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London, Wednesday, April 12.

The question at Ottawa now is not
"Where did you get that hat?" but "How
did Dewdney get that carriage?"The Ridgeway Standard (Tory), refer-
ring to the M. P. for Bothwell, says that
"by friend and foe Mr. Mills is regarded as
one of Canada's ablest men and a credit to
himself and country."IN THE ten years between 1879 and 1889
the Canadian people paid in taxes to the
Dominion Government no less a sum than
\$282,512,578. If paying high taxes makes
a people rich, as our present rulers at
Ottawa labor hard to make believe, we
should all be rolling in wealth by this time.RICHMOND (Que.) Times: A citizen of
Richmond purchased three tubs of good
butter at 11 cents per pound from a Non-
trepreneur commission merchant on Monday.
The market is glutted with good butter and
prices are 100 per cent. less than those
promised by the politicians who were to
create a "home market" as an offset to the
protection so freely given to a favored few
manufacturers.GODERICH SIGNAL: In the recent tariff
discussion at Ottawa Mr. Porter, M. P. for
West Huron, expressed the opinion that
mortgages were not bad things, for a mort-
gage on a farm showed that the man who
gave it owned the farm. Perhaps that is the
way that Mr. Porter proves ownership
in his farm, but most men would rather own
the farm without the questionable proof to
ownership which a mortgage gives. Mr.
Porter might just as well endeavor to prove
that the death grip (mortgage) was an
excellent thing for a sick man to get because
it demonstrated that life had existed.When Tory M. P.s fall out then people
begin to reach the truth. It came out in
the recent debate on Northwest scandals
that both Minister Dewdney and Mr.
Davies, M. P., travel on free passes, yet col-
lect mileage of 10 cents a mile from the
public exchequer. It would not be a bad
idea to ask General Laurier how much he
saved out of the \$600 he drew as mileage
between his alleged home in England and
Ottawa. This M. P. business seems to be
a money-making concern when one knows
how to work the ropes. But what about
the independence of the men who work
them?PROFESSOR BLOOMFIELD, of Johns Hop-
kins University, in an article discussing the
question of the number of races, shows
that, whatever be the number, color is ac-
counted the most distinctive characteristic
of race. He attributes the color of the
negro to the deficiency of oxygen in the
warm air he has breathed. This causes a
weaker respiration, and a deposit of carbon
is made under the skin. It is interesting
to learn that antipathies of race which have
existed for centuries are based merely upon
an excess of carbon. Just how this knowl-
edge is to be applied in order to exchange
existing social conditions is something which
the scientific experts, with all their shrewd-
ness and acumen, have been unable to find
out.THE discredited and disgruntled Rykert
does not have a very high opinion of Sir
Richard Cartwright, who, as a public utility,
brought the scandalous conduct of the mem-
ber for Lincoln before Parliament. Rykert
refers to the member for South Oxford as
that "contemptible creature, Cartwright."
It is refreshing to find the man refer to
Sir Richard in this fashion. When one of
Rykert's kind is hit pretty hard he gener-
ally finds refuge in name-calling. Of course
one never expects a convicted person to feel
very cordial regard for the prosecuting of-
ficer, yet Rykert should know enough to
take all blame to himself. If he had never
done anything wrong—if his self-convicting
letters had never been written—he would
not be in the humiliating position he finds
himself to-day. The fact remains that he
has refused to squarely meet the indictment
formed solely by his own correspondence.
But one construction is open to skulking of
that kind, and Rykert knows it. If he had
any shame, he would not occupy a seat in
Parliament a day longer.TWO KINDS.
It is all nonsense to say that each immi-
grant who lands on our shores is worth
\$1,000 to the country. If the new comer is
willing to go on our wild lands and cultivate
them, then he is worth a good deal, and is
welcome, but if he is a man only used to
town employment, or to factory work, and
determined not to go farming, in the present
state of the labor market, it is a shame-
ful thing to encourage him. There are
enough of city workmen in the country
now—enough and to spare, as was shown in
Hamilton and elsewhere this winter, when
foundrymen shut down for three months.
