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LONDON, CANADA.JOHN CAMERON,
Press and Managing Director.

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

London, Tuesday, June 4.

PAY THE WORKMEN.

A Nova Scotia Railway Company, which received a bonus of many thousands of dollars from the Dominion Government, recently gave the workmen on their line back pay at the rate of 30 cents for every dollar due them.

In the House of Commons Hon. Mr. Laurier has again and again moved that every bonus railway company which fails to pay the lawful wages of its men should lose its charter. But he has been persistently voted down by Mr. Haggart, Minister of Railways, and his friends.

What could be more fair than a proposition that public money should not be used to produce such results as have flown from the construction of this bonus Nova Scotia railway, and from the building of various lines in other parts of the country?

If ever a workman earns his wages it is a railway man, and not a dollar of bonus should be voted to any company which is not first placed under bonds to pay him every cent which he has earned.

Mr. Laurier has proved the friend of the workers, and the principle he has contended for will yet be established.

CAUSE OF THE MASSACRE.

The authorities of Jeddah, who have permitted the British consul and three other European citizens to be murdered, will have reason to regret the outbreak. Already, several British men-of-war are on the scene, and either by their agency, or by that of the Turkish Government, under whose laws the country is ruled, exemplary punishment will be meted out to the guilty. Jeddah is the principal trading port of Arabia, and is situated on the Red Sea, halfway between Suez and Aden. For some weeks it has been crowded with Mecca pilgrims, it being the seaport of that city, and the landing place of a great portion of the 100,000 Mohammedans now gathering to touch the famous sacred stone of the Mecca Temple. The city contains the reputed tomb of Eve.

It will not be surprising if it is found that the sanitary regulations, imposed for the first time this year by the Turkish International Council of Health, under strong pressure from Great Britain, France and Germany, are the direct cause of the massacres. Almost from time immemorial, the Mohammedan pilgrims have been the most uncleanly of shrine-seekers. In their wake cholera and other deadly diseases have traveled from the east to the west, and have again and again been spread throughout western lands. Though there has been strong resistance to obeying any regulations, the measures adopted this year amount to a sanitary revolution. They provide that at the beginning of the pilgrimage season twelve physicians (four civil and eight military) and two druggists shall be stationed in the holy district, the civil physicians to have charge of the sanitary service and the military surgeons to care for the sick. The Mecca drug stores are to be kept open all the year round; sanitary experts will inspect the food supplied to pilgrims and prevent their over-crowding; while in an enlarged hospital trained nurses will attend the sick, remove refuse, and insist on disinfection.

All these arrangements are regarded by the complacent pilgrims as western barbarian interference with their religious observances, and in all probability when the officers at Jeddah undertook to cleanse and disinfect the quarters of pilgrims and to prevent them from using the drinking water tanks for ablution and washing, resentment followed, and the fatal attack on Europeans was made possible.

The foolish and resentful pilgrims and their sympathizers must be taught that habits, whether indulged in as religious observances or otherwise, will not be tolerated by modern civilization if they spread death and desolation in their wake. The recent massacre will only cause a more decided enforcement of the international agreement for the suppression of the causes that spread the plague.

LOST MONEY.

Considering the large amount of money carried through the mails, by registered letter and otherwise, comparatively little is lost to the public. The returns from London in the Postmaster-General's report, for example, show that only three registered letters mailed in this city last year were lost. One, containing \$4, was stolen from Mount Brydges postoffice, and because the postmaster had not locked it up, he had to make its contents good. Another, in which \$2 was enclosed,

was burned in a railway accident north of Lake Superior; and the third carried \$12, which was lost in some mysterious way between London and Toronto. A considerable number of unregistered letters, containing money, were lost, and there were no means to trace them. Letters containing \$2 38, 30 cents, 50 cents, \$17, \$4, \$5, \$5 and \$5, were sent out from London, and not again heard of. The moral is that if you mail money, you should first register the letter in which it is placed.

POINTS.

Western Kansas is under water. Happy Kansas!

It being very hot, several of last Sunday's preachers cut the total service down to an hour. This is wise surgery.

The agitation in Britain against appropriating such a large sum every year for the Royal Buckhounds is probably due to the belief that it is money thrown to the dogs.

For a united and harmonious party commend us to the Democratic Opposition in the Michigan Legislature. It consists of one man.

