well be lengthened and made luminous be seen only by the penetrating eye. With details—mean absolutely nothing? If an Englishman can read it with unrufiled pulse, he need not querulously complain of it; or carp at the actual which always comes short of the ideal; or think it his highest duty to set before us the monetary and other advantages to be gained and care as practical allies of the Corein well be lengthened and made luminous other advantages to be gained, and before Englishmen the perils to be avoided, by being false to what we and Englishmen alike consider honor—honor which in the long run means profit as well. Though he has persuaded himself that this abstract conceptions are reliable they consider the solution. They game the solution of the two provinces into distinct national continuous continuous continuous are reliable they consider the solution. ceptions are reliable, they cannot be itonalities as the solution. They saw as reliable as a century of continu- that the deadlock had come, because

What, we may ask, is the value of fect. It had attempted to combine those abstract conceptions? There is, the federal principle with unity of first, our geographical position. The action in local matters. Hence the Dominion consists of four great sections, each of which is said to be naturally more allied to a nortion of the United States than to the other sections. There is a certain amount of truth in this, but the point of view which makes it an insuperable difficulty is wholly external. When we are told that it is impossible to fight successfully against geography, a little reflection assures us that all his-tory teaches the opposite, and that each new triumph of science is simply another victory of man over nature. Besides, this difficulty is on the sur-face, and has been seen and discounted by us at every stage in our history. It has no more terrors for us than the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains had for the people of the States, or than the Atlantic and "the long wash of Australasian seas" had for our forefathers. Instinctively, at every crisis, we have realized that a nation must be ready to pay a price for its freedom, must be willing to transcend and even laugh at difficulties in order to realize itself and secure a distinctive and worthy fu-ture. We have therefore said, with Nehemiah, "Let us rise up and build." We have established an unequaled system of internal navigation from the Straits of Belle Isle into the heart of the continent, and we have added to that an unparalleled railway system, along lines where Indian guides and old-fashioned engineers and scientific officers had declared that rail-ways could not be built. We were told that the traffic would not pay for greasing the wheels of the locomotives. It has paid those who put their money in the road better than any other trans-continental railway. today's paper I see that Northern Pacific is quoted at 5 per cent, Union national life is independent of the fu-at 7, Central at 14, and Canadian Paific at 64. And, now, when the external difficulties have been overcome, when every part of our great Northern Confederacy has been linked together by steel as well as sentiment, when dry docks have been built in that way eventually a moral union at Halifax, Quebec, Kingston, and Es- of our race, I confess that I have quimalt, when our coasts, rivers, and never seen sufficient reason why lakes have been lighted with hundreds of lighthouses; now, when, through the faith and toil of a handful of peo- who fly away when they are strong," ple scattered over half a continent, nor any reason at all why Canada we have built our nation's house, and are able to reach out one hand to Smith thinks differently. Speaking, Great Britain and the other to Aus- too, in Canada and the Canadian tralia, a philosopher assures us that Question (p. 291) of "Free Trade With-"manifest destiny" was all the time in the Empire," with a measure of forbidding, and that our house was protection against the foreigner in the built only to be smashed! Destiny, markets of Britain in favor of the if you like, but certainly it was not colonies, he said: "It is hardly necesand is not manifest.

Another dominating conception of Great Britain would have to take the and is not manifest.

