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THE GREAT NORTH SHORE ROUTE !

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He Rode the Goat

The goat, the goat, the bearded goat,
The horned, the hoofed, the hairy goat ;
As I'm a sinner of some note,
This night I rode the Masonic goat.

He was a beast of wondrous size,
With lengthy limbs and glassy eyes,
And beard that swept the carpet clear,
And horns that touched the chandelier.

Ye Gods ! if there's a time we feel
Misgivings through our noddle steal ;
'Tis when we through the myst'ries float
Upon the dark Free Mason's goat.

Three times was I compelled to ride
The beast around the temple wide,
And when I tried the fearful mount,
My heart's pulsations all could count.

Twice did I make the circuit fair,
With hold on horns on tail and hair ;
'Tis on the third attempt and last,
When I presumed all danger past,
He pitched me clear of horns and head,
And left me far below, for dead.

But when I rose with courage frail,
The goat had vanished, head and tail ;
And I was styled by one and all
The livilest Mason in the hall.

LIBERAL PLATFORM.

Adopted by the National Liberal Convention, Ottawa, June, 1893.

We, the Liberal party of Canada, in convention assembled, declare :

1.—FREER TRADE—REDUCED TAXATION.

That the customs tariff of the Dominion should be based, not as it is now, upon the protective principle, but upon the requirements of the public service ;

That the existing tariff, founded upon an unsound principle, and used, as it has been by the Government, as a corrupting agency wherewith to keep themselves in office, has developed monopolies, trusts and combinations ;

It has decreased the value of farm and other landed property ;

It has oppressed the masses to the enrichment of a few ;

It has checked immigration ;

It has caused great loss of population ;

It has impeded commerce ;

It has discriminated against Great Britain.

In these and many other ways it has occasioned great public and private injury, all of which evils must continue to grow in intensity as long as the present tariff system remains in force.

That the highest interests of Canada demand a removal of this obstacle to our country's progress, by the adoption of a sound fiscal policy, which, while not doing injustice to any class, will promote domestic and foreign trade, and hasten the return of prosperity to our people ;

That to that end the tariff should be reduced to the needs of honest, economical and efficient government ;

That it should be so adjusted as to make free, or to bear as lightly as possible upon the necessaries of life, and should be so arranged as to promote freer trade with the whole world, more particularly with Great Britain and the United States.

We believe that the results of the protective system have grievously disappointed thousands of persons who honestly supported it, and that the country, in the light of experience, is now prepared to declare for a sound fiscal policy.

The issue between the two political parties on this question is now clearly defined.

The Government themselves admit the failure of their fiscal policy, and now profess their willingness to make some changes ; but they say that such changes must be based only on the principle of protection.

We denounce the principle of protection as radically unsound, and unjust to the masses of the people, and we declare our conviction that any tariff changes based on that principle must fail to afford any substantial relief from the burdens under which the country labors.

This issue we unhesitatingly accept, and upon it we await with the fullest confidence the verdict of the electors of Canada.

2.—ENLARGED MARKETS—RECIPROCITY.

That, having regard to the prosperity of Canada and the United States as adjoining countries, with many mutual interests, it is desirable that there should be the most friendly relations and broad and liberal intercourse between them ;

That the period of the old reciprocity treaty was one of marked prosperity to the British North American colonies ;

That the pretext under which the Government appealed to the country in 1891 respecting negotiation for a treaty with the United states was misleading and dishonest and intended to deceive the electorate ;

That no sincere effort has been made by them to obtain a treaty, but that, on the contrary, it is manifest that the present Government, controlled as they are by monopolies and combines, are not desirous of securing such a treaty ;

That the first step towards obtaining the end in view is to place a party in power who are sincerely desirous of promoting a treaty on terms honorable to both countries ;

That a fair and liberal reciprocity treaty would develop the great natural resources of Canada, would enormously increase the trade and commerce between the two countries, would tend to encourage friendly relations between the two peoples, would remove many causes which have in the past provoked irritation and trouble to the Governments of both countries, and would promote those kindly relations between the Empire and the Republic which affords the best guarantee for peace and prosperity ;

That the Liberal party is prepared to enter into negotiations with a view to obtaining such a treaty, including a well-considered list of manufactured articles, and we are satisfied that any treaty so arranged will receive the assent of Her Majesty's Government, without whose approval no treaty can be made.

