

ANOTHER COMBINE PROPOSED.

Canadian Cattle Buyers Want a Bigger Margin,

and the Montreal Trade Bulletin Calls Farmers to Stand and Deliver.

[From the Canada Farmers' Sun.]

What a hapless people the farmers are! Another combine is proposed whose existence, if the plans suggested are perfected, will materially affect the agriculturists of the Dominion.

A recognized mouthpiece for the commercial classes in Canada, the Montreal Trade Bulletin, fathers the proposition. It says:

"The export cattle trade of Canada is passing through another of those panicky periods which appear to periodically beset it, and it seems to us that there is something radically at fault in the way in which it is conducted. The losses on the part of Canadian shippers of late have been phenomenally heavy. Last year they sustained a succession of terrible reverses, which being followed by even worse this season, seem to have prostrated the whole trade with a stroke of financial paralysis. In conversation with some of the leading exporters within the past few days they admitted that unless a right understanding between all the men engaged in this trade were arrived at, the export cattle trade with England would have to be abandoned."

"The greatest bane and curse of the whole business has been the continued rivalry between buyers, by which farmers have derived all the benefit at the expense of the middle-men or shippers, instead of profit being evenly divided between them. It is admitted that if all the cattle exporters were to combine and agree upon paying prices in accordance with what the market warranted from week to week, the business could be made a paying one. But the manner in which it has been carried on for years past is too hazardous to be engaged therein."

Then dealing with the suggestion from Toronto that "reasonable railway freights and a 30 cent ocean freight be provided" as a means to better the condition of shippers, the writer continues:

"Let us suppose for argument's sake, that Canadian cattle shippers were actually granted the privilege of landing their beasts at English ports free of railway and ocean freights. What would happen? Why every man of them would be eager to get ahead of the others that could would be contracted ahead and prices run up beyond an export basis as quick as chain lightning, and ruin would store them all in the face in shorter time than ever. The great trouble all along has been a want of concerted action among shippers, and the paying of prices, induced by undue competition, that have been wholly unwarranted by foreign markets. In the craze to be ahead of others in the trade, some of our exporters have endeavored to control the market by contracting cattle largely ahead, while others have bought up all the ocean freight for months in advance, but all to no purpose."

"Hitherto the cattle trade has been run upon a wrong principle, and until shippers recognize the fact that in order to make a paying one, they must work in harmony instead of discord, they had better betake themselves to other callings."

What precious fools those cattle dealers must be, if the Bulletin may be taken as evidence. It should not be regarded as surprising if some libel suits are incited by the charge that these men are not individually able to conduct their business successfully. Such an insinuation under any other circumstances would most assuredly lead to unpleasant results.

Seriously, though, what should hinder cattle dealers from doing a safe business in a fair field? They are not the nincompoops they are pictured to be by the Bulletin. On the contrary, every farmer in the country knows them to be a very shrewd and capable class of men. They are thoroughly posted on prices in home and foreign markets, and not a man of them pays a sum greater than he believes will leave him a margin of profit after sales have been effected in England and all expenses of purchase and transportation are fully paid.

The Bulletin hints that dealers "had better betake themselves to other callings," if they cannot "work in harmony," and take "concerted action." They must "combine and agree upon paying prices" that will leave farmers a smaller margin of compensation as producers. And the law of the country that permits the bold proposition to be made will also allow the consummation of this vile purpose if farmers will agree to become the dupes of still another body of sharks.

Does any one suppose that this organ of the classes would suggest a combine among farmers if they were the losers in their dealings with cattle buyers as the buyers are said to have been in their dealings with farmers? Would it suggest that farmers should take "concerted action" and refuse such lower prices offered by dealers who would be "wholly unwarranted by foreign markets?"

The Bulletin is called a trade journal, and as such, its business should be to promote trade between the various classes of people in Canada in the first place, and between Canada and other countries in the second place; but it is as surely clogging the wheels of commerce when it advises such an unholy combination among dealers as it would be if it advised farmers to combine when no combination existed against them.

Some months ago a body of farmers in an eastern county passed a resolution asking that the Government make a grant to assist in the transportation of Canadian cheese to England, and it was promptly stated in these columns that a mistake had been made by those who formulated and voted for this resolution. The farmers of Canada will refuse to be used as catpaws for others. If they obtain a small favor from Government, they cannot honestly complain if others secure greater favors of a like kind.

