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JOHN CAMERON, President and
Mng. Dir.

London, Friday, April 9, 1897.

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

How India Fights the Famine.

This is the title of a brilliant article in the April number of the North American Review by the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava, who, as ex-Viceroy of India, is peculiarly qualified to discuss this subject, which is of so much moment to the Anglo-Saxon people.

Lord Dufferin deals at some length with the causes of the famine. The population, he points out, is very unevenly distributed over the cultivable area. From social instincts, family and tribal affinities, and other influences, the tendency of the rural population is to agglomerate, and this heaping up of masses upon inadequate areas is stimulated by the prodigious rate at which the population multiplies. Every ten years, 28,000,000 souls are added to the existing numbers. Millions are therefore dependent upon minute patches of soil.

In all agricultural countries, continues Lord Dufferin, the prosperity of the farmer is dependent upon the weather. With Great Britain, for instance, it is a question of a good, an indifferent, or a bad crop; but with India it is one of a fair crop or no crop at all. Unless the blessing heat of the sun is assuaged by the regular intervention of the rainy season, in summer and autumn, and by a lesser downfall in winter, the fields of India become as barren and profligate as the deserts of the Sahara. The present calamity is, of course, caused by the miscarriage of nature's normal design.

The first famine of certain record occurred in 1770, and destroyed one-third of the inhabitants of Bengal, or about 40,000,000 people. Since then there have been 21 similar visitations, of which a very fatal one was that in Orissa in 1867, which swept away two-thirds of the population. The worst famine of the century was that of 1876-78, when the rains failed over an area of 36,000 miles, affecting the status of 26,000,000 people, of whom 5,000,000 perished. Experience, therefore, shows that the Government of India must be prepared for a drought of some sort twice in every eleven or twelve years, and for a great famine twice in a century.

The terrible experiences of 1867 and 1876-78 compelled the Government to take a more extensive view of its obligations than in the past. Accordingly, a commission was appointed under Lord Lytton's Administration and drew up a famine code, which, with subsequent revisions, is now the authorized programme of famine relief administration. Even in normal times a complete chain of communication is kept in working order in each district between the petty rural authorities, and the head of the provincial administration. By this means the local Government gets weekly telegraphic reports descriptive of the season and the crops, the rainfall, and the probable out-turn of the harvest. Thus the authorities are forewarned of impending calamities, and can accurately estimate their extent in time to take measures to meet them.

When a famine is inevitable, district boards open public relief works, and each district is subdivided into relief circles under the charge of a "circle officer." The laborers on these relief works are graded according to their physical condition, and gratuitous allowances, either in money or grain, are made for the children and infirm dependents of those thus employed. Special regard is also had to the condition of the "purdah nishin" women, who have been bred to the sacred seclusion of the harem, and who, would sooner die of starvation than sacrifice their instinctive notions of modesty. Wherever relief works are going on, camps are formed in the neighborhood, and residence is compulsory for all relief workers whose homes are not within reasonable distance. These measures are supplemented by gratuitous, where food is distributed gratuitously. These are mainly intended for those who have cut themselves

adrift from their homes, and who are unfitted for employment on relief works. At the same time, special patrols go forth into the highways and byways to gather into the net of public charity the unfortunates who, through weakness, imbecility or ignorance, have failed to find their way into the asylums and refuges provided for them.

Lord Dufferin points out that through the presence of the Government during the last twenty years, "famine railways" have been pushed through the districts where the rainfall is most scanty and capricious. Already 5,000 miles of these special lines are in full working order, and more are under construction. Without these most strenuous efforts of human energy and ingenuity would have failed, as the desolated area comprises a belt extending about a thousand miles in one direction, and five hundred in the other.

