rogue in Mr. Mackenzie's time, we shall not raise within \$10,000,000 of sufficient

o meet the wants of the country.

Therefore now in either case a deficit of

argo size will have to be raised by some

neans or other. There is only on e way

of raising it. That means is direct tax a-

ion of some kind or other. This is the

irst question then for the people to con-

sider, viz., whether the are prepared,

in order to please Mr. Laurier and some

of his associates, to abandon the means

of raising the revenue which we have at

present and to adopt som . system of di-

rect taxation? Of course Mr. Laurier

and his friends say quickly, "reduce the

expenditure"; but this might as well be

lismissed at once becaus, Mr. Laurier

as never pointed out where he can

nake the reductions; and beside, while

he has hinted at making reductions

amounting to two or three hundred

:housand dollars a year, he has admitted

earry out the Quebec resolutions which

will load down the Treasury, by increas-

ing Provincial subsidies to the extent of

a million and a half dollars a year.

Every man of common sense beside

knows that the expenditure of Canada

whether a Conservative or a Liberal

Question for the people to consider

is-whether they are prepared for a

complete reversal of our trade policy.

As has been pointed out time and again

the only country adopting Free Trade

is England, Every other country de-

clines to have anything to do with it.

and persists in looking after the protec-

tion of its own interests. The situation

in Canada is of course entirely different

to that in England. English industries

have reached the zenith of power, while

Canadian industries have only during

the past few years began to grow great.

There is hardly a country that has not

the people who have adopted it for a

and adventurers. This is question

Question No. 3 is: Whether we are willing to give up our market without getting any market in return, for that

to do it they get into power. They say

tection; and notwithstanding that the markets of other peoples' are shut against us they will open up their mar-

kets to them. We believe in being

other things, must have a limit, and

generous, but generosity has, like many

home. We have tried this too.

partially, once before. Between 1874 and 1878 our farmers were driven out

of their markets by agricultural pro-

duce imported from the United States

absolutely free of duty, while we were

not allowed to send auything to the

United States without its bearing a tax.

During the same period manufacturers

were driven from their legitimate mar-

kets here by Canada being made a

rupt stocks of the manufacturers of the

United, States, England and Germany.

The result was that in Canada our peo-

ple were out of employment, their fam

ilies were in want, they were unable, according to Mr. Blake, to purchase

goods, and in consequence our legiti-mate revenue fell off; and worse than all, finding themselves unable to secure employment in Canadian industries,

they were driven to the United States

and els where to find employment in

the industries of other countries, and to

purchase their bread from foreign in-stead of Canadian farmers. The Con-

servative party reversed that; they put

on a defensive tariff which established

our industries, employed our people and

helped to consume our own produce. They said let us make up our own raw material; let us employ Canadian hands and let those Canadian hands be given

strength by the product of Canadian farms. Shall we continue this? The

good sense of the country says yes! Nobody is more interested in the main-

Government be in power.



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per peen the retr of losing his peroved Ida. And, now that there was nothing to stand between them, he was himself about to place an obstacle in the way, an obstacle that should endure for at least a year. Smerdon was right, his quick mind had grasped what he would never have thought cf—quite right! he would do well to say nothing about his relationship to the dead man. It is remarkable how easily we agree with those who show us the way to further our own ends!

'I never thought of that," he said. "and I could not bear it After all," he went on weakly, "you are right! I do not see any necessity to say anything about it, and he himself forbade me to do so.

"There is only one thing, though," Smerdon said, "which is that, if you do not proclaim yourself his brother, I cannot see how you are to become possess

"Don't think about it-I will never become possessed of it. It may go to any one but me, to some distant relative, if any can be found, or to the Crown, or whatever it is that takes a man's money when he is without kinsmen; but never to me. He was right when he said that I had been Jacob to his Esau all my life. but I will take no more from him, even though he is dead.

"Quixotic and ridiculous ideas!"
Smerdon said. "In fact you and he had remarkably similiar traits of character. Extremely quixotic, unless you have some strong reason for not claiming his millions. For instance, if you had really murdered him I could understand such a determination! But I suppose you did not do that!"

Lord Penlyn looked up and saw his friend's eyes fixed on him, with almost an air of mockery in them. Then he

I want you to understand one thing, Philip. There must be no banter nor joking on this subject. Even though I must hold my peace for ever, I still regard it as an awful calamity that has fallen upon me. If I could do so, I would set every detective in London to work to try and find the man who killed him; indeed, if it were not for Ida's sake, I should proclaim myself his brother to-morrow.

