AN OPPRESSIVE PEACE.

ment.

Industry Inert and Progress Stagnated-None Dare Work for Fear of Call to Fight-Irritation Bred of Militarism.

Two accounts have reached London recently, says the Spectator, as to military preparations on the Continent, which may peace all say, and till to-day we should have prove to have even a historic importance. According to one, the Austrian Government | because, among other results, it assuages and people have alike determined that they animosities, teaches people to settle difficulwill not increase the numbers of their | ties as private firms do, and disinclines na soldiers or the expenditure on their army, tions to those exaggerations of their grievbelieving that they have al ready nearly ances which are the usual reached the limit of exertion, and had better wait for the last supreme effort until war actually breaks out. According to another, the moderate leaders of the German Liberals are earnestly entreating the Government not to dissolve on the Army bill lest the Emperor should be defeated, but rather to seek some compromise, or even withdraw the measure. The country, these Liberals had previously said, is sick of sacrifices. Even should both these accounts be a little exaggerated, and some further concessions be made to militarism, they indicate a general opinion among persons not hostile to Governments in the abstract that the great military States of Central Europe have reached the limit of war-like preparation in peace time, and must henceforward await events with all the fortitude they may. They can polish their weapons, acquire better arms, or avail themselves of any new inventions; but they can utilize no more of their population until war actually arrives. This decision, moreover, had previously been announced by Italy, which, indeed, pressed by her financial burdens, shad even slightly reduced her forces, and revised, with a view to economy, all the arrangements for a sudden mobilization of her troops. The whole of central Europe, therefore, may be reported to have agreed that they will not invade, and can do no more to render themselves

SAFE AGAINST INVASION.

Nearly the same may be said of the threatening powers upon their borders. France is as completely armed as she can bear; has, indeed, reached the end of the conscription possible in peace time, has finished her fortresses, and in spite of her extradinary wealth which the rest of the world even yet hardly realizes, is most unwilling, before war is actually upon her, to increase the burdens on her people. Russia is in almost the same position. Her finances are strained to the last point, and it is doubtful whether she would gain strength by accumulating more of her army in the West, where already the increased cost of food, forage and barrack accommodation is severely felt by the Military Department, which still requires large sums to perfect its supplies of scientific munitions of war.

If this is an accurate account—and we believe it to rest upon the best information ly but not unendurably costly, may last for years, perhaps even for a generation. The rulers are afraid to break it, and the peoples are not even inclined. The former understand the magnitude of the risks to be run, the equality of the two great parties into which Europe is divided, and the difficulty of discovering the military genius which alone could secure durable victory to one side or the other. They have to pick for the most part among untried men; and in modern warfare the untried man may, if he is a failure, bring a State to destruction too speedily to allow even of his superses. sion. The latter understand the horrible carnage which will mark the next campaign; and though they will face it if attacked, they do not arge their rulers to begin, are inclined, indeed, to praise their wisdom when they close up questions which might lead to war. They are sensible folk, and have their bones to take care of if they can.

This is a kind of peace, and one would say a priori that, except as regards taxation, it was a satisfactory kind. The nations are not seriously hurt by the necessity of passing their lads through the military mill, in which they learn how to obey, how to face danger, and how to act together in strict association under men more enlightened than themselves. Military training, when skill. it is not cruel, is good training; and in most armies the disposition toward cruelty is kept UNDER STRICT REPRESSION.

There can, moreover, hardly be a stronger or more permanent basis for peace than fear of one's enemy, or doubt whether any breach of it may not, in the end, involve ruin. Treaties may be broken, distances may be for the States every Spring and return to overcome, the absence of pretexts may sud- their homes in the Autumn. denly be made good, but a good healthy dread of the fight must keep the armed issued a popular petition for signatures, populations from each other's throats. That is perfectly true, and is admitted by the requesting that laws be passed establishing most statesmanlike observers.