In conclusion, the noble writer says that the real danger which threatens India is over-population. Formerly, desolating wars, pestilences, slave-dealing and infanticide swept vast regions almost clear of their inhabitants; but under British rule wars have ceased, and its benign sway has greatly reduced the mortality occasioned by the latter scourges. Consequently the normal, or rather the abnormal tendency of the population to increase now proceeds unchecked, and intensifies the dangers accompanying the visitations of famine. The marquis, however, asserts that there are millions of more sparsely settled and fertile acres in the Peninsula and Burmah, to which people in the densely inhabited regions could migrate with advantage to themselves and the country; but the Hindu husbandman is loth to leave his ancestral fields, his relations, friends and gossips. In time, though, some such change will undoubtedly occur.

Lord Dufferin concludes with a moving appeal to public generosity in India's behalf. Three million people are being kept alive by the means he describes, but the Government can only provide its famishing clients with just sufficient nourishment to keep body and soul together. "To do more," he says, "would unduly increase the general burden of taxation, and bear too seriously upon the rest of the country. Consequently, the share still left to be performed by public charity is almost illimitable; for, even when the beneficent operations of the seasons shall be reconstituted, those who survive will be as helpless and destitute as shipwrecked mariners cast bleeding and naked upon a rock-bound coast. It breaks one's heart to think of what the women and children are suffering, and are destined to suffer."

Canada's Stock Looking Up.

The returns of the British Board of Trade for 1896 show a decline in the general emigration from the British Isles, but a small increase in the number of persons proceeding to Canada as compared with 1895. The figures are: Total emigration in 1896, 241,912, as against 271,772 in 1895. Of these there went to the United States 154,497, as against 195,632 in the previous year; and to Canada 22,629, as against 22,357 in 1895.

What's the Matter With Colonies?

The Chicago Times-Herald presents some suggestive figures as to the comparative number of German and English immigrants to the United States and to either German or English colonies. Let us first take the German immigrants:

To United States.	To other States, countries, Total.
1890.....153,522	21,897
1891.....153,522	21,897
1892.....153,522	21,897
1893.....153,522	21,897
1894.....153,522	21,897
1895.....153,522	21,897

The Times-Herald next turns to the British immigrants, with the remark that "it is only in English novels that everybody seeking his fortune or a new career goes to Australia or Canada." The destination of British emigrants during five years was as follows:

United States.	Aus- tralia.	Total.
1890.....153,522	21,897	215,419
1891.....153,522	21,897	215,419
1892.....153,522	21,897	215,419
1893.....153,522	21,897	215,419
1894.....153,522	21,897	215,419
1895.....153,522	21,897	215,419

It will be seen that the hard times during the two last years given, checked immigration proportionately to the United States, Canada, and Australia. Here is Canada's problem: How to augment her population. Perhaps no better way can be devised than that of cultivating free trading relations with Great Britain, while doing everything possible to develop our mining and other natural resources. Canada's turn is bound to come, and we believe it is near at hand.

Why is it that Gladstone always uses the article "an" before "European"? In his latest pamphlet on the Eastern question, he writes of "an European war." It is a puzzle to discover the reason why.

The Capital Day by Day.

As Seen From the Press Gallery.

(Special Editorial Correspondence of The Advertiser.)

Press Gallery, Ottawa, April 9, 1897.

The latest news about the Crow's Nest Pass Railway is brought from Lethbridge by Mr. H. Bentley, mayor of that town. The C. P. R. now has a line to Lethbridge connecting with its main line, the original object being the development of the coal beds in the vicinity. Lethbridge stands half way between the C. P. R. main line and the entrance to the Crow's Nest Pass, and the line so far built will be utilized as part of the second great line through the Rockies.

There can be no doubt, Mayor Bentley says, that the C. P. R. Company means business. H. M. McLeod went out with a surveying party to lay out the line east of the mountains last month, and Hugh D. Lumsden, who was one of the chief engineers on main line construction, has for some time been operating with a staff in the vicinity of the pass.

