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(WEEKLY EDITION.)

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London, Friday, January 17.

A Short-Lived Tupper Regime.

Two causes have contributed to bring Sir Charles Tupper into the public life of Canada on the eve of a Dominion general election—the demoralized condition of the high tax leaders, imperiling his continuance in office, and his own anxiety to seize the Premiership, and if possible hold on it in reversion for his equally grasping son. Now that he is about to enter Parliament, through a conspiracy that has brought publicity to no end of treachery, corrupt bargaining and demoralization in the high tax ranks, the elder Tupper may be expected to start once more on a career of promising and false prophecy. That and the prodigal expenditure of public money are the stock-in-trade of this Nova Scotia politician. He induced Parliament to "clap on all sail" in the matter of spending money, by pledging his word as a statesman in 1880, that inside of ten years the debt of Canada would be reduced from \$140,000,000 to \$100,000,000. The debt is now over \$250,000,000. A hundred millions one way or the other is, of course, no account to this man, who has been a professional office-seeker and office-holder since he came of age. But it means much to the already over-burdened taxpayer, who will think twice before he again votes confidence in a Tupper Administration. It was Tupper who promised that the sale of Northwest lands, prior to 1880, would pay the whole of the public money voted for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Up to this year (1896) the money obtained from sales of the lands has been absorbed in expenses for surveys and management. It was Tupper, too, who induced Parliament to triple the tax on iron, promising that if his project were agreed to, many thousands of additional iron-workers would be at once employed in Canada. The taxes have been paid; manufacturers, employees, and the consuming public have been injured by these heavy imposts, but employment for many thousands of men has yet to be provided.

And now we are told that it is intended to have another era of Tupper inflation, of Tupper additions to the debt, of Tupper additions to the already heavy burdens on the people. If the opponents of the high tax rulers in the present Parliament can meanwhile prevent the exploiting of the treasury for the benefit of a few favorites, there does not seem to be the slightest doubt that when the general elections are at length decreed the people will see to it that the cormorants who hover around Ottawa, with Sir Charles Tupper as the most voracious of the brood, are deprived of the opportunity, promote their schemes for greatly adding to the burdens of the taxpayers.

This country needs, and means to have, lighter tax burdens, not continued addition to them, as has ever been the programme of this ambitious and far from scrupulous politician.

On the strength of his personal magnetism, Sir John Macdonald managed to obtain a pardon from thousands of Canadian voters for the maladministration of Sir Charles Tupper. When Sir John passed away, Sir Charles Tupper's hold on the independent electors passed away also. Without that aid, so potent at last general election, when the Government came within a few seats of being defeated, no party with a bad record and a reckless leader, such as that at Ottawa is booked to have at the next general elections, can weather a popular canvass.

The elder Tupper is indeed a forlorn hope.

A POLITE CHILD.

Prof. Sully, in an article in the Popular Science Monthly, commenting on the jealous regard for ceremony and the properties of behavior as seen in the enforcement of rules of politeness by children, cites a delightful instance that fell under his own observation as he was walking on Hampstead Heath. "It was a spring day, and the fat buds of the chestnut were bursting into magnificent green plumes. Two well-dressed misses, aged, I should say, about 9 and 11, were taking their correct morning walk. The elder called the attention of the younger to one of the trees, pointing to it. The younger exclaimed, in a highly shocked tone, 'O, Maud, you know you shouldn't point.' The notion of perpetrating a rudeness on the chestnut tree was funny enough, but the incident is instructive as illustrating the childish tendency to stretch and generalize rules to the utmost."

Plundered and Murdered.

