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LITTLE LIVER PILLS

CURE
Headache and relieve all the troubles that
attend a bilious state of the system such as
Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after
eating, Pain in the Side &c. While their most
valuable use is to be a show in curing

SICK
Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are
equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-
venting this annoying complaint, while they also
correct all disorders of the stomach stimulate the
liver and regulate the bowels. Even if the only
disease

HEAD
ache they would be almost priceless to those who
suffer from this distressing complaint, but fortu-
nately their good action does not extend here, and those
who honestly learn will find these little pills valu-
able in so many ways that they will not be will-
ing to do without them. But after all sick head-

ACHE
is the bane of so many lives that here is where
we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while
others do not.

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and
very easy to take. One or two pills a - also dose.
They are strictly vegetable and do not grip or
sicken, but by their gentle action please all who
suffer from it. In vial at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold
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CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

The Free Press,

LONDON, ONT.

Thursday, April 2, 1891.

THE BONDING PRIVILEGE.

It is extremely improbable that the Americans will stop the bonding privilege. No sane man would chop off his right hand for the sake of cultivating more strength in the surviving member. During the recent campaign Mr. Hyman was very fond of telling his audiences about the calamity that would fall upon the Canadian railway systems if the bonding privilege were suspended; but he never had a word to say about the value of this privilege to the United States. A careful examination of the whole case reveals the fact that it would be quite as much a calamity to the American railways as it would be to ours. For example, in 1890 United States transportation interests carried \$43,338,062 worth of goods going from and coming to Canada. From Canada for other countries \$16,002,384 worth of goods were carried, and from foreign countries for Canada \$27,335,678 worth were carried. This is referred to in the official trade and navigation returns as "a very important and valuable part of our carrying trade, as they had an opportunity of discovering from a costly experience in 1883. In that year Canada was threatened with commercial non-intercourse, and a general feeling of alarm and uncertainty was aroused. The direct result was that goods for Canada were no longer sent via American ports, and our exports for Great Britain were sent by distinctly Canadian ports. Millions of dollars' worth of goods that would, in the natural course of transportation, have gone by way of New York, were diverted to Montreal, Halifax and St. John. From this reason the goods going from Canada by way of New York sank to \$8,342,817, and the value of the goods coming to Canada via that port declined to \$15,611,633—or about half the usual proportion. In 1883 more than \$69,000,000 of our foreign trade was carried on by way of United States ports. In view of that exhibition of what the stopping of the bonding privilege meant to the United States carrying trade, nothing more was heard in a hostile strain until Editor Farrer's pamphlet came out in February last.

Canada has no more to lose by the suspension of the bonding privilege than has the United States. They carry a very considerable portion of our foreign goods, going and coming, while we carry large quantities of the Western goods to the seaboard. It is a material advantage to the Chicago dressed meat shippers to have their refrigerator cars go by way of Canada, the length of time that the cars are on the road having direct relation to the success of the shipment and the profits of the shipper. These Western men would not be robbed of an advantage like this without vigorous resistance; and for equally cogent reasons the Eastern transportation companies would rebel against the taking away of a privilege that puts millions of dollars into their coffers. It would be a heavy blow to New York. At the same time, the diversion of all our foreign trade to distinctly Canadian ports would represent considerable compensation to native transportation interests. The great trunk lines would probably find a ton of freight coming to them from home and foreign sources for every ton they lost from the Western States.

It is absurd, however, to talk of this matter as though there was a serious intention on the part of the United States to cut off the bonding privilege. Canada has done nothing to warrant the United States in taking such an extreme course—a course which would mean mutual loss and no good to anyone—and there is no reason for believing that such a step is contemplated. The Liberal papers like to speak of it as a probable measure of war, because it harmonizes with their general plan of stirring up hostility between Canada and the United States. They proceed on the assumption that trouble of any sort between the two countries would be disas-

trous to the Government and helpful to them. Such is their desperate desire for office that they would be willing to incur any cost to gratify it. But between them and their object lies the good sense of the American and Canadian peoples. Upon that we can rest in security.