Mayor Bentley is here to aid in the movement to secure the early completion of the road. Many people, he says, prefer that the road should be constructed as a Government work, but in any case it is regarded as a prime necessity to have it built. Should the C. P. R. Company undertake the work, as it has a right to do under its charter, then the Dominion authorities should make the best possible arrangement with the company as to freight rates. That a direct line to the rich mining region of the Kootenai would be appreciated by the people Mr. Bentley has no doubt. He says that already this year dealers from the British Columbia mining districts have bought thousands of cattle from the Northwest Territory farmers, and have attempted to control the market for future supplies at the present prices. But the farmers refused to sell their animals ahead of time, believing that prices will still further stiffen. Thus western farmers as well as eastern merchant and manufacturer alike benefit by the speedy development of the mining country and the early construction of a direct railway.

Many of the present generation of Advertiser readers will remember Mayor Bentley. He is a native Londoner, his father, if I mistake not, a pioneer public carrier in the pre-railway days. He removed to Strathroy, and in that town Mr. Bentley was reared and educated, moving to the West, where he has prospered, a number of years since. Mr. Bentley is one of many Western Ontario men who have made their mark in the West. Let me enumerate a few others: The present Premier of Manitoba began his Canadian career in Huron county; ex-Speaker Sifton, of the Manitoba Legislature, is a London township man; his son, Hon. Clifford Sifton, now Minister of the Interior; Senator McPherson, of British Columbia, went from Dresden to the Pacific Province; Chas. H. Mackintosh, Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories, is a native Londoner, and began his business career as a reporter on a city paper; Jas. H. Ross, ex-Speaker of the N. W. Legislature, and now a member of the Government, is a native Londoner, who went west to grow up with the country; Hon. Mr. Eberts, a member of the British Columbia Legislature, is a Chatham man; Hon. Mr. Cameron, a member of the Manitoba Government, is a native of Woodstock, and the list might be indefinitely extended.

Mr. Calvert (West Middlesex) recently asked the Controllers of Customs and Inland Revenue as to the amount collected in customs and inland revenue at Strathroy for the last three years and the amount paid to the collector. The replies brought this information:

	Customs.	Inland Revenue.
1893-94.....	53,214 43	\$8,282 43
1894-95.....	51,138 48	6,854 25
1895-96.....	5,653 83	6,599 13

James F. Taylor is collector, and his salary as customs collector is \$300; and as inland revenue collector \$350 a year.

The petition recently presented to Parliament by Mr. Heyd, the member from South Brant, from 354 "members of the Six Nations Indians residing in Tuscarora, Oneida and Onondaga, Brant county," and signed by them as "We, the warriors, women, the pure Iroquois, Confederate Indian People," has been transmitted by the M. P. to the chiefs of the tribes, to be considered and disposed of by them. The petitioners, it is clearly shown, desire to revert to their original system of self-government, and therefore they no longer desire to be placed on the voters' lists for Parliamentary elections. Here is a significant paragraph in the unique document:

"Your Government did brought us into those great grievances. We now say to British Canadian Government to remove, exempt us from the operation of the enfranchisement on the ground that the result of it, ill, bitter, enmity and hatred and grudge against the other, and now our ancient ties and brotherly affection is now vanished."

These Indians are wards of the Government, and never asked to be given

votes in national elections, but were put on the lists by the Dominion Franchise Act of 1885. Under the Ontario Franchise Act, Indians who are not Government wards have votes the same as other citizens, but not while they are not citizens in every sense of the word. When the new election act for the Dominion becomes law, therefore, the prayer of the petitioners will be granted.

It is announced that the present Dominion Government has taken a step forward in the method of granting contracts. It is stipulated in all contracts now issued that the workmen employed by the contractor must be bona fide Canadian residents. This new departure will meet with general approbation.

CANADA'S CHANCE.
Hamilton Times.
If Canada were to adopt free trade, or a very low tariff, Uncle Sam would have to make half his adult population customs spies to prevent smuggling goods into the republic.

AN OBJECTION TO THE UNION CURE.
Houston Free South.

A physical culture lecturer, who says that if women would eat more onions they would need fewer visits from the doctor, forgot to say also that she would receive fewer visits from other members of the male persuasion.

HUGH JOHN'S POSITION.
Kincaid Review.

Hugh John Macdonald has been unseated. Before he was unseated he had decided to leave Federal politics and lead the provincial Conservatives. He was kicked downstairs.

