

The Colonist.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1893.

AN EASTERN OPINION.

The Montreal Star does not entertain a very high opinion of Mr. Laurier's scheme of tariff reform. That paper is by no means satisfied with the tariff as it is, but it is very far from being disposed to accept the latest trade policy of the Liberal party. In an article on Mr. Laurier's Ontario tour the Star says:

Judging by his Newmarket speech his children in Ontario is to be conducted strictly on the lines laid down by the Ottawa convention. He proposes to take a heavy advantage of the belated existence of a tariff schedule that we have in some measure outgrown, to secure material for a popular crusade against protection. A reformed protective tariff, such as—if the Government be wise—will have to fight against the next election would be difficult to attack; and so, while the Administration is in the very act of drafting a new schedule, he gathers the country together to witness his success in mightily belaboring the old. It is hardly probable that so transparent and childish a device can deceive anyone.

There are times in the past, as elsewhere, when silence is golden; and one of these surely is when, in the case of two leading questions before the country, the speaker must say nothing about one (the Manitoba school case), and he has not his opponents policy before him on the other. The pious campaigner to be effective must be positive and confident and outspoken.

There are a great many in the country who, like the Montreal Star, want to see the present tariff thoroughly revised but who are not prepared to condemn the Government's promised revision before it is made. This is the attitude of Mr. Laurier and the Liberals, generally, as the present moment. Mr. Laurier promises the country some kind of tariff reform. As to what is to be the extent and what its precise nature, no one, not even the Liberal leader himself, seems to have the most remote conception. In discussing the tariff question he takes good care to deal in generalities to which no definite meaning can be attached. Sir John Thompson declares that it is the intention of his Government to make a thorough revision of the tariff, such a revision as will suit the altered circumstances of the country. The Liberals want the people to accept Mr. Laurier's professions, and to reject beforehand the Government's revision. This, it is certain, they will not do. They will wait to see what changes the Government intend to make before they pronounce upon them. Canadians are not so much in love with Mr. Laurier, and they have not so high an opinion of the wisdom and the integrity of the Liberal party, that they will accept their shadow and, it may be, illusory trade policy, while they reject, without examination, the Government's proposed tariff revision. They are not so foolish as either to accept or reject the trade proposals of either party without knowing what they are.

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

The scene that was witnessed on the Kansas border on Saturday must have been a singular one. A strip of Indian territory was on that day opened for settlement. For days and weeks previously an army of land-hungry men and women had been collecting near the coveted country. The Government land office was unable to issue certificates as fast as they were demanded. Its doors were besieged by an immense crowd of eager applicants. When the hour for the opening of the strip for settlement had arrived fully 100,000 persons were on hand to rush into the country to secure homesteads. The race that then commenced defied description. The land hunters were in every kind of vehicle, on horseback, on bicycles, and not a few on foot. The excitement was intense. But the multitude appeared to be on the whole well-behaved. When they at last reached the land of promise many of them must have been sadly disappointed. Instead of the being the land of milk and honey, they found it to be, it is described, as "a desert waste. Most of the hay had been cut off, and what remained was either burned off by prairie fires or scorched brown by drought or sun. The creeks were run dry and the Arkansas and Cimarron nearly so. There will be great suffering for want of water, which, in some places, it is almost impossible to obtain."

The strip is now part of the territory of Oklahoma. It contains 6,378,950 acres. After reserves of all kinds are deducted there are 5,022,627 acres actually open to the settler. The greater part of this, which is of any use, was no doubt grabbed up by the army of land-grabbers on Saturday. It is said that the Cherokee strip, on Saturday night, had a population of 200,000. There are many towns sites already taken up; four of them are said to have a population of five thousand, others of three thousand. The numbers may be exaggerated, but the phenomenon was a strange one, and shows that the land-hunger of the American people is still unappeased.

A CENTRE OF CONTAGION.

