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NOT THE WAY TO DO.

The course of the customs authorities, in pursuing and fining certain violators of the customs law, received a serious criticism in parliament on Wednesday. The matter was brought up by Mr. Lister, of Lambton, who referred to two cases, one of which is under review and, therefore, not open for discussion. The other was that of a firm of stationers, one of whom, the home man and manager of the business, had systematically defrauded the customs by means of false invoices. The department had dealt with this case peculiarly. Two members of the firm were innocent of the wrong-doing, and so it was not deemed well that they should be punished, but they were by the imposition of a fine of some \$14,000, or three times the sum of which it had been attempted to defraud the government, and such a fine having to be paid at once, forced the firm into dissolution. So the innocent suffered with the guilty, which should not have been. The government should not be a party to any settlements where a crime has been committed, but the offender should be prosecuted, and such a punishment should be applied as the offence calls for and warrants. Had that been the proceeding in the case referred to the warning to others would have been effective, and two men, who went into bankruptcy because of a partner's crookedness, would have been spared some of the humiliation that has been put upon them.

THE TROUBLE CONTINUES.

The French ministers holding seats in the commons have become reconciled, and their mouths have been closed, but the trouble in regard to the school question is not yet over. Samuel Hughes, M.P., is not regarded as the wisest man in parliament, but he expressed the situation when he said that the government had undertaken to please everybody and it had succeeded, by its change of policy, in pleasing no one.

The French members are dissatisfied because remedial legislation was not projected according to promise, and the English members are dissatisfied because a direct pledge has been made that the next session is to be devoted primarily and principally to the legislation this has now evaded. A bolt of English members is threatened, and a repudiation of the government's pledge is said to be necessary to guarantee the re-election of the English cabinet ministers, while the press, conservative and independent, voicing the sentiments of their readers, practically declare that remedial legislation must be abandoned.

The Toronto World, edited by Mr. McLean, insists that the deliverance of the government "is not acceptable to the conservatives, as a party, and certainly not to the conservative party of Ontario or to the conservative press of the province." It adds: "It is a declaration about which the province of Ontario will have something to say later on. The struggle is only beginning."

The Hamilton Spectator says the postponement of remedial legislation does not better the situation, but makes it worse. The way out of the difficulty, it suggests, is the reconstruction of the cabinet. So that the plot is actually thickening, and that the bravado of the premier, as indicated by his last speech in the senate, will fail to make the impression it was intended to do.

RETURN OF THE KICKERS.

The Ottawa crisis has come and gone. It did not really amount to much after all. Sir Adolphe Caron, whose political existence depends upon his place in the cabinet, and Hon. Mr. Ouimet, who labored too hard to get into the cabinet to abandon his seat therein without great pain, have agreed to such conditions regarding remedial legislation as the government has seen fit to offer to them, and returned to duty.

Hon. Mr. Angers has pressed his resignation, and it has been accepted. He is the only one of the three dissatisfied ministers who has been calm and considerate during the crisis, who has objected to the course followed by the government, who has felt compelled to withdraw from association with it in protest against its action, who made up his mind that he or they would do a certain thing, and has had the courage to carry his plans into execution. The man is entitled to the most respect for his consistency. He has not been boastful of what he could or would do, nor has he advertised himself as a weakling by declaring that he is going to do something and not do it, the circumstances all the while remaining unchanged.

When Sir Adolphe, (as fastidious in dress and as highly perfumed as usual), and Mr. Ouimet, looking deeply dejected and mysterious, entered the house yesterday the scene is described as an enlivening one. Mr. Foster discoursed most sweetly upon the crisis, such as it had been, and the two deserters, amid the applause and laughter of political opponents, told their little stories. They had been deeply grieved and disappointed, had been on strike, and still felt sore, but they had assurance, not in writing, (which were demanded), that the remedial legislation which they desired would be forthcoming in due season, and, said Sir Adolphe, the interests of the minority (including the petulant postmaster-general) would suffer infinitely more by the retirement of the ministers than by their retention of office. Later on in the day Mr. Laurier tested the subsidence of the strike by a motion which put the conservative whips to work, and the vote on which called for about the usual division of members on party lines.

