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THE WESTERN ADVERTISER.

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THE ADVERTISER

Is not and does not propose to be a partisan paper. It is not an "organ." Its opinions are its own. The ADVERTISER alone is responsible for opinions expressed in these columns.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Free Trade—British free trade, Continental free trade, free trade with the whole world. The ADVERTISER regards the system of Protection as unscientific, immoral and un-Christian; an injury to the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer, the general consumer, and a hindrance to the majority of manufacturers.

THE ADVERTISER

Looks forward with hope to Canada's future as that of an Independent Canadian Republic, in equally friendly alliance with the United States and with Great Britain, believing that such a status would be best for Canada, best for Great Britain, and promotive of the best attainable relations with the United States. Meantime, everything is to be gained by cultivating cordial relations between all English speaking peoples. Those who take an opposite course should be regarded as enemies of mankind.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates Prohibition of the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor; the sooner the better.

THE ADVERTISER

Is an advocate of Equal Rights for women, whether as regards the franchise, or equal wages for equal work. Municipal suffrage in the hands of women has been a splendid success in this city; and the parliamentary franchise should now be granted without delay.

THE ADVERTISER

Is a believer in Christian Union, and considers the time has come when the various Christian denominations should come closer together. Those bodies which are now nearest should unite first. Under the present system there is an unjustifiable waste of men, means and effort. The differences between most of the existing denominations are not greater than the differences, natural to thinking men and women, to be found in every congregation. Even those Christian bodies supposed to be the farthest apart, the Protestant and the Roman Catholic, have more of belief that is common than of belief that is antagonistic. To the laity the differences between the various Protestant denominations are microscopic. For various reasons the clergy, even when, as is true of the best of them, they favor Christian Union, are not in a position to be as outspoken as the laity. There ought to be at least a federal union, right off, for large common purposes; with denominational home rule, if necessary, meantime.

THE ADVERTISER

Advocates the more general use of the Plebiscite, the Initiative and Referendum, etc., believing that the interest of the people in public questions, apart from persons, would be increased, and that something would thereby be done to promote independence of political thought, as opposed to excessive party spirit. Not less democracy in government, but more democracy in government, is the remedy. Everybody is wiser than anybody. Get closer to the people.

God's in His heaven,
All's right with the world.

—[BROWNING.]

London, Wednesday, March 22

WITH correct living and cleanliness, personal and civic, the community could laugh at the cholera reports.

For the first time since the general election the Imperial Parliament is complete, and Gladstone has a majority of 43. This is three more than followed him a year ago, despite the fact that his policy has been bitterly assailed by his opponents in every bye-election.

When Dr. Weldon's bill to punish bribers was under consideration in the Dominion Parliament Mr. Forbes, of Nova Scotia, moved to extend the provisions of the bill to the briber as well as the receiver of the bribe. This was voted down. Why? So long as men can be found to bribe, so long will there be needy voters looking for and accepting bribes. The big briber—whether he be member of Parliament, promising public works to constituencies, or Minister writing to him diplomatically endorsing the promises—should have meted out to him exemplary punishment. Then they will

not say, as did Mr. Jeanotte in the House of Commons, "We all do it."

By CABLE.—George E. Foster, House of Commons, Ottawa, to John S. D. Thompson, Paris: Come home at once. They refuse to vote as I tell them to vote, and call me nasty names.

"If THERE is one thing on earth that cannot be libelled," says the Winnipeg Free Press, "it is the Canadian census of 1891. Mr. McCarthy was quite safe in quoting or misquoting it, for it was all the same in the end—no one would believe it anyway." It is too bad that the country should be put to so much expense to secure results so far from being reliable.

The number of persons seeking poor law relief in England has been smaller this winter, according to the Local Government Board, than in any of the last 36 years, with a solitary exception. Twenty-five years ago the proportion of paupers was about double the present figure. This is an effective reply to the cry of Canadian protectionists that Great Britain is being ruined by freedom of trade. There has been no such pauperism and distress under free trade as melted the hearts of Cobden, Bright, Villiers, and the noble band of pioneers in the movement against the worst of class laws—that which taxed the bread of the poor for the benefit of the rich.