It might be supposed that there are few places on the earth further apart in almost every respect than New York and Mecca. It would be, therefore, natural to conclude that the great American city could not possibly be affected in any perceptible degree by what happens in the holy city of the Moslems. But we are every day finding that the world is not so very big after all, and that there is hardly any place so distant or so insignificant that what takes place in it may affect, and that very materially, cities that appear at first sight to have none but the remotest connection with it.

In the summer of 1892 we found that the condition of Tartar and Russian villages, of which civilized peoples do not know so

much as the names, had an influence, and that a direct one, on the great cities of Europe and America. The cholera, which found a good breeding ground in those villages, was conveyed to the western cities and committed great ravages in some of them, and spread alarm through whole continents; even to the eastern shores of the Pacific Ocean.

In the same way pilgrims which crowd into Mecca from the distant parts of Asia and Africa, carrying with them the seeds of cholera, spread it to the uttermost ends of the earth. It is said that a party of Algerian pilgrims, which was 7,000 strong when it left Mecca, numbered only 5,000 when it reached home. The very great number of 2,000 had died of cholera on the road. This caravan, on its way to Algiers, crossed the great routes of travel to Europe and the East. The pilgrims may have come in contact with travellers bound to India and to the ports of the Mediterranean, and in this way spread the dreadful disease far and wide. This appears to be what actually did happen. It is said that the Egyptian Sanitary Council and its quarantine service, notwithstanding their zeal and energy, have failed to intercept all the seeds of cholera brought away from Mecca by the hordes of ignorant and filthy persons who make the pilgrimage by the Suez route. They have, no doubt, been instrumental in spreading the cholera to Constantinople, and perhaps to other parts of the south of Europe. From there it can readily be conveyed directly or indirectly, to New York and other American cities. It will be seen from this, that the inhabitants of Europe and America have an immediate and a direct interest in the sanitation of Mecca and other so-called holy places of Asia. The citizens of New York and Montreal cannot contemplate with indifference the presence of the cholera in Mecca or in any other city which is either a centre of commerce or a centre of travel. When pilgrims were dying in Mecca at the rate of a thousand a day as was the case but a few weeks ago the people of all other countries had reason to feel alarmed. In view of the danger they were in the proposal to establish an International Health Commission somewhere in Asia seems to be most reasonable.

TARIFF REVISION.

The work of tariff revision is by no means so easy as some self-styled politicians would have the people believe. It will not do for a government or a parliamentary committee to cut and slash at the tariff without examination and without enquiry. Those who undertake to change the fiscal policy of a country take upon themselves a very heavy responsibility. They will have to disturb to a greater or less extent the whole economic structure of the country. The interests with which they must necessarily interfere are so numerous and so closely interwoven each with the other that it is difficult to tell what may be the effect of any change that is at all important.

The majority in the United States Congress are pledged to revise the tariff in the direction of free trade. The leaders of that majority are not in a hurry to begin the work of revision. They are making preparations for the work, but they evidently do not enter upon it with a light heart, or with the certainty that everything they propose to do must of necessity be for the good of the country. They are instituting preliminary enquiries carefully and cautiously. The Committee on Ways and Means under the chairmanship of Mr. Wilson, are patiently and searchingly examining witnesses in order to find out the actual condition of trade and manufactures—how they are affected by the present tariff and what will be the probable consequences of the lowering of some duties and the remission of others. Those who believe that there are to be during the next session of Congress sweeping changes in the tariff will, we are satisfied, find that they are greatly mistaken. The Government do not propose to play pitch and toss with the important interests which have been built up by the protective tariff. They do not consider that their promises at conventions and on the hustings bind them to bring ruin on thousands who have invested their money on the faith that the conditions which made their investments possible would be continued by the Government. A moment's reflection will show the intelligent inquirer how unfair and how tyrannical it would be for Congress to frame a tariff which would crush and starve out of existence industries and interests which it has spent years in building up. The present Congress, we are satisfied, has not the remotest intention of doing anything of the kind. The Morrison tariff, which is most likely the model after which the next tariff of the United States will be framed, so far from being a free trade tariff would have at one time been regarded as a highly protective tariff. It reduced some duties on manufactures, it is true, but the principal change it would make was to place the prime necessities of life and the raw materials of manufacture on the free list. There were some who held that the Morrison tariff, if it had been allowed to go into operation, would have been even more favorable to manufactures than the one it was proposed to supersede.