So the situation is no longer one of gravity, suggesting the thousand and one possibilities which have been discussed during the last week. The alleged crisis, indeed, would not have continued for a day had the premier the control of his cabinet, and the loyalty which is his due. He is the head of the government, but he has not been its dictator, and he lacks the power of uniting his forces when a difficulty arises. Sir John

Macdonald had such a strike once as that of this week, and on the part of the French members also. He reasoned with them in vain, and then he attended the party caucus, on invitation, and told the troubles what he would do. He would submit the issue to the house according to plans, he would have it considered on its merits and without relation to any other question, and if he failed of success—if the house, through the absence or inaction of his supporters, defeated the government—he would dissolve parliament and go to the people. And the cat came back, and all was peace that day.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell has not, of course, Sir John Macdonald's magnetism and political forethought, he has not the confidence of his party to the extent of believing that he is infallible, but he would be infinitely stronger if he were equal to the emergency of deciding what he might do, of doing it, and of impressing upon his colleagues the wisdom of supporting him.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Is there conspiracy at Ottawa? Are some conservative members seeking to destroy the government? It would appear so.

The governor-general, who has seen statesmanship in the British parliament, must be impressed with the timber which constitutes his council.

The Ottawa Journal (conservative) does not understand why the French ministers went on strike since "they got concession enough to kill any government."

Sir Hibbert Tupper had his fun Thursday when the wandering refugees returned to parliament and were received with the chorus, "The Cat Came Back."

The senate has surprised itself and the country by getting up a breeze on the superannuation question. And another gale is promised when Senator Power gets the figures he is after.

The organizer of the conservative party of Ontario was called to Ottawa to fix the vote which followed the motion of the cabinet crisis. And his fine Italian hand is quite visible in the division list.

Capt. Fox, a stiff conservative of Port Hope, is tired of his party's policy. He says the tariff is too high and that too much protection is given manufacturers. He favors a tariff for revenue only.

Did the premier give Mr. Ouimet a letter, to be used in the Vercheres election, to the effect that remedial legislation was to be passed during the present session? If so what has he to do now about it?

Fancy, if you can, how the interests of the minority would suffer by the absence of Sir Adolphe Caron! And then fancy, if you can, how the interests of Sir Adolphe Caron would suffer without his seat in the government!

Sir Hector Langevin wants Mr. Angers' seat in the cabinet. And he ought to get it if the idea is to advertise anew the advisers of his excellency, in the language of Mr. Davin, as "a government of antiques and incapables."

The spectacle in the commons on Thursday was the effort of G. Taylor, M.P., to explain his position and square his performance on the school question. It is to be hoped he knows where he stands, but it is certain no one else does.

Hon. Mr. Angers, lately the minister of agriculture in the dominion government, is going to practice law in Quebec. It is well he has something to which he can turn his hand until his day comes again, since he says he will remain in politics.

Sir Mackenzie Bowell, in his last speech in the senate, is said to have quoted that favorite Methodist hymn:

While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinner may return.
To whom was he referring?

Hon. Mr. Costigan has appeared in rather a bad light, in first denying that he had a personal interest in the gypsum mines reached by the Tobique railway, and then admitting it. He acquired his interest in the mine for \$2,500 the day before the subsidy was granted, and disposed of it afterwards for \$20,000 of stock in a company which undertook to work it.

Some time since Mr. Angers' organ, Le Moniteur de Levis, declared, editorially, that "during the past fifteen years the province of Quebec has lost its prestige in the councils of the nation," that "not since Cartier have our public men at Ottawa shone for their stability any more than for elevation of character." A truth which has been greatly emphasized during the past few days.

Mr. Eustis, United States ambassador to France, talked to a French journalist about the United States gobbling up Canada whenever they felt like it, and now he is explaining that he didn't know he was giving himself away. Did he mean what he said? If he did he ought to be recalled. An ambassador who talks nonsense publicly or privately, ought not to fill so conspicuous a place as that of Mr. Eustis.

The Premier in a Rage.

On the floor of the senate, Monday evening, Mr. Scott, on the motion to adjourn, asked if there was to be any further legislation respecting the Hudson Bay railway. Premier Bowell replied that there would be none, and almost rebuked Mr. Scott by reminding him that the leader of the government in the other house had stated the same thing; he could repeat this. The senate then adjourned, and immediately Mr. Daly came up to Premier Bowell and informed him that Mr. Haggart had some hours before given notice of a bill representing the Hudson Bay company. The premier's wrath knew no bounds. In fact he fell into a terrible rage before both Mr. Daly, Senator Power, a correspondent, and a number of others who were standing near. "Why," he exclaimed, "I have just told Senator Scott that no further legislation would be brought down." He used other and strong language, and undoubtedly felt his position keenly. Mr. Haggart had evidently given notice of the bill without consulting his nominal leader, and it is said that the premier is kept in the dark right along by his colleagues in the commons.

