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London, Saturday, March 22.

Now and again the Dominion Parliament puts on a spurt and does a little work. But notwithstanding the proximity of the Easter holidays, the Government has decreed that there should be a few days of play now. When the House adjourned last night it was resolved not to meet again till Wednesday next, as Tuesday is Lady day.

THE London ADVERTISER complains that the Dominion Government "taxes knowledge." We don't see why the ADVERTISER should kick against a tax that bears so lightly upon it.—[Hamilton Spectator.

Have you never noticed that a great many people make the most fuss about matters that do not concern them?—[Toronto World.

We accept the compliment. Our disinterestedness, however, would not allow us to remain silent in view of the fact that the Dominion Government does, in some measure, add to the natural difficulties which our esteemed contemporaries experience in obtaining what they at any rate so much need.

IF ANY proof were needed to show the advantages of dwellings built on sanitary principles, and provided with healthy surroundings, the evidence can be found in the annual report of the Peabody Trust, the organization started by a wealthy philanthropist for the maintenance of good homes for the working classes in London. The report shows the birth rate in the houses kept by the trust to be 8.72 per 1,000 above the rest of London, and the death rate nearly 1 per 1,000 below the average, while the infant mortality is only a little over half the average. The trust has spent $6,250,000 in providing buildings for 20,374 persons. The average earnings of each family are about $5 75 per week, and the average weekly rent about $1 20. The rate per room is 52½ cents per week.

THE big railways continue to swallow up the small concerns, despite legislative enactments to the contrary. In Canada, the G. T. R. and C. P. R., between them, have managed to get control of almost every minor railway; in not a few cases to the decided advantage of the worn-out concerns. But the experience of our two great trunk lines has been duplicated many times over in the adjoining States. In Pennsylvania alone, for example, the system of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company embraces 46 different railroads and branches, including the lines operated by the Pennsylvania company. The Philadelphia and Reading includes 42 railroads in its ramifications in the same State, and the Baltimore and Ohio controls ten local lines, and the absorption still goes on. Unless the lines are taken control of by the Government, no one need be astonished if eventually the consolidation embraces the whole of the large systems of railway in the country.

THE PRISON COMMISSION.

It cannot be said that Premier Mowat does not respond to the voice of public opinion, though he moves more slowly at times than his more ardent supporters think desirable. The Ontario Liberal leader seems to act on the principle of "slow but sure." He has given another indication of his anxiety to promote the public interests in the manner indicated by those who make a study of social problems. We refer to the announcement made by the Premier on Thursday night, to the effect that he will at an early date appoint a Prison Commission. The consideration of the whole question of the classification of prisoners, of the employment of those under sentence, the most effectual means to deal with juvenile delinquents and first offenders, and how youthful lawbreakers can be reformed advantageously to themselves and the community, whether in industrial schools, reformatories, or in common jails, may well be remitted to a commission capable of discovering and applying the best possible methods now pursued, or which can be improved upon.

In the matter of intelligent and humane treatment of the blind, deaf, dumb and insane, it is admitted on all hands that Ontario leads the countries on this continent, and stands second to none, not even Great Britain, in the old world. There is no reason why steady progress should not also be made in dealing with criminals and the prevention of crime. A few weeks ago the question was forcibly reasoned out before the Ontario Premier, by the Prison Reform Association, and he now shows that it has not escaped his memory. The commission will be appointed in due course, and we hope and trust its labors will be thorough, and that much good will ensue.

The great problem is how to prevent the making of criminals, and in that connection to discover how best to deal with the young who have taken a first step on the downward road. This subject was ably discussed by Warden Lavell, of Kingston Penitentiary, in a recent public address. He said that in that institution "there are now 584 convicts. More than 60 per cent. are 30 years and under. Some of these were serving their third term. The fact that young men under 20 were there serving their second term should arouse every Christian parent. Forty-five per cent. of the inmates were 25 years of age and under. Twenty-five per cent, or 146 prisoners, are 20 years of age and under. Think of it," said the Warden, "100 boys undergoing imprisonment for the commission of crime. The cause of this crime was neglect in early youth, dissipated parents and the lack of individual knowledge. Very few men who had a knowledge of a trade came there."

This is a lamentable condition of affairs, and if Mr. Mowat's commission can do anything to bring about a change for the better it cannot too soon be appointed. We do not believe that the youth of Ontario are any worse than those of neighboring States and Provinces, but we wish to see them a good deal better and to have our laws made and our places of reclamation conducted so as to make it as easy as possible for the young to do right, and difficult to do wrong. That is as far as governments can go. Parents and private effort must accomplish the rest.

THE UNITED STATES AND THE CANADIAN FARMERS.