It is an altogether unwarrantable assump-
tion to say that workmen are opposed
to immigration of any kind, as the Tory
organ tells us, and the stock office-holder
Tupper insinuates in his last annual re-
port. We have studied the attitude of
the workmen, and can assert withoutfear of contradiction that they do not ob-
ject to well-directed efforts to bring old
world farmers to Canada. They would be
big fools if they did, for they must know
that all such settlers would incidentally be
consumers of the products of our work
shops. What the workmen object to is
the squandering of money in paying as-
sisted passages to the pauper children of
the large old world cities, the encouraging
in any degree of mechanics and ordinary
laborers while the labor market here con-
tinues to fall, and the squandering of so
much public money in sustaining men who
do little or nothing for the fat salaries which
they are paid. A case in point is that of
Mr. Metcalfe, the Tory M. P. for King-
ston, who was paid a big salary for aiding
in the settlement of immigrants in the
Northwest, though it has been proved that
during the busiest colonization year he was
attending to his private affairs in King-
ston. The wage-earners know that this is
not legitimate immigration expenses, and
they would stand in their own light if they
did not oppose the Government continuing
them.SEQUEL TO A CRAZE.
The dreadful trouble in which the land
speculation mania is apt to land its victims
is shown by one of the products of the
craze inaugurated by the Dominion Govern-
ment in 1881. It will be remembered that
in that and the following year Sir John
Macdonald's Government gave its aid to
the promotion of the land boom in the
Northwest, which resulted so disastrously
to many Canadians, retarded the settle-
ment of the country, and did serious
injury to industrial interests in Ontario.
The Temperance Colonization Society was
one of the chief agencies by means of
which the Tory leaders succeeded in divert-
ing attention from their misdeeds to the
gamble for gain, and that they succeeded re-
markably well for a time is shown by the
return just laid on the table of the House
of Commons. It is one of the largest ever
brought down, weighing nearly half a
hundred pounds, and embracing 1,365
foolscap pages of correspondence. Though
the society was started as a temperance
colony, it appears from the correspondence
that the Government gave no guarantee
that the sale of intoxicating liquors would
be prevented in the colony, yet strange to
say the Ottawa authorities must have known
very well that this stipulation was relied on
by the promoters, for it was placed in the
charter under which they obtained their land.Some millions of acres were thus set
apart for the society, not in single blocks,
but many of those who bought the scrip
had anticipated, but the even-num-
bered sections were retained by the
Government—for free grant purposes.
Up to this time the speculators had it all
their own way, for we learn from a report
by one of the managers of the colony that
the following lands had been subscribed
for:220,000 acres at \$1.....\$ 250,000
1,488,320 acres at \$3.....2,256,000
191,000 acres at \$5.....955,000
68,800 acres at \$5.....3,440,000
Total.....\$4,000,140It was also reported that 2,870 parties
were willing to settle in the colony, and
accordingly an application was made to
have the grant increased to 5,000,000
acres. Meanwhile, the original holders of
scrip had been selling it at a fabulous
premium. All kinds of speculators had
been drawn into the lottery, and even
ministers of the Gospel were found casting
their lot with their neighbors of less noted
piety. The colony was a temperance one,
it was argued; the Government had in-
dorsed its establishment; what wrong was
there in taking a hand? were the ques-
tions asked and answered with alacrity.The gamble went on, the scrip changed
hands frequently; the day the lands
would be in demand by real settlers, it was
prophesied by Tupper and others, would
speedily arrive, and so, under the belief
that by keeping Sir John Macdonald in
power the success of their speculations
would be assured, it was not a very hard
task to obtain for the Tory party enough
votes to retain control of the Government.