A passer-by, hearing the racket, stopped, and as he helped the Scotchman to his feet said:

"Were you kicked downstairs?" "I would admit the Scotchman," as he rubbed his bruised anatomy, "but I was going to come down anyway."

TUPPER'S RETREAT.
From the Catholic Record.

While we are willing to give Sir Charles Tupper credit for his remedial bill, and for his good intentions expressed in our behalf during the debate upon it, the stand he has now taken seems to us to be indefensible. While he appeared to be our champion the eye of the election, now that the election is over and the battle of the ballots went against him, he declares that "the position now was that he was discharged what he thought to be his solemn duty to his country and thought he had completed all he had to do in connection with the question. If the honorable gentleman had been battling for justice to Catholics previous to the election, he would have had a more to do with the school question, we must take it that they are no better than those occupying seats on the Ministerial side of the House."

ST. PAUL'S IN SHAKESPEARE'S TIME.

John Bennett's serial story of the time of Shakespeare, "Master Skylark," now running in St. Nicholas, gives many pictures of old English life and scenes. The following is from the April number:

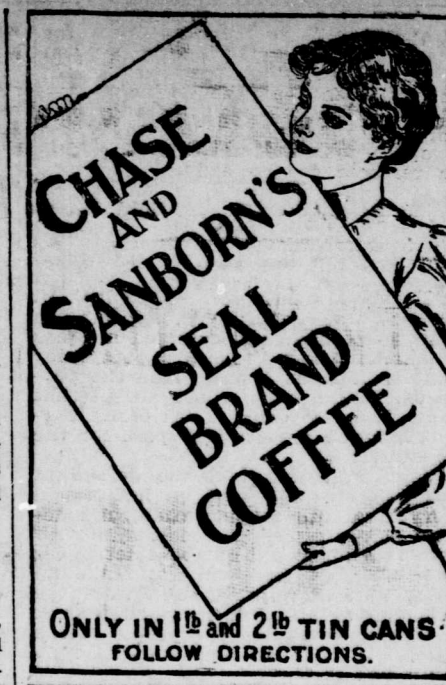
People passed them like shadows in the mist, and all the houses were a dark with time and smoke and damp, and the lofty tower that rose above it was in part but a hollow shell split by lightning and blackened by fire. But crowded between its massive buttresses were booths and chapmen's stalls; against its hoary side a small church leaned like a child against a mother's breast; and in and around about it eddied a throng of men like ants upon a busy hill.

All around the outer square were shops with gilded fronts and most amazing signs; golden angels with outstretched wings, tiger heads, bears, graven serpents and silver cranes; and in and out of the shop doors dived apprentices with new bound books and disheveled hair, and the old St. Paul's, the meeting-place of London town, and in Paul's Yard the printers and the bookmen dealt.

"Does Modern College Education Educate in the Broadest and Most Liberal Sense of the Term?" is one of the inquiries that troubled the mind of the young man who was to be set on foot. This discussion, which is to be taken part in by President Glavin, the Johns Hopkins, President Dwight of Yale, President Schurman of Cornell, President Morton of the Stevens Institute, Henry Thurston Peck of Columbia, Bishop Potter and others of the most distinguished men of both the United States and Europe, is begun in the April Cosmopolitan by a radical inquiry into the educational problem along the lines of Herbert Spencer.

The April number of the North American Review contains among other noteworthy features an article from the pen of the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava on "How India Fights the Famine." Lord Dufferin, formerly Viceroy of that eastern empire, describes the famine as being as dire a calamity as ever visited the human race. Three millions of the population are being kept alive through the efforts of the Indian Government, which, however, can only provide its clients with just sufficient nourishment to keep body and soul together. The work left to be performed by public charity is almost illimitable, and Lord Dufferin makes an eloquent appeal to Americans in behalf of the sufferers.

