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ADVERTISER PRINTING COMPANY,
LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—BROWNING.

London, Ont., Friday, August 4.

Liberal Tariff Platform.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled declare:

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it now is, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service.

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle and used as it has been by the Government as a corrupting agency, wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of the few;

It has checked immigration;

It has caused great loss of population;

It has impeded commerce;

It has discriminated against Great Britain;

In these, and in many other ways, it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity so long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a second fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade and hasten the return of prosperity of our people.

That to that end, the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government.

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country in the light of experience is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this great question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes, but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

CANADA'S PETER ABROAD.

Our flamboyant friend, Hon. Peter Mitchell, has been outcrowing the Yankees in an interview in the New York Herald.

The Honorable Peter would loom up in great form as an ambassador. An ambassador has been described as one who, abroad, elongates the truth for the good of his country.

You would think, to read the Honorable Peter, that the great republic—which, in a hundred years, has reached a position never attained by any other country in a thousand—was a mere pigmy to Canada, and that in political morality the United States was far behind the Dominion; while the truth is the corruption in Canada within the last ten or twenty years has not been paralleled—taking relative populations into account—in the history of mankind. Canada may be a corrupt country, but there is no reason why it needs to indulge in lofty snivel and hypocritical comparisons.

The Honorable Peter rightly urges the disadvantages of a President's Cabinet, the members of which are responsible, and yet who are not in the House to defend and explain their measures; but as to the President's fixity of tenure, that has advantages. It is altogether a better plan than that of the parliamentary system, under which, on some artfully-worded resolution, a government is suddenly upset. The Honorable Peter is much mistaken if he fancies that counsels of perfection have been reached in the system of parliamentary government.

The Honorable Peter's attitude throughout his interview is that of the self-satisfied fire-eating Chauvinist. Your Chauvinist is the man who does much to retard national reformation. Much truer service is rendered by those who, Hamlet-like, hold up a mirror in which the body politic can see itself as it is.

WIGS ON THE GREEN.

The disgraceful scene in the British House of Commons Thursday shows that human nature and human passions are pretty much the same the world over. We should now have fewer lectures from the old world newspapers upon the superiority of the British House of Commons as a deliberative body to the Parliament of Canada and the Congress of the United States. No recent squabble in either of the last named bodies could equal in ferocity the struggle that took place in the British Commons Chamber when the Conservative minority refused to obey the rules laid down by Mr. Balfour in 1887 for the conduct of public business.

Sometimes the opponents of woman's suffrage express fears lest when women get their right to vote, they may enter the deliberative assemblies and be unable to preserve their decorum. Miss Anna Shaw, in her lecture on the subject, fittingly exemplifies the absurdity of this contention by illustrations of how little regard for order is entertained by men in some deliberative bodies she has witnessed at work, such as party conventions. She can now add to her repertoire the British House of Commons, when on strike against its own regulations.

THE RE-UNITED STATES—REUNION OF BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

The current Review of Reviews devotes much attention to the striking article by Mr. Andrew Carnegie on the above subject which appeared in the North American Review for June, and was reprinted in full in these columns.

Mr. Carnegie takes the ground that the severance of the English-speaking race, due to the pig-headed obstinacy of George III., was a political crime of enormous magnitude; that that crime should be undone; that it can be undone; that if England and America should never have been separated, they should be once more brought together into organic political union.

Mr. Carnegie calls attention to the noble spectacle of the conference at Paris, with representatives from London, Ottawa and Washington—i.e., from three representative sections of the English-speaking world—settling disputes about the seals of Bering Sea. Mr. Carnegie nobly considers English-speaking people better employed sitting about green baize tables amicably arranging subjects of difference than cutting each other with bayonets or blowing each other into eternity at point of hostile cannon! We need not go over the various points of what some might call a merely optimistic dream, but we may repeat his closing note of confident prophecy:

Let men say what they will, therefore, I say that as surely as the sun in the heavens once shone upon Britain and America united, so surely is it one morning to rise, shine upon, and greet again "The Re-united States," "The British-American Union."

