

Canada and Jamaica.

It is altogether likely that good will revert to Canada from the great Jamaica Exhibition. Our manufacturers, millers and business men made a fine showing of their goods. They convinced the Islanders that Canadian flour is the best in the world, that it would keep in a tropical climate better than American flour, and that it was a sweet and profitable article in every way. Other products of the Dominion were tested, and found to be in nowise deficient. Mr. Adam Brown, Mr. Dupuis and other Canadian Commissioners and representatives, did their utmost to push our goods, and to exhibit their good qualities. The Jamaica business men took very kindly to Canadian manufacturers and products, and there is every probability of extensive trade operations being opened up between the two countries, in the course of a short time. The Jamaica traders and public men proved themselves to be a most intelligent and far-seeing body. They want to trade with us very much. They have some of the loveliest fruit in the world which they are very desirous of sending to our markets, in exchange for our butter, cheese, flour and meal. They are prepared to sell us any quantity of things, from rum down, or up, and they will buy from us. All that they ask is a fair trade, they will buy where they can sell. In the course of a few weeks our returned Canadians intend lecturing to our people about Jamaica and her Exhibition, telling us what they saw there, and how much it is to the interest of Canada, to push trade relations with the Island to the fullest extent. The Jamaica merchants will supplement the efforts of the lecturers by sending an exhibit of their goods to the Toronto Exhibition next autumn. The Kingston *Gleaner* states that the greatest interest prevails in Jamaica concerning Canada and her resources, and that the Islanders are eager to meet their cousins half way. They will not only send an exhibit to Toronto, but they are disposed to regard with favour, London, Ontario's request, to send part of their exhibit to that city also. The *Gleaner* says:—

"A representative exhibit of all the products of Jamaica must be sent to the Toronto Fair, this is the pledge made by the Governors of the Jamaica Institute, and this is the pledge that the people demand shall be fulfilled.

"Our Exhibition has accomplished a great deal for us, Canada has to this end contributed much, and the interest taken by the Canadians demands a carrying into effect of the promise made. At this moment there is a wide interest felt in Jamaica by all the Canadians, and that feeling must be fostered and extended. What easier and less expensive manner can be found to keep the advantages gained than by sending an exhibit to the Toronto Fair? The Canadians want it. Already communications have been received from London—another large and thriving town in Canada—asking that the exhibit, extended for Toronto may be sent to their Fair. Here is a dual chance to reach hundreds of thousands of the inhabitants of Canada, a people that are most anxious to attend their commercial relations with us, and there is no way better calculated to bring the resources of Jamaica prominently before 6,000,000 of Her Majesty's subjects than by a good exhibit of our products. A very fine nucleus for an exhibit can be easily obtained from our late Exhibition, and an active appeal to the country would add very many more to the large number now there."

Ottawa too, is desirous of getting the show, the *Citizen* remarking: "We would, however, suggest that if such an exhibit is sent, the Capital of the Dominion is the proper place for its display; and we would urge upon the Directors of the Central Canada Exhibition that, if they have not already done so, they should lose no time in endeavoring to secure the exhibit for the Central Canada."—*Quebec Chronicle*.

The Dakota Exodus.

UNCLE SAM'S PEOPLE POURING INTO THE CANADIAN NORTHWEST.

(From Emerson Times.)

Monday last witnessed a sight at Gretna that will long live in the memory of those present as a monument of satisfaction. On the north-bound train from Dakota were seven carloads of settlers' effects and the seven families to which they belonged. It was previously made known in Gretna that these settlers and effects were kept in Neche (just across the line) nearly the whole day, and that while there their jubilation at leaving Dakota was so great that the American authorities got on their dignity, sat on the settlers and tore down the banners, mottoes and bunting, with which they bedecked their cars while waiting. The train, however, at last moved out from Neche and in a few minutes, after running through groves of large trees, stopped at another station, where there was quite a crowd of people. An elderly man, bearing every sign of hard and disappointed toil, alighted and asked the first person he met "what place is this?" and on receipt of the answer "Canada,"

straightened up, looked glad, jumped with joy, shouted hurrah for the Queen, gave three cheers and a tiger for her—which was taken up by his just as demonstrative companions—they shook hands with the crowd of Gretnaites, stumbled up against a mounted policeman (who, in his British uniform, was taking in the sights) gazed at him a few seconds, took off their hats and cheered for "Freedom," "Canada," "the Queen," "the red coats," and Southern Manitoba, until they fairly wept with feelings of gladness. They did not, however, stop at such demonstrations as these. In a very short time they had their cars bedecked out with bunting, banners, Union Jacks, mottoes, etc., they had saved from the destruction of their decorations by the authorities at Neche. Streamers with the following amongst them were conspicuous: "Good-bye, Dakota."

