

4 O'clock

EDITION.

VOL. XXX., NO. 113.

Our Ottawa Special

Strength of the N. W. Mounted Police Force,

And Shady Record of Its Chief Officer.

Further Exposure of How the Industrial Census Was "Cooked"—Testimony of Commissioner White, of Essex—Farm Houses and Millers' Boarding Places Help to Swell the Impending List of "Manufactories."

[Special Editorial Correspondence by Telegram.]

OTTAWA, March 3.—The report of Commissioner Herchmer, of the Northwest Mounted Police, was brought down to night along with a mass of evidence in the inquiry into the conduct of Col. Herchmer. The commissioner severely condemns the new act whereby intoxicating liquor is sold in the Territories, as tending to drunkenness, and no improvement on the permit system. There is even an increase of drunkenness among the police. The Mormons are increasing, but they are good, law-abiding citizens. The force consists of 1 commissioner, 1 assistant commissioner, 9 superintendents, 1 senior surgeon, 32 inspectors, 5 assistant surgeons, 2 veterinary surgeons, 50 staff surgeons, 55 sergeants, 69 corporals, 636 constables, 63 scouts—in all 914. There are 824 horses, 20 ponies and 5 mules.

When the House met this afternoon Mr. Laurier drew the attention of the First Minister to a published report that an order-in-council had been passed prohibiting postal officials from holding office in civil bodies. Sir John Thompson acknowledged that such an order had been issued with regard to one branch of the service, he could not remember which. Being asked by Mr. Laurier, he promised to bring the order down. I am told that the order only applies to departmental officers at Ottawa.

Sir Richard Cartwright drew attention to a letter published by Senator Drummond, attacking him for continuing his strictures on the sugar refining business. He showed that Senator Drummond in the letter issued misrepresented his statement of facts, which was obtained from the census.

The Government bill to make accused persons compellable as well as competent witnesses at trials for criminal offences was considered in committee. Messrs. Davies, Amyot and Curran supported the bill as a matter of justice to accused persons, while Messrs. Mills, Lister and Tisdale objected to the proposal to force prisoners to testify, on the ground that such practices would force guilty persons to confess to crimes they had not committed, or to perjure. Why should an accused person be compelled to incriminate himself? asked these gentlemen. Mr. Mills asked how is the law to be enforced. Are you to consider a man guilty who refuses to give evidence? Mr. Mulock, in answer, moved that neither husband nor wife shall be competent to disclose any communications made to each other during their marriage. Carried. Consideration of minor details of the measure occupied the House till recess, legal members alone participating.

The report of Judge Wetmore, commissioner appointed to investigate the charges against Col. Herchmer, commanding officer of the Northwest Mounted Police, submitted to the Commons this evening, shows some very serious charges established. Herchmer was charged with tyranny, ill-treatment and force, and misconduct in connection with awarding contracts. The Government has not yet taken any action upon Judge Wetmore's report.

After recess several private bills were advanced a stage. On motion to go into supply Mr. Landier brought up the question of additions to the Government, complaining that there was no necessity for appointing two commissioners except to satisfy conflicting interests in the Tory party. The number of Cabinet Ministers in Canada was greater than in any other country but Persia.

Sir Richard Cartwright said the documents laid before the House in relation to the census statistics did not warrant the refusal of the Government to give the names and details of industrial establishments enumerated in that document. Mr. Foster admitted that there was nothing in the law to prevent the giving of the information asked for, but the names of the persons enumerated and the nature of their businesses were always considered confidential information. The rule was that only tabulated information should be given. He saw no valid reason, however, for withholding the names of persons carrying on industrial business.

Mr. Mills said he had information that persons employed by tailors working at home were counted as manufacturers in both places. Mr. Lister read a letter from T. M. White, census commissioner for Essex county, stating that the enumerators were paid 15 cents for each industrial establishment discovered, and that farm houses were counted as such. The same census commissioner denounced the whole industrial census as an audacious fraud. Mr. White was in a position to know all about the matter. He believed that persons working for tailors or milliners had their residences counted as factories and the values of houses were counted as capital invested. It was evident that the whole census was studied to fortify the National Policy. Sir John Thompson said that some of the schedules prepared by Mr. White had been thrown out. Mr. Somerville said that from the return of industrial establishments for Dundas it was evident that the system followed in Essex county had been followed.

The House then went into supply and

passed some estimates of the Marine Department. Upon the items for the Northwest Government, Mr. Davies denounced the payment of traveling expenses of Lieutenant-Governor Royal when he went upon pleasure trips, and Mr. Somerville charged that the Dominion was paying Lieutenant-Governor Royal's son \$600 yearly as private secretary to his father while the young man was studying law in Winnipeg and performed no duties. Mr. Winnipeg argued that the Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest occupied a different position from other provincial governors. Mr. Davies protested against the payment of Mr. Royal's traveling expenses by the taxpayers of the Dominion. The House adjourned shortly after midnight.

OTTAWA, March 4.—Census bulletin 15, issued this forenoon, is devoted to the causes of deaths in the census year 1891. Deaths to the number of 67,688 were recorded. Lung diseases caused the greatest number—5,915. One male is stated to have died of alcoholism at the age of 102.

Sir Oliver Mowat arrived to-day and had an interview with Hon. David Mills. The Premier was accompanied by ex-Provincial Treasurer Ross, and it is understood that his mission is chiefly regarding the unsettled accounts between Ontario and Quebec.

Notes.

Bengough, the caricaturist, gave a splendid entertainment here last night. D'Alton McCarthy's tariff resolution will not come up till next week. It is regarded on all hands as a cleverly contrived indictment of the high tax policy.

In the Senate Hon. David Wark moved for a copy of the royal instructions from her Majesty to the Governor-General on the occasion of his appointment. The Senate only transacted routine business.

A commentary on Dr. Weldon's scare over the Nova Scotia coal mine leases, the purchase by Eddy, the Hull manufacturer, of 7,000 tons of Scotch coal, on which he pays a duty of 60 cents per ton, if there were no duty there could be no monopoly, no matter what bargain was made between Nova Scotia and the United States mine-owners.

Late Canadian News

Montreal's Bad Milk the Cause of Many Typhoid Fever Cases—Advance in Steamship Rates.

Kingston's rate of assessment this year will be 17½ mills on the dollar. It took five cars to transport the fishery exhibit of Canada to the World's Fair.

It is understood that the Ontario Legislature will meet about the first of next month. Saloon cabin rates on the Allan, Dominion and Beaver steamship lines are to be advanced this year from this side about 10 per cent.

There are a large number of typhoid cases in Montreal, all of which have been traced to impure milk. Some of them have resulted fatally. Preparations for the 25th anniversary of the founding of Montreal are under way. The festivities will begin on June 24 and extend over four days.

The Toronto city treasurer on Friday morning received a check for \$1,316, being 6 per cent. on the earnings of the Bell Telephone Company for the quarter.

The Liberal convention for South Leeds, which met at Delta on Thursday last, was a large and enthusiastic gathering. A. D. Cowan, Gananogue, was elected president. In the case of Haley vs. the Halifax Street Railway Company and Nova Scotia Power Company an application to appoint a receiver has been granted by the order of the Dominion Government compelling immigrants to land at Quebec instead of proceeding to Montreal will have a bad effect upon immigration.

On Wednesday morning at Quebec Mr. George Landry, a C. P. R. employee, buried a daughter aged 16 years; and just before the funeral left the city. Landry, son, died at the advanced age of 84 years.

A bar of gold weighing 170 ounces valued at \$3,250, was brought into Halifax N. S., on Friday, from the Richardson mine, Isaacs Harbor. This is the first crushing of the mine and is the result of 22 days work.

Michael Dougherty, of Belleville, said to be over 90 years of age, attempting to kill himself Friday morning by gassing his throat with a blunt penknife. Dougherty is of weak intellect. It is probable that he will recover.

The Grand Orange Lodge of Manitoba and the Northwest, in session at Winnipeg, has passed a resolution expressing sympathy with the Protestants in Ireland, and protesting against their subjection to the tyrannical and unscrupulous rule of the Irish priesthood. The lodge also looked with shame upon the actions of a once respected countryman, Mr. Edward Blake.

FIERY FLAMES.

A Manitoba Town in Danger of Destruction.

WINNIPEG, March 3.—The large town of Waukegan in Southern Manitoba is burning. The fire is in the business portion and the town is without fire protection. Nothing more could be done than save some of the goods.

THUSO, Que., March 3.—The store of Fred Ward was burned yesterday, together with the postoffice and the Great Northwest Telegraph Company's office. Loss, \$8,000.

The Poison Works' Suspension.

TOBACCO, March 3.—The total liabilities of the suspended Poison works, including capital stock, are \$500,454. The capital stock was \$261,000. Nearly all the money the firm lost was dropped in Owen Sound in shipwrecking. They have a nominal surplus of \$129,056. A liquidator has been appointed.

Defeated Her Male Opponents.

A Mighty Throng

Witness the Inauguration of Grover Cleveland

As President of the United States for the Second Time.

Tariff Reform the Keynote of the Inaugural Address.

The Democratic Party Must Carry Out Its Pledges.

The People to Support the Government, Not the Government the People—The Present Vicious Tariff Laws Denounced—Necessity of Supporting the Government the Only Justification for Taxation—A Manly Deliverance.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.—Grover Cleveland, of New York, was to-day successfully inducted into the high office of President of the United States for his second term with all appropriate ceremonies and the gathering of a mighty multitude. The last occasion was greater than the first. Had the atmospheric conditions been anything like the thing instead of being as bad as could possibly be there would probably have been 60,000 and a number of ladies marching or riding in the parade, as against 25,000 in 1885. They were all here waiting to fall into line, but at the last moment many of the organizations were compelled to desist from participating. Nevertheless, the vast attendance, memorable by the vast attendance. To-day also the Governors of eleven great States—New York, New Jersey, Connecticut and Massachusetts in the north and east, Pennsylvania and Maryland among the Middle States; Georgia, North and South Carolina and Louisiana in the south, and Wisconsin in the far west—participated in the national ceremonies, and thereby emphasized the complete restoration of national unity. Every foot of standing room along the route of the procession was filled. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we let them know how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity! When we proclaim that the necessity for everyone to support the Government, furnish the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence of our citizens by a subject of wide and far-reaching importance, an object of national importance, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement. If inseparable obstacles and opposition prevent the consummation of our task, we shall hardly be excused; and if failure can be traced to our fault or neglect, we may be sure the people will hold us to a swift and exacting accountability. The oath I now take to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States not only impresses upon me the great responsibility I assume, but suggests obedience to constitutional commands as the rule by which my official conduct must be guided. I shall to the best of my ability and within my sphere of duty present the consummation of my task, protecting every grant of federal power it contains, by defending all its restraints when attacked by impatience and restlessness, and by enforcing its limitations and reservations in favor of the States and the people. Fully impressed with the gravity of the duties that confront me, and mindful of my own weakness, I should be appalled if it were my lot to bear unaided the responsibilities which await me. I am, however, saved from discouragement when I remember that I shall have the support and aid of the cooperation of wise and patriotic men who will stand at my side in Cabinet places or will represent the people in their legislative halls. Above all I know there is a Supreme Being who rules the affairs of men and whose goodness and mercy have always followed the American people, and I know he will not turn from me now if he humbly and reverently seek his powerful aid."

