, has all along refused to listen to the clamor for a duty against bounty-fed sugar. The abolition of the bounties would benefit the sugarproducing colonies of the West Indies, which have been sorely hit, but it would be a loss to the mother country. John Bull would then have to pay full price for his sugar. Now his neighbors pay part of it for him. And the neighbors are just beginning to suspect that John has the best of the deal, whereas John has known it all

The Yukon scandal has failed because it had no visible means of sup

Meanwhile the white man's burden is associated in this city with the thought of the coming tax rate.

The American press is not sparing in denunciations of the Georgia horror. We have not seen a single paragraph, even in southern papers, extenuating the awful conduct of the whites.

Egypt's total imports of cotton last year were £2,035,000, of which Great Britain furnished £1,945,000, or over 95 per cent. If Britain has been good to Egypt, Egypt has been good to Brit-

News comes from China that natives in an inland district have burned several Christian missionaries alive and put out the eyes of their children. These Chinese are about as fiendish as their fellow heathens in

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on Sir Charles Tupper by Queen's University, Tuesday night. Sir Charles in acknowledging the honor, made a long speech in which he glorified the National Policy and decried Hon. Edward Blake. It was extremely bad taste for Sir Charles to drag political and personal controversy into such

The natives of a small settlement in Palawan, an island in the Philippine group, raised the British flag because they thought it would protect them from brigands, and it did. A British cruiser was sent to lower the flag, but the action of the natives must have been very gratifying to British pride. It was an eloquent token of the majesty and might which the old flag symbolizes to the native mind.

Croker, the King of New York, has been granted permission to go to Europe on condition that he returns by Aug. 24, when the Mazet Commission may put him in the sweat-box again. It would be cruelty to prevent Croker enjoying his annual sport on the British race-track, where he spends a good deal of his ill-gotten gains. Tammany seems quite proud of the dash its chieftain cuts among the swells of the old

British exports in the nrst three months of this year were \$391,473,405, an increase of nearly \$30,000,000 compared with the corresponding period in 1898. American exports in the first three months of this year were \$313,-914,736, a decrease of a little over \$2,000,-000 as compared with 1898. American imports have increased over \$25,000,000 and British imports have decreased nearly \$5,000,000 on the same comparison. The British are not losing the the United States on last year's ac- markets of the world in such a hurry

What Others Say.

Strangers in London. [New York Post.] With a population of 5,500,000, London harbors every day 120,000 strangers. Some may remain a week, some a month, but all the year round there is an average of 120,000 visitors who are within the metropolitan boundar-

The War Fever.

[Victoria Colonist.] Recruiting for the army is very slow in Great Britain. It is a remarkable thing that when there is no fighting to do, very few of the British stock want to join the army, but let word go out that lively times are at hand and there is no lack of men to take the Queen's shilling.

Kipling Summed It Up.

[Congregationalist.] Rudyard Kipling once sat in a London club listening to a discussion concerning the existence of God. He said nothing until toward the last, and then with a vehement gesture brought down his hand upon the table, saying: "I know that there is somebody somewhere who gives us our licks."

Where the Law Is Supreme [Toronto Telegram.]

Canadians have just cause to feel a thrill of pride in the story of the arrest of the Indian who killed a worthy citi-

zen of Kamloops.

Canada is the only part of this continent so completely under the sway of law and order as to be the scene of demonstration which did credit to British Columbia and the whole coun-

The murderer surrendered, stepped into the constable's buggy, and was driven to jail in broad daylight. Practically the whole population of Kam-loops and neighborhood witnessed the arrest, and followed the prisoner to the jail. Not a threat was heard, and the Canadians at Kamloops showed their faith in the institutions of their country by leaving the murderer to the

Light and Shade.

All'for the Best.

"Why do the roses fade slowly she inquired, poetically. "Well," replied the baldheaded young man, with wide ears, "when you think it over, it's all for the best. It's more comfortable to have them fade slowly away than to go off all of a sudden like a torpedo."-Washington Star.

Not on the Menu. "Is the cuisine here as good as it

New Hibernian Waiter-Faith, sorr, I dunno. There's been none of it ordered since Oi've been here. Oi'll inquire about it.—Brooklyn Life.

Plain Living and H: Thinking. Looking out upon his age, he beheld young men crazed with a mania for money. He saw them refusing to cross the college threshold, closing the book, neglecting conversation, despising friendship, postponing marriage, that they might increase their goods. Yet he remembered that earth's most gifted children have been content with small means, performing their greates exploits midst comparative poverty.-

The Proper Use of Experience.

Newell Dwight Hillis.