It is somewhat difficult to see what final action is going to be taken by the people of the United States on the subject of customs tariff. Not a few members of Congress, in so far as an opinion can be formed by the course of the Ways and Means Committee, are clearly in favor of maintaining and increasing many of the present duties; but it is a very significant fact that the Foreign Affairs Committee have again unanimously passed Chairman Hitt's resolution in favor of unrestricted reciprocity between Canada and the United States. How far this committee is influenced by the anti-high tax attitude of the people, as exemplified in the expressions of conventions, petitions, and utterances in the newspapers, it is impossible to say, but there can be no mistaking the trend of popular sentiment towards tax reduction. The new England woolen and iron manufacturers have, within the last two or three months, sent formidable petitions to Congress praying for reduction of the duties on articles in which they are interested, and a number of influential farmers in the Western States who have heretofore supported the Republican party have declared very strongly against the policy of protection. The Democrats of Rhode Island held their convention to nominate a State ticket a few days ago, and although State parties are not supposed to interest themselves in Federal politics the members of this convention did not hesitate to pronounce very emphatically on two important matters with which the National Congress has to deal. "We condemn," they said, "the latest form of monopoly denominated the trust, under which vast aggregations of capital continue to strangle individual enterprise and to suppress healthful competition." And in another plank of their platform they said:

We affirm our devotion to the principles of tariff reform as enunciated by President Cleveland in his official utterances, and we demand the abolition of the customs tax on raw material for the manufacturers. Our diversified industries should no longer be compelled to languish under the oppress on of a war tax to enrich an overflowing treasury and gratify the cupidity of unscrupulous legislators.

In these two particulars the Democrats of Rhode Island are in hearty accord with their party, and the fall elections in several States—notably in Ohio and Iowa—proved that the high tariff policy of the Government was producing a violent reaction. More recently further evidence of the feeling of the country was given in the State of New York in the result of the municipal elections. Twenty-three cities of that State elected Democratic mayors, including all cities of the first rank, while only six cities elected Republican mayors, the most important of which is Syracuse. Since the election of President Harrison ten cities have changed Republican for Democrat rule, while only one has been lost to the Democrats, and that is said to have been due to the treachery of Governor Hill's friends. In all these elections, it is stated, national politics were made an issue, one of the chief matters discussed being the state of the country under protection. It would appear, therefore, that the Republican majority at Washington does not represent the sense of the country in maintaining a high tariff, and especially a tariff which bears heavily on the farming and laboring classes, and the work of the Ways and Means Committee is very suggestive of the determination of the Republicans to fortify themselves by making friends of at least one of the discontented classes, the farmers. The sub-committee of that committee has made a report of startling significance and should their recommendations be adopted by Congress the consequences to Canada are destined to be very serious. Following is a partial list of the duties proposed by the sub-committee for adoption:

Horses $30 per head if valued under $150, and if valued at $150 or over an ad valorem duty of 30 per cent.

Cattle of a year old and upwards $10 per head, and under 1 year, $2.

Hogs $1 50 per head, and all other live animals not enumerated 25 per cent.

Barley 30 cents per bushel of 48 pounds, and barley malt 40 cents per bushel of 24 pounds.

Corn, oats and rye 10 cents per bushel each.

Peas and beans 40 cents each per bushel of 60 pounds.

Wheat 20 cents per bushel, and wheat flour 20 per cent. ad valorem.

Hay $4 per ton, potatoes 20 cents per bushel of 60 pounds, and all vegetables not specified 25 per cent.

Eggs 5 cents per dozen, and butter and cheese each 6 cents per pound.

Bacon 5 cents, and beef or mutton 2 cents per pound; live poultry 3 cents, and dressed poultry 5 cents per pound.

Apples, green or ripe, 25 cents per bushel.

These rates are for the most part prohibitory, and if effect is given to them the farmers of Canada will be practically shut out from the United States markets. A number of articles now on the free list, such as eggs, cannot be sent over the lines in the face of such a tariff. Neither can barley or malt, or wheat, or peas, or beans, or hay, or apples. And as for live stock, almost every cent of profit would be eaten up when the duties were paid. The duty on barley alone, based on our last year's exports to the United States would be $2,980,351, or more than one-half the market price.

Our farmers are complaining of distress now, and with good cause. The Canadian tariff has not profited them in any way; but it has largely increased the cost of manufactures and other articles upon which heavy duties are levied. What will their position be if the proposed American duties become law? More than half their products find a natural market in the United States, and for many of the articles now sent to that market they cannot hope to find sale elsewhere. The outlook is threatening, and the simple fact that the Republican party in Congress favors such a policy for the transparent object of saving its own neck in the country makes it almost certain that the prohibitive duties in the interest of the American farmer will carry.