THE GRANGERS

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The committee also recommended that the duty on coal oil be reduced to 3 cents per gallon, that binder twine be free, and that postage within the Dominion should be reduced to 2 cents per ounce. It was further recommended that the Ontario Government be petitioned to reduce the number of county councilors. The principle of teaching agriculture in the rural schools was heartily endorsed. The committee strongly recommended that the game laws be amended so that the killing of cottontail rabbits would be legal all the year round, while the destruction of quail should be illegal at any time of the year.

The committee considered that the workmen's compensation for injuries act in its present form was an outrage on the farming community, and strongly recommended that the Ontario Government be petitioned to amend the act by inserting the words, "Save and except where such employees should be engaged in the ordinary work of agriculturists, including husbandry, gardening or fruit growing," these words to follow the word "act" in subsection 2, and that subsection 2 be amended.

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The last meeting of President Harrison's Cabinet took place at the usual hour to-day. All the members were present and at the conclusion of a half-hour's conference the President arose and in a few words bade them good-bye.

This evening at 7:30 Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland were entertained at dinner en famille by President Harrison and Mrs. McKee. Mr. McKee, Lieut. Parker and Mrs. Dismick were the only other persons present. The affair was entirely informal, and the meal was partaken of in the private dining-room, and I know he will not turn from me now if he humbly and reverently seek his powerful aid."

To-morrow morning President Harrison will go to the capital, driving with President-elect Cleveland. Then he returns to the White House. It will be as a private citizen and for the purpose of removing the last of his personal effects prior to his departure for Indianapolis.

learned and the better lesson taught, that while the people should patriotically support their Government, its functions do not include the support of the people. The acceptance of this principle leads to a refusal of bounties and subsidies which burden the labor and thrift of a portion of our citizens to aid unskilled or languishing artisans which they have no concern. It leads also to a challenge of wild and reckless pension expenditure which overleaps the bounds of grateful recognition of patriotism and prostitutes to vicious uses the prompt and generous impulse to aid those disabled in their country's defense. Under our scheme government the waste of public money is a crime against the citizen. It is a plain dictate of honesty and good government that public expenditures should be limited by public necessity. One mode of the misappropriation of public funds is avoided when appointments to office instead of every appointment to a public position are awarded to those whose efficiency promises a fair return of work for the compensation paid to them. To secure the fitness and competency of appointees to office and to remove from political station the demerit of appointments for political service, the reform has found a basis in our public policy and laws. The existence of immense aggregations of kindred enterprises and combinations of business interests formed for the purpose of limiting production or fixing prices is inconsistent with the fair field which ought to be open to every independent citizen. These aggregations and combinations frequently constitute conspiracies against the interests of the people. To the extent that they can be reached by federal power the general Government should relieve our citizens from their interference and restrictions. Our borders impose upon us responsibilities we cannot escape. Humanity and consistency require us to treat them with forbearance. Every effort should be made to lead them through the paths of civilization and industry to self-sufficiency and independent citizenship. The people of the United States have decreed that on this day the control of their Government in its legislative and executive branches shall be given to a political party pledged in the most positive terms to the accomplishment of tariff reform. They have thus determined in favor of a more just and equitable system of federal taxation. While there should be no surrender of principle, our task must be undertaken wholly and without vindictiveness—our mission is not punishment, but the justification of wrong. If in lifting burdens from the daily life of our people we reduce inordinate and unequal advantages too long enjoyed, this is but a necessary incident of our return to right and justice. When we tear aside the delusions and misconceptions which have blinded our countrymen to their condition under vicious tariff laws, we let them know how far they have been led away from the paths of contentment and prosperity! When we proclaim that the necessity for everyone to support the Government, furnish the only justification for taxing the people, we announce a truth so plain that its denial would seem to indicate the extent to which judgment may be influenced by familiarity with perversions of the taxing power, and when we seek to reinstate the self-confidence of our citizens by a subject of wide and far-reaching importance, an object of national importance, we strive to stimulate those elements of American character which support the hope of American achievement. 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Two Terrible Tragedies in Silesia.

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Two Cents

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WHOLE NO. 9808.

Thousands of families keep it always in their homes,

TOLU, TAR

—AND—

TAMARACK.

A Wonderful Medicine for COUGHS AND COLDS. Price, 25c.

by striking out in the third line thereof the words "servant in husbandry."

A recommendation was also urged that bicyclists should be compelled to carry numbers for the purpose of identification where necessary, in case of accident. The report was adopted.

The evening was taken up with the election of officers, as follows: Worthy Master, Peter Hepinstall; overseer, Dawson Kennedy; secretary, R. Wilkie; treasurer, George Hood; lecturer, D. G. McKenzie; chaplain, J. H. Moore; steward, James Skeoch; assistant steward, John Cowan; gate-keeper, Lyman Henry. Lady officers: Ceres, Mrs. J. Cumming; Pomona, Mrs. J. Kaiser; Flora, Mrs. J. Robinson; lady steward, Mrs. G. Lethbridge; executive committee, Henry Glendinning, Jabel Robinson; auditors, J. M. Kaiser, Mr. D. Glendinning, W. M. Hepinstall, H. Glendinning, J. Robinson, R. Wilkie, D. Kennedy.

INSTANTLY KILLED!

Sad Fate of a Young Brakeman—Edward Thompson Run Over at Thames River by a G. T. R. Train.

ST. THOMAS, March 3.—Edward Thompson, a brakeman on the G. T. R., son of J. H. Thompson, G. T. R. ticket agent here, was killed this morning at Thames River. He fell from a car and the train passed over the middle of his body. He was 19 years of age,

Hotel Manitoba,
CHICAGO.

HOTEL MANITOBA, CHICAGO—FRONTING Exposition, south of the Fifty-seventh street main entrance to the Fair grounds; 300 rooms, large dining hall and lunch counters; on American and European plans. Will open about April 15. This hotel has been erected and furnished with a view to make it a home for Canadians in general. To secure further particulars, address: J. C. Seagrave, manager, 313 Bort building, 21 Quincy, Chicago, Ill. No license. b

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
T-O-D-A-Y
MATINEE AND NIGHT.
GEORGE

**A REAL,
RICH
REFRESHING,
ROLLICKING,
ROISTERING,
BREMKABLE
RESPLENDENT,
ROYAL,
REGAL,
ROARING,
RIVULET
OF FUN.**

**THATHER'S
MINSTRELS
—AND—
RICH & HARRIS'
COMEDY COMPANY
—IN—
"TUXEDO"
PRICES—**

Matinee—25, 50, 75 cents; children, any part
of course, 25 cents. Night—25, 50, 75 cents
and \$1. D

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
MONDAY, MARCH 6.
The Eminent Comedienne,
ROSINA VOKES.

Supported by **Felix Morris** and her
London Comedy Company.

3 DISTINCT PLAYS 3

At 8 o'clock—"A Game of Cards."
At 9 o'clock—"The Circus Rider."
At 10 o'clock—"A Lovable Lesson."

Prices—Lower floor, \$1; first two rows balcony, 75c; balance balcony, 50c; gallery, 25c.
Plan now open, 5c

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8.
Benefit Mizpah Lodge, No. 22, K. of P.
Marshall P. Wilder
And companion entertainers, including Miss
Cecilia Woolsey, the English musical phenom-
non; Miss Carlota Gilman, prima donna
soubrette; Mr. Edwin F. Kendra, the bar-
itone; and Miss Mary E. Kendra, the soprano.

Prices—25c, 50c, 75c and \$1. Ticket's now on sale by members of K. of P. Plan opens to public Monday. 6c tax

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC—ANY PERSON having horses, wagons, cutters, saddles, harness or goods of any kind would do well to have them appraised for terms and to their interest to call at G. A. Fuller's auction Mart, 225 King street, for terms. Second-hand furniture bought and sold on commission. Bankrupt stock sold at orders by private sale, as well as by auction. All orders promptly attended to. Moderate charges. Satisfaction guaranteed.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE TO CREDITORS
 - In pursuance of R. S. O., chap. 110, the
 executors of William Walker, late of the town-
 ship of Westminster, in the county of Middle-
 sex, farmer, deceased, who died on or about
 the 20th day of October, 1892, and all others
 having claims against his estate, are hereby
 notified to send in to William Norton and
 William J. Walker, executors of the said
 estate, at the office of Messrs. Parke & Purdom,
 Richmond street, London, Ont., on or before the
 15th day of November next, a statement in writing of
 their claims against said estate, and the
 executors after the last mentioned date will

istribute the proceeds of the said estate among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which the executors are aware, the notary **FRANCIS P. FULFORD, Solicitor, London.** Feb. 28, 1893. 19a bd t

TOWNSHIP OF WESTMINSTER PROPERTY for sale—Under the instructions of **Robert Christie, Esq.**, the inspector of prisons and public charities for the Province of Ontario, and statutory committee of the permanent and estate of **Wm. R. Frank**, formerly of the township of Westminster, in the County of Middlesex, now an inmate of the Asylum for the Insane at London, there will be offered for sale, by public auction, at the auction

John B. W. C. Jarvis, Auctioneer, 242 Dundas street west, at the City Hall, on Saturday, the 25th day of March, 1893, at 12 o'clock, on the 12th day of March, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, the following lands and premises, namely: Part of lot No. 39, in broken front, con. "B," comprising 1/2 acre, more or less, on the northwest side, and bounded on the north by the "Pine Line," on the west by the lands formerly owned by F. W. C. Jarvis, on the south by the Mill road and on the west by the lot lying to the west of said lot 39, excepting thereout the portion which is bounded on the west by the said "Pine Line" road; a piece of land, which said parcel of land, contains, and lies to the south of the said "Pine Line" road, and the parts of lots Nos. 38 and 30, in broken front, con. "B" of said township of West-

W. C. Jarvis, and which may be better described as follows: Commencing on the south bank of the River Thames at a distance of 40 rods from the said wharf, and at the north angle of lot No. 40, and at the northern side of the lot first above described; thence southerly parallel with the line between lots 39 and 40, 6 chains, more or less, to the north side of the line between said lots 39 and 40, as the Pipe Line runs; thence southerly parallel with the City of London, southerly along the said Pipe Line road 80 rods, more or less, to the center of lot No. 38; thence north parallel with the said line between lots 39 and 40 to the river's edge; thence westerly

The said property will be offered for sale in bloc or in two parcels as divided by the Pipe Line road. Parcel one, north of Pipe Line road, containing about 194 acres; parcel two, south of the Pipe Line road, containing about 23 acres. The above parcels are presently a frame house and frame shed. In all about 8 acres are cleared. Immediate possession will be given. The said property will be offered for sale subject to a reserve bid to be made by the inspector. The conditions of sale will be made known on the date of sale. For further particulars apply to J. W. LANGRISH, Manager Toronto General Trusts Company, corner Yonge and Colborne streets, Toronto, for the inspector; or to Messrs. DICK & Sifton, the agent.

ated at Toronto the 11th day of February,
94-ntttxtx

FOR SALE.

day (Saturday), three general purpose
ros. S. W. PAISLEY,
Auctioneer.