The Review of Reviews is the most widely-circulated and probably the most influential magazine in the world. Its gifted editor, Mr. W. T. Stead, is enkindled at the thought of "the great blunder of the Third George" being undone, and the Empire and the Republic, after 100 years of estrangement, being reunited, "so as to constitute a single state—so far as the rest of the world is concerned." Mr. Stead does not exaggerate when he speaks of this English-speaking idea as one of the biggest that ever fired the imagination of mankind.

To Great Britain, the United States, and Canada, it would mean material prosperity beyond the dreams of avarice. It would mean the enthronement of the principle of arbitration and the beginning of the abolition of huge standing armies—the beginning of "the thousand years of peace." With all its faults, the English-speaking world stands for the combination of order with freedom, and for everything that is meant by progressive Christian civilization. It would mean to Canada everything that is meant by untrammeled and permanent trading relations, abundance of capital, and future security.

In no other way could Canada do so much for herself or for humanity as by being the link to bind together the United States and Great Britain in that eternal amity the violent negation of which by war would put back the clock of Christianity and of progress for generations.

Mr. Lowell used to speak of a sort of glacial drift in public opinion. You cannot see it move, but when you look again you see that it has moved. We confidently expect to witness a growing acceleration of movement in favor of the reunion of the English-speaking world. The ADVERTISER during the 30 years of its existence has itself been the instrument of more than one change both of opinion and of statute law. Carlyle, speaking of the "far deeps of the ideal," says that every noble work is at first impossible.

The organic union of Great Britain, the United States and Canada, may at first seem to be impossible, but so at first seemed the ocean steamship and the Atlantic cable by which time and distance have been nullified, and so a hundred years ago seemed the idea of settling any international dispute whatever by arbitration instead of by fire and sword.

This is the age of large combinations, large ideas. The ADVERTISER knows of no idea which can compare in size and beneficence, or in appeal to the imagination, with the idea of the organic union of the English-speaking world; and so believing it proposes, in every legitimate way, to do what in it lies to promote a consummation so devoutly to be wished.

"TONE" ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. Arnold Haultain occupies several columns in the Toronto Week to indicate his lack of sympathy with Mr. Andrew Carnegie's desire for the reunion of Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Mr. Haultain thinks the difference of "tone" on the two sides of the Atlantic alone constitutes "an insurmountable barrier" and seems to attribute this deficiency of "tone" this side sea to "the sophistries imbedded in the Declaration of Independence which assert the equality of all men;" or "to the want of a high born ruling class, maintained at a high level of culture and morality;" or "to the spread of cheap knowledge cheaply bought;" or to "the low level of the people where the people rule."

Mr. Haultain speaks of the difference of "tone" as between English people and the people of the United States. One often hears of "the people," but to what class is Mr. Haultain alluding when he speaks of the people? Probably to his "high-born ruling class." When the ADVERTISER speaks of the people of England, the United States or Canada it means the masses—the Plain People—of each country. It is these invincible democracies—having much in common—which will eventually decided all such questions as the actual or moral reunion of the English-speaking peoples. The "tone" of these various English-speaking masses does not much differ. Their morality will compare favorably with that of the nobility and other "high-born ruling classes."

We do not know which of Mr. Haultain's sneers is least justifiable—his sneer at "cheap knowledge, cheaply bought," or his sneer respecting "the low level of the people where the people rule." This is a day of universal reading of newspapers and of a wide diffusion of popular knowledge. It is a day, consequently, of a quick and powerful public opinion. Does Mr. Haultain think it would make anything better to shut off the newspapers from the masses? Is Mr. Haultain prepared to deny that any form of popular rule is better than any form of picturesque tyranny or absolutism?

Mr. Haultain, as a literary man, is most shocked at the difference in literary "tone" on the two sides of the ocean. He does not like the daily newspapers of the United States. These have their faults, but are at least interesting; they are seldom dull like the great transatlantic dailies; and they were enterprising enough to furnish the London journals, via New York, with particulars of the sinking of the Victoria. As for the great American monthlies like Harper's, Scribner's or the Century: for interest, purity of tone, and exquisite illustration, they are not successfully rivaled. This continent has not yet produced a second Shakspeare, but neither has England; and anyway, Shakspeare belongs as much to the men who settled Canada and the men who settled the United States as to those who lived in England in the time of the great bard. There is no country where men of fortune are giving more lavishly to found great universities than in the United States, and it will be passing strange if they do not within a generation or two produce something worthy of being cherished by the immortals.

