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MARKDALE STANDARD.

THURSDAY, MARCH 19, 1896

The Week's Commercial Summary.

The earnings of Canadian Pacific for the last week of February were $366,000, an increase of $87,000.

The stocks of oats at Toronto elevators are now 79,556 bushels, as against 75,516 a week ago, and 16,153 bushels a year ago.

The gross earnings of Toronto Railway for February were $72,976, as against $62,256 the corresponding month of last year.

The total earnings of Montreal Street Railway for February were $37,394 as against $66,928 the corresponding month of last year.

The net earnings of the Canadian Pacific Railway for January show an increase of $149,230, while gross earnings increased $306,000.

The stocks of wheat at Port Arthur and Fort William are 3,212,430 bushels as compared with 3,183,831 bushels a week ago and 724,960 a year ago.

Of late there has been a large export of silver at New York. Last week the total value of silver exports was $1,300,000, and for the year to date $9,162,000.

The prices of wheat have been irregular the past few days, with a good deal of liquidation in Chicago. Speculators await with interest the 10th of the month, when the U. S. Government publishes its estimate of wheat in farmers' hands.

The visible supply of grain in the United States and Canada decreased 992,000 bushels last week, and the total is 64,089,000, as compared with 78,761,000 a year ago. The amount of wheat on passage to Europe is 28,48,000, an increase of 1,120,000 bushels for the week. A year ago the total was 34,960,000 bushels.

We have to report an increase in the number of failures in the Dominion last week, 68, as compared to 58 the previous week, and 58 in the corresponding week of a year ago. Ontario had more than half of the total number, forty, thirty-four of which had our lowest credit or bank rating, only one had a rating as high as $5,000. There were twenty-three in Quebec, an increase of five over the previous week, none of which were of any commercial importance. British Columbia had two, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Manitoba had one each. None were reported from Prince Edward Island last week.

After the holiday a much firmer tone in wheat appeared, and for a time it seemed as though prices were going to reach a high figure. The influences toward a firmer position were numerous, and in some cases sufficiently strong to overcome manipulation in the opposite direction. Although Argentine exports increased slightly to 943,000 bushels, it was reported that the exhaustion of land and excessive rains would cut down the exportable surplus to only fifteen million bushels, when three times that amount had been confidently expected. The latest official statement of American visible supply decreased about a million bushels, and Thoman's estimate of farmers' reserves was but 157,000,000 bushels against 183,000,000 at this time in 1895. But some reaction occurred later in the week when crop reports from all over the Northwest promised safety to winter wheat in spite of the damage from frost which earlier statements had predicted. Overloaded Manitoba elevators also depressed this market because heavy shipments this way by rail are being planned. Last week exports from Russia were very heavy; 2,048,000 bushels, against only 1,296,000 the week previous, and still less a year ago. This also helped to counteract the tendency upward.—Dun's Review.

Mr. Thomas Ballard, Syracuse, N. Y., writes: "I have been afflicted for nearly a year with that most-to-be-dreaded disease dyspepsia, and at times worn out with pain and want of sleep, and after trying almost everything recommended, I tried one box of Parmelee's Valuable Pills. I am now nearly well, and believe they will cure me. I would not be without them for any money."

Here and There.

Of 1,000 men who marry, 332 marry younger women, 573 marry women of the same age, and 89 marry older women.

In a private school of deaf mutes in Chicago a pupil has contracted the remarkable and probably unparalleled habit of uttering with his fingers, while expressing his ideas in the sign language.

Travelling churches are to be established on the Trans-Siberian railway, which passes through many desert tracks, where neither village nor church can be met with for miles. Cars fitted up for divine service will be attached to the trains for the benefit of the officials.

The awkward antics of an ostrich in a travelling circus caused Jabez Snoddlebeck to laugh so heartily that his glass eye popped out of his head, and the ostrich immediately swallowed it. "My eye," exclaimed Mr. Snoodlebeck, but I can't understand what the bird can see in that."

One hundred and nine thousand locomotives are at present running on the earth. Europe has 63,000, America 40,000, Asia 3,300, Australia 2,000, and Africa 700. In Europe France, Britain and Ireland take premier position with 17,000 engines, Germany has 15,000, France 11,000, Austria-Hungary, the second largest Continental country, has 5,000.

Robert Blakesled, janitor in a San Francisco public school, has baronetrical feet. Twenty-four hours in advance of rainy weather his left foot turns pale. Continued dry weather is indicated by a purplish streak appearing across both insteps. An approaching storm causes him to dance, and when the wind is about to veer both feet go to sleep.

So keen has the competition become between clothing dealers in Garden City, Kan., that one firm recently offered a suit of clothes to all persons who bought within twenty-four hours. The principal competitor immediately offered to give clothing away. The first man retorted with free clothes and free lunch thrown in. The public is making a generous response to these offers.

