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God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.
—[BROWNING.]

London, Saturday, June 17.

THE cotton combine has had good influence and the insiders have made fabulous profits out of their shares.—[Montreal Trade Bulletin.]

This is one of the organizations which Mr. Foster, Minister of Finance, tells the people has only got enough of "protection" to keep it alive!

THE Port Arthur Sentinel, a strong Conservative paper, says:
"There is not the least doubt that the Conservative party is seriously rent by division or is in the act of being torn asunder."

Our contemporary with candor confesses that this disintegration proceeds not only from the tariff reform agitation, but from a strong discontent in the party with the leaders. The fact seems to be that the people need a change. The Forsters, the Carons, the Haggards, the Clarke Wallaces have been looking more closely after their own interests than after that of the people, and they must stand aside.

PROTECTION was never designed for an agricultural country. It should have no place in Canada. It cripples and hinders our progress. It taxes and adds to our burdens. It may possibly enrich a few but it impoverishes the many. It opens no avenues to trade but it lessens employment and wages for labor. It taxes every article the farmer requires on his farm. It gives him no higher price for anything he has to sell. Am I right in this? To the farmers, I leave it to decide.—[Dr. Landarkin, M.P., to his South Grey constituents.]

LONDON has a rising poet in the midst of it. We refer to Mr. Arthur J. Stringer, of Bedford Avenue, a young man who has recently written a number of really artistically constructed verses. His latest situation appears in the Canadian Magazine, and is addressed "To Canadian Poets."

We give it complete:
Far sweeter sounds the note of Spring's first bird

That has the heart to brave the colder skies,
And sing with warmth of its forsaken South
Ere all the land is full of song and cries,
And summer's arid air is full of song;
So, dearer sounds the song of him who sings
With hope of happier days, whose soul is strong

In promise of a plentiful summer's glow,
More welcome are his words than those of him
Who softer sings beneath a summer sky,
And nobler is his task, because he brings
The light to lands that heretofore lie ill.

THE GRAND TRUNK SHOPS.

The possibility of the Grand Trunk shops being concentrated at Sarnia, as a consequence of the offer of a bonus of \$100,000 to the company by that town, has revived the question of whether or not it is possible for London to resume negotiations for the concentration of the shops at this city. We now have a portion of the shops, with 200 men employed, and in the event of concentration elsewhere these would be moved.

Last year's council reached an agreement with the G. T. R. to have the shops concentrated here, but the negotiations were declared off because Mr. W. R. Meredith, the solicitor for the city, and Mr. Bell, solicitor for the G. T. R. Company, could not agree as to the wording of the agreement.

The G. T. R. Company agreed to concentrate their car shops west of Toronto at this city for a bonus of \$100,000. The Grand Trunk agreement stipulated that as soon as \$75,000 were expended on the works the mechanical superintendent should certify, and the corporation should then pay the company \$20,000, and that similar certificates should be supplied as the work progressed, the last \$20,000, however, not being paid till the mechanical superintendent should certify that the whole cost of the work is at least \$150,000 including \$30,000 worth of machinery.

To this clause the city solicitor proposed to add that if the corporation were dissatisfied with the estimates of the mechanical superintendent, the aldermen should be entitled to refer to an arbitrator, to be appointed as stipulated. The company declined to amend this clause of the agreement.

The company promised to submit plans and specifications to the corporation, the latter to have three weeks for consideration. The city solicitor insisted, and the company declined to accede to the stipulation, that the plans must be submitted within two months after the date of the agreement.

The company covenanted to begin work within three months after the approval of the plans and specifications, and the city asked for no material modification of the clause.

By clause 7 the company agreed to maintain 500 men at work in the shops on an average during the year, and to endeavor to induce the men to reside in the city, "but the company will not undertake that these men or any of them shall live in the city." The words quoted the solicitor for the city.

asked to have struck out, but the company declined to bind itself in the manner indicated. The company asked, and the city agreed, that a six weeks' shut-down, because of slackness in any one year, should not be regarded as a breach of the agreement. If shut down because of a strike, the time so shut down shall be added to the 40 years' period.