Table Talk for April is a "red-letter" number inside as well as out. Among the notable articles is the first of a series of three on "Garnishes," by Mary Ronald—this one taking up those most attractive and appropriate for use with hot meats; Mrs. J. C. Myer, a delegate to the Mother's Congress held at Washington, D. C., gives a digest of the most helpful points touched upon during the sessions. "Scientific Cooking" is treated by Eunice H. Harrington, while the departments give the usual number of menus, recipes and general culinary information, as well as touch upon many other subjects of interest to the home-maker. By sending name and address to the Table Talk Publishing Company, Philadelphia, Pa., any of our readers are offered a sample copy of the magazine free.



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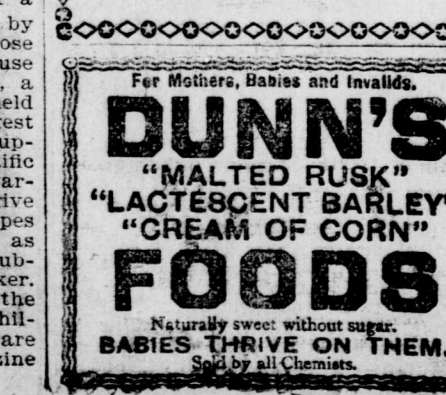
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Saturday Night Fair

From 7 to 10 O'Clock

CHAPMAN'S

ON GROUND FLOOR.

- HOSE—Ladies' Gray Merino Hose, ribbed, worth 18c, Saturday Night 2 for 25c
- HOSE—Children's Plain All-Wool Cashmere Hose, double soles, heels and toes, worth 25c, all sizes, Saturday Night 19c
- HOSE—Ladies' Stainless Dye Lisle Thread Hose, double heels and toes, worth 40c, Saturday Night 30c
- HOSE—Children's Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, worth 20c, Saturday Night 14c
- KID GLOVES—Ladies' Josephine Kid Gloves, worth \$1 25, Saturday Night 98c
- GLOVES—Ladies' Cashmere Gloves, worth 25c, Saturday Night 17c
- HANDKERCHIEFS—Ladies' Swiss Handkerchiefs, worth 15c, Saturday Night 10c
- PARASOLS—Black Silk Gloria Parasols, worth \$1 25, Saturday Night \$1
- CORSETS—H. & S. Corsets, American make, large sizes, worth \$1, Saturday Night 75c
- APRONS—Ladies' Lawn Aprons, worth 30c, Saturday Night 23c
- SHIRTS—Men's Black Sateen Shirts, fast color, worth 65c, Saturday Night 45c
- NIGHT SHIRTS—Men's Flannelette Night Shirts, worth 75c, Saturday Night 50c
- TOP SHIRTS—Men's Navy Blue Flannel Top Shirts, worth \$1 25, Saturday Night 90c
- TOP SHIRTS—Men's Gray Flannel Top Shirts, worth \$1, Saturday Night 75c
- CAPS—Men's and Boys' Peak Caps, worth 25c, Saturday Night 5c
- HATS—Men's Fine Fur Felt Stiff Hats, latest styles, worth \$2, Saturday Night \$1 40
- HATS—Men's Fine Fur Felt Fedora Hats, worth \$1 75, Saturday Night \$1 25
- OVERALLS—Men's Heavy Blue Overall, worth 65c, Saturday Night 50c
- HOSE—Men's Bicycle Hose, plain and fancy, worth 75c, Saturday Night 50c
- VELVET—Four pieces Fancy Velvet, worth 50c, Saturday Night 25c
- DRESS GOODS—Fancy Tweed Dress Goods, suitable for bicycle suits, Saturday Night 25c
- DRESS GOODS—Seven pieces Dress Goods, assorted colors, worth 20c, Saturday Night 12 1/2c
- LUSTRE—3 pieces Black Figured Lustre, worth 35c, Saturday Night 25c
- DRESS GOODS—Three pieces Black Mohair Dress Goods, worth 90c, Saturday Night 65c
- CURTAINS—Ten pairs Lace Curtains, worth \$2, Saturday Night \$1 38
- SKIRTING—Ten pieces Colored Moreen Skirting, 40 inches wide, worth 50c, Saturday Night 35c
- HENRIETTA—One Piece Black Silk Warp Henrietta, worth \$1 25, Saturday Night 75c
- DRESS GOODS—Eight pieces Black Figured Dress Goods, a snap, worth 90c, Saturday Night 65c
- MUSLIN—Ten pieces Art Muslin, very nice goods, worth 10c, Saturday Night 7 1/2c
- LAWN—Victoria Lawn, 45 inches wide, Saturday Night 10c
- SHEETING—Bleached Twill Sheet, 2 yards wide, worth 22c, Saturday Night 18c
- PILLOW COTTON—44 inches wide, worth 13c, Saturday Night 10c
- TOILET QUILTS—White Quilts, Toilet patterns, worth \$1 50, Saturday Night \$1 25
- TABLE COVERS—Fancy Tapestry Table Covers, 14 yards square, worth \$1, Saturday Night 75c
- DAMASK—Bleached Table Damask, very fine, worth 60c, Saturday Night 50c
- QUILTS—Colored Quilts, new patterns, fast colors, worth \$2, Saturday Night \$1 25
- CLOTHS—Damask Table Cloths, 2x2, worth \$2, Saturday Night \$1 39
- TABLING—Red and White Tabling, 60 inches wide, fast colors, worth 45c, Saturday Night 36c
- QUILTS—10x4 White Quilts, worth 75c, Saturday Night 45c