Possibly it will be said that we in this country cannot help what the United States Congress may do in the matter. It certainly was in our power a year ago to accept the intimation given by Congress and seek to arrange liberal trade relations between the two countries. The House of Representatives passed a resolution almost unanimously in favor of free trade between the two countries, or something very nearly approaching to free trade, and the same resolution would have been adopted in the Senate by a large majority but for the obstructive tactics of one member. Yet our Government at Ottawa obstinately declined to move a step in the matter; and more than that, they persuaded their supporters in the House to vote down a proposition favoring a policy of unrestricted trade between the two countries. Since then it has been brought to the knowledge of our Government that some of the most influential members of the United States Congress strongly favored the movement for removal of trade restrictions, and had they been so disposed we are persuaded that terms mutually acceptable and advantageous to both countries could have been negotiated with very little trouble. Moreover, all subjects in dispute between the two countries might have been amicably settled at the same time. But nothing has been done by the Canadian Government, and now the people of this country, and especially the farmers, find themselves confronted by a Washington policy which means ruin to thousands of their number. In this crisis it is eminently proper that the voice of the Legislature of Ontario should be heard as has been that of Manitoba.

A Fair of Them.

[St. Paul Pioneer Press.]

The truly good die early, just like the newspaper that tries to float on without offending anybody.

Altogether Too Technical.

[Toronto World.]

In the Legislature on Wednesday evening Emperor Creighton made some vague reference to the Government having a "full hand," and Mr. Meredith spoke about the same gentleman having criticised the price of a poker. Why cannot the Parliamentarians talk about matters that people understand?

Hear, Hear!

[Brantford Expositor.]

Currency is given by the Toronto World to the report that the Provincial elections for Ontario will take place in June. The Expositor is in no position to either affirm or deny the report, but it should think the time mentioned was not an improbable one. Any period that may be chosen will find the Province ready to vote an emphatic indorsation of the Mowat Government.

He Allowed Himself to be Caught, Eh?

[Dundas Banner.]

The London Free Press goes as far as to admit, in speaking of the Rykert letters, that, "to say the least, they are highly injudicious." "Highly injudicious" is a very mild way of putting it, but it is a great deal for such a dyed-in-the-wool Tory as the Free Press to be obliged to admit. You can almost hear the tears dropping from its eyes with a dull and sickening thud as the wheels of the press go round, grinding out this reflection on so shining a light in its own party.

Tested by Time.—For Throat Diseases, Colds and Coughs, BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES have proved their efficacy by a test of many years. The good effects resulting from the use of the Troches have brought out many worthless imitations. Obtain only BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. 25 cts. a box.

Mrs. Talmage, wife of the celebrated preacher is said to be the financier of the family. It is she who makes all the doctor's engagements and does his banking business.

The great lung healer is found in excellent medicine sold as Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It soothes and diminishes the sensibility of the membrane of the throat and air passages and is a sovereign remedy for all coughs, colds, hoarseness, pain or soreness in the chest, bronchitis, etc. It has cured many when supposed to be far advanced in consumption.

Miss Timidite (who has been invited to the piano)—Really, I think you will have to excuse me. I rarely play in public. Hostess (encouragingly)—Don't be afraid of us, my dear. Neither my husband nor myself has any ear whatever for music.

Pimples, boils and Parasites eradicated from the system by using Case's Sarsaparilla Bitters. It cleanses the skin, beautifies complexion. 50c. and $1. Sold at Barkwell's.

"May I kiss you?" "No, Mr. Simpson, I don't feel well enough acquainted." (Interesting pause.) "There, now, do you feel well enough acquainted?" "Yes, George."

Mr. Job Scales, of Toronto, writes: A short time ago I was suffering from Kidney Complaint and Dyspepsia, sour stomach and lame back; in fact, I was completely prostrated and suffering intense pain. While in this state a friend recommended me to try a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery. I used one bottle, and the permanent manner in which it has cured and made a new man of me is such that I cannot withhold from the proprietors this expression of my gratitude.".

Perhaps the reason why the course of true love never runs smooth is because so many lovers wear corduroy suits, which are not properly "pressed."

Bloxam's Electric Hair Restorer performs all it claims. Contains nothing injurious. Sold at BARKWELL'S. xt

"Just put that back where you took it from," as the Irish lass said when a young man stole a kiss from her lips.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

A Terrible Eczema

One of the worst cases on record. Seventeen years of fearful suffering. Head, face and ears one solid scab. Body a mass of disease. Hair matted, lifeless. Nails gone. Limbs contracted and helpless. Unable to walk. Got about on hands and knees. Physicians and all medicines useless. No hope of relief or cure. At the end of seventeen years hears of the Cuticura Remedies, used them eight weeks, and cured. N. B.—This miraculous cure was made in January, 1879, and has continued cured and permanent to present date, Jan. 26, 1890.