But the day of awakening soon came, as
these tell-tale returns very significantly
set forth. The scrip that was
sold with so great ease when the boom was
at its height would not pay \$1, \$2, \$3 or
\$4 an acre for lands controlled by the
speculators when equally good land could
be obtained side by side for squatting on;
and the bursting of the boom made it im-
possible for holders of scrip to unload
on the other side. Meanwhile, the man-
agers of the colony continued
to pay themselves salaries and to spend
money freely in trying to promote settle-
ment. It proved mighty slow work, as the
Colonization Society returns show. Many
speculative societies went out of the busi-
ness, but the temperance colony managers
had sold the scrip, and they continued to
draw on its holders until finally the matter
was thrown into court, and the Government
was appealed to with the object of securing
its aid to get the unfortunate speculators
out of a hole. This was in March,
1886. The petitioners alleged that
their money had been obtained from them
by false pretenses. The society managers,
scrip-holders and \$100,000 from the Gov-
ernment. The balance had been expended
unjustly on commissions. An appeal was
made to the Government to terminate its
arrangement with the society, and thus re-
lieve the petitioners from their heavy obli-
gations. Following this petition a circular
was issued to scrip-holders by the society,
telling them that they must pay up, select
their lands and perfect their settlement
duties. The society added:It must not be expected that the society
should spend months and years in con-
sidering defaulters to carry out their obli-
gations. Defaulters should not feel aggrieved at being
sued without further notice. A notice of
default should be sent to the society, and if
the defaulters do not comply with the notice
within ten days, the society will proceed to
sue them. The society will not be responsible
for any loss or damage sustained by defaulters
who neglect to comply with the notice.Many farmers and others, who had been
induced to buy scrip on various pretenses,
wrote to the department that they had
been ruined by their obligations, or wereabout to be landed in dire straits. In April,
1887, the society modified its terms with
the scrip-holders. It allowed a bonus to
those who disposed of the scrip to actual
settlers, while where a person was too poor
to continue his payments it canceled the
engagement, thus relieving him of all loss
except as regards the amounts he had al-
ready paid in. Following this came an
agreement by the Government with the
colonization companies, under which the
latter received the lands at \$2 an acre up
to the amount of money they had paid
in. The company is conse-
quently on a basis different to that
it occupied while all the trouble was in
progress. There can, however, be no doubt
that many a scrip-holder has had reason
to regret the day he was induced to in-
dulge in the speculation. Nor has the country
been in any degree benefited by any of the
wild-cat speculations set on foot by the
Macdonald Government in 1881. Indeed,
there is plenty of evidence besides these
actions to show how heavily the speculative
craze pressed upon "those who were in-
veigled into it." People are wiser now;
but a good deal to learn. It cannot be
too well understood that all wealth is the
product of industry, and that if one man
amasses money without labor it must be at
the expense of his fellows. That is how the
Government-promoted speculative craze
turned out in 1881-3. That is how all
similar enterprises must come out. It was
an evil day for Canada when her rulers be-
came sponsors for schemes having for their
object the enabling of one section of the
people to profit at the expense of their
neighbors.GENIES takes queer notions into its head
sometimes. Here is William H. Malloch,
the author of "Is Life Worth Living?" "A
Romance of the Nineteenth Century,"
"The New Paul and New Virginia,"
"Every Man His Own Poet," and other
books, who has thrown aside his pen and
opened a fashionable intelligence office in
London, which he calls court bureau. It
is designed to cater to the social require-
ments of the opulent classes, and will fur-
nish anything from a family tree to an en-
cort for the opera. It is a funny conceit
for a man of Mr. Malloch's supposed
attainments, but he naively remarks that it
pays better than book-making!SALT LAKE CITY seems not to languish
for want of polygamy. The Salt Lake
Evening Times reports "there was never a
city in the Union that has changed, as has
Salt Lake, from a sleepy overgrown village
to a metropolitan city in so short a time.
Where but a few years ago the common
one-story adobe or the dingy frame dwell-
ings were the only structures that greeted
the eye, to-day large business blocks, ele-
gantly constructed, are seen. The dirt
paths along the street are supplanted by
wide walks, and the patient horse, which,
a decade ago, with difficulty sauntered a
little dingy omnibus from place to place, now
contentedly munches oats while the elec-
tric motor dashes across the city with its
loads of humanity."A REMARKABLE migration of mice is re-
ported from Southern Russia. These ver-
min appear in such uncounted millions that
they leave the districts they have passed
through a real wilderness. The crops are
devoured, the granaries devastated, wheat-
stacks destroyed, poultry and sheep—yes,
many hundreds of dogs—are eaten alive by
these little pests, grown formidable by their
numbers. As is always the case with such
migrations of little animals, chiefly rodents
like the lemming, rat or mouse, so there is
in the present migration a tendency to stop
for over three years from headache, in-
cessant stomach aches, and nervousness
and their awnings disappear, leaving only
solidary individuals. But the regions laid
waste are left on the brink of starvation.

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IS a complaint from which many suffer
and few are entirely free. Its cause
is indigestion and a sluggish liver, the
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stomach, Ayer's Pills are the most re-
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and for all diseases caused by a dis-
ordered condition of the stomach and liver. I suffered
for three years from headache, in-
cessant stomach aches, and nervousness
and their awnings disappear, leaving only
solidary individuals. But the regions laid
waste are left on the brink of starvation."

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