But why disagree at greater length with a writer who, in the year 1893, seems to raise the inequality of men to the rank of a religion; who, if words mean anything, is opposed to newspapers; who appears to disbelieve in self-government; and who would apparently make one section of the English-speaking world spurn all advances toward reunion with other branches of the once united race, with the Pharisaic cry, "Stand back, I am 'tonier' than thou!"

HON. EDWARD BLAKE.

The London Pall Mall Gazette, since it became the property of a United States millionaire, who turned it into a Conservative organ, has turned excessively fastidious. It criticises Hon. Edward Blake's personal appearance and mode of talking, and generally tries to belittle the Canadian statesman. The British people do not appear to take any stock in this method of warfare against our fellow-countryman. We have it on the best authority that Mr. Blake is unable to meet one-half the requests sent to him to address public gatherings, and we know, from unprejudiced reports, that in the many centers of population where he has consented to speak, Mr. Blake has been listened to by crowded audiences, and has had extended to him a greeting such as even a Gladstone might feel proud of. In these circumstances, small beer criticism of his appearance and elocutionary ability from a politically hostile source can give the honorable gentleman or his host of friends little concern.

THE LORD AND THE ARCHDEACON.

It is to be regretted that Lord Salisbury, in a recent public address, should have gone out of his way to speak of the bill for the more effectual control of the liquor traffic by the people, which is indorsed by the temperance members of Parliament, as "a fad of making sober people thirsty in order that drunken people might be kept sober." It is such sneering as this that turns the social reformers against the Conservative leader. In marked contrast with his unsympathetic attitude is the conduct of that greatest of Churchmen, Archdeacon Farrar, who at a meeting of the Lower House of Convocation, the other day, presented the report of the committee on intemperance, and moved, seconded by the Bishop of Dover, "that this house again, as in 1869, respectfully requests his grace the president or their lordships the bishops to lend their legislative, social, and religious influence to the furtherance of every means calculated to remove the long-continued and intolerable evil of intemperance." In proposing this Archdeacon Farrar remarked that the evidence on all sides supported the language of the report. The chairman of the Coventry Board of Guardians said he had never seen an abstainer come to the workhouse. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge had said that nine jails out of every ten would be shut in England but for drink, and the late Lord Fitzgerald said that drunkenness was a crime which they might very well say led to 19-20ths of the crimes of the country. As to lunacy the authority of Mr. Walkhall told them that an average of 45 per cent. of idiocy in England arose from the drunkenness of parents, and one-third of all the insanity in the United Kingdom was the effect of drink. Lord Hannen said that 75 out of every 100 divorce cases were brought about by drink. The church was not awake to the awfulness of its responsibility in the matter. The remedies were of two classes—legislative and non-legislative. The first of the non-legislative remedies was that of the spread of education. The second remedy was the increase of bands of hope; and the third, increased action on the part of temperance societies. The report does not tell us what Archdeacon Farrar held to be the best means for promoting legislative remedies, but he certainly could not sympathize with the attitude of Lord Salisbury, who, even before the bill for the curtailment of the liquor traffic reaches the House of Lords, deems it his duty to use his position as a party leader to bring the well-directed efforts of such men as Archdeacon Farrar into disrepute.

TOO MUCH MAGNIFICENCE.

Canada is too rich to be embarrassed by the private cars in which Governors-General and Ministers of the Crown disport themselves. At the same time this same country has no more need for private cars than it has for private balloons.

Outward magnificence is often a cloud for the movements of men conscious of inward unworthiness. Pomp and circumstance are among the vices of our rulers at Ottawa. The United States Government does not own a private car. The Canadian Government must own five or six gorgeous wheeled conveyances.

