

## FATALITY.

Unaccounted years shall roll,  
As time forever flows,  
And all that live shall reach the goal,  
Beyond all earthly woes.  
Perchance, when I am gone,  
This body turned to clay,  
Some wandering eye may chance upon  
What I have penned this day.  
This thought keep in thy mind;  
All earthly cares and sorrows  
The Guardian of all human kind  
Supremely guideth all.  
His future, beyond mortal ken,  
Rules by unchanging laws,  
Controls each earthly destiny,  
Himself the primal cause.

R. BOAL.

## FARMER AND MILLER.

Where Their Interests in the  
North-west are Alike.

## THE COUNTRY UPHELD.

Seen Tactics of Government Sup-  
porters to Prevent a Free State-  
ment of Facts.

Winnipeg Free Press.

Mr. Having occasion to visit Win-  
nipeg on business, and knowing that  
the Commissioners were expected to  
attend their enquiry about the same  
time, I was anxious to appear before  
them. Having recently returned from  
a semi-annual trip from Brandon to  
St. Louis, extending not only along the  
line, but including the branch  
Prince Albert and Edmonton, the  
Glenora, Slocan and Okanagan dis-  
tricts, and having met the merchants  
and people engaged in the various in-  
dustries in these places, I made my  
acquaintance with the requirements  
of this great home market, now being  
widely opened up to our Manitoba and  
North-west producers. Owing to the  
knowledge thus acquired I have been  
frequently able to put my customers,  
many of whom are interested in cereals,  
in communication with merchants  
in the mining districts who were an-  
xious to secure supplies of dairy and  
produce. The farmers of Edmonton  
district, for instance, until re-  
cently felt it was useless for them to  
send grain because their geographical  
position rendered freight rates to the  
board simply prohibitory. It can  
now be understood with what satis-  
faction they hailed the erection of a  
lat South Edmonton, where the  
farmers of the Okanagan Valley  
practically in the same position  
in the erection of mills provided an  
outlet for their grain in the shape of  
a business proposition should be made  
to the United States Government on a  
reciprocal and equitable basis, who,  
when asked by one of the Commis-  
sioners what he proposed should be  
done in the event of the American  
Government refusing to grant this,  
was forced to reply that of course our  
Government would not permit the  
throwing down the tariff wall. This  
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afternoon, which had been reserved  
for the business men and manufacturers.  
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the general prosperity of many of  
these farmers by simply sending out  
photographs of their comfortable  
homes and surroundings.

I am confident that the material  
progress made during the past thirteen  
years in the municipality of Edmonton,  
in which I live, can scarcely be equalled  
in any other farming district in our  
broad Dominion, and I, if any man,  
should be in a position to judge of this  
matter, seeing I know the country well  
from Halifax to Victoria.

I repudiate with scorn the position  
assumed by the M. P. C. L. to the effect  
that the true sentiments of our  
North-west farmers. Their presump-  
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DONALD McEVEN,  
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A rule nisi was granted.

More Female Amenities.  
Mrs. Parvle-New—I think I shall go  
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ponent of the Liberal party, of which  
I have been a supporter for over thirty  
years. This gentleman, however, is  
young, very young; when he is a little  
older he will know better. As we were  
withdrawing, the following announce-  
ment was made by the secretary of the  
M. C. F. I. (we quote from the Tribune  
of the 8th instant):—"To-morrow the  
question will be threshed out by  
farmers, not dealers or millers or  
persons whose expenses here were paid."  
Comment on this is quite unneces-  
sary.

I remained over till Wednesday, hop-  
ing to get an opportunity to appear  
again and refute gross misstatements  
made as to the prices of wheat at cor-  
poration. Finding that each side of the  
boundary, finding that the intention  
of these "bona fide" farmers who were  
"to thresh out this wheat question"  
was to hold the floor by speaking  
against time, I left for home. Since  
my return here, I find it will be need-  
less for me to do anything in this  
direction as the Winnipeg press has  
fully corroborated what our deputa-  
tion stated as to prices. The facts  
above enumerated showing how  
different our position as Western farm-  
ers is from that of those in the East-  
ern Provinces fully justify my state-  
ment that the only way to prevent our  
Western home market from becoming  
the dumping ground of our neighbors  
to the south is to retain the present  
duties on our agricultural staples.

