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Puts life into old leather.
Makes it flexible as a mocassin, and brilliant as glass.
Little labor—prompt shine.

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EDW. J. B. PENSE, PROPRIETOR.

THE DAILY WHIG.

'Opitur per Orbem Dicor.'

FATE OF MR. MORRIS.

The Hamilton Spectator cannot understand how Mr. Morris killed himself, as the Whig alleged. Men commit suicide, politically, and this is what Mr. Morris seems to have done.

He took office with the declaration that he was going to reform things. Reformation may have been in order, but it is not usually accomplished with a rush. When the ex-mayor tackled the police department he encountered one who was not inclined to let him say what he liked without retort. The chief of police had his feelings and his friends. He even promised, if need be, to invade the field of politics and attend to his worship in the next election. For this he was reprimanded.

Mr. Morris was thinking about a second term and might have had it but for his indiscretion. He had been hounding the police department because it did not enforce the law, and the police department took his breath away by summoning him before the magistrate for an infraction of the license law, and there was no help for it but to plead guilty, pay the fine, and surrender his office.

It is charged that the ex-mayor is the victim of a liberal conspiracy, that he was shaping himself for the local assembly as a conservative candidate, and that his popularity has been hurt or damaged by the feat. The chief of police is not a grit, however, and if there has been any conspiracy it is of the conservatives of the Powell family, to bury his aspirations.

Mr. Morris, by the way, does not charge conspiracy against the police or license commissioners. On the contrary, according to the Ottawa report, published in the Free Press, "he feels aggrieved at some of the groundless stories which have been circulated about him." The Spectator will probably make a note of this.

TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

There is a variety of opinion extant in regard to the new contingent which it is desired to send to South Africa. Major Merritt, a Canadian, who saw service in the war with the colonials, addressed the war office through the Canadian high commissioner last spring and offered to raise forces in Canada for foreign service.

The matter was referred to the government and this order-in-council was passed: "The Minister of Militia and Defence, to whom the matter was referred, desires to remark that in addition to the force of 1,200 men now being organized in Canada for service under Col. Baden-Powell, a force of 600 men could be raised in the Dominion, but it is not deemed expedient to express any opinion respecting the raising of such a force under Major Merritt. Major Merritt, being an officer of the Canadian militia, should be aware that under the regulations any proposal that he wished to make respecting the enrolment of a force in Canada, should be made through the medium of the Department of Militia. The minister further observes that if it is the desire of His Majesty's government to raise an additional force in Canada, and it is deemed expedient to have it placed under command of a Canadian officer, he (the minister) will, on being so informed, be glad to advise as to the selection of an officer with the experience and qualifications that are required."

The war office did not until lately express a desire for this further reinforcement, but it seems to have said sufficient to warrant the Canadian government in resorting to active measures for the dispatch of the contingent. La Patrie says the attitude of the government is quite rational "Let only those be enrolled who are quite willing to go and fight in Africa. It is the war office which will pay all the costs of the expedition. Our treasury will not have to be bled this time?" An Ottawa journal affirms, however, that the entire expense of the contingent will be borne by the Canadian government, that it is to supply the equipment complete and put six hundred mounted men on the field ready for service. If the contingent is to be sent at all—and there is little doubt now that it is going—it should represent a further contribution from Canada, of which in every respect, the Canadian people will have reason to be proud.

Col. Lynch, of pro-Boer fame, a hero on the other side in South Africa, has been elected by Galway to a seat in the imperial commons. But he will not claim the seat. The government does not mean that he shall ever occupy it. He will not, like Reil, get his name upon the register.

Statistics indicate that the use of spirits, the world over, is on the increase. The tendency of the people is to be more and more bibulous even in Canada.

ISSUE AT THE FRONT.

About the only man in Manitoba who expected the prohibition act to stand was Hugh John Macdonald. He said he believed the act would sustain attack when he introduced it into the legislature. "It went near to dangerous points," he said—that is near to where it conflicted with the rights and privileges of the dominion legislature—"but it was always within the competence of the parliament of Manitoba."

