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EDWARD BLAKE'S LETTER.

Elsewhere we print a letter to his late constituents from the Hon. Edward Blake. The letter will excite considerable attention. The ADVERTISER is a newspaper. It therefore gives the document in full to its readers, though unable to agree with Mr. Blake in all his conclusions.

Practically—to get at the kernel of the matter—Mr. Blake discusses broadly the question of Canada's political future. Practically, he says thus: The high taxation policy, the crushing burdens of debt caused by the extravagance of the Government, the exodus of the best of our people, the dangerous relations growing up between Canada and her great English-speaking neighbor, indicate a condition of things fast rendering impossible any outcome of our political future other than that of political union with the United States. Assuming that to be so, is Canada to go on drifting, drifting?—or should our destiny "rather be determined, so far as it remains within our own control, of fixed purpose, after due discussion and deliberation, as becomes a free people resolving on their lot?"

There are four possible futures before Canada:

1. Things exactly as they are.
2. Imperial Federation.
3. Independence.
4. Political union with the United States.

As to the first—Nobody believes the status quo is other than evolutionary, leading on to something else.

As to the second—Nothing more visionary was ever promulgated.

As to political union with the United States, that would certainly give absolute free trade among the largest area of prosperous and off-hand buyers in the world. Providence may have in the eternal decrees some such plan of healing the schism of the English-speaking family on this continent. If so, and Canada were to become a balance-wheel in a mightier Confederation, no doubt the vigorous northern blood and brain would tell in that station in life in which it pleased God to place them. But we do not think that is Canada's destiny.

What is the ADVERTISER's view of Canada's future? Independence. There are many reasons why we think so—why we think Canada could successfully hold her own—and why we estimate highly the benefits in the shape of a loftier national life which would ensue.

But these points can be more fully discussed at another time.

LIBERAL ONTARIO.

The popular majority for the Mowat Government in the Province of Ontario is now about 17,000. Too bad there were not a few more bye-elections to bring the majorities up to the even 20,000. Again we remark that ungoverned Ontario is Liberal to the core.

THE FREE PRESS CANNOT TAKE DEFEAT PHILOSOPHICALLY.

Our contemporary does not take the defeat of its patron, Mr. Carling, with good grace. It publishes a number of cock-and-bull stories about corruption on the night before the election, and hints that a protest may result. There is no reason why the election should not be upset if the Liberal victory has not been squarely earned; but after diligent inquiry the ADVERTISER has found no grounds whatever for our contemporary's charges. So far as Mr. Hymen and his committee were concerned, the contest has been honorably carried on and honestly won, and it will take something more than the apocryphal stories of the Free Press to even suggest any other view of the case to fair-minded citizens. The Liberals having won, we have said nothing of the shady transactions of some of Mr. Carling's agents that are known to the Liberal leaders in this city, or of the remarkable intrigues that were undertaken by unscrupulous men on behalf of the defeated candidate and thwarted by the vigilance of the Liberal committee. But if an election contest is forced on the day by the defeated candidate good care will no doubt be taken that these illegal expedients are thoroughly exposed.

—There is an imperial law in China which prevents a woman from appearing on the stage. Perhaps this accounts for the fact that the climax of the Chinese drama is not reached till after several days' performance. Did a woman manage the love-making, a crisis would be reached in a quarter of the time.

ELECTION ECHOES.

The greatly-increased Liberal majority for Mr. Armstrong in South Middlesex was largely owing to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. E. Parnell, jun., the secretary of the Liberal Association. He left no legitimate steps untaken to place the constituency in its proper position, as the vote in South London most undoubtedly shows. "Other parts of the riding fell short of their duty, owing to the mistaken notion that the seat being safe for the Liberals anyway, there was no need for polling the full Liberal vote. Such reasoning is demoralizing."

The ADVERTISER received its returns from all over the country by special wire, the Great Northwestern Telegraph Company temporarily establishing an office in the editorial room. We have nothing but praise for the promptness of the officials. The service was excellent, and the many thousands of electors who crowded the streets in front of the ADVERTISER building must have thoroughly appreciated it.

Mayer Taylor's friends accuse Mr. Marshall's agents of corruptly carrying East Middlesex. The bad voters' lists enabled the Tory agents to get in a good many repeaters, and it is even said that dead men voted. No wonder honest men detest the rascally Franchise Act.

Winipeg seems to have been carried for the Conservatives by an enormous expenditure of money. The old lists, too, enabled unscrupulous men to perorate extensively. No fewer than five persons are under arrest for personating dead or absent Conservative voters in the interests of the Tory candidate.

Mr. Hymen lost one good vote at No. 15 polling division (No. 3 ward). At the eleventh hour a pronounced supporter arrived, marked his ballot, and before either returning officer or scrutineer could stop him, rammed it into the ballot-box, counterfoil and all. This spoiled the ballot, as the voter could be identified, and it was not counted. The ballot must in every case be handed to the returning officer, who must tear off the counterfoil containing the number.

THE MAKE-UP OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House of Commons of Canada consists of 215 members. Each Province is represented in the Commons on the basis of population. By the British North America Act the Province of Quebec is to have 65 members, and each of the other Provinces is to have as many members as will bear the same proportion to the number of its population as the 65 bears to the number of the population of Quebec.