The Armenian subjects of the Sultan, who have been plundered and murdered by the thousand during the past few months, are civilized. They are naturally a peaceable people. Their ancient seats were at the headwaters of the Euphrates, Tigris and Aras. But partly through persecution in the seventh century and partly through desire to better their condition, many thousands of the race migrated to Persia, Russia, Austria and neighboring countries, where they won for themselves a high standing. In the last Russo-Turkish war three of the leading Russian generals were Armenians. But a large number—probably nearly 2,000,000—have remained in the old fatherland round the noted Van Lake, and on the plateaus and elevated valleys which stretch westward from Mount Ararat to Erzerum. Here they have sincerely desired to live in peace. But under existing conditions that has been denied them. The robber Kurds roam in the mountains during the summer, and when winter comes they visit the Armenian villages in hordes, stealing cattle, sheep and everything movable, murdering the men who resist them, and carrying the women off to the mountain fastnesses, to a fate horrible to contemplate. Resistance is almost impossible, as the Turkish Government deprives the peasantry of all weapons, and even appoints as rulers over them men who do not scruple to shield the marauders if they will share the spoils with them. Moreover, the Armenian Christians are taxed almost beyond endurance by Turkish officials, who are not contented with merely collecting from the people the money which the autocratic Sultan demands, but take from the populace every cent which it is possible to squeeze out of them. When the people protest or show signs of unrest, they are answered by the bullets of the fanatical Moslem soldiers of the Sultan, whose Prime Minister is reported to have said some time ago, when asked to prevent the massacres of the Christian population, "The way to get rid of the Armenians is to get rid of the Armenians." In accordance with the policy thus brutally and frankly stated, many thousands of Armenians have been butchered during the last few months, innocent men have been imprisoned and tortured in loathsome dungeons till they perished, women and children have been abducted, churches have been burned down and depleted, and vast districts have been plundered and valuable property that could not be removed committed to the flames.

In earlier ages, insurrection against a power which tolerated outrages of this description had some chance of succeeding; but in these days of deadly firearms, Maxim guns and kindred equipment, the stricken peasants are powerless to resist the attacks of their oppressors, often directly countenanced or winked at by the central authorities—even by the Sultan himself. The teaching of the Moslem, indeed, is fanatical: he is taught to believe that it is a deed of the highest merit to assassinate a Christian, or to treat with treachery and ferocity all who do not embrace the faith of the prophet. Hundreds of Christians have suffered martyrdom in Armenia in the last few weeks. They were given the choice of embracing Islam or slaughter. And with a constancy to principle that shames the powers who in their jealousy of each other betrayed them, they resolutely declined to give up their faith to save their lives.

What has come of the secret treaty between Great Britain and Turkey? Why is Turkey not compelled to maintain the compact? The Sultan, if he is not wholly impotent, could stop the massacres, but he apparently cannot do so. And though the powers coax and threaten, and threaten and coax, the massacres have been continued down till the last few days, and there appears to be no guarantee of security for the future.

The whole trouble lies in the international suspicion. The powers allege that they are united in their determination to compel Turkey to rule with equity, to preserve the lives of her subject races. But when it comes to action, all they get from the Sultan is a promise of amendment. He is a wily fellow. He knows that as at present influenced, the powers dare not insist on all that Armenia shall be freed from misrule. To so insist would be to say that if Turkey did not rule in equity, the territory should be controlled and properly governed by one or other of the great powers. To so declare would be to suggest the question, Which of the nations shall take hold?

THE LATEST FICTION.

Messrs. Macmillan & Co., the London and New York publishers, continue to send out in well-bound editions the latest works of the best novelists. Among the works which have just reached Canada, and are now being placed with the booksellers by the Canadian publishers of the firm, the Copp, Clark Company, Front street, Toronto, are the following:

"Prisoners of Silence," by Mary Angela Dickens. This is an interesting story of English life.

"The Youth of Parnassus" is a yarn by L. Pearsall Smith, touching the English experiences of a Yankee youth. In the same work are a number of other short stories of an attractive character.

"The Horseman's Word" is a well-written Scotch novel by Neil Roy. Rolf Boldrewood contributes a new story of New Zealand life, bearing the title, "The Crooked Stick, or Pollice's Probation."

"Miss Dorothy Marvin" is a story of old-time life in Merry England by J. C. Snaith.

"My Honey" is a novel which deals with modern life in the same country. There are threads of love and adventure in almost all these modern stories.

By the Way.

That one Cabinet Minister could even charge another with writing anonymous letters shows the small opinion the accuser held of the accused.

Even his opponents must admire Premier Bowell's capacity for hanging on.

The stray sheep returned to the Government fold badly shorn in the public estimation.