Mr. Macdonald said he opined the act would stop the sale of liquor in any connection within the province, in clubs, in military messes, as well as elsewhere. He does not think it will interfere with the manufacture of liquor in Manitoba for sale outside the province. So that beer and spirits may be made in the province, shipped out of it, sold to Manitobans and shipped back, and the performance will add to the cost of the article—and nothing more. This will revive customs that were prevalent during the Scott act operation. The anti-Scott act counties had the trade and the Scott act counties had the liquor, all they wanted of it at an advanced cost. The Manitoba measure will not amount to much if it leads only to a displacement of trade.

The Ontario men are moving, as it was expected they would do. They propose to have a convention right away, and to project prohibition into the local campaign. Mr. Whitney has been dodging the issue all he can. It is a question if he, as well as the premier, will not be asked now to make an emphatic deliverance on the subject.

MONDAY THOUGHTS.

Queen Draga, of Servia, is reported to have her face slapped by her husband in a quarrel. No wonder she committed suicide. Such regal honours were more than she could stand.

There is compulsory vaccination in Montreal. A great corporation like the C.P.R. shows a great respect for the law by inducing every employee in the general offices to be vaccinated, and no one objects.

The Detroit capitalists—those interested in the export of natural gas—have decided not to fight the Ontario government, They were very brave and blustery—until the hour of action came. Then they surrendered.

The county council should get rid of toll gates. There is no tax so obnoxious, which the farmers hate so much to pay as the road toll. The county ought to own all the roads, and see thay they can be travelled fairly.

Mr. Chamberlain has withdrawn from all save his public duties. It is asked, is he sick? He ought to be. He is standing a lot of worry, and with a bravado few men could assume. He is the ablest champion of the war party.

Mr. Hays has been re-appointed the general manager of the Grand Trunk railway. A man of his great executive ability was bound not to be long at leisure, and the people who ought to know his value best are those of the Grand Trunk.

The school board of Toronto threatens to close the schools on December 1st unless the council provides the money it has so far refused. The running of about 30,000 children at large, will give the electors the object lesson they seem to require.

In Maine the government paid $2 for each pair of wildcat ears, and it spent so much last year ($2,305) as to create the suspicion that the wild cats were becoming more and more numerous. They bred very quickly—under favourable circumstances.

Let Us Have It Over.

Hamilton Herald.

If there must be a prohibition experiment in Ontario, perhaps it is as well that it should be made sooner than later, so that the people may be early convinced of the folly of it. There are some people who cannot profit by the experience of others; you have got to make them suffer in their own persons or pockets before you can convince them of the unwisdom of any course of action. It is a fact that prohibition has been tried for years in several states of the union, and that it has failed in all. It has injured the material interests of those states which have endeavored to enforce it, and in none of them is it enforced except in rural districts where total abstinence sentiment and practice are general. In the towns the law is openly ignored.

Want A Second Guardship.

Constantinople, Nov. 25.—M. Constans, the French ambassador to the porte, who left here when the trouble between France and Turkey broke out, arrived on Saturday afternoon. The members of the diplomatic corps will discuss with France the question of having a second guardship at the entrance to the Dardanelles after the resumption of diplomatic relations between that country and Turkey. It is believed here that France will insist on having two guardships, the same as Russia and Great Britain.

The British Columbia government will subsidize the Canadian Northern R.R. for about 400 miles through the Yellow Head pass. The dominion government will also be asked for a subsidy.

Another French paper will be issued in Montreal. It will be an afternoon issue and liberal in tone, mayor Prefontaine's organ.

An anti-Roberts demonstration occurred at Aldershot on Saturday.

RECIPROCAL SYMPATHY.

ENGLISHMEN AND DESCENDANTS AT FUNCTION.

First Annual Dinner of the Trans-Atlantic Association—Able Address By Rev. Horace Fuller.

Typical of the fraternal and commercial union British flags in beautiful juxtaposition adorned the walls of the United States banqueting hall in Bellevue, Philadelphia, behind the chair of the British consul at the first annual dinner of the trans-Atlantic association.

The association organized only a few months ago, has a membership of 150, including Edward Atkinson, of Boston; Andrew Carnegie, William E. Dodge, Henry Hinz, of New York, Clem Studebaker, of South Bend, and Cornelius Vanderbilt. Its object is "to bring into closer relation the peoples of the United States and the British empire by a general strengthening of the social and commercial bonds which unite the two countries."