In the same way a revision of the tariff of the Dominion of Canada, whether made by Conservatives or Liberals, must treat established industries and growing interests with due consideration. Both the requirements of revenue and justice to individuals demand that the revisionists proceed carefully, discreetly, and moderately.

GIVES GOOD APPEAL.

GENTLEMEN—I think your valuable medicine cannot be equalled, because of the benefit I derived from it. After suffering from headache and loss of appetite for nearly three years I tried B. B. with great success. It gave me relief at once, and I now enjoy good health.

Mrs. MATTHEW SHOOT, Dungeness, Ont.

NOT LAW-ABIDING.

The course which some of the City Councilors are pursuing with regard to the surface drains is a good deal worse than absurd. Councilors Styles, Robertson, Bragg and Baker show very clearly that they have no respect for law. If they really wanted to have their own law faithfully and honestly carried out, and if they doubted the soundness of the City Barriers' opinion, they would have advocated either applying to some other lawyers for advice or taking measures to get a judicial decision on the matter in dispute. But instead of this they propose to get the opinion of a practical resident engineer on the advisability of connecting residences with the surface drains. Admitting, for the sake of argument, the opinion of the practical resident engineer is favorable to the perversion of the surface drains which they advocate, where will they be then? The practical resident engineer cannot alter the law. After he has given his opinion the law will be precisely what it is now, and if the Council permits houses to be connected with the surface drains it will deliberately do what it knows to be unlawful. This is a singular position for a law-making and a law-enforcing body to place itself in. There is a wise old saying that law-makers should not be law-breakers, but some of the law-makers of our City Council in the coolest manner possible propose to break the law. Are these Councilors too ignorant and too stupid to see the proposition which they make and support in its true light. It would appear so.

We gather from the report of Alderman Baker's speech on the subject that as far as he is concerned he always intended that the surface drains should be used as sewers. "The wise-heads," he is reported to have said, "should have kicked when the by-law was first before the people and not now." If the wise-heads, as the worthy Alderman calls them, had the remotest suspicion that the City Council intended to play them false—to cheat them by asking for surface drains when they meant sewers—they would have kicked, and kicked so effectively that the Council would not have obtained a single dollar with which to build these fraudulently named surface drains. Is it possible that Alderman Baker's colleagues in the Council were parties to the fraud which according to that Alderman was perpetrated on the ratepayers when the surface drain law was submitted to them. What has His Worship the Mayor to say about this? Did he join in the conspiracy to prevail upon the ratepayers to vote for surface drains when the intention of the conspirators was to use the money so obtained to construct sewers? Alderman Baker's feet at the "wise-heads" who placed confidence in the honesty of the City Council is pretty much of the same character as Ross Tweed's bold and brazen defiance to the indignation of citizens of New York: "What are you going to do about it?"

ALDERMANIC BLUNDERS.

The City Councilors spent a great deal of time on Monday evening in talking about their own blunders. They were careful to bind the surface drain contractor down to pay his hands once a week, while the city paid him once a month. The contractor, they appeared, found it difficult to comply with this veracious condition of his contract and ignored it. The City Engineer, as in duty bound, reported on the non-compliance. Alderman Baker, instead of insisting upon the contractor living up to his agreement, found fault with the City Engineer for noting the default and reporting on it. After some discussion and incoherent talk, the matter was dropped. It is easily seen that if it was necessary to insert the stipulation in the contract it was equally necessary to have it faithfully carried out. Was this condition of the contract inserted for ornament or use?