\$310 REWARD.

THE above reward will be paid by the City
of London Board of Education for such
information as will lead to the arrest and con-

tion of the party or parties who broke a number of windows in the Rectory Street Bible School on Thursday evening, 2nd inst. order.

J. S. DEWAR, Chairman Board of Education.
L. M. McELHERAN, Secretary.
London, March 3, 1893. 5c

There is nothing like them.
MANUFACTURED BY
THE GOULD BICYCLE CO. LTD.
113 YONGE ST. | BRANTFORD, ONT.
TORONTO

WESTERN ONTARIO.

Death of Robert Wilson, of Delaware Township.

Sudden Death of an Elgin Young Man.

Another Fire in Wallaceburg—Latest News from All Over the West.

BRANT.

County Crown Attorney Van Norman, who was stricken down with paralysis last Saturday, has very much improved. Workmen have commenced to tear down the old drill shed in Alexandria Park, Brantford. The new hall will be up this summer.

The customs collected in Brantford during February totaled \$11,974.24, an increase of \$2,346.17. Inland revenue, \$5,364.

The 24th annual convention of the Brantford Sabbath School Association opened in Brantford Thursday. It opened in Brantford Thursday. It opened in Brantford Thursday. It opened in Brantford Thursday.

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THE OPEN FORUM.

The Settlement of Eastern Algoma.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

Our attention has just been called to a letter which appears in the Daily Empire of the 16th inst., entitled "The Settlement of Eastern Algoma," signed "Verax," and dated from Sault Ste. Marie.

While, as a rule, we think it not worth while to pay much attention to a letter written anonymously and bearing no signature, yet as the letter mentioned throws discredit on an organization and body of men composed of some of the best citizens of the district of Eastern Algoma, and of men who have worked hard and faithfully during the last two years in endeavoring to promote the interests of this great district in every way possible, we think it right at once publicly to refute the slanders contained in the said letter.

During the last few months public colonization and immigration meetings have been held at different leading points all along the north shore, between and inclusive of the Goulais Bay settlement and the Iron Bridge settlement, and on the islands of Manitoulin and St. Joseph. These meetings have not only been held at the district of Eastern Algoma, but by the leading citizens all over the district. At each of these meetings, which have been largely attended by the settlers and residents have been passed resolutions the aims, plans, purposes and methods of the said company; and at each of these meetings strong resolutions have been passed urging upon both the Ontario Government and the Dominion Government the necessity of assisting the said company by liberal grants and subsidies. The following resolution was passed at a mass meeting of the settlers, millers, merchants and residents of St. Joseph's Island and the township of St. Joseph, held at the town hall at Markville, on the 10th day of June, 1892:

"That seeing that the great District of Algoma contains an area larger than any of the Provinces of Canada, and of any of the States of the Union (except Texas), and that it contains the sun shines on anywhere, besides almost limitless and inexhaustible mineral and timber resources, and seeing that Algoma is in the center of Canada, and is easily and cheaply reached, and that it is the nearest and most convenient field for immigration and colonization in the world, and that within the confines of the district of Algoma may be found room for the surplus population, not only of older Canada but of Europe, and seeing that the Dominion Government has organized the Algoma Land and Colonization Company (Limited), and that it has published all over the world many and great advantages and inducements Algoma offers as a field of immigration and stock settlement on the agricultural and stock raising lands, millers and residents of St. Joseph's Island and the townships of the mainland opposite the same do hereby urge upon the Governments, both of the Dominion of Canada and of the Province of Ontario, the immediate necessity of granting liberal aid and subsidies to the said colonization company and to aid it in every way possible in carrying out its object to settle Algoma, and to urge the Parliamentary representatives of Algoma to do all in their power to have such liberal aid and subsidies granted to the said company."

Similar resolutions were passed at mass meetings held all over the district—Thessalon, Goulais Bay, Iron Bridge, Gore Bay and other places. Every grand jury which has sat in the Gore Bay and Gore Bay, whether at the sessions or the sessions, within the last eighteen months, have brought in presentments worded almost in the same way or containing similar statements of the above resolution. Every grand jury which has sat in Eastern Algoma, including town councils, municipal councils, boards of trade, farmers' institutes, the Eastern Algoma Electoral Division Agricultural Society and each of the township and local agricultural societies, have signed a petition to the Dominion Government and the Ontario Government containing the recitals set out in full in pages 4 to 8 (inclusive) in the pamphlet "Algoma Farmers' Institute," recently issued by the said company. The public and representative bodies of the said public and representative bodies are as follows: "That your Government may at once grant liberal aid and liberal subsidies to the said Algoma Land and Colonization Company (Limited), and continue the same yearly so as to enable the said company to carry out its large printing, lithographing and other expenses. That your Government may also grant them sufficient aid to enable them to print and circulate their series of pamphlets, and to assist the said company in the speedy effecting of their object to settle Algoma."

Similar resolutions were also passed at the annual meeting of the Central Algoma Farmers' Institute, held at the town of Sault Ste. Marie last June, and at the annual meeting of the Eastern Algoma Farmers' Institute, held at the town of Thessalon last July. The originals of these grand jury presentments, resolutions and petitions are on file with the Governments at Toronto and Ottawa.

Owing to the agitation thus raised by the labors of the "Colonization and Immigration" movement in Algoma has been aroused in the leading newspapers of older Canada and Great Britain, and Algoma is held in high esteem and is being looked upon as a field of immigration and stock settlement of the highest order.

Amongst other good things arising out of this agitation was the sending to Algoma last fall of a special correspondent of the Globe. This gentleman attended the fair exhibitions, not only of the District Agricultural Society, at Sault Ste. Marie, but of the various branch agricultural societies throughout the district and on his return to Toronto, he wrote and published in the Globe a series of letters, giving an account of what he saw in the district of Eastern Algoma, and how he had been well received by the settlers and residents of the district, and how they were being well looked after by the Dominion Government of Mr. Robertson, the Dominion dairy commissioner, and by the Ontario Government of Mr. Arthur, the Ontario dairy commissioner.

Mr. P. P. the Ontario Dairy Commissioner, was the one who sent him to the district of Eastern Algoma, and he has since his return in the columns of the Empire and the Mail will, we think, do a lot of good for Algoma. The company have also enlisted the sympathies of Sir Charles

SOAPS.

Woodbury's Facial Soap,
Cuticura Soap,
Shandon Bells Soap,
Cashmere Bouquet Soap,
White Castile Soap,
Lettuce Soap,
Cold Cream Soap.

C. McCallum,

Chemist and Druggist.

Tupper, the High Commissioner for Canada, London, England, in the good work they are doing, and also P. Byrne, the agent for the Government of Ontario, Liverpool, and these gentlemen are doing their best to make known in every way possible to the old country, likely to emigrate the many advantages offered by the district of Eastern Algoma to the intending settler and emigrant.

We considered the letter of the 16th inst. in the Empire, signed "Verax," to be false and untrue in every particular and to be an unwarrantable and cowardly attack on an unassuming and society of men, who have done and are doing more good for the district of Algoma than has ever been accomplished or ever been attempted by any other body of men before, and we take pleasure in heartily endorsing the aims, plans, purposes and methods of the said company, and in bearing testimony to the respectability, high standing and moral worth of the gentlemen who compose the board of directors of the Algoma Land and Colonization Company (Limited).

F. W. Brown, secretary Central Algoma Farmers' Institute.

Henry Knight, president.

W. J. Barret, mayor town of Thessalon.

Samuel Hagan, clerk town of Thessalon.

D. Gordon, president Thessalon Agricultural Society.

Fred Leighfield, secretary Thessalon Agricultural Society.

H. Feltham, president Farmers' Institute.

Fred Leighfield, secretary Farmers' Institute.

W. H. Plummer, mayor town of Sault Ste. Marie.

H. J. Moorehouse, clerk, town of Sault Ste. Marie.

John Dawson, president East Algoma Agricultural Society.

W. R. Carney, treasurer East Algoma Agricultural Society.

Wm. Brown, secretary East Algoma Agricultural Society.

W. H. Plummer, president Board of Trade.

G. O. Hunter, secretary-treasurer Sault Ste. Marie Board of Trade.

Weather Reminiscences.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER:

I have been reading your notes from a weather record that goes back to 1607, in which I must differ from them materially. They state that the month of March of 1843 was the coldest of that year.

March of that year was comparatively mild. Why I remember the winter so well, I had just gone back to the snow on Jan. 3, and the other on March 25. The winter set in early. All through December and the latter part of November we had grand sleighing—snow about a foot deep. On Jan. 2 it began to thaw and took off about one-half the snow.

On Jan. 10 a m. Jan. 3, the wind turned to the north and began to freeze and snow. At 9 p.m. the snow was three feet deep, and snow continued at intervals until March 10 or thereabouts. All winter as the track on the snow and wind until the track was higher than the snow on the sides. To drive two horses abreast was out of the question. The snow was nearly five feet deep on the level. The inhabitants were obliged to start intervals and stick down a bush so that the case of two teams meeting the nearest one to the bush would turn out to the same until the other would pass.

Many farmers that had any amount of timber land were obliged to burn their fences, not being able to get to the woods. About March 10 the cold began to let up, and by the 25th the ground was mostly bare with the exception of numerous drifts, so that the guests attending my sister's wedding came in carriages on the above date. This was in Central New York. It had been a very cold winter. I can recollect a couple of previous winters even more severe, but cannot recollect the dates. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for so much space, I remain yours, etc.

J. W. KERS.

Deformities.

A slight thing which may become a deformity or a lasting torture, should have immediate attention. To cure a sprain, dislocation, or permanently use St. Jacobs Oil, and that's all the attention it wants.

The hand master has a proper idea of the fitness of things who ordered that his musicians should wear tunics.

Esley's Liver Lozenges clear the skin. As baseball salaries are cut down the pitcher becomes more and more of a growler.

Get a headache? Esley's Liver Lozenges.

Many a man who "starts off well" spoils everything by coming back.

Tongue coated? Esley's Liver Lozenges.

The highest point attained by a railroad in the United States is in the Rocky Mountains, 9,772 feet above the sea. The highest point on the Calico-Oreya road in Peru is nearly a mile higher.

Bilious? Esley's Liver Lozenges.