Dr. Smith arises from the superficial view that he takes of Quebec Province. According to him, French-Canada before the conquest, owing to the exclusion of the Huguenots, "fell into the hands of the Catholic reaction, the time has come to discuss the policy; but this cannot be done tion and of its incarnation and apostle, the Jesuit," and so became Jesuit mission grafted on a station of the fur trade." This is epigram, but not history. It is doubtful if his tory can be written epigramatically. The truth is that-as might have been character and development of the Gallicanism in Quebec down to the conquest. The Canadian peasant, unworld, was never a serf or villein. Proudly he called himself the "habitant," or dweller in the land. In the same spirit, though a devout member of the Holy, Catholic, Apostolical Roman Church, he always stoutly asserted his own religious rights. Nor was he without constitutional protection of a kind. Just as Louis XIV., though under priestly influence, did not shrink from putting bishops in their place and holding his own against the Pope, so a strong governor in Quebec, the representative of the King and head of the State, did not shrink from bullying the bishop and protecting the rights of the laity. This Gallican spirit, as might also have been expected, died out after the conquest, The reasons will easily be divined by anyone who knows the history of Ireland from within. It has revived, however, since the Confederation of 1867. it is a factor of ever-increasing significance in the development of Frenchspeaking Canadians; and to ignore average politician, but is not in the historian or statesman.

The difference of language and rac is another of the bogeys that forbid the banns between French and English-speaking Canadians. Dr. Smith's only hope lies in submerging the former in the vast mass of English speech its influence, no matter what the political arrangements may be; but to suppose that national unity requires uniformity of language and race is an abstract conception scarcely worth refuting. It is a remnant of the individualist view of society which pre-vailed in the eighteenth century, but which is now universally discarded. The highest form of national life does not depend on identity, but rather on differences that are transcended by common political interests and sen- In the dear hopeful west.' timents; and it is most interesting to trace the growth of these in Canada. especially since 1867. The result is especially since 1867. The result is before the face of all men, in a fact lives that have been cut off in their which is half a continent in size. The fact was there before, but it could

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Increase of Over 7.000 in International Typographical

Samuel Compers Says Over-Production Is Not the Cause of Hard .

the Act of Union had an inherent de-

clumsy expedients of dual majorities and dual leaders, which could not pos-

Quebec one province of four, now one of seven, and—a few years hence—to

be one of twelve, instead of one of

English-speaking Canada. But the

Coming to imperial questions, and

Here is a suggestive speculation on

"In the parable of the unjust stew-

ard. Jesus uses this expression in

speaking of the future, 'everlasting

tents' It is at once a contradiction

the idea of rest and advance-a life

of achievement, when the tent is pitch-

being forever lifted.

kingdom,

world's congeries,

ed, a life of possibilities, when it is

Where the strong and the weak, this

Repeat in large what they practiced in

small, Through life after life in unlimited

Only the scale be changed, that's all?'

future solve a very dark problem-

the lives that have never arrived?

Besides the man whose gifts have been

laid out at usury, and gained a splen-

"The continuity of life lifts the sha-

prime. When one is richly endowed

and carefully trained, and has come

to the zenith of his power, his sudden

removal seems a reflection on the economy of God's kingdom. Why call

this man to the choir celestial when

he is so much needed in active service. According to Jesus, he has not

sunk into inaction, so much subtract-

ed from the forces of righteousness.

He has gone where the fetters of this body of humiliation and embarrass-

ment of adverse circumstances shall

be no longer felt. We must not think

of him as withdrawn from the field; we must imagine him in the van of

battle. We must follow him, our friend, with hope and a high heart."

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HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, headache.

did interest, are others whose tal-

and an explanation, for it combines

future life, from Ian Maclaren's lat-est work, "Mind of the Master."

extended from ocean to ocean.

Lehigh Valley Miners Working Six Days sibly be permanent. The solution of the difficulty was sought for in a wider union, and though that made a Week-General Labor News.