Patrons of Industry demand nothing but justice. They believe it to be unjust that special privileges should be granted or expected by any body of citizens. They regard it to be just that all classes of people in Canada should be permitted to exercise the utmost freedom in business transactions, one with another; nay more, that no restrictions should be placed upon trading between this and any other country.

No man is compelled to continue in the business of cattle buying. It is the privilege of any dealer individually if he is losing money to increase his margin by lowering the price offered to farmers, or to go out of the business. But the atrocious suggestion made by the Bulletin will never be permitted to damnify the interests of farmers. Better tolerate an invasion of highwaymen and submit to their selfish demands than to allow the formation of a combine so formidable that every farmer in the Dominion must stand and deliver.

PATRON MEETINGS IN KENT.

A few days ago a large gathering of Patrons met in Chatham, many leading farmers of the county being present.

County President Henry Butler, of Howland, occupied the chair, and after a short address introduced the speakers of the day.

County Lecturer E. E. Parrott, of Chatham, spoke for half an hour in his usual forcible style. He went over the leading planks in the Patrons' platform, showing the necessity for their adoption in the interests of the farmers of Canada and of the country as a whole. The Patrons were opposed to the granting of lands to railway companies and speculators, believing that the public domain should be utilized for the general benefit. Government should have entire control of the banks and the currency of the country, so that farmers might be enabled to borrow money on the same terms as traders. A reduction of the number of salaries paid to civil servants, and the entire abolition of the superannuation system was advocated. Servants of the Government should have enough work to take up their time; their remuneration should not be more than they could earn otherwise, and the payment of \$300,000 a year as pensions to men who had been well paid for their service was indefensible. The Patrons favored the repeal of the Dominion Franchise Act, as well as the ground that the preparation of the voters' list should remain in the hands of officials responsible to the people, as the great and unnecessary expense of the present system. The Dominion scheme was unwarranted, the preparation of the voters' list of the last was solely in the hands of one individual—in nine cases out of ten a political partisan. If the lists were revised every year the annual expense would not be less than \$150,000, and that lists should be prepared every year was shown by the fact that at the last election hundreds of electors have been disfranchised in every constituency owing to the lists being two years old. The claim of uniformity was to be groundless, as the franchise was provided for some Provinces and not in others. The Patrons demanded the abolition of the Senate, as a useless attachment to our legislative machinery, involving an immense outlay, for which the country got no adequate return. The Senate afforded no protection to the smaller provinces was plain when it was remembered that in but two cases—the Carnarvon terms and the Scott Act amendments—had the Senate voted bills adopted in the Commons. The combine was declared to be the legitimate offspring of a protective tariff. The framers of the N. P. thirteen years ago were honest in the belief that it would be a benefit to the country, and had the people for whose special benefit it had been framed honestly carried out the intentions of its promoters by allowing competition to prevail and regulate prices, all might have been well. But instead of this they had combined to keep prices up to the highest point, respite the full advantages of the tariff and leaving the consumers powerless. The defeat of Clark Wallace's anti-combine bill was effected by the combine, and if the evil was to be overcome the people must combine for their own protection, as the Patrons were now urging the farmers to do.

Grand President Mallory was suffering from illness, but said he was a plain, everyday farmer, and had been a farmer all his life, without the opportunity of securing an education, as the younger generation of his day were enabled to do. He had not the qualifications of an orator, but he had made a study of the aims and objects of the Patron Association, and had satisfied himself of their justice; hence he appeared to support them, and asked not only the farmers, but the people of all classes, to join in supporting them, and securing the reforms demanded. Mr. Parrott's remarks concerning the Senate, the speaker heartily endorsed. The Senate was the only body in the Government, utterly at variance with the democratic sentiments of the people, and it must be done away with. The farmers had been standing in their own light by a too blind adherence to partyism in the past; but they were now beginning to see their mistake. They were no longer Grits or Tories, but had cut adrift from former political alliances and joined together to protect their own interests. The farmers of Canada numbered seven-tenths of the people, and their interests should receive proper attention in Parliament. He was not finding fault with Grit or Tory, but he urged the farmers to take an independent stand in politics, and vote in their own interests, thus securing that proper representation in Parliament which their numbers and intelligence entitled them to. Warring with country storekeepers was not the policy of the Patrons organization. In some cases it had been an incident of organization, but they aimed at something higher. If Patrons clubbed together and paid cash for what they bought they would get liberal discounts anywhere. They aimed at breaking up the combines and trusts that were robbing the farmers of the country.

PACKED LIKE SPRUCE TREES.