3.—PURITY OF ADMINISTRATION—CONDEMN CORRUPTION.

That the Convention deplores the gross corruption in the management and expenditure of public moneys which for years past has existed under the rule of the Conservative party, and the revelations of which by the different parliamentary committees of inquiry have brought disgrace upon the fair name of Canada.

The Government, which profited politically by these expenditures of public moneys of which the people have been defrauded, and which nevertheless have never punished the guilty parties, must be held responsible for the wrong doing We arraign the Government for retaining in office a Minister of the Crown proved to have accepted very large contributions of money for election purposes from the funds of a railway company, which, while paying the political contributions to him, a member of the Government, with one hand, was receiving Government subsidies with the other.

The conduct of the Minister and the approval of his colleagues after the proof became known to them are calculated to degrade Canada in the estimation of the world and deserve the severe condemnation of the people.

4.—DEMAND STRICTEST ECONOMY—DECREASED EXPENDITURE.

We cannot but view with alarm the increase of the public debt and of the controllable annual expenditure of the Dominion and the consequent undue taxation of the people under the Governments that have been continuously in power since 1878, and we demand the strictest economy in the administration of the government of the country.

5.—FOR RESPONSIBLE GOVERNMENT—INDEPENDENCE OF PARLIAMENT.

That the Convention regrets that by the action of Ministers and their supporters in Parliament, in one case in which serious charges were made against a Minister of the Crown, investigation was altogether refused, while in another case the charges preferred were altered and then referred to a commission appointed upon the advice of the Ministry, contrary to the well settled practice of Parliament ; and this Convention affirms :

That it is the ancient and undoubted right of the House of Commons to inquire into all matters of public expenditure, and into all charges of misconduct in office against Ministers of the Crown, and the reference of such matters to royal commission created upon the advice of the accused is at variance with the due responsibility of Ministers to the House of Commons, and tends to weaken the authority of the House over the Executive Government, and this Convention affirms that the powers of the people's representatives in this regard should on all fitting occasions be upheld.

6.—LAND FOR THE SETTLER—NOT FOR THE SPECULATOR.

That in the opinion of this Convention the sales of public lands of the Dominion should be to actual settlers only, and not to speculators, upon reasonable terms of settlement, and in such areas as can be reasonably occupied and cultivated by the settler.

7.—OPPOSE THE DOMINION FRANCHISE ACT—FAVOR THE PROVINCIAL FRANCHISE.

That the Franchise Act since its introduction has cost the Dominion Treasury over a million of dollars, besides entailing a heavy expenditure to both political parties ;

That each revision involves an additional expenditure of a further quarter of a million ;

That this expenditure has prevented an annual revision, as originally intended, in the absence of which young voters entitled to the franchise have, in numerous instances, been prevented from exercising their natural rights ;

That it has failed to secure uniformity, which was the principal reason assigned for its introduction ;

That it has produced gross abuses by partisan revising barristers appointed by the Government of the day ;

That its provisions are less liberal than those already existing in many Provinces of the Dominion, and that in the opinion of this Convention the Act should be repealed, and we should revert to the Provincial franchise ;

3.—AGAINST THE GERRYMANDER—COUNTY BOUNDARIES SHOULD BE PRESERVED.

That by the Gerrymander Acts, the electoral divisions for the return of members to the House of Commons have been so made as to prevent a fair expression of the opinion of the country at the general elections, and to secure to the party now in power a strength out of all proportion greater than the number of electors supporting them would warrant. To put an end to this abuse, to make the House of Commons a fair exponent of public opinion, and to preserve the historic continuity of counties, it is desirable that, in the formation of electoral divisions, county boundaries should be preserved, and that in no case parts of different counties should be put in one electoral division.

9.—THE SENATE DEFECTIVE—AMEND THE CONSTITUTION.