M. Pasteur, the distinguished medical scientist, has refused a decoration from Emperor William, "not that he loves honors less, but that he dislikes Germany more."

Governor Morton, of New York, was twice prostrated by the heat while reviewing a parade on Memorial Day. The weather, like love, levels all ranks.

The Dominion Government continues to buy butter for 20 cents a pound and to sell it for 15 cents.

Chauncey Depew says that when a public man works steadily without relaxation sudden death usually ensues. Our Canadian Senators are remarkably long lived as a rule.

While this weather lasts we may excuse Mr. Foster if he is somewhat hot-headed.

At Chicago on Decoration Day the veterans of the north and south united in memorial exercises over the graves of Confederate soldiers. A few years ago this would have been impossible. Time and death have almost healed the bitterness of the war, and the gathering at Chicago was typical of a re-united people with a common pride and aspiration.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer says that McKinley has received the cue for his exit. McKinleyism went long ago.

Why didn't the N. P. raise the price of grain when the farmers had some to sell?

On Thursday next the monument to the late Sir John Macdonald will be unveiled in Montreal. That day is the fourth anniversary of the statesman's death. Time flies.

There is some discussion as to the style of petition most suitable in public worship. We think the story good of the old deacon at a prayer-meeting, who, in a temporary moment of forgetfulness, thanked God for "the salvation of all men," but immediately qualified the sweeping admission by adding, with a touch of genuine Scottish casuistry, "which, O God! as Thou knowest, is true in one sense but not in another!"

London City Council has wisely begun to keep earlier hours.

The "Week's" gossipier has an alarming rumor that the admiration of J. S. Willison, editor of the Globe, for the Toronto Highland regiment may lead him into kilts. Perhaps it is only while the weather is in the nineties!

ONLY A "LITTLE ONE."

The needless expenditure of \$240,000 for the Dominion voters' list revision last year represents capitalized an addition to the national debt of six millions of dollars. But the men in power at Ottawa were unanimous in the assertion that it is too small a matter to discuss!

So many millions have been squandered that a miserable quarter of a million of dollars thrown away seems to be "a very little one."

What say the taxpayers?

WITH NO LOVE FOR BRITAIN.

In a protest uttered against the Canadian duties nearly 40 years ago, the Sheffield Chamber of Commerce declared that "it is actually to the interest of the American manufacturers that the Canadian duties should be raised, since any hindrance or confusion caused to Sheffield manufacturers can only tend to divert the Canadian demand toward markets easier of access, and with which intercourse is more quickly exchanged than with Sheffield."

A writer in the New York Iron Age shows very conclusively that what the

business men of Sheffield thus foretold is actually being verified under the high Canadian tariff. For a long time back, he says, American iron has been ousting British iron, and since 1887 British has suffered in a very marked manner. The Canadian imports for home consumption in 1893-4 were \$8,776,000, which was a large falling off from the previous year, and the duty paid on it was \$2,456,000, being an average of nearly 30 per cent. Of this amount the United States supplied \$4,656,000 and Great Britain \$3,411,000. Following are a few items, which will serve for illustration:

	From U. S.	From G. B.
Trades hardware	\$301,000	\$43,000
Building hardware	30,000	15,000
Locks	58,000	11,000
Sewing machines	80,000	1,500
Typewriting machines	38,000	...
Other machines	1,080,000	305,000
Tubing	360,000	130,000
Wire and wire nails	206,000	42,000
Axes, etc.	330,000	63,000
Farm implements	226,000	16,000

Was it to arrest this tendency, we wonder, that the Canadian hardware manufacturer was sent by the Government upon his spring mission into the

House and Lobby

At Last!—After Years of Delay, the Stuffed Census Returns for London Are Brought Down—No Wonder They Were Kept Back—The Noble Bros. Case—Senate Vacancies To Be Filled.

(Specially telegraphed by our own Representative.)