REBELLION INDORSED.

Not for many years has a member of the Dominion Government found himself in so unenviable a plight as did Mr. Clarke Wallace, Controller of Customs, last night.

The Minister was charged with having, at a public meeting in Kingston, declared that if the measure for granting local self-government in Ireland passed the Imperial Parliament, he and his associates would aid their friends to forcibly resist its operation.

Now, if the bill to grant Ireland a far more restricted measure of self-government than we in Canada possess ever becomes law, it must be indorsed by Parliament and signed by Queen Victoria. Any threats of rebellion, then, by whomsoever uttered, must be absolutely disloyal, and tend to the fomenting of civil war, with all its dreadful consequences.

Mr. Wallace, while ordinarily posing as a loyal subject, bent on upholding the dignity of the Queen and Crown and obeying the decrees of her Majesty, expressed himself ready to aid in rebellion against this constituted authority the moment a measure distasteful to him is put on the statute book.

At first it was thought that Mr. Wallace uttered the reprehensible threats in the heat of partisan animosity, but as he adhered to his statement in the House of Commons, it was a proper thing for Parliament to repudiate the views of a man who had so far forgotten his oath of office as a Minister of the Crown, to say nothing of a Minister of the Empire.

Mr. Foster, however, came to the rescue of the belligerent Minister, and to the astonishment of the House demanded that the motion denouncing the proposed appeal to armed resistance against constitutional authority should be regarded as a vote of want of confidence in the Ministry! This attitude on the part of the leader of the House aroused the indignation, not only of Liberal members, but of a number of independent Conservatives as well; and in the subsequent discussion some remarkable secrets were laid bare. One was exposed by Mr. Davin, Conservative M. P. for Assinibois, who not only asserted that he had no confidence in this man "who was given to him as leader," but went behind the scenes sufficiently far to reveal Mr. Wallace's character as a parliamentary sycophant.

He told the House that Mr. Wallace, while voting against the Jesuit Estates Bill with the "noble thirteen," had urged his brother Orangemen to vote the other way. "I heard him address his fellow-Protestant members," said Mr. Davin, when the Minister retorted it was false, "and advise them to vote with the Government, saying that from his position he could not vote other than against the Government." What a character to get from a member of his own party! Mr. Davin's characterization of Mr. Wallace as "a dirty little worm, who, commencing at the bottom of the tree, crawled to the top, yet remained a little worm still," was one of the most stinging remarks ever applied to a member in the House of Commons. Mr. Wallace has himself to blame for this severe comment, for he has forced the Government to take him into a position which he fills neither with credit to himself nor the people of Canada. But what shall be said of the loyalty of a man and of a Government prepared to encourage the taking up of arms against constituted authority the moment a minority finds it cannot have its own way? That is the attitude assumed by Mr. Clarke Wallace, indorsed by Mr. Foster and by all but two members of the Cabinet.

If there is bloodshed in Ireland over the establishment of local self-government, the Canadian Government will have to share the responsibility.

TOPICS OF TO-DAY.

The birds of the south have suffered almost equally with the deer and wild animals of the far north and west through the unusual severity of this winter. The turkey buzzards have died in great numbers in South Carolina and other States from cold and hunger, the earth having been frequently hidden under snow.

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M. Wild, director of the Physical Observatory at St. Petersburg, says the coldest spot on earth inhabited by man is the village of Verkhnoinsk, in Siberia. It is in longitude 130, latitude 67 degs. 34 min. north. Observations show that the mean temperature for the year in this place is 13 degrees above zero, Fahrenheit. The low degrees above zero, which would seem to show that it is consistently cold there the year round.