The Aldermen themselves should, if possible, be compelled personally to suffer for the blunder they made in the matter of letting the Spring Ridge surface drain. In the face of the report of the City Engineer, that the tender of Coughlan & Mayo was the lowest, the City Fathers gave the contract to H. H. Macdonald & Co. This firm, believing that the Council had acted legally and in good faith, undertook the contract, and in good arrangements to go on with it entered into an agreement with the firm of which Alderman Baker is a member for the delivery of a quantity of bricks. They now send in to the Council a claim for damages sustained by the action of the Council in cancelling the contract. The amount is \$225. Are the taxpayers to be compelled to pay this sum? The blunder was one for which there was not the shadow of an excuse. The Council had the City Engineer's report before them, which contained the amount of the different tenders. Yet, with their eyes open, the majority of the Council, refused to give the contract to the lowest tenderer. The blunder could not have been the result of stupidity or ignorance. They must have known that they were not giving the contract to the man who had made the lowest offer. Under such circumstances it is right that the taxpayers should be forced to make good the loss which H. H. Macdonald & Co. may have sustained.

Not long ago the City Council, in their wisdom and disinterestedness, saw fit to pass a resolution to prevent the use in civil contracts of material in the manufacture of which Chinese labor had been employed. The Councilors passed the resolution with their eyes open. They must have known, or they ought to have known, exactly what it meant and what would be the consequence of putting it in force. Yet, on Monday night, the Council had to admit

that it was a blunder to pass such a resolution. Alderman Robertson was frank enough to say that he thought the resolution a foolish one. Alderman Baker thought it better to use Chinese bricks than imported ones, but he somewhat inconsistently refused to vote to rescind the resolution, which Alderman Robertson had denounced as "foolish." Alderman Bragg was consistent and defended the "foolish" resolution. The upshot of the discussion was as "foolish" as the resolution which it was proposed to rescind. The Councilors could not screw up their courage to make the foolish resolution null and void, but they had pluck enough to suspend its operation for ninety days. If the obnoxious resolution is foolish, and if it is "impracticable," why did not the Councilors have the moral courage and the manliness to correct the mistake they had made in passing it, instead of shirking a plain duty which other Councilors will have one day to perform? It is very evident that when there is a blunder to be committed some of the Aldermen are bold enough, but when a wrong is to be righted they are evidently afraid to take a single step in the right direction.

THE SECTONALISTS.

We are much pleased to find that the attempt of ambitious but unscrupulous and shallow politicians to foster a spirit of sectionalism in this province is likely to prove a most signal failure. We expected this. The people of this province have too much good sense and are too independent to allow themselves to be made the tools of tricky demagogues who believe that the qualities necessary to success in politics are the ability to utter nonsense fluently, and an unbounded capacity for falsehood and misrepresentation. These men thought that they could increase their own consequence and raise themselves to power by dividing the province into two hostile camps. If they could only succeed in making the people of the Mainland jealous of the inhabitants of the Island, and if they could outlive the Islanders' hatred of the Mainlanders they considered that they could accomplish their purpose. But it has become evident that their plan will not work. The people of both Mainland and Island refuse to adopt a platform which has for its foundation envy, hatred, malice and all uncharitableness, and consequently the demagogues and schemers have been obliged to change their tactics. They have not given up their intention of pitting Island against Mainland, but they are proceeding more cautiously, or, as they perhaps think, more cunningly. They, although it is rather late in the day, are trying to throw a veil over their sectionalism. They think that, if they conceal it for a time from public view, the people will be so unperceptive as to conclude that it does not exist. But they deceive themselves. The cloven foot cannot be completely concealed. It will put itself in evidence, in spite of every attempt to hide it.

FEARFUL OUTRAGES.