Cured by Cuticura

At the age of three months a rash (which afterwards proved to be eczema or salt rheum) made its appearance on my face. A physician was called. He said teething was the cause; he prescribed some cooling medicine, but the sores spread to my ears and head. Another M. D. was called. He professed to know all about the case; called it King's Evil," and prescribed gunpowder, brimstone and lard mixed into a salve; but the disease continued. They could not do anything with it. Another prescribed linseed poultices. None of them did me any good at all, but made me worse. The disease continued unabated; it spread to my arms and legs, till I was laid up entirely, and from continually sitting on the floor on a pillow, my limbs contracted so that I lost all control of them, and was utterly helpless. My mother would have to lift me out and into bed. I could get around the house on my hands and feet, but I could not get my clothes on at all, and had to wear a sort of dressing-gown. My hair had all matted down or fallen off, and my head, face, and ears were one scab, and I had to have a towel on my head all the time in the summer to keep the flies off. My parents consulted a prominent physician and surgeon here in Chicago (the other physicians before mentioned were of Dundas and Hamilton, Canada). He said he could do nothing for me. He wanted to cut the sinews of my legs, so that I could walk; but I would not let him, for if I did get better I would have no control of them.

W. J. McDonald

The disease continued in this manner until I was seventeen years old, and one day in January, 1879, I read an account in the Tribune of your CUTICURA REMEDIES. It described my case so exactly that I thought, as a last resort, to give them a trial.

When I first applied them I was all raw and bleeding, from scratching myself, but I went asleep almost immediately, something I had not done for years, the effect was so soothing.

The first morning after using it my flesh (I had no skin only on the end of my nose) was a pink color. Next day it was kind of white, and I could place my hands on the sores without it being painful. In about two weeks I could stand straight, but not walk. I was so weak; but my sores were nearly well.

As near as I can judge, I was cured in about six to eight weeks, and up to this date (i. e., from January, 1879, to January, 1887) I have not been sick in any way, or have had the least signs of the disease reappearing on me. I have an excellent appetite, have the very best of health. My limbs are straight, supply and strong. I have been exposed to all sorts of weather without the least signs of the disease yet. The only difference I find in myself is that my skin is finer, softer, and not so liable to get chapped as is other persons'.

No doubt many persons will not believe this almost improbable story, many will think it grossly exaggerated. I don't blame them a bit if they do, but to satisfy themselves they can call or write to me and find out if what I have written above is true or not. There are many persons who can testify to the wonderful cure I have received by your CUTICURA REMEDIES.

3732 Dearborn St., W. J. McDONALD.
CHICAGO, ILL., Jan. 30, 1887.

Since writing you Jan. 30, 1887, in regard to my cure of eczema in January 1879, I have had no reappearance of the disease in any form, and am as strong and healthy as though I had never had any such disease. W. J. McDONALD.
CHICAGO, Ill., Jan. 26, 1890.

Cuticura Remedies

It is one thing to claim to cure these great skin diseases, but quite another thing to do it. No remedies ever compounded in the history of medicine have performed the wonderful cures daily made by the CUTICURA REMEDIES, which are in truth the greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times.

CUTICURA, the great skin cure, instantly allays the most agonizing, itching, burning and inflammation, clears the skin and scalp of crusts and scales, heals ulcers and sores, and restores the hair. CUTICURA SOAP, the greatest of skin purifiers and beautifiers, is indispensable in treating skin diseases and baby humors. It produces the whitest, clearest skin and softest hands, free from pimple, spot or blemish. CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier and greatest of humor cures, cleanses the blood of impurities and poisonous elements and thus removes the CAUSE. Hence the CUTICURA REMEDIES cure every species of torturing, humiliating, itching, burning, scaly and pimply diseases of the skin, scalp and blood, with loss of hair, and all humors, blotches, eruptions, sores, scales, and crusts, whether simple, scrofulous or contagious, when physicians and all other remedies fail.

Sold everywhere. Price—CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 35c.; RESOLVENT, $1 50. Prepared by the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston, Mass.

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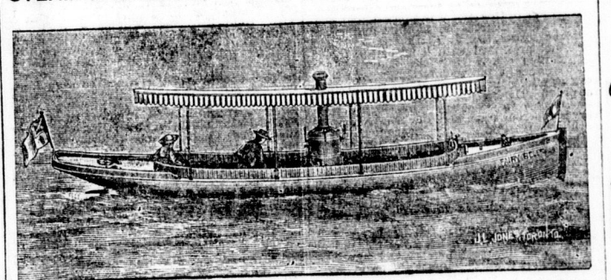

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