The Transvaal raid was indeed a lamentable affair. It cost a number of heroic men their lives and provoked Alfred Austin's ode.

The Ottawa Cabinet Ministers are prepared for the coming battle. Their knives are already sharpened and they have been practicing on one another.

It may have been humiliating to the Ottawa bickers to return, but \$8,000 a year is a great salve for wounded feelings.

Will Tupper, junior, be superannuated?

The Dominion Government organs have much to say about the Liberals "smelling the soup" at Ottawa. The Government appears to be in it.

THE TIDE HAS TURNED.

(From the Montreal Witness.) It is evident that the people of Canada now want what the country has long needed, and that is a change of government. For seventeen years the Administration has been corrupt to the core, and it has demoralized all official life, and now the Conservative party itself has become disintegrated through pure degeneracy. The Outcasts, who are not ashamed of their cousins; the St. Louis, who defend the Government; the Carons, who shamelessly avow in Parliament that they would do it again; the Tories, the corrupting of constituencies with money doled from the Government; the Langevins, the McGreevys, who are honored in the party; the Haggarths and the Postgans, who receive their positions in spite of exposures which ought to drive any man from public office, have slowly but surely disgusted the country. The result of the elections in Montreal Center and in Jacques Cartier prove beyond the shadow of a doubt that the great mass of the people care nothing about protection; that it is found out, and that they are quite prepared for tariff reform. They are not afraid to entrust the trade policy of the country to the Liberals, who were wise enough to foresee all the injury that would result to the country from protection. They know perfectly well that the manufacturing interests of the country are quite safe in the hands of the manufacturers, and that many manufacturers themselves believe that protection has been overdone to their own injury as well as that of the rest of the people. The people want a change of government, and they seem to want it quick. When bye-elections in this country go against the Government by such enormous majorities it simply means that the people are disgusted with the Government and its policy.

THE JINGO NONSENSE.

We said two weeks ago, before the Venezuela question had become acute, that the American people were justified in holding fast by the Monroe doctrine, as making for the peace of the world by preventing European quarrels from perpetuating themselves on the American continent. We believe there is not a more beneficent political doctrine in the world. Whether it is or is not recognized by international law is nothing to the point. Least of all does it lie in our mouth to talk about international law, considering the anomalous position we occupy in Egypt—a position utterly unworthy the law of nations. So long as President Cleveland sticks fast to the Monroe doctrine and by arbitration, he is, we believe, on bed rock, and Lord Salisbury's criticism is idle. But when the President says he will have his own commission and will pay attention to its findings and to nothing else he damages an otherwise impregnable case. Again, we say, let men keep their heads cool and let us rather unimagine people put themselves, if they can, in the position of the Americans. And, above all, let us have an end of this jingo nonsense which assumes that England can take half the earth if she wants it. That blatant folly is really at the bottom of this whole trouble.—New Age, London, England.

FULFILLING THEIR MISSION.

The best that can be said of some foolish people is that they are useful as an example to others.—Acheson Globe.

ROMANCE AS ADVERTISING.

Gen. Harrison's reported marriage is a first-rate means of advertising his presidential boom, for nothing appeals to the hearts of the people like a romance.—Denver (Col.) Times.

"The Pansy" for January is a splendid number. It is full of good things for the young people, and the illustrations are most attractive. "The English Literature Papers" and "The Children of History" must be a great help in every family. Lothrop Publishing Company, Boston, Mass. \$1 a year.

The North American Review for January begins the 162nd volume of that periodical with the initial installment of a series of articles on "The Future Life and the Condition of Man Therein," by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, who, taking for his text the famous treatise of Bishop Butler, handles his great subject with astonishing vigor and skill. "The Crisis in the East" is thoughtfully presented for public consideration by Karl Blind in this number. The efforts of the Young Turkish party to work reform at Constantinople will challenge the attention with all conversant with Eastern matters.

ARTIFICIAL LIMBS, SURGICAL appliances and supports for deformities of limbs. I have had 25 years experience and the limb I now make is second to none. All work guaranteed. Write for terms before purchasing also where. JOHN BOYD, Lucknow, Ont.