It is extremely hard to form anything like an adequate idea of the moral and social condition of the inhabitants of some parts of the United States. Crimes the most terrible and outrages the most horrible, appear to be in some sections every-day occurrences. The crimes are often the cause of the outrages and their excuse. This was the case in Aberdeen, Miss., a few days ago. About the first of the month a farmer named Woodruff and five of his children were taken violently ill, and two of the little ones died. It was supposed that poison was the cause. The premises were examined, and three packages of lough on rats were found in the well. A negro named Jackson was arrested on suspicion, but the people of the neighborhood would not wait to find whether he was guilty or not. They jumped to the conclusion that he must be guilty, and they hanged him forthwith. But this was not all. Jackson's wife and mother-in-law were arrested and brought before the Grand Jury. After examination, which we may safely conclude was not too indulgent to the unfortunate women, they were discharged. But they had scarcely left the jury room when they were seized by a crowd of armed men and straightway hanged. A negro named Boyles, who could not be found when Jackson was apprehended, was, after the lynching of the women, seized by the bloodthirsty mob and lynched. Here we have four persons, murdered by a lawless crowd, every one of whom may have been innocent. To poison a well was certainly a diabolical crime, but to seize upon an opportunity of defending themselves was a crime equally diabolical. On the same day as three of the Aberdeen victims were lynched, five negroes were shot by the mob in Columbus, in the same State. The men were suspected of burning a mill, and had been arrested. The mob broke into

the jail and shot the men in their cells. In the state of society in which such crimes are committed far removed from barbarism! We fear that the administration of law must be pronounced a failure in many States of the Union.

SIR JOHN THOMPSON'S SPEECH.

We publish to-day the full text of the speech delivered by Sir John Thompson at Montreal as it is reported in the Gazette of that city. We look upon it as a model political speech. It is a full and frank discussion of the public questions in which the people of Canada from Vancouver Island to Cape Breton are interested. The leader of the Conservative party does not appeal to any one's prejudices. He does not say a bitter word from the beginning to the end of his speech of any political opponent. He leaves the minds of his hearers and readers quite free to judge his statements and his arguments of their merits. His style, too, is remarkably clear and his reasoning, though forcible, is exceedingly simple and easily followed. Very few speeches have been delivered in Canada so well calculated to please and instruct men of all degrees of intelligence and of every shade of public opinion. The speech is of such a nature that it can be read with almost it not altogether as much pleasure by an intelligent Liberal as by an ardent Conservative. Its personal must be to every admirer of pure English and clear reasoning, no matter what his politics may be, an intellectual treat.

Sir John Thompson's Montreal speech cannot but make a deep impression on the public mind. His exposition of the Conservative policy is so full and frank and unreserved that it must be acceptable to every member of the Conservative party, whether he approves of that policy or not. It cannot be said that on any of the questions before the country he has not told the people in the plainest terms what his Government intends to do, and how far it proposes to go. We can easily believe that some politicians may consider that he has been too open, and that he has taken the people too closely into his confidence. That is not our opinion. We believe that the Conservative leader has been wise in being so outspoken. He has left his whole policy open for the freest discussion, and we are convinced that it will bear the ordeal of such discussion. Those who are not able to controvert his arguments and to impugn his statements may try to "discredit" his speech by saying it is "plausible," and that it is wanting in "honesty." This is a very easy way of creating a prejudice against a speaker whom a dishonest opponent is unable to answer. This, we see, is the course pursued by the Times of this city, with regard to what Sir John Thompson said about the Behring Sea Arbitration Award. Nothing could be clearer than the explanation which he made, and it was, as is well known, the simple truth from the first word to the last. Yet the Times asserts that it was "plausible and wanting in honesty" because Sir John did not tell his hearers that "the Americans are at liberty to kill the whole of the seals on the Islands and in the territorial waters in one year." If Sir John had made such a statement as this he would not have been plausible and he would not have been honest. The Times well knows that American citizens, in the waters over which the arbitrators had power to adjudicate, have been placed on exactly the same footing as British subjects. And our contemporary also knows that only a few Americans, specially licensed by the United States, have power to kill a limited number of seals on the seal Islands. What Sir John Thompson said was true to the letter of the whole case over which the arbitrators' power of adjudication extended. It is more than probable that Sir John Thompson regrets that the arbitrators were not invested with the power of preserving the seals on the land as well as in the sea, but it is indignant in the extreme to attempt to hold him and his fellow-arbitrators responsible for what, even if the American Government was base enough and foolish enough to attempt, they had no power to prevent.