Medical Drinking.

The Scientific American, an able journal, viewing most questions from a purely scientific standpoint, says that scientific and medical men entertain a much stronger feeling against the use of alcohol, even for medicinal purposes than 15 years ago. This is because there has been a gradual accumulation of facts carefully ascertained and thoroughly proved, demonstrating the evil effects of the drug. It claims that this matter deserves the attention of our law-makers and all those citizens who are interested in good government and the social problems of the day. Some of the best known physicians of England, such as Dr. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, Dr. Norman Kerr, and others, have ceased to use alcohol in any form in their practice, and the number of such, both in England and America, is fast increasing.

To Grow Big Fussy Blossoms.

One can get large-sized flowers from pansies by making the soil quite rich. When buds show, apply some sort of liquid fertilizer. In this way you will succeed in getting some large flowers, but your plants will not be benefited by the forcing resulting from this treatment.—January Ladies' Home Journal.

TOPICS OF A WEEK.

The Important Events in a Few Words For Busy Readers.

CANADIAN.

Cemeteries are being raided at Perth.

Windsor has $20,000 out in uncollected taxes.

Chesley has voted to build a new school.

Peterboro' had 17 marriages last month.

Arnprior's new water-works will cost $3,000.

Goderich may soon have a country law library.

Music may be taught in the Woodstock schools.

Brantford had 26 deaths and 34 births last month.

Mitchell will have a building boom next season.

Marysville P. O., Ont., is now a money order office.

Berlin voted down a by-law to improve its market.

Of the 650 convicts at Kingston only 12 are women.

Kingston is greatly troubled with street corner loafers.

The new woolen factory at Sundridge is in operation.

The Athens House of Industry has twenty inmates.

Last year Hamilton received $5,925 for city license fees.

A large pulp-wood business is done at Pontine village.

Last year there were 107 convictions in Bruce County.

Hanover is the largest unincorporated village in Ontario.

Last year the police of Napanee sheltered 521 tramps.

A Public school building is to be erected at Kingston.

Last year Hamilton spent $279,070 in building operations.

At Sparrow Lake recently the temperature was 35 below zero.

A 650-foot breakwater will at once be erected at Port Dover.

A Chicago traveler, the other day lost $300 to some Windsor sports.

A Walkerton farmer was fined $5 for feeding uncooked offal to hogs.

A Listowel firm expects to handle more than 1,000 horses this season.

The United States consulate at Stratford, Ont., has been abolished.

The London Hunt Club has formed a bicycle club, and extended its privileges.

A mutiny is said to have broken out in the School of Infantry at St. John's, Quebec.

Over 38,900 head of cattle were shipped to Great Britain last year, as against 19,800 the year before.

Manitoba has a surplus of $800,000 in its treasury, according to Provincial Treasurer McMillan.

The Berlin Board of Trade advocates bonusing a branch railway to connect with the C. P. R. at Galt.

Customs collections last month at Montreal amounted to $29,695 more than for February last year.

A snowplough and engine left the track on the Lakefield branch of the G. T. R., and both were wrecked.

Mrs. Cynthia Bell was committed for trial at Ottawa on the charge of horrible cruelties on her grandchildren named Short.

Haldimand County's High schools cost $6,650 last year, being more than one-third of the total expenditure of the Council.

The Board of Trade of Winnipeg is opposed to granting exclusive rights to the Hudson's Bay Canal and Navigation Company.

The Italian colony in Montreal have appointed a committee to raise funds to assist their countrymen who are fighting in Abyssinia.

Robert B. Bell has been committed for trial at Ottawa on the charge of assaulting with intent to do grevious bodily harm to his grandson, Percy Short.

The Royal Victoria Hospital at Montreal has received gifts from Lord Mountstephen and Sir Donald Smith of $10,000 each to cover the expenses of the hospital last year.

Wm. Thompson, wholesale butcher, of Chatham, gave a piece of beefsteak to his cat and the cat died. The balance of the steak was examined and found to contain strychnine.

Mr. Ouimet, Minister of Public Works, inspected Mr. Bell-Smith's historic pictures with a view of considering their purchase by the Government for the National Art Gallery.

Adolph Davis, who was dismissed from the service of the Montreal corporation as water works superintendent, was awarded $6,000 damages and $457 salary to the end of the year for wrongful dismissal.

Robert B. Bell was sentenced to two years and two months' imprisonment in the penitentiary at Ottawa yesterday for his connection with the awful cruelties practised on the Short children. Mrs. Bell elected trial by jury.

The returns of the traffic earnings of the Grand Trunk railway for the week ended February 29, 1896, were $320,827, while for the same week in 1895 they were $316,523, showing an increase for February this year of $4,304.