At the period of Confederation the four original Provinces sent members on this basis as follows: Ontario, 82; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 19; New Brunswick, 15. By the census of 1871 Ontario gained 6, Nova Scotia, 2, and New Brunswick 1. Manitoba, Prince Edward Island and British Columbia were admitted, and by special agreement were accorded the following representation in the Commons, which will remain at those figures until their proportionate gain of population over Quebec entitles them to any of them to more: Manitoba, 5; Prince Edward Island, 6; British Columbia, 6.

By the census of 1881 Ontario made a further gain of four seats, but none of the other Provinces made a gain on Quebec.

In 1898 the four territories of the Northwest were each accorded a member in the House of Commons, namely Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba West and Saskatchewan. Therefore the representation of the four territories of the Northwest is as follows: Ontario, 92; Quebec, 65; Nova Scotia, 21; New Brunswick, 16; Prince Edward Island, 6; British Columbia, 6; Manitoba, 6; Northwest Territories, 4—total, 215.

IS MARS INHABITED?

According to the totality of recent investigations into the physical constitution of Mars, that planet actually appears to be, like our own, the seat of great activity. As most readers are aware, Mars circles next beyond the earth in the order of planetary distance from the sun. During several consecutive years it has received the interested attention of astronomers, because of the extraordinary meteorological and climatological events noticeable on its surface. While it resembles the earth in some respects, there is no doubt that it is an entirely different land, with different elements, different forces, different inhabitants. Water certainly exists in Mars, for this is proved by the analysis in the solar spectrum, and it can be seen in the form of clouds. Moreover photography last year detected in Mars a snow storm, which in 24 hours covered a territory larger than the United States.

The facts ascertained are that there are in Mars continents illuminated by the sun, the very same sun which sustains our lives also, and these continents reflect towards us their light. There are darker seas which absorb that light, and seen from our standpoint like gray spots more or less broken up; snows, fogs, floating clouds, sunny mornings, resplendent noons, vaporous evenings. The phenomena, which chiefly invite investigation, are the straight lines which cross the Martian continents, and bring all the seas into mutual communication. At certain seasons these rectilinear lines divide themselves into two parts. They are generally believed to be canals, but the crossing of these watery currents by one another cannot be explained. They can scarcely be crevasses, as they change in size; nor vegetation, as it would not be so rectilinear.

Other transformations have been noted. The Lake of the Sun, a small interior sea, about 634 miles in length by 322 in width, was last year clearly seen divided into two

distinct parts, as if by a sandbank or a gigantic bridge. This lake often shows itself united with another neighboring sea, and its surrounding waters by three continents, of which the two on the left have received the names of Ambrosia and Nectar. During the past year neither of these continents has been visible except the one on the right, though four others have been discerned. This changes the whole configuration of that great territory. The Lake of the Sun, formerly circular, is now elongated. Ambrosia is incomparably narrower than in 1877. Lake Phoenix is greatly diminished. The Fountain of Youth, which disappeared in 1879 has now returned. The River Araxes is seen to be straight and no longer serpentine as in 1877. It cannot be doubted that incontestable and important changes are taking place on the surface of this neighboring world. How can these changes be explained? As Camille Flammarion, the clever Frenchman who writes on this subject in the February Arena, says, "It is far easier to play cards or take a walk than to make an effort toward the solution of the problem." The most simple hypothesis would be to imagine that the surface of Mars is flat and sandy; that its lakes and canals have no beds so to speak, but are very shallow, having a thin layer of water, which may easily contract, expand, overflow, or even change its location according to atmospheric circumstances. The atmosphere may be light, and the evaporation and condensation of waters correspondingly easy.

Mars is older than our world, yet is smaller, and less important in bulk. It is about one-tenth as heavy as our globe. The density of our world's materials being represented by 100, the average density of the materials whereof Mars is composed is 71. That is to say a man weighing 140 pounds on earth would weigh only 92 pounds on Mars. It turns on its axis once in 24 hours, 37 minutes and 23 seconds, and numbers in consequence of this rotation 686 days in one of its years. Its seasons resemble ours in temperature, but each season is about twice as long as ours. The studiously minute attention bestowed upon everything discoverable on the surface of this planet will be for the astronomer and thinker as inexhaustible sources of satisfaction and probably of surprise.

FARMING AS IT WAS AND IS.

In the memory of the oldest inhabitant farmers used to constitute a class more nearly independent than any other in the community. Each farm produced about all the food necessary for the family—grains, vegetables, fruits, meats, and even such condiments as pepper, sage and other herbs—while the sweets for the table were limited to the sugar and molasses made from the sap of the maple, and to the honey collected from the beehives. The products of farm, garden and orchard frequently paid the salary of the minister, the fees of the doctor, and the subscription price of the newspaper, and were taken by country stockpiles in exchange for groceries and drygoods. Shoemakers, tailors, wheelwrights and pumpmakers plied their art on farms at the call of the owners. Every farm house was then a manufactory, not of one kind of goods but of many. Carpets, shawls, bed spreads, table covers, towels and cloth for garments were made by aid of the spinning wheel and loom from material produced on the farm. From the kitchen proceeded not only sausages, pickles and preserves, but soap, candles and vinegar; and cheese making was part of the regular work of the dairy.