INSURE IN THE PHOENIX—TIME tried, fire tested insurance company, of Hartford, Conn. Assets, \$1,000,000. Large security, liberal settlements, low rates. Money to loan at 4 per cent. EDWARD TOWNE, AGENT, Office over Bank of Commerce, London, Telephone, No. 57.



There's no Danger to be feared, even if you do use too much Pearlina in the washing. If there's any danger of damage at all, it's when you use too little. In that case, you'll have to begin that dreadful rubbing—and carloads of Pearlina couldn't do as much damage to your clothes as that will. Follow the directions on the package—that's the best way of all. But remember, too much won't hurt anything. It's only a waste of good Pearlina.

A Remarkable Case

Rheumatism of 20 Years' Standing Radically Cured by Scott's Sarsaparilla.

Mrs. Sarah Browning, an estimable resident of the Ambitious City, was for twenty years a sufferer from acute rheumatism, and her restoration to health is so remarkable that we present the case for the benefit of our readers, many of whom are doubtless sufferers from this painful complaint which arises from blood poison. Mrs. Browning says: "I used only one bottle of Scott's Sarsaparilla and received such benefit that I continued taking only at intervals for two months. That is seven months ago, and the pain has not returned. I had spent a fortune in various 'treatments' and was told by one medical man that a cure was impossible, as I had suffered so long."

Scott's Sarsaparilla cures by making and keeping the blood pure. It increases flesh by digesting flesh-forming foods. It is the most successful medicine in the world today for dyspepsia, nervous troubles, rheumatism, sciatica, syphilitic affections, pimples and all diseases originating in a foul condition of the blood. Dose from one-half to one teaspoonful.

Doctor! What is good for cleansing the Scalp and Hair, I seem to have tried everything and am in despair. Why Mrs. R. the very best thing is PALMO-TAR SOAP. It is splendid for washing the head it prevents dryness thus puts an end to Dandruff and freshens the hair nicely. 25¢ FOR A LARGE TABLET

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FRIDAY

Bargain Day.

CHAPMAN'S

January 17th, 1896.