A largely attended convention of the cheese and butter-makers of Ontario was held Friday at the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph; Mr. A. F. Maclaren, president of the Western Dairymen's Association, occupied the chair.

Ex-Detective Flynn, formerly of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, who is now in the Montreal gaol under a conviction of perjury, is dying of consumption in the infirmary of that institution.

Miss Katie Tough, daughter of Mr. Wm. Tough, of Gravenhurst, was found dead in the snow on Friday night, about four feet off the beaten track, and about fifty yards from her father's door. Poisoning is suspected, and an inquest is being held.

A resolution has been passed by the Kingston, Ont., Board of Trade protesting against the proposal to bridge the Detroit river, and Mr. H. A. Calvin, M. P., was appointed to co-operate with other deputations opposing the bill to bridge the river when it comes before the Parliamentary Commitee at Ottawa.

At the last meeting of the Town Council of Brockville, it was discovered that $16,000 which had been voted to the Canada Carriage Company had been illegally diverted. Three thousand dollars had already been paid, twice over, and the remaining $7,000 will also have to be repaid.

While James Newman, aged 18, was at work in a saw mill at Woodlawn, Ont., on Thursday night, he came in contact in some way with the circular saw, which cut his foot off. He then fell against the saw, which struck his hip, cutting nearly half way through his body. He died shortly afterwards.

About noon Monday Urt Lapointe, a farmer living about six miles from Brockville, who was armed with a double-barrelled shotgun, killed an old man named Peter Moore, and wounded nine others in Brockville, before he was shot himself. Chief Rose, it is thought, is fatally wounded. The murderer, who had been drinking freely, is also badly wounded.

There are cases of consumption so far advanced that Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup will not cure, but none so bad that it will not give relief. For coughs, colds, and all affections of the throat, lungs and chest, it is a specific which has never been known to fail. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, thereby removing the phlegm, and gives the diseased parts a chance to heal.

UNITED STATES.

It is now thought that six persons in all perished in the fire at Utica, N. Y., Friday.

W. M. Purdue, a Memphis attorney, shot and killed John R. Jones, president of the Memphis National Bank, in that city yesterday.

There were 59 murders, assaults and burglaries in New York in January and 69 in February according to the World's record of crimes.

It is stated that the relations between President Cleveland and Secretary Olney are very strained over the policy of the Administration towards Cuba.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has signed the death warrant, and Herman W. Mudgett, alias H. H. Holmes, will be executed on Thursday, May 7.

The Atlas Line Steamship Company have filed a libel in the United States Court against the Bourgogne in the sum of $400,000 for the loss of the Atlas's cargo.

Forty members of the Italian Club in Chicago on Sunday night offered themselves to the service of the country of their birth, and declared their willingness to proceed to Rome and join the Italian army fighting in Abyssinia.

Owing to the appeals before the Supreme Court, Theodore Durrant, of San Francisco, California, who was convicted last November of the murder of Blanche Lamont on April 6th, is still alive, and it is not expected that his case will be decided before the close of the present year.

It is thought probable in Washington that congress will vote one hundred million dollars for coast and fortification defences. It was pointed out in a sub-committee that the United States have towns would be utterly helpless against British warships, which could be taken into the lakes through the Welland Canal.

Another attempt was made on Saturday to kill Mr. P. D. Armour, the famous Chicago pork-packer, by means of an infernal machine, which was sent through the local post. The package was regarded with suspicion at the Central postoffice, and opened, when the nature of the contents was discovered.

Fever and ague and bilious derangements are positively cured by the use of Parmelee's Pills. They not only cleanse the stomach and bowels from all bilious matter, but they open the excretory vessels, causing them to pour copious effusions from the blood into the bowels, after which the corrupted mass is thrown out by the natural passage of the body. They are used as a general family medicine with the best result.

FOREIGN

Lady Henry Somerset has sued Mr. William Waldorf Astor for $25,000 damages caused to her reputation in a remark in the Pall Mall Gazette not long ago.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman made a motion in the Imperial Parliament to strike out of the estimates the £1,800 special pension to the Duke of Cambridge.

The Glasgow Herald is authority for the statement that Sir George Newnes, the millionaire publisher, is having a yacht built to compete for the American cup.

A special despatch to the London Times from Madrid says that France will support Spain on the Cuban question and negotiate a large loan for her in return for certain commercial and other concessions.

A coal mine in Prussian Silesia caught fire and only eighty of the imprisoned miners were rescued. Twenty-seven dead bodies were taken out and thirty-three more are missing.

The Rome Tribuna denies that King Humbert has expressed his intention to abdicate. The report grew out of the fact that the King said: "My son may marry Italy with the Negus, but I will never do so."

A cable despatch states that the British cheese importers desire that the Dominion Parliament should pass legislation requiring the branding of the month of the make of all cheeses for export to Great Britain.