We should be careful to get out of an experience only the wisdom that is in it, and stay there, lest we be like the cat that sits down on a hot stove-lid. She will never sit down on a hot stovelid again-and that is well; but also the will never sit down on a cold one any more.-Pudd'nhead Wilson.

DEADMAN'S ISLAND

Attempt to Reach an Amicable Settlement-Will Confer With the Government.

Vancouver, B. C., April 27 .- The city council was in session all Tuesday af-ternoon and evening trying to come to some amicable settlement regarding Deadman's Island. Ludgate offered to agree to build a mill of 200,000 feet capacity per day, not to employ Chinese labor, and not to encroach on the foreshore if the city would withdraw its opposition, but the city solicitor expressed a doubt as to whether could be enforced when Ludgate had possession. The council will communicate jointly with Ludgate and with the Dominion Government to see if it will

The mes- effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery. It is the only preventive of pimples, blackheads, red, rough, and oily skin, red, rough hands with shapeless nails, dry. thin, and falling hair, and simple baby blemishes. It is so because it strikes at the cause of most complexional disfigurations, viz., THE CLOGGED, IRRITATED, INFLAMED, OVERWORKED, OR SLUGGISH

My face was covered with a pimply, rapd, and itching skin. After using Curi-OURA SOAP for six weeks my skin made a remarkable change, all the pimples went away, my skin getting as soft as velvet.

H. CROME, 223 Melrose St., Chicago, Ill.

I was troubled with pimples, especially on the chin and forehead. I tried several home remedies, but as they proved to be of no value, I decided to use Cuttoura Soar, and in six weeks I was entirely rid of them. HENRY P. DANLKE, 6111 So. Paulina St., Chicago, Ill.

My face was covered with pimples and blackheads. Some would be all red, and others would be full of white matter. The blackheads would be all over my face. I spent about ten dollars for seaps, medicines, etc., but they never did me any good. I tried Curroura Soap, and it only took three cakes to oure my face.

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Friday Bargain

Specials FOR Friday, April 28

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described a great many shapes; worth as 190	40. 9 -20 dozen Children's Small Size Cotton Hose, 5c 5, 5½ and 6 only; fast black. Friday 2 pairs
high as 50c each. Friday, each.	No. 10 —A great offering of fancy Ribbon, suitable for ties and belts; worth 35c, 50c, 65c per production of Friday and until sold, per yard 25C
No. 2 plair, white, black and mottled, great variety of shapes, worth 35c to 75c each. Friday and until sold, each	yard. Friday and until sold, per yard 200
	NO. II —10 pair Lace Curtains, 3½ yards long, taped edges, new designs. Regular \$2 00 \$1 50
No 3 -25 dozen Linen Huck Towels, large size, 250	and \$2 50. Friday per pain
No. 4 -52 pieces French Organdie Muslins, best designs and patterns, worth 25c, 35c and 40c per yard. Your choice, per yard. 15c No. 5 -10 pieces Gold Medal Black Dress Goods, in ends of from 4 to 17 yards, Grenadines, Figured Luster, Black Cashmere and Serge, worth 65c, 75c and \$1. A great snap. Friday, per yard.	No. 12 —3 patterns of our best 50c Tapestry Carpets, 39c this season's goods. Friday per yard
	No. 13 —10 doz. only, Men's Fancy Cotton Underwear, shirts and drawers; worth 40c each. 50C
	Friday, per suit
	No. 14 -25 doz. Men's White Linen Handkerchiefs, 5C large size. Friday, each
No. 6 -2 pieces Priestley's Figured Black Dress Goods, 1 piece stripe, 1 small figure, regular 350	Odd lines and rolls of Wall
NO. 0 Goods, 1 piece stripe, 1 small figure, regular 35C 75c. Friday, per yard	No. 15 Odd lines and rolls of Wall Paper. Clearing broken lots, per roll
No. 7 -48 only, 22-inch Ladies' Parasols, Para- gon frames, fancy handles, regular \$1 50. \$1.00	No. 16 -30 tins Green Asparagus; the highest grade in the market, regular 35c tin. Friday, per 15C
Friday, each	tin
No. 8 —25 dozen Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, Hermsdorf dye, spliced ankles, double heels and toes, fast black, regular 15c, Fri- day per pair.	No. 17 —Ladies' Plaid Shirt Waists, all colors, de- tachable collars. Extra special for Friday 750
day ner nair	

The Runians, Gray, Garrie Co.