"But for Ida's sake you will not do

"For Ida's sake, and for the reason that I do not wish his money, I shall not; and more especially for the reason that you have shown me our marriage weuld be postponed if I did so. But never make such a remark again to me. You know me well enough to know that I am not of the stuff that murderers and fratricides are made off."

"I beg your pardon," Philip said; "of course I did not speak in earnest." "On this subject we will, if you please, speak in nothing else, but earnest. And if you will help me with your advice, I shall be glad to receive it."

"Let us go over the ground then,' his friend said, "and consider carefully what you have to do. In the first place you have to look at the matter from different points of view. One point is that you lose all claim to his money—yes, yes, I know," as Lord Penlyn made a gesture of contempt at the mention of the money—"all claim by keeping your secret. It is better, however, that you should so keep it. But, on the other hand, there is, of course, the chance a remote one, a thousand to one chance but still a chance that he may have left some paper behind which would prove your relationship to each other. In that case you would of course, have no alter native but toacknowledge that you were

"And what would the world think of "That you had simply done as he bade

you, and kept the secret.' "It would think that I murdered him. It would be natural that the world should think so. He stood between me and everything, except Ida's love, and people might imagine that he possessed that too. And his murder, coming so soon after he disclosed himself to me, would make appearances against me doubly black."

"Who is to know when he disclosed himself to you? For aught the world knows, you might have been aware of your relationship for years."

"Then I was living a lie for years?"
"Do not wind around the subject so! And remember that, in very fact, you have done no harm. A week ago you did not know this secret."

"Well," Penlyn said, springing up from his chair, 'things must take their course. If it comes out it must; if not, shall never breathe a word to anyone. Fate has cursed me with this trouble. I must bear it as best I can. The only thing I wish is that I had never gone to that hotel. That would also tell against me if anything was known."

Now, go to Belmont, but be careful to

hold your tongue."

Lord Penlyn did go to Belmont, hav-Lord Penlyn did go to Belmont, having previously sent a telegram saying he was coming, and he travelled down in one of the special trains that was conveying a contingent of fashionable racing people to the second day at Ascot. But their joyousness, and the interest that they all took in the one absorbing subject, "What would win the Cup?" only made him feel doubly miserable. Why, he pondered, should these persons be so happy, when he was so wretched? And then, when they were tired of discussing the racing, they turned to the other great subject that was now agitating people's minds, the murder in St. James Park. He listened with interest to all they had to say on that matter,

some more powerful reason.

"He stood in some one's light," one gentleman said, whom, from his appearance. Lord Penlyn took to be a barrister, "and that person has either removed him from his earth, or caused him to be removed. I should not like to be his heir, for on that man suspicion will undou tedly fall, unless he can prove very clearly that he was miles away from London on Monday night."

Penlyn started as he heard these words. His heir! Then it would be on him that suspicion would fall if it was ever known that he was the heir; and, as he thought that, among his brother's

as he thought that, among his brother's papers, there might be something to prove that he was in such a position, a cold sweat broke out upon his forehead. How could he prove himself "miles away from London" on that night? Even the sleepy porter could not say at what time he returned to the hotel! Nothing, he reflected, could save him, if there was any document among the parers (that Stuart was probably ran-sacking by now) that would prove that he and Cundall were brothers.

He thought that, after all, it would be better he should tell Ida, and he made

up his mind by the time he had arrived at the nearest station to Belmont, that he would do so. It would be far better he would do so. It would be far better that the information, startling as it might be, should come from him than from any other source. And while he was being driven swiftly over to Sir Paul's villa, he again told himself that it would be the best thing to do.

Only, when he got to Belment, he found his strength of mind begin to

waver. The news of Cundall's dreadful death had had the effect of entirely breaking up the baronet's Ascot party. Every one there knew on what friendly terms the dead man had been both with father and daughter, and had been witness to the distress that both had felt at hearing the fatal tidings-Ida. indeed, had retired to her room, which she kept altogether; and consequently all the guests, with the exception of Miss Norris, had taken their departure. That young lady, whose heart was an extremely kind one, had announced that nothing should induce her to leave her dear friend until she had entirely recovered from the shock, and she had willingly abandoned the wearing of her pretty new frocks and had donned those more suited to a house of mourning; and she resigned herself to seeing no more racing, and to the loss of Mr. Fulke's agreeable conversation, and had devoted herself to administering to Ida. But, as Mr. Fulke and young Montagu had betaken themselves to an hotel not far off and had promised that they would look round before quitting the neighborhood, she probably derived some consolation from knowing that she would see the former again.

