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London, Tuesday, September 8

Labor Day Thoughts.

Yesterday was Labor Day in Canada and the United States, and in all the large centers of population demonstrations were planned by the trades unionists. Labor had valid reasons for celebrating the day set apart in its honor. Perhaps there never was a time when it had fewer idle men in its ranks, and when wages were higher and employment steadier. Our own city has been comparatively free from industrial troubles, a fact which speaks well for the good judgment of local employers and workmen. There has been an advance in wages here, as elsewhere, corresponding with the increased cost of living, but in nearly every trade this has been brought about without friction. In many places the relations of capital and labor have not been so harmonious. One inevitable result of this wave of prosperity has been a multitude of strikes, workmen demanding a higher scale of wages on the ground of a general rise in prices, and employers pronouncing their demands unreasonable. Some day the great labor problem will be solved, but the process of working out the solution, which the world of industry is now undergoing, will be attended by great disturbances, sometimes revolutionary in their violence. We see the organization of labor proceeding apace. The trades union movement is stronger than ever before, and has by no means reached its limits. In Chicago, for instance, it has taken absolute possession of two or three lines of business, the employers pledging themselves to employ none but union members, and the latter undertaking to work for no employer who is not in "the ring," and to prevent, if possible, other men from working for him. Such a condition of things is, of course, a menace to the public and to individual liberty. Better open warfare between capital and labor than such a truce. To offset the growing strength of trades unions, employers are combining, and in some cities have formed associations for mutual aid and protection. The universal tendency, aggravated by the growth of trusts, is toward a complete organization of labor and capital. This alignment of forces portends a struggle more acute than in the past, but to deny that it will work out to some beneficent end is to deny the law of human progress. On both sides there will be grave abuses of power. Capitalists will try to break the strength of the unions and take the fullest advantage of a surplus of labor, sometimes without regard to the principle of a fair day's wage for a fair day's work. Some unions will continue to make unreasonable demands, and try to enforce them with the boycott and other wrongful weapons, including the intimidation and coercion of unorganized labor and the sympathetic strike. Every honest friend of labor must blush at the spectacle presented yesterday in New York, where the trades union procession was marshaled and headed by Samuel Parks and William S. Devery, the former a convict, the latter a shameless demagogue, who furthered his political ambitions by dispensing free lunches to the multitude. Parks, a walking delegate for the housewives and bridgemen's union, was recently sentenced to several years' imprisonment for blackmailing a large number of employers and contractors. By threatening to bring on a strike, he collected from them thousands of dollars as the price of peace, and this money he put into his own pocket. He was actually taken to Sing Sing, his head shaved and he was placed in a convict's cell, but he was bailed out by the infamous Devery, the man who accumulated millions by protecting vice while chief of police of Greater New York. Parks boasts that he raised the wages of New York brickmakers from \$2 to \$4 50 a day, and he assumes they will stand by him on that account. Thousands of workmen entered a protest against this insult to labor yesterday's parade, and Parks was hissed and hooted along the route. It is from agitators and leaders of the Parks type that workmen have most to fear. In fact the adjustment of the labor problem depends greatly upon the genius of leadership in the labor forces; whether the unions are to be guided by counsels of justice and moderation or allow their new-found power to run to tyrannical excesses, which will invite crushing reprisals. In the last analysis it is a moral question, as most social questions are. The best the world can hope for is that until the time when labor and capital find their permanent relations, conditions will be ameliorated by a growing spirit of wisdom and toleration.

How The G.T.P. Will Pay For Itself.

"We have had in the Northwest Territories, ever since this Government has been in power, a state of affairs, under which the great bulk of odd-numbered sections of public lands have been held locked up by our obligations to furnish large quantities to railway companies. Many years ago the system was adopted of surveying the country into odd-numbered and even-numbered sections, and of holding the odd-numbered sections for railway purposes, to be given to railways as government land grants. The even-

numbered sections were kept as homesteads.