FERTILIZERS.

The Inland Revenue Department, Ottawa, under the direction of Prof. Macfarlane, Chief Analyst, has been analyzing fifty-five different brands of commercial fertilizers offered for sale in the Dominion. According to amendments made to the Fertilizers' Act last session, every manufacturer or importer of agricultural fertilizers is obliged to declare to the Department and describe on the packages the nature of the materials from which the fertilizer has been manufactured, and a fee of \$3 must be paid for the analysis of each sample submitted to the Department. In publishing the result of the analysis, a statement must be given at the same time showing the relative value of each fertilizer calculated from its contents in fertilizing ingredients at their current market value. Before this act was passed the Dominion Government purchasers had no guarantee of the purity and genuineness of the fertilizers offered on the market. And very often the superphosphates, etc., imported from the States were grossly adulterated with swamp muck, etc. The consequence was that an article that sold for \$40 a ton would by the addition of one-half swamp muck or other dunt be in value for only \$15 or \$20 a ton. Not only were farmers and gardeners defrauded, but by seeing no equivalent for their money a prejudice against the use of commercial fertilizers has been generated, and farmers have little confidence in them. Now, according to the Fertilizers' Act, the relative value of each is given, and the amount of nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash calculated at the following prices:—

Nitrogen in ammonia salts or nitrates.	14
Organic nitrogen in ground bone, fish, blood or tankage.	14
Phosphoric acid, soluble in water.	14
Phosphoric acid, soluble in ammonium citrate.	64
Phosphoric acid, as contained in the Thomas Phosphate powder.	23
Phosphoric acid, in ground bone and tankage.	6
Phosphoric acid, in finely ground rock phosphate.	2
Potash, as contained in potashes or pearl ashes.	7
Potash, as contained in wood ashes.	6
Potash, as contained in high grade potash salts.	54
Potash, as contained in kainite, if imported in bulk.	34

The several analyses made by the 55 fertilizers show them approximately worth the regular manufacturers' price per ton. If we take the case of an ordinary compound fertilizer, containing, say, 3.6 per cent. of nitrogen, the cost to the manufacturer of introducing that quantity into it amounts to \$10 per ton, which the farmer must pay if he purchases, and which he is perfectly capable of saving in his own stables or producing upon his own farm. It has long been known that stable-yard manure loses considerable of its fertility elements, but more especially of nitrogen, when left to itself. According to Wolff this loss amounts to 55 per cent. It is safe to assume that generally 50 per cent. of the nitrogen contained in the barnyard manure of this country returns unutilized to the atmosphere. Assuming that an average quantity of 36,000 lbs. is produced annually by each animal, and that it contains 0.4 per cent. of nitrogen, it follows that a loss of 72 lbs. nitrogen, worth \$10.08, takes place for each head of cattle. This loss can be prevented by strewing amongst the manure in the stables about 700 lbs. ground plaster for each head, at a cost of about \$2.50 per annum. By doing this the farmer would be relieved from the necessity of purchasing the nitrogen of agricultural fertilizers.

MORTALITY IN PARLIAMENT.

The Canada Health Journal reminds the members elect of the new Parliament that directly after the general elections to the late Parliament the mortality amongst the members began to increase abnormally. Fifteen of the members died during the first three years, up to March, 1890. This was at a rate of mortality more than double that of men at about the average age of the members, or about three times over that amongst persons whose lives are insured. Attention has been called to this before, but in view of the value of such lives, it may not be out of place to frequently remind members of the fact, in order that such loss may, if possible, be avoided. The causes of, and the remedies for, the high rate of mortality amongst the elected members of the late Parliament it is not possible to give with certainty. The Health Journal believes the mortality was much the same in the previous Parliament, and observes that there must be some special cause for the life of the politician being much the most hazardous of all ordinary occupations. It is not probable that the chamber of the Commons has any connection with it. It must be from want of care on the part of each individual member for his own physical well-being. He is in most cases too much occupied in other ways to pay reasonable attention to the simple requirements which health and life demand, while very few indeed at their average age have such a constitution as will permit them to ignore these requirements with impunity. The health of the members, like that of almost everybody else, is in each individual case, in their own hands. The many deaths amongst them, however, should at least put them upon their guard.