Warner Hoot, of Missouri, a third-class clerk in the pension office, has been dismissed for having stated to a member of Congress that pensions were being granted for "phantom" soldiers.

Esley's Liver Lozenges will fix you up. The pins that the Salem witches used to stick into their victims and the seal with which their death warrants were stamped are preserved in one of the public offices of the old city.

Esley's Liver Lozenges tone the health. It was Oliver Goldsmith who said that he would sooner his plays were damned by posterity than barely saved by good actors.

No more pills! Esley's Liver Lozenges.

A good pedestrian is generally an easy-going fellow.



MARCH WITH THE CROWD
And order your Spring Overcoat and Suit at Bap's. Our stock is now complete, and is the admiration of all who have already examined it. Call early and secure an early place in our order book. BAPTIST, 157 Dundas street.

DUNN'S
BAKING
POWDER
THE COOK'S BEST FRIEND

ONLY PURE CREAM TARTAR
and Bi-Carb. Soda.
Used in It.

Pure Gold
HAS NO EQUAL
TRY IT

BAKING
POWDER

Children
always
Enjoy It.

SCOTT'S
EMULSION
of pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda is almost as palatable as milk. A MARVELLOUS FLESH PRODUCER. It is indeed, and the little lads and lassies who take cold easily, may be fortified against a cough that might prove serious, by taking Scott's Emulsion after their meals during the winter season. Beware of substitutions and imitations. SCOTT & BOWNE, Belleville.

MONEY LOANED
On real estate and notes; also on household furniture, pianos, horses and all kinds of chattels, by
J. & R. MILNE
DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, and houses insurance agents. ywt

LAWRASON'S
Wonderful Soap.

The purest and best soap made in America. Will renew and make bright, will cleanse and purify, will suit you perfectly.

Insist on WONDERFUL SOAP.

SKATES! SKATES! SKATES!
AT
REID'S - HARDWARE.

Forbes' new patent "Achiever" also Acme Spring Rides, and nickel-plated skate clamps, straps, bolts, etc.

HAND SLEIGHS AND COASTERS.
CARVERS.
Table and pocket cutlery in great variety. BISSELL'S CARPET SWEEPERS.

JAS. REID & CO.
No. 118 (north side) Dundas street, London, Ont. ywt

ESTABLISHED 1882.
—THE—
LEGAL and COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE
OF CANADA.

Canada's Mercantile Agency.

RICHARD L. BARWICK, General Manager
J. L. MOIR, Chairman Advisory Board.
T. G. WILSON, Treasurer.

Reliable mercantile reports furnished. Accounts collected all over the world. Reasonable agents everywhere. Terms on application to General Offices at Toronto, Montreal and Hamilton.

WHIST
SCORE CARDS.
Suitable for either "Drive" or "Progressive."

Advertiser Job Dept.

The Dunlop Institutes

For the Treatment of Alcoholism and Morphomania, are now open in

LONDON & WOODSTOCK

The Dunlop Cures effectually and permanently take away all desire for liquor, opium and tobacco, and restore the system to its former tone and vigor without any incidental injury. For particulars apply to the secretaries, H. FLOOD, 110 Dundas street, London, or J. A. McLEOD, Woodstock. 5211x

RAILWAY
TIME TABLES

GRAND TRUNK—Southern Division
CORRECTED NOV. 14, 1892.

MAIN LINE—Going East

Station	Arrive	Depart
Limited Express (A)	5:35 a.m.	5:45 a.m.
Mail	5:45 a.m.	6:00 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	7:05 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
Day Express	10:50 a.m.	11:00 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	12:00 p.m.	12:10 p.m.
Mixed—No. 10 Freight	12:45 p.m.	1:00 p.m.
Freight Limited	11:50 p.m.	11:50 p.m.

MAIN LINE—Going West

Station	Arrive	Depart
Chicago Express (A)	6:25 a.m.	6:30 a.m.
West End Mixed	11:45 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
Freight Limited	11:50 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	12:00 p.m.	12:10 p.m.
Accommodation	12:15 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Pacific Express (A)	6:55 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Mail	7:10 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
Accommodation	7:20 p.m.	7:30 p.m.

Sarnia Branch.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Limited Express (A)	5:35 a.m.	5:45 a.m.
Atlantic Express (A)	7:05 a.m.	7:15 a.m.
Mixed	11:45 a.m.	11:55 a.m.
St. Louis Express (A)	12:00 p.m.	12:10 p.m.
Accommodation	12:15 p.m.	12:30 p.m.
Pacific Express (A)	6:55 p.m.	7:00 p.m.
Mail	7:10 p.m.	7:20 p.m.
Accommodation	7:20 p.m.	7:30 p.m.

London, Huron and Bruce.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Express	6:15 a.m.	6:25 a.m.
Mail	6:55 p.m.	7:05 p.m.

St. Marys and Stratford Branch.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Mixed—Mail	11:20 a.m.	11:30 a.m.
Express	1:05 p.m.	1:15 p.m.
Express—Mixed	5:20 p.m.	5:35 p.m.

Toronto Branch.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Hamilton—Toronto	6:10 a.m.	6:20 a.m.
Toronto—Hamilton	6:10 a.m.	6:20 a.m.
Hamilton—Toronto	6:10 a.m.	6:20 a.m.
Toronto—Hamilton	6:10 a.m.	6:20 a.m.

* These trains for Montreal, 411 a.m. daily, Sunday included, but make no intermediate stops on Sundays.
† No. 16 carries passengers between London and Paris.
‡ The train connects at Toronto for all points in Montreal, the North West and British Columbia via North Bay and Winnipeg.

E. DE LA HOCHE, City Passenger and Ticket Agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple.

LONDON & PORT STANLEY R.Y.

Going South.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Leave London	6:40 a.m.	6:45 a.m.
Arrive St. Thomas	7:22 a.m.	7:25 a.m.
Depart St. Thomas	7:45 a.m.	7:50 a.m.
Arrive Pt. Stanley	8:05 a.m.	8:10 a.m.

Going North.

Station	Arrive	Depart
Leave Pt. Stanley	8:45 a.m.	8:50 a.m.
Arrive St. Thomas	9:10 a.m.	9:15 a.m.
Depart St. Thomas	9:45 a.m.	9:50 a.m.
Arrive London	10:20 a.m.	10:25 a.m.

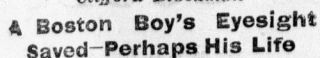
ERIE & HURON RAILWAY.

Trains South.

Station	Exp	Exp	Mix	Mix
Sarnia (G. T. R.)	6:40 a.m.	6:45 a.m.	6:45 p.m.	6:50 p.m.
Chatham	7:05 a.m.	7:10 a.m.	7:10 p.m.	7:15 p.m.
Chatham (C. P. R.)	7:25 a.m.	7:30 a.m.	7:30 p.m.	7:35 p.m.
Fargo (C. P. R.)	8:15 a.m.	8:20 a.m.	8:20 p.m.	8:25 p.m.
Blenheim	8:45 a.m.	8:50 a.m.	8:50 p.m.	8:55 p.m.

Trains North.

DEPART--			
London.....	4:00 a.m.	8:00 a.m.	5:2
Woodstock.....	4:49 a.m.	8:52 a.m.	6:2
Galt.....	5:42 a.m.	9:53 a.m.	7:1
Wexford.....	6:25 a.m.	11:05 a.m.	8:3
Toronto.....	8:15 a.m.	12:00 noon	9:4



HOOD'S PILLS are hand made, and are perfect in composition, proportion and appearance

Very Large Stock of Suitings.
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Hickey, Bothwell; Mr. F. R. Foster, Tiltonburg; Miss Jennie Corey, Miss McCort, Miss Maud McCort, and Messrs. S. Noble.

Sir John Downer, Premier of South Australia, acting on information that a number of destitute Jews from Europe were about to be shipped to the Australian colonies, wrote to the other Australian Premiers, urging united action to prevent an invasion of white paupers. The following day the New Zealand Government instructed its agent-general in London to join with the British Government in a protest, and to raise a strong protest against the immigration of destitute Jews into Australia. Mr. Hermann Alder, chief rabbi, promptly wrote a letter emphatically contradicting the report that destitute Jews were being sent to Australia. But the Australasian Governments appear determined on taking precautionary measures against a possible, not really threatened, turning of the tide of Jewish immigration, obstructing its flow westward and southward, toward those colonies.

Co., of this city, is largely due. Those who have tried their Xima cigars never leave them, and thus the firm retains all its old customers, and by the reputation of the goods sold.

silver, white and gold, or ivory frame put on it at a very low price by taking it to E. N. Hunt's, 190 Dundas street. To every cash purchaser of \$1 worth or more of goods he also presents a price reduction.

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CURE SICK HEADACHE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing even the most obstinate cases.

Headache, sick, and all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating, Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing even the most obstinate cases.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Virgie's Inheritance.

"If you could place the two men side by side, I warrant you would be compelled to draw disqualifying comparisons, in spite of your very praiseworthy patriotism," said a young girl, who, in her cousin's eyes, was a perfect beauty.

"I thank you for acknowledging that I am imbued with patriotism, I wonder what has become of yours," she said, sarcastically.

"I have plenty of it, only I do not allow it to warp my judgment; I can appreciate both beauty and goodness wherever I find it, at home or abroad."

"That is a self-evident fact," remarked the young girl, dryly, and Rupert colored considerably.

"I give you credit for just as nice discrimination," he retorted, "but tell me, if you see my friend, Webster, and if he doesn't take the palm I shall lose my guess, as the Yankees say."

"That is American slang; they are all insufferably coarse," Lillian returned, contemptuously.

"Did you meet the pretty little American, Miss Alexander, at Lady Dunforth's the other evening?" inquired Sir William.

"Yes, I met her," the girl admitted, rather ungraciously.

"Well, you would hardly class her among those whom you term coarse, would you? I thought her an unusually attractive girl."

"No! I admit she appeared very pretty and ladylike, and yet I have no doubt that she would soon find out her nationality, if one was to see much of her."

"Neither have I, and she would be proud to own it, also, I'll wager," Rupert observed, with some spirit.

pression sounded, "of course, I do not mean that I am thankful to have Cousin William suffer such injuries, but I am immeasurably relieved to have my brother called away just at this time, and the longer he stays the longer I shall be pleased."

She heard nothing more for a week, when there came another letter stating that Mr. Heath was slightly improved, but still unable to be moved, and quite a sufferer.

There were some more particulars, too, regarding the accident.

Lord Norton, an aged friend of the Duke of Farnmouth—the nobleman to whom Mr. Heath was private secretary—was very ill, and he had sent for his grace to confide to him a historical work upon which he had been engaged for more than two years.

Of course, this necessitated numerous visits to the invalid, and it was while returning from one of these that Mr. Heath's horse took fright, causing the accident and putting a stop to the project which lay so near the old lord's heart.