The present constitution of the Senate is inconsistent with the Federal principles in our system of government, and is in other respects defective, as it makes the Senate independent of the people and uncontrolled by the public opinion of the country, and should be so amended as to bring it into harmony with the principles of popular government.

10.—QUESTION OF PROHIBITION — A DOMINION PLEBISCITE.

That whereas the public attention is at present much directed to the consideration of the admittedly great evils of intemperance, it is desirable that the mind of the people should be clearly ascertained on the question of Prohibition by means of a Dominion Plebiscite.

THE KENT CASE.

A Doctor Pronounces an Opinion on the Merits of the Cure.

OTTAWA, April 29—A conversation held a few days ago with a well known Ottawa physician revealed the fact that a far larger precentage of the community than generally believed are suffering from the incipient symptoms of Brights disease. He also stated that he had taken considerable interest in the reported case of G. H. Kent, of this city and admitted that in view of the published interview and the affidavit of Mr. Kent, he had no hesitation in ascribing that gentlemen's recovery from a very serious condition to Dodd's Kidney Pills. It is impossible to get over the fact that Mr. Kent had taken no other remedy.

A despatch from Tokio says the government of Italy has offered to join the United States in an effort to avert by mediation the threatened conflict between Japan and the three European powers, Russia, France and Germany.

Ayer's Pill are recommended by leading physicians and druggists, as the most prompt and efficient remedy for biliousness nausea, costiveness, indigestion, sluggishness of the liver, jaundice, and sick headache ; also relieves, colds, fever, neuralgia and rheumatism.

K. D. C. Pills tone and regulate the bowels.

THE MYSTERY IS CLEARED UP.

Identity of London's "Jack the Ripper" Established.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 1.—Dr. Howard, a London physician of considerable prominence, was the guest of William Greer Harrison at the Bohemian Club recently The Englishman told a singular story to his host and vouched for its correctness in every particular. It related to the mystery of "Jack the Ripper," which the physician declared was no longer a mystery among the scientific men of London, nor the detectives of Scotland Yard. He said that this assassin was a medical man of high standing and extensive practice. He was married to a beautiful and amiable wife and had a family. Shortly before the beginning of the Whitechapel murders he developed a peculiar, and to his wife, inexplicable mania, an unnatural pleasure in causing pain. She grew so alarmed that she became afraid of him and locked herself and the children up when she saw the mood coming over him. When he recovered from the paroxysms and she spoke to him about it, he laughed at her fears. Then the Whitechapel murders filled London with horror The suspicions of the wife were aroused, and as one assassination succeeded another she noted with heart-breaking dread that, at the periods when these murders were supposed to have been committed her husband was invariably absent from home. At last the suspense and fear of the wretched wife became unbearable and she went to some of her husband's medical friends, stated the case and asked their advice and assistance. They called the Scotland Yard force to assist them, and by adding one fact to another the chain of evidence pointing to the doctor as the author of the murders became complete.

The physicians visited the murderer and told him they wished to consult him about the remarkable occurrences. They stated his own case in detail and asked him what should be done under the circumstances. He replied that while the unmistakable insanity of the person who could commit these crimes would save him from the halter, he should certainly be confined in lunatic asylum. Then they told him that he himself was the maniac who had committed these fearful acts. He declared the impossibility of the accusation, but confessed that of late years there were gaps in the twenty-four hours of which he positively had no recollection. He said he had awakened in his room as if from a stupor and found blood upon his boots and stains upon his hands. He had also scratches upon his face, and his amputating knives had shown signs of use, though he could not recall having assisted at any operation. These doctors then assured him that there could be no doubt of his identity with the Whitechapel assassinations. They made an exhaustive search of the house, led by the accused, found ample proofs of murder, and the unhappy man, whose mind at that moment was in its nominally clear condition begged to be removed from the world as a guilty and dangerous monster.

The necessary papers were made out and the irresponsible murderer was committed to an insane asylum. In a month or two he lost all semblance to sanity, and is now the most intractable and dangerous man confined in the institution.