"We have not been able to deal with the odd-numbered sections in the Territories or Manitoba, because of the fact that we had large obligations outstanding binding us to furnish certain specified quantities of land to various railway companies, under arrangements made by the previous Government. I am not expressing any opinion as to whether that was wise or not, but that was our position. But we are now arriving at that position when, I fancy within the next two or three weeks, a final arrangement will be closed, under which the railway companies which have claims for land grants, including the Canadian Pacific Railway, will have those claims finally settled.

"I am pleased to say that as a result of this, an enormous quantity of odd-numbered sections will come back to the Government and be available for disposition in any way which the Government may be authorized by parliament to adopt. We shall have no doubt in the neighborhood of 50,000,000 acres of odd-numbered sections to dispose of in such manner as parliament may authorize.

"I propose at an early day to submit a measure providing for the disposition of these lands. The first principle will be that actual settlers on an even-numbered section alongside an odd-numbered section shall have the preference in buying that piece of land at a price to be fixed in the manner provided in the act. But I would point to the fact that we shall enter upon the business of selling something like 50,000,000 acres of land in the Territories in a short time, and if we watch the manner in which the business of selling land by railways and land companies, has been going on, we have no reason to doubt that, if we choose, these lands will be disposed of with some degree of rapidity.

"What I desire to say is this: There is probably, out of that 50,000,000 acres of odd-numbered sections—the even-numbered sections are kept for the poor man's homestead—20,000,000 or 25,000,000 at present so far removed from communication as to be absolutely of no money value whatever. But in my judgment, within ten years from the time this railway is completed, 20,000,000 acres of land owned by the Government at present will have acquired a value at least of \$3 per acre. "That is not a thing about which there is any question. We have seen it happen before, and we know it will happen again. I have quoted this to the House to show that, so far from the railway costing the people anything the fact will be that the enhanced money value of the property of the Government will be four times as great as will be necessary to pay for the road. I simply desire to add that whether you consider this scheme in its broad outline, or its comprehensive and careful details, or whether you consider the manner in which it achieves great results with a minimum of cost, I am satisfied it is a scheme which ought to commend itself to the enthusiastic support of this House."—Hon. Mr. Sifton in Parliament.

The next thing on the programme is the Western Fair. Get ready.

Mr. Carnegie predicts the unity of all members of the Anglo-Saxon family under one flag. It is a beautiful picture, but so is the aurora borealis.

Turkey may not be altogether to blame for the ferment in the Balkans, but if it comes to war, all Christendom will be glad to see Turkey carved.

land last year for \$9,895,573, an average of \$3 67 per acre. The company still owns 12,981,776 acres in Manitoba, 12,000,000, and 3,759,418 acres in British Columbia.

New Year's, Good Friday, the Queen's Birthday, Dominion Day, Civic Holiday, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas—no one can complain that it's a long time between holidays in this country.

The Ottawa correspondent of the Montreal Herald points out that Sir Wilfrid Laurier sat through the closing sitting of the Grand Trunk Pacific debate from 11 a.m. one day till 3 a.m. the next, and was prepared to make a speech at midnight if Goulay, of Colchester, had not jumped in and spoken for three hours. The present session has been the longest in the history of the Canadian Parliament, but Sir Wilfrid has borne it without a sign of flagging energy, and has even improved in health since it began.

The present blaze in the Balkans recalls the burning words of Gladstone, uttered when the Turkish massacres in Bulgaria stirred the very depths of his soul: "There is not a criminal in a European jail, there is not a cannibal in the South Sea Islands, whose indignation would not arise and overflow at the report of that which has been done, which has too late been examined, but which remains unavenged, leaving behind it all the foul and hence poisons that produced it, and which may again spring up in another murderous harvest from the soil soaked and reeking with blood, and in the air tainted with every imaginable deed of crime and shame. That such things should be done once is a damning disgrace to the portion of our race which did them. That a door should be left open for their ever so barely possible repetition would spread the shame over the whole. We may ransack the annals of the world, but I know not what research can furnish us with so fiendish an example of the powers established by God for the punishment of evildoers and the discouragement of them that do well. No government has ever so sinned; none has so proved itself incorrigible in sin; or, which is the same, so impotent for reformation. If it be allowable that the executive power of Turkey should renew at this great crisis by the permission or authority of Europe the charter of

its existence in Bulgaria, then there is not on record since the beginnings of political society a protest that man has lodged against intolerable misgovernment, or a stroke that he has dealt at loathsome tyranny, that ought not to be branded as a crime.

