

Putting Up the Fences!

President Harrison's Parting Kick at Canada.

Railway Transportation Favors to be Curtailed.

Hon. Mackenzie Bowell's Views on the Matter - The Duty on Sugar and Molasses.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 1.—It is said on trustworthy authority that President Harrison, the Secretary of State have practically determined to make the cutting of the Harrison Administration notable by a blow at Canada much more vital than the recent order imposing tolls on Canadian vessels passing through the St. Marie ship canal at the entrance to Lake Superior. The blow will come in the shape of a long-threatened Presidential proclamation curtailing or abolishing the privilege now enjoyed by Canadian railways under the United States free of duty under a system very advantageous to the roads at the expense of the American companies. There have been promises of such retaliation as this for several years, but there is every indication now that the step so long contemplated by the United States Government is about to be taken. The attorney of the Canadian Pacific is here in conference with the congressional friends of the Canadian roads, and there is evidence of general alarm in the ranks of the friends of Canadian interests. Senators Frye and Callum are said to be advising the President to take some radical step in this direction to...

THE PRINCE OF SCALWAGS.

Adventures of a Bigamist and Swindler.

He Married Nine Rich Women—Traced to New Zealand and Then Lost Sight Of.

Boston, Jan. 1.—"Rev." William Hammond, known throughout the United States as a confidence man, bigamist and swindler, has been up to his old tricks in Auckland, New Zealand. The police of this city have been applied to for information by the Auckland authorities. Hammond married a wealthy widow there, and after securing \$8,000 of her money departed, leaving for Japan, where he is supposed to be. This marriage makes his ninth, as far as is known, and at least five of the victimized women are living. He has acted as a Methodist, Unitarian, Free Will Baptist and Presbyterian minister, a physician and lawyer, and had joined and been expelled from many secret societies. Yet, with all his misdeeds he has been arrested but twice, and each time escaped punishment. He appeared in Yuka, Cal., some years ago, and with him two women, one of whom he called his wife and the other his sister. He preached in the Methodist Church. Complaints began to arise, however, of his attentions to women of his congregation, and while the citizens were preparing to investigate him his alleged wife and sister died within a few days of each other. He collected some \$2,000 on policies on their lives, and shortly afterward skipped the town, leaving a number of creditors. At South Foulney, N. Y., he acted as a Catholic priest, and is said to have appropriated a sum of church money, when he left town suddenly. In Allentown, Pa., he is remembered as a Presbyterian minister and a "conscienceless liar and profligate." At Indian Lake, Ind., a woman that he lived in was burned and he secured \$1,500 insurance on the furniture. Here another alleged wife died and \$1,000 life insurance came to him. He appeared as a preacher in Bedford, Mass., and after six months' service was driven out of the town. He was a Unitarian there. At Franklin Falls, N. H., he was a Free Will Baptist minister and married a widow, Mrs. W. H. Brockway. After the marriage he got \$2,900 deposited in a savings bank in his name, and also secured a \$1,000 bond for him. Then, Mrs. Brockway says, he closed her with morphine and left town. Hammond was arrested in Boston and taken to Franklin Falls, but when his wife recovered her money she dropped the criminal complaint. A few months later he was arrested for perjury in Montreal, where he was living with another wife, and the police found in his room a full kit of burglar's tools. In the summer of 1887 he was a lawyer in Mason, Ill., and married wife No. 8. He was arrested for selling liquor without license, but jumped his bail and deserted his wife. He turned up in Savannah, Ga., where, representing himself as a lawyer and O. H. B. B., he sold a piece of land which did not exist to a Mr. Jackson for \$1,000. In December, 1887, he was arrested in Fulton county, Ill., the day before he was to marry again, and was charged with fleeing a farmer of \$1,800. The money was returned and Hammond got off with an eight months' sentence.

AN INDEPENDENT CANADA.

The Best Future of the Dominion as Portrayed by a Non-Partisan Contemporary.

(Toronto Week.)