"This is a dreadful affair, Penlyn!" the baronet said, when he received his future son-in-law in the pretty morningroom that Ida's own taste had decorated. "The shock has been bad enough to me, who looked upon Cundall as a dear friend, but it has perfectly crushed my poor girl. You know how much she

"Yes, I know," Penlyn answered, finding any reply difficult.
"Has she told you anything of what passed between them recently?" Sir

"No," Penlyn said, "nothing." But the question told him that Ida had in-formed her father of the dead man's

proposal to her.

"She will tell you, perhaps, when you see her. She intends coming down to you shortly." Then changing the subject, Sir Paul said: "She tells me you met the poor fellow at Lady Chesterton's ball. I suppose you did not see him after that, until—before his death?"

Lord Penlyn hesitated. He did not know what answer to give, for, though he had no desire to tell an untruth, how could he tell his questioner of the dread-ful scene that had occurred between them after that meeting at the ball?

Then he said, weakly: "Yes; I did
see him again, at 'Black's."

"At 'Black's!" Sir Paul exclaimed.

"I did not know he was a member."
"Nor was he. Only, one night—Friday night—he was passing and I was there, and he dropped in."
"Oh!" Sir Paul said, "I thought you

were the merest acquaintances."

And then he went on to discuss the murder, and to ask if anything further was known than what appeared in the papers? And Penlyn told him that he knew of nothing further.

"I cannot understand the object of it," the baronet said. He had had but ittle opportunity of talking over the

ittle opportunity of talking over the



niserable end that had befallen his dead friend, and he was not averse now to discuss it with one who had also known

"I cannot understand," he went on, 'how any creature, however destitute or vile, would have murdered him for or vile, would have murdered him for his watch and the money he might chance to have about him. There must have been some powerful motive for the crime—some hidden enemy in the background of whom no one—perhaps, not even he himself—ever knew. I wonder who will inherit his enormous wealth?"

"Why?" Penlyn asked, and as he did so it seemed as though, once again, his heart would stop beating.

"Because I should think that that man would be in a difficult position—unless he can prove his utter absence from London at the time."

To Penlyn it appeared that everything

To Penlyn it appeared that everything cointed in men's minds to the same conclusion, that the heir of Walter Cundall

As these reflections passed through in aind it occurred to him that, after all

Some Questions to be Carefully Considered.

A SUCCESSFUL RECORD

Return of the Liberal Party Would Mean to This Country-The Question of Revenue - Direct Taxation Inevitable Under the Proposed L beral Tariff. There are some of our readers whose

artizanship is so strong that they will vote for their party candidate however bad for the country the policy he supports; it is fortunate, however, that the majority of our people are not built on uch lines. After all, the fate of the country, though the loose and partizan vote combined has a large influence, is d cid d by the m n who think and who udg for themselves as to what is b st and safe for Canada. It is to this class f men we wish to appeal. There are wo great parties asking for support, and hese parties will have their candidates n every constituency. The candidates at the same time, that he is bound to hemselves may have their virtues or in ir failings; these are common to us all. But what the electors should chiefly remember is to investigate thoroughly the difference in the policies which they support. For sixteen years Canada has been governed by the Conservative is more likely to increase than decrease, party. No doubt sometimes that party has made mistakes in matters of both legislation and administration. It never claimed to be perfect. The fair-minded man, whether of one party or the other, will admit that it has done a great deal indeed for the development of the country, towards maintaining its high credit abroad, and in the way of perfecting its laws. Its leaders, while in life, have been abused; almost every crime in the callendar has been attributed to them. But within the space of three short cars we have seen thre great leaders, v.lified and abused in life, pass away midst universal sorrow and followed the eulogies of opponents as well as friends. After death their true character | tried | Free | Trade, and in every case admitted by their opponents with the single exception of England,

and each one of them has been praised time have returned to a defensive tariff as a great friend of his country, and his sadder and wiser than when they deabilities then accepted at their proper parted from it. We should never have and great value. The same party with heard of this cry of Free Trade in Cana new leader, surrounded by the col- ada were it not for the desire of a few leagues of the old leaders, will soon be played-out politicians to get into power. appealing to the country for a renewal We think we are justified in asking the of confidence. It is following the same people, as a speaker recently did upon policy; a policy which says we ought to the platform, to accept the warnings of consolidate our Dominion; that we ought history rather than the vague speculato harmonize all races and creeds; that | tions and promises of political hacks we ought to lose no opp rtunity of developing our resources; that we ought No. 2. to improve our means of communication with the great markets of the world as ully as possible; that we ought to make is what the Liberal party are proposing a fair arrangement for trade with any people who are willing to deal with us | they will remove every vestige of proupon fair terms, and that, failing to get fair trads arrangements with other countries, it is our bounden duty to see that our markets are protected for our own people; and that under any and every circumstances the industries of beside it is a good as well as Canada should be encouraged, employment given to our people, and the Can-adian farmer enabled to supply with the necessaries of life, in so far as he produces them, the people who manufac-

