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THE GANANOQUE BONUS.

A telegram, dealing with the vote of the people of Gananoque in the carriagé works'

by-law, says: "The vote of the real estate owners in this municipality was polled as to whether a by-law, submitted to the town council, should be enacted. The question submitted was the granting under specific conditions of a cash bonus of \$6,000 to the Thou sand Island Carriage Co., limited, and exemption from taxation (except school taxes) for a period of twenty years. The vote stood in favor of the bonus being granted. It exceeded the two-thirds number required by law. The conditions, are that the bonus is not to be paid in a lump sum, but at the rate of \$600 each year for a period of ten years upon proof of a specified number of vehicles being manufactured, a special tax to be levied to meet the annual payment, thus not adding to the town debentures."

THE COLONIAL COUNCIL.

A great public interest attaches to the proposal of Lord Rosebery to give colonial judges a place on the judicial committee of the privy council, but it is a proposal which must aim at an experiment, the value of which can only be determined in time. The presence on the judicial committee of Canadian judges, who are familiar with Canadian cases, and with the circumstances surrounding them, will be of immense advantage, which it will be worth while of the our government to demonstrate, but the importance of the new departure having been pressed, it will be for Lord Rosebery, or his successor in office, to proceed further in this direction and provide for the appointment of men of legal attainments and sound judgment, permanently, upon the judicial committee. Canadian interests will in this way only be permanently represented, and by those whose experience and reading and general qualifications will be developed, along the lines most helpful to them. The opening of the imperial privy council to colonial judges, without permanent appointment and without salary, is simply a modest introduction to a condition of things which has long been desired, and which can be secured now apparently only by the most cautious and diplomatic procedure.

IS IT SMALL BUSINESS!

The Montreal Gazette is very much annoyed over the attitude of some liberal members of parliament towards Mr. Cockburn, and in respect of his Columbian fair expenses. It thinks the criticism to which this ponderous gentleman has been subjected is very small business, and that it will bring to those engaged in it neither personal credit nor political profit. Gazette's virtuous indignation is well assumed, but it will be remembered how silent conservative papers were, when the Ontario opposition; in its zeal for something to complain about, criticised the egg and laundry account of the superintendent of an asylum, and nosed into the petty business of the public departments : with a vim that showed how much they relished it. The accounts of Mr. Cockburn are legitimately open to criticism, but less would be said about them had Mr. Cockburn not been so airy in his explanations, and had he not publicly declared that over and above the \$4,425 he drew from the government he spent \$3,000 of his own money in maintaining the dignity of Canada at Chicago. Where he spent so much or how he spent it no one can imagine, as the details of his expenditure at Ottawa go to show that he overlooked nothing which he could" charge against the government. If it was right that the public of Ontario should know how many dozen of eggs superintendent of an asylum used in his quarters, and how many pieces of linen he had washed, it is right that they should know how Mr. Cockburn juggled with milk crackers, meals, wines and other extras at Chicago. And the moral is that men, in their public capacity, and representing the people at their expense, should be as economical as if they were on personal business.

TOUGH YOUNG WAIFS.

According to J. G. Moylan, late the inspector of prisons, who is now giving some of his time to newspaper writing, and pens a notable article to the Week, a great many of the waifs and strays who are sent to Canada, to grow up in the country, are young toughs of whose future there is nothing promising. Mr. Moylan is so satisfied that so many of the child-immigrants in Camada are "pests gathered from the slums of St. Giles and East London, after spending short terms of so-called protection in a certain refuge," sneak thieves, and pickpockets, and street arabs from various haunts of vice, that he makes a recommendation. It is to the effect that "means be adopted to prevent mistaken philanthropists abroad and at home, aiding and encouraging the transplanting to Canada of exotics so upas-like and so unsuited to the soil and moral atmosphere of the country." Is Mr. Moylan presentation of the facts freely accepted? No. . The Week clearly descredits his statements and declines to believe, in the absence of the statistical evidence, that the youthful immigration into Canada has been as bad and as baneful as it is made to appear. It admits that there are isolated cases in which the immigrants have been disappointing in their quality and character, But Mr. Movlan has, above all men, been in a position to pass an opinion. It has been his opportunity, if not his duty, to study the tendencies of crime, its danger and devolopment in the individual and he seems to have been struck with the num ber of criminals who have imbided the spirit to do wrong before they came to Canada. He could doubtless give statistics in support of his statement if he were free to do so. Once before, we believe, and while yet in office, he made reference to the immigration and for the purpose of showing that if it were more closely looked after the percentage of crime in Canada would be materially re- the trade question? What was he sent duced. Mr. Moylan's article should in- abroad for anyway?