Carpenters receive \$7 a day in the city of Mexico. The horseshoers of Minneapolis have organized.

two, Cartier assented to it as loyally as George Brown. The Confederation of 1867 cured the defect of the Union The undertakers' employes of New York are the latest organization. of 1841 by assigning local questions to provincial legislatives, and it laid The strike at the Brown Hoisting Works, Cleveland, is still in force. The shipbuilders who struck at Of course we have had our difficul-Wheeler's yards in Bay City have

pains. Dr. Smith identifies the ex-treme Ultramontanes, or the Nation-alist section in Quebec with the prov-Johannesburg, South Africa, carpenters recently struck for £6 a week ince, as they, for their own ends, identify the "Orangistes" of Ontario with

Sixty co-operative shops were opened in New York by the striking tailors.

tailors of Tooley street are not the people of England, nor are he and his Des Moines Council will inagurate public works for the unemployed and handful of Commercial Unionists the change the force every two weeks. Canadian people. In forming a nation which, while including all sections of The Architectural Iron Workers' Union of New York fined all memthe British people, plus Germans, Ice-landers, Belgians, Hungarians, and Indians, is mainly composed of the bers \$5 who worked on Labor Day. The United Hatters of North America is the latest international to join taken root in the land, we are makthe American Federation. ing a most interesting experiment, and

to inaugurate a local out of work benefit fund for those unemployed sure of success. The French-Canadian sees that he must teach his children Bluffton, Ind., Domestics' Union is capped for life in America; and the British-Canadian, finding that the man thriving. They want four nights off a week and possession of the parlor who is master of two languages is often preferred to him, resolves that if he cannot speak French his chil-Sunday nights. Unions represented in Chicago

St. Louis cigarmakers have decided

Building Trades Council were successful in 40 strikes in the short period dren shall. For this and other reasons, actual fusion of speech is going on slowly but surely. But unity of from July 10 to Aug. 15. The musicians will organize a national union at Indianapolis on Mon-day, and immediately affiliate with the American Federation.

All branches of the stove making especially to proposed arrangements, commercial and other, calculated to bring about a closer union of Britain

business are reported greatly improv-

ed during the past week at all the principal points of manufacture. and the self-governing colonies, and The Clyde and Belfast shipbuilders have settled their differences with their employes by conceding the advance in wages demanded by the men. The threatened strike of engineers should secede from the empire. Dr. ployment of a non-unionist, has been settled by the discharge of the latter. The reason wages in China are so low, says the Labor Journal, is

strikers, until recently, were decapi-The Journeymen Barbers' Interna- Endured by Those Who Suffer From tional convention was held recently at Evansville, Ind. It was the larg initiative, and which no British statesest and most important in the history

cause, in the event of a strike the

man has shown the slightest disposi-tion to embrace." Now that Mr. Among the delegates to the recent convention of Locomotive Firemen in being admitted to the bar they had abandoned the law for stoking. at the close of an article which has dealt with so many other points, and The executive council of the Amwhich is already quite long enough. Ian Maclaren on the Future Life.

erican Federation of Labor held a session in Indianapolis on Friday. The amalgamation of the various railway organizations was considered. Chicago will soon have a trades union library and free reading room. It will be located in the building owned by the bricklayers and stone masons, who donate one entire floor The Camden, N. J., Iron Works has

announced that 'owing to lack of orders and general paralysis of business," the employes of the pipe department would be given work but three days a week.

The Adelaide, South Australia, city corporation has increased its laborers' wages to \$1 60 per day, and gaug-ers to \$2 12. They appear to get along very nicely over there since the abolition of contract labor. All of the collieries of the Lehigh

Valley Coal Company have been ordered to work six days a week until further notice. This is the first time in years that the miners have had a "Does not this conception of the chance to work full time. The dispute between the bricklayers of Dublin and their employers has been settled after a four-months'

struggle. The men have been granted an advance of 1-2d per hour and from 57 to 54 hours. The term for apprenticeship has been increased ents have been hid, not by their own doing, but by Providence. They realized their gift; they cherished it; they would have used it; but for them there was no market. Providence, who from six to seven years. Cincinnati has a new central labor body called the Culinary Council, and composed of delegates from the unions gave them wings, placed them in a cage. Round us on every side are camped hindered, still-born lives of waiters, bartenders, cigarmakers,