ture for him what he must purchas:. Now, opposed to this old party, with all its years of advantageous legislation for the country upon the lines that we have just indicated, is the Liberal party of Canada. Once that party was in slaughter market for the cheap bankpower for five years. Everyone who is old enough to remember that five years knows that it was five years of Canadian depression and hard times, that it was five years of a blundering stupidity and incapacity, so far as the leaders of that party were concerned. Since their defeat of 1878 the Liberal party have been constantly asking for a renewal of

power; and in order to secure it they have adopted as their policy almost very fad which has been put forward in the country for acceptance. Never have they been guided by

any fixed principle; their whole effort has been for office and they have cared not a wit whether they secured it upon one plea or another. Unrestricted Reciprocity, Continental Free Trade, Tarff Reform, Free Trade and half a dozen other cries have been placed before the Nobody is more interested in the maintenance of this policy than the farmers of the country. Where is there a farmer with any sense who will say that the bars should be taken down again and that American pork, American beef and such like products should be allowed to be brought in here to be supplied to the people of our country? We have found in private conversation, that farmers are the strongest protectionists in the country, as indeed they always have been in every other countsy, and we are satisfied that they will fully and very earefully consider the question, whether they are prepared to see the Liberal party sacrifice our farmers markets and get nothing in return.

These are some questions which our people with the hope that they would accept one or other of them and place the Liberal party again in office. The people have shown in all these successive contests great good sense. They have refused by large majorities to be taken away from the safe moorings of a well settled National Policy. Once more this same Liberal party are askng for power. Having thrown aside all their old policies they have a new one. They are at their old trick again, attempting to catch a verdict upon a ery, And what is their cry? Free Trade as in England or as near on ap-These are some questions which our electors should carefully consider. The Trade Question will be the main question before the people when the contest comes on. Cries of extravagance, cries of corruption, cries of mismanagement will of course be hurled at the men who are at present controlling afproach to it as possible! Now, let us ask our leaders what this means? It means, let us say to our leaders, very serious changes in the commercial and industrial life of the country and before it is adopted there are some important questions which should be very carefully considered. To change a tariff policy of a country is a serious matter at any time, and it is especially serious when that policy has existed for a number of years and when great interests have grown up under it. Now let us

In the first place there is the question of revenue. We should all like to get along without paying any taxes but there must be a revenue collected for the support of government and the taxes of the people, whether collected in one way or the other, are the only we are raising that revenue.

for a moment say some hing as to the questions which ought to be consider-

we have shown time and time again ears most heavily upon the people who onsume luxuries, whose incomes are of the commercial life of the United States and has plunged them into a depression from which they will be a long while recovering. At the very first opportunity the people rose up by thousands and swept the Democrats from power. East and west joined with morth and south to tell them in the most emphatic terms that they wanted rge and who spend the greater sums fore in living. If we are to adopt 'A Free Trade, such as it is in Engand," system, we shall destroy our revenue entirely except in so far as we collect it by duties upon wines and such nost emphatic terms that they wanted things as that. That would mean a deno more of that sort of legislation. Let the Canadian people be warned in time and let them stay by the moorings which have proved safe for the past and will prove safe for the future. ficit in some other way of \$18,000,000. But if we were to not even attempt the system that is in vogue in England, but rave resort to a system such as was in

WUMEN IN AFRICA...

Degraded Among Many Tribes, but Pos sessed of Influence Among Others. Among natural people women have to suffer on account of their want of physical strength, and this is especially the case among the African tribes, where polygamy adds to the degrada-tion of the weaker sex. But their lot is not without mitigation. It is influenced by the same factor that raises woman to her high position among civilized people the love of her children. The laws of the barbarous African tribes give much influence to the mothers in regulating heritage and succession which gives them a more important position in the family and in the tribe. The mothers and sisters of an African chief are often his most influential advisers, even the real rulers. On the however, the old maxim holds If the intellectual state of a tribe badly. With the lowest of the African tribes, the Bushmen, woman is nothing but a slave and a beast of burden. During the travels of a Bushman family the wife has to carry everything, and if there is a scarcity of food, the woman has to suffer first. If she becomes weak and old she is abandoned to the mercy of the wild beasts. Very different is the treatment accorded to the woman of the genuine negro. All things considered. their position is the same as with us. Men and women share in the necessary work. True, if the man thinks fit to beat his wife, no one is likely to inter-fere. On the other hand the woman will find the laugh on her side if she succeeds in getting the better of her spouse by a judicions use of her teeth, her nails, and

-her tongue. The Zulus are a patriarchal race. The father is master of the family and owner of its female part; therefore the position of the woman is much lower if her husband has a high rank. The wives of the chief never take part in his councils and may only move about on their knees before him. The principal reason for this degradation is the custom of selling women. The price varies between ten and a hundred head of cattle for the daughters of a chief. Other women may be had for three or four cows. If the wife does not suit the husband in every particular, then he sends her home and demands another, or else part of the price paid must be returned to him. But if she proves to be specially valuable the relative who sold her will demand some extra payment.