Sir William wrote that the disappointment of both the Duke of Farnmouth and Lord Norton was so great that he had himself offered to take his cousin's place and finish the copying of the book, while he remained at Middlewich in attendance upon his injured relative and his family.

Lady Linton was jubilant after receiving this letter, for it was evident that Sir William would be detained at Middlewich for quite a while; meantime she would exert all the cunning of which she was mistress to ruin the woman whom she both feared and hated, and thus plant an insurmountable barrier between Rupert and his beautiful fiancée.

With this mad scheme in mind, she ascertained Mrs. Alexander's address, and boldly went one morning to face her enemy in her own domain.

But she was bitterly disappointed to learn that she was not in town. She was away on a little trip, the landlady told her; she might be gone a week longer; she might not return even at the end of that time.

"The rooms were paid for in advance for three months, so the woman had not asked when they would return, nor whether they were going, but she had heard the young lady say something about a visit to Edinburgh; possibly they had gone there."

No Lady Linton had to rest on her belligerent oars for a season, though she resolved to be on the alert as to soon as Mrs. Alexander and her daughter should return.

A couple of weeks later she went one morning to do some shopping for Lillian on Oxford street, and just as she was about to enter a fashionable furnishing store, the door opened, a lady came out, and—she stood face to face once more with Mrs. Alexander.

An angry red suffused Lady Linton's face, an ominous flash lighted her cold, gray eyes.

"Ah! so you have returned," she said, sharply, and planting herself directly in the path of her foe.

She was looking very lovely—so lovely, indeed, that her ladyship marvelled at her beauty. She wore a black silk dress, simply made, but of richest texture, an elegant mantle of black velvet heavily trimmed with a jet, a bonnet of the same material, relieved by three graceful ostrich tips of cream-white; and the dainty affair was bewitchingly becoming; her hair was parted in the middle, and a single half-brown tress fell down her forehead, and the pale yellow pearls nestling lovingly among the rich folds of velvet.

There was a bloom on her cheeks, her eyes were bright, her whole face animated, and she was a woman to attract attention wherever she went.

NOT LONG PARTED.
A Father Looked on the Face of His Dead Child and Died.

ROCHESTER, March 3.—John E. Mitchell died suddenly at his home, 41 Kirk street, Wednesday morning, aged 48 years. Mr. Mitchell's daughter, Mary, died on Monday, and the funeral was to have taken place from the house at 8:30 next morning.

As the friends of the family were gathered at the house to attend the funeral services of the daughter, Mr. Mitchell, who was deeply affected by her death, went into the parlor where the casket was to take a last look at his child. After Mr. Mitchell left the casket he went to his room upstairs.

In a few minutes the family heard him moaning, and when they went to see what the trouble was he was lying on the bed muttering, "I will soon be with Mary." He died in a few minutes. The doctors who were called in said that death was caused by heart disease.

Business Across the Border.
New York, March 3.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says: Storms have greatly interfered with business, and at the same time monetary uncertainty has been felt.

While the actual distribution seems to have been scarcely up to expectations of late, orders still continue sufficient to give the great industries full employment. The great feature for the past fortnight has been the unusual demand for money from the west and south, which has drawn large sums from New York.

Failures during the past week, 206.
Dorothy's Dangerous Dance.
NEW YORK, March 3.—Dorothy Denning, who does a very remarkable electric dance at Koster & Bial's, had something of a shock. Her body is enveloped in a series of electric wires connected with a powerful battery in the wings.

One of the wires around her ankles broke, and a blue flame shot from her right foot. She staggered across the stage half numbed and shocked, and would have fallen had not the electrician promptly turned off the current.

For Prohibition Straight.
WINNIPEG, March 3.—The prohibition question was fully discussed in the Legislature. After several amendments, all of which were voted down, the memorial to the Dominion Government was adopted by a vote of 36 to 1.

The memorial asks, in view of the recent plebiscite taken in Manitoba, that the Dominion Government shall, with all convenient speed, enact a law prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage into or in the Province of Manitoba.

Brown's Bronchial Troches give prompt and effective relief in all throat troubles. Mr. Amos R. Peck, Hungerford, Berkshire, England, writes: "Change of climate (from South Africa) nearly cost me my life, as it produced the greatest prostration. My friends are astonished at the remarkable change in my health from the time I commenced using Brown's Bronchial Troches."

G. Whittaker—I see the weather bureau reports "No storm in sight." G. Williams—Sorry to hear it. That generally means that we are going to have a storm that is "out of sight."

Rheumatism Cured in a Day.—South American Rheumatic Cure for Rheumatism and Neuralgia. The cure is simple and effective. It is a remedy for all rheumatic troubles, and is the only one that cures in a day.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges cure pimples. Clara—Jack, can you return my love? Jack (who has an "understanding" with Clara's sister)—Clara, I cannot. But I will always be a brother-in-law to you.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges for Indigestion. Those Dear Girls!—Tessie—What a nice, fresh complexion Miss Peachbloss has. Jessie—Yes; fresh every day.

Eseljay's Liver Lozenges lengthen life. The Professor—What is happiness? The Philosopher—The readiness of forgetting that you are unhappy.

SEE OUR EAST WINDOW TO-DAY.

Such Value You Never Heard Of Before.

BURNS, THE LEADING CLOTHIER.

WE ONLY ASK YOU TO LOOK.

It Won't Cost You Anything and Will Save You \$ \$

IS YOUR TONGUE COATED? YOU NEED Eseljay's Liver Lozenges.

THEY ARE PLEASANT, HARMLESS AND EFFECTIVE. PRICE 25 CENTS.

★ A Premium Puzzle. ★

THE HANDSOME LADY has Two Companions. Can you find them? If so, mark faces and send to us as directed below.

THE LADIES' COMPANION is a high-class, 32-page, illustrated Magazine devoted to Literature, Home Life, Fashion, etc. Most artistic in appearance and patronized by the best class of readers.

PREMIUM LIST.
To the first person solving puzzle we will award an elegant Rosewood Piano, valued at \$500; the next will receive a Gold Watch; the third, a Silk Dress; the fourth, a Swiss Music Box; the fifth, a Silver Watch; the sixth, a Bangle; the seventh, a Gold Brooch; the eighth, a Silver Pin; the ninth, a Silver Ring; the tenth, a Silver Chain.

J. & D. ROSS, (THE ONE-PRICE HOUSE.)

NEW SPRING HATS. Just arrived. All the latest leading styles.

GENTS' FURNISHINGS. Our stock is now replete with all the latest goods in Neckwear, Shirts, etc.; also the best selection of Underwear, Gloves and Hosiery to be had in the market at most reasonable prices.

MERCHANT TAILORING. Our new stock of Cloths and Tweeds, embracing the latest and choicest designs in the market. Our motto is perfect fit and workmanship, combined with moderate prices. See the goods.

386 RICHMOND ST., OPP. CITY HALL.

Singer Cycles. HIGHEST GRADE ONLY. Drop a card for prices to W. M. PAYNE, London, Ont.

AMERICAN LINES. New York, Southampton, London, every Saturday.

CHESTER, March 4, 7 a.m. PARIS, March 11, 12 noon. BERLIN, March 18, 6 a.m. NEW YORK, March 25, noon.

For Particulars ABOUT THE Settlers' Trains TO MANITOBA AND THE NORTH-WEST.

Send to your nearest Railroad Agent and obtain a copy of "Free Facts and Farms."

THOS. R. PARKER, city passenger agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple, next door to City Hall. City office open 7:30 a.m.

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EVERY FRIDAY A through tourist sleeping car will leave Toronto at 8:45 a.m. for BOSTON, Mass. —AND— EVERY WEDNESDAY

A through tourist sleeping car will leave London at 7:35 p.m. for CHICAGO UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

Apply to any C. P. R. ticket agent for full particulars. THOS. R. PARKER, City Passenger Agent, No. 1 Masonic Temple, next door to City Hall. City office open 7:30 a.m. 8014 ywt

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MAJESTIC, Feb. 22. ATLANTIC, March 1. TEUTONIC, March 8. GERMANIC, March 15. MAJESTIC, March 22.

For further information apply to W. Y. BUNTON & SONS, 414 Richmond street, or EDWARD DE LA HOOKE, No. 3 Masonic Temple, agents of the line for London, E. & L.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY. E. DE LA HOOKE City Passenger and Ticket Agent.

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Union of the Churches

Interesting Communication from Rev. Dr. Burns.

When Ministers Want Union It Will Come.

Honest Consideration of the Subject Urged—Suggestion that Another Meeting Be Called.

To the Editor of the ADVERTISER: I am sure that multitudes of Canadians are, like myself, disappointed in the result of the late meeting in Toronto, called for the purpose of bringing into closer touch the different branches of the Church of Christ and securing, if not an organic, at least a practical union of forces in the great work committed to the church. True, it was but tentative, but even as a tentative measure it was sadly disappointing. Indeed I am sorry that it took place at all, as it may have left the impression that it was an earnest effort to secure the desired end, and that as it failed utterly the subject may be well postponed indefinitely. I would be sorry to think that meeting had done all that could be done to unite the separated members of Christ's militant host. So far as I am from thinking that the discussion was exhaustive, or even searching, the very core of the matter seems to have been ignored altogether.

Had the meeting been called to give the representatives of the churches an opportunity of answering the question, "Why am I a Baptist?" or "Why am I an Episcopalian?" it might well be called a success. These questions were answered. But, as answers to the question, "How can the separated members of Christ's body be brought together?" the papers presented can hardly be considered a serious grappling with the subject. One element, and that the most important, was utterly ignored.

The report tells us that, in words courteous and kind, but equally firm, the representatives of two of the leading churches declared their inability to unite with the other churches or with each other. The Baptists insisted that both the subject and the media of baptism were essential. The Church of England insisted on the historic episcopate. Both seemed to be influenced by the fear that having taught these doctrines so long it might appear inconsistent to yield them.

The matter is so serious that nothing but a direct command or a clear and unequivocal indication of divine guidance could justify these bodies in taking the position they did.

ARE THESE POINTS ESSENTIAL? Has the head of the church made these points essential?