While this is true, we maintain, as  
firmly as do the Patrons of Industry  
and members of the Farmers' Insti-  
tute, that we farmers should not  
raw material as low as is consistent  
with the raising of a revenue tariff.  
Besides the retaining of the home mar-  
ket for those at present in the coun-  
try, we want the largest possible immigra-  
tion of suitable settlers. As this im-  
migration question is one of the most  
vital ones at present before the Gov-  
ernment, how can we adequately de-  
scribe the effect which may be pro-  
duced by allowing such a statement to  
go unchallenged as that made to the  
Commissioners by the President of the  
Patrons of Industry, who said that "he  
had never met a single farmer who  
could conscientiously advise his friends  
to come to a far country; this was  
the condition of the country existing."  
This gentleman, in presenting the memorial  
in his charge, stated that he repre-  
sented a body of farmers over 3,000  
in number.

I deeply regret that the honorable  
Commissioners who came so far to  
learn the true condition of matters in  
our farming districts were forced to  
listen to nothing but false and mis-  
leading statements and non-sensical  
of these, the farmers of this country were  
described as being slaves and serfs by  
himself a farmer in modern dress  
and circumstances, and living in a  
costly and beautiful residence. It  
was this same gentleman who, after  
suggesting to the Government "that  
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## As Though Rats Were Gnawing Him.

In the original preface to his "Con-  
fessions," Dr. Quincey says that Mr.  
Addington, an Under Secretary of  
State, and brother to the first Lord  
Quincey, was shocked at you. You  
say you have an animal in your stom-  
ach, and that he gnaws you. Why  
shouldn't he? He is hungry. Feed  
him, and he won't bother you. And  
Professor Wilson, for advice.  
Observing his patient's morbid mental  
condition, the Professor said:—"De-  
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say you have an animal in your stom-  
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Yet this "gnawing" drove Addington,  
and also the Dean of Carlisle, to  
the use of opium, which Dr. Quincey  
was a well-known devotee to that fear-  
ful drug. How many others have be-  
come opium eaters from the same  
cause. Why, then, should we not  
receive mention that "gnawing"  
sensation; but, thank Heaven, the  
writers have been cured before being  
brought to reason, and palliating what  
is a thousand times worse than the  
disease.

In the summer of 1889, says one,  
"I began to feel weak and ill. I was  
tired, languid and feeble. There  
seemed to be no life or ambition left  
in me. After every meal I had a great  
pain at my side and back, and a ter-  
rible gnawing sensation in my stom-  
ach. Often I could get no ease until I  
had vomited all the food I had taken.  
As time went on I grew weaker and  
weaker, until I was absolutely unable  
for nothing so far as work or respon-  
sibility were concerned. None of the  
usual remedies had power to  
relieve the constant pain from which I  
suffered."

"This was my miserable state when,  
in the summer of 1889, a gentleman ad-  
vised me to take a bottle of Dr. Cassell's  
Mother Seal's Curative Syrup. The  
suggestion was a welcome one, and I  
took a bottle from Lewis's, in Market  
street, Manchester, and using it  
only one week I felt much better. A  
bottle or two more completed the good  
cure. The sickness and pains in the  
stomach ceased, and I was enabled to  
eat with a relish and digest without diffi-  
culty. I was well as ever, and am  
able to give the credit of my recovery  
to Mother Seal's Curative Syrup."  
(Miss) Mary Williamson, Bishop-  
ham, near Blackpool, August 1st, 1894.

"My daughter, Jane, now seventeen  
years of age, was afflicted with the  
same complaint, and I was obliged to  
listen to nothing but false and mis-  
leading statements and non-sensical  
of these, the farmers of this country were  
described as being slaves and serfs by  
himself a farmer in modern dress  
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costly and beautiful residence. It  
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off his balance, and he just missed  
falling 120 feet by pitching away his  
balancing pole and throwing his left  
leg across the rope so that he just  
managed to hook it with his knee-  
joint. Mrs. Blondin, who was watch-  
ing him, fainted and many persons  
shut their eyes, thinking the thud of  
his forty-pound pole was the sound  
of his falling body.