But this kind of peace has, nevertheless, peculiarities which weigh upon the minds of men. For one of them it does not produce confidence, either in rulers or their peoples. The former will not disarm for an hour, however great the relief would be to their treasuries and their subjects; the latter will not enter on any undertaking which cannot be finished in a few months. Industry does not languish, and enterprise is not dead, but the capital of the world accumulates in heaps, only to be retained in heaps " until there is more certainty." The projectors of new undertakings find themselves dealing with capitalists suddenly gone old, stricken with caution, inclined to count time and to say they must leave projects so great to be considered by their successors. It is time for the direct railway to India, time for great works in the 6 per cent. Offers wanted to close this way of storage of water, time for making the interior of Africa fully accessible, but \ the nations shrink back, and with money choking all markets, say they would rather wait for a more assured peace. The quiet is real, as real as the quiet in a camp at night; but it has none of the material ad- King Street West, Toronto. vantages of quiet. Nobody, so to speak, dare strip to his work, or put himself in any position in which, if the quiet were ture readings. Of the 5,181 schools open broken by loud cries, he could not instantly | 2,079 adhere to the Bible and 3,151, which be ready to meet any danger, however unexpected. The pace of the whole industrial world has become slower, and if the Scripture readings. Religious instruction truce lasts thirty years, those years will is given in all the schools save 390, and durshow less advance in industrial progress | inglast year 5,451 visits were made by clerthan in any of the recent thirties which gymen. While the spiritual welfare of the have preceded them. The nations grow | children is thus receiving attention, their rich, it is true; but it is as men grow rich | morals are not being neglected. Temperby agriculture, not as they grow rich in ance and hygiene were last year taught to bustling and prosperous workshops. There 151,817 pupils, whereas fifteen years ago is a lull even in intellectual life, a lull in | instruction along these lines was given to the production of great men, a lull in the only 18,984.

appearance of great books, a life going on like the life of a cantonment, where there is no war and no peace, and everything is Europe Living the Life of a Canton dully expectant of a contingency which may never occur, but to meet which everything must be kept in an orderly routine. The armed peace produces something like the halt of an army where all is quiet, but all effort is felt to be useless or out of place, and is consequently half-hearted.

It is a strange, situation and there is stranger point in it yet. The advocates of believed say truly, that peace is a good thing

PRELUDES TO WAR.

If that is not true, there is no hope for the world as far as war is concerned, and certainly, though we do not belong to the peace party, or see how nations can settle differences such as divide France or Germany except by war, we should never dream, as a rule, of denying the proposition. Peace should breed peace, but we would ask any honest advocate of peace-does this particular truce, long as it has lasted and long as it may be expected to continue, produce any of these results? As far as we can see, the irritability of the nations grows instead of lessening. The French really hate the Germans harder than they did twenty years ago, and are beginning to hate us too, who have nothing to do with that quarrel, and the Italians also, as if peace had only enriched their general fund of malignity. The Germans are hardly better, though they are less fussy, and inclined to spend more of their bottled ire upon the Russians, whom they attack, we are told, in whole series of publications which we never see. As for the Russians, the peace does not make them love the Germans one whit better, or the Austrians whom the whole Russian army would eagerly attack, more eagerly than they would have done before the peace began. There has been no moral effect of the

peace, though it has now lasted among the great powers unbroken for twenty years, which a Christian or a thinker, or a man of sense can consider in the last degree creditable or useful. There has been none of the calming effect of sleep, none of the pacifying effect of holiday, none of the good temper often begotten of a period of reflection. There is not even a recurrence to ordinary life, the smallest incident producing an angry snapping, only repressed, when it grows too loud, by prudential considerations. A visit by a monarch to a friend, like that of the Hapsburg to the Quirisnal; or a false statement about a statesman, like that attributed to Herr Brandes about M. Carnot's family; or a marriage of a princelet in the far east of Europe, makes the great nations ready to bite each other from malice, and would, were not the biting likely to be so costly, compel war. If they could fight comfortably east of the Cape, as we and the French used to do, or west of the whole Continent has at last reached a | Cape Horn, as we and the Spaniards formposition in which an armed peace, excessive. erly did, without involving Governments at home, they would do it, and feel only relieved of a portion of their spleer. We can recall nothing like it in this century except the short halts in the series of Napoleon's wars; but even they wore a different aspect. They were breathing spaces in a combat known to be undetermined; but this is a truce, lasting almost a lifetime, between enemies who are not fighting, but are wearing themselves out with training in order, as they declare with sincerity, that they may not fight. Can history show anything in the least like that?

Trade And Industrial Items.

