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London, Tuesday, March 18.

THERE is a surplus of $4,315,758 in the Dominion treasury, according to a Tory authority. "Wait till we get a hand in it," is the response of men of the Rykert stamp.

THE women of Charleton Center, Barry county, Michigan, meet every night in the week at the postoffice to discuss political matters. If they take their mending with them no great harm will ensue.

THE Grand Trunk made contracts in Buffalo last week for the year's supply of coal at $1 80 per ton, on which they will pay a duty of 60 cents per ton, or at the rate of 33 per cent. Shippers might expect cheaper rates if the company was free of such a tax, but it is not reasonable to expect low rates when one-third is unnecessarily added to the fuel bill.—[St. Thomas Times (Conservative).

It is refreshing to have such an admission as this come from a supporter of the Government which taxes coal. By the way, is it not a fact that the same taxes which handicap the Grand Trunk in the carriage of freight also react prejudicially on manufacturers who have to import coal and raw material, and are taxed heavily on both? The tax on iron, for example, is a serious matter for all workers in iron as well as for the consumers of articles into which iron and steel so largely enter.

THE Grand Rapids (Mich.) Democrat, referring to the story that some Indians in the Canadian Northwest refuse to marry because they have no work for their wives to do, says that if the white women of the United States declined to wed men who did no work it would almost break up the marriage relations of the country. A good many of the relations of white women on both sides of the line are already pretty badly broken up by this same trouble.

EVERY enlightened nation wants to encourage literature and learning, only they have different ways of doing it. The United States, Liberia, Hayti, the Argentine Republic, Guatemala and Spain put a duty on books. Every other nation admits them free. Nations as well as people are judged by the company they keep.—[Boston Post.

Canada also taxes knowledge, and collects a good round sum on books every year. Occasionally, of course, the high tax advocates tell us that the import is paid by the exporter; but in the House of Commons on Friday night the Tory leader admitted the truth of the statement that the consumer pays the duty when announcing that the Government would help the Ontario Provincial University by remitting the duty on the books required to replace those recently destroyed.

A GOOD TIME COMING.

We publish elsewhere an interesting communication from a former resident of this locality who is now a successful farmer in the neighborhood of Regina. There can be no question that with reasonable fair play in the matter of taxation on necessaries of life, which will be brought about with a change of the Dominion Government, there is a great future before Manitoba and the Northwest. Our correspondent gives a very inviting picture of the agricultural outlook in the Regina region, which is not the best of the many available districts where free farms can be had by immigrants for the asking, and he confirmed the report that the settlers in some portions of Dakota are so disgusted by repeated crop failures that they mean to come to Canada at the earliest opportunity. A very good reason for their so doing is to be found in the fact that the United States, long ready to give to newcomers a free grant of good agricultural land, has reached the end of its tether. The Federal Government has been so prodigal in its grants to railway corporations and to private individuals that for some years it has controlled no really good land, and is therefore unable to make any further grants to settlers. This has been made especially evident in the phenomenal rush to the red land of Oklahoma and the later crowding upon the reserves of the Sioux Indians in the neighborhood of Pierre, Dakota. If good land had been plentiful there would have been no such strife as that witnessed in these contests for first choice. By-and-bye we expect to see the rush diverted to our fine agricultural lands in the Northwest. The result ought to be a rapid settling-up of the prairies, in which there are many millions of acres of good land yet in a wild condition.

It is not our present intention to discuss at length the probable effect which this development will have on the agriculturists of Canada; but we think that with reasonable economy, a process of mixed farming and carefulness to renew the soil as it becomes exhausted, coupled with a speedy reduction of the taxation on those articles which he is compelled to buy in exchange for the products of his industry, the Ontario farmer can hold his own, even against the vigorous development of the Northwestern country.

Experience has taught that before the new lands of a country can be properly developed, a good deal of borrowing of money has to be indulged in. Professor Gleed, in an article in the Forum for March, points this out, and shows, by the progress and experience of Kansas, that large mortgage liabilities, provided the interest is not too high, and the borrower is able to make ends meet, is not necessarily an evidence of trouble, but rather of progress. The western mortgage business, in Professor Gleed's opinion, is the outgrowth of unprecedented economic conditions. "The amount of capital advanced has been great, but not out of proportion to the results achieved. The purpose was legitimate, and not of the nature of a South Sea bubble. Great advantages have resulted to the settlers, the brokers, and thus far to the capitalists. Losses to capitalists have been small, compared with losses in other lines of investment. Present conditions and future prospects seem to justify caution but not alarm."