He once advertised that he would  
wheel his little girl across the rope in  
a wheelbarrow filled with flowers,  
which she was to scatter right and  
left. The British Home Secretary  
thought this was a little too strong  
for the nerves of the populace, and he  
interfered. He delighted to spring  
sensations on the theatre-going pub-  
lic. Most of his acts of the past, and  
there was one that he could not, and  
that was taking a young lion across  
the open air at the Zoo-  
logical Gardens in Liverpool. There  
was a stiff gale blowing, the rope  
sagged a good deal, and there was a  
man incline from each mast. The  
lion was strapped in the barrow, and  
a line attached to the barrow to pre-  
vent it from running away with Blon-  
din. The line slipped out of the at-  
tendant's hand, and the barrow, without  
its check, ran down the rope at a  
great rate. The lion became entangled  
in the top branches of a tree, and it  
looked as if the daring acrobat, when  
the line became taut, would be haul-  
ed from his perch. He restored the  
equanimity of his anxious watchers,  
checking the speed of the barrow.  
Knowing that he could not reach the  
opposite mast he began to move slow-  
ly backward to the rear of the barrow,  
and there he took the lion across, as  
he had started at first to do. Within a  
year persons passing the neighbor-  
hood of Blondin's home have been sur-  
prised to see the old fellow turn up  
pursuits in the road while on his way  
to or from his house, which he called  
"Blondin's," in Liverpool. He was in  
the rope in London when he was 70 years  
old.

AN EVIDENCE OF BAD TASTE.

What is more wretched or ugly than  
a miserable, faded looking black?  
Such blacks when seen in ladies' home  
decorations, or in men's wearing  
apparel, are evidence of bad taste,  
poor judgment and indifference.  
The sickly and repulsive blacks just  
referred to are products of inferior  
and worthless black dyes.

Had the never-fading Fast Black  
Diamond Dyes been used the result  
would have been rich, full, clear and  
lustrous blacks.

Diamond Dye Fast Black will not  
crack, fade or wash out; they are  
fast to light, soap and water, and are  
the strongest and easiest to use.  
A review of the dealer who asks you  
to take a substitute for Diamond  
Dyes.

Shakespeare and Richard III.

Another time-honored tradition has  
just been torn to shreds and thrown to  
the winds, and the reputation of  
Shakespeare as a dramatist is being  
sickening blow in the vicinity of the  
best. United States Senator Henry  
Cabot Lodge has been delving among  
the many records of the past, and  
found that of all the heroes whose  
names ought to be emblazoned upon  
the tablets of fame and honor few are  
more deserving than the Duke of  
Gloucester, better known as  
Richard III. Instead of being a crook-  
ed backed monster who never felt well  
enough to stand upright, and who  
for breakfast, Richard, according to  
Mr. Lodge's discoveries, was a great  
statesman, an able general, as hand-  
some as Apollo, and as popular as a  
lamb, when people were disposed to  
let him alone.

There is nothing, it seems, but an  
unsubstantiated rumor that Richard  
had a full set of teeth and hair  
down to his shoulders when he was  
born, and there is no good reason, Mr.  
Lodge believes, to believe that the  
Shakespeare was not drawing wholly  
upon his imagination when he made  
Richard say:—

But I am not shaped for sportive  
tricks.  
Nor made to court an amorous look-  
ing-glass.

I, then, am rudely stamped, and want  
love's majesty to strut before me  
Deformed, unfinished, sent before my  
time.

Into this breathing world scarce half  
made—  
And that so lamely and unfashion-  
able.

That dogs bark at me as I halt by  
them.  
Why, I, in this weak piping time of  
peace,

Have no delight to pass away the  
time.

Unless to spy my shadow in the sun,  
And desert to mine own deformity.

And there was any reason for Shake-  
speare to believe that the Duke of  
Gloucester was deformed it was  
due to malicious stories set afloat by  
people who didn't belong to Richard's  
political party, for the Duke seems to  
be that he was as straight as any man  
in seven counties, and not a bad fel-  
low to meet after dark, if one happen-  
ed to agree with him on the money  
and tariff questions.

There is no proof that Richard had  
the young prince murdered in the  
Tower, the masses of the people, and  
the classes didn't like his liberal  
views; he gave his protection and pa-  
tronage to learning; was the first ruler  
to encourage the encouragement of  
the real founder of our present postal  
system; was a good church member;  
made vast progress, during the two  
years that he reigned, in the new  
civilization, and, in fact, was a  
phenomenon of virtue, sagacity, and  
ability. He was a great statesman,  
and his reign was a golden age for  
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Not a bit of it! He plunged bravely  
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