William Greer Harrison, manager of the Thames & Mersey Marine Insurance Co., playwright and club man, was seen by a press representative in regard to the despatch connecting a prominent London physician, whose name was not given with the "Jack the Ripper" murders several years ago. Mr. Harrison stated that the despatch was entirely correct in every particular so far as the matter reaching him through Dr. Howard is concerded. He stated that Dr. Howard is a well-known London physician who passed through San Francisco on a tour of the world several months ago, and that while he was here he (Harrison) met Howard at the Buchanan Club and the latter told him the remarkable story and vouched for its authenticity.

TORTURE UNTOLD

WAS SUFFERED.

A Well Known Gentleman in the District of Algoma Writes About His Sufferings.

GENTLEMEN,—About three months ago I was all used up with Rheumatism, suffering more than torture from it frequently. I took three bottles of your valuable medicine, Burdock Blood Bitters, and now feel all O.K. again. Some six years ago I took a few bottles of B.B.B. and found it the best medicine I had ever used. I had the very best of health until this attack of Rheumatism, but now I am glad to say that B.B.B. has made me as sound as a dollar.

A. McCONACHIE,
Kenabutch P.O., Ont.

A CURIOUS PROPHECY.

It Predicts a Dark Future for the United States.

Over 40 years ago an old German hermit published in a Bavarian paper a curious prophecy. In it he foretold the Austrian Russian and the Franco Prussian wars, the death of the Pope Pius and the Turco-Russian debate at arms. He said that Germany would have three emperors in one year before the end of the century and indicated the death of two United States presidents by assassination. All these things have come to pass.

In the same article he said that when the twentieth century opens great seismic disturbances will take place which will cause the submersion of New York city and the western half of the city of Havana Cuba is to break in two, while Florida and Lower California are to suffer total extinction. The shock of these earthquakes will raze the buildings to the ground in almost every city on the continent. Millions of lives and billions of dollars' worth of property will be lost.

There is to be a change in the economic conditions of almost every civilized nation He foretells the growth of a democratic spirit in England which will result in a revolution that will overthrow the present form of government and make the country a republic. He says the last ruler of England will be the best the country ever had, and the first president of the new nation will be one of the royal family.

Queen Victoria is by long odds the best ruler England has ever had, and in a recent speech the prince of Whales said it is his desire to live to see England a republic.

According to the hermit, Russia, France and Italy will form an alliance and will enter into war with Turkey. This war is to be the outgrowth of Turkish persecution of Christian subjects. This triple alliance will conquer the domain of the sick man of the east. At the expiration of the war complications will arise which will plunge Italy and France into war with Russia. The result will be that the two countries will be gobbled up by the northern power and will cease to exist as independent nations. While war is being waged between them the pope will move the seat of Catholicism from Rome to some town in southern Ireland. A rebellion will take place in the land of the shamrock, in which the country will become independent of England. Then a conflict will arise between the ultra Catholics of the south of Ireland and the ultra Protestants of the north, in which the southrons will be the victors. A kingdom will be established, and it is predicted that the reign of the first potentate will become historic for its tyranny.

The prophet paints a dark future for the United States. He says at the close of the century a feeling of unrest will seize the people. This feeling will be the outgrowth of unequal social and economic conditions. He predicts that the twenty-fifth president will be the last executive head of the United States. During his administration the discontented masses will break into open rebellion, and the established form of the government will be over-thrown. The United States will be rent asunder, and for a year or more anarchy will prevail. When order shall be brought out of chaos six republics will be formed, with capitols at the following cities: San Francisco, Denver, New Orleans, St. Louis, Washington and Boston.—Topeka Press.

Gladly a Witness.

Rev. W. E. Hassard, Bruce Mines, Ont.: "The package of K. D. C. you sent me some time ago was duly received and I have been giving it a a fair trial. First of all I must thank you for it and than proceed to say—and that gladly—that it did and is doing me a wonderful amount of good. It is just the thing I needed, I believe, as I cultivated an avresion to cathartic. Have also used the Pills once or twice, and find them very mild in action."

