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SATURDAY

----AND----

-SATURDAY NIGHT-

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Murray & Taylor's LOW PRICE STORE.

-MEN'S DEPARTMENT .-TWEEDS.

Fine Tweeds 30, 35c. Extra Fine All Wool Tweeds, 40, 45, 50c and up. Fine Trouserings, Fine Corkscrew Cloths, Diagonals, Heavy Overcoatings, &c , all at our well-known Low Prices.

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Sheeting Flannels, Grey, All Wool, at 18, 35, 40, 45c and up. Men's Fine Underwear 25, 30c. Men's Extra Fine All-Wool Underwear 40, 45, 50c and upwards. See our Fine All-Wool Suits for 95c. Children's Underwear at Lowest Prices.

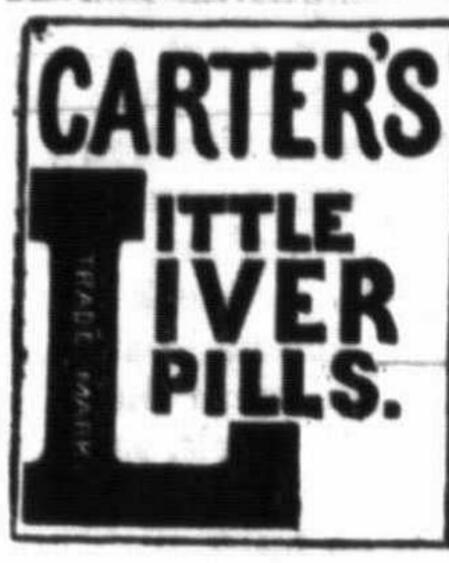
ALSO

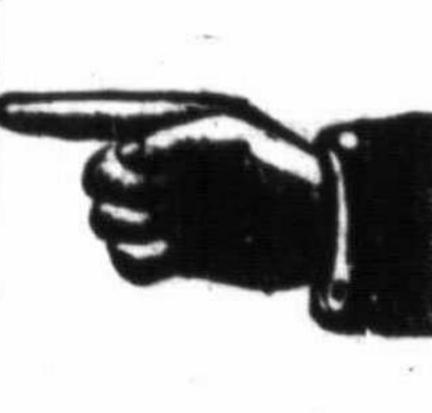
A complete stock of the following goods: Men's Undressed Shirts, Men's Dress Shirts, Plannel Shirts, Silk Handkerchiefs, Linen and Celluloid Collars and Cuffs, Cashmere Neck Squares, Neck Ties and Scarfs, Braces, Scarf Pins, Cuff Buttons, &c., and a large an I elegant stock of Ladies'

*For Genuine Value in Dry Goods go to the LOW PRICE STORE,

Murray & Taylor's,

176 PRINCESS STREET.





CURE

Sick Headache and relieve all the troubles incident to a bilious state of the system, such as Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Distress after eating. Pain in the Side, &c. While their most remarkable success has been shown in curing

Headache, yet Carter's Little Liver Pills are equally valuable in Constipation, curing and pre-venting this annoying complaint, while they also correct all disorders of the stomach, stimulate the liver and regulate the bowels. Even if they only

Ache they would be almost priceless to those who suffer from this distressing complaint; but fortunately their goodness does not end here, and those who once try them will find these little pills valuable in so many ways that they will not be willing to do without them. But after all sick head

ACHE

Is the bane of so many lives that here is where we make our great boast. Our pills cure it while others do not

Carter's Little Liver Pills are very small and very easy to take. One or two pills make a dose. They are strictly vegetable and do not gripe or purge, but by their gentle action please all who use them. In vials at 25 cents; five for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere, or sent by mail.

CARTER MEDICINE CO., New York.

GEORGE CLIFF, The General Real Estate Agent.

HOUSES TO RENT. - TENANTS FOUND Building Lots, Farms, &c., bought and sold on commission Office, with strange a Strange, Clarenco St,

opp. Post Office.

Jas. H. Gilmour, of T. Gilmour & Co., Wholesale Grocers, Brockville, says: I have used "Tamarac Elixir" for a severe Cold and Cough, which it immediately relieved and cured. Hiram Buker, Lumber and Cheese

Dealer, NorthAugusta, Ont., says: "Tam-arac Elixir" is a wonderful medicine for Coughs and Colds, Throat and Lung Complaints. It is without doubt the best medicine I ever used, and never fails to give immediate relief. We consider it a household necessity.