Those who are studying the currents of public opinion in Canada at the present time can scarcely fail to have observed, notwithstanding their sluggish flow and somewhat bewildering eddies, that during the last few months some of them have been setting very perceptibly in the direction of national independence. The ultimate solution of the Canadian question. Having long been of opinion that an independent Canada was at once the noblest and most inspiring goal towards which the aspirations of our people could be directed, we confess that we have been often discouraged by the feebleness of the response that could be evoked from press or people to any such sentiment. The vote at the late public meeting in Montreal was but one of a number of indications which seem to us to show that our people, especially many of the more ambitious and energetic of our young men, are beginning to shake off the lethargy which has so long paralyzed our national ambition. Why should Canadians desire national independence? Why not remain as we are, seeing that every agitation for constitutional change is more or less disturbing and dangerous? We might ask in return, why does the spirited and self-reliant prefer to leave the paternal home and act for himself when he has attained his majority? Has any political movement ever been so prominently before the public for some time past that it is unnecessary to do more than allude to them. The census of 1891, with its startling revelations of the loss of 1,000,000 of our population, who have been forced to expatriate themselves to the United States; the depression felt in almost every department of our trade and industry; the growing unrest, manifesting itself in all our negotiations with the neighboring nations, to whom we stand in so close relations in many ways, must be needed. And the almost universal feeling which has taken hold of our people that constitutional change of some kind is imminent, and which is working itself out in the various schemes for commercial union, the proposed confederation with the United States, and the various other schemes, all of which afford pretty clear evidence that we have gone about as far as we can well go under our present system and that the time is near when it must be superseded by a better one. That is to be gained by Independence? It would bring us the power to make our own commercial treaties. We are at present because a betterment of the commercial and financial situation, and the consequent more rapid development of our national resources, that we are desirous of attaining strength and progress. Theoretically we have no admiration for trade monopolies, such as will prevail in the world, but in the present state of affairs, we think it would do away with the necessity of any such monopolies, and the arrangements. But in the meantime, necessity exists, and Canada should be as free as any other country to make the best arrangements possible, looking to the welfare of her own citizens. Again, Independence would give us complete control of our own resources, and we should be able to bring with it a sense of dignity and responsibility at home, and would all the attention of the world to our resources, advantages and prospects. The sense of responsibility which complete national independence would bring is needed to develop self-respect and self-reliance. Every parent and school-teacher knows that there is nothing like a weight of responsibility to give strength of character. What is true of the individual is true of the nation. So long as we are dependent on the Empire for the tendency to rely upon the mother's strong arm to get us out of any difficulty into which we may be plunged, our young men in other nations will give us the name of "dependents." Can any thoughtful Canadian, moreover, that as an independent nation, Canada would become a much more attractive field for immigration than she can possibly be so long as she remains dependent on the way of citizenship to those who choose to share her fortunes than colonialism, with all its suggestions of inferiority and subordination? Once more, an independent federal nationality would do more than anything else to bring us fully into the breaths of the young and ardent, that spirit of patriotism the absence of which is now almost the despair of the Canadian who is ambitious for his country. What are the difficulties? They are many and great. Nothing is to be gained by belittling them. To our thinking the first and greatest are those springing from geographical barriers and from racial incongruities. It is no slight obstacle to complete federation that the United States is a narrow belt from ocean to ocean; that they are separated from each other by natural barriers which may for a long time, possibly for all time, cut off that continuity of population which which might otherwise go far to counteract the divisive effect of our magnificent distances. These obstacles are not necessarily insuperable. Were we once to set ourselves in downright earnest to overcome them in order to build a nation, as did Canadians 25 years ago in order to build a Federation, why should we be less successful? Nor should it be forgotten that precisely the same obstacles stand in the way of Imperial Federation, protected colonialism, and every other scheme for the union of the British Empire, which few of our readers will admit to be as yet our "inevitable," much less our "ideal," destiny. But we should be, we are told, incapable of defending ourselves against attack, or of protecting our commerce in all quarters of the world. As to the first, we have but one neighbor whose hostility might be feared. We know no reason to doubt the reiterated assurances of the leaders of thought and legislation in the United States that they have not the slightest desire to interfere with the right of Canada to shape her own political future. Be that as it may, the great republic, which has taken the initiative in inviting the other self-governing nations of this continent for the settlement of all future disagreements by arbitration would hardly hesitate to enter into a similar agreement with inde-

THE MARVELS OF SURGERY.

The Great Strides Made in the Last Thirty Years.