If burned down, the company promised to rebuild with all reasonable speed, the period of cessation of work to be added to the 40 years. The city was also given power at any time to inspect the books.

Another clause on which grave divergence of opinion existed between the two solicitors was clause 10. It enacted:

"The company may end the agreement on a month's notice, if they refund the \$100,000. If at any time during the continuance of the agreement any substantial breach of the agreement shall be committed by the company, the company shall be liable for actual damage or loss, if any, which such breach shall cause to the corporation, and if such damage cannot be ascertained upon the same shall be recovered by action at law in the usual way. In any case the company will not pay more than the \$100,000."

This clause was not regarded by the city solicitor as satisfactory. His proposition, which was rejected by the company, was that the words from "if at any time," etc., should be struck out and that there should be added:

"If the company do not employ at least 400 men for six months at any time, the city shall have the option of demanding the \$100,000. The company shall pay \$5 a year for each man short of the stipulated 500."

Both solicitors agreed that the \$100,000 should be refunded if the works were abandoned; that the arbitrator should be the president of the Ontario High Court; that the contract should bind the company's successors, lessees, and assigns; and that the present assessment of the company (\$304,072) should continue for five years, and be \$350,000 for the succeeding five years.

There remains but one clause, that explaining for the Grand Trunk that the expression "West of Toronto," in defining the territory for which the shops would be used, should not include the northern division of the G. T. R., there being shops at Allandale. This clause, the city solicitor, on behalf of the council, struck out.

Such, in brief, is a summary of the differences that sprang up between the two contracting parties, and not being adjusted, resulted in the negotiations of last year falling through. Whether new negotiations will have any more favorable result remains to be seen. It would certainly be a good thing for London if an agreement could be reached with the Grand Trunk Railway that would secure the concentration of its car works in this city. If a preliminary arrangement could yet be come to with the Grand Trunk Railway that might reasonably be placed before the electors for consideration at an early date no one would rejoice more than would the ADVERTISER.

THE CHEESE OUTLOOK.

Dairymen have not derived much comfort from recent reports regarding the cheese outlook abroad. Though the exports from Montreal for the season so far have been many thousands of boxes less than for the same period last year, owing to the lateness of the opening of factories, it is generally admitted that the June make will be the heaviest of any corresponding production of former years. Up to the close of last week there were shipped 91,677 boxes of cheese against 109,567 boxes for the corresponding period in 1892. The prices realized have scarcely been as high as farmers expected as a result of the late dry weather in England and the consequent decrease in the production of English cheese. This is probably due to the fact, as stated by the London correspondent of the Montreal Trade Bulletin, that buyers do not come forward to purchase more than they want for consumptive purposes, because they look to heavy arrivals presently to haul down prices for old cheese left over; and holders, with very small stocks of last year's make, are reluctant to give up their goods for coming forward of the new, refuse to give way. Consequently, bad prices have been realized for September Canadian cheese, which range up to 60s, while the new season's sells on arrival at 50s to 62s for both colored and white. Since then, the ruling rates have fallen considerably, owing probably to the arrival of 4,000 tons of Australian cheese in London. If such shipments are kept up during the summer months, which is scarcely probable, the Antipodean make will certainly have its effect in lowering prices. Regarding the production in Canada, advice to the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario report such a wealth of pastures as has seldom been experienced before. One report says that "the pastures are so abundant that there are not cows enough to utilize them."

This is really a correct estimate so far as the great cheese-producing counties in this western district are concerned. The slight falling off in our exports up to June 9 must therefore not be taken as any indication of the output later on, which, according to the opinion of a number of well-posted men in the trade, will be the heaviest on record; and should the pastures in England be as deficient as late reports have depicted them, Canada will be called upon to make up the principal portion of the deficit, in which event fair values may be depended upon throughout the season. The cheese industry has become one of the most important in the Dominion, as it never fails to command a foreign market for less than about \$10,000,000 worth of product.