GROWTH OF SOCIALISM.

BETWEEN HOUSE OF HAVE AND HOUSE OF WANT.

How It Has Been Going on on This Green Earth Since the First Government Was Formed-St. Simon, Charles Fourier, St. Just, Karl Marx and Others.

The struggle between labor and capital is, unfortunately, no new thing. Differences of condition first arise from differences in character; but in all progressive societies there is a tendency for a fortune once created to increase at an increasing ratio. The capitalist gets a yearly increasing percentage of a rapidly increasing product. Such seasons were seen in England just after the Napoleonic wars, and in the United States for a decade or more after the close of the civil war. But the best thought of the best minds in modern society has been directed to the task of checking or correcting this tendency to overconcentration; and it is now claimed that, in England and the United States at least, the tendency is for capital to get a smaller and labor a larger share of their joint product. It only remains to add that this is firmly denied by the discontented, and that, if true, the process would be too slow for the impatient-hence the thousand and one plans for correcting social inequalities, with their ardent apostles, from the Fourierite to the Anarchist, from Robert Owen to August Spies.

There is a popular error to the effect that the Chicago massacre of May 4, 1886, was unique-in truth, it was the latest among many hundred similar attempts at the same end. The tendency of property to pass from the many to the few was among the first observed social phenomena. In the dawn of history Egypt appears with land held in small allotments and a general condition of comfort; a few centuries later we find the land owned by the few, the mass of laborers slaves. In Greece the same social phenomena were repeated, with the variations incident to place and race. Early in the Eleventh century B. C. the desperation of the mortgaged farmer and the landless poor threatened such disorders that Solon prevailed upon the people to enact a sweeping confiscation of debts; the mortgage monuments were thrown down and by a radical "land reform" the soil passed under the control of actual cultivators-for a while. The political contest between the aristoi and the polloi ("best" and "many") continued through all Greek history, with bloody tumults and varying fortunes; and the struggles of the Attic demos ("people") have furnished illustrations for uncounted thousands of appeals in all subsequent ages to the various "democracies," to whom that demos gave a name.

In the Roman republic the struggle between aristoi and demos soon took the form of a contest between patricians and plebeians, then between the wealthy and the poor, and finally between the senatorial party and the common people. The democracy succeeded 20, 25c and up. Fancy Shirting Flannels in having the Licinian law passed-that no man should hold more than 500 jugera (330 acres) of land-but the aristocracy soon defeated its execution. The brothers Gracchi devoted their lives and fortunes to attempts to revive this law and secure others in aid of the poor; the elder brother, Tiberius Sempronius, had secured the revival of the law, and,



as tribune of the people, was attempting to enforce it when a riot was excited and he was slain with 300 of his fellowers. Caius Sempronius Gracchus took up the work where his brother had left it. After various fortunes he too was slain, and thereafter things took their inevitable course. The many grew very poor the few immensely rich. The people had nothing to gain by maintaining the nominal republic, and it soon gave place to the empire. We might wonder why the Romans submitted to the atrocities of Nero and his kind, but the explanation is simple: the men Nero tortured or slew were of the patrician order, men of wealth and luxury. The common people actually enjoyed the proceedings. They had no fears. It is probable that if they had not believed him guilty of burning Rome, even the common soldiers would have allowed Nero to torture and rob the aristocrats to the and of his natural life.

When the Roman empire had passed away and Europe was ruled by many despots, the poorer classes had recourse to secret societies, such as the Illuminati and Carbonari. Talanted men were often convicted of being hostile to the government and sentenced to the mines; they fraternized with the miners, and thus that class of laborers has generally been the most thoroughly organized in Europe. In Germany there were many attempts at communism by religious societies, some of which endure to the present; and soon after Luther's preaching the German peasants combined in a demand for lighter burdens. For answer the bishop of Wurzburg slaughtered a few thousands of his subjects. In Wurtemberg Duko Ulric killed as many more. In 1514 the peasants of Hungary rose, for which 60,000 of them were slaughtered. In 1516 the farm laborers of Carinthia were decimated by the sword. In 1524 the great uprising in central and southern Germany took place, the peasants demanding equal rights on the public lands and many other reforms which seem quite moderate and reasonable today. The rulers temporized till their armies were recruited and plans of united action agreed upon; then 150,000 peasants were killed and the burdens of the survivors increased. But the activity thus suppressed found channels in secret societies. In these massacres was the seed of many organizations which still make Europe uneasy, and of these the greatest is the International, of which Karl Marx was the great exponent. This is claimed as their parent or affiliated society by the Chicago Anarchists. France began the labor agitation with the war of the "Jacquerie" ("jacks" or peacants), in which the laborers destroyed 200 castles of the nobility, for which 20,000 peasants were slaughtered. But in the last century the French revolution swept away all reverence for the ancient systems, and from that epoch date most of the