All is narrowed into this question, and to its answer I shall confine myself. It is not my purpose to inquire whether the early church baptized infants or not, or whether they baptized by immersion, effusion or sprinkling, nor shall I trouble my readers about apostolic succession or the relation of the presbyter to the bishop. These questions have been discussed ad nauseam, almost ad infinitum, and men of equal ability have been found in opposite camps. But it matters not how they are answered, and the discussion of such subjects is only a waste of time forced on the church by men who will persist in elevating to the rank of essentials what the spirit of truth has 1,000 times shown to be a matter of indifference. If these points are essentials, Christ would have insisted upon them. After his ascension the spirit was to guide his followers into truth, and we are not left in the dark as to how that was done. Prior to pentecost the disciples were exceedingly narrow. The cloud did not take in the thoughts of the master. Even John suggested fire from heaven upon the Samaritan villages. After pentecost, the college of apostles imagined that every creature meant the descendants of Abraham. Hence for seven years they preached to Jews only. The household scene with the thrice repeated vision emboldened Peter to do what he had heretofore considered unlawful for a Jew, and the descent of the spirit on the Gentile audience showed him in an unmistakable way that his vision was too narrow. The spirit of truth refused to limit his operations to the pent-up Uffizi, to which even the apostles had narrowed the commission of the Master. This was one of the most important occurrences of the early church. Let us look at the action of the apostles. How are they going to deal with Peter for his violation of apostolic custom? Put on his defense, he admitted that he had violated all church precedents, in sinking the difference that had been established. He justified his conduct, however, by affirming that the spirit of God had ignored these distinctions altogether, treating Gentile and Jew alike. "And who was I that I should withstand God?" The answer of the apostles was that of men seeking for light, and willing to be led by the spirit. "Then hath God also to the Gentiles granted repentance unto life." They glorified God, and were glad to discover that the old conceptions were too contracted, that the love of God was stronger than the measure of man's mind, and they prepared at once to preach the Gospel everywhere and to all.

In a word, theory, prejudice, unbroken custom and even apostolic teaching had to bend to the operation of the spirit. What was written aforetime was written for our instruction, and this piece of apostolic history will furnish an unanswerable reply to both Baptist and Episcopalian in their exclusive attitude in the late union meetings. Have these churches had a monopoly of spiritual influence? Have the ministrations of the teachers of these denominations been accompanied with manifestations withheld from other churches? Has the spirit of truth in any way shown a preference for the teachings of their peculiarities? Or rather, has not that spirit, with a touch impartially tender, blessed the preaching of every church that holds up clearly the Christ as the Son of God and the Saviour of the world? Multitudes of the most exemplary Christians and the most successful preachers were never immersed. Multitudes of God's nobility, both in pulpits and pews, have never listened to episcopal teaching—never had episcopal hands laid on their heads. If the spirit of God has in any way shown his preference for the teachings of these bodies, the duty of the church is plain. Theory must bend to phenomena. The greatest name on earth, and even the holiest custom must submit to the leadings of the spirit.

When men declare certain doctrines or methods to be essential they must be prepared to show that they are indispensable—that without them certain objects could not be attained. The essential of a church, considered as an organization for the spread of Christianity, would be that without which there could be no conversion of souls.

Now, in all candor and kindness, let me ask the two churches referred to if the doctrines or subjects they insisted on can for a moment be considered essential. Must a man be immersed or be

lieve in immersion or the historic episcopate to be regenerated to become a Christian or to grow in grace? Must a church teach these tenets to secure the aid of the spirit to convince and regenerate the hearers? To put these questions is to show their absurdity. It is no exaggeration to say that the whole church of Christ, outside of these two bodies, know that they are not essential. It is equally true that a large percentage of the members of these bodies frankly admit the same thing. The essentials of Christianity, or of the church, are as easily fixed as the essentials in any department of science. The canons of induction are as applicable to the one class of phenomena as to the other.

Test them by the spirit's manifestations, they are emphatically excluded. Test them by the most rigid science, and they are the merest accidents.

A few months ago a Baptist minister justified his church in sending the evangelists to fields already occupied by other evangelical bodies on the ground that the other bodies were withholding part of the truth. A Church of England minister affirmed not long ago that without the historic episcopate one could not be sure that any particular church was a real church at all. Quite recently I read that one of the most liberal and most beloved of our Canadian bishops had forbidden his ministers to join with other ministers in the week of prayer. I knew a case when a minister and his congregation refused to join with other churches on Thanksgiving Day because hymns were to be sung and not psalms exclusively.

These are the practical outgrowths of narrow teaching, and they are painful in the extreme. In all such teachings the leadings of the spirit are ignored. If God wishes to show these churches that the points they are emphasizing are the merest non-essentials could he do it more plainly? All down through the centuries he has been reproving these assumptions, and it is high time that we ceased trifling with a subject of such importance. The most powerful spiritual revivals since apostolic times have been in the last two centuries. In these have shared Presbyterian and Methodist, Baptist, Episcopalian and others. Think of the American revivals under Edwards and Whitfield in 1730, the English revivals under Wesley and Whitfield in 1739, the great Scottish revival in 1742, the Swedish revival of 1836, the American revival of 1858 and the great Irish revival in Ulster in 1859. Add to these the preaching of the unordained Moody and others in more recent times. Do we owe these to the constabulation of the Lutheran, the Calvinism of the Presbyterian, the immersion of the Baptist or the historic episcopate of the English Church? Neither to one nor to all combined. The most we may say of these doctrines is that the spirit can work with them, without them or in spite of them. These gracious visitations were due not to the points on which we differ, but to the faithful and earnest presentation of the few central truths on which we all agree: "Repentance toward God and faith toward our Lord Jesus Christ." These I consider essentials; where they are wanting spiritual power is wanting also, where they are present there also is the spirit in his convicting, regenerating and sanctifying influence, without which there is no church.

A PLEA FOR CANDOR. Our creeds are all infinitely long, our machinery too complicated, while the people are groaning beneath the pressure, or standing aloof from a system whose chief aim seems to be the binding of heavy burdens and the perpetuation of peculiarities. Let us be honest about the matter. I am afraid that the professional are largely responsible for this unhappy state of affairs. When ministers want union union will come. And when we are willing to be led by the word and the spirit all difficulties will speedily vanish.

The essentials are very few and very simple. Those who emphasize them are making for union. Those who remove the emphasis from the essentials to the forms and accidents are the men who are responsible for the present divided state of the church. In closing, I would suggest that the next meeting be called in Toronto, Hamilton or Montreal for the full discussion of the question, "How may Christian union be secured?"

A. BURNS, The Ladies' College, Hamilton, Feb. 21.

Rebecca Wilkinson, of Brownsville, Ind., says: "I had been in a distressed condition for three years from Nervousness, Weakness of the Stomach, Dyspepsia and Indigestion until my health was gone. I bought one bottle of South American Nervine, which did me more good than any \$50 worth of doctoring I ever did in my life. I would advise every weakly person to use this valuable and lovely remedy. I consider it a trial bottle medicine in the world."

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KEEPING THE SABBATH.

LESSON X, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, MARCH 5.

Text of the Lesson, Neh. xiii, 15-22—The Sanctity of the Sabbath—Golden Text Ex. xx, 8—Commentary on the Lesson by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

This chapter gives an account of the discipline of Nehemiah in separating from Israel the mixed multitude, and in cleansing Israel from all strangers with whom they had become entangled by marriage (verses 3, 30). It tells also of the discipline in reference to Sabbath desecration, which is our special lesson for the day, but before taking this up consider the dangers of being entangled and hindered by a mixed multitude.

When Israel left Egypt a company of that kind went with them, and caused them much trouble (Ex. xii, 38; Num. xi, 4). Much trouble in the church today arises from the people who are half and half—the worldly church members who are neither one thing or the other.

15. "In those days saw I in Judah men treading wine presses on the Sabbath." Then he enumerates their other deeds of Sabbath breaking and says that he testified against them. The Sabbath was instituted in Eden before ever sin entered this world, and when God wrote with his finger the Ten Commandments on two tablets of stone He said, "Remember the Sabbath day." That man should give unto God one-seventh of his time is a law from the beginning and of perpetual obligation.

16. "There dwelt men of Tyre also, who sold on the Sabbath to the children of Judah, and in Jerusalem." God gives the Sabbath to His children because they are His children. He gave no laws to Israel until He had redeemed them from Egypt. No man can be saved by the deeds of the law, but only by the grace of God, but being saved through Jesus Christ, who is the end of the law for righteousness to every one that believeth, it is then, and only then, that the righteousness of the law can be fulfilled in us who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit (Rom. xii, 20, 24; x, 4; viii, 4). Those who know not God know no Sabbath, but the people of Judah who have shown the men of Tyre that they kept holy the Sabbath because of their God. There can be no trade with no buyers, and unless the people of Jerusalem had bought the men of Tyre had not sold.

17. "Then I contended with the nobles of Judah and said unto them, What evil thing is this that ye do and profane the Sabbath day?" In verse 11 we read that He contended with them because they had forsaken the house of God. The house of God was Israel's centre, and the laws of God their special delight, if they were Israelites indeed; but that were prone to forsake His house and despise His word (II Chron. xxxvi, 16), and for this they went to Babylon. Now that they have returned from captivity and left their idols their hearts still wander from God and His laws. And so it was long after, in the case of Melchizedek, when they robbed God in tithes and offerings and said that it was vain to serve God (Mal. iii, 8, 14).

18. "Did not our fathers thus? Yet ye bring more wrath upon Israel by profaning the Sabbath." Although judgment had overtaken their fathers, yet they continued in the same sin, for the Ethiopian can change his skin and the leopard his spots can those do good who are accustomed to do evil (Jer. xiii, 23). "An empty man will get understanding when a wild ass' colt is born a man" (Job xi, 13, R.V., margin). Nothing will man be brought to by but a new heart, a birth from above, and this is a new creation accomplished by the word and the spirit of God. It is the gift of God (Ezek. xxxvi, 26), and nothing can deprive one of it but refusal to receive.

19. "And some of my servants set I at the gates, that there came no burden brought in on the Sabbath day." There is such a thing as compelling law breakers to be obedient, and if our city rulers had the spirit of Nehemiah there would not be the Sabbath desecration which is increasingly and alarmingly prevalent in all our cities. God will hold our rulers responsible for all that they can prevent of evil and do not. But to be personal, there are such commands as these for believers. "Let us lay aside every weight and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with endurance the race that is set before us, looking unto Jesus the author and finisher of our faith, who for the joy that was set before him endured the cross, despising the shame, and is seated at the right hand of the throne of God" (Heb. xii, 1; I Cor. vii, 1; Col. iii, 9). And these we are bound to obey if we would know in our daily life anything of the meaning of true Sabbath rest.

20. "So the merchants and sellers of all kind of ware lodged without Jerusalem once or twice." The perseverance of the doers of evil ought to put to shame the followers of Jesus. Those who desire to do away with the Sabbath are often the same men who are persevering in those who bear the name of Jesus and ought to stand for His holy day. Oh, to be filled with the Spirit of God and have at heart the interests of His kingdom!

21. "From that time forth came they no more on the Sabbath." He testified against them, and they ceased to do any hands on them; then they saw that he meant it, and desisted. We live in the Nineteenth century, in the most advanced period of the world's history, but where are the Nehemiahs, and the Daniels, and the men who have at heart above all things the honor and glory of God? To come again to the logic of a little while ago—the Sabbath is the seal of a believer—we will not know it until we stand as decidedly against every setting sin and every phase of the self life as did Nehemiah against these Sabbath breakers.