The latest reports from Kattowitz are to the effect that 50 corpses have been taken from the pit. Three miners have been rescued alive and the fate of 91 others who were in the mine at the time of the explosion is unknown.

The Italian Government has instructed the Military Advocate General to examine into the conduct of the Abyssinian campaign by General Baratieri and determine whether or not the latter shall be arraigned before a council of war.

The correspondent of the London Times at Caracas, Venezuela, reports that a private despatch has been received from Curacoa, saying that the authorities there are advised that a British squadron of five ships will shortly arrive at that port.

In the German Reichstag the Government's sugar bill was referred to a commission of twenty-one. The Budget Commission granted the Government demand for a vote for the construction of three new cruisers after a long speech by Marschal von Bieberstein.

Mr. Goschen, First Lord of the Admiralty, replying to Mr. John Redmond, said that it was absurd to suggest that the increase in the navy was intended to menace the United States, as the naval programme was settled in November, before the Venezuelan question had arisen.

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, in the Imperial House of Commons, said that the Government had just received a strong protest from Canada in regard to the proposed permanent exclusion from the United Kingdom of store cattle. The protest, he added, would receive careful consideration.

Make the Best of Life.

The Popular Science Monthly quotes the following from Dr. Sir Benjamin Ward Richardson, one of the best medical authorities and writers in England today: "The man or woman who trains himself in the best bodily health makes the best of life. Bodily welfare is important, not for itself only, but because the health of the mind so largely depends on the health of the body. A good engine outlives many of its masters, because they attend to it more carefully than they attend to their own bodies. The usual relations of the length of maternity to the length of life, indicating a ratio of one to five, suggest that a man taking 21 years to mature, should live 105 years. The fact that such life is exceptionally attained, shows its possibility: and it is owing to errors that it is not more widely attained in human species."

A Cure for Burns.

A remarkable cure for burns is said by an English journal to have been discovered by Dr. Thierry, of the Hospice de la Charite, Paris. Having twice, while working with picric acid disinfectant, dropped burning matter on to his hands, and been astonished at the absence of pain or injury, Dr. Thierry was induced to make experiments to see whether the acid might account for the fact. He has now had two years' experience of its effects, and announces that a saturated solution of picric acid applied to a burn or scald will not only remove pain, but will prevent the formation of sores, and will bring about a complete cure in a few days. The solution is staple, cheap and free from any odor or toxic properties. It produces a temporary yellow discoloration of the skin, which can be entirely removed by the application of boric acid.

More Trouble Developing.

This new light they have discovered that enables one to take a photograph of a man's bones without skinning him will be a terrible factor in the wars of the future," said Wilkins. "Take a bearer of a message, for instance: he is captured, and, after the old-fashioned method, swallows the paper; out comes the photographer, takes his internal picture, reproduces the swallowed message, and there's the poor messenger's devotion gone for nothing."—Harper's Bazar.

Backing the Ministerial Party.

A Display of Sentiment.

"Chawles is what I call a twue patwiot, remarked Willie Wibbles. "He's Amerwican to the backbone."

"How do you know?"

"He keeps his twousahs tuhned down now that he is waining in London or nos."—Washington Star.

Where lives the man that has not tried how mirth can into folly glide, and folly into sin?—Scott.

OUR OTTAWA LETTER

A WEEK OF PORTENT FOR POLITICIANS OF ALL SHADES OF OPINION.

Retrospective—Ottawa vs. Manitoba—Greenway is Master—The Horrid Head—Backing the Ministerial Party.—Also the Liberals—Sir Charles' Speech—And Then, Laurier—A Bold Play—In Ten Days, the Vote.

It has been a week full of portent for the Administration, for the men who sit on the left of the Speaker's chair, and for those Conservatives who are divided in their allegiance to their party and to their own interests. At last the long-expected Remedial bill is in the nation's forum. There it will be talked out by men whose anxiety to do the best for Canada will be vastly overshadowed by their regard for political exigencies and for their personal advantage. These men would not be politicians if they did not assure us that theirs is the former aim. They have to convince Canadians that they are playing the patriotic part, and that they are being opposed by publicists who in reality are seeking to perpetrate dark deeds under the cloak of patriotism. It is for this reason that Conservatives and Liberals are at one another's throats. They know that the question of remedial legislation has no intrinsic political value to either party. It is because the issue has forced itself into the field of Dominion politics that the rival factions have been fain to take it up. The Administration fought shy of it for as long as might be. The Liberals never hesitated to say that they wished the question had not come to Ottawa for decision. The leader of the Opposition expressed this regret in '93, in '94, and in his speech of last session. It was on the last occasion that Wilfrid Laurier announced his policy on the question. The French Ministers had revolted. Two of them, satisfied with the Administration's promise to bring down a remedial bill, had returned to the Cabinet. Angers, Minister of Agriculture, had refused to join Ouimet and Caron. He feared that the Administration would find some way to evade its promise.