The addresses were made by Rev. Horace Fuller, Mr. Powell, Rev. Dr. Albertson and Rev. Dr. Tomkins. Mrs. Edward H. Coates read original poem "Via Una, Una Coeur" ("One Way, One Heart"), which made a marked impression.

Rev. Horace F. Fuller said that the association was partly due to a wish to counteract the unkind criticisms of Great Britain, which found utterance in this country during the darker hours of the Boer war. He spoke of the imperialism on the English people as being the result of a wise, providential purpose. They were to be in their place, agents for good to humanity at large. "We are proud to reflect," he continued, "that a great deal that has been accomplished by sacrifice and fortitude and courage and heroic resolution for the welfare of mankind is to be directly traced to the men who, like ourselves, speak the English tongue. We foster no suspicions to the Russians, the Germans, the Spaniards. We are content to draw more closely the international bonds that unite us to the people across the sea. These flags tell us tonight, not of the stains of blood which they have earned in battle, but of the wise mission of peace. We are assembled not to glorify our race, not to pride ourselves on the achievements of our ancestors, but upon that purpose of general emancipation and elevation of humanity which was the bottom of much that was accomplished by our own forefathers and of those of our cousins on the other side of the water. The history of England is our history. A little more than a year ago, certain resolutions were drawn up in this city in which the suggestion was made that every person in the United States who was of British descent should contribute one cent for the relief of the widows and orphans of those slain in the Boer war. It occurred to me that there were not less than 40,000,000 persons in this country who were descended from the English. It is a fact that the predominating influence in overwhelming proportion is that of the citizens who are partly or wholly of English-speaking descent. This constitutes a bond between ourselves and the British that we cannot ignore."

The speaker referred to the recent celebration of the millenary of king Alfred's death. "Alfred the Great and Good," he said, "is as much an object of interest to me and you, and ought to be, as to those who live in the island kingdom. In point of time he is as close to us as he is to them, and in point of influence upon our institutions he is just as directly related to us as to them. He is part of us. This is part of our heritage. So are all the great Englishmen of the olden time. It was our Wolfe who died so gallantly on the Plains of Abraham; it was our Braddock, with our Washington, out near Pittsburg, and it was our victory and our defeat which they encountered. It came to pass (and who shall say that it was unwise?) that the great stream of Anglo-Saxon blood was divided and became two. But the contents of this stream are the same, or practically the same as the other. Those on the other side may prove to be a little the truer to the parent source. We have the greatest hope for our country, but we are not less aware of the fact that we are one in aspiration, one in hope, one in broad human faith, with our brethren.

"Only a few months ago there was a marvelous outpouring of the sympathetic feeling of the American people for their British kinsmen. A good and great queen lay dead. The prolongation of her life had been a guarantee of the peace of the great nations of the earth. Her son now reigns in her stead. And all well-wishers for humanity will wish well for the reign of that son who sits upon her seat. (Applause. "Hear!" Hear!")

"And there was a reciprocal outpouring of sympathy on the other side of the sea when our own beloved ruler was stricken down. Then came that universal expression of sorrow, of heartfelt condolence, of sharing in America's woe, which has touched our people to the heart and which they can never forget, as I believe.

"Let us assume that there is something providential in that; that, as the two nations have stood hand in hand by the biers of their departed rulers, as they have been one in sorrow, so they will continue to be throughout the centuries one in solicitude for truth, in undying hope in mankind's capacity for the wise exercise of the rights and privileges of free government, one in the faith in mankind, in the fath that the people will ultimately do righteously in all their undertakings; one in the spirit of universal charity, which contemplates every man as a brother and feels for every man under every clime the solicitude of a kindly friend."

Mr. Powell, British consul concluded his speech thus:

"I have seen it said in your newspapers that this is self interest on the part of Great Britain, that she needs the help of Americans in her next war because she is so much disliked by other nations. Please God, and I say it with all humility, England is very well able to take care of herself. She has before now fought several of the great powers single-handed, and she will again, if need be, though I pray to heaven it never may be. Where is the self-interest in England's affection for America? Do you remember, in 1873, that a British naval officer, when the Spaniards were about to execute some Americans, hauled his ship under the nearest fort, landed some blue jackets and said to the Spanish commander: "These men are Americans, and they are friends of England. If you shoot these men I will lay Santiago in ashes.' The result was the saving of the lives of the Americans. At Valparaiso, Chili, British consul wrapped first the American flag and then the Union Jack around an American sailor, the Chilian authorities wished to kill, and said: "Shoot, if you dare, through the heart of America and England." He also referred to the friendly attitude of the British navy at Manila, while admiral Dewey's fleet was there, and finally to the recent evidences of friendship for Americans to England.