The President of the United States travels eight times out of ten in a parlor car with fellow-citizens who, like him, pay their way. A Cabinet Minister who proclaimed his greatness by the occupation of a private car would be laughed at.

Here in Canada members of the Government scarcely deign to travel even the shortest distance unless one of the company's private cars is coupled to the end of the regular train. Little partisans who, but for the accidents of politics, would be struggling hard to earn $2,000 per year, use private cars in their imperial journeyings as if they were monarchs or millionaires.

The expense to the country of all this magnificence must be serious enough to be an item worth saving. The expense is the smaller part of the evil. Our ultra magnificent public men spend the country's money in promoting their own glory. Their example inculcates the idea that plain living is a vice, when in truth a young country can have no surer aid to greatness than simplicity of manners and inexpensiveness of government.—[Toronto Telegram.

This prodigal outlay of public money is a direct result of the system that enables the Ministers at Ottawa to take far more money from the people, in the shape of taxes, than is necessary for the honest government of the country. In the days when Hon. Alex. Mackenzie was Premier there were no expensive private cars to junket around with, and no imperial tours through Canada by tenth-rate members of Parliament. Nowadays, however, as our Toronto contemporary points out, men who would find it hard work to scrape together a living in private life, are foisted into place at Ottawa, and immediately begin to make regal pilgrimages through the country. These private cars are paid for out of the people's taxes. They are fitted up and officered at the expense of the public. But the Ministers do not content themselves with using the wheeled palaces themselves. They farm them out to their friends, as is evidenced by the following dispatch from Brantford:

"Dr. Montague, M.P., and a party of friends passed through the city last night en route from Dunnville to Chicago, in the Governor-General's car."

By what right does Dr. Montague and his friends get possession of the Governor-General's car? It is true that the member for Haldimand has a lordly bearing, but there is no law and no precedent for the construction of a special car for the Governor-General, at the public expense, to be farmed out in his absence to any needy M. P. who may petition for it.

The whole system of supplying gorgeous private cars for the use of members of the Government and their hangers-on is wrong. It men like Mr. Bowell, Mr. Foster, Mr. Patterson Mr. Haggart and Sir Adolphe Caron think themselves above the common herd, and hold that a seat in a third class car is not good enough for them, they can hire a Pullman car, and pay for it out of the ample salaries and traveling expenses which the country gives them.

Even Queen Victoria does not regard herself as above paying her own traveling expenses. When she takes a journey by rail her Majesty insists that the cost of conveying herself and suite shall be paid to the railway company out of her private purse.

Under the present Ottawa regime royalty is discounted, and governmental extravagance seems to know no bounds.

THE ATTACK ON LORD DUFFERIN.

It is difficult to understand the object of a section of the French press in persecuting Lord Dufferin, British ambassador at Paris. The other day Lord Dufferin left the French capital without any formal leave-taking—a most unusual course—and he has only now returned because of the critical condition of affairs between France, Great Britain and Siam. There has been much comment on the subject, and it has been freely stated that Lord Dufferin's "moonlight flitting" from his sphere of usefulness was brought about by the Gladstone Government, which took this means of marking its sense of the unseemly displays of animosity, stupid as well as insolent, of which a section of the French press has been guilty. These papers have written of "Lord Dufferin's intrigues," and of the "British gold squandered for political purposes" by Lord Dufferin. The unfounded charges have been made and repeated, and the people of Paris have been asked to believe not only that Great Britain is a briber on a gigantic scale, but that she has chosen as her instrument the former Governor-General of Canada, Viceroy of India, and Minister at critical times to Russia, to Turkey and to Italy.

Lord Dufferin is no doubt an able man, and no matter who makes charges against him, no one who knows him as well as we in Canada do will for a moment believe that he would be guilty of bribery of any sort whatsoever. While in the Dominion he was noted chiefly for his blarneying and for his inauguration of an era of personal extravagance that had a most detrimental effect upon those brought into contact with it; it was especially prejudicial to the civil service at Ottawa, a large portion of which have found it difficult to get back to common sense methods of life. Despite this fault, Lord Dufferin is a man of charming personal qualities as well as of great diplomatic ability, and it would be a pity if his brilliant record as a foreign representative were interfered with by these unfounded and altogether unworthy assaults.