An English paper tells a story of a well-known bishop who suffers from impaired vision. He recently held a levee. At length a guest approached and said: "How

do you do, my lord? My mother wishes to be kindly remembered to you." "Ay," said the bishop, "that is very good of her. And how is the dear old soul? Nothing like a good old mother. Good morning." The bishop did not in the least know who his visitor was, and said to his footman, "Who was that?" The servant replied, "The gentleman who left your lordship's reception is the Duke of Connaught."

People living near the Missouri River are apprehensive as to the results of the melting of the unusual quantity of snow that has fallen this winter in the mountains and highlands, from which the headwaters and tributary streams of the Missouri flow. The same apprehension of floods is felt in regard to other rivers further west and on the western side of the Rockies. There is more snow on the Rocky Mountains, the Cascades, the Sierras, and other ranges than has been known before in many years.

Babyland for April—How anything prettier than this dainty number, or more to baby's taste, could be thought of for all the babies everywhere, were hard to say. There is a dainty frontispiece, followed by a sweet little rhyme which goes with a pretty story, with a pretty picture, more dainty verses, pretty stories again, to finish with babyland and pictures—all made for baby, for Babyland is the babies' only magazine. Price 50 cents a year; 5 cents a number. D. Lothrop Company, publishers, Boston.

A well-known architect and engineer says that it will not be long before all the public halls and theaters are ventilated in the same way as Carnegie Music Hall, New York. At present this building is unique, in that it is supplied with air through perforations in the roof, the exhaust taking place through the "tricket" under the seats. The air can be supplied so fast that the freshness and temperature are kept nearly at the normal, and the gallery, instead of being the worst place in the house, is the best, in so far as it is close to the air supply. This mode of ventilation only possible, however, where electric lights are used, for the heat generated by gas causes the foul air to rise, and an escape for it must be found in gallery windows or the roof.

Electricity is now used in traction, in illumination, in telegraphy, submarine and terrene, in engineering, in medicine and surgery, in agriculture, horticulture and floriculture, in many kinds of mechanism, in manufacturing, in heating, in cooking, and in yet other service. There are thousands of miles of electric railway; a new electric ship is nearly completed at one of our Pacific ports; and we have a promise of a new kind of electrical balloon. This is the electrical age, as well as the age of steam. We cannot put any limit to the uses of electricity. There may be other agencies of nature yet undiscovered that will hereafter be serviceable to mankind. It is likely that there will be great times in this merry old world within the next thousand years.

While writing with all the scientific knowledge of a great astronomer, Camille Flammarion, in his marvelous story "Omegat: The End of the World," which begins in the April number of the Cosmopolitan magazine, keeps the reader at the highest point of excitement by his vivid description of the alarm and despair by the approach of a comet whose collision with the earth had been declared by astronomers inevitable. The description begins at a time when the business of the world has been suspended, and at a great mass meeting held in the Institute of France, we hear the discussion of scientists as to the possibility of a second deluge, the drying up of all the surface water of the globe, or the total destruction of human life by cold, together with all the possible phases of death paralleled by the history of the moon. For scientific statement and sensational French genius is unique, and the reader who reads this marvelous story—and if he begins it he will certainly finish it—will have assimilated without effort, a compact store of scientific knowledge. In this way, apart from its absorbing interest, this remarkable piece of fiction will have a distinct scientific value.

WORK AND WAGES.

The Big Strike Ended—Master Cotton Spinners Refuse to Compromise. SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 21.—The Big Four switchmen's strike came to an end to-day by the switchmen declaring the strike off unconditionally.

LONDON, March 21.—The federation of master cotton spinners held a meeting to-day and discussed the offer of the amalgamated association of operative cotton spinners to declare off forthwith the strike that has now lasted nearly five months if the master spinners would agree not to reduce wages more than 2 1/2 per cent. The discussion was a protracted one, but the meeting broke up without accepting the operative offer.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., March 21.—The situation on the Atlantic and Pacific still maintains an alarming aspect, though no general strike has been ordered.