Symphony for Shakespeare.

[Washington Star.] "Why does the public seem to disjunct like Shakespeare?" said the man with the solemn countenance.

"They don't dislike Shakespeare," answered Miss Cayenne. "The manner in which they sometimes stay away from the theater indicates that they are quite fond of Shakespeare and are prepared to take sides with him against people who are ready to do him injustice."

Modest But Truthful.

[Philadelphia Ledger.] A pretty rosy checked country girl entered one of our large department stores one day this week. It was her first day. She had wandered about from floor to floor a little bewildered at the magnitude of the establishment, the largest she had ever seen. Seeing her, a floorwalker approached and said: "Is anybody waiting on you?"

"Yes, sir," said the girl, blushing to the roots of her flaxen hair, "he's outside; he wouldn't come in."

Better To Have Luffed.

[Toronto Star.] The great seer and poet, Tennyson, evidently had the three Shamrocks in mind when he wrote: "Tis better to have luffed and lost Than never to have luffed at all."

No Herd To Go Away.

[Philadelphia Press.] "Yes," said Miss Howells, after her solo, "I intend to go abroad to finish my musical education." "Huh!" snorted Miss Howells, "why not finish it right now and save the expense?"

Pressed.

[Detroit Free Press.] "Why, how ruffled your shirtwaist is, Edith!"

"Dear me, and it has only just been pressed, too. Edith was quite as self-possessed as ever, but St. John colored deeply."

American and English Woollens.

[Philadelphia Record.] A tailor was discussing the superiority of English to American cloth.

"This superiority," said the dealer to the contrary, "does," he declared, "exist, especially in trousers—in those fabrics, as strong as a beard and as soft as silk, for which we don't hesitate to pay \$8 a yard. English trousers are better than ours for the same reason that Bavarian beer is better than ours: they undergo an aging process which we don't use because we want to keep turning over our money fast. The wool used in these fabrics has aged three, four and sometimes even five years. A manufacturer of fine goods buys it, washes it, and stores it in well lighted and dry warehouses for six months. Then it is taken out and washed again, afterward being returned to its storage rooms for another half year, and so the process goes on till the wool has been freed from all life and from all impurity. This wool weaves into a cloth that is strong without being harsh—a cloth that is at once thick and firm and soft, and that won't shrink. We could make in America just such cloth; we have the skill, and we have the machinery and the materials; but we are not willing in this country to lock money up for three or four years and then to have it must be done in the making of the best fabrics."

THE NEW ENGLISH NEWS SERVICE

Commons Gives Bill Third Reading—Mounted Police and Labor Day.

The House of Commons took up Mr. Fielding's bill providing for aid to a special Canadian news service from Great Britain, and a circular issued by the parties interested. This circular showed that the charge for the service would be \$750 a year to the papers of Montreal and Toronto, morning.

The Truth

Is told by most people. If it were not, the whole commercial and social fabric would fall to pieces. There are thousands upon thousands of people who testify to the cures effected by Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery.

They are representative people in their communities. You would believe their word on any question of knowledge. They speak the simple truth which they testify that Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures dyspepsia, "weak" stomach, and other diseases of the stomach and its allied organs of digestion and nutrition.

It cures when all other remedial means have failed. It cures perfectly and permanently. There is no alcohol in the "Discovery" it is free from opium, cocaine and all other narcotics. Accept no substitute for Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. There is nothing "just as good."

"I was a total wreck—could not eat or sleep," writes Mr. J. O. Beers, of Berryman, Crawford Co., Mo. "For two years I tried medicine from doctors, but received very little benefit. I lost flesh and strength, was not able to do a good day's work. I commenced taking Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and when I had taken one bottle I could sleep and my appetite was wonderfully improved. I have taken five bottles and am still improving."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser, paper-covered, is sent free on receipt of 31 one-cent stamps to pay expense of customs and mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

BABIES ON FIRE

With Itching, Burning, Scaly Humours

Find Instant Relief and Speedy Cure

In Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment

When All Other Remedies and the Best Physicians Fail.