spire enquiry and investigation on the part of the government, to the end that it may be satisfied as to the character of the three thousand children who are sent annually to Canada by the benevolent people of the old land. The statement he makes is certainly too serious to be lightly disposed of.

POLITICAL INDEPENDENCIES. The attitude of Mr. Calvin while a member of the house of commons, being dignified, respectful and independent, has been so much admired that great regret is expressed now that he has announced that he will not be a candidate for re-election. Referring to his opposition on one occasion when he endorsed Sir Richard Cartwright's motion by his vote, the Toronto Star, thoroughly independent, remarks: "Without approving or disapproving of the wisprompted him, it may be said that Canadian politics would be in a more healthy condition, and electors would have much more faith in their representatives if hidebound partizanship did not exist in Canada, and if, as in Great Britain, a member would vote as he thought fit, despite the decision of the caucus. It is to be hoped that other Canadian members may assert their independence and vote as their conscience dictates." A sentiment so many will applaud. Even in Frontenac manliness in political life is being admired, and in place of the ultra conservatism by which the great majority have been influenced in the past there is manifested a profound regard for honest conviction in the individual. Mr. Calvin is a pronounced conservative, that is his education along conservative lines has been sound enough, but he is essentially a' business man, with large interests at stake, and if there is any issue he should be an authority on it is the trade question. Hence when he differed with the government touching it little fault could be found. It was generally conceded that he acted as he felt, and his independence was a credit to himself and his constituency.

This has been made apparent by the manner in which his party has rallied about him and pressed on him the nomination for another term. Would they do this if they did not endorse his course, and in endorsing it do not the electors practically repudiate the policy of the govern-

HARD ON THE CANADIANS.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has taken, in the senate, great credit for the action of himsolf and his colleagues in providing a rebate on the raw material entering into exported manufacturers, so that the Canadians can undersell the Americans in the Argentine republic in South America. The Massey-Harris company, a great monopoly, and yet so dissatisfied that it talked of establishing a branch factory at Niagara Falls, N.Y., for the United States trade, has been enabled, according to Sir Mackenzie, to dispose of 1,200 agricultural implements under this favoring feature of Canadian government, and despite the hottest American competition. The argument which Sir Mackenzie uses, in favor of his policy, is used by the Toronto News, conservative, against the same policy when it observes: "Since the admission free of duty on raw

materials used in articles intended for export has enabled our farm implement makers to manufacture one class of machinery so cheaply that they can undersell foreign rivals in outside markets, why not allow them to use free raw materials in their products intended for the Canadian market so that they can provide our farmers with reapers and mowers at as low a rate as they now supply the farmers of Argentine and Australia? Why, indeed, confine the principle of free raw materials to manufac turers? Why not extend it to agriculturists as well? A reaper is as much raw material to the farmer as is the steel used in it to the manufacturer. If, then, the Massey-Harris company is to be allowed to use untaxed iron in building reapers, why not permit our farmers to buy untaxed the completed machine in order that the cost of producing wheat in this country may be lessened and the difficulty of competing in the world's market with the grain o Argentine reduced ?"

The farmers will see by-and-bye, if they do not see already, that they are not the special beneficiaries of the government as some supporters of it would like them to believe. The bribery attempted in the butter trade, of 20c per lb. being paid for an article which only brings 16c per lb. in England, is not calculated to quiet the tillers of the soil. They cannot be deceived, and they protest against a monopoly being helped by the government to exact from them higher prices for the implements they buy than the foreigners to whom the government is in/no way indebted and from whom no consideration can be expected.

EDITORIAL NOTES. /-

Toronto is sending its Treasurer to Eng land to float another loan/ Why don't it keep him across the sea as its permanent financial agent.

Premier Bowell was not in the conference with the governor-general and the Hon. Messrs. Greenway and Sifton re the school question. How is that?

