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LINDSAY, FRIDAY, MAY 31st. '12.

THE TIDE IS TURNING

Mr. Lavergne says the Quebec elections are due to the attitude of the Borden government on the navy question. The Nationalists, offended would not play or vote straight. Or the people have wearied of the Nationalists agitation and want no more of it? Is not that the situation? Kingston Whig.

The Whig is right. The unholy alliance has opened the eyes of the people of the Dominion. The handwriting is on the wall and when the opportunity presents itself, the electorate will condemn the combination with no uncertain sound.

A DAMNABLE SYSTEM

The venerable sheriff of Northumberland and Durham, Sheriff Proctor, is forced to resign. It was either that or receive the axe. The charge against him was inattention to duty. The same charge could be preferred against the attorney-general and with more reason and appropriateness.—Kingston Whig.

Gray hairs of efficient vice are not considered in the mad rush of hungry office seekers for positions or the desire of the politicians to appease their appetites. The wholesale decapitation of government officials in Canada is a disgrace to a civilized country.

A PATHETIC SPECTACLE

The spectacle of the aged statesman, Sir Charles Tupper, conveying his dead wife across the ocean to her last resting place in Nova Scotia is a pathetic one. In 1900, immediately after the general election, Sir Charles resolved to relinquish the leadership of the Conservative party. Before he gave that news to the world, he sent a telegram to his wife, who was in Winnipeg, saying: "I intend to resign the leadership and devote the rest of my life to you." This message was from a grand old man, whose present bereavement and ocean vigil will excite the sympathy of all his countrymen.

Canadians of all shades of politics admire the venerable statesman who has decided to spend the remaining days of his life in his beloved country.

RICHESON'S FATE

The Kingston Whig, in referring to the execution of Richeson, a fallen clergyman, for a heinous murder, states that:

"The fall of a preacher is particularly regretted, and for the reason that more is expected from him than

from the ordinary individual. Richeson's early training was good; his college life was inspiring; he got from his teachers and associates in the highest calling, the counsel that he needed; he formed, at the outset of his profession, the acquaintance of a pure young woman, whom he misled and ruined and cruelly poisoned when he could not conceive of any other way of getting rid of her; he raved after and showed some evidence of a troubled conscience, yet he did not at any time appear to be insane and irresponsible for his iniquity."

It was natural that friends should interest themselves in his case, and that they should exhaust their efforts in seeking to save his unsavory life, but it was lamentable in the extreme and repugnant to most people, that there was the usual exhibit of maudlin sympathy in the flowers some people sent to his cell or death chamber.

Capital punishment is inflicted for a double purpose, (1) that justice may be done, that a heinous crime may be atoned for, and (2) that a distinct warning may be given against the depravity of human nature. The Church does not suffer because of Richeson's fall. It held before him the highest ideals. It will hold them before others. It will still be the representative of all that is noble and true and good in life and character, and it must continue as a great influence in the world through its members, and occasionally its ministers fail in their responsibility.

Unfortunately, there are some people who will point to this clergyman's downfall with a sneer, and unblushingly insinuate that he is only one of others who, under the guise of a religious garb, lead lives that are far from edifying. Richeson's downfall only goes to prove the weakness of human nature and that those whose lives should be made for others to emulate and follow, are often subject to the greatest temptations.

REMOVE THE CONDITIONS

In the Toronto police court a few days ago an unfortunate got a Central prison term for cruelly assaulting his wife. It was the same old story of over indulgence in liquor, and the slave to the besetting sin of intemperance asked the police why they did not arrest him before he committed the murderous assault. "I should have been arrested in the middle of the week," he said.

Commenting on the case an exchange truthfully says:—"It is perhaps unfair to blame the police. They can scarcely be expected to arrest a man until he does something to warrant arrest. And yet there is something to be said from the man's viewpoint. When society tolerates conditions that lead to murderous assaults, society cannot hold itself entirely blameless for such assaults. Moreover there is the old saying that an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Experience is constantly showing that it is cheaper, safer, better, and more satisfactory in every way to prevent crimes than to punish criminals."

In cases like this, and they are too numerous, the only solution is the abolition of the conditions that lead to them. Mr. Rowell's broad, progressive temperance policy, the main plank of which is the abolition of the bar, if approved by the people of this province, will deter many from committing crime and elevate the moral tone of the country.