- 1st—Ten Dress Lengths, only one dress of a pattern, regular price \$1 a yard, your choice on Friday Bargain Day for 50c.
- 2nd—Ten pieces Tweed Dress Goods, regular price 25c, 35c and 45c, Friday for 25c.
- 3rd—Six pieces Tweed Effect Dress Goods, worth 25c, 30c and 35c, your choice at 20c.
- 4th—Twelve pieces All-Wool Serge, worth 25c, Bargain Day price 20c.
- 5th—One table Wool Skirts, worth 75c and 90c each, today for 60c.
- 6th—One lot of Dress Goods, regular prices 50c, 60c and 75c yard, one cut only of each, price for 25c Friday.
- 7th—Ten pieces Plaid Dress Goods, all wool, regular price 50c, your choice on Friday for 25c.
- 8th—Nine pieces 46-inch Corkscrew Serge, worth 40c, tonight 25c.
- 9th—Seven pieces Amazon Cloth in black and colors, worth 10c yard, no more than 20 yards to any one customer, for 5c per yard.
- 10th—Bleached Cotton, 36 inches wide, beautiful quality, worth 12½c, for 8½c on Friday.
- 11th—White All-Wool Blankets, large size, worth \$2 25, for \$1 95 Friday.
- 12th—German Flannelette Wrapper Patterns, worth 25c for 12½c.
- 13th—Fancy Striped Skirting, 36 inches wide, worth 17c, for 12½c.
- 14th—Red and Black Reversible Flannelette, in checks, spots and figures worth 10c, for 8½c.
- 15th—11x4 Art Quilts, new and serviceable, worth \$2 50, for \$1 75.
- 16th—11x4 White Quilts, with fancy borders, worth \$1, Friday for 75c.
- 17th—Wool Shaker Flannel, good colors and unshrinkable, grand wearing qualities, worth 20c for 12½c.
- 18th—Best Feather Ticking, 32 inches wide, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 19th—One piece Bleached Table Damask, satin finish, 68 inches wide, worth \$1, for 79c Friday.
- 20th—White Flannel Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 56c, for 40c.
- 21st—Ladies' All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double heel and toe, worth 60c, for 45c.
- 22nd—Boys' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, worth 35c, for 15c Friday.
- 23rd—Ladies' Heavy Ribbed Wool Hose, worth 65c, for 48c.
- 24th—Black Wool Mitts, worth 25c, for 18c.
- 25th—Undressed Musquetaire Kid Gloves, worth \$1, Friday for 69c.
- 26th—Colored Silk Handkerchiefs, worth 35c, for 20c on Friday.
- 27th—Fancy Wool Shawls, worth \$1 50 to \$2, Friday for \$1.
- 28th—Ladies' Black Fur Capes, worth \$4, Friday for \$2.
- 29th—Children's Gray Opossum Fur Capes, worth \$6, Friday for \$2.
- 30th—Ladies' Colored Flannelette Night Robes, worth 75c, Friday for 58c.
- 31st—Ladies' Ribbed Wool Vests, worth 25c, Friday for 20c.
- 32nd—Fifteen bars Mottled Soap for 25c, regular price 3c each.
- 33rd—Men's Plain Scotch Knit and Fancy Striped Underwear, worth 75c, Bargain Day only 50c.
- 34th—Men's Heavy Wool Cardigan Jacket's, worth \$1 25, Friday 89c.
- 35th—Men's Heavy Twilled Navy Blue Flannel Shirt, worth 90c, Friday 62c.
- 36th—Men's Heavy Home Made Socks, worth 25c, Friday for 15c.
- 37th—Men's Fine Linen Finish Handkerchiefs, worth 10c, Friday for 5c.
- 38th—Men's and Boys' Black Astrachan Caps, worth 50c and 75c, Bargain Day 40c.
- 39th—Men's Heavy Wool Mitts, leather faced, worth 50c, Bargain Day 30c.
- 40th—Men's All-Silk Knot Ties, light or dark, worth 25c, for 15c.
- 41st—Men's Heavy Storm King Frieze Ulsters, any Ulster in the house, worth \$10 to \$12, Friday \$8 50.
- 42nd—Men's Fine Tailor-Made S. B. and D. B. Blue and Black Beaver Overcoats, worth \$12 50, for \$9 50.
- 43rd—Men's Wool Lined Tweed Overcoats, worth \$5, Friday \$2 50.
- 44th—Men's Fine Tailor-Made Imported D. B. Suits, worth \$12 50, for \$9.
- 45th—Men's All-Wool Frieze D. B. Pea Jackets, worth \$5, for \$4.
- 46th—Men's Fine D. B. All-Wool Gray Melton Pea Jackets, worth \$9 for \$5 95.
- 47th—Youths' Tweed Overcoats, worth \$4 50, for \$2 95.
- 48th—Boys' Frieze Ulsters, worth \$4 50, for \$3 65.
- 49th—Boys' Odd Lines Tweed Overcoats, worth \$4, for \$2.
- 50th—Small Boys' Heavy D. B. Tweed Overcoats, worth \$4, for \$3.
- 51st—Boys' 3-piece Tweed Suits, worth \$4 50, for \$3 65.
- 52nd—Boys' Heavy Serge Pea Jackets, worth \$2 50, for \$1 50.
- 53rd—Seventeen only, Ladies' Coats, Melon Sleeve, Ripple Skirt, 6 buttons, worth \$10, for \$6 50.
- 54th—Twenty-one only, Ladies' Coats, in fawn, brown, navy and black, Melon Sleeves, Ripple Skirt, worth \$12 and \$13 50, for \$7 50.
- 55th—Twenty-three only Ladies' Coats, worth \$16, for \$10, Melon Sleeves, Ripple Skirt, 4 and 6 buttons, in different cloths and colorings.
- 56th—Children's Nap and Tweed Ulsters, at half price Friday.
- 57th—Heavy Golf Cloakings, worth \$2, for \$1 50, cut free.
- 58th—Thirteen only, Flannelette Wrappers, worth \$2 50, for \$2.
- 59th—Children's Eiderdown Coats, worth \$3, for \$2.
- 60th—Sixteen only, Ladies' Winter Coats, worth \$6, for \$4.

TERMS CASH.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.