BUSINESS OVER THE BORDER.

HENRY CLEWES, the cautious New York financier, is disposed to take a hopeful view of the future course of United States securities. He regards the opportunity to investors as one of extraordinary promise. During the past few days, according to Mr. Clewes, there has been no very conspicuous improvement in the general monetary situation. The renewed demands by the banks of the Northwest has caused a fresh drain upon the banks of New York city, which has intensified the local scarcity of currency, though not with the effect of materially increasing the stringency. The fact is that the decline in the prices of securities and the general contraction of commercial operations have so restricted the demand for loans and discounts as to largely offset these limitations upon the lending ability of the banks, and therefore the money market has suffered from these new withdrawals of money only indirectly rather than directly. It is satisfactory to be assured, however, that certain results of the crisis are now beginning to bring remedial tendencies into play. The fall in prices of products is opening foreign markets to a larger supply of United States exports, and the decline in stocks and bonds has brought out such exceptional temptations to foreign investors as to produce a material change in the foreign exchanges, and the current symptoms consequently indicated a probability of considerable imports of gold. In connection with this fact, it is fortunate that London appears to construe favorably the chances of Congress repealing the silver-purchase clause of the Sherman Act. This expectation must be regarded as explaining the recent steady buying on London account. It is in every way reasonable to anticipate that, in the event of Congress taking that action, there will be an immense foreign demand for United States stocks and bonds that will put a new aspect upon financial affairs on this side the Atlantic and produce a general recovery in prices in the neighboring country. Fortunately both the Bank of England and the Bank of France have now a surplus of gold that would predispose them rather to encourage than discourage such a movement. Rumors have been current that, on the strength of the probabilities of such legislation, negotiations have been set afoot for borrowing a considerable amount in London and Paris upon United States securities at their current low prices, with a view to bringing hither an amount of gold sufficient to dissipate the prevailing demoralization. Mr. Clewes has reason to believe that such a plan has been seriously deliberated in high quarters; but no positive action seems yet to have been taken. But even if such a scheme is not made operative the desired result will surely come about in the ordinary course of the foreign exchange. Already a shipment of $1,000,000 of gold is on its way to New York and more is expected to follow. At the present moment much depends upon whether the extreme scarcity of money among the banks of the interior has reached its climax. When that point is passed, little would remain to obstruct the process of recovery. The stage of recovery will be coincident with the return of money from hoard to the banks; and the strength and firm endurance of the banks under such an extraordinary drain suggests a probability that the timid will soon conclude that their fright has largely exceeded any real occasion and will return their hoards to the banks. With confidence returned, business prospects would at once improve.

THERE are 3,000 members in the Club Letellier, Montreal. It is a live Liberal organization.

MADAME LAURIER accompanied her husband during his late tour. She takes a great interest in public affairs.

THE Chicago Inter-Ocean is right when it says: "In these days a city that doesn't advertise is asleep and will get left."

IN ALL the recent discussions respecting the tribulations of Siam, the newspapers of the United States have for the most part sympathized with the English views.

SOME of our contemporaries worry a good deal over Gladstone's future. He has only 700 of a majority in what was until recently a Conservative stronghold. In Canada a majority of 700 brings a constituency into the category of a "hive."

IF SIR CHARLES TUPPER had faith in the Chignecto ship railway scheme, which is now stuck, after British capitalists have been prevailed upon to sink several millions of dollars in it, why did he refuse to invest a cent of his own ample fortune in the venture?

SPEAKER PETER WHITE is alleged to have informed friends in Ottawa that there will be a fall session of Parliament. Speaker Peter is a bit of a joker, and we do not credit the report. If there is a fall session it would indicate that the dissolution of Parliament would follow.

THE cable says the career of the British Imperial Federation League is likely to be cut short owing to lack of funds and lack of interest. The only federation idea worth consideration is one that shall in some way organically unite Great Britain, the United States and Canada.