An important change in the military system of Switzerland is soon to be made through a revision of the constitution just decided upon by the Swiss assembly. Under the present system the army is divided into two classes, the troops of the confederation and those of the cantons. The entire military administration is to be transferred to the confederation.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

AN OLD KINGSTONIAN WRITES ABOUT IT IN CALIFORNIA.

The Natives of the Orient Mind Their Own Business—The Testimony of One of the Leading Horticulturists—What Canada Should Do in Regard to the Celestials.

J. T. Greenwood, of Station A., Pasadena, Los Angeles county, California, who formerly lived in the city, writes to a friend here relative to the Chinese question. He says: "There are many Chinamen located all over California in the towns and populated localities. In Los Angeles they and the Japanese are quite numerous. All seem to be industrious and make no trouble. They do not commit crimes and misdemeanors much, and keep out of jail. Americans and Mexicans, of whom there are many do most of the law-breaking so far as it is broken." Chinamen are generally scarce here and I have only seen two or three Chinese children since I came to Southern California. Those I saw in Riverside. Chinamen have a monopoly on raising and selling garden vegetables, but not fruits. They drive wagons about, daily supplying every family, and no matter how remote you may be located, John will reach you sure, every time, to get another nickel. They strike out early to sell with one-horse and two-horse rigs. They travel long rounds and return in the afternoon. Garden truck seems to be their forte, born in the blood, and trained in the experience and occupation of their ancestors. In this branch of industry Caucasians seem unable to compete with them, and Americans have here dropped vegetable culture entirely.

The requirements of artificial irrigation render it impracticable for families to have their own vegetable gardens here, as they do in God's countries, where He does the irrigation Himself directly from the clouds. Chinese vegetable fields look well. They are worked by hand after first being planted by teams, but the vegetables, like the fruits of this country, are of inferior flavor to those up north. Five, six, eight or ten Chinamen combine, rent land and garden it in partnership. They occupy one house in common, and do their own cooking and washing. The most intelligent ones, able to talk good English, do the selling. They are polite and skillful in inviting attention to their stock. I found many working in the field unable to talk English, hence I got little information. Many have slow humor, a pleasant smile, sometimes a hearty laugh.

The Chinaman takes well to plain, plodding work, a quality not thoroughly appreciated in this fast age. The Jap is of more active turn, with desire and faculty for trade and business enterprise. He has tact and skill. Being bright and versatile I might term him the Frenchman of the Orient.

Being naturally tolerant, my feelings are favorable to the Chinese. My lack of experience and closer contact may render me incompetent to fully judge them, yet, were they positively objectionable I think I should discover it. Public opinion, or rather public feeling, is here largely against the Chinamen. Opinion is one thing, feeling another, and as to Chinese emigration public feeling here entirely dominates intelligent opinion. People say "the Chinaman wont do." On asking why, I am told "he is no good." If I say he seems peaceable and industrious I am told "yes, but he is treacherous and you've got to watch him. He'll take advantage if he gets a chance." Such remarks can be applied in some degree to all nationalities.

I am told Chinamen spend little or no money here, that they live on little or nothing and send all their earnings to China, amounting to millions of dollars annually, that they come here only to get work, save money and send it back home. Hence they are upon us as blood-sucking parasites. Being in the minority, in a strange land with feeling against them, they will naturally endeavor to wear their best behaviour on the outside and watch out for chances, exactly as both some American and European capitalists and others are now doing in China in order to make wealth and fortunes, and even to bring away what they may make and enjoy it at home.

To offset the American drinking habit and saloon, the Chinaman is said to have his opium habit and opium den. As to which may be the worst I feel incompetent to fairly judge. Of one thing I do feel strongly, that so long as any man, or nation of men, remain industrious and steadily work hard to live there can not be very imminent danger of their being ruined by bad habits. Hard work is salvation to all. Only "idle men and boys are found standing on the devil's ground," and that useful industry in hell might become a means of redemption. One of the largest horticulturists of this state, having 75,000 fruit trees, pronounces the Chinese far superior to the American for common labor in his business. Evidently in Canada as in California, the question is should the Chinese be permitted to come in without let or hindrance? If you have got along without the Chinese in the past you certainly can get along without him in the future. If you plainly see that you can prosper better in some ways in the future with the Chinese, than you have done in the past without him, then put up no bars, but let the Mongolian come in.