Retrospective.

It was not until the day that Foster announced the Government's decision that Wilfrid Laurier enunciated his policy. In a word it was: "We need information before taking any step towards interference with the legislative rights of a province." Upon this dictum Wilfrid Laurier's policy was founded. Parliament prorogued, and a Liberal campaign began. The Administration did all in its power to conciliate Greenway, the Premier of Manitoba. The first remedial order, mandatory and insistent in its tone, was followed by a second order-in-council, in which Greenway was besought to make some change in the law. The Provincial Cabinet emphasized its attitude. The Ottawa Ministers were informed that no alteration would be made in a school law that had proved itself satisfactory to the vast majority of the people of Manitoba.

Ottawa vs. Manitoba.

The Ottawa Government did not cease its attempts to settle the question. Winnipeg Conservatives informed Greenway that the Dominion Government was prepared to meet him more than half way. Again did the astute leader of the Manitoba Government checkmate his political enemies at Ottawa. He made an appeal to the electorate, with what result my readers well know. The Greenway Administration returned to office backed up by a majority of seventy per cent. of the Legislature. Fate seemed to have singled out the Ottawa Administration as her victim. The country did not believe that remedial legislation could be carried in parliament. When the session opened there were five Protestants in the House of Commons who believed that a remedial bill would be carried. They clung to the hope that the Government would be enabled to arrive at an understanding with the obdurate First Minister of Manitoba. They were wrong in this; it may be that they imperfectly estimated the situation that the introduction of the bill caused. Their apprehension arose from their conviction that a drastic, sweeping coercive measure would be introduced. The reverse was the case. As an anti-remedial Protestant said in the House on Thursday, the measure is so mild that it scarcely deserves to be called a bill. The institution of a Separate Board of Education for Manitoba is provided for, the class of text books is specified, but no means are specified whereby funds for the maintenance of the re-established schools are to be raised. In this respect the bill is absolutely defective. True, the Government of Manitoba is informed by clause 74 of the measure that:

"The right to share proportionately in any grant made out of public funds for the purposes of education having been decided to be and being now one of the rights and privileges of the said Roman Catholic minority in the Province of Manitoba, any sum granted by the Legislature of Manitoba and apportioned for the Separate schools shall be placed to the credit of the Board of Education in accounts to be opened in the books of the Treasury Department and the Audit Office."

Greenway is Master.

All of which sounds well enough, while meaning absolutely nothing. Unless the Provincial Administration pays the money, in other words "places it" to the credit of the Board of Education, there will be no funds wherewith to maintain the Separate schools. Greenway has said, in terms unmistakable, that he will do nothing to implement the bill. In this case Greenway is master. The Administration at Ottawa cannot coerce the Ministry at Winnipeg. The machinery is wanting. I doubt not that the will is wanting, too. This Administration is the victim, not of a political reverse, but of the vanity of an unreasonable egotist, Sir Mackenzie Bowell was the man who involved the Administration in its present predicament. Sir Mackenzie will not be the one who will extricate it from its plight. In Sir Charles Tupper and the faithfulness of individual members the hope of the Conservative party lies. We have seen, as yet, little result from the accession of Sir Charles. The day is not far distant when he will show that he has not lost that political ability that made him almost a rival of Sir John Macdonald. I do not wish to be taken as saying that the High Commissioner will save the Government. As to that nobody can give an opinion that is worth anything. The electors of Canada will tell us just what they think when the ballot boxes are opened."

The Horrid Head.

The men who form the Conservative party are full of regret that the School question should have raised its horrid head at this inopportune moment. They esteem their party stronger on other questions than it was in 1891. At that time Sir John Macdonald was fain to seek refuge in reciprocity negotiations with the United States as a means of raising a campaign cry. No such issue need now be raised. Every Canadian knows with what success his country's business and financial institutions weathered the commercial storm that brought ruin and desolation to so many American citizens. The Conservatives will not be slow to claim credit for the nation's stability. They, once wavering in their faith in the National Policy, have returned to its worship. They will go on the platform ready to raise their voices in glorifying the principle and the results of protection. They are assured that, with the School question out of the way, they would be returned triumphantly to power.

Backing the Ministerial Party.

But the School question is not out of the way. It is racking the Ministerial party until one can hear the bolts of the machine creak and start. In the House of Commons men who for decades have been stalwart in their Conservatism have been constrained to denounce what they consider to be the mistaken policy of this Administration. In the Orange Grand Lodge of Ontario West James L. Hughes, the Grand Master, has been assailed with unexampled savageness because he attempted to justify the action of the Government. The time was, and that not long ago, when it would have been incredible to believe that a gathering of Orangemen would denounce a Conservative Government. The action of the brethren of Ontario West shows how deeply the anti-remedial sentiment has permeated the Government's sincerest friends. In parliament the feeling is quite as strong. Dr. Sproule, one of the most consistent Conservatives in the House, has been constrained to tell the Government that, if they like they may read him out of the party, but that he must vote against the bill. And there are twelve or fifteen who feel and will act with him.