Facial industry—Knitting the brow.

Mr. Sol. White made a telling speech in the Local Legislature on Tuesday night on the subject of the Ontario surplus. From the public documents he showed the receipts and expenditures under the Conservative Administration of the late Hon. John Sandfield Macdonald and under his Reform successors. The figures are tabulated thus:—

CONSERVATIVE RULE—1867 to 1871.	
Total receipts.	\$ 9,892,161
Total expenditure.	6,081,196
Surplus.	\$ 3,810,965
REFORM RULE—1871 to 1889.	
Total receipts.	\$52,627,826
Total expenditure.	55,740,526
Deficit.	\$ 3,112,700
Add deficit for 1890.	517,962
Total deficit.	\$ 3,630,662

CURRENT TOPICS

The Sultan of Turkey is said to be imbued with the superstition concerning cross-eyed people. He had a man in his suite afflicted with an obliquity of vision in one eye, and as the courier was too useful to discharge, the eye was extirpated.

The Medical Department of the Russian Ministry of the Interior has issued a price list for medicines, by which the prices of seventy-four staple drugs have been reduced to a very low rate. This measure was adopted to check the exorbitant charges of apothecaries. Any druggist who charges a higher price for his medicines than the present list calls for is liable to a fine.

"If you wish to lose all ability to appreciate ordinary actors," said a young New York amateur actor, "just go to a dramatic school for a while. You will soon learn how carefully studied every gesture is, and how the walk across the stage is measured to the length of the line to be spoken, how the actors change positions with mathematical accuracy, and when you see the stage performance from the front you will be unable to appreciate anything but the care and study. This is not true of most of the great actors, though. They are more natural, and you are not worried by knowing in advance just when the feet will go, just how the hands will rise and fall."

Physicians tell me that vast numbers of persons are afflicted just at this time with eczema or skin disorder. It is so prevalent that investigations have been made to ascertain if it is epidemic. The common conclusion has been reached that it is a sort of sequence of the grip, for most of the patients who are victims of it had serious attacks of the sneezing malady last year. The eczema does not affect any one part of the body more than another, but in its symptoms follows the same course of fever, breaking out, itching and subsidence under treatment. Some people have been affected in this way, who would be shocked if told that their affection is much the same as the old fashioned itch, which was cured by sulphur and molasses treacle.

Special privileges have been granted to several Austrian regiments for exceptionally meritorious conduct. The Eighth Dragoons, for instance, may march with drums beating through the Nier Hofburg at Vienna, because their predecessors of the time of the thirty years' war rescued Ferdinand I. from the clutches of the Bohemian nobility. The commander of the regiment, furthermore, may appear unannounced before the Emperor. The Forty-second Infantry may play "Grenadiers' March," because at Wagram this regiment fought with heroic valor. The Dragoons of the Fourteenth Regiment may wear monstrosities in commemoration of the decoration of the *Marie Therese* in the battle at Colín. Six other regiments enjoy somewhat similar privileges for bravery.