Thousands of Canadians are suffering from indigestion, who can be cured if they only test, "The Greatest Cure of the Age," K. D. C. Send for a free sample of K. D. C. and Pills. K. D. C. Co., Ltd., New Glasgow, N. S., and 187 State street, Boston, Mass.

The coroner's jury at San Francisco has brought in a verdict charging Theodore Durant with the murder of Blanche Lamont in the Emmanuel church in that city. One witness testifies that he saw Durant and the girl walking towards the church and only a few yards distant on the afternoon she disappeared. This was the missing link that completes the chain of evidence fastening the terrible crimes on the prisoner.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SPRING HAS COME.

And it is Time to Set your House in Order.

What a feeling of relief comes over me to realize that the winter is past.

"May is here, the world rejoices."

Says the old school song, and our hearts echo the words. But all are not able to rejoice. Some have met with sorrow in the dismal winter days, and the memory clings to them. Others have lost health and are therefore unable to "rejoice with them that do rejoice." For the winter and early spring tell upon the health, and there is need of something to cleanse and invigorate the physical system, and that the mind may be made once more cheerful and hopeful and strong to grapple with life's problems and duties. In Hawker's nerve and stomach tonic and Hawker's liver pills is found the most effective combination for cleansing and toning up the system. They form the best of all spring medicines. The liver pills cleanse the system and aid digestion. The nerve and stomach tonic does what its name implies and more. It stimulates, rebuilds, invigorates, and strengthens. After a course of these remedies, a man who had previously been run down, nervous and sleepless, unable to eat with relish, troubled with indigestion or any of the symptoms of a diseased condition finds himself restored to health and feels like a new man. Countless testimonials prove the truth of these statements. These great Canadian remedies are manufactured by the Hawker Medicine Co. Ltd., of St. John, N. B., and New York City, and are sold by all druggists and dealers.

ZION'S POSTMASTER

Suffers Everything but Death from Dyspepsia, but is now in Perfect Health through using B.B.B.

Letters like these speak stronger than assertions and advertisement. Such convincing testimony proves that B.B.B. is the certain cure for Indigestion or Dyspepsia :

GENTLEMEN,—I suffered everything but death from Indigestion for four years, and tried all sorts of medicine to no effect. At last I tried B.B.B., and before the second bottle was finished was as sound and well as could be, and have been so ever since.

BENJ. STEWART, Postmaster,
Zionville, N. B.

New York Newspaper Women

A surprising feature of the nineteenth century has been the sudden appearance and rapid increase of newspaper women in every part of the country, but especially in New York. In 1875 they could have been counted on the fingers of two hands. In 1895, if we include trade journals, they are to be numbered among thousands. They began with short stories, society news, and personal gossip. The pent up Utica did not contain their powers long, and in short time women successfully invaded every field of journalistic work. To-day they are reporters, translators, copy-readers, interviewers, proof-readers, staff writers, telegraph editors, managing editors, publishers, business managers, advertisment solicitors, book reviewers, and musical critics.

Opposed at first by the conservative element of the profession, and more strongly objected to by the dissipated and indolent, who saw in them dangerous prospective rivals, they have rapidly won their way onwards and upwards by the hardest kind of hard work. Their present position has been secured, not by brilliancy or genius, but by fidelity, perseverance and industry.

Many of their number, like Olive Harper, Mrs. Margaret Welch, Mrs Margaret E. Sangster, Mrs. Mary Mapes Dodge, Mrs. Frank Leslie, Mrs. Maud Andrews Ohl, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mrs. Eliza Archard Connor and Mrs. Eliza Nicholson, have attained celebrity through ability and intellectuality of the highest order. Hundreds enjoy deserved distinction in their own craft, and nearly all earn an excellent living and possess that great boon, independence. Outside of trade and scientific journalism, in which large numbers are engaged, there are several hundred who are attached to the press, daily, weekly or monthly. Their work consistutes a large portion of the ephemeral literature demanded by New York life, and is daily enjoyed by the million of readers of the great metropolis and its suburbs. But few are known to the outside public, no matter how highly distinguished they may be in their own ranks.—Peterson's Magazine.