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VOL. XXX., NO. 60.

Putting Up the Fences

President Harrison's Parting Kick at Canada.

Railway Trasportation Favors to be Curtailed.

Hon. Mackerzie 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 the Treasury and the Secretary of State have practically determined to make the outgoing 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 Sault Ste. 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 rairoads of transporting merchandise in bond through 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 Pacifio is here in conference with the congressional friends of the Canadian roads, and there is evidence of genuine alarm in the minds of the friends of Canadian interests. Senators Frye and Cullom are said to be advising the President to take some radical step in this direction to

Callom are said to be advising the President to take some radical step in this direction to BRING CANADA TO TERMS.

Senator Cullom's otten expressed opinion that the Canadian reads are constantly evading the Interstate Commerce Low to the disadvantage of American is explained to competition with them is each im to join hands with the President into tout a top to this disad the Secretary of the atop to this disad to severe the atop of the disadination for the discriminations of the secretary of State of the discriminations of the secretary of the atop to the discriminations of the secretary of the atop to this disades the secretary of the atop to the discriminations of the secretary of the atop to the discriminations of the secretary of the secret

DUTIES ON SUGAR AND MOLASSES.
OTTAWA, Jan. 1.—The Official Gazette contains three important proclamations suspending certain sections of acts passed in 1891 and 1892, which imposed suspending certain sections of acts passed in 1891 and 1892, which imposed certain rates of duties on sugars and molasses when imported directly from the country of production to the rates charged where the importation is direct. The result will be that during the continuance of these proclamations molasses and sugar combes in the country by indirect importation will be placed on an equal footing with direct importations. The duty on sugar coming in by indirect importation was 5 per cent. advalorem, and on molasses 2½ cents per gallon, and these duties are abolished by the proclamations. The result will be to take off she discriminating duties against indirect importations. These clauses of the acts mentioned have been quoted by the United States as evincing a disposition on the part of Canada to discriminate against the United States, while the United States makes no such discrimination against other countries, and it is presumed that the Deminion Government has thought it best, in order to remove any ground for irritation, to suppend by proclamation the discrimining clauses as an evidence of a good and riendly feeling. riendly feeling.

ALONG THE LINES.

Roward Offered for Conviction of Would-Be Train Wrechers-New Mode of Computing Fares.

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

The Wabash, the Grand Trunk, the West Shore and the Fitchburg railways will, with the opening of the new Detroit division of the Wabash, flut 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 change, as nearly as possible, 3 cents per mile. Under the new rules they will exact 3 cents per mile to a

sible, 3 cents per mile. Under the new rules they will exact 3 cents per mile to penny.

A Woman's Train Costs Three Lives. Moman's trainBirmingham, Ala., Jan. I.—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.

THE PRINCE OF SCALAWAGS.

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 deserted her, leaving for Japan, where he is now supposed to be. This marriage makes his ninth, as far as known, and at least two of the victimized women are living.

He has acted as a Methodist, Unitarian, Free Will Baptist and Preshyterian minister, as 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 panishment.

He appeared in Yuka, Cal., some years ago, and had 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 week 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 Soath Foultney, 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 romembered as a Presbyterian minister and a "conscienceless liar and profigate," At Indian Lake, Ind., a house that he lived in was heaved and he cannot detail the lived in was heaved and he cannot detail the lived in was heaved and he cannot detail to heave and the lived in was heaved and he cannot detail the lived in was heaved and he cannot detail the lived in was heaved and he cannot detail the lived in was heaved and he cannot detail the lived in was heaved and he cannot detail the lived in was heaved and he cannot detail the lived in was heaved and he cannot detail the lived in was heaved and he c Boston, Jan. 1 .- "Rev." William Ham-

The National meeting of the Farmers' alliance and Industrial Union declared that the participation of the United States the intenational menetary conference monetary conference the Munroe doctrine, Suropean countries to tall be the course of ments in the conduct a direct iolation of a that it permits Eur class as a what shall be a considered and a constant of their denestic affairs.

—A wel-known lady cotten on the Toronto coke excused herself from the constant of their denestic for the constant of the constant

minated for rentaking sides in mayoralty contest it mayoralty contest it port from both part give offense to eith ded themselves in tly condemned for p t class of voters, an d that women als haps, into the same offirst clamors to be I then promises to her than give offense deserving of a position follower.