Dr. Landerkin wants to find out, if he can, how the queen comes to confer her titular honors on Canadians. Her doesn't give his secret away, but it is generally suspected that he wants to find out how G. R. R. Cockburn, M.P., has been over

When the imperial government gives places to Canadians upon the judicial committee of the privy council, they should be occupied by Hon. E. Blake, D'Alton Me-Carthy and Christopher Robinson. They would reflect honor on the bench-of Great Britain.

Archbishop Langevin is talking too much. If there is no compromise on the Manitoba school question he will be largely responsible for the failure. He is now picturing the prospect of closing the Protestant schools in Quebec, and in so doing he shows how absurd he can become.

An ordinance was introduced in the Chicago city council which is intended to prevent women from wearing "bloomers," or knickerbockers, within the city limits, but it was laid over, Why? Because it was difficult to decide which it were best to tolerate, the runaways or the bloomers.

J. G. Ward, the colonial treasurer of New Zealand, leaves for Canada on May 30th to discuss with the government a commercial treaty between this country and the island of which he is a representative, What's the matter with J. S. Larke, the Canadian commissioner to the Australias? He is equal to schemes for tying the continents together with cables at a cost of millions. Can't he discuss with the people

OFFENSIVE ACTION OF OTTAWA CLERGYMEN REPEATED.

The Archbishop Asks For Speed in Regard to the Collection of Money That Must at His Decease go to to the Proposed Ottawa Diocese--Objection Offered by Those Interested.

There is again a friction attending the separation of Ontario discese. Hitherto the churchmen of Kingston have been so patient that they have taken little notice of the ungenerous attempts of Ottawa to antagonize the western end of the diocese. This section, however, is heartily in favor of the separation. It has no reason to love, or even respect, the Ottawa clergymen, from whom intense jealousy and ill-will has come, although Kingston has extended its hospitality and its good feeling for a long period towards them. Two years ago, when the question of separation came up, Ottawa began its collection of the \$40,000 required before it could secure its independence. The western end has not taken any action that would, in the least, injure the project. It will be remembered, however, at last synod that the Ottawa clergymen; not content with running their own archdeaconry, endeavored to force immediately on the western end its collection of the \$20, 000 which will, under a canon, go to Ottawa upon the death of Archbishop Lewis. The clergymen and laymen of the Kingston archdeaconry protested that they were much disinclined to collect this amount until it became necessary, that it was inexpedient to attempt a canvass, as it would not be nearly so successful as when the actual necessity arose. The archbishop at the time counselled moderation by the Ottawa clergymen, and in response to the protest of the western delegates referred the question to commit-

In November this committee had forced upon it this and similar questions that did not affect the diocese of Ottawa nearly so much as they affected the proposed diocese of Ontario, and when the laymen of Kingston objected they were treated to overbearing and offensive talk from a clergyman of Ottawa, who himself is most sensitive when he is called to account, especially for arrears of parish assessment. The question again arose at the semi-annual committee yesterday, in a proposition from the archbishop that this collection be undertaken at once. The laymen of the western end protested against this collection being forced upon them, and Canon Spencer, the only clergyman present representing this end, sustained their objection. They were then offensively accused of factiousness by Archdeacon Lauder, who seems to use his uncouth tongue with un limited swing. As Kingston laymen have done nothing but resent the undue interference of Ottawa, which in its manner borders on impertinence, they can not tamely submit to such negrovating ac