Ottawa, June 3.—The return of the names of the 804 manufacturers said by the industrial census to have been found in the city of London, brought down today after a delay of over two years, makes it clear why the Government was reluctant to bring it down. To show the character of the census it is only necessary to say that there are no fewer than 350 "manufacturing establishments" employing no hands at all outside of the alleged proprietors. In other words, there are 350 manufacturing establishments employing a total of 350 men, women and children. Every girl employed in making trousers or vests for a tailor is set down as a "manufacturer" employing one hand, who is also the proprietor of the "industrial establishment." The full list will be published in a day or two, so that the public can judge of the character of the industrial establishments. Dr. Montague presented the return referred to, for which Hon. David Mills has constantly been inquiring ever since it was ordered by the House on March 13, 1893. Mr. Mills remarked that the bringing down of the return was "a triumph of perseverance," and Dr. Montague added, "perseverance of the saints."

Dr. Landerkin, in moving for papers in the Noble case narrated the facts of this now celebrated matter. The Noble Brothers are a firm engaged in the fishing industries for 30 years on the Georgian Bay, with an invested capital of \$50,000. They expected at the beginning of the season of 1894 that their license would be renewed as usual. In fact, their check for it was returned by the fishery overseer to get the bank commission of \$1.05 on the check. They therefore sent out their boats and nets and set to work along with many other boats. The fishery overseer, a man named Elliott, picked on the Noble Bros. plant for seizure on the ground that they had no license. Their tugs, skiffs and nets, worth \$50,000, were tied up and all the men employed were thrown out of employment. The plant was kept under seizure for the whole season, and the loss to the firm they estimated at \$20,000. Other fishermen swore at the investigation that they always went out and started to fish before the receipt of the renewal of their licenses. Sir Hibbert Tupper was then Minister of Marine, and acted in a despot manner, and in such a way as to further the design of the overseer. T. H. Elliott, who said it was sworn that he had refused the Nobles for years, and now that he had got them he would "crack it to them." Sir Hibbert Tupper espoused the side of the overseer who thus laid a trap for the Nobles to run them. Then Mr. Costigan succeeded Mr. Tupper as Minister of Marine, and he released the plant on bonds for \$7,000, but when the plant was given back it was in a damaged condition, and some of the property was missing, including five of their boats, which the Government had sold.

Mr. Costigan said that the case was still under investigation, and he declined to allow the motion for the papers to pass. He did not wish to discuss the matter at present. A rehearing would take place.

Sir Hibbert Tupper said that the Nobles had a bad record for poaching. He had, as head of that department, a very bad opinion of the Nobles as fishermen. If the letters, documents and reports were brought down it would give the Nobles an advantage in any suit they might institute, and in the pending proceedings.

Mr. Laurier reminded the House that this was a case where there was good reason to believe that a conspiracy had existed to ruin this firm, and there was a question as to the exercise of the powers of fishery officers, so that the papers should in all conscience be brought down.

Sir Hibbert Tupper agreed to bring down all the papers except letters, documents and reports.

Mr. Lister did not agree to this partial backdown. These men, the Nobles, had been outrageously treated, and it was the duty of the House to ascertain if every fisherman in the country was liable to the same treatment under the Fishery Act.

Col. O'Brien, while not defending the Nobles, believed that all the papers should be brought down.

Dr. Landerkin wound up the debate in a strong speech against injustice being perpetrated on any class in this country.

The motion as amended carried on a division, and the House adjourned.

THE SENATE.

In the Senate this afternoon Mr. Millar called the attention of the Government to the large number of vacancies now and for some time past existing in the Senate, and asked why they had been allowed to remain so long unfilled.

United States? The British manufacturer will make his own comment.

ANOTHER MYSTERY.

The mysterious death of David Scollie, a retired farmer living in Otonabee township, Peterboro, has been investigated by the Provincial detectives, and sensational developments are expected. Scollie was a bachelor, about 60 years of age, and several years since he agreed with Thomas Gray and wife, who had come from Ireland, to let them have his farm, provided they kept him comfortable for the remainder of his life. Afterwards Scollie had words with Mrs. Gray, and he tried to break the agreement, but failed. Fifteen months ago, while Mr. Gray was from home, the house was burned down. Mrs. Gray asserted that she had only time to save the children and herself, and that the old man (Scollie) failed to respond to her calls. Investigation proved that his body was found in a different part of the house from where he slept, and that it was headless. The explanation at the time was that the head had been burned off, and the inquest resulted in a verdict of "death from accident," but it is alleged that evidence of a startling kind came to the authorities recently, resulting in a searching investigation, the outcome of which is expected in a few days.

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Wool Grenadines, black, in stripes and checks, only 10c per yard.

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