Via Una, Una Cor.

We are not twain, but one. Though seas divide us—
The children of the English-speaking race,
This, nothing now can change: whate'er betide us,
This is our birthright grace.

The tongue that holds our earliest recollection,
Whose accents moved us like a fond caress
The tongue in which we lisped our first affection,
Our mother's name doth bless!

America and England, strong together—
Offspring of one great mother, sister lands—
Fear neither frowning fate nor boding weather.
Since close are joined their hands.

Beneath the ocean-billow sways the cable
That gives them instant knowledge, each of each,
And were it sunk, their hearts would still be able
To find a way of speech!

The younger, who her virgin prairies planted
To bless the alien—Teuton, Latin, Gaul,
Welcomes the poorest, as to realms enchanted,
And makes them English, all!

Whilst she—the elder, in the hour of danger,
Stands at her side, their kinship unforgot,
Saying, with warning accent, to the stranger—
"Be heedful; touch her not!"

For we have felt—have felt with one another,
Sharing each other's pride, each other's dread;
And we have wept, as children of one mother,
Mourning our cherished dead.

Is't for ourselves that friendship hath caress'd us—
That heaven hath strengthened so the English speech?
O God forbid! The mercy that hath blessed us
Has a diviner reach!

If with new strength there come not larger kindness,
Our banners, proudly borne, were better furled;
If we no longer see, for selfish blindness,
Beyond our realms—the world.

Then poor are we, though vast our rule supernal,
Who magnify the ill we might redeem,
Missing the promise and the hope eternal,
The touching human dream!

There is a remedy for life—the flower
Whose perfect name is love! Of its increase
Are freedom born, compassion, beauty, power—
Power, whose gift is peace.

Dear sister-lands, so blest, may wisdom guide us;
Yet, in our hearts may love perfected lie,
Deep as the ocean that cannot divide us—
Kind as the arching sky!

—Florence Earle Coates!

Tea Cure For Fatness.

Dr. Albert Robin, an eminent French physician, has invented a patent stoutness cure, and amongst his clients is the German emperor. Patrons of the tea cure breakfast at 8 a.m. on a cup of tea with no sugar or milk, a quarter of an ounce of meat or fish, a ten mile run, a climb up a telegraph pole, and an hour's exercise. For his second breakfast at 11 a.m. the customer gorges himself on another cup of tea and one boiled egg. At luncheon he is allowed a piece of meat or chicken, a lettuce leaf soused in vinegar, and more sugarless, milkless tea. At four o'clock in the afternoon the patient gets an entire cup of tea. His dinner at 7 p.m. consists of the same as he had at luncheon, only a little less of it, and more tea. Butter, potatoes, and all starchy things are barred.

Rice Will Case.

New York, Nov. 25.—The examination of subscribing witnesses to the will of millionaire William M. Rice was begun to-day before surrogate Fitzgerald. This is the will of 1896, by which Mr. Rice bequeathed the bulk of his $8,000,000 to the Rice institute. This is the start in what promises to be the most celebrated will contest on record. Before the actual contest of the 1896 will comes up the 1900 will will be disposed of. Then will come the trial of lawyer Albert T. Patrick and valet Jones on the charge of having murdered Mr. Rice. The murder trial is set for next week, but will probably be postponed until after the will contests have been settled.

Squadron On Winter Cruise.

Washington, D.C., Nov. 25.—The winter cruise of the North Atlantic squadron, which began to-day, will be a notable one. The vessels of the squadron will stop at Charleston for four days during the exposition, and visit Cuba, Porto Rico, the Isthmus of Panama, Columbia, Trinidad Island, on the northeast coast of Venezuela, and the Danish West Indies. The squadron will arrive at Porto Rico two days before Christmas and remain there a full month.

Rev. Dr. Warren Dead.

