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onto-C. Rowland Orr, 11 King street Montreal and Maritime Provinces—A. McKim

London, Wednesday, April 16.

THE question at Ottawa now is "Where did you get that hat?" but "How did Dewdney get that carriage?"

THE Ridgetown Standard (Tory), referring 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 \$262,812,578. 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 Montreal 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

discussion at Ottawa Mr. Porter, M. P. for West Huron, expressed the opinion that mortgages were not bad things, for a mortgage 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 recent debate on Northwest scandals that both Minister Dewdney and Mr. Davin, M.P., travel on free passes, yet collect mileage of 10 cents a mile from the public exchequer. It would not be a bad idea to ask General Laurie 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

PROFESSOR BLOOMFIELD, of Johns Hopkins University, in an article discussing the question of the number of races, shows that, whatever be the number, color is acof race. He attributes the color of the negro to the deficiency of oxygen in the warm air he has breathed. This causes a weaker requirement of the second of the warm are the second of the weaker respiration, and a deposit of carbon is made under the skin. It is interesting to learn that antipathies of race which have exisited for centuries are based merely upon an excess of carbon. Just how this knowledge is to be applied in order to exchange existing social conditions is something which the scientific experts, with all their shrewdness and acumen, have been unable to find

Richard Cartwright, who, as a public duty, \$4 an acre for lands controlled by the brought the scandalous conduct of the member for Liucoln before Parliament. Rykert refers to the member for South Oxford as and the bursting of the boom made it imthat "contemptible creature, Cartwright." possible for holders of scrip to unload 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 generally finds refuge in name-calling. Of course ally finds refuge in name-calling. Of course one never expects a convicted person to feel very cordial regard for the prosecuting oftake 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 hamiliating position, he finds 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 indicment has refused to squarely meet the indicment formed solely by his own correspondence. But one construction is open to skulking of that kind, and Rykert knows it. If he had that kind, and Rykert knows it. If he had the systems he would not occurve a seat in Parliament a day longer.

TWO KINDS.

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It is all nonsense to say that each immigrant who lands on our shores is worth sl,000 to the country. If the new comer is made to the Government to terminate its willing to go on our wild lands and cultivate arrangement with the society, and thus rewilling 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 shameful 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 assumption to say that workingmen are opposed to immigration of any kind, as the Tory organs tell us, and the sleek office-holder. Tupper insinuates in his last annual returner insinuates in his w—enough and to spare, as was shown in amilton and elsewhere this winter, when undrymen shut down for three rounts, is an altogether unwarrantable assumption to say that workingmen are opposed immigration of any kind, as the Tory tans tell us, and the sleek office-holder pper insinuates in his last annual reference. We have studied the attitude of workingmen, and can assert without further notice. It might be resumarked that the most troublesome defaulters marked that the most troublesome defaulters marked that the most troublesome defaulters marked that the most troublesome defaulters when obtained scrip from the commarked that the most troublesome in the workingmen are opposed immigration of any kind, as the Tory tans tell us, and the sleek office-holder pper insinuates in his last annual reference without further notice. It is neatly put up that workingmen are opposed in the presentation and deecit, without any by misrepresentation and tent to the Pacific coak, as a wonderful that the work to the Atlantic to the Pacific coak, as a wonderful that the pacific value of the work without further notice. It might be resulted to the Pacific coak, as a wonderful that the pacific value and the pacific valu Tupper insinuates in his last annual report. We have studied the attitude of

fear of contradiction that they do not ob- about to be landed in dire straits. In April ject to well-directed efforts to bring old 1887, the society modified its terms with world farmers to Canada. They would be the scripholders. It allowed a bonus to big fools if they did, for they must know those who disposed of the scrip to actual that all such settlers would incidentally be settlers, while where a person was too poor consumers of the products of our vork shops. What the workingmen object to is the squandering of money in paying as-sisted passages to the pauper children of ready paid in. Following this came an the large old world cities, the encouraging in any degree of mechanics and ordinary laborers while the labor market here con-

SEQUEL TO A CRAZE.

craze inaugurated by the Dominion Government 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 to many Canadians, retarded the settlement of the country, and did serious injury to industrial interests in Ontario. dinion Government no less a sum than The Temperance Colonization Society was one of the chief agencies by means of which the Tory leaders succeeded in diverting attention from their misdeeds to the gamble for gain, and that they succeeded remarkably 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 weight, and embracing 1,365 foolscap pages of correspondence. Though the society was started as a temper ance colony, it appears from the correspondence that the Government gave no guarantee that the sale of intoxicating pays better than book-making! liquors would be prevented in the colony, GODERICH SIGNAL: In the recent tariff 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 block, as 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

It 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 fabulous numbers. 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 indorsed its establishment; what wrong was there in taking a hand? were the questions asked and answered with alacrity.