THE CONSERVATIVE LEADER.

Sir John Thompson's tour, which commenced on Monday week at Montreal, will be continued until all the principal towns of Ontario are visited. The leader of the Government will be sure to make a good impression wherever he goes. He is an eminently reasonable man and he appeals to the reason of his hearers. He will pay his audience the compliment of assuming that they are composed of intelligent and sensible men, who can appreciate rational discussion. His style of speaking will be certain to please the serious and thoughtful young men of Ontario who take a delight in sound political discussion. Sir John Thompson, though differing from Mr. Laurier in many respects, resembles his clever and eloquent opponent in being careful to avoid saying anything that can be fairly considered offensive by men of any class or creed or political party. He neither flatters nor flatters. There is in fact not a trace of the demagogue in his composition. But he is ever considerate of the feelings and the honest convictions of his hearers. In argument he is uncompromising as well as forcible, but in dealing with persons he never for one moment forgets that courtesy is due to those who honestly differ from him in opinion. The example of both the political leaders cannot fail to have a beneficial effect on the political speakers of all shades of opinion in Ontario. They will see that men can discuss political subjects ably, warmly and manfully, and effectively defend the party to which they belong without being personally abusive, and without appealing to the prejudices and the passions of those whom they address.

There can be no doubt that the series of addresses which Sir John Thompson and

some of his colleagues in the Government propose to deliver in Ontario, within the next few weeks, will have the effect of strengthening the Conservative party in all parts of the Dominion. They will be able to show Conservatives that they have done well hitherto in upholding the party to which they belong, and that they will do equally well in continuing to uphold it. Though they propose to effect the improvements which the circumstances of the country require, they do not advocate violent changes. They intend to continue in the safe road that has led to many successes and they are not inclined to try new paths, which they have good reason to believe are unsafe. Their policy is, what it ought to be, conservative yet progressive. This we are sure is the policy that recommends itself to the great majority of the Canadian people, and Sir John Thompson and Mr. Foster, Finance Minister, will, we are quite satisfied, be able to convince them that this is the nature of the policy which they propose to pursue. Facts will be adduced and principles enunciated in their speeches which will prove to the Conservatives that the policy initiated by Sir John Macdonald and followed by his successors in office is the one safest and the best suited to the circumstances of the country. The Conservative Ministers will also be able to convince moderate Liberals, of whom there are many in all parts of the Dominion, that it is far better for them to support the tried policy of the Government than to follow the leaders of the Opposition in the uncertain and experimental course, which Mr. Laurier has labored to outline. When the choice between the safe and the uncertain, the tried and the experimental, is presented to them, it is not very difficult to foresee what very many of them will choose. Of course much will depend on the way in which the Conservative campaign is conducted, and with Sir John Thompson for leader it is certain that the Conservative cause will be presented both ably and judiciously.

A DIFFICULT TASK.