These Ottawa clergymen, who are now making use of the influence of the archbishop, were not long since his detractors and enemies. When his grace expressed willingness to remove to Kingston from Ottawa, the archdeacon of Ottawa and its other clergymen were consulted as to the propriety of the step. They replied that removal should take place, that Kingston was his proper home, and that they would cordially facilitate his being installed in a see house here. They voted for the project in committee and synod. When the work of collection for this house was undertaken, Rev. Mr. Daykin was sent to Ottawa. He was met by the clergymen there as a solid body. They determined that they would freeze him out. While they would allow him to preach in their pulpits on behalf of the project, they would not assist him in his collections. There was no reserve as to their denunciation of the bishop, and one clergyman, after handing over a list of parishioners, shook his hand at the recipient and dared him ever to disclose the fact that he had given him the list. The result was that after three or four weeks at Ottawa Mr. Daykin returned with \$80 as a contribution to the see house, a little more than board and expenses. At that time the separation of the diocese was not a live question, and therefore there was no reason but disloyalty to the church and enmity to the bishop to account for the conduct of the clergy. They were asked to come out in synod and give expression to their views and on two occasions the archbishop was asked whether he desired to retire or remain in the chair to hear what these Ottawa gentlemen had to say, but they, although invited to make known their grievances, had not the manliness to do so in public face to face with the man they opposed. Silence has been kept on this question because it was felt that the separation might take place peaceably in a very short time, but there is a limit to endurance. The sentiment of Kingston churchmen is that their forbear ance is encouraging. Ottawa clergymen in their attempts to ride rough shod over other people. Archdeacon Lauder has had more than once to apologize for offensive language or actions towards Synod delegates.

The Army Is Flourishing.

Notwithstanding the Toronto News re ports respecting the disintregation of the Salvation army it has not disintegrated to any extent in Kingston, if it has anywhere else. Instead it has gone ahead, and continues to grow rapidly. An officer attached to the headquarters here states as a proof of the untrustworthiness of the rumor that only four of the al leged desertions took place within the last few months-Markle, De Barritt, Adams and Fry. Some of the others left as long ago as three years and three years and a half. There are always a number coming and going in every organization, and a fair comparison would be to compile a list o officers who have taken up the work during the time the others let it drop.

By The Queen's Command. I once performed at Windsor before Her Majesty and several members of the Royal family, and, oh, it was the most delightful experience I have ever had. The speaker was an enthusiastic young actress, as popular as she is beautiful. "The honor was certainly a great one," we murmured. "Yes," she responded quickly, "but it was not only that; Her Majesty was so kind, you know. It really did you good, the way she treated you." That is just it. Proper treatment is all we want. Ninetenths of the sickness we suffer might be cured if we only had proper treatment. If you are ill or feel out of sorts, seek relief from the true friends of the sick and suffering-Holloway's Pills and Ointment.

The Gaulois, Paris, says that on June 23rd, during the celebration of the opening of the Baltic Sea canal, at Kiel, the Emperor of Germany will go on board the French warship Hoche, when it will be obligatory upon the commander of the Hoche to hoist the German imperial standard which bears the inscription "1870."

MEMORIAL DAY AT THE CAPE,

A Parade Held and the Soldiers Graves Decorated.

May 30.-To-day is memorial day and will be observed at this place. The Grand army will have charge of affairs. A pro- A cession will be formed and march to the several cemeteries, where the graves of the soldiers will be decorated with flowers. Afterwards appropriate services will be held at Firemen's hall.

Races will be held at this place, July 3rd and 4th, at the agricultural grounds

Good purses are offered. It is reported that one new Grand army post will have new uniforms.

Mrs. Fannie Cole has returned from a visit to Watertown. The interrior of Jerome's hotel is being

finished. Quite a large number of our people went on the excursion to Kingston, Friday,

The scholars of our high school are pre-

paring for commencement exercises. Our Grand Army post attended services at the Catholic church on Sunday morning. A memorial sermon was preached by Rev. Father Kelly.

S. Augustus has purchased a half interest in the scow Carleton from M. Reff. W. Essel tyn will soon commence the

erection of a house in the lower portion of the village

A number of our people' will attend the circus at Watertown on Friday.

The ladies of the Presbyterian church will hold a festival on July 4th.

Ever since the great fire of September last there has be a strong talk of better fire protection for the village. There has been only two schemes in view-a system of water works or a steam fire engine. Several months ago a meeting of the citizens was held and a move made towards the construction of water works. The trustees of the village, having the matter in hand called an election to decide whether the village would adopt the system of protection or not. The election was held Tuesday and after a spirited contest it was decided to bond the village for \$25,000 for the system of water works. The vote stood ninety-eight for and fifty-one against, a majority of forty-seven. There was considerable excitement election day and a number of quarrels resulted. The election, however, has been contested upon several grounds and there is no doubt but that the election was illegal for several reasons. The law distinctly says that taxpayers can vote. This means that women, as well as men, who are taxpayers, can vote on the the question. The board of election, how ever, ruled that women could not vote, and they were not allowed to, although a number were at the polls for that purpose. There were, also, several voters disfranchised on different grounds, which was, of course, illegal. M. E. Lee, of this village, one of the best lawyers in the state, and who is village attorney and also counsel for the water works committee, instructed the election board, consisting of the village board, regarding the laws, but for a certain reason his advice was disre-