Santley tells about his own eating habits as follows:—"I stayed at the Windsor hotel on Fifth avenue, and you don't know how amused I was by the waiter who attended to my physical wants at the table. He was a typical Southern negro, obsequiously polite and seemed to take a personal interest in me. At breakfast he used to put down the inevitable glass of iced water (a thing I have a horror of, but I was told it was good) and then hold the menu before me. I would order a bit of fish and after bringing it he would hover around anxiously and say, 'What else shall I bring you, sah? Some beefsteak or ham and eggs?' When I told him I had all I wanted he would say, 'I am commisserative of you, sah, but I have a fine omelette or spring chicken.' I had quite a job to get rid of him half the time. It is horrid, but I suppose it is the same in America. But I suppose it is the same, perhaps, the way they live and the amount of work they crowd into their day is the reason of it. I, myself, eat very little and drink less. When an going to sing I generally eat a small chop or steak at half-past three in the afternoon. I couldn't sing otherwise."

Yoozhamin of Kiev reports an incident of the most revolting barbarity which characterizes the Russian peasants of some districts. A peasant of the village of Potrovsk, near Odessa, sold his aged father and mother for 25 roubles as slaves to a peasant of the neighboring village of Balovanoye. A written agreement to the transaction was made, and the seller received one rouble on account, promising to deliver the slaves on a certain date. When the time came and the slaves were not delivered, the purchaser came to Potrovsk to claim them. The poor old couple were persuaded to go with their new master, for they were told their son would be sold out of house and home if his contract were not fulfilled. But their grandchildren would not let the old woman go because she had brought them up and they were fond of her. The seller, then, for the sake of his children, offered the purchaser a compromise; he would give an old aunt who was in the house instead of his mother. But no sooner did he make that offer than he came to grief. The old aunt, unwilling to go slaving for a stranger, kicked up a row, and at last ran away to the Natchanik (Government agent) of the district and reported the whole story. Three policemen were sent to the house and the whole party were arrested. Both purchaser and seller received deserved chastisement, and their written agreement was torn up.

Large numbers of Russian peasants and laborers of the interior governments apply for permission to settle in Siberia. Some of them hope to find employment in Central Asia on the Trans-Siberian Railroad; others believe that they can improve their circumstances in the sparsely populated districts of the region. But this migration of the people is viewed with some apprehension by the press. The newspapers see in it a sign of prevailing poverty and of general discontent with existing circumstances. "The one who knows how the Slav loves his place of birth," says a Moscow daily, "how unwillingly he moves even to another village if he can but stay in his own, must be astonished at the desire to move about which now is manifested among our peasants. The most saddening stories of the time of serfdom were reported from peasants whom their masters had sold into distant governments. Parting from their native villages was to them tantamount to yielding half of their lives. It is impossible to think that the nature of the Russian peasant has changed in these thirty years; that he has grown less domestic, more mobile and enterprising. We are forced to the conclusion, then, that the migration of our people at present is forced by outward circumstances. And what shall it lead to? This is about as much as a censor-ridden paper can allow itself to say."

The movement for better roads has been taken up by the Illinois Society of Engineers and Surveyors, which has petitioned the Legislature to appoint a commission of three Senators, five representatives and five citizens, to be appointed by the Governor, two of whom shall be civil engineers, to report to the next Legislature on the most practicable legislation to facilitate improvement of roads. The present law permits assessments up to 60 cts. per \$100, or about \$2,400 per average township, with an average of 60 miles of highways. The highway commissioners can at times levy 20 to 40 cts. more, and the township can vote to raise still more; but this and another "perpetual road law" are practically dead letters. It is desired to imitate the Ohio law, by which the county bears one-fifth; the township, one-fifth; and the property owners, three-fifths of permanent improvements, improvement bonds being issued to distribute the expense over a term of five or more years; but even this cannot be done without a constitutional amendment. Therefore a commission is sought meantime.

Spring cleaning time is at hand, and it may be that some of the local boards of health, as well as individuals, may require to be reminded that the hot weather is a bad time to disturb accumulations of winter refuse or filth, and such should be invariably removed and disposed of before the very warm season commences. It is now high time that preparations were everywhere in Canada being made for "cleaning up," and also for the most thorough work in this behalf. In nothing is routine, perfunctory or incomplete work so objectionable or so bad as in sanitation.

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