Long have the leading nations knocked impatiently for full admission to China. Now that the late war has about broken down the Chinese prejudice and custom, so long walling out the commerce and civilization of the world, it does seem amusing, at least, for either the United States or Canada to now at once, begin to adopt similar methods of barbarism and to inaugurate like obstruction on our eastern Pacific coast. Timid China has always been fearful of other nations. From that she has been compelled to throw down her bulwarks, are we willing to become the laughing stock of the world in trying to erect on our side of the big pond some kind of rickety structure that will amount to nothing but the joke in it for the Chinaman will be so huge and plain that he will not need a spy-glass to see it from his native shore. At times the best judgment is manifested in knowing what not to undertake. Inevitable indications are that all nations and tongues must eventually mix and blend in one great civilization. Can we wisely or safely undertake to stem the power of the Almighty? Let us first be sure we are right, then go ahead; and when we do not know what to do is a good time to do nothing.

Reeve McDonald, of London West, Ont., has written to the city council of London, Ont., calling attention to the \$100,000 judgment recovered by the village against the city four years ago for polluting the River Thames with sewage. The letter states that if the nuisance is not abated the judgment will be enforced, and suggests a conference with a view to settlement.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Baseball Contest.

YARKEE, July 11.—(To the Editor): Having read the views of your Odessa correspondent relative to the baseball match between Yarker and Odessa, on the 4th inst., at Sydenham, and having been instrumental in bringing these two clubs together for a prize contest, I should like to say a few words regarding the match, as your Odessa correspondent's exposition of the game is not that of a disinterested spectator, but savours rather of a "sour-head," or one who possibly lost a shilling in a moment of excitement, and rather than admit his estimate of the respective teams' fault, or that his enthusiasm exceeded his better judgment, he prefers to cast the burden of the whole game on the umpire. This is both cowardly and despicable, particularly as it was well understood and mutually agreed between the two teams weeks ahead that Mr. McCarthy should be the umpire, as he was an old ball player, and his reputation for honesty and impartial rulings was beyond question.

The facts of the case are these: Yarker lodge, A.O.U.W., held an excursion to Tweed, on June 5th, at which time Odessa and Yarker baseball teams were invited to play a game of ball for \$5, but owing to the day being unfavorable for the game it was called off, and owing to some dissatisfaction regarding the disposition of the prize money, I told the two teams that we would hold the prize money and would double the amount and they could play for it at Sydenham at the Workmen's demonstration on July 4th. This arrangement was perfectly satisfactory, and accordingly on the afternoon of the 4th the respective teams filed their appearance on the diamond; Yarker team with their catcher absent, and in his place they had to put in a perfect stranger, a Mr. Ilett, not only unfamiliar with the pitcher's style of ball, but also out of practice, that being his first experience with the sphere this year. Mr. Ilett does not claim to be a catcher much less a pitcher, as your correspondent infers, his position being second baseman, but in order to bring the game on he consented to go behind the bat, and all things considered he put up a very creditable game indeed.

Odessa's nine were made up of three of Murvale's best, the two Shoreys of Newburgh, and four Odessa boys, supposed to make a strong combination and before time was called the odds were in favor of Odessa, but the second innings revealed the fact that Yarker was too strong for the combination, as they succeeded in changing the score from three runs against to three in their favor. This they followed up with three good eggs, until the conclusion of the eighth innings the score stood twenty-one to ten in favor of Yarker. Odessa went to bat for the last time and succeeded in putting up seven runs, which decided the game in Yarker's favor by four runs and an innings to spare.

The game was eagerly watched by five or six hundred people and the general verdict was that it was played on its merits and without fear or favor, and if Odessa still has any conceit of themselves they will have no trouble in arranging a match for any stakes they care to name.—ONE OF THE COMMITTEE.

W. H. FROST'S ADDRESS.

It Gave People Considerable to Talk and Write About.

