

The Advertiser

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JOHN CAMERON, Pres't and Managing Director.

God's in His heaven.

All's right with the world.

—(BROWNING.)

London, Wednesday, February 6

THE LATEST DEFENSE OF THE LONDON SEAT STEAL.

The London Free Press rushes to the aid of the son of Judge Elliot, who recently revived the London Seat Steal and defended it. Our contemporary attempts the role of a humorist and tries to make itself believe that Mr. Hyman's seat was not stolen at all, but that Mr. Hyman's friends, and inferentially the six superior court judges who decided in their favor, were guilty of an outrage in holding that men decreed by Mr. J. H. Fraser to be not entitled to vote should not have been again placed on the lists by Judge Elliot.

Some time has elapsed since the perpetration of the outrage, and it may be that our contemporary believes that its readers have forgotten the circumstances attending the steal, and that they can be persuaded, by virtue of their political predilections, to place reliance upon its contentions, which are accompanied by a threat that the "Advertiser" must not tell the truth regarding the Seat Steal, or some dire punishment will be meted out to it. This journal has never been deterred from doing its duty, in the interest of the public, by threats from any quarter, and it does not propose to be bulldozed into silence now.

We decline to be led into the discussions of the side issues when dealing with the outrage by which over one-half of the people of London were deprived of their rights as free men. The only question at issue was, whether or not the bogus voters had a right to vote. Their right to vote was attacked by the Liberals. Chief Justice Armour, Chief Justice Haggarty, Mr. Justice Street, Mr. Justice Falconbridge, Mr. Justice Burton and Mr. Justice MacLennan—four of the number being Conservatives—decided that the first notice served by the Liberals was perfectly correct. It was a notice worded exactly the same as notices served by Conservatives and accepted as valid in many constituencies—Kingston and Frontenac for example. But even if the notice had been incomplete, a new notice was served in accordance with the decree of Revising Officer J. H. Fraser, and it was delivered to every person affected in ample time prior to the day of trial. When the cases were heard, in every instance where the Conservative agents entertained the slightest hope of success, they fought determinedly, combatting the evidence of the Liberals, and securing adjournments again and again in order, if possible, to obtain additional witnesses. The burden of proof was placed upon the Liberal agents in every case, and not a man was struck off unless the Liberal counsel called witnesses and made out a prima facie case against him by proving either that the man was not qualified, or that he had been served with and disobeyed the subpoena, which, as is well known, is a legal ground for removing the defaulters from the list. In each instance where a prima facie case was not made out the revising officer kept the name on the list.

Though the list was thus revised in this effective manner, in accordance with the decree of Revising Officer Fraser, and though six superior court judges held that the Liberal notices were correct, and thus sustained the action of the revising officer in purging the lists by the removal of the bogus names, the agents of Mr. Carling, having no faith in an honest voters' list, appealed to Judge Wm. Elliot against the decision, and thus had the bogus voters kept on the lists till after election day.

Up to that time the Free Press had contended that the decision of the Superior Courts against retaining these bogus names on the list was just, and it asserted on the eve of the election that "Conservatives never for one moment counted on those names," and were anxious to have the bogus list disposed of by the higher courts, as it had been. Up to that time, also, Judge Elliot pretended that he was waiting for the decision of the Superior Courts, in order to respect and honor it, as has been the rule with every just judge in British lands since courts of justice were first established.

On election day, 128 of the 229 bogus voters went to the polls, and their votes were received, subject to the after-finding of the county judge. By virtue of the infamous Franchise Act, Judge Elliot was the final arbiter, no matter what other courts might say, though never before in the history of British jurisprudence had a county judge been known to maintain that his individual view in regard to a statute should be upheld in preference to that of two Chief Justices and four members of the Superior Courts of the land. Judge El-

liot had been acting as political editor of the Free Press while the juggling with the bogus voters had been in progress, and he promptly decided that the views of the Superior Court judges should be ignored, and that the bogus voters, struck off the list by Revising Officer Fraser, after due trial, had a perfect right to vote, and that, therefore, his patron, Mr. Carling, should be given the seat to which Mr. Hyman was elected by a majority of the electors duly qualified.

These are the facts in this outrage, and our contemporary cannot meet them in a straightforward manner. It is well that they should be fully impressed upon the rising generation, upon new comers to the city, and upon every lover of fair play. With the outrage thoroughly understood, the citizens of London will see to it that Mr. Hyman is, at the earliest possible moment, awarded the seat that was stolen from him in 1892.

The end is certainly not yet.