Considerable indignation was expressed by dog fanciers at the Toronto Exhibition over the death of a number of puppies through being packed like dried herrings into a box. The puppies were sent for exhibition and sale by Mr. F. W. Wilson, the Chatham nurseryman of spruce tree notoriety.

Referring to the subject the reporter for Forest and Stream, New York, says: "One of the most inhuman and dastardly actions any man, dogman or otherwise, has been guilty of was exposed at the Toronto show on the arrival of a box of dogs consigned to the show and owned by Mr. F. W. Wilson, of Chatham, Canada. Every one knows what a carpenter's chest is like; this was the shipping crate and measured 3 feet by 2 feet 6 inches, and in this supposed fancier of dogs had the brutality to force eighteen Great Dane puppies and two fox-terriers. On the box being opened nine puppies and a fox-terrier were found to be dead. The affair has disgusted everyone here, and sorry we are that we should have to include a man who could do such a thing among the members of dogdom. Mr. Wilson is no novice, for he has exhibited dogs here for two or three years."

The reporter of the Stockkeeper, Boston, says: "The action of Mr. Wilson, of Chatham, Ont., in shipping a large number of dogs in a single crate to the Toronto bench show deserves the most severe criticism. A majority of the puppies were dead when the crate was opened and this matter calls for action of the Canadian Kennel Club as well as punishment by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

Flavoring extracts to be of any value must be of the finest quality made from the natural fruits or flavors which they represent. "Pure Gold" brand is always guaranteed.

A young man of Rockville, Conn., has had a coat made of the coons he slaughtered last winter.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

WITH THE FAIR SEX.

What Lord Tennyson Said of Women.

Lord Tennyson, who, many people think, was scarcely less a philosopher whose opinions are authoritative than a poet whose words are a delight, said in the course of his career many things about women. If he had been merely a poet the fact would not have been so important, for poets are forced to say "whatever suits the rhyme," but as he was a thinker also it is interesting to see how he interpreted the puzzling half of creation.

One thing that he insists upon is the indissoluble bond between men and women. "The woman's cause is man's; they rise or sink together, dwarfed or godlike, bond or free, if she is small, slight, natured, miserable, how shall man grow?"

That places quite a burden of responsibility upon woman, but elsewhere he remarks: "As the husband is, the wife is," which again places the burden on the masculine shoulders. Probably the poet meant to divide it.

About the esteem in which she should be held, he speaks in no uncertain manner. "We create a four-in-hand, or tie a black satin scarf as it should be. One of these went into a haberdasher's the other day to buy a scarf to wear with his boyish costume. After she had looked at them she said: 'Oh, dear me, I shall never be able to tie this. Why can't I have one that is already tied, with hooks behind?' Very firmly the answer came to her: 'But, madam, no gentleman would think of wearing a ready-tied scarf.' 'Oh, but,' said she, 'I am afraid I never shall be a perfect gentleman.'"

For Great Fear.

With the fashionable craze for tailor-made gowns, shirts, waistcoats, and scarfs, there is nevertheless an occasional girl who cannot master a four-in-hand, or tie a black satin scarf as it should be. One of these went into a haberdasher's the other day to buy a scarf to wear with his boyish costume. After she had looked at them she said: 'Oh, dear me, I shall never be able to tie this. Why can't I have one that is already tied, with hooks behind?' Very firmly the answer came to her: 'But, madam, no gentleman would think of wearing a ready-tied scarf.' 'Oh, but,' said she, 'I am afraid I never shall be a perfect gentleman.'"

Lean Woman.

"The papers teem with advice to stout women on how to rid themselves of superfluous flesh," said a woman who is not stout, the other day, "but I seldom find a paragraph on the opposite side of the question. I should be very glad to take on a few pounds, and in a recent visit to my physician I asked him how I could accomplish it. 'To begin with,' he said, 'don't worry, to end with don't worry, and between times don't worry. I never saw a thin woman yet,' went on, 'who was not a nervous one, and worry is a large part of nerves. Stout women are sure to be so. When you have become thoroughly imbued with the desirability of slimness in emergencies, some other side to flesh are plenty of sleep, 8 hours out of every 24 at least, and more exercise if you can get it; moderate, regular exercise, and fattening foods, such as soups, butter, cream, farinaceous foods; fat, juicy meats, and plenty of olive oil. Eat often rather than much at a time, take warm baths at night, and don't worry.'"

An Ideal Husband.