A bad wite may also be sold as a slave. Among the Duallas tribes, on the west coast the women have not the sold and resold at the pleasure of the men They may be given away, lent and hired out, They must do all the work in the field, and if they fail to bear children, they may be killed, And yet they often manage to hold their own against their masters. The natural result of their position is that the women combine against their husband in a most alarming manner. The traveler Bastain tells of a rich man in Okolloma with whom he stayed for some time. The poor fellow was at loggerheads with his women and had to barricade his hut at night time. Twenty infuriated wo-men inhabitated his place and refused

to come to terms. The importance of the women among the Danomevans is well known. Their female warriors were much more dangerous to Europeans troops than the men. The enormous extent to which decapitation was carried on among the Dahomeyans during Bohanzin's reign accounts for the great predominance of women in point of numbers. A procession of the king included fifteen of his daughters, accompanied by fifty female slaves, 730 of his wives, thirty Amazons of the bodyguard, six companies of Amazons of seventy each, 350 slaves, and a rear guard of another sixty Amazons-but only 150 male warriors. The influence of the women among these people has been felt by both the Germans and the French in their colonial troubles .- Woman's Journal, of Berlin.

Why Some Women Do Not Marry. One such woman was used to attack a new science or language every year, and, falling, from her lack of teacher or companion, would pile the text-books in heaps until walls of dusty volumes shut in every room of the house. She fell at last into a state of semi-idiocy and wandered like a ghost around the village, jabbering scraps of foreign tongues which she did not understand. It is a hereditary habit in certain families for the women who have a grief to shut themselves into a single room and remain there for ten, twenty, thirty years. Nor are the morbid fancies of these wo-men always gloomy and sad. They live sometimes in an enchanted land of their own. One whom I know, a woman of sensuous temperament and motherly instincts, refused to marry a man whom she loved because he had gone to live in another town, and she would be forced to leave the old house and half acre which were the center of and half acre, which were the center of the world to her. The courtship went on for forty years but she was true to the house. Another drove her lover away on the day of the wedding because, she could not bring herself to change the name of Wonson for any other. He was rich and she was poor; he remained faithful and ready as long as she lived. She died at seventy, a maiden Wonson still. Could pride of blood go further?—The Century.

Why He Had Plenty to Sell.

"For quickness of repartee commend me to an autioneer," said a Maine traveler. "I once attended a sale where under the hammer things were being rattled off a a great rate and at low figures. In the crowd close to him stood a sedate old man who watched the salesman in a very thoughtful mood for a long time. At last catching the eye of the auttioneer, he asked; "Say,sir, how is it you can afford to sell these things so cheapiy?" Without an instant's hesitation the salesman reached down and patted him on the shoulder, while his tace beamed like the rising sun. Bless your soul, sir,' he answered, "I have a father and three brothers, and I keep them stealing all the time te furnish me goods." Then the sale rangight along "Lewiston Journal. ment will of course be hurled at the men who are at present controlling affairs. These are only catch cries. The Liberal party have said what they would do if they got into power upon the Tariff issue. They have time and time again repeated that they would destroy every vestage of protection and this is the issue on which the country will have to decide. Let our readers for a moment glance at the history of the United States. Two ar three years ago the Democratic Party were elected upon a cry of Free Trade. They passed the Wilson Bill, which even in its original state was a housand miles from Free Trade and in he state in which it passed the Senate was a much higher protective measure han we have in Canada at the present ime. But it was a induction of the

What is

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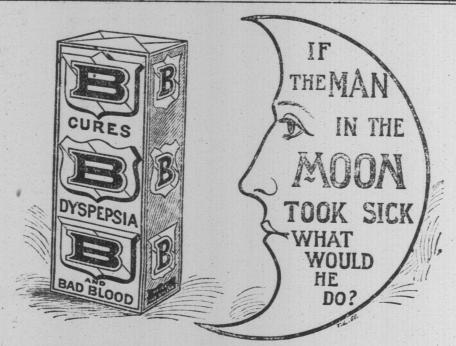
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