208, 210, 210½, 212 DUNDAS STREET.

lease the island to the city of Vancou ver, which will then re-lease to Lud-gate, as being the only way of enabling the city to enforce the foregoing agreement. A motion to allow Ludgate to commence work immediately was defeated by the casting vote of the The city has spent \$100,000 in mayor. trying to make a park out of the island. At a meeting of the Victoria (B. C.) city council the aldermen defeated a bylaw prohibiting Sunday trade. The result was greeted by an outburst of applause from the audience.

Agitates the Quiet People of Harriston, Ont.

Identification of the Body-A Clue That May Indicate Who Is the Murderer -A Startling Plea.

Harriston, April 27 .- The man whose body was found near here on Saturnight has been identified, and that the case is one of murder is now apparent. The cap found near the body and the shoes on deceased's feet have been identified as those worn by Aaron Noble, who hired on Nov. 4 last year to work for A. Darroch, in Minto-township. Noble remained at Darroch's only until Nov. 8, when he left before breakfast without his wages. At the time he wore a brown suit of clothes, and carried a satche. The latter is missing and the high con-stable, who is investigating, is certain the man has been murdered, and the clothes taken from the corpse and the duck pants and coat put on in their place. When Noble left Dar-roch's he had \$60 in his pockets. From When Noble left Daran examination of the body, the con-stable believes the throat has been cut, as well as one ear. The body was buried yesterday morning.

A CLUE. Another mystery in connection with the murder case here was the discovery yesterday afternoon of a new suit of worsted clothes, socks, braces, paper collar, mitts, black cotton gloves, black necktie, new white shirt, with brass collar-buttons and a well-worn overcoat, in the pockets of which were a red and white spotted pockethandkerchief, and a copy of the Buffalo Express of the date of Nov. 21, 1898. These things were all wrapped up carefully in the overcoat and hidden among the bushes at the roots of a cluster of cedar trees, about 50 feet from where the body lay. High Constable Merewether says these clothes do not belong to the dead man, but that they are of value as a clue to the murder, which he believes was committed about the time of the date of the paper found on the overcoat pocket. The worsted coat has a tiger worked in yellow silk below the braid on the inside of the collar.

ASKS NO MERCY. Canton, Ohio, April 27.—Attorney Welty occupied the morning in his closing speech in defense of Mrs. George, accused of the murder of Geo. D. Saxon. He said to the jury that if they found the accused guilty of murder in the first degree, they should not recommend her to mercy, substi-tuting imprisement for life for the death penalty. "For her sake, and for my sake," he said, "do not recommend mercy. We do not ask it. We do not want it." Reviewing the evidence, Attorney Welty called attention to the fact that it was all purely circum-

portant essentials. TO BE HANGED.

Kamloops, B. C., April 27.-At the spring assizes here, Mr. Justice Irving presiding, the only case ready was that of Casimir, the Indian, charged with murdering Philip Walker, on April 15th. A large amount of evidence was taken, and the jury, after being out twelve minutes, returned & verdict of guilty. The judge immediately sentenced Casimir to be hanged on Friday, June 2. A MURDERER RECOGNIZED AND

KILLED. Kanapolis Kan., April 27.—An Italian

boarder in this place was recognized by the woman of the house as a murderer escaped from the home land. He shot and slashed the husband to death and wounded the wife. In fleeing the murdered plunged into a salt shaft, 1,000 feet deep, his dead and hands being torn off.

RAILWAY CONDUCTORS.

Montreal, April 27.—At the annual convention of the Independent Order of Raliway Conductors, held here yesterthe following officers were elected: Grand president, F. A. Herman, New Haven, Conn.; grand vice-president, Vigor Pigeon, Longueuil, Que.; secretary and treasurer, E. B. Kenyon, New Haven, Conn.; marshal, H. F. Amadon, Boston, Mass.; chaplair, Thos. Amadon, Boston, Mass.; chaplair, Thos. F. Cook, Springfield, Mass.; inner guard, E. V. Post, New York; outer guard, Theo Cordes, Hoboken, N. J.; grand executive committee, W. W. Pardee, New Haven, Conn., F. J. Griffith, dee, New Haven, Conn., F. J. Grimth,
Hoboken, N. J.; George L. Stafford,
Brattleboro, Vt.; insurance committee,
Charles R. Nash, New Haven, Conn.,
H. G. Bennet, Springfield, Mass.,
Abram Ball, Brattleboro, Vt. The next
convention will be held at Boston.

James Farnham, J.P., who resided a mile and a quarter east of Holland Landing, Ont., died on Wednesday. Mr. Farnham was well and favorably known in the vicinity. He was a Liberal in politics. His estate is estimated to be worth in the neighborhood of \$100,000.

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