The men who are engaged in the work of revising the United States tariff have no easy task to perform. Importers and manufacturers appear before them in considerable numbers. The representations that many of them make are forcible and not seldom contradictory. Those who have enjoyed protection under the present tariff are prepared to show good reasons why that protection shall not be withdrawn. They are ready to produce evidence to prove that protection enables them to employ men and women and to give them good wages. They also hold that if the protection of the tariff were withdrawn or diminished to any considerable extent work-people would be thrown out of employment and wages must be lowered. In short, the battle of free trade and protection is being again fought before the Committee of Ways and Means. An idea of the nature of the work which that Committee is doing may be gained from the recital of representatives of the industries that appear before them in a single day. On the 15th of the present month importers of hosiery and gloves, manufacturers of plush and velvet, cotton yarns, pearl buttons, felts and straw hats, and also gold beaters and pearl workers appeared before the Committee. Each had his suggestions to make and his arguments to present. Some held one view and some another. Some were indignant at the prospect of a withdrawal of protection and some were pleased with the expectation of an increase and a more profitable trade. Some wanted an ad valorem duty, some preferred to have the duty specific. To frame a tariff that will be satisfactory to all is a sheer impossibility, and to frame a tariff that, while it is fair to the public, will not be unjust and oppressive to individuals will be a task beyond the skill of man to accomplish.

STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Alarm of Boom Traders and their Desire to Cover Puts Up Prices.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Money on call 3 a. c. Foreign exchange, sterling, 4 8 1/2 for 60 days; 4 8 1/2 on demand. The stock market was dull again to-day. In the early trading prices were generally lower, some disappointment having been occasioned by the fact that advices from Washington did not fully bear out yesterday's despatches in regard to a probable early vote by the Senate on the Sherman repeal measure. The lowest figures of the day were generally reached during the first half hour of business. The decline having failed to force out any considerable amount of long stock, the room traders took alarm and promptly started in to cover. A rise of 1 to 2 1/2 per cent. followed. Speculation continued strong until shortly before the close, when sugar reacted 1 1/2, and the remainder of the list 1 per cent. There was little in the way of news to affect prices, and the market fell off dull and steady in tone. The total transactions of the day were 175,794 shares. Closing bids: Ashton, Topeka & Santa Fe, 20 1/2; Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, 84; Canadian Pacific, 75; Central Pacific, 21; Erie, 15 1/2; Wells Fargo, 140; Great Northern, preferred, 115; Missouri Pacific, 26 1/2; New York Central, 103 1/2; Northern Pacific, 8 1/2; Northern Pacific preferred, 24 1/2; North-west, 92 1/2; Oregon Navigation, 50; Oregon Improvement, 14; Pacific Mail, 15; Union Pacific, 21 1/2; Western Union telegraph, 82; bar silver, 74 1/2; Bonds: Union Pacific, firsts, 104; Central Pacific, firsts, 102; Northern Pacific, firsts, 106 1/2.

SITUATION IN MANHATTAN.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—There was a long discussion in the Commons last evening in regard to Manhattan. T. P. Baxter, Parliamentary Secretary of the Colonial Office, admitted that the situation in that country was becoming graver.

WORTH READING.

MR. WM. McIVER, of St. John, Ont., had eleven terrible running sores and was unable to recover, all treatment having failed. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Purifiers completely restored him to health. Druggist, Sweeney, of St. Mary's, Ont., certifies to these facts.

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PURE
POWDERED LYE
PUREST, STRONGEST, BEST.
Solely for use in any quantity. For making Soap, Softening Water, Disinfecting, and a hundred other uses. A can equals 50 pounds of Soda.
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FARM FOR SALE, OF 160 ACRES.
Sited in Alberta, two miles from steamboat landing. It is one of the best farms in the West. It has a large clearing of alder, bottom on it. Also good house, frame barn and shed.
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ISAAC DRINKWATER, Alberta.

FOR SALE—Fine farm in Western Island, under cultivation, 118 acres; over 40 acres of meadow. House, barn and stable; orchard; sixteen miles from Vancouver Island. For further particulars apply to Dr. Robert Barrister, Hamilton, Ontario, mail-box 1616.

BBB CURES DYSPEPSIA.
Dyspepsia arises from wrong action of the stomach and is the cause of much misery. It is many diseases such as Constipation, Biliousness, Bad Blood, Headache, Stomach Distress, a prompt and effective cure. It cures indigestion, flatulency, and all diseases of the stomach, side, and bowels. It completely cures B.B.B.