R. R. MCLENNAN, M. P. for Glengarry, indignantly denies that he has joined the Patrons of Industry. Mr. McLennan last session voted to sustain the burdensome taxes on necessaries of life against which the Patrons of Industry now war, but when it was reported that he had joined the Patrons it was thought that he had resolved to turn over a new leaf. His wrathy denial now shows that he is wedded to his idols.

WE PUBLISH in another column a communication that throws a good deal of light upon recent happenings in Siam, as well as on the Russian advance into Central Asia. The letter has been specially sent to this journal by an authority on affairs in the East, who has had exceptional opportunities to investigate and reach conclusions. The future must decide to what extent the two great Powers that are now represented as co-operating in an attempt to menace British India shall succeed, and how far Great Britain will be able to thwart undue ambition. Meanwhile we call attention to a communication of a remarkable character, which will well repay perusal at this stage.

REV. MR. LETT, being requested to address the Orangemen at Merrickville on July 12, told them some truths worthy of reproduction. The correspondent of the Record gives a synopsis of the speech as follows:

"Rev. Mr. Lett was the fifth speaker. He said he was much disappointed with the speeches of the M. P. and ex-M. P., did not believe that the Liberals were disintegrants, paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Gladstone and the Liberal party and thought they were acting in all honesty, and in what they considered the best interests of the empire. So far as Canada was concerned he did not believe that either political party in Canada were annexationists; he believed in the loyalty of Canadians, was sorry that we were not an independent nation so that we could have the same enthusiasm and patriotism that existed in the United States. He did not like the sneers of Englishmen on account of our being colonists, and knew that Canadians could get around the English tom-tomes over. Dwelt upon the slow increase of the population, and wondered why it was when Canada was not subject to either famine or pestilence. He knew our people to be industrious and not of the loafing parasitic class that existed in many of the countries of Europe. He dwelt upon the red tapeism of the Dominion Government, and wished he was the governor and he would turn the whole crowd out. He said the farmers, who were the back-bone of the country, were owing to legislation against their interests, not getting anything like the profits from their labor and industry that they were entitled to. He didn't know what tariff reform meant, but if it meant something better for the people, he thought it should be kept before them until they succeeded in getting it."

How near Great Britain and France came to war is shown by a usually well-informed cable correspondent. When Lord Rosebery, British Foreign Minister, learned that a blockade of the Siamese coast had been declared without notifying England he sent through Lord Dufferin to the French Government a short and simple note to this effect: "Great Britain refuses to recognize the blockade begun on the coast of Siam. If English commerce in those waters is interfered with by France, such action will be construed as a deliberate attack upon the English flag." After dispatching this ultimatum the Gladstone Government began active preparations to insure free commerce to and from Bangkok. In other words, the British notified the French Government that they meant to have free trade, even if war were necessary to insure it. The French Government, having no real grounds for obstructing commerce, in view of Siam's conciliatory attitude, has no other reasonable option than to back down. Complete surrender was betokened in its announcement that the French blockading force would be instructed after Sunday to allow English vessels unimpeded intercourse with Siamese ports. Inasmuch as nine-tenths of the Siamese commerce is in British ships this concession amounted to abandoning the blockade. Siam meanwhile has announced that she gives up to France all the territory which the republic demands; but as the land in question is claimed either by Great Britain or by China, the practical effect of the surrender is to replace the weak kingdom by these much stronger nations, with the rulers of which France will now have to deal. It will in all probability turn out that France will in the end get no more than Siam conceded in the first reply to the French ultimatum. There are those who say that not only Great Britain and China but Germany backed up the view that France was altogether too greedy and exacting in her demands on the ruler of the land of the white elephant, and there can be no doubt that the verdict of civilized nations generally is also against the republic. If the nations of the earth were unselfish enough to throw their influence against any country that clearly sets out on an unwarranted grab game, there would be fewer wars and a freer field for the promotion of the principles of Christianity.

TO ENTER SARNIA.

Rumors of the C. P. R. Branching to Sarnia—Another Tunnel Talked Of.