Thirty-fifty years ago a distinguished Southern physician, Dr. Paul Rees, published a book entitled "A Collection of Remarkable Cases in Surgery" which were recorded many examples of extraordinary powers of endurance. The part of the human body, both in the patient and the operator, was the most important. It has been found that the micro-organisms which cause typhoid, cholera, and which produce the most serious diseases, are commonly found in the patient's body for the most part of the operation. A man has several feet more Intestines than is required to digest his food, and therefore, two or three feet may be cut out if this is the only way to get rid of an obstruction or of a badly wounded part. Or, if it is not deemed prudent to remove a part, a passage may be made around the obstruction by joining an upper and a lower loop and opening a passage between them, upon which the same principle as that upon which the "cut off" or "shunt" of the Mississippi River was formed. Most people seem to have more brain substance than they make use of, and the loss of some portions does not appear to cause much inconvenience. There are, however, some organs the use of which twenty years ago was unknown, and which were supposed to be of small importance, but which now the surgeon is becoming more cautious in interfering with. One of these is the thyroid gland, a vascular body situated in the neck in front of the larynx and behind the windpipe. It is a gland of the part of the sides of the larynx. It forms tumors of various kinds, as goitre, struma, etc., and it has often been removed. It has been found, however, that when this body is totally removed there is a liability to the occurrence of a very serious disease known as myxedema, in which the skin becomes swollen, the senses dull, the speech slow and monotonous, and the person looks like a Cretin of the Alps. Some of the wonders of modern surgery are grafting, which is very much like that employed in grafting a fruit tree. If a freshly severed part of the body, such as the end of the finger or the end of the nose, be at once replaced in such a way that the front cut surface be pressed together, also a tiny part from another man, if the other man could be found willing to spare such an organ, but, as a rule, the surgeon has to obtain his material for replacing lost parts from the body of his patient—robbing Peter to pay Paul, as it were. In this way a new nose may be made from the skin of the forehead, a new lower lip out of the chin, etc., or one nerve may be grafted into connection with another. When it is impossible to replace a lost organ or tissue with living substance, artificial material is sometimes made out of other material. Perhaps the most striking example of this is the use of an artificial larynx when it has been found necessary to remove it on account of disease. The operation of removing the entire larynx in a living man has been successfully performed in a number of cases, and in several of these an artificial larynx, with reeds vibrating somewhat like the reed of a clarinet, has been constructed. In one case it was made of hard rubber and the man could speak in a loud, clear and distinct manner. Some of the marvels of modern surgery depend upon the great improvements which have been made in recent years in deter-

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS

Last year there were 47 failures in New South Wales, against 14 the year previous. Dr. Peter Reichenberger has died at Berlin. He was a Clerical leader in the Reichstag. The mills of the Newmarket Company at Sweeneyville, N. C., burned Friday night. Loss \$100,000, insurance \$80,000. Henry Lomas, 65, a farmer at Doyar, Mich., dropped dead Saturday morning while engaged in building the fire. Miners in the Harlow district here made a valuable find, and as a result of a couple of weeks' work now flow 7,500 ounces of gold, worth \$150,000. It is estimated that the currency of the United States, fractional and all otherwise, destroyed by redemption since 1892, amounts to \$14,000,000 to \$20,000,000. Kirkwood, Miller & Co., Peoria, Ill., wholesale dealers in agricultural implements, carriages, bicycles, etc., assigned Saturday. Liabilities, \$200,000; assets, \$150,000. A dispatch from Spokane Falls, Wash., says W. T. Tascott, the Snell washer, is prospecting in Alaska, and makes no secret of his identity. He has been drinking heavily of late. The New England Building and Manufacturing Company, of Salem, Mass., has a subsidiary position in insolventcy. The company is one of the largest building corporations in New England. A compromise offer of \$1,000,000 has been made to Mrs. Keaterville by the Crouse syndicate of cousins who have been closing years of the nineteenth century. Dr. Edgar Crouse, of Syracuse, N. Y. Howard Russell Butler, president of the Fine Arts Society, New York, has received a check for \$100,000 from Geo. W. Vanderbilt to enable the Fine Arts Society to purchase from him the Vanderbilt gallery and to exhibit it in New York. The New Year's reviews of trade in Berlin during the last year are not cheerful reading. The depression of the summer and fall has as yet not given away to the prosperity which usually accompanies the opening of the winter season. Indications of cholera being the disease that has been killing the convicts at Little Rock, Ark., for the last two weeks grow stronger every hour, and as a consequence a decided sensation has been caused in that city and surrounding towns. Beginning Jan. 1 the Adams Express Company assumes charge of the express business of the entire Burlington system of railroads, supplanting the American Express Company. The change affects probably 7,000 men. It is understood, however, that nearly all the employees of the American Company will be retained. While working in his office in the court house at Winona, Minn., on Saturday night, John C. Johnson was confronted by two strangers, who compelled him at the point of revolvers to open the safe and hand over the cash, about \$5,000. The robbers then locked Johnson in the safe and escaped. A dispatch from Guerrero, Mexico, gives an account of a bloody engagement which took place on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande Friday evening between about 150 revolutionists and 80 Mexican troops. Ten of the revolutionists were left dead on the field and twelve were wounded. The loss to the Mexican troops is said to have been twenty wounded and seven killed. In New York Mrs. Etta Harrington, a handsome woman of 32 years, that herself died of cholera and is now in the hospital. Her father is John Harrington, president of the National and Mutual Insurance Company, of Yonkers, N. Y., and her husband, with whom she has not lived for some years, is a commercial traveler. Miss Harrington's father, of Harlem, is mixed up in the matter. Industrial Classes Swindled. General Weaver has addressed the following open letter to the chairman of the Peoples' Party national committee: "The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that the leaders of one of the heretofore great parties have been abandoned and overthrown by the people and their organization well-nigh annihilated. This leaves the former adherents of that party free to ally themselves with the great anti-monopoly and industrial movement. The accession of the other party to power is the result of violent reaction, and not, I am sure, of the deliberate judgment of the American people. The national leaders of the triumphant party are without any well-defined policy except that of contemptuous disregard for every element of reform within the ranks of their own party and among the people at large. The new Administration will ignore the three great contentions of modern times relating to land, money and transportation, and will not attempt to solve either. In fact, the whole force of the new regime will be exerted to prevent reform in these important matters. The urgent demand of the people for the free coinage of silver is to be disdainfully ignored, and new obstacles will doubtless be interposed to further restrict the use of the white metal. In content of the doctrine of Andrew Jackson, European aristocrats are to be permitted to dictate our financial policy. One of the most valuable results of the late civil war—that of a uniform legal-tender currency issued by the Government—is to be sacrificed and abandoned, and serious attempts will be made to force the people to return to the fraudulent system of State-bank issues which existed prior to the war and which periodically availed to the ruin of the fortunes of their folk. This is to be sprung upon the people by a sudden stroke of policy by leaders who carefully kept their motives concealed from the public. This crime is to be enacted into law between elections, and before the people can have time to pass upon the question by the selection of