LIFE WAS A BURDEN.
"Life seemed a burden, the simplest food disagreeable to me, and I was in misery from dyspepsia, but two bottles of B.B.B. entirely cured me from it," says Miss L. A. Kahn, Hamilton, Ont.

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25 CENTS A BOX.
Ask Your Druggist For Them.
Jy 15-17-18-19-20-21-22-23-24-25-26-27-28-29-30-31-32-33-34-35-36-37-38-39-40-41-42-43-44-45-46-47-48-49-50-51-52-53-54-55-56-57-58-59-60-61-62-63-64-65-66-67-68-69-70-71-72-73-74-75-76-77-78-79-80-81-82-83-84-85-86-87-88-89-90-91-92-93-94-95-96-97-98-99-100-101-102-103-104-105-106-107-108-109-110-111-112-113-114-115-116-117-118-119-120-121-122-123-124-125-126-127-128-129-130-131-132-133-134-135-136-137-138-139-140-141-142-143-144-145-146-147-148-149-150-151-152-153-154-155-156-157-158-159-160-161-162-163-164-165-166-167-168-169-170-171-172-173-174-175-176-177-178-179-180-181-182-183-184-185-186-187-188-189-190-191-192-193-194-195-196-197-198-199-200-201-202-203-204-205-206-207-208-209-210-211-212-213-214-215-216-217-218-219-220-221-222-223-224-225-226-227-228-229-230-231-232-233-234-235-236-237-238-239-240-241-242-243-244-245-246-247-248-249-250-251-252-253-254-255-256-257-258-259-260-261-262-263-264-265-266-267-268-269-270-271-272-273-274-275-276-277-278-279-280-281-282-283-284-285-286-287-288-289-290-291-292-293-294-295-296-297-298-299-300-301-302-303-304-305-306-307-308-309-310-311-312-313-314-315-316-317-318-319-320-321-322-323-324-325-326-327-328-329-330-331-332-333-334-335-336-337-338-339-340-341-342-343-344-345-346-347-348-349-350-351-352-353-354-355-356-357-358-359-360-361-362-363-364-365-366-367-368-369-370-371-372-373-374-375-376-377-378-379-380-381-382-383-384-385-386-387-388-389-390-391-392-393-394-395-396-397-398-399-400-401-402-403-404-405-406-407-408-409-410-411-412-413-414-415-416-417-418-419-420-421-422-423-424-425-426-427-428-429-430-431-432-433-434-435-436-437-438-439-440-441-442-443-444-445-446-447-448-449-450-451-452-453-454-455-456-457-458-459-460-461-462-463-464-465-466-467-468-469-470-471-472-473-474-475-476-477-478-479-480-481-482-483-484-485-486-487-488-489-490-491-492-493-494-495-496-497-498-499-500-501-502-503-504-505-506-507-508-509-510-511-512-513-514-515-516-517-518-519-520-521-522-523-524-525-526-527-528-529-530-531-532-533-534-535-536-537-538-539-540-541-542-543-544-545-546-547-548-549-550-551-552-553-554-555-556-557-558-559-560-561-562-563-564-565-566-567-568-569-570-571-572-573-574-575-576-577-578-579-580-581-582-583-584-585-586-587-588-589-590-591-592-593-594-595-596-597-598-599-600-601-602-603-604-605-606-607-608-609-610-611-612-613-614-615-616-617-618-619-620-621-622-623-624-625-626-627-628-629-630-631-632-633-634-635-636-637-638-639-640-641-642-643-644-645-646-647-648-649-650-651-652-653-654-655-656-657-658-659-660-661-662-663-664-665-666-667-668-669-670-671-672-673-674-675-676-677-678-679-680-681-682-683-684-685-686-687-688-689-690-691-692-693-694-695-696-697-698-699-700-701-702-703-704-705-706-707-708-709-710-711-712-713-714-715-716-717-718-719-720-721-722-723-724-725-726-727-728-729-730-731-732-733-734-735-736