Recently the political world was somewhat startled by a reputed address issued by W. H. Frost, Smith's Falls, announcing himself as a candidate for the house of commons "at the solicitation of a considerable number of the electors, particularly those belonging to the conservative party," and declaring his platform to be "protection," though outside of that he declared himself an independent, and favorable to measures in the best interests of the country no matter from which party they may emanate. As it was well known that Mr. Frost was a liberal, and had supported his brother, F. T. Frost, against Dr. Ferguson, M.P., at the last election, the address was rapidly snatched up by tory journals, and besides publishing it gave startling editorials upon the strong and convincing proof that the N.P. was still a vigorous issue in Canadian politics. The Smith's Falls News (conservative), reviewed the address and was seemingly distressed at Mr. Frost's attitude. It might jeopardize Dr. Ferguson considerably. However, at a later date it made a discovery and in leaded type discants thus:

"A rumor, confirmed by the News, was circulated to-day that W. H. Frost was not the author of the protection address issued last Thursday, that he never saw the address before it was printed, and that it is in reality the production of a gullible scribe, who thought to create a sensation. This we do know. The scribe in question was complaining about how dull it was, and scarcity of news, and he asked Mr. Frost, bidding some of his friends goodbye, before leaving, if he could not give the people something to talk about during his absence. 'Yes,' replied William, 'tell them I intend running for parliament.' The scribe then told Mr. Frost that he would write his address and have it published, and the latter jokingly replied, 'All right, go ahead,' and in due time the address made its appearance with Mr. Frost's signature. This is certainly how the address came to be printed, and we have good reason for believing that Mr. Frost never saw the address, and never signed it. This we know that Mr. Frost left town within an hour after the above conversation took place, and that the address was issued as the result of the conversation—to give the people something to talk about during his absence."

UNCLAIMED BALANCES.

A Big Aggregate of Money That People Seem Not to Want.

TORONTO, July 11.—The unclaimed balances in the various banks in Canada total \$425,301. The largest unclaimed aggregate lies in the City and District Savings bank and amounts to \$137,118.93. The bank of Montreal comes next with \$86,520, and then there is a big gap. The Eastern Townships bank comes third, \$36,247.13, and the bank of British North America, a good fourth, with \$32,323.12. The Merchants' Bank of Canada has \$18,041.97 and the Bank of Nova Scotia \$14,040.21. As against these the people of Prince Edward Island are either the most careful about banking matters or least inclined to bank as the bank of that province has only \$12 unclaimed in its strong vault. No doubt this sum will be increased this year as the people made a dollar or two out of the late Sir John Thompson's funeral. The People's Bank of New Brunswick has \$57, and the Western Bank of Canada \$79, and the Summerside Bank \$94. The Bank de St. Jean and St. Stephen's Bank have no unclaimed balances at all, which is rather rough on the shareholders.

A SUMMER HOTEL BURNED.

Clayton, N.Y., Visited By A Serious Conflagration Last Week.

CLAYTON, N.Y., July 12.—Clayton was, last night, the scene of a conflagration, which swept away its principal summer hotel, the famous old Hubbard house, and other buildings in its business section, involving a total loss of about \$75,000. The fire, discovered at 6:45 o'clock, started in a barn in the rear of the Hubbard house, in a manner unknown, and rapidly spread to the hotel. There were forty guests in the house, all of whom escaped, though many of them lost their wearing apparel and some of their valuables.

The losses and insurance are as follows:

Hubbard house and outbuildings, value \$12,000; furniture value \$6,000; insurance \$10,000; Heldt building, value \$5,000; insurance \$2,000; R. H. Hamlin, clothing store, value \$2,500; insurance \$1,000; furniture value \$800; insurance \$500; Hiram Mount, harness store, value \$1,500; insurance \$1,000; Hiram Mount, stock, value \$1,000, no insurance; N. B. Bertrand, restaurant, value \$1,800; insurance \$1,000; N. B. Bertrand, stock, value \$800, no insurance; John Swart's meat market, value \$3,000; insurance \$1,800; J. Swart's, stock, value \$3,000; insurance \$1,000; John Swart's, household goods, value \$800; insurance \$300; Atwood Bros., hardware store, value \$5,000; insurance \$2,000; S. G. Johnson, post office block, value \$5,000; insurance \$2,000; Grant & Tabs, job printing, value \$800; insurance \$500; M. Hungerford, household goods, value \$500, no insurance; J. W. McCombs, stationery, value \$2,000, no insurance; M. Hacks, restaurant, value \$1,500; insurance \$1,000; M. Hacks, stock, value \$800, no insurance; Mrs. A. Locklin, millinery, value \$1,500; insurance \$1,000; Mrs. A. Locklin, stock, value \$800, no insurance. Value, \$56,100; not insured, \$24,800.