This is a woman's description of an ideal husband: "A temperate, moral, intellectual, truthful, energetic, affectionate, thoughtful, forgiving, Christian man, who chooses a wife for his mind and heart rather than face, and waits until she has found the right one. Who neither scolds nor laughs at his wife and never contradicts her in public. Who loves home and children, and has certain means for making an honest, comfortable living. Who is economical, but not stingy, and, unless wealthy, keeps his life insured. Who understands that women have nerves, need money, enjoy pretty things, and are happier for being petted."

The Bringing Up of Girls.

If girls are brought up to be married as their brothers are brought up to earn a living, there would be less shilly-shallying and more happy marriages. Every girl not an invalid expects to go into a home of her own, and it is just as much her business to keep a house and keep it well as it is her brother's business to provide one. An ignorant, shiftless woman is as reprehensible as a lazy good-for-nothing man.

Do Not Wear.

A small, flat hat, if you are short and stout.

A high, narrow hat if you are tall and thin.

Very coarse net veils when the fine light ones are so much prettier.

A gown that has been made for you without a careful study of your figure.

A jacket simply because it is fashionable, if it is not becoming to you.

Gloves of brilliant colors. They make the hands look large, and they are not in good taste.

Soiled white slippers. They look untidy, to say the least.

Domestic Unity.

The family should represent a community of intellectual, emotional, and spiritual interests. Marriage sometimes separates a family more thoroughly than death. Every stranger entering a family should seek to cement it closer, should endeavor to bring his own life in harmony socially with that of the one to whom his marriage ties him. This can be done without sacrificing either dignity or individuality. More families drift apart because the elementary laws of social intercourse are ignored than for any other cause. Just so friendships are broken for the same reason, and life, instead of growing richer in love and friendship, grows more barren, has fewer interests, and old age finds a cynic waiting for release. Hold fast to every love that makes life better, and keep a heart ever open for admission of a friend; but cultivate no friendships.

most of all, those in the family circle with whom there is a possibility of spiritual exchange.—(Christian Union).

A Royal Milliner.

The Duchess of Bedford lately told a girl's milliner society in London that the bonnet which the Queen wore at the late jubilee service was practically made by the Princess of Wales. "It was sent home," said her grace, "looking heavy and ugly. Nobody dared to return it to the milliner without the Queen's orders, and nobody liked to ask her Majesty for such an order. The Princess, waiting showed it to the royal ladies-in-waiting, and they all said it was like a man, wearing knee breeches and gaiters, covered with a divided skirt."

A Terrible Traffic.

The latest market reports brought by travelers from Morocco quote girls from 10 to 15 years of age at \$80 to \$100. This is what they "fetch" in open market when the bidding is lively. The reports add that "the slave merchants find the females most profitable from 10 to 20 years of age."

Women and the Wheel.

It may be the safety bicycle and it may only be the process of emancipation that is largely working out, but it is a fact that not only is the idea of a woman riding a horse like a man becoming tolerable in England, but the practice is being followed in some few notable cases. Mrs. Macbeth, wife of a member of the Royal Academy, rides after the fox-hounds like a man, wearing knee breeches and gaiters, covered with a divided skirt.

A Safe Business Rule.

[From the Boston Courier.]

The cleverness of the waiters who stand at the doors of the dining-rooms of the large hotels in charge of the hats which are left outside by the guest is very striking. Some of them perform really wonderful feats of memory in the way of identifying the hat of each person, although they often do not see the guest more than once, and they do so the instant when he pauses to leave his hat behind him as he enters.

At a hotel on the Maine coast is a darky who is famous among the guests for never making a mistake, although the guests have tried to puzzle him by going in in groups and by wearing hats which he has never seen. One day one of the boarders talked with him about this power and the waiter said that he had acquired it by long practice.

"And do you never make mistakes?" the gentleman inquired.

"No, sah; I don't call 'em to make no mistakes," was the answer.

"And do you always give every man his own hat?"

"Oh, sah," returned the waiter, "I 'aint no't my luvver whose 'at I 'at sah. I gibes to every man the 'at he gibes to me."

Sarcasm Exemplified.

Professor (who has sent the servant girl after a light, and who was slow in bringing it)—Katie, light travels at the rate of 100,000 miles a second. Where did you go to get that light?

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"CHICASSIAN".....Nov. 19 Nov. 20

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"FARINIAN" or "CHICASSIAN" \$40, \$50 and \$60,
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single; \$50, \$60 and \$75, return. Second cabin, single, \$30;
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