MACKENZIE SLANDERED

Col. Denison, of Toronto the other day referred to William Lyon Mackenzie as a "cantankerous and quarrelsome little cad." He may have been cantankerous, whatever that has come to mean, and he certainly kept up a splendid quarrel with some of the evils which existed in his day; but he was no cad. Or if he were, then the pity is that Canada has not been more generously supplied with cads. It is too late in the day to dispose of the character and services of a man like William Lyon Mackenzie by calling him names.—Woodstock Review.

The criticism which is being meted out to the Colonel is well deserved. If ever rebellion was justified it was in 1837. Canada at that time was ruled from Downing street and the compact at the head of affairs in this country at that time manifested not the slightest interest in its welfare. We may thank in a great measure, William Lyon Mackenzie for the privileges we enjoy to-day.

PITFALLS FOR YOUNG MEN

Walter Thoroughgood, a Toronto married man, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary, a few days ago for killing an Italian proprietor of a pool room with a cue. Judge Kitchford, in imposing sentence said: "There is little form of amusement provided for the young people of our city, with the result that frequent saloons, salacious theatres and pool rooms."

The same conditions exist right here in Lindsay, insofar as the amusement and recreation for our young men is concerned. The citizens have a duty to perform in this respect. The young men of today are the future citizens of the town and they are not surrounded with a worthy environment, a great many of them will acquire vicious habits and become a burden to the community.

Fortunate, indeed is the young man who has acquired the art of amusing himself or of finding amusement in a way that is free from danger to himself.

CITIES UNDER COMMISSION

The commission form of municipal government which originated in Galveston in 1901, is making rapid headway in the United States. Houston followed Galveston's example in 1905 in 1907 nine cities responded to the new idea, and there are now 207 cities in the United States operating under some form of commission government. The movement's greatest vogue continues in the central west. According to a table prepared by the engineering News, the northwestern group (Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, North Dakota, Wyoming and Montana) leads with fifty-four cities and the southwestern group follows with fifty. The largest city which has yet assayed the experiment is Oakland, California, with a population of 150,174. The idea of having a city's affairs administered on purely business lines by a group of experts holding office for relative long periods of time is attractive; but one may doubt whether a municipal democracy which makes a

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mess of things with the present system will show more wisdom in choosing commissioners. It is difficult by devices of this nature to escape the evils which spring from inability of the people properly to govern themselves.

GOOD HEALTH FOR YOUNG GIRLS

They Need the New Blood Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Actually Make

Perhaps you have noticed that your daughter in her "teens" has developed a fitful temper, is restless, and excitable. That she complains of weakness and depression, feels tired out after a little exertion, appetite variable, complains of headaches and is growing pale. In that case remember that the march of time is leading on to her womanhood and that at this period a great responsibility rests upon mothers. These are symptoms of anaemia—that is bloodlessness, and no time should be lost in increasing and enriching the blood supply. Unhealthy girlhood almost always leads to unhealthy womanhood. All young girls in their teens need the help of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, which enrich and increase the blood supply, and give sickly, drooping girls the brightness and charm of perfect health. In proof of this Miss Zola Gordier, Morrisburg, Ont., says: "I was pale and bloodless and suffered from the many symptoms of anaemia. I would tire easily and suffered from frequent headaches. My appetite was poor and I was very pale and easily discouraged. The medicine I was taking did not seem to help me, and then one day I read the story of a young girl who suffered similarly and was cured through the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. I got three boxes of the pills and started to take them. Before they were done I began to feel better and look better. Then I got half a dozen more boxes, and before they were all used I was enjoying the best of health and have continued to do so since. My young brother was troubled with rheumatism and they completely cured him."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are sold by all medicine dealers or can be had by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for \$2.58 from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co. Brockville, Ont.

INDUSTRIAL UNREST

In a series of articles in the London Daily Mail, Mr. H. G. Wells takes a very gloomy view of the condition and spirit of British labor. "The temper of labor," he says, "has changed altogether in the last twenty or thirty years. The old workman did quarrel very vigorously with his specific employer, but he never set out to arraign all employers. The workman is filled with distrust, the most demoralizing of all social influences."