ON FIRST FLOOR.

- SUITS—Men's Black Worsted All-Wool Suits, stripe pants, worth \$12, Saturday Night \$8
- SUITS—Men's Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, very good goods, worth \$8, Saturday Night \$6 95
- OVERCOATS—Men's Fine Tailor-Made Spring Overcoats, Blue, Fawn, Black and Gray, worth \$12, Saturday Night \$7 95
- PANTS—Men's Fine English Worsted pants, worth \$4 50, Saturday Night \$2 50
- PANTS—Men's Good Tweed Working Pants, worth \$1 75, Saturday Night \$1 30
- SUITS—Boys' 3-Piece Fine Tweed Knicker Suits, worth \$4 50, Saturday Night \$3 48
- SUITS—Boys' Extra Fine All-Wool Tweed Suits, worth \$3, Saturday Night \$1 75
- SUITS—Boys' Fine Jersey Blouse Suits, worth \$2 25, Saturday Night \$1 75
- PANTS—Boys' Tweed Knicker Pants, worth 40c, Saturday Night 29c
- SUITS TO ORDER—Men's All-Wool Serge Suits to Order, worth \$18, Saturday Night \$14 50
- SUITS TO ORDER—Men's All-Wool Fine Blue Biele Serge Suits to Order, worth \$18, Saturday Night \$13 90
- SUITS TO ORDER—Men's Fine Black Worsted Suits to Order, worth \$21, Saturday Night \$16 50
- PANTS—Boys' Serge Knicker Pants, worth 40c, Saturday Night 26c
- CAPEAS—A Very Stylish Cape of Velvet, worth \$13, Saturday Night \$10 50
- CAPEAS—Velvet Capes, worth \$6, Saturday Night \$5
- SKIRTS—Figured Mohair Skirts, worth \$3 25, Saturday Night \$2 85
- SKIRTS—Tweed Skirts, worth \$3 75, a snap, Saturday Night \$2 90
- WRAPPERS—Flannelette and Eiderdown Wrappers, worth \$1 75 to \$2 50, Saturday Night \$1 38
- WRAPPERS—Print Wrappers, worth \$1 50, fast colors, Saturday Night 39c
- PRINT WRAPPERS—One line of Print Wrappers, very fine, fast colored goods, well made, a very stylish garment, worth \$1 40, Saturday Night \$1 18
- WRAPPERS—One lot Print Wrappers, fast colors, all sizes, new styles, worth \$1 15, Saturday Night 97c
- REEFERS—Children's Reefers, cardinal and navy, worth \$4, for \$3 50; worth \$3, for \$2 50, Saturday Night

TERMS CASH.

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