Also the Liberals.

And what of the Liberals? They, too, have their troubles. Charles R. Devlin, the Irish Catholic who sits for Ottawa County, was the first to bolt. He has told an interviewer that he considers it his duty to vote for the bill. Beausoleil, a French Liberal, has said the same thing. Other followers of Wilfrid Laurier, men who come from French Roman Catholic constituencies, have made up their minds to cast their votes against their leader and with the Administration. They well know that they cannot be re-elected if they decline to aid in the establishing of Separate schools. Personal considerations have outweighed party considerations with them. At one time there was a prospect of them standing firm and voting with their leader. That was when there seemed to be a prospect of the Government's defeat on the second reading of the measure. With this possibility in view every French Liberal was ready to help to defeat the Government and to put Laurier at the head of affairs. By voting they have been able to go back to Quebec and to assure their electors that it would not be long before Laurier and Greenway would so arrange matters as to entirely satisfy Archbishop Langevin, of Manitoba, and his people. Had Laurier been able to convince his French followers that by standing firm they would aid in defeating the Government, he would have had their undivided support. But it was not to be. By the simple process of counting noses, the French Liberals became assured that the Administration would be able to muster a majority from their own ranks. They rushed for shelter. As I write, I know of six Liberals who will support the bill. There may be others when the vote for the second reading is taken.

Sir Charles' Speech.

Looking at the political game as I do, absolutely indifferent as to which side wins, I must say that on Tuesday last the Commons heard two of the most notable speeches that have ever been delivered within their marble-pillared chamber. Charles Tupper, Baronet, the man who has come to Canada to save his party—so his followers say—made his first important speech in the House. It was an effort that was worth traveling miles to hear. Apart from its political characteristics or value, it was a most remarkable speech. The old man eschewed sentiment; he said nothing of the downtrodden minority, except to warn his hearers against taking refuge in technicalities. His statement of the Government's case was unanswerable. The case may be weak; his defence of it was strong. The layman, inversed in the tortuosities of the law, easily can understand Sir Charles' chief point. It was this: The Government of Canada had invited the Government of Manitoba to take steps towards the redress of the grievances of the Roman Catholics of the province. It was only, said Sir Charles, when the Manitoba Cabinet refused to take any action that the Ottawa authorities felt compelled, nay, were compelled by the British North America Act, to step in and interfere in the matter. Let us have the exact words with which he concluded his speech:—

"I need not say that they have adopted this policy in the face of great difficulty, because it is always an extremely unpleasant thing for any Government to find itself in a position in which there is even a single member of their party that does not see eye to eye with them. In the face of even this difficulty, the Government have felt compelled in justice to their own position, and in regard to their duty to the country as imposed by the Imperial Act, the Government have felt obliged to take the step they have taken. They have taken that step in the most moderate and temperate manner that was possible to be devised, and even down to the present hour they have been open to any suggestion by which the responsibility which is imposed upon them under the circumstances could be removed. They are still open to any suggestion, from any quarter, of any means which will remove the necessity of their being compelled to take action of this kind, and having done that, I have no hesitation in saying that the Government would feel that it was unworthy the position it occupies; that the Government would feel that it did not deserve the confidence of that great Liberal-Conservative party who have enabled it to accomplish so much for Canada; that the Government would feel that it was unworthy the confidence of gentlemen on either side of this House if, on a question so momentous, so important, and so vital to the good government, progress and prosperity of Canada, they were not prepared to lay down office if necessary, or to refer to the great intelligent electorate of this country for a decision as to whether they had discharged their duty or not."

And Then, Laurier.

And then, amidst a hurricane of cheers from his faithful supporters, arose Wilfrid Laurier. For days the leader had been preparing his effort. It was one of the greatest speeches of occasion that has ever been heard in that chamber. It cannot be denied that the leader of the Liberals had what all politicians desire—a strong debating case. Though the Government's constitutional position is by no means weak, it is equally true that Laurier's view of the position commends itself to many of the people of Canada. The eloquent French Canadian had to avoid the rocks of Protestant desire and the shoals of Roman Catholic ambition. He was compelled to eschew any announcement as to the course that he would pursue were he in a position to settle the question. His cry was for more information. The Administration, he said, had decided to take a certain course without having inquired into the facts of the case. His demand for a commission of investigation was by no means new. What we in the press gallery awaited with interest was his pronouncement on the attitude of the prelates of Quebec. We knew that he must give some answer to the letter of Father Lacombe, to the circular of Bishop Begin. Without a strong denunciation of priestly interference his cause would be lost. He seized the opportunity, and closed his speech with a statement that must have terrified many of his Quebec followers. It was nothing less than a defiance of the hierarchy. Said he:

"Not many weeks ago I was told from high quarters in the church to which I belong that unless I supported the School bill, which was then being prepared by the Government, and which we have now before us, I would incur the hostility of a great and powerful body. Sir, this is too grave a phase of this question for me to pass it by in silence. I have only this to say: Even though I have threats held over me coming from high dignitaries in the church to which I belong, no word of bitterness shall ever pass my lips as against that church; I respect and I love it. Sir, I am not of that school, which has been long dominant in France and other countries of continental Europe, which refuses ecclesiastics the right of a voice in public affairs. No; I am a Liberal of the English school. I believe in that school, which has all along claimed that it is the privilege of all subjects, whether high or low, whether rich or poor, whether ecclesiastics or laymen, to participate in the administration of public affairs, to discuss, to influence, to persuade, to convince,—but which has always denied even to the highest the right to dictate even to the lowest. I am here representing not Roman Catholic alone but Protestant as well, and I must give an account of my stewardship to all classes. Here am I, a Roman Catholic of French extraction entrusted by the confidence of the men who sit around me with great and important duties under our constitutional system of government. I am here the acknowledged leader of a great party composed of Roman Catholics and Protestants as well, in which Protestants are in the majority, as Protestants must be in the majority in every party in Canada. Am I to be told, I, occupying such a position, that I am to be dictated to as to the course I am to take in the House by reasons that can appeal to the consciences of my fellow Catholic members, but which do not appeal as well to the consciences of my Protestant colleagues? No. So long as I have a seat in this House, so long as I occupy the position I do now, whoever he shall become my duty to take a stand upon any question whatever, that stand I will take not upon grounds of Roman Catholicism, not upon grounds of Protestantism, but upon grounds which can appeal to the consciences of all men irrespective of their faith, upon grounds which can be occupied by all men who love justice, freedom and toleration."

A Bold Play.

Laurier finished, the House rose. Members filed into the corridors, talking excitedly of the probable effect of the Liberal leader's speech. Conservatives insisted that the defiance of the priesthood would kill the Liberal cause in Quebec, to which the Oppositionists replied that in Protestant Canada the Conservatives would be snowed under in the coming elections. Quebec, Liberals, truth to tell, is not easy in mind. They know their leader has made a bold play. I do not see how he could have done anything else. Had he been mild and non-committal, had he evaded the subject of clerical interference, his case would have been poor indeed. He had no choice in this matter. It was a case of losing the next election there on the floor of parliament, or of making a strike for power. He chose the latter course.

In Ten Days, the Vote.

The other speeches of the week have not been notable. You already have heard of Sproule's defection from the ranks of the Government. With him went T. Dixon Craig, who was a member of the Equal Rights Association. We have yet to hear from McCarthy, Foster, and the Ontario Conservatives who have made up their minds to bolt. It will be ten days before the vote is taken. I have no hesitation in saying that the bill will pass its second reading. As the days go by the Conservative dissentients grow fewer and fewer. The Administration's majority will be at least twelve. And then the bill, with its 142 clauses, will be considered in committee. It is improbable that it will get any further. There will remain only three and a half weeks of the session in which to deal with the bill, the estimates and the other business of the House. The most probable contingency is a dissolution and an appeal to the country. Almost half of the Cabinet desire an appeal to the country as speedily as may be. I should not be surprised to see the writs out and the campaign commenced within a month's time.

A VETERAN OF THE LATE WAR

Cured of Fluttering of the Heart and Smothering Spells by Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart—It Always Relieves in 30 Minutes, and Thus Saves Thousands of Lives.

Mr. W. H. Musselman, member of the G. A. R., Welsport, Pa., writes: "I have used two bottles of Dr. Agnew's Cure for the Heart, and have been entirely cured of palpitation, or fluttering of the heart and smothering spells. I took 10 bottles of sarsaparilla, but it failed in any way to relieve me. I do not think the value of the Heart Cure can be estimated. It has wrought such a change in my condition that I feel like a new man."

A Hard Worker.

Mrs. A.—I'm surprised that your husband earns so little if he works as hard as you say. What does he do?

Mrs. B.—The last thing he did was to calculate how many times a clock ticked in the course of a thousand years.

Husband and Wife Had Occasion to Use It and Received Relief from Catarrhal Troubles in 10 Minutes.