St. Louis taxes telegraph poles \$5 apiece. Ireland has thirty co-operative dairy societies. Their are 20,187 union miners in the Na

tional Union. Boston plasterers' tenders won the eighthour day.

In 1385 the authorities at Danzig ordered the ears cut off of strikers. At Boston most of the machinists have

been accorded the nine-hour day. Peoria railroaders struck against the discharge of twenty-seven men for drinking. Chair manufacture is a trade in which machinery has not superseded human

Bricklayers and masons on a Grand Rapids, Mich., job struck for \$4 and eight

A municipal plant gives Alleghany, Pa., electric light for one and one half cents per hour per lamp. About 3,000 brickworkers leave Canada

The American Federation of Labor has addressed to both branches of Congress, a Government telegraph and telephone service. The petitions are to be returned to General Secretary Christopher Evans, 14 Clinton place, New York, not later than November 1st.

The Chicago Central Labor Union has instructed its affiliated unions to order their members to work on Sundays when convenient and take their holidays on Saturday during the continuation of the World's Fair. This arrangement has been contemplated to enable the workingmen to visit the fair without losing a day's work, a t will be closed on Sundays.

In the heart of Toronto Junction, on iDundas St. and close to all the factories, the undersigned has a parcel of land (in lots to suit purchasers) recently held at \$150 per foot. New loan arranged of \$45 per foot at property out as existing encumbrance must be paid off. Money invested in this will treble itself very shortly. Next lot was sold lately at \$100 per foot. Apply GEO. CLARKE, 35 Wellington Street East, or A. CECIL GIBSON, Canada Life Building, 46

Nearly half of the Public schools of Ontario still refuse to use the authorized Scripis a decrease of four hundred as compared with the previous year, follow the plan of

mine in t miles from O of Austria-Huie and celebrated salt continuously for at Wieliczka, nine salt is calculated talicia, a province twenty-miles broad and been worked. The mass of Let every enfeebled wmiles long,

There's medicine that'll cuthick. proof's positive! Here's the proof—if it doesn't a the within reasonable time, report the

a word-but you won't do it ! scription -and it has proved itself the right of the soldiers who served at St. Quinremedy in nearly every case of female weak- It the reign of Mary was not so unlike ness. It is not a miracle. It won't cure a trithe present day. The private soleverything-but it has done more to build up tired, enfeebled and broken-down women

than any other medicine known.

its makers and get your money back wa

Where's the woman who's not ready for it! All that we've to do is to get she news to her. The medicine will do the rest. Wanted-Women. First to know it. Second to use it. Third to be cured by it. The one comes of the other.

The seat of sick headache is not in the brain. Regulate the stomach and you cure it. Dr. Pierce's Pellets are the Little Regulators. Only 25 cents a vial.

Cleveland, O., has an ordinance that limits the number of street car passengers to the seating capacity of the vehicle.

Dr. Harvey's Southern Red Pine for coughs and colds is the most reliable and perfect cough medicine in the market. For sale everywhere.

Prince Bismarck, received over eleven

thousand telegrams and letters on his birthday and two following days. GIBBONS' TOOTHACHE GUM acts as a

temporary filling, and stops toothache instatly. Sold by druggists. Chicago hodcarriers will demand a mini-

mum wage of from twenty-five to thirty cents an hour on May 17th.



Mr. Geo. W. Turner

Worst Case of Scrofula the **Doctors Ever Saw**

Completely Cured by HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

"When I was 4 or 5 years old I had a scrofulous sore on the middle finger of my left hand, which got so bad that the doctors cut the finger off, and later took off more than half my hand. Then the sore broke out on my arm, came out on my neck and face on both sides, nearly destroying the sight of one eye, also on my right arm. Doctors said it was the

Worst Case of Scrofula they ever saw. It was simply awful! Five years ago I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Gradually I found that the sores were beginning to heal. I kept on till I had taken ten bottles, ten dollars! Just think of what a return I got for that investment? A thousand per cent? Yes, many thousand. For the past 4 years I have had no sores. I

Work all the Time.

Before, I could do no work. I know not what to say strong enough to express my gratitude to Hood's Sarsaparilla for my perfect cure." George W. Turner, Farmer, Gal-way, Saratoga county, N. Y.

HOOD'S PILLS do not weaken, but aid dizestion and tone the stomach. Try them. 25c.