stage employes, musicians, and bakers. It was organized for the purpainters, clerks who should have been poets, laborers who should have been pose of forming a closer combina-tion of those trades for mutual prophilosophers. Their talent is known to a few friends; they die, and the talent is buried in their coffin, Jesus The convention of adopted changes in the out-of-work benefit laws with a view of cuntailthe harvest; it will come into the open and blossom in another land. These also are being trained—trained

ing the present heavy drain upon the fund. Hereafter our out-of-work members will be limited to \$54 dnby waiting. They are the reserve of the race, kept behind the hill till God requires it. They will get their chance; they will come into their stead of \$72 a year. Resolutions were adopted giving the president two weeks' vacation with pay. Edward McHugh, of England, who arrived in this country two weeks ago to effect a federation of American and British dock laborers, declares Where the days bury the golden the idea of a strike of dock men over the entire world has never been con-ceived. The men he seeks to federate

are longshoremen, firemen, sailors, and all others who work in the ship-In the 110 trades unions, with an aggregate membership of 429,621, making returns to the English Labor Department, 14,592, or 8.4 per cent are reported as unemployed at the end of August, compared with 3.1 per cent in July, and with 5.2 per cent in the 87 unions, with a membership of 393,-001, from which returns were received from August, 1895.

The British Trades Union Congress adopted two important resolutions. One provides for the nationalization of public monopolies, and the other demands an educational system that will present the congress of system that will prepare the rising generation for citizenship in a co-operative commonwealth. This ses-sion of the congress was watched with keen interest by the British politicians

The National Union of Boot and Shoe Operatives, which represent over 40,000 work people, has taken an important step with the object of leveling the conditions of labor in the boot and shoe industry of Leeds, Bristol, and other centers of trade. It has forwarded a circular to the boards of arbitration requesting a subof arbitration, requesting a sub-stantial reduction of the existing proheadache.

The plain Roman characters are said by some authorities to be so called because for over 600 years they were used by the popes in their bulls.

Minard's Limitest Cures La Grippe.

Stantial reduction of the existing proportion of juvenile labor. Boys are now employed in the proportion of one to three men. The National Union desires that the proportion by refusing all others. Sold by all dealers at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.50.

Minard's Limitest Cures La Grippe.

between 18 and 20, and that a minimum wage should also be fixed for the whole of the operatives connected with the trade.

In an address recently delivered in the People's Church, Detroit, Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor said: "The labor movement is the concentrated effort of the working people to appease their hunger—first for food, afterwards for raiment, better home, more congenial surroundings, higher knowledge and the kindlier feeling that makes the whole world akin." He deedge and the kindlier feeling that makes the whole world akin." He deplored the necessity of strikes, but cautioned the workers never to surrender their right to strike. Thorough organization was a preventative of strikes. He ridiculed the pleathat over-production resulted in hard times. They say that some of us must go barefooted because too many shoes are made; some of us must go without homes because houses are too plentiful; we are to go naked because the clothing stores are over-stocked, the clothing stores are over-stocked, and hungry because there is too much bread. He said the workers were tired of being continually pointed to the sweet by-and-bye. They wanted something now

The International Typographical Union held its biennial session in Colorado Springs this week. In his address President Prescott said that within the last half decade the union has withstood a flood of adverse cir-cumstances such as few of any industrial organizations have been called upon to contend with. De-spite this fact the average paying membership has increased over 7,000 and that, making allowance for the defection of pressmen and bookbind-ers, the union is now stronger num-erically and financially than ever before in its career of nearly half a fore in its career of nearly half a century. The operator members are receiving more per hour for their services than ever before. Mr. Prescott reported that between Aug. 31, 1894, and Sept. 1, 1896, 1,063 charters were issued by the International, and 294 unions were suspended on account of non-payment of dues. The president estimates that the present tax levy of 7 1-2 cents a member on account of the defense fund will be sufficient to the defense fund will be sufficient to meet ordinary future outlay. During the two years the receipts from the burial fund were \$52,347 59 and the expenditure \$45,784 26, leaving a balance of \$3,567 59. Owing to the expense attending the investigation of ex-Superintendent Schuman, there was a deficit in the funds of the Home for Printers' instead of a surplus, as would otherwise be the case. The average number of inmates at the home during the past two years was 53. The home is baldy over-crowded, and the superintendent recommends the building of an annex. The report of Secretary-Treasurer Wines showed receipts with unexpended balance during 1895 to be \$128,-557 39 and expenditures of \$89,650 72, leaving a cash balance of \$38,906 67. The receipts for the year 1896, ending June 30, with unexpended balance were \$44,036, and the expenditures \$23,-329 35, leaving a balance of \$20,706 65