22. "Remember me, O my God, concerning this also, and spare me according to the greatness of Thy mercy." The proper men were set apart to see that the Sabbath should be sanctified, and they were men ceremonially clean. We must be clean in heart and life if we would keep the Sabbath day against evil doers. As to keeping His holy day, be sure that our own ways or pleasures or words are not in order on that day, but the whole day is for Him and Him only (Isa. lviii, 13, 14). See how Nehemiah, after all his efforts in the service of God, takes refuge in the mercy of God. By grace are we saved, in grace we stand, and it is grace that shall be brought unto us at the revelation of Jesus Christ. Salvation from beginning to end is all of grace, but for our works we shall be rewarded if done unto Him (Eph. ii, 8, 10; Rom. iv, 5; xiv, 10; I Cor. iii, 11-13).

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This wonderful Nervine Tonic has only recently been introduced into this country by the proprietors and manufacturers of the Great South American Nervine Tonic, and yet its great value as a curative agent has long been known by a few of the most learned physicians, who have not brought its merits and value to the knowledge of the general public.

This medicine has completely solved the problem of the cure of indigestion, dyspepsia, and diseases of the general nervous system. It is also of the greatest value in the cure of all forms of failing health from whatever cause. It performs this by the great nerve tonic qualities which it possesses, and by its great curative powers upon the digestive organs, the stomach, the liver and the bowels. No remedy compares with this wonderfully valuable Nervine Tonic as a builder and strengthener of the life forces of the human body, and as a great renewer of a broken-down constitution. It is also of more real permanent value in the treatment and cure of diseases of the lungs than any consumption remedy ever used on this continent. It is a marvelous cure for nervousness of females of all ages. Ladies who are approaching the critical period known as change in life, should not fail to use this great Nervine Tonic, almost constantly, for the space of two or three years. It will carry them safely over the danger. This great strengthener and curative is of inestimable value to the aged and infirm, because its great energizing properties will give them a new hold on life. It will add ten or fifteen years to the lives of many of those who will use a half dozen bottles of the remedy each year.

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As a cure for every class of Nervous Diseases, no remedy has been able to compare with the Nervine Tonic, which is very pleasant and harmless in all its effects upon the youngest child or the oldest and most delicate individual. Nine-tenths of all the ailments to which the human family is heir are dependent on nervous exhaustion and impaired digestion. When there is an insufficient supply of nerve food in the blood, a general state of debility of the brain, spinal marrow, and nerves is the result. Starved nerves, like starved muscles, become strong when the right kind of food is supplied; and a thousand weaknesses and ailments disappear as the nerves recover. As the nervous system must supply all the power by which the vital forces of the body are carried on, it is the first to suffer for want of perfect nutrition. Ordinary food does not contain a sufficient quantity of the kind of nutriment necessary to repair the wear our present mode of living and labor imposes upon the nerves. For this reason it becomes necessary that a nerve food be supplied. This South American Nervine has been found by analysis to contain the essential elements out of which nerve tissue is formed. This accounts for its universal adaptability to the cure of all forms of nervous derangement.

CRAWFORDVILLE, IND., Aug. 20, '88. To the Great South American Nervine Tonic: I have suffered for many years with a very serious disease of the stomach and nerves. I tried every medicine I could hear of, but nothing did me any appreciable good until I was advised to try your Great South American Nervine Tonic and Stomach and Liver Cure, and since using several bottles of it I must say that I am surprised at its wonderful power to cure the stomach and general nervous system. If everyone knew the value of this medicine I do not think it would be so little known as it is now. J. A. HARRIS, Ex-Treas. Montgomery Co., Ind.

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CRAWFORDVILLE, IND., June 22, 1887. My daughter, eleven years old, was severely afflicted with St. Vitus' Dance or Chorea. We gave her three and one-half bottles of South American Nervine Tonic, and she is completely restored. I believe it will cure every case of St. Vitus' Dance. I have kept it in my family for five years, and am sure it is the greatest remedy in the world for Indigestion and Dyspepsia, and for all forms of Nervous Disorders and Failing Health, from whatever cause.

State of Indiana, Montgomery County, ss: Subscribed and sworn to before me this June 22, 1887.

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HARRIS E. HALL, of Waynesville, Ind., says: "I owe my life to the Great South American Nervine Tonic. I had been in bed for five months from the effects of an exhausted stomach, Indigestion, Nervous Prostration, and a general shattered condition of my whole system. Had given up all hope of getting well. Had tried three doctors with no result. The first bottle of the Nervine Tonic improved me so much that I was able to talk about, and a few bottles cured me entirely. I believe it is the best medicine in the world. I cannot recommend it too highly."

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A CALL SOLICITED.

ENGLAND'S HUNGRY HOSTS.

Bitter Cry of "Bread or Blood" in England.

If the thousands of poor and starving men, women and children of London should be found strongly represented in a great riot for the purpose of pillage and bloodshed one of these winter mornings, let none who read of the upheaval be surprised. The miseries among the poor in London, which were forecast at the beginning of the season are at their height.

No homeless dog that finds his food in the frozen gutters of our Canadian cities is in such bitter extremity as hundreds of gaunt, hollow-eyed, half-clad men and women, who drag themselves hopelessly along the slimy pavements of the East End of London. A big, pale-faced, sunken-eyed man was seen recently to pick from the street a morsel of bread, half covered with mud, and devour it greedily. It was only a typical incident. Hundreds of children go barefoot, when the temperature is away below freezing, to the chapeau, where they receive a soup dinner—their only food—once a day. Many men are beyond work, if they could get it. When they find an old job they are so weakened by hunger that they fall exhausted after a few minutes' exertion.

The reason for this distress, primarily, of course, is to be found in the hard times and enforced idleness of many; but that does not account for the utter inadequacy of public and private relief measures. A most iniquitous system of public relief provides that the poor in some portions of London are kept from actual hunger, while thousands in other districts are left to literally starve. The reason is that each parish supports its own poor from its own public funds. There is in the East End of London several districts, such as St. George's in the east, Shadwell and Wapping, which are composed entirely of poor people. They are already taxed up to the last limit of endurance for the benefit of their still poorer neighbors, and no more money can be raised—not if half the people perish of hunger.

And this is the richest city of the proudest nation on earth. The cry of the unemployed has become perennial and it has ceased to reach the popular heart and purse. Then, too, all England feels very poor in the midst of an almost unprecedented commercial depression, and when an Englishman's income is restricted, he economizes in charitable gifts. Finally, a new and very large class of sufferers has been created by the recent monstrous financial crimes in building societies, etc. They have diverted a part of the charitable stream. So the situation threatens to grow worse.

Several weeks ago there was mentioned a proposition before the London School Board for supplying a halfpenny worth of hot porridge to the 40,000 little children, who go barefooted to school in London every day. But nothing has as yet been done in this line.

Paris furnishes a happy contrast to cruel English conservatism. It was reported at the beginning of the cold weather that many children came hungry to school, and the municipal council immediately ordered a supply of plain food for all little hungry children. The authorities of Paris have since gone a step further in practical humanity.

A representative of that some children came not only hungry, but naked, to school. The severe weather made their sufferings intense; so councils have voted to provide cheap but warm woolen material, to be made into garments of deserving children in the public schools. But not until another Dickens points the finger of scorn and contempt at the official inhumanity of the English people will the great wrongs of the honest poor be recognized and relieved.

Ireland too, is sending up her perennial cry of distress, and what England most resents in Ireland is that she will not starve in silence, like the outcasts of London and the idle spinners of Lancashire. Recently, when the board of guardians, in Schull, in West Cork, were in session, the board-room door was forced open, and a number of men in ragged attire and emaciated appearance rushed into the room. These men are laborers and farmers of a few acres on the hills overlooking Dunmanus Bay. One of the number, Dennis Donovan, without asking or waiting for the guardian's permission, stated the grievance of the party with an air of desperation. But red tape prevented relief.

FREER TRADE WITH ENGLAND

County Secretary Valens, of Bruce County Association, Patrons of Industry, recently contributed the following valuable suggestions for publication in the Lucknow Sentinel.

"The people of Canada are at present confronted with the necessity of some change in our trade relations and perhaps the most interesting question that presents itself to the mind of the thoughtful and patriotic citizen is what would conduce to the best interests of the mass of the Canadian people and lead to a growth in population, proportionate to our vast undeveloped natural resources. We have read with interest the recent utterances of the two great leaders upon the subject, and must confess to having experienced some degree of disappointment.

The leaders of the party in power, evidently unwilling to make any radical changes in the policy that has prevailed during the past fifteen years with such baneful effects to the great producing classes, promise certain modifications which are yet undefined; but we believe that simple modifications are not what is needed, but a complete reversal of policy that may be gradual in its operations, yet sufficiently distinct that a change will be felt in the economic pulse.

On the other hand we find the leaders of her Majesty's loyal Opposition declaring their intention of adhering to the policy of unrestricted reciprocity with the United States, having in view, of course, the adoption of the great principle of free trade. Now, the better, as after a careful study of the best writers on the subject I am convinced that any policy that was designed to benefit a class directly and the masses indirectly can not possibly lead to national prosperity.

The question of greatest moment to us just now is how to arrive at a policy that will not only bring at once a measure of relief but under development bring about such a state of prosperity that a return to the ancient protective principles will be impossible.

I suggest a course which I hope will bear discussion. Why not reach out for free trade by reducing the duties upon British goods imported into Canada and thus deal fairly with a nation that has always dealt fairly with us? There will not be any treaty to make—simply an act of the Commons, and I can assure you that there would be some object lessons in free trade vs. protection presented to the people of Canada that would effectually extinguish the protection idea.

There is no reason why, in conjunction with this act, there should not be a proposal made to the United States Government to reduce all duties down to a revenue

basis and abolish altogether some of the most objectionable ones, and it would appear that the political sympathy of the people there would quickly respond. The great farmers' organization, the Patrons of Industry, the platform declare for the maintenance of British connection and for freer trade relations on fair and equitable terms with the world, and such a plan as I have roughly outlined seems to lead in that direction.

My sole purpose in offering these few thoughts is to invite consideration and discussion, so that we may all become better educated in subjects that affect so much our material prosperity."

ONLY A PAUPER.

Only a pauper! Bury me deep In a nameless grave, in a shady glen, Homeless and friendless, let me sleep Concealed from the eyes of the living men. Let me rest where the daisies weep, Where the but-terflies their vigils keep, Away from the eyes of the living men, Where the sunbeams below shall dance and glow.

And the dismal blast of winter shall blow, Unknown to the souls of men. Poor and weak—no riches have blessed: No friends have gathered my brow with tears. But calm and peaceful shall be my rest, As one who owns a thousand spheres. Let me rest on a rising crest, Kissed by the rays of the golden west, But not by the lips of men—For lives of fancy and lives of shame In death and dust are all the same—In death and dust and tears.