NEW GOODS

For the Bath and the Toilet.

NEW PERFUMES, TOILET VINEGARS, NEW SATCHETS, SOAP BOXES, NAIL SCISSORS, NAIL FILES, ETC.

CAIRNCROSS & LAWRENCE, Chemists & Druggists, 256 Dundas Street W. Branch—Cor. Richmond and Piccadilly Streets.

MISS GARRETT'S GIFT

With a \$200,000 Wedge She Opens A Famous Medical School of Women. BALTIMORE, Jan. 1.—Miss Mary E. Garrett, daughter of the late John W. Garrett, has just made a name alongside the great benefactors of her sex by providing an endowment for the benefit of women. She has given \$200,000 in addition to \$50,000 heretofore given, to make up the total of \$250,000, upon the completion of which the trustees of the Johns Hopkins University several years ago agreed to open to women precisely equal advantages for a higher medical education that it now offers to men. Committee of women were at that time formed in all the large cities of the country to raise this endowment fund, but they only succeeded in getting \$150,000, of which Miss Garrett contributed one-third. Interest has brought this sum up to \$133,000. The time limit set by the university had nearly elapsed, and Miss Garrett, fearing that the project might fail, subscribed the balance herself. The university trustees have now accepted the gift, which will be called the Mary E. Garrett fund. Fifty thousand dollars will be used for a building to be known as the Woman's Fund Memorial Building. Instruction will be begun next fall. A Household Remedy—Gibson's Toothache Gum. Sold by all druggists. Would you avoid the burden of doctors' bills and the dangerous dragging of unskilled medical practitioners, together with worthless electric belts and quack nostrums? Then get the "Science of Life" and read it. It is a great and invaluable medical work for young and middle-aged men. "A word to the wise," etc. Advertisement in another column of this paper. —State signs are displayed.

ALONG THE LINES.

Edward Offered for Conviction of Would-Be Train Robbers—New Mode of Computing Fares.

The M. C. R. offer a reward of \$500 for the conviction of the party who laid a tie on the track near Essex on Dec. 11 last.

The Wabash, the Grand Trunk, the West Shore and the Pittsburgh railways will with the opening of the new Detroit division of the Wabash, put on three trains each way daily between Chicago, New York and Boston.

The Wabash is adopting a new plan for computing fares. Heretofore the company has collected even charge, as nearly as possible, 3 cents per mile. Under the new rules they will exact 3 cents per mile to a penny.

A Woman's Train Cuts Three Lives. BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 1.—At Sand Mountain at a dance a row was started because a dancer stepped on a woman's train. When peace was restored, Ed. and Luke Carter, cousins, were found dead and Dr. Bailey fatally injured.

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