"My wife and I,"

So Rev. John Bochror, of Buffalo, will tell the enquirer, were both troubled with distressing catarrh, but have enjoyed free from the aggravating malady since the day they first used Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Rev. Mr. Bochror is the aged and beloved pastor of the Evangelist Protestant Christ Church, and hundreds in his congregation are familiar with the improvement which immediately followed the use of Dr. Agnew's Catarrhal Powder. Its action is almost instantaneous, giving the most grateful relief within ten minutes—so in even the most chronic cases, and straightway continues to cure until the last trace of catarrh is gone. And the cured stay cured as thousands of testimonials prove. Sample bottles and blower sent by S. G. Dutchon, 44 Church street, Toronto, on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps.

Earned Its Name.

Queries—How did such a place ever get the reputation of being a great health resort?

Cynics—Two or three prominent men died there.

Why Kidney Disease Cannot be Cured by Powders, Tablets or Pills.

One of America's most eminent specialists, who has for years studied profoundly the construction as well as the disease of the kidneys, gives it as his belief that pills, powders and tablets are almost worthless in the treatment of kidney diseases. Bright's disease, diabetes, gravel, and almost all disorders of the kidneys are caused by the presence of oxalate of lime and uric acid, both of which are solids. In order to dissolve these solids so that they may be all situated from the system a liquid medicine must be used. South American Kidney Cure is the most perfect solvent known, and for this reason it generally relieves in six hours, and never fails to cure.

Grim Hit.

Mastor—"I see that they have established a Grace-Roman wrestling professorship at Vassar."

Biltan—"Heavens! what clutches the graduates will have on bargain day."

Three Years of Intense Agony from Rheumatism Ended in Three Days by South American Rheumatic Cure—Cost $1.12.

Mr. F. Nugent, of Niagara Falls, Ont., writes: "For three years I have suffered intensely from rheumatism. The pain in my limbs was especially severe. Mr. Smith, our local druggist, advised me to take South American Rheumatic Cure, which I did. As a result, I am perfectly free from rheumatism. One and a half bottles cured me in three days." Sold by druggists at 75 cents.

Solving the Labor Question.

The Duke of Leinster, on meeting a laborer of his, said:

"I regret, owing to report made by my steward, at having to dispense with your services, as there is not, I believe, sufficient work for all."

Upon hearing this the man innocently remarked:

"Faith! your Grace, there is no necessity to dismiss me on account of scarcity of work, as very little would keep me busy." His ready reply amused the duke, who gave instructions for his retention.

Can Recommend It. Mr. Enos Bornberry, Tuscarora, writes: "I am pleased to say that Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is all that you claim it to be, as we have been using it for years, both internally and externally, and have always received benefit from its use. It is our family medicine, and I take great pleasure in recommending it."

Conclusive.

An Irishman and a Frenchman were one day having a dispute over the nationality of a friend of theirs. "I say," said the Frenchman, "that if he was born in Grande he is a Frenchman." "Begorra," said Pat, "if a cat should have kittens in the oven would you call them biscuits?"—Toronto (Can.) Christian Guardian.

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A Cold Water Party.

"Through the efforts of Mr. Alex. Melville, district agent for the Oakvale Gold Cure, a most enjoyable sleigh ride was participated in by the graduates of this vicinity. The cold water boys drove to Lakefield, where a sumptuous repast was awaiting them at the Queen's Hotel. Mine host then gave the freedom of the house to his guests, who enjoyed themselves in a manner as to make unfortunates envious of men who were free from the appetite of strong drink. All were united in voting the heartiest thanks to Mr. Munro for the elegant spread he had prepared and his excellent treatment."—Peterborough Review.

The foregoing extract disposes of the idea prevailing in the minds of some drinking men, that if they give up drinking liquor there will be little worth living for. No man who drinks will ever know solid, satisfying enjoyment until he has taken the Lakehurst treatment and become independent. If there are no graduates in your locality let them a good example by going to Oakville yourself, and bring your account, of the matter with them too. Toronto office, 28 Bank of Commerce Building.

Why Not?

It makes no difference how great a fool you may know a man is, you will always save a high opinion of his intelligence after you discover that he admires you.

Mary and Her Little Lamb.

Mrs. Mary Tyler, the original heroine of the familiar poem, "Mary Had a Little Lamb," resided at Somerville, Mass., until her death, which occurred a long ago. The incident of the pet following her to school actually occurred in her childhood, just as is told in the jingle, and was afterward immortalized by a South who was then one of the children. As an old woman Mrs. Tyler was always proud to show him of the famous "fleece as white as snow," in various stages of evolution, from the raw wool into a soft dress fabric.

There never was, nor never will be, a universal panacea; in one remedy for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted in the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill, in turn would aggravate the other. We have, however, in Quinine Wine, when obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grevious ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescence and strength, by the influence which quinine exerts on Nature's own restoratives. It relieves the drooping spirits of the sufferer with whom a chronic state of morbid despondency and lack of interest in life is a disease, and, by tranquilizing the nerves, disposes to sound and refreshing sleep—imparts vigor to the action of the blood, which, being st