Here is a story about an absent-minded woman which puts the tales of the attraction of masculine geniuses quite into the shade. Mrs. Gladstone gave a dance, and the guests wondered at the evening wore on why there were no men. This was mentioned to the hostess by a member of the family. "Oh, dear!" she exclaimed, "I quite forgot to send out the men's invitations. They are all in that bag under the sofa."

A MYSTERY STILL.

All the evidence in the famous Borden trial at New Bedford, Mass., is now in, and the jury may be expected to reach a verdict within a day or two. It is probably the most remarkable case of its kind that has ever been tried on this continent, and it is no wonder that a revolting crime, enshrouded in so much mystery, should have engrossed the attention of the newspaper-reading public as it has done.

Briefly stated, the prosecution set out to prove against the prisoner that her father, a wealthy resident of Fall River, having gone down town on the morning of Aug. 4, last year, her stepmother having gone upstairs, and the servant girl Bridget Sullivan being occupied in washing the downstairs windows, she went upstairs and killed her stepmother; that she got rid of the bloody evidences of guilt and came downstairs in time to greet her father upon entering; that Bridget having gone to the attic, she slew her father, again got rid of the evidences of guilt and called in Bridget and the neighbors. It was endeavored to be proved that the woman was killed between 9:15 and 10:15 in the forenoon, and that the father was slain between 11 and 11:15. This story has been difficult to believe, even with the snatches of suspicious circumstances that were got together in evidence by the police officers. First, as has been pointed out to us by a correspondent who attended the trial throughout, because the prisoner seems to be a normal creature, and the suggested motive of revenge and gain was not adequate for the deed. Second, her quiet, orderly life, her character and conduct as a Christian woman, her general circumstances and surroundings, loudly protest her innocence. Third, during the interval between her father's leaving the house and his return to it, when she must have killed Mrs. Borden, if she did it at all, Bridget saw her down stairs and did not notice her absence from the region of her vision. Fourth, she acted in a natural manner when her father returned to the house, talked with him and quietly ironed at the dining-room table until Bridget went to the attic. Fifth, then in fifteen minutes at the outside, if it was she who killed her father, this is what she must have done: She must have got on either a waterproof or clothes in which she killed her mother—they may have been the same—and committed the second act of murder, striking ten blows. She must have removed her clothing, destroyed or hid it, destroyed or hid the weapon with which she did the deed, which, if it were the hatchet now used, would have been a very difficult task, and she must also have washed, broken, covered with ashes and returned to its place in the box in the cellar. Sixth, none of the little accusing facts, such as her conversation with Miss Russell, her close friend, about a something dreadful was about to happen the family; the burning of two days dress, on which there was paint, two days after the officers had searched every nook and cranny in the house; her story about the note which her mother had received on the morning of the tragedy; her conversation with the dressmaker, are clearly and certainly inconsistent with innocence.

The prosecution proceeded upon the theory that Lizzie was the guilty one, because they could discover no clue to anyone else, and they set to work to construct a case against her on a series of incidents that were elaborated, as came out in the cross-examination of a number of the witnesses, to meet the exigencies of the situation. It is indeed a strange case. Not even Wilkie Collins ever put together a romance that is stranger. If Lizzie Borden is guilty, she is a monster in human form, and has been guilty of a crime of the most shocking malignity, for which there is scarcely any accounting. Granting that she killed her stepmother because of their differences—and they were never very marked—not a title evidence has been produced to show that she entertained any other feeling than that of the tenderest regard for her aged father. If Lizzie Borden is innocent, then has been made to suffer, in the supposed interests of justice, the keenest of agonies and has been rendered the unhappiest of womankind. In any case, seeing the tragedy is still wrapped in mystery, and likely to remain so, unless the conscience of the murderer moves him or her to reveal the truth, she is marked for life.

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