Since the money of some of the loan societies of Ontario was foolishly used to bolster up speculative values in and around Winnipeg, our capitalists have been very chary about advancing much money on Northwest lands. If the money thrown away in the craze of 1879-1883 had been loaned on cultivated farms only and to actual tillers of the soil, it would have been all right. There does not seem to be any reason why the Northwest, when it is tilled by hardy, industrious, frugal settlers, and its crop producing and cattle-raising qualities are given a fair test, should not afford as good a field for investment of the surplus capital of the Eastern Provinces as Kansas and other Western States have afforded to the thrifty people in the Eastern States. If left to do with their earnings as they deem best, and not bled for the sustenance of sugar, cotton and iron rings, the Canadian Northwest settlers will have a great future before them. The good time is coming.

ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.

We are, as the ADVERTISER has before now stated, on the eve of a Provincial General Election, and all along the line the parties are getting ready for the day of battle by placing candidates in the field, laying down platforms, and defending records. The Government, with Oliver Mowat at its head, is about to be placed on trial by the people, as it has already been in the legislative halls, and the electors will be called upon to give a verdict according to the evidence. Such is the right of Canadian free men, and on their decision all Governments in Ontario must stand or fall. It is different in Dominion contests, as by the Gerrymander, the infamous Franchise Act and other devices the voice of the people in many constituencies is stifled. But in Ontario Provincial contests, it is the voice of the people which has been heard in the past, and the voice of the people will be heard in the future, so long as Liberals sit on the treasury benches.

Nothing has happened in the three and a half years which have elapsed since the electors were last heard from to impair the confidence which they then reposed in the Mowat Administration. Then there were the same cries against the Government as now, joined in by many more prominent persons than can be induced to oppose Mr. Mowat in 1890, and for the very good reason that more than one of these gentlemen—especially those of the clerical persuasion—were misled by the professional politicians, and took an attitude of hostility to Mr. Mowat which they subsequently discovered the facts did not warrant, and for which they are no doubt truly sorry.

The Mowat Ministry has responded to public opinion in providing means for the improvement of the schools in French-speaking districts; it has removed all doubt as to the law governing the assessment for public and separate schools; it has passed an act to aid the development of the mining regions of the Province; it has responded to the temperance sentiment in the community by further improving the licensing laws in a manner to call forth the praise of fair-minded citizens generally; and it has made an excellent beginning in municipal tax reform by abolishing exemptions on almost every class of property and on the incomes of clergymen. And while it has been doing all this and a great deal more, the Government has been administering the affairs of the Province with prudence and economy. It has managed the Model Farm, the asylums for the insane, the blind, deaf and dumb institutions, and other agencies for the amelioration of the condition of the people—more especially those who are sufferers—and administered their affairs with an ability which does not leave much room for criticism. Little wonder that the Ontario Opposition despairs of defeating Mr. Mowat on his administrative record, and endeavor to raise false cries and appeal to religious prejudice.

We are led to these reflections after the perusal of an article in the Conservative Montreal Gazette, contrasting the manner in which the affairs of Ontario and Quebec have been administered, and honestly demonstrating the fact that Ontario has been well governed, whereas Quebec has been ruled with so little regard to the interests of the people that she is now compelled to pay over $1,000,000 a year on a public debt piled up during the same period that Ontario has been in business, paying her way, and retaining a substantial surplus in the treasury. Here is the table of the charges which the Provinces had to meet last year:

	Ontario.	Quebec.
Public debt	$.....	$1,134,789
Legislation	119,938	178,515
Civil government	211,761	175,099
Administration of justice	598,238	448,744
Agriculture, etc	140,506	249,600
Public works and buildings	64,732	116,164
Hospitals and charities	150,402	366,225
Public institutions	728,909	
Education	588,238	375,830
Miscellaneous	293,094	329,509

Upon which our Montreal Conservative contemporary, not finding it necessary to juggle the record as many Ontario papers of the same stamp are in the habit of doing, remarks that "Quebec pays out nearly one-third of its revenue in interest; Ontario has no charge under this head. The tremendous advantage this gives to the sister Province, however, is increased by the higher expenditure of Quebec in other items in the general statement. When it is remembered that in Ontario there are one-third more people than in Quebec, and that naturally the cost there should be greater, these figures are all the more significant. Is costs Quebec more for legislation and nearly as much for civil government as it does Ontario. The charges for the administration of justice in the two Provinces are not in proportion to the populations. Quebec manages to spend much more on agriculture than Ontario, without apparently getting so much benefit from it. For education the expenditure in the two Provinces are fairly proportionate; but in all other items, except public institutions, which Ontario has on a better scale than any community almost in America, the charges are heavy beyond reason in Quebec, and show a constant tendency to increase. Then, while Ontario draws on her accumulated funds for capital expenditure at a moderate rate, Quebec has to depend upon loans to meet an outlay on this account that in four years has eaten up the proceeds of a $3,500,000 loan and $2,250,000 of trust funds."