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tormented babies, and rest for tired, fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, and purser of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusty and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczema, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, of infants and children, as well as adults, and is sure to succeed when all other remedies and physicians fail.

Millions of the world's best people now use Cuticura Soap, assisted by Cuticura Ointment, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, both and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, both and nursery. Thousands of women recommend Cuticura Soap, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet, both and nursery.

Cuticura Resolvent, liquid and in the form of Chocolate Cream, is the most powerful and most effective of all skin cures. It is the only one that cures the most stubborn and most obstinate cases of skin disease. It is the only one that cures the most stubborn and most obstinate cases of skin disease.

ing and evening, and \$35 in other places. In addition the papers would have to pay the land tolls. It is estimated that the daily service will be about 200 words for the morning papers and the same for the evening papers.

After some further discussion, the bill was put through its remaining stages and given its third reading. The bill to amend the Mounted Police Act of 1894 was then taken up.

Sir Wilfrid Laurier explained that the object was to make it quite clear that the Mounted Police were empowered to enforce the municipal bylaws in the Yukon Territory, as well as having power to enforce the Dominion laws.

The bill was read a third time. At 1 o'clock p.m. the Premier moved to adjourn until Tuesday morning in view of the fact that this was Labor Day.

Mr. McCreary, of Selkirk, protested. He declared that the session had been already unduly protracted. This might be the last session of the House in the future. He said that he had been in time to attend to their business, but men were compelled to remain here the whole time. If this sort of thing went on the result would be that the people would be driven from the West and could not be induced to enter Parliament at all.

Mr. Oliver (Alberta), said the length of the session had become a public scandal, and this was largely due to the obstructive tactics pursued in certain quarters. If the House had intended to adjourn at all on Labor Day it should have adjourned from Friday to Tuesday instead of bringing the members here for two hours on Monday morning.

Mr. Monk replied that if the session had been long one it was due to the immense amount of business laid before Parliament. There had been no obstruction. Men who lived in the larger cities understood the importance that was attached to Labor Day. He said that he had been in time to attend to their business, but men were compelled to remain here the whole time. If this sort of thing went on the result would be that the people would be driven from the West and could not be induced to enter Parliament at all.

THE BAPTIST CONFERENCE

Discourse by Rev. W. N. Scott—Paper on Dr. Denny's New Book.

The attendance at the morning's session of the Michigan and Lamont Baptist Conference of pastors and deacons in progress at the Adelaide Street Church, was not large, although the meeting was successful in every other sense. The reading of an interesting paper and a sermon filled in the time.

The sermon which was a highly instructive one was read by Rev. W. N. Scott, of Lobo. His topic was "The Enshrined Saviour."

Rev. L. Brown, of Petrolia, read the paper, which was a discussion upon Dr. Denny's book, "The Death of Christ."

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The Daylight Store.

The Oldest and the Best.

Kingsmill's

NEW GOODS.

All Wool French Flannels, embroidered, width 27 inches, colors Pink, Heliotrope, Salmon, Pale Blue, Mauve Striped White, Cardinal Striped Green, Pink Striped Green, Self Black Striped. The Stripe is Embroidered Silk. The regular price 60c, today 30c

All Wool Striped Kimona Cloth, 56 inches wide, in full range of New Colorings. This Cloth is suitable for Dressing Gowns, Kimonas, Waists. The regular price \$1, today for 50c

Regulation Scarlet Kersey, all wool, 54 inches wide, for Misses' and Children's Coats, Golf Jackets, Hunting Jackets. The price per yard, \$1 00

Black Ducape Silk—Lyons Manufacture, pure and very bright, full width, present value, \$1.25, today at Kingsmill's, \$1 00

"No Name," a purchase of 100 pairs oddsends, in White and Gray Coutelle Corsets, various makes, sizes 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, prices ranging from 75c to \$1, today, pair 50c

Hosiery—Large purchase, Ribbed Black Cashmere Hose, over 500 dozen, very good quality, full-fashioned, made from best quality Botany Yarn, spun three-ply, every pair is worth 60c, today at Kingsmill's 55c

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