modern forms of socialism. St. Just was con-

spicuous among the moderates of the revo-

lutionary era. A few of the old religious com-

munaustill emist, and a few new ones have been

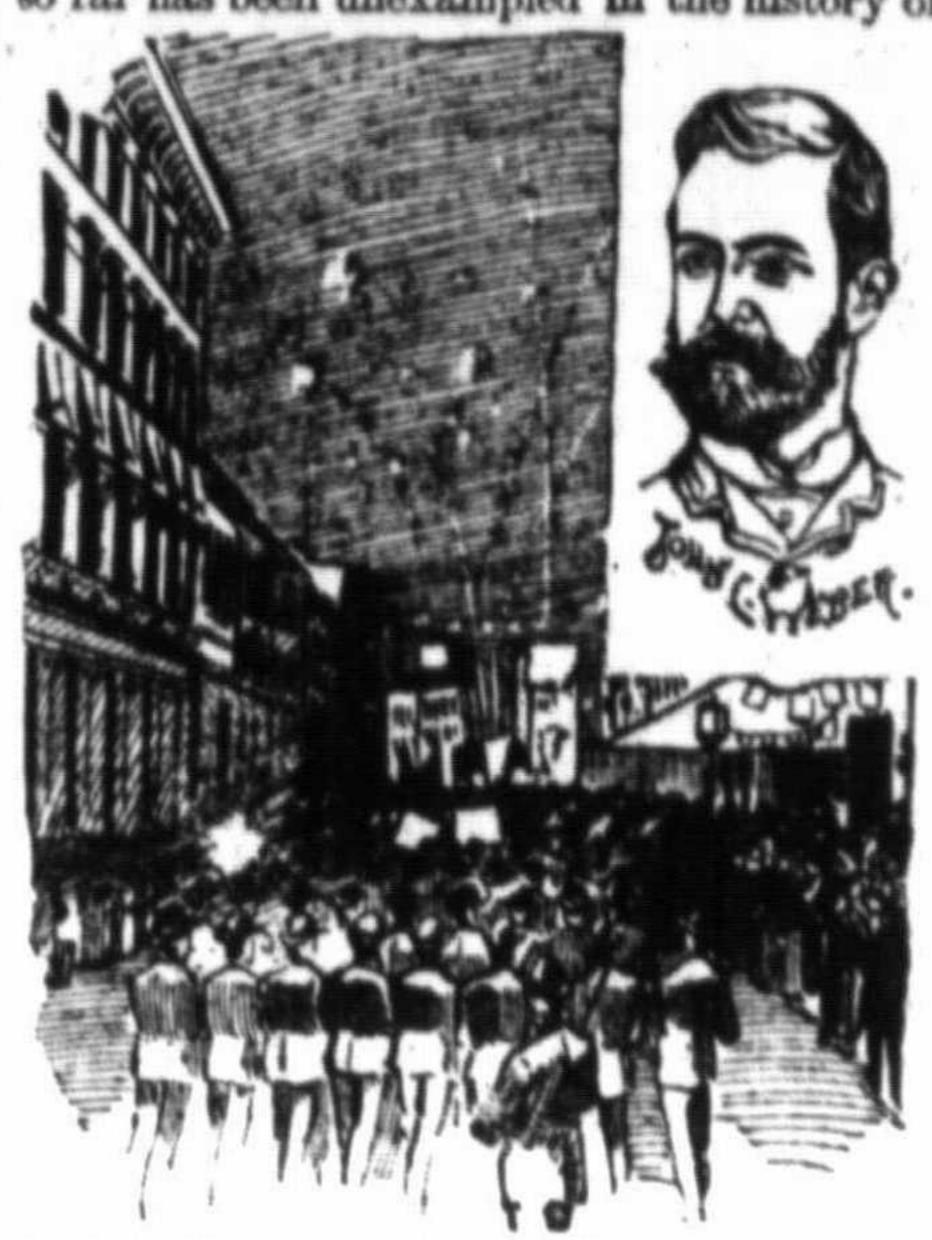
added-such as the Loarites, Shakers, Men-