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 sold with so great ease when the boom was THE discredited and disgruntled Rykert at its height soon became unmarketable. does not have a very high opinion of Sir New settlers would not pay \$1, \$2, \$3 or 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 busithat kind, and rykert knows it. If he had any shame, he would not occupy a seat in by false pretenses. The society managers,

it was asserted, had received \$300,000 from scripholders and \$100,000 from shareholders, and had only paid \$84,000 to the Government. The balance had been expended

except as regards the amounts he had alagreement by the Government which the colonization companies, under which the latter received the lands at \$2 an acre ap tinues so dull, and the squandering of so to the amount of money they bad much public money in sustaining men who paid in. The company is consedo little or nothing for the fat salaries which quently on a basis different to that they are paid. A case in point is that of Mr. Metcalfe, the Tory M.P.P. for Kings-progress. There can, however, be no doubt ton, who was paid a big salary for aiding that many a scripholder has had reason in the settlement of immigrants in the Northwest, though it has been proved that dulge in the speculation. Nor has the country during the busiest months of the year he was attending to his private affairs in wild-cat speculations set on foot by the Kingston. The wage-earners know that this Macdonald Government in 1881. Indeed, is not legitimate immigration expenses, and there is plenty of evidence besides these they would stand in their own light if they did not oppose the Government continuing craze pressed upon those who were inveigled into it. People are wiser now; but some Canadians have yet good deal to learn. It cannot be The dreadful trouble in which the land too well understood that all wealth is the speculation mania is apt to land its victims product of industry, and that if one man is shown by one of the products of the amasses money without labor it must be at the expense of his fellows. That is how the Government-promoted speculative era 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-Northwest, which resulted so disasticusly came sponsors for schemes having for their object the enabling of one section of the people to profit at the expense of their

> GENIUS takes queer notions into its head metimes. Here is William H. Malloch, the author of "Is Life Worth Living?" "A 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 a court bureau. It
> is designed to cater to the social requirements of the opulent classes, and will furnish anything from a family tree to an escort for the opera. It is a funny occupation for a man of Mr. Malloch's supposed
> attainments, but he naively remarks that it attainments, but he naively remarks that it

SALT LAKE CITY seems not to languish ipu-for want of polygamy. The Salt Lake for Evening Times reports "there was never a Evening Times reports "there was never a city in the Union that has changed, as has Sait 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 adobes or the dingy frame dwellings were the only structures that greeted the eye, to-day large business blocks, elegantly constructed, are seen. The dirt paths along the street are supplanted by wide walks, and the patient horse, which a decade ago, with difficulty hauled a little dingy omnibus from place to place now to contentedly munches oats while the electric motor dashes across the city with its loads of humanity."

A REMARKABLE migration of mice is reported from Southern Russia. These ver min appear in such uncounted millions that hey leave the districts they have passed they leave the districts they have passed through a real wilderness. The crops are devoured, the granaries devastated, wheat-stacks destroyed, poultry and sheep—yea, many hundreds of dogs—are eaten alive by these little pests, grown formidable by their fabulous numbers. As is always the case with such migrations of little animals, with the leaving rat or

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cure for which is readily found in the use of Ayer's Pills.

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—Philip Lockwood, Topeka, Kansas.

"I was troubled for years with indigestion, constipation, and headache. A

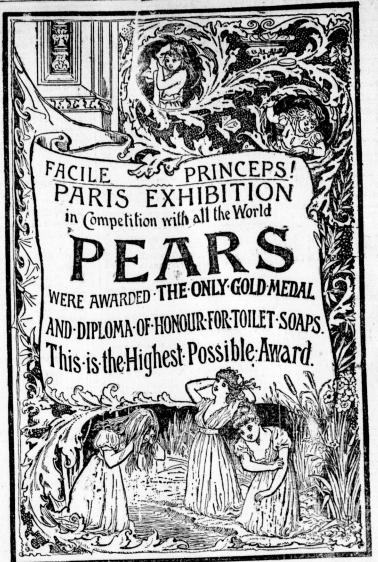
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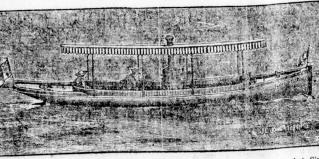
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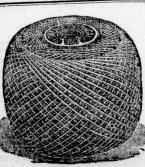
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Strong's DRINK S

> Strong's LACROSSI

THE C WOODSTOCK, I acrosse Asso game in Ontar annual conven-yesterday. Po Woodstock, v Woodstock, vecongratulated only three prand not a men retary's report the various diffollows: Hepworth— Victoria—St St. Catharin Port Elgin— Beaver—Ing Capital—To Brants (seco Stars—Brigl

Application eived from Carthy. Af Gourlay, Anderson a the referee set aside a proposal to be forfeited was withda power to t a club who any match that the re

> than the 1 champions champions September The ru from play champion where a where a quarters the assoc vote and vided the good station was tution, prexpelled shall not Athletic ply him to Membo issued at issued at 25 memb under 50 The courant made in requeste There is urer's be are wipe

A pro ronto, t going th winning was app Niagara the seni senior s therefor Niagara Brants The e