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Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. H. G. ROOT, M. C., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont DETERBOROUGH CANOE CO'Y., (LTD.) Successor to Ontario Canoe Co., (Ltd., Makers of Peterborough Canoes for Hunting, Fishing, Shooting Skiffs, Sail Boats, Steam Launches. Send 3 cent stamp for Catalogue.

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50c. and \$1.00.

Fifers.

Fifers do not appear in the pay-list of the Coldstream Guards till 1797, when two of these musicians are charged in the company of Grenadiers. After the Restoration the hautboy, or oboe, appears among the other instruments of the band. A warrant of the time of Charles II. was issued in 1678 for payment of the State clothing of the hautboys and four drummers.

In the early years of the following century hauthoys were introduced into the The remedy is Dr. Pierce's Favorite Preferent regiments of the Foot Guards. The d 8d., a drummer or fifer 1s., and

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tinent, whick Good Old Days. five or six days, journey across the con-It is related of the be accomplished in of Norwich, Rev. Maidered a great feat. went out to British Coappointed Bishop that colony was a very shanks, that he He did eight years of rough 1859, when determined to go home for a hand then ing to travel via Japan and Chine, elect-days a by no means familiar puthose months he disappeared entirely in the ken, and his family entertained serious. ken, and his family entertained serious h givings as to his fate, until they were quiet Many others afflicted as this lad ed by his reappearance. Nowadays travellers go in the opposite direction to shorten

their journey. A. P. 656



Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee. For a Lame Side, Back or Chest Shiloh's Porous Plaster will give great satisfaction .- 25 cents.

CHILOH'S CATARRH Have you Catarrh? This Remedy will relieve and Cure you. Price 50cts. This Injector for its successful treatment, free. Remember, Shiloh's Remedies are sold on a guarantee

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IF YOU WOULD SAVE TIME AND MONEY NEWWILLIAMS SEWING MACHINE Agents everywhere.

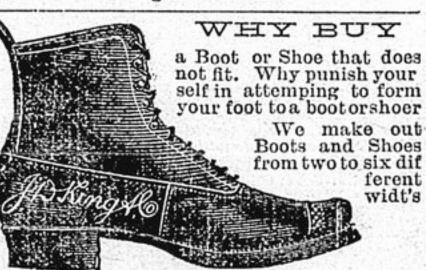
any Sufferer. Give Express and Post Office address. T.A. SLOCUM & CO., 186 West Adelaide Street, Toronto, Ont.



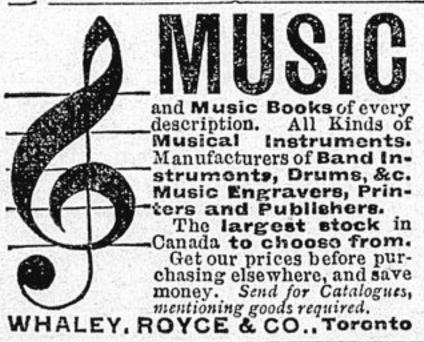
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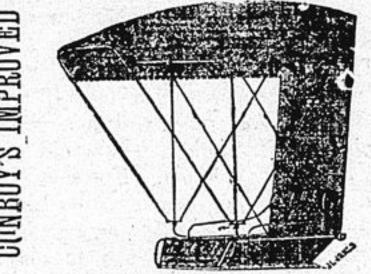
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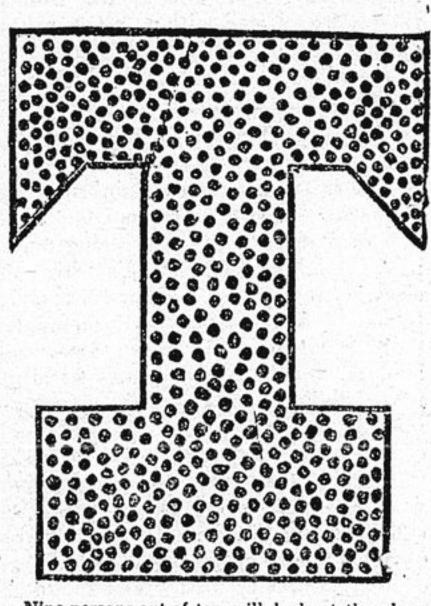
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