garded, and then the grounds for contested election made easy, laws having been violated. seems that sometime before the election a citizen of our village wrote to the attorney-general of the state regarding the law of the election, and upon the decisions received the election was conducted. The mistake was made, no doubt, in the way the questions were given to the attorneygeneral, as his decisions were right but did not cover the case as it existed. Several of the best lawyers at Watertown have been consulted, and without hesitation say that women have the same right to vote as the men if they are taxpayers. The water works committee, it is reported, will not issue bonds until the matter is cleared up, and there is hardly any doubt but what another election will be called to decide the question. The law says distinctly that in order to carry the resolution a majority of the voters and the taxpayers, whose names

appear upon the last assessment list, must have voted for it. The question of bonding the village for a system of water works has two sides to it. There is no doubt but what such a system of fire protection is a good thing, and a good investment under certain circumstances, but there are reasons upon the other hand why it is certainly not admirable. The system will cost \$25,000 with the interest, \$800 a year running expenses at least, and the purchasing of new fire hose. There are only two things that are favorable to the system, and only one of revenue. First, that of fire protection, and, second, the revenue obtained by the renting of water privileges. The tax falls upon about 266 persons, which would necessarily increase the taxes largely, and be felt greatly by a majority of those who would have to settle the amount. There is no question but that if another election is called a close vote will result, but no matter what the result may be, after a fair

HANGED ON ITS HIGH CHAIR.

A Baby Has a Narrow Escape From Strangulation.

election, the decision must stand.

Wednesday the eleven months old child of Mr. and Mrs. Fred. G. Klock, of Watertown, N.Y., had a narrow escape from death by strangulation. Its life was only saved by the timely discovery of its position by its mother, and by the heroic and

efficient work of the attending physicians. The case was a peculiar one. The child its seat by a wooden tray fastened to the chair in front. At 8:30 o'clock Mrs. Klock, having occasion to go to the house of a neighbor, left the child sitting in the chair, and, to all appearances, secure from harm. When the mother returned ten minutes later she was horrified to find her child hanging by the neck to the tray, and, to all appearances, dead. She hastily rescued the child from its position, and rushed to the house of a neighbor, whom she told of her discovery. Physicians were telephoned for.

In some manner during the mother's absence, the child had slipped down from its seat through the opening between the seat and the tray. There it hung, with its lips and nose tightly pressed against the edge of the tray and with the clothes, which such a manner as to strangle it. Doctors worked over the child for two hours, at the end which time the child showed the first evidences of regaining consciousness Thirty minutes later the little one had revived so much as to leave little doubt of its recovery.

A despatch from Constantinople to the Pall Mall Gazette, London, says that reports have been received there that the Turkish police recently forced an entrance into the residence of the British, Russian and French delegates at Moosh for the purpose of arresting a servant. The police had repeatedly on previous occasions, insulted the servants of the delegates and little pill. Small price. Small dose. otherwise made themselves offensive.

A SUFFERER FROM HEADACHES AND DYSPEPSIA FOR YEARS.

Frank Statement From Mr. N. Page, Editor of Le Spectateur, Hull, Que., in which he Tells How His Wife Regained Health. and Strength.