The Cumberland canal mill near Baltimore, has gone into the hands of a receiver. The company was incorporated with a capital stock of \$300,000.

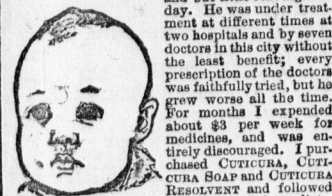
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Terrible Sufferings of Little Baby. Seven Doctors and Two Hospitals Fail. Cured by Cuticura.

My baby boy, 8 months old, broke out with eczema. The itching and burning was intense; the eczema spread to his limbs, breast, face, and head, until he was nearly covered; his torturing agonies were pitiable to behold; he had no peace and but little rest night or day. He was under treatment at two hospitals and by seven doctors in this city without the least benefit; every prescription of the doctors was faithfully tried, but he grew worse all the time. For months I expended about \$3 per week for medicines, and was entirely discouraged. I purchased CUTICURA, CUTICURA SOAP and CUTICURA RESOLVENT and followed the directions to the letter. Relief was immediate, his sufferings were eased, and rest and sleep permitted. He steadily improved and in nine weeks was entirely cured, and has now as clear a skin and as fair a boy as any mother could wish to see. I recommend every mother to use it for every Baby Humor.



MRS. M. FERGUSON,
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Cuticura Remedies

The greatest skin cures, blood purifiers, and humor remedies of modern times, instantly relieve the most agonizing forms of eczema and psoriasis, and speedily, permanently, economically, and infallibly cure every species of torturing, disgusting, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply diseases and humors of the skin, scalp, and blood, with loss of hair, from infancy to age, whether simple, scrofulous, or hereditary, when all other methods and best physicians fail.

Sold everywhere. Price, CUTICURA, 75c.; SOAP, 50c.; RESOLVENT, \$1.00. Prepared by the FORTY-THIRD AND CHESTER ST. CO., BOSTON.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases," 64 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.

PIMPLES, blackheads, red, rough, chapped, and itchy skin cured by CUTICURA SOAP.

OLD FOLKS' PAINS.

Full of comfort for all rheumatism, neuralgia, and weakness of the aged is the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster, and the first and only pain-killing strengthening plaster. New, instantaneous, and infallible.

Don't delay but get NOW
a bottle of
Perry Davis'
Pain
Killer
and be
ready to attack
and CURE any
Cough.
or
Sore
Throat

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CHAPMAN'S

Will sell beautiful Mantles and Wraps at \$3, \$3 50, \$4 and \$5; new spring styles.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Ladies' Rubber Circulars at \$1 60; regular \$2 50 goods.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Ladies' All-Wool Black Cashmere Gloves at 11c.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Ladies' Wool Shoulder Shawls at \$1; new shades, new goods; easily worth \$1 50.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Floral Velveteen at 15c. worth 50c.

CHAPMAN'S

Are selling a great many Melissa Waterproof Coats for ladies and gentlemen; to order or ready made.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell 12 yards heavy English Prints for \$1; fast colors.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell All-Wool Navy Blue Serges for boys' suits at 35c and 38c; warranted to wear well.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell all day to-day a very special line of Kid Gloves at 35c, 59c and 78c; see them.

CHAPMAN'S

Will open in a few days one of the best dressmaking departments in London.

CHAPMAN'S

Are showing beautiful Plaid Dress Goods, wide widths, at 38c and 50c. See our window.

CHAPMAN'S

Will sell Children's Tweed Suits at \$1 50, \$2, \$2 50 and \$3. To buy without seeing what we have to offer will be a great mistake.

CHAPMAN'S

Have just opened up a beautiful assortment of Boys' Felt Hats—40c, 45c and 50c; see them.

CHAPMAN'S

Invite you to inspect our large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily.

CHAPMAN'S

126 and 128 Dundas Street.