—It is not generally known that Dr. Gardiner, of Belleville, a veteran Methodist preacher, came very nearly being elected to a position that would have placed him in the position now held by Rev. Dr. Carman, general superintendent of the Methodist Church in Canada. When Dr. Carman was elected bishop Dr. Gardiner was nominated as the other candidate, and came very near to being successful. Dr. Gardiner therefore holds a strong position in the hearts of the people, for whose welfare he has toiled over 50 years. He has caused some excitement by taking objection to the contention made in certain quarters that Premier Bowell is a representative Methodist layman. Dr. Gardiner asserts that the Premier is not a member of the Methodist Church, save in form and habit, as a pewholder and attendant. "I have yet to learn," Dr. Gardiner writes, "that he ever had his name enrolled on any Methodist church register, met in class or at the Holy Communion."

IS WHEELING UNHEALTHY?

Thus early, though the mercury is dancing around zero, the wheelmen are getting ready for the enjoyment of next summer. Interest in this sport is shown on every side. Some people have attempted to dissuade their neighbors from cycling because of the risks involved. From a health point of view, according to the research of Sir W. B. Richardson, a leading British physician, cabled this week, there does not appear to be any great danger if reasonable care is exercised. The knightly doctor spoke before the British Medical Society, and the curious point to which he first drew attention was the extraordinary rise in the rapidity of the heart's action which took place in cycling, amounting sometimes to an increase of from 75 to 150 or even 200 beats per minute. The rider might not be conscious of this change, but Sir Benjamin had made numerous observations showing that it was constantly present in a greater or less degree. It is satisfactory to know, however, that he had never seen a rider embarrassed by cardiac overstrain to such a degree as to be obliged to dismount. Another curious point was that a rider who could cycle up hill without difficulty in his breathing might on the other hand be unable to mount a flight of stairs without becoming breathless. Even in cases of heart disease he did not consider that cycling ought necessarily to be excluded, inasmuch as the result of the exercise was often to improve the tone of the organ. The ultimate result of severe cycling was undeniably to increase the size of the heart, rendering it irritable, and if the practice was persisted in the tendency was to bring about degenerative changes in the blood vessels. But the great things to avoid were climbing hills, excessive fatigue and the use of alcoholic stimulants.

THE ELECTIONS AND THE ROADS.

Hon. David Mills and other representatives of rural constituencies are strongly opposed to holding the elections in the early spring, at a time when the roads in many districts are almost impassable. Mr. Mills says:

"I am satisfied that if the press of this country did its duty and impressed upon the Governor-General the iniquity of holding an election in the early spring, he would refuse to grant a dissolution. I don't care whether it is held in June or September—both are suitable periods—but I do say it is most unfair in a country like Canada to bring on a general election in the early spring, when in many parts of the country the roads are utterly impassable. In sparsely settled districts voters sometimes have to go considerable distances to the polls. Once the weather breaks the ice becomes rotten, or the rivers and creeks become flooded, and where there are no bridges or properly constructed roads these electors are totally disqualified. I have seen this sort of thing myself, and am convinced that if Lord Aberdeen knew the actual state of affairs he would not dissolve Parliament before June."

The strictures of the member for Bothwell are well taken. In ordinary seasons, it is impossible to get a full vote of the country electors when the elections are held later than the beginning of March. But it may be that a full vote of the electorate in the country is the very thing that the men in power at Ottawa wish to prevent. If that were not the case, and if they did not desire, if possible, to conceal the true condition of affairs, Parliament would be now in session, and the elections could be held deliberately at its close in June.

—The Toronto Empire, started in 1887 as the Conservative organ, ceased publication today. During the past seven years nearly \$200,000 have been sunk in trying to make it a paying concern. The Empire managers have now united their fortunes with the Toronto Mail, and in future that paper will be known as the Daily Mail and Empire. Business men in Toronto welcome the withdrawal of the Empire, as they no more appreciated an unnecessary number of public journals than do the advertisers of other cities.

—No Canadian statesman has ever received a more enthusiastic reception than that which greeted Hon. Wilfrid Laurier in Toronto last night, when, despite the fact that the mercury had fallen below zero, 6,000 persons turned out to welcome and listen to him. The star of the Trade Freedom leader is in the ascendant.

THOUGHT IS POWER.

One secret, and perhaps the main cause of G. W. Ross' power as a speaker is his habit of thinking before he talks. Too many speakers in this country, and in Toronto especially, trust to the inspiration of the moment sounds fine. It is, in truth, an excuse for laziness. Moments of inspiration come only after the opportunity of addressing a great audience on a great subject should give to the work of preparation. A speaker must be hard on himself if he would be easy with his audience. The gentleman who is easy with himself is hard on his audience. The grandest utterances of Hon. G. W. Ross have in them the ring of true unpremeditated eloquence, and his speeches are enriched by a wealth of thought that is not acquired in a moment of inspiration.—Toronto Telegram.

PREMONITIONS.

"We blamed the Liberals in 1878 for the hard times," said a prominent Conservative the other day, "and got into power by that cry, too. We can't complain if the people hold us responsible for the hard times now. We shall have to take our medicine, submit to a licking, and look as pleasant as we can about it." They feel that the political deluge is coming.—Halifax Chronicle.