"No more oxaline fuel."
"No more five-mile water haul."
"No more grinding machine agents."
"No more bankers' associations."
"No more 6 per cent. per month."
"Free land, plenty of timber, pure water, good crops, interest 8 per cent. per annum."
"Hurrah for Southern Manitoba."
"Bound for the land of freedom."

Most of these settlers were American born and the rest were Canadian born who had left the Eastern Provinces for Dakota some years ago. They tell tales of fearful hardships and suffering, poor crops, starvation, grinding and heartless money lenders, etc., and say they will be followed by forty other families from the neighborhood of Aberdeen, S. D., during the week.

Public Men and Riches.

The Toronto *Globe*, commenting on the career of Sir John Macdonald, mentions it to his credit, as something which should not be forgotten, "that he remained poor amid countless opportunities for growing rich." This is a tribute to his individual honesty that is fully deserved. It is a thing, too, that people should think of. There is a common belief, arising very largely out of the habit of a portion of the press and of some public men who should know better of denouncing each other as corruptionists, that men put into positions of public trust use their powers to aggrandize their personal fortunes. A lifelong and a bitter opponent has openly declared this is not the case with the man longest in power in Canada. The same declaration can be made of the great majority of his colleagues in public life. There are very few rich men among Canada's statesmen. Mr. MacKenzie, his old, Mr. Laurier, his present, chief opponent, are as poor as, if not poorer, than Sir John Macdonald, though each has held a cabinet position and Mr. Mackenzie had it in his power to make half a dozen fortunes. Mr. Blake is reputed to be possessed of considerable wealth, but it is what he has earned by his profession and would have been much greater had he never held a seat in parliament. The same can be said of the few members of the ministry who possess wealth and of the limited number of their predecessors who are equally happily circumstanced. The average public man in Canada is far from wealthy, even in a moderate sense. The time he devotes to his official duties is as a rule, taken from his private concerns, and, in a country where all must work this means loss of money or of the opportunity of earning money. A man like Mr. Mowat could make many times his salary at the Bar; to very many of his colleagues the same remark would apply. When Mr. Trailton stepped out of office at Quebec, he and his colleagues, though they had been in office for years, knew that, so far as financial considerations were concerned they were to better themselves. It is no secret that some of them were, not relatively, but absolutely, poor men, and poor men because they had given to politics time and strength that by right belonged to themselves and their families. These cases represent the generality. There are exceptions of course, just as there are in private life, but they are the exceptions that mark the rule. It is well that this should be remembered.—[*Montreal Gazette*]

It Saved him.

Farmer Little, of Ohio, began sneezing the other day and couldn't stop, nor could the doctors do anything for him. The hired man hauled off and hit him on the proboscis and the sneezing disappeared as the blood came. The sneezer was grateful, of course, but he's going to lick the hired man some day this spring.

It is Good Enough.

In the last ten years no less than sixteen different patents have been issued on umbrellas, and yet none of them have been accepted by maker or buyer, because the umbrella as it is is good enough and can't be made any better. It is like old wine.

A Stranded Whale.

A few days ago a whale nearly fifty feet in length was captured in the River Crouch near Burnham, Essex, Eng. The river is a mile wide, and the whale had become stranded on the bank. Special trains conveyed thousands of people to inspect the monster. It was seized by the customs officer and sold for \$55 for exhibition purposes. It is intended to preserve the skeleton intact.

FASHIONS FOR MEN.

The moonstone is a favorite for scarf pins.

Black silk handkerchiefs are considered vulgar.

All the indications point in the direction of a triumph for the negligé shirt.

At no time since its introduction has the patent-leather shoe been so popular as at present.

A new fancy for spring and summer is cotton half-hose with woolen soles. It is an imported idea.

The white pique vest of a season ago, while not wholly under the ban, is not affected by exquisites.

The puff scarf is still popular, but is smaller than that worn last season. One of the new colors is stone blue.

The embroidered shirt front is passe. Only those who pay small heed to the proprieties of dress now wear it. Pique fronts, however, if not too pronounced, are still in good form.

The ultra fad in suspenders is the portrait of one's best girl embroidered in silk on the webbing near the heart of the wearer. Of course, one's best girl should do the embroidering with her own sweet, white hands.