The editor of Le Spectateur has often been asked whether he thought entire reliance can be placed in the statements appearing each week in the newspapers with reference to cures brought about by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and can unhesitatingly say that he believes the half has not been told, and that for each cure that has been made public through the press there are scores of others, no doubt quite as remarkable, of which the general public never hear. Many people shrink from permitting the publication of a statement of their cure and for this reason it is never heard of outside the circle of their acquaintances. We believe this to be all wrong, and think it is. a duty those who have recovered health and strength owe to others less fortunate, to make the means of their restoration public. This at all events is the spirit that animates the editor of Le Spectateur in making known, for the good it may do others, the fact that Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have, in his own household, proven worthy of the high praises accorded them elsewhere. Mme. Page was for upwards of seven years an almost constant sufferer from severe headaches, pain in the back and dyspepsia. As a result her appetite was fickle, and she was reduced to a state of great weakness. It was in 1887 that she first began to be troubled, and this condition of affairs continued until 1893. At that time, as a result of having read so much of the cures wrought by the use of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, a few boxes were procured, and it was soon observed that she was regaining her old time health. The continued use of the pills for a time had the most beneficial effect. The headaches left, so did the pains in the back, and the stomach was restored to its normal condition, and when she discontinued the Pink Pills it was with a feeling that her health was entirely restored. During the past winter Mme. Page had another somewhat similar attack, but resorting again to Pink Pills, she was soon on the road to recovery, and we have no hesitation in commending them as an unequalled blood builder and nerve restorer, having seen their good effects in other cases than the one above noted."

TOBACCO'S "DIVINE" QUALITIES. Col. Ingersoll's Eloquent Eulogy of the Narcotic Plant.

At the banquet which closed the fourth national convention of cigar manufacturers in New York a few years ago Robert G. Ingersoll eloquently extolled the virtues of tobacco as follows:

"Now, then, it is a delight to speak on a subject everyone understands. We all understand the divine plant. I have loved all my life; since I was ten years old. At that time a man named Wyckoff, the greatest liar I ever met, gave me a chew of this Cavendish pigtail. Strangely enough, I liked it at once, and five minutes after my first taste I had a plug of my own. I use it now and defend its use against the moral advice of parsons and the physical advice of medical

"Something in the human brain craves the leaf. If you want to awaken the mind of the savage, who has no clothes except climate, increase his wants. Give him a taste of tobacco and he will hunt for iron and dig for jewels and gold to get more of

"There's too much hypocrisy about the use of tobacco; thousands use it and lie about it. I want you to use it and defend its use, because it adds something to the value and happiness of life. In spite of the thunders of the pulpit and the anathemas of physicians its use is increasing and that is because the brain of man craves it. "What would we do without it? Think

of waiting for a train without tobacco? Think of crouching in the deadly rifle pit without tobacco ! What would those do who add value to life by spanning the world with the rainbows of fancy without tobacco! All use tobacco and are the better for it. Have the courage of your happiness and

"There is another point I want to make. Tobacco is a luxury. Let us cheapen all luxuries. Labor pays all the tax in the world. Then let labor reap some of the benefit. Give the workingman tobacco as cheap as possible. The idea is to let the poor devil work now and smoke in the world to come. We want him to smoke

" No luxury should be produced by suffering. The men and women who make cigars should be well paid. I hope you manufacturers in these days of trusts will organize a trust for the sole purpose of paying your working people well. Then there will be an added flavor to every

" Tobacco is and always will be an emblem of peace: When tobacco tastes good to a man he may be sure he is well. For my part I would rather go without corn than without tobacco. Now, finally, let me exhort you to make the best cigars you can. Give us good goods.'

DON'T CROWD. BUT PUSH.

was sitting in a high chair and was held in | Good Advice to Those Without Energy and Ambition.

If there was more push in the world there would be fewer hungry, half-clothed, homeless, suffering children; fewer brokendown, dissipated men and women; less need of alms-houses, houses of correction and homes for the friendless. Push means a lift for a neighbor in trouble. Push means a lift for yourself out of the slough of despondency and shiftlessness, out of trouble, real and fancied. Push never hurts anybody. The harder the push the better, if it is given in the right direction. Always push up-hill-few people need a push down hill. Don't be afraid of your muscles and sinews; they were given you to use. Don't be afrajd of your hands; they were meant for service. Don't be afraid of what your companions may say. enwrapped it, twisted around its neck in Don't be afraid of conscience; it will never reproach you for a good deed-but push with all your heart, might and soul, whenever you see anybody or anything that will be better for a good long, strong, determined push. Push! It is just the word for the grand, clear morning of life; it is just the word for strong arms and young hearts; it is just the word for a world that is as full of work as this is. If anybody is in trouble and you see it, don't stand back; push! If there is anything good being done in any place where you happen to be,

Do not suffer from sick headache a moment longer. It is not necessary. Carter's Little Liver Pills will cure you. Dose, one