SARNIA, July 31.—Rumors of a railway deal of considerable magnitude have become public property.

It has been a matter of general belief for years past that the Canadian Pacific Railway has had its eyes on this town as an objective point and was only waiting for a favorable opportunity to extend its line to Sarnia. It begins to look now as if the big corporation was about to take decisive steps to buy a right of way. On inquiry it has been ascertained that negotiations are on foot to have the charter of the Lambton Southern Railway transferred to the C. P. R. This would give the latter road a direct route through the townships of Brooke and Enniskillen, including Petrolea and the oil territory, to Sarnia.

Citizens of the town who have been spoken to express themselves as delighted with the prospect, and the general sentiment seems to be in favor of giving the C. P. R. every encouragement. Should the railway come here it would mean the construction of another tunnel and the expenditure of vast sums of money within the corporation. Further developments will be anxiously awaited.

THREE IN ONE.

Roman Catholics, Methodists and Baptists, Worship in the Same Church.

LONG ISLAND, L. I., July 31.—Three denominations worshiped in the East Avenue Baptist Church in Long Island city yesterday—the Roman Catholic, the Methodist and the Baptist. The last was the only one of the three that was in its regular church. The burned-out St. Mary's Roman Catholic congregation held services in the Baptist Church. A Methodist flock, owing to the absence of its pastor, joined with the Baptists and Father McGuire celebrated mass.

An Introduction to the Queen

is an honor conferred upon only a favored few. But every lady of the land may have ready access to the Queen of Remedies—Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. Once known, always a valued friend. It promises to positively cure every form of weakness peculiar to women, and confirms this promise by a written guarantee of satisfaction, guaranteed in every case, or money returned. This Royal Remedy is carefully prepared for women only, and its efficiency is vouched for by countless happy homes and countless thousands of testimonials. A trial will convince you that it is invaluable in correcting all irregularities and weaknesses for which it is designed.

Feeding Grain to Hogs.

FOSTORIA, Ohio, Aug. 1.—A large number of farmers in this vicinity are feeding their wheat to hogs, rather than sell it at the low prices now ruling.

R.R.R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST MEDICINE FOR FAMILY USE IN THE WORLD. NEVER FAILS TO RELIEVE

PAIN.

It supersedes all other remedies in the wonderful power which it possesses of curing

RHEUMATISM and NEURALGIA.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the difficulty or pain exists will afford ease and comfort.

Internally—A half to a teaspoonful in half a tumblers of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Flatulency and all internal pains.

Malaria in Its Various Forms Cured and Prevented.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious and other fevers, aided by RADWAY'S PILLS, so quickly as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

A CURE FOR ALL Summer Complaints

Dysentery, Diarrhœa, CHOLERA MORBUS.

A half to a teaspoonful of Ready Relief in a half tumbler of water, repeated as often as the discharges continue, and a flannel saturated with Ready Relief placed over the stomach and bowels will afford immediate relief and soon effect a cure.

25c a Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

BE SURE TO GET "RADWAY'S."

What is Life Without Health

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE SUFFER this very day from a DISORDERED LIVER, which causes the whole machinery of the body to be thrown out of its usual harmonious action, giving rise to symptoms as follows:

LOSS OF APPETITE, SICK HEADACHE, INDIGESTION, DIZZY FEELING, BILIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION,

FLATULENCE AND WIND, NERVOUS DEPRESSION, LASSITUDE, PAINS IN DIFFERENT PARTS OF THE BODY,

And a general uncomfortable feeling of something being wrong which cannot be explained.

All these evils can only be set right by causing the liver to do its proper work and thereby relieve all the other organs of the system which have been thrown out of order by its inaction.

The only safe and sure remedy to set the Liver working right and thereby raise the whole system to its normal condition is

RADWAY'S PILLS,

Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthful regularity.

Price 25c per box. Sold by all druggists.

Send a letter stamped to Dr. Radway & Co., No. 419 St. James street, Montreal, information worth thousands will be sent to you.

To the Public—Be sure and ask for Radway's and see that the name "Radway" is on what you buy.