Next to the Hubbard house on the north, on James street, a two story frame building owned by Mrs. A. Locklin and occupied as a millinery and jewelry store was burned. Then came M. Hacks' two story building, occupied by C. H. Grappotto's saloon; Hiram Mount's harness store, a three story frame structure; the Heldt block owned by Mrs. R. H. Hambley and occupied by R. H. Hambley as a clothing store. The latter was a brick building two stories high, situated on the corner of James and Water streets. There were living rooms up stairs, occupied by Mrs. Heldt. The buildings burned on Water street were Mrs. Hubbard's two story ice house, John Swart's meat market and general grocery store, a new three story frame structure, Atwood Bros.' hardware store, a two story frame building, and the post office block, owned by S. G. Johnson. In the latter were two stores, one occupied by the post office and the other by J. W. McCombs' stationery store and bazaar. Up stairs was the millinery store of Misses Dygert & Noon.

The Old Hubbard house stand, established over fifty years ago, is completely wiped out. It was owned by Mrs. James T. Hubbard, who was offered \$25,000 for it before the new addition was put up, recently. The latter cost \$15,000, and with furniture about \$25,000. The latter was saved only after a desperate fight with the flames.

The Walton house caught fire at one time, but was saved by its own apparatus. The building was damaged to the extent of about \$500, which is covered by insurance. The new Hubbard house annex was damaged probably between \$1,000 and \$2,000. S. G. Johnson's residence was also damaged to some extent.

There were forty guests in the Hubbard house, all of whom escaped, though many of them lost their wearing apparel and some valuables. Paul M. Potter and his wife lost jewelry and clothing valued at \$2,000.

Numerous articles of furniture left in the street caught fire and were burned, while others had to be moved two or three times before a place of safety was reached. Summer boarders and citizens generally turned out to fight the fire. The hose company from Alexandria Bay and steamers from Carthage and Watertown rendered material assistance.

The Hubbard house has been conducted by Claude Nott, who is connected with the Butterfield house, Utica.

Clayton has been considering the advisability of putting in a waterworks system. The need of one was sorely felt Thursday evening.

Vendors Of Vinegar.

Renfrew Mercury.
John Connolly, license inspector, had an exciting time up along the line of the O.A. & P.S. RR., watching and punishing violators of the license act. He has three cases at Whitney to be heard. He has to look after Nipissing and Haliburton, and the law breakers of Haliburton have to be brought to justice in rather a heroic way. Mr. Connolly's plan is to take along the magistrate and the constable up the string of lakes, and thus the trio travel by land and water till they locate the whiskey camp, when they at once seize the law breakers, if possible, get out their papers and hold their court on the smoothest rock they can find. Sometimes the victim gets away. One of the fugitives bolted from Mr. Connolly on one occasion and left him part of a shirt. He is in custody liquor enough for an ordinary hotel. He was at Whitney not long ago and at the station he noticed a barrel marked vinegar. His suspicion was aroused and he resolved to get a search warrant to find out the quality of the "vinegar," but when he came next morning the barrel was gone, having disappeared through the night. He was informed that the so-called "vinegar" was high wines.

"We'll Back You Every Time."

A flush of pride suffused the face of the young jockey as he read the telegram: "Let us know each race you start in, and we'll back you every time." The message came from his old-time comrades in far-away Yorkshire. They knew he rode square—rode to win—and their telegram was a testimonial to his integrity and worth. Hundreds and thousands of testimonials to the worth of Holloway's Pills and Ointment as family medicines are in our possession. Many a poor sufferer has been restored to health by these world-famed remedies, and has gratefully written to tell us so. Hupan friends come and go, but these remedies—the friends of mankind—are always with us in the hour of need.

Anecdote Of Sir John Macdonald.

Canadian Gazette.
A reception was given to Sir John in the west, and a bishop from Belgium was present. As the party were being escorted by a body of men in Highland costume, the foreign bishop, seeing the bare legs and kilts, asked why these men were without trousers. "It's just a local custom," gravely replied Sir John. "In some places people take off their hats as a mark of honor to distinguished guests; here they take off their trousers."