Since that time the introduction of machinery has revolutionized almost every branch of work on farms, and done away forever with the flail, the distaff, the handloom and the spinning wheel. In the great grain producing sections of the country farming has almost become a sedentary occupation. The soil is turned by a gang plow, drawn by four horses, while the sower no longer goes forth to scatter seed, which he carries in a bag on his back; he rides on a grain drill, and at harvest in a self-binding harrow. Corn is planted, cultivated, husked and shelled by machines. Hay-making, once the most laborious occupation on the farm, has been rendered the easiest by the introduction of machines, which cut the grass, spread it over the surface of the ground, rake together when it has become dry, and carry it to the hay loft or stack.

With all these apparently beneficial changes, have come other changes not so good. It used to be when the love of broad acres, of forests, orchards, horses, cattle, sheep and stately mansions surrounded by lawns and gardens was brought by our ancestors from the mother country, that the ambition of nearly every man of fair means and education was to become a country gentleman. The old catalogues of colleges and professional schools show that nearly all the students came from the rural districts. Some of the leading representatives in Government were farmers, and the legislation for towns and counties was the work of farmers. In short, as a writer in the Forum truly says, "farmers constituted a class from which men could be selected who were, by virtue of their intellect and ability, competent to fill almost any public position. They were the owners of landed estates which they occupied, and which they intended should be the inheritance of their children. There was as radical a difference between the agricultural class and the floating population of commercial and manufacturing towns as between real and personal property."

It would be a bad thing for the country if old methods of farming should return again, but the people who pursued those old methods—the people who magnified and honored their calling—there cannot be too many of them. Farming is inherently a nobler occupation than that pursued by the mechanic, the tradesman or the professional man. If it has fallen from its former high estate it is because farmers themselves are holding it in low esteem. They have been discouraged by the high tax policy.

The emigration of Russians to Brazil has taken on extraordinary proportions. The German steamship companies have had to organize a special service for the transportation of Russians desiring to go to Rio de Janeiro. The Russian Government has been concerned at this movement and has established a system of surveillance upon the German frontier to check it. In this way several hundreds of would-be emigrants have been arrested and forced to turn back.

A tea expert says that a pound of tea will furnish 300 cups of liquor if it is made properly, but that the maximum benefits of the leaf, both in the matter of quality and quantity, are seldom enjoyed because of the general ignorance of what appears to be so simple a process as to require no care, the method of brewing. He says the tea leaves should be put into an earthen or agate ware pot (never use metal) and stand on the back of the stove until thoroughly warmed. Then hissing hot water which has been freshly boiled should be poured in and the pot should be placed at the back of the stove for ten minutes, where it will keep hot but not boil. At the expiration of that time the tea will be perfect, but if it is desired to keep it so the liquor must be poured off into another vessel, so as to separate it from the leaves, which, after a while, would give off an astringent element. In serving, the cups and the cream should be warm, and the cream should be put in the cups before the tea. The public are told not to smile at these simple instructions, but to try them and see if they do not get a new light on the question of getting the most out of a cup of tea.

We all spell Behring Sea wrongly it seems. The name of the Danish navigator, after whom the sea in question is named, was Vitus Bering. "We do not, indeed," says a learned writer in the Neue Zürcher Zeitung, "possess an account of his voyages published by himself, but the historian, Gerhard Friedrich Muller, who, when in the service of the Czar, accompanied an expedition to Eastern Siberia, and had free access to all official documents, has written a memoir in his 'History of Siberia,' a work consisting of five volumes, and faithfully rendered the name of Commodore Bering. The same spelling was followed throughout by the reviser of Muller's history, J. E. Fischer, who was also a member of the expedition just mentioned, and went to Siberia in 1740, when the commodore was still living; by the German, G. W. Steller, who had accompanied the discoverer as naturalist; by J. G. Gmelin, St. Krascheninnikow and several other authors describing Siberian travels of the eighteenth century. The correct spelling is further found in our best handbooks and maps, such as Cramb's, Daniel, Stieler, etc." Let us hope that all this will be accepted as conclusive. It would be dreadful, indeed, to have another open question in connection with the much-vexed sea.

DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS FOR PALE PEOPLE

ARE NOT A PAINFUL, ENTIRELY HARMLESS, AND EASY TO TAKE. THEY ARE A BLOOD PURIFIER, AND AS SUCH, THEY CURE ALL THE DISEASES OF THE BLOOD, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE CIRCULATORY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE EXCRETORY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE REPRODUCTIVE SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE URINARY SYSTEM, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SKIN, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE EYES, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE EARS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE NOSE, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE THROAT, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE HEART, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE LIVER, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE SPLEEN, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE PANCREAS, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE GALLBLADDER, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE STOMACH, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE INTESTINES, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE BLADDER, AND ALL THE DISEASES OF THE UTERUS, AND ALL THE 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