I was a mother—a loving one Who loved her babe with a love divine: But the course of love long since is run, And base ingratitude is mine. Children forsaking—sneers are awaking And piercing a heart that is bleeding and breaking. Where sunlight refuses to shine: While death and decay are stealing away The life and the light and the hope of the day. That has shone on this spirit of mine.

Only a pauper! Bury me deep In the quiet lot in a field, Where the starlight of heaven shall night watch keep, And the sunlight of heaven shall glory play. Bury me deep, while the robins weep, Where the roses and lilies and lilacs sleep, From the gaze of men concealed, Let me rest on a rising crest, Where the last sad rays of the golden west Can fall on the spot where I sleep.

Bury me deep in the pauper's lot: Raise no stone on my humble grave; Forget this spirit with passion wrought, Though once it was noble and pure and brave. The songs of the free and the blasts of the sea, Are nothing to heaven, are nothing to me, New dead to the wind and the wave; While the wave of despair that waited me there, In that world of trouble and grief and care, Is lulled in the calm of the grave.

DO YOU HINDER OR HELP?

What Some Farmers May See in Their Looking-Glasses.

Every close observer cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that farmers are less and less able to make a profit from their crops. The National Stockman, a writer in the National Stockman, this condition of affairs seems to be one who sees the need of friendly co-operation and aid among us. I know of none who have less cause for jealousy than farmers, and yet it must be admitted that the prevalent spirit in an average farming neighborhood, "We talk of 'brother farmers,' but the spirit of fraternity is not shown forth as it should be."

It is my observation that half of our farmers would prefer to be a bankrupt as regular trader in making a profit than to be of assistance to a fellow farmer. A number of years ago a few of us undertook to form a co-operative company to run a general store in my village. We enlisted the aid of 75 of our neighbors who took stock in the concern. Within a year we had a flourishing store, doing a heavy cash business, and we were able to cut down the old percentage of profits about one-half on nearly all goods handled. The concern saved our community thousands of dollars by doing a cash business on small profits and attracting the trade of the heaviest buyers.

But the spirit of kicking and criticising had to crop out. The old merchants of the town marked down all goods to meet the prices of the co-operative store, and sold as cheap as any. Then some farmers spent their time trying to convince others that the new store was not so cheap as the old stores. The co-operative store had a good manager, but when these criticising fellows could find him in fault the song they sang had no end and the tune was pitched high. All this was calculated to make reasonable men tired, and as the directors served without pay two or three years sufficed to make us willing to sell out to the manager with stock at par, and let our criticising brethren take a long rest. The stores reduced prices permanently in our village, although it would have saved much more to us had it remained open. Farmers do not lend the helping hand they should at all times.

I remember of being thrown with a certain man for two days, and wishing to study him a little I managed to mention nearly every neighbor we had, taking care to say something favorable, in order to see what effect it would have on my companion. The result of my experience was ludicrous and yet sad. If he had to admit that one man was usually successful with wheat, he knew a year when that man had failed terribly, or he mentioned some failures in other lines to counterbalance the success. After keeping up the game for two days, I was led to think that such an one could never possess any fraternity of spirit, and I marked him down on my chart as a snag in the channel of rural progress.

Now I do not give this last case as typical. It is not. We have millions of whole-souled, generous farmers who are willing to see good in others and to lend a helping hand; but, withal, there is a little tendency in mankind to keep up near the top by keeping others down. Possibly such a spirit may not work a great deal of mischief in town—I do not know—but it knocks a rural neighborhood out of the race. Farmers are dependent upon each other in social ways, and can greatly aid each other in business ways. They need to pull together, and they cannot do this unless they are interested in each other's welfare.

Right here comes in the benefit of organization. In my own neighborhood the Alliance brought about \$80 of us together, and it has made many warm friendships that will last. We might meet often in the street, but it was not until we got together in the Alliance and talked over matters that concerned us as farmers that we began to see fully not only that our interests were identical, but that all were honest in their desire to secure improvement of all kinds. We learned to care more for other's interests. People are far better than outside appearances indicate, and the closer we can get together and the more we see into each other's private life and motives and aims, the more fraternity of feeling grows within us. Organization pays for itself in this way if in no other.

CAUSE AND EFFECT

Of Legislation to Restrain the Rapacity of Coal Men.

The recent disastrous failure of the Reading Railroad Company has already been reported in these columns, but the reasons why such a gigantic failure took place have not been clearly indicated. The New York State Legislature had determined to let the people of the burdens imposed on them by the Reading coal combination, and a bill was passed limiting the rates of transportation and prices for the sale of hard coal in New York State.

The railroad companies operating in Reading coal combination were the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Central Railroad of New Jersey, and Philadelphia, Reading and New England Railroad Company, and a committee appointed by the New York Senate to investigate how these companies operated, reported as follows:

1. That the consolidation of railroads and coal-producing companies herein described and known as the Reading combination has created a substantial monopoly of anthracite coal in the management of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company.

2. That the roads involved are substantially parallel, and the mines controlled by them are the source of the largest supply, and were competitors in the coal business until this combination was formed.

3. That the most natural and obvious benefit to be derived by them from consolidation is an increase in the price of coal.

4. That the price of coal may in the interests of the combination and at its pleasure be advanced to an unreasonable and extortionate rate.

5. That since the combination was formed material advances in the price of coal had been made and others are threatened.

6. That these advances have originated in the wholesale advance of the business and are not due to any natural fluctuation in the value of the commodity, but are the direct result of the policy of the Reading combination and a partial destruction by it of the coal business of the State.

7. That such combinations are opposed to the spirit of the law is forcibly declared in decisions of the highest courts of this and other States, as well as of England, whose institutions might be thought to encourage such conditions far more than our own.

The committee further reported that the coal combination by the several companies in the combination is about 70 per cent. of the entire tonnage annually transported to tide-water, and comes from New York State's only source of anthracite coal supply.

The disaster that has overtaken the Reading Railway is, therefore, a logical outcome of bold legislation passed by the New York Legislature restructuring the coal combination and railways in their operation.

THE MILKING STOOL.

Now when it was yet early he goeth to the stable to milk the cows. And as he passeth by the straw stack he droppeth a small piece of money called in the language of his country a nickel.

He stooped and searched diligently for the nickel, but he findeth it not. He goeth to the stable and getteth a fork wherewith to carefully remove the straw, so that he might find the nickel.

His helpmeet noteth his movements and calleth unto him desiring to know what was the matter.

And when he had told her she cometh to help him look for the small piece of money.

And his man servant, and his maid servant and the stranger within his gates, seeing that something was wrong, after inquiring into the matter, all three of them in solid voice exclaimed: "For he sayeth that he is a poor man and cannot afford to lose any money."

Now when the space of three-quarters of an hour had elapsed, the stranger (who was posted in foreign languages) exclaimed in a loud voice, Eureka!

Thus he who had lost the money getteth up from the ground where he had been pawing the rubbish for all it was worth, and said unto the stranger, What meanest thou?

And the stranger replied and said unto him, I have found the nickel that was lost.

Then the stranger accompanyeth the dairymaid while he walketh along that at the rate of \$1 a day, or 10 cents an hour, the time some of the neighbors in the neighborhood of the nickel was worth just 37 cents.

When they had reached the cow stable and the dairymaid beginneth to milk, the stranger looketh about him.

He noteth that the cows stand on a bare floor without any bedding.

In some of the mangers there were cracks through which much meal was wasted.

The racks wherein the provender was fed were broken and much hay and fodder went to waste.

He findeth the stable to be very cold, because some of the boards have become loosened and let in much of the cold wind which circulateth around the building.

The meal bin had no cover, and he noteth that the rats had been in it during the hours of darkness.

He sayeth unto the dairymaid, Why dost thou not repair thy mangers, and thy racks, and nail on the loose boards of thy stable, and put a cover on thy meal bin?

And the dairymaid replied and said, I have not time; times are hard and dairymen do not pay, and I have to hustle.

Then sawest thou I searched for the lost nickel, for verily nickels are scarce with me just now.

Then the stranger said unto him, The time thee and thy helpmeet, and thy man servant and thy maid servant and myself spent in searching for thy lost nickel was worth exactly 37 cents; and yet thou hast no time to make these repairs whereby thou lovest many times the value of a nickel, yea, since the gentle zephyrs of winter began to fan thy cows thou hast lost more than a thousandfold the value of thy nickel.

And when he had listened to these things that the stranger had said unto him the dairymaid began to think and he found that what he had been told was true.

He remembereth that he and his helpmeet made all the repairs in one day and that he had more than once set the day to make them, but it was always to-morrow, for that day he had not the time to spare.

But he sayeth that before the going down of the sun this day he will give these things to him who will give the cows a liberal bedding of straw also, so that they can lie down in comfort and the straw will help to save the manure.

Then the stranger said unto him, It is well, do thou as thou sayest and thou wilt not have to work as hard for a nickel as thou didst this morning.

And don't forget that the dollar is made

up of twenty nickels, and unless thou preventest the nickels from going out through the cracks in the mangers and the broken racks and in many other ways thou wilt never capture the dollar that thou seekest. And the stranger departed unto his own country, where the wise men had a saying which they repeated unto the careless ones, and this was the saying, "Many a mickle makes a muckle."

THE HORSEMAN.

If you wish to get speed in the horses you breed, And the sister as good as the brother, Choose a mare that can race. With shape, action, and pace, And a horse with a flying mother.

It is coming the time of year when we should be selecting horses to breed. Breed to the best if you have to pay \$5 or \$10 more. You will more than get your money back when you come to sell, besides having something you can sell at any time. Be sure you have the best horse and then breed if the fee is \$25. The draft horse is the best the farmer can raise. Don't think because the horse is imported he is better than a native-bred horse. The native-bred blood, for he is not. The native-bred should be preferred. Too many importers have sacrificed everything for a little beef.

Here is an old remedy for heaves which is highly recommended by practical horsemen. Do not expect, however, that it will entirely cure the disease. It will, however, greatly relieve the animal, even in the very worst cases. Beat three eggs into one quart of pure white vinegar, and after about three days, or when the mixture is well together, add one pound of strained honey. In tablespoonful doses it can be given with the feed twice a day, or placed on the tongue of the horse. It is equally as good for human beings as horses, and a great palliative for chronic coughs.

If you have a roomy barn-yard well littered with straw and coarse manure, turn the mares that are in foal out on this every pleasant day for a few hours while the cattle are in the stable. They won't hurt each other. The digestive organs must be kept in good condition. In the absence of roots, bran and oil-meal are the two great laxative foods that have been found the most efficient. Fed together, about two quarts of the former to one of the latter, three times a week, they will have the desired effect. For rough feed, bright corn fodder is better than timothy hay, but clover hay is almost indispensable to insure success. What they want is a well-balanced variety, as their appetites are sometimes capricious and should be gratified. And you want the old hair off before they drop their colts in the spring if possible, because if the vitality of the mare be reduced through feeding and suckling her, offspring the hair sometimes takes a notion to stick.

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