This is not a very bright picture for a Quebec taxpayer to contemplate, but it is a well-merited tribute to the statesmanship of Mr. Mowat and his colleagues. It shows the difference between Tory rule in Quebec and Liberal rule in Ontario, for it must not be forgotten that during the long period in which a government led by Hon. Oliver Mowat has molded the destinies of this Province, with the exception of a period embracing less than four years, a Tory Administration has held sway in Quebec.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Outing (New York) for March is a number of unusual value and beauty. Among the handsomely illustrated articles are The Art of Boxing, by A. Austen; The National Guard at Creedmoor, by Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, a well-known writer on military questions; The Waterloo Cup, by Hugh Dalziell, richly illustrated by the well-known artist, E. H. Moore; and By-ways Near Natchez, a clever sketch of a lady's trip on horseback through a bit of picturesque Southern country. Other articles are, Hunting and Fishing in the Northwest, The Yachting Outlook, Our Home-Made Trip to Europe, Silhouettes from Snowland, and Quail Shooting in California. Flycatcher, the interesting serial, is concluded in the March number.

Wm. Rennie, the well-known Toronto seedsman, has issued a splendidly illustrated "Guide for Amateur Gardeners," which will be mailed free to all interested. It will repay perusal.

The Amendment Agreed to.

[Brockville Recorder.]

The London ADVERTISER says "it has been conclusively shown at recent meetings of Canadian farmers that they do not seek 'protection.' What they really stand in need of is fair play." And our contemporary might have added that they are not likely to get it while the present party is in power at Ottawa.

Progressive Intoxication.

[Appleton Post.]

When a man sits down on the pavement and waits for a procession of lamp posts to go by, he is drunk; when he takes off his boots, lies down in the gutter and tries to blow out the moon, under the impression that it is the bedroom candle, he is more drunk; but when he goes to the police station and tries to bully the inspector into sending for a doctor to certify that he is sober, he is most drunk.

Mexico a Bad Place to Die in.

[Brenham Banner.

Mr. A. Strausberger, until a few months ago connected with the Brenham oil mills, and who went to Mexico recently in search of health, died in that country a week ago last Sunday of consumption. According to the laws of Mexico his body will have to lie there a year before it can be exhumed and removed by his friends, and they will then have to pay an export duty of $500 before they will be allowed to remove the remains.

Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla**—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

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Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

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That instantly stops the excruciating pain, allays inflammation and cures Congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels or other glands or organs, by one application.

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W. H. COOPER, of COOPER & EVANS.

IT IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT THAT EVERY FAMILY KEEP A SUPPLY OF

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Always in the house. Its use will prove beneficial on all occasions of pain or sickness. There is nothing in the world that will stop pain or arrest the progress of disease as quick as the Ready Relief.

INTERNALLY.

From half to a teaspoonful in half a tumbler of water will in a few moments cure Cramps, Spasms, Sour Stomach, Nausea, Vomiting, Heartburn, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Sick Headache, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Colic, Flatulency, and all internal pains.

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Chills and Fever, Fever and Ague Conquered.

There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague and all other malarious, bilious, typhoid and other fevers (aided by RADWAY'S PILLS), so quickly as Radway's Ready Relief.

25 Cents per Bottle. Sold by all druggists.

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For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Piles and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Purely Vegetable, containing No Mercury, Minerals or Deleterious Drugs.

PERFECT DIGESTION will be accomplished by taking Radway's Pills. By so doing

DYSPEPSIA,

Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Biliousness, will be avoided, as the food that is eaten contributes its nourishing properties for the support of the natural waste of the body.

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Lately added to their vast premises and now so well-known as the CRYSTAL HALL BARGAIN STORE, is full of cheap goods. Everything or anything required in the housekeeping line to be had at the lowest possible price.

This advertisement will be changed weekly, and will announce the arrivals of our immense stock of new goods. Look out for it every day.

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Hotel Kickers,

Gas Kickers,

Political Kickers,
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Tariff Kickers,

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Other Varieties Later.

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