A LIFE OF MARTYROOM

One Who Suffered Thus for Over Twenty Years Relates Her Experience, Which Will Prove Valuable to Others.

From the Tribune, Mattawa, Ont. Among the residents in the vicinity known or more highly esteemed than Mr. and Mrs. Ranson, who have been residents of this section for the past fifteen years. Mrs. Ranson has been a great swiferer for years, her affliction taking the form of dizziness and violent headaches, and the attacks would come upon her so sud-denly that she could scarcely reach her bed unaided, and would be forced to remain for three or four days, un-able to take any nourishment and suffering more than tongue can express. She was but 17 years of age when these attacks first came upon her. and the doctor who then attended her, said that in his opinion her life would not extend over a few years at most. But more than a score of years have since passed, during the greater part of which, it is true, Mrs. Ranson was a great sufferer. But that is happily now past, and she is en-joying better health than she ever did. To a reporter of the Tribune Mrs. Ranson told her story, adding earnestly that she hoped her experi-ence might prove of benefit to some other sufferer. She said: "The spells of dizziness and intense headaches would attack me every three or four weeks, and would last from two to four days at each attack, and with each attack my suffering appeared to grow more intense. I had good medi-cal advice, and tried many remedies, but with no beneficial results. the spring of 1895 my appetite began to fail, my hands and feet would swell and my heart palpitate violently. I was utterly discouraged, and felt that I would not live much longer. One day my daughter urged me to give by Williams, Dirk Pills the state of the state Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, but I had taken so much medicine with no benefit that I refused. However, she went down town, and got four boxes, and to please her more than for any hope of benefit, I agreed to take them. I did not find the first box do me any good, but by the time I had taken the second my appetite began to improve and I could sleep better. I then began to have faith in them, and as I continued their use found myself constantly getting better. When I had finished the fourth box both myself and friends were surprised to find that I had not a headache for more than six weeks, the action of my neart had become regular, and I could sleep soundly at night. I was still weak, however, and decided to continue the use of the pills, which I did until three more boxes were used. Since then I have been stronger than at any time for years before, and have not had an ache or pain. I can do my work, and have a new interest in life, and feel ten years younger. I feel that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will do for others what they have done for me, and believing this, I am glad to make my story public, in the hope that it will be of value to some sufferer." Mrs. Ranson's husband and mother were both present and say that they

look upon her recovery as miracu-lous. They further said that many and many a night they had sat up keeping hot cloths on her head, that being the only treatment that had helped her, before she began the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. This great remedy enriches and puri-dies the blood, strengthens the nerves, and in this way goes to the root of disease, driving it from the system, and curing when other reme dies fail.

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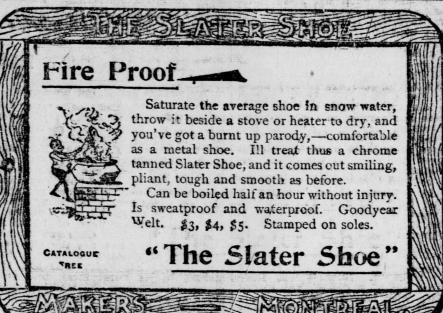
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