agony of the French revolution, is often considered the parent of recent socialism, because he systematized the floating opinions and presented them in a singularly pleasing style. Since his time socialism has been recognized as a prominent phase of popular agitation, and with it has always gone some form of extreme and destructive agitation. Besides portraits of St. Just, Karl Marx and Charles Fourier, a portrait is also given of William Morris, the English poet-manufacturer, who has of late years been in the front rank of British Socialists. He has tried the experiment of profit sharing with his workmen to a limited extent, but does not believe it is the key to the situation altogether. He is a man of refinement and social position.

THE NEW CHARLESTON.

How South Carolina's Stricken City Has

Recovered from the Earthquake. That Charleston is herself again was abundantly shown recently when the people of that city celebrated her recovery from the earthquake's disastrous effects with flags and fireworks, speeches and festivities of all sorts. In 1886 Charleston suffered a loss of \$5,000,-000 of property by a convulsion of nature never paralleled in the United States. Notwithstanding all this the business of Charleston during the twelvementh just passed amounted to \$66,000,000, and the fall trade so far has been unexampled in the history of



the city. The banks of Charleston today hold more than \$3,000,000 on deposit; there have been but two or three commercial failures there during the year, and none of these were important; real estate is higher than before the earthquake, the city finances are in good shape and prosperity reigns. Small wonder then that the good people of Charleston made merry and were glad!

The originator of the idea of their celebrating the good days that seem to have come to stay with Charleston is Capt. John L. Weber, exchange editor of The News and Courier, and to him every one seems to be glad to award the honors. He did not, however, arrange the details of the celebration; this was intrusted to others. All the railroads leading into Charleston were crowded with visitors to the celebrating city during carnival week, as but little more than a year before they were overladen with terror stricken people fleeing from the scene. The merry makings included a balloon ascent, a pilot boat race, target matches, torchlight and trades demonstrations, etc.

No northern city has ever shown greater vitality, push or fortitude than Charleston. It is a noteworthy fact that during all the festivities not one political speech was made.

Mr. Beecher's Pictures. The exhibition and sale of Mr. Beecher's personal treasures-his books and pictures and bric-a-brac-has excited no less interest perhaps than the exhibition of Miss Wolfe's splendid art bequest. But the interest in the latter has been of quite a different sort. Miss Wolfe's pictures are valuable for their artistic characteristics aside from any interest attaching to them because of their former ownership. Mr. Beecher's effects receive value principally from the fact that they were his, and are not, as a rule, to be prized for any other reason. The pictures and statuettes are a most heterogeneous mess, and it could not well be otherwise. For they were many of them gifts from simple minded, admiring parishioners who sought by presenting them to him to show the love, admiration and respect they felt for their spiritual teacher. Publishers used to send him new books and new prints for his notice, and all them, with perhaps a few exceptions, are to be found in the collection. His library, however, was much better selected than his artistic belongings, and an examination of



AMONG BEECHER'S EFFECTS.

the collection in its entirety would have afforded the student of genius a correct notion of just what sort of mental pabulum the liberal thinker and great divine fed upon. Our artist has given us a scene at the sale.

Thomas Clark.

We present herewith a portrait of a "fine old Virginia gentleman"-of color. Not because there is anything very striking in the old negro's face; but there is one very remarkable and thrilling episode in his history. He lived on a farm



near Harper's Ferry, in 1859, and he and his master were among the first persons captured by old John Brown and taken to the historic enhouse. "It afoh day. Tho

I was a goin' over the road to wake up one of the men when Capt. Cook, one of Brown's men, halted me and told me to go

an' wake up Mas'r Elchelberger and the rest. was afraid to do anything else, and we was all marched to the engine house. * * I never kin fogit Mr. Brown." During the war Thomas was cook in the Confederate army. He is now 77 years clin in Louisiana and is

it may be said that modern socialism does not claim a religious command. Charles Fourier, who was born in 1772 and educated in the

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-CHEAPSIDE.-

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FIVE CENTS PER PAIR.

SPENCE & CRUMLEY

Are showing another lot of Children's, Misses' and Ladies' Gloves from 5c to 10c per pair. Remember, this is not half their value.

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