Let no man wear a Derby to whom a silk hat is becoming, except at business. That is the general law laid down by the arbiters. The silk hat for spring is almost straight in the crown, with a narrow brim rather sharply curled.

Notwithstanding the innovations of fashionmakers, the plain, white four-in-hand continues a popular favorite. For men of dark complexion it is considered the most becoming of scarfs. Satin, however, should not be worn.

Among the swells who haunt the uptown clubs it is considered unpardonable to insert the scarf pin in the centre of the necktie. The latest mode is to insert it diagonally from the left side. It is permissible, however, to insert it diagonally from right to left.

With link sleeve buttons, which are all the rage, the fashionable thing to wear is a link button in solid silver ornamented with gold. Stone or diamond settings are not worn except by those who are not conversant with the contemporaneous requirements of fashion.

No decree of fashion, apparently, can displace the four-in-hand scarf. It is more popular than ever, and varies so little this season from the style of last year that the difference is not perceptible. Fashionable men the world over now tie their cravats. Make-up scarfs are for the masses; men of taste eschew them.

The day of the big walking-stick is past. The most coveted effects just at present are natural sticks of medium size, with modest silver trimmings. Gold-mounted canes are used chiefly by elderly men or members of the sedate professions. The latest fad for spring is a stick with a natural root, ornamented with a spiral silver band.

The tan glove, while still in popular use, is not the correct caper among men who pretend to set the pace for the rest of New Yorkers. The latest conceit is a glove as tight fitting as physical endurance will permit, and of a rich gold-brown hue. Deep embroidery on the back cannot be worn without sinning against etiquette.

The double-breasted, straight sack coat is undoubtedly the most popular garment for spring. The tailors say that most of their customers want it. It should not be worn, though, on formal occasions, as it is intended wholly for business wear. This season the coat is an inch or two longer than formerly, and the patterns, as a rule, run to plaids and stripes. Solid black is gradually disappearing.

The Kaiser's Latest Vagary.

The young Emperor of Germany inherits directly from his mother and grandmother his fondness for travel. He has decided to visit England during June of this year, and probably Spain and Portugal. A correspondent of a London paper in Berlin writes: "The Emperor continually surprises the world by some sensational act. At present his hobby is the theatre; and he writes or gives the subject for the plays, surprising his most intimate friends, who indeed ought not to be surprised at anything which comes from his Imperial Majesty. Ernest von Wildenbruch is the favorite poet of the Hohenzollerns—poet laureate, in fact, charged to put into verse all the events which occur in the royal house. The Emperor 'assisted' in the manufacture of 'Der Neue Herr,' and made the first representation a gala day in the Schauspiel Theatre. It may be taken for a fact that, however great may be his Majesty's friendship for the poet, William II would not have been so enthusiastic over it if the title and subject had not tended toward his aggrandisement. Up to the present moment the resemblance between him and his ancestor, the Great Elector, has only arrived at the point when he sends away his Chancellor Schwarzenberg, and it is to be hoped it will stop there, for Frederick had his Minister imprisoned in the fortress of Spandau, where he died a mysterious death. So halte la, jeune Empereur! (Stop there, young Emperor!) The work, it must be owned, shows want of talent, but at the first representation the Emperor decorated the author during an entr'acte, and sent gifts to the various actors who took part in it."

Pickings.

The latest in prayer-books and hymnals are those with gold-mounted, shell covers.

A single flexible chain band of gold crossed by a diamond slide is a pleasing style of watch chain.

WORTH THEIR WEIGHT IN GOLD

Keep the Works in good order.

NORMAN, Ont., January 15, 1890.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.
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Yours faithfully,

H. F. ATWELL.

The Travellers' Safe-Guard.

AMAGAUDUS POND, N.S., Jan. 27, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.
DEAR SIR,—For many years, I have been a firm believer in your "Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills." Not with a blind faith, but a confidence wrought by an actual personal experience of their value and merit. My business is such that I spend much of my time away from home, and I would not consider my travelling outfit complete without a box of Morse's Pills.

Yours, &c.

M. R. MCINNIS.

A valuable Article sells well.

BORACHOIS HARBOUR, N.S., Jan. 13, '90.

W. H. COMSTOCK, Brockville, Ont.
DEAR SIR,—This is to certify that I deal in Patent Medicines, including various kinds of Pills. I sell more of the Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills than of all the others combined. Their sales I find are still increasing.

Yours, &c.

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