Syracuse, N.Y., Nov. 25.—Rev. Dr. O. H. Warren, regent of the university of the state of New York, and for eighteen years editor of the Northern Christian advocate, published in this city, died Saturday at a hospital in this city. He was born in Madison county in 1835, and was a descendant of Gen. Warren, of revolutionary fame. He was a forceful preacher and a power in the Methodist church.

Don't Slip.

Call at Abernethy's and get a pair of ice-creepers, put on any rubber or overshoe.

Martin Hogan, the Irish conspirator, rescued from Van Dieman's land in 1869, while serving a sentence for treason against Britain, with John Boyle O'Reilly is dying at the county hospital, Chicago.

S&S K

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"From the most abject physical wreck I have succeeded, by the use of natural organized food, in re-organizing my body into perfectly healthy conditions. I use no other bread or cereal product than SHREDDED WHOLE WHEAT BISCUIT, and dishes made from these biscuits. I am fifty-six years of age and feel younger than I did twenty years ago."

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SHREDDED WHEAT is for sale by all grocers. Mention this paper.

CANADIAN PLAY GROUNDS.

The Muskoka Lakes Are Decidedly Popular.

The traffic over the Grand Trunk railway system to the summer resorts located on their line during the past season has been somewhat phenominal, especially the travel that made the highlands of Ontario their objective point. Over 25,000 passengers were carried into the districts from all over the continent. In fact, in view of the growing popularity every way the building of new hotels and additions to the hotels already located is necessary. First class summer hotels are used, one now in operation on lake Rosseau has accommodation for 250 people, costing over $100,000. The region is bound to be popular as there is no finer country on the continent of America for health, pleasure and recreation. Many are the expressions of praise emanating from travellers who have been in this region. A letter just received by a Grand Trunk official from Charles F. Cutter, New York city, is a specimen of what is thought of these districts:

"We are wishing we were on lake Rosseau in sight of the autumn glories of 'Fairyland' this very minute. More and better should be said about Muskoka than the bit of enthusiasm in that hasty personal note, more and better than I am artist enough to say, and in spite of the dictates of selfishness which say 'Don't tell everybody; Muskoka's too good to give away.

"Indeed, the kindness of United States and Canadian friends encouraging my wish for a vacation in high and dry air with waterside delights, and free from swarms of men or insects have just given me and mine the best vacation of our lives. The trip there is easier, less expensive, and the scenes grander than any other between the Rockies and Switzerland.

"The Grand Trunk trip, including all round the island studded waters of lakes Muskoka, Rosseau and Joseph, soft waters and clear exhilarating air is perfect. Then camp, cottage, boarding house, or hotel life in this peace and grandeur, with refined friends, good books and well behaved children, canoes and boating, bass right at your dock, pickerel around the next point, the finest bathing, sleep refreshing, no noise but one's own exuberance, dress to suit yourself, no business but fun, no roads but the trackless primeval forests— the whole 'shooting match' challenges comparison with all other vacation grounds known to New Yorkers. Our only regrets are at leaving this paradise short of a six months' stay."

The Ground Is Frozen.

Halliday's Corners, Nov. 22.—The ground is so firmly frozen that farmers are forced to discontinue ploughing. The cheese factory is about to close down for the season. W. Taylor has gone from our factory to help in the butter factory at Westport. Visitors: Fred. Mustard, Singleton's Corners, at James Myers'; N. Myers at P. B. Ewing's; W. R. Knapp at L. B. Bateman's; W. Taggart at P. Palmer's; C. E. Sanders at W. D. Taggart's; A. Tryon at J. Myers'; H. Barker at William Barker's; M. J. Johnson, at George Tryon's; L. Mulville at P. Tehan's; B. Sanders at Mrs. John Knapp's; H. Barker, at Mrs. George Sickler's; V. Palmer at William Kennedy's.

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Ask For Trading Stamps.
STRACHAN'S HARDWARE

The Study Of Cancer.

Prof. Paul Ehrlich, of Frankfort-on-the-Main, has been enabled to devote himself to a special study of the disease of cancer in consequence of a bequest of the interest for three years of 500,000 marks dedicated to this purpose by a Frankfort banker, the late Herr Theodore Stern. Other sums contributed by private individuals will bring the amount up to $10,000 a year. In Berlin there exists a special committee for the investigation of cancer.

The bleaching chambers of the Canadian electro chemical company, Sault Ste Marie, were destroyed by fire. The loss will be over $25,000.