English alms-houses

apers—that is, individual olly upon public charticularly hard winters, 50 victuarly nard winters, 50 0 viduals receive out-door sery and starvation in Lono ge British cities, that do use seems of pauperism, are a directly attributable to ges. other

of directly attributable to starvation ages.

Of the 100,000 families of Glasgow, Scotland, 41,000 orkingmen agle room. In that aingle live in a sthered father, mother, sons and daughts. They live so because the wages are so small to aford better according to modation, ork, and cannot make even to smallest the men and women are imodation, ork, and cannot make even to smallest the nearest modern appoach to do work to be stalvice.

Piles : Piles ! 2 tching Piles. SYMPTOMS—Moisture; and stinging; most a: tratching. If allowed to trm, which often bleed ment e itching
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AN INDEPENDENT CANADA.

Portrayed by a Non-Political Centemperary.

[Toronto Week.]

Those who are studying the curents of public opinion in Canada at the present time can scarcely fail to have observed, notwithstanding their sluggish filw and somewhat bewildering eddies, that during the last few months some of their have been setting very perceptibly in the direction of national independence as the ultimate solution of the Canadan 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 Montral was but one of a number of indications which seem to us to show that our people, especially many of the more ambitions and energotic 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 costitutional change is more or less distribing

Why should Canadians dosire majonal independence? Why not remain as ve are, seeing that every agitation for constitutional change is more or less distribing and dangerous? We might ask in return, why does the spirited and self-reliat son prefer to leave the paternal home and act for himself when he has attained he majority? But more practical answers are many and obvious. Some of them have 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; the loss of 1,000,000 of our best citizens, who have control states, nearly the growing unrest, manifesting itself in some quarters in a desire for political union with the United States, all foreibly suggest the necessity for a new departure. The tedious and roundabout process by which all our negotiations with the action neighbor, to whom we stand in so close relations in many ways, must be carried on, indicates the kind of change 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.

our present system and that he time is says the New York Commercial Advertiser.

What is to be gained by Independence? It would bring us the power to make our own commercial treaties. We put this first because a betterment of the commercial and financial situation, and the consequent mere rapid development of our wast resources, he at the foundation of alinational strength and progress. Theoretically we have no admiration for trade mongst nations, such as will prevail in the growth of the most of the most prevail and strength and progress. Theoretically we have no admiration for trade mongst nations, such as will prevail in the growth of the most 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 has upthing better in the way of citizenship to before those who choose to share her fortuner than colonialism, with all its suggestions of inferiority and subordination? Once more, an independent Canadian nationality would do more than anything ely to awaken, especially in the breasts of the young and ardent, that spirit of patriotism the absence of feebleness of which is now almost the despair of the Canadian who is ambitious for his country.

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 has upthing better in the way of citheanship to offer those who choose to share her fortuney than colonialism, with all its suggestions of inferiority and subordination? Once more, an independent Canadian nationality would do more than anything electron awaken, especially in the breasts of the young and ardent, that spirit of particular than a spirit of par

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, prolonged colonialism, and every other possible future, save perhaps political union, 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 soighbor-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 is may, the great republic, which has taken the initiative in inviting the other is self-govesning nations of this continent to enter, into solema treaty arrangements for the settlement of sall future disagreements. reiterated assurances of the leaders of thought and legislation in the United States that they have not the slight of Canada to shape here with the right of these are rificial larynx, with in severa of these an artificial larynx, with in severa of these are artificial larynx, with in severa of these are artificial larynx, with in severa of these are artificial larynx, with the reed of the red of these are artificial larynx, with the red of the same and which periodically swindled to shape here with the red of these are artificial larynx, with the severa artificial larynx, with the severa of these are artificial larynx, with the severa

pendent Canada. A totalleged necessary of the company of the process of the process of the company of the process of the proce

Thirty-five years ago a Southern physician, Dr. Pau lished a book entitled "A Remarkable Cases in Surge

When it is impossible to replace a lost

when it is impossible to replace a lost organ or tissue with living substance a good substitute can sometimes be made out of other material. Perhaps the most striking example of this is the use of an artificial laryax when it has been found necessary to remove this on account of disease.