The outlook is not really as dismal as Mr. Wells paints it. argues the Hamilton Spectator. Trade unionism has taught the workman the strength of combination, and he has employed it effectively, in promoting and conserving his interests. Socialism has sought to array class against class, and a large proportion of the workmen have unthinkingly accepted its dogma; but they are beginning to find out how illusory and chimerical is the millennium it dangles before its devotees, while whatever there is of genuine value in its principles is being incorporated into the practice of great corporations and the dicta of the accepted political economy. A very few have begun to absorb the libertarian teachings of syndicalism, but the

essentially lawless nature of that philosophy will soon place it as much under the ban of the good, sound, common sense of the British workman as it is already under that of all those who fully comprehend the chaos it seeks to introduce.

For the industrial unrest of the British masses which to some observers seems so alarming, but which to the better instructed seems only a temporary phenomenon, certain in time largely to cure itself, there are just two remedies which fortunately are already in operation. One is the spread of Christian Socialism among the churches—in other words, a more and more honest and hearty acceptance of the principles of the Sermon on the Mount. The rise and rapid extension of the Brotherhood movement in Great Britain is doing much to bring this about. Long before that movement began, Charles Kingsley and Frederic Maurice enunciated its basic principles, and many disciples have they in the Church of England and in other communions at the present day. The second remedy is popular education in what we regard as orthodox political economy. Of course political economy is not a fixed science, and even from Socialism it has learned a good deal since the day of Cairns and Jevons and Thorold Rogers; but it contains truths as axiomatic as that two and two make four and much of the finess of the modern demagogue lies in playing upon the ignorance of those truths of his lowly following, if he is not himself a blind leader of the blind. In dissipating this darkness, carefully prepared tracts and pamphlets, giving great principles in the simplest language, with homely illustrations, would do a world of good. When the sun chases away the fog, error dies among her worshippers.

ASQUITH'S STRENGTH

A London correspondent of the Telegraph, discussing Home Rule and the prospects of the Asquith government, writes as follows:

"Things here are pretty quiet at present, and the Home Rule bill looks like going through. It doesn't seem as if anything could get the government out of power for the next two or three years, and there is well authenticated talk of a deal with the Unionists to let it through the House of Lords, with certain amendments, next year, after a formal rejection this year. As a matter of fact the surprising thing is that nobody here seems to take any interest in it. There is no enthusiasm either for or against it in England, and it is looked on as almost a forgone conclusion. The Ulster Opposition is confined entirely to Belfast and even there is largely machine made."

This disposes of the silly despatches sent out quoting Unionist newspapers which have made much of the disturbance over the Irish question, and which have been used to convince the country that the Asquith government is doomed and that the Irish measure can only be carried at the cost of civil war. It looks at present as if the government would live long, if only because of the inaptitude and lack

of tactical ability on the part of its opponents.

QUEBEC ELECTION RESULTS

Examining the Quebec election returns the Montreal Herald says:

"The political history of the Province of Quebec has been, in the main, one of local government in sympathy with the central government at Ottawa. There are indications that this time considerable numbers of voters have deliberately adopted the contrary idea. It is complained by Conservative candidates, for example, that the English vote in the rural districts went almost solidly for the Liberal candidates, whereas in the dominion election it went almost as solidly for the other way. But the English vote is not of itself sufficient to account for what happened. There must have been other influences tending in the same direction."

The situation is easily explained, and the results afford very little comfort for the Borden forces. They are losing ground rapidly and the country will cast them off at the next election.

A SENSIBLE PRINCIPAL

Principal Wetzel, of the Trenton (N. J.) High School, has issued an order that no girl graduate's gown shall cost more than \$10. No diploma will be given to a pupil who disobeys the rule. The Montreal Gazette says "the master is likely to be condemned by the mothers who dress their fifteen year old daughters up like young women, which they are not. On the other hand, he will earn the gratitude of the modest and those not gifted with a surplus of money. Which may reconcile him to the condemnation."

Many a young girl has been spoiled in her youth by a thoughtless mother who inculcated the spirit of vanity by dressing her like a fashion plate.

ADVOCATES ABOLITION

The abolition of the barroom is strongly advocated by Evelyn Macrae, the new proprietor and publisher of the Canadian Churchman, in the initial issue under his management. He announces his standing editorially and says that this is going to be his constant attitude in his paper. He recounts the steps taken by the synod of Toronto diocese from 1907 on, as well as the objective set by the general synod for the Church of England in Canada—namely the abolition of the barroom from this dominion, and he gives four reasons for its abolition; the facts that it is a useless institution, that it is of no economic value to society, that it is hated and tabooed by all good citizens, and that it is the home and shelter of the treating system.

BORN

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