ARITHMETIC WITH A VENGEANCE!
Hon. Mr. Ives says the reduction of imports is a benefit to Canada, and it proves that the N. P. has claims on the electors he says it has in some instances reduced importations "more than 3,000 per cent." That beats absolute prohibition of imports just 2,999 per cent. Great are the N. P. and the N. P. mathematical!—Hamilton Times.

DISTORTING THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

Conservative orators are waxing eloquent over the showing in the "Year Book" that in 1893 Canada exported manufactured goods to the value of \$28,462,021, as against \$6,000,000 in 1871, and point to the increase as proof of the fostering influence of the N. P. Strange to say, the trade and navigation returns for the same year, issued from the Department of Customs, gives the total value of manufactured goods exported at \$8,457,171. And how is this second wide divergence in the official figures to be accounted for? Simply thus: Mr. Johnson, the romancer who compiles the Year Book, includes in 1893 all the sawn lumber, shingles, staves, heretofore been classed in the returns as "Products of the Forest." They are called manufactures by Mr. Johnson in 1893. This is the way of the covet to furnish excuses for a policy which has proved such "a miserable failure" that it cannot be defended in any other way.—Chatham Banner.

THE OLDEST ENGLISH LABOR UNION.

In Mr. and Mrs. Webb's "History of Trade Unionism," it is stated that no evidence is on record of the existence prior to 1700 of any continuous association of wage earners for maintaining or improving the conditions of their employment. The journeymen tailors appear to have been the first workers who formed a trade union, and, in 173, the master tailors complained to Parliament of the combination. In the trade on the part of the workers. The weavers of Wilts and Somerset combined in 1726, and petitioned the king against the cruelty of their employers, the clothiers. Amongst the earliest types of a trade union was the institution established by the old workers of Halifax in 1736. These early trade unions, however, were carried on under difficulties, as laws against combination were passed to render them illegal, which laws were not repealed until 1825. It was not until 1869 that they obtained protection for their funds and property by a temporary act, and only permanently in 1871 by the trade union act of that year. Trade unions became very active between 1825 and 1850, and in the latter year the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, one of the most perfect types of a trade union in the world, was established. Accurate statistical data of the trade unions of the United Kingdom are not obtainable, though the Board of Trade has, for several years, endeavored to obtain complete information on the subject. George Howell, says there are 8,000 trade unions in Great Britain, with 1,200,000 financial members, and that they have an estimated value of £2,000,000 annually.—Tit Bits.

INDIGESTION!

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REV. J. M. McLEOD,
Zion Church, Vancouver, B. C.—
It is nearly three months since I finished the package of K. D. C., which you sent me, and though I have for more than twenty years suffered from indigestion that one package seems to have wrought a perfect cure. Since taking your remedy I have not had the slightest symptom of a return of my old enemy. It affords me much pleasure to recommend K. D. C. to the numerous family of dyspeptics as the best known remedy for that most distressing malady.

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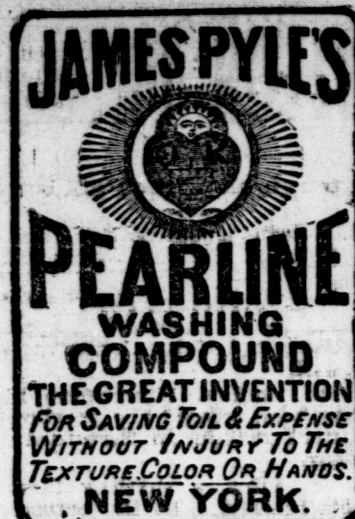
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LEADER.

Just Opened

One case American Quilts, white toilet make, same size and equal in appearance to goods at \$2 25, selling for \$1 25. Be sure to see this line.

Another

Line of full-sized Honeycomb Quilts, English goods, selling for \$1 25. Very durable.

Just Secured

One case more of our celebrated White Cotton, lovely goods, full 36 inches wide, equal in every respect to any 10c goods in the trade, our price 8c, or 12 yards for \$1.

No Such Value in the Land

As we show in Unbleached Cottons at 3c, 4c, 5c, 6c, 7c, 8c, 10c.

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36-inch Unbleached, 8c, 10c, 12c.
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CRETONNES. Canton Flannel

Grand value at 5c, 7c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c.

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Good at 5c, 6c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c.

Victoria Lawns

Since our last announcement we have sold a large quantity of these goods; the extraordinary values make big sales even in midwinter; 39-inch Lawn for 10c, 46-inch Lawn only 12c, and better ones still higher.

A Great Snap

In Chenille Table Covers, good colors, full two yards square, heavy fringe, would be cheap at \$3 15, only a few left which we close out for \$2 50.

Our store is not crowded with old, unsaleable goods; we are not trying to run down our stock, we have no intention of allowing it to run down; we are always adding bright, fresh goods, bought at the lowest possible figure; we have secured many money-saving lines for this month's selling.

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126-128 Dundas Street.