The operation of removing the entire laryax from a living man has been successfully performed in a number of cases, and in several of these an artificial laryax, with reeds vibrating somewhat like the reed of a clarionet, has been constructed. In one case it was made of hard rubber and the man could speak in a kud, clear and distinct manner.

A compromise off a collision of \$1,000,000 has been made to Mrs. Keaterlitz by the Crouse syndicate of cousins who have pooled their claims under the will of the ate D. Edgar Crouse, of Syracuse, N. Y. Howard Russell Entler, 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 land on which it stands. land on which it stands.

land on which it stands.

The New Year's reviews of trade in Berlin during the last year are not cherriul reading. The depression of the summer and fail 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 grows stronger every hour, and as a consequence

Rock, Ark., for the last two weeks grows stronger every hour, and as a consequence a decided sensation has been caused in that city and surrounding towns.

Beginning Jan. I 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 employes of the working in his office in the court while working in his office in the court of the c

fronted by two strangers, who compelled him at the point of revolvers to open the safe and fluid over the cash, about \$5,000. The robben then locked Johnson in the safe and exempt.

A dispatch from Guerrero, Mexico, gives an account of a bloody engagement which took place on the sexican side of the Rio Grande Friday event, between about 150 Grande Friday event, between about 150 revolutionists and about 30 Mexican troops. Ten of the revolutionies were left dead on the field and twelve were wounded. The loss to the Mexican troops he said to have been twenty wounded and seven killed.

In New York Mrs. Etts Harrington.

In New York Mrs. Etta Harringten, a handsome woman of 32 years, shar herself Friday night, and is now in the hosp tal dying. Her father is John Haynes, presi-dent of the National and Mutusi Lourance Company, of Yonkers, N. Y., and her hus-band, with whom sho has not lived for some years, is a commercial traveler. Miss Sophic Carley, 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:

Peoples' Party national committee:

"The country is to be congratulated upon the fact that the loaders of one of the heretofore great parties have been ahardoned and overthrown by the people and their organization well-nigh annihilated. This leaves the former adiogents of that party free to align themse wes 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 and not, I am sure, of the deliberate integration ment 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 extend to prevent reform in these important whole force of the new regime will be exerted to prevent reform in these important
matters. The urgent comand of the people
for the free coinage of silver is to be disdisfully ignored, and new obstacles will
doubtless be interposed to further restrict
the use of the white metal. In contempt
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 legaltender currency issued by the Government
—is to be sacrificed and abandoned, and
serious attempt will be made to force the
people to return to the fradulent system of

NEW GOODS

upon a war-footing, water upon a war-footing, water in perfect peace.

The repressive policy, now fully inaugurated in this country, will not work well in the closing years of the nineteenth century. It is the fatab blunder of weak leaders who fail to comprehend the spirit of the age and the growth of independence among the people. It denies to labor the right to organize, rolles upon the military arm to sustain corporate pretensions, and, when labor organizations desend themselves against armed mercenaries, it windges the members thereof to be guilty of treason. Let those who rob by law and oppressible from the properties of the work of the properties of the properties of the properties of 1888 and 1892 which first swept atoms of 1888 and 1892 which first swept the Democratic and then the Republican party from power, in spite of the weight of patronage which they carried, signify a turbulent condition of the political atmosphere which plainly foreshadows an approaching crists. It were better that it be not hastened by the enectuent of measures which savor of usurpation and the extension of class privileges.

not hastened by the enectwent of measures which savor of usurpation and the extension of class privileges.

I sincerely trust that the work of organization and education may now be pushed with energy throughout all the States. The field is ours and we must occupy it without delay."

MISS GARRETT'S GIFT!

BALTIMORE, Jan. 1 .- Miss Mary E. Gar-

only succeeded in getting which Miss Garrett contribute Interest has brought this

Interest has brought this sum up to \$193,000.

The time limit set by the university had nearly clapsed, and Miss Garrett, fearing that the project might fail, subscribed the balance herself. The university trustess have new 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 fail.

A Household Remedy-Gibbons' Tooth-che Gum. Sold by all druggists.

Would you avoid the burden of dectors Mould you avoid the burden of dectors, and the dangerous drugging 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 iniddle-aged men, "A word to the wise," etc. Advertisement in another column of this paper.



Your enthus asm at the highes Obtain a 5 cent packet from your grocer, use a care in following directions, and the greatest skeptic will be trans-formed into an enthusiastic ade mirer of

