

The Advertiser

Founded by John Cameron in 1863.

THE DAILY ADVERTISER.
Published twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, in duplicate form, making sixteen pages each week.
By mail, per year, \$1.00.
By mail, per quarter, \$0.25.
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JOHN CAMERON, President and Manager.

ADVERTISING RATES.
Made known on application at office. Address all communications to
ADVERTISING PRINTING CO.,
LONDON, CANADA.

BRANCH OFFICES:
Toronto—E. Dickie, 20 Dundas Avenue.
Montreal—J. H. Macdonald, 100 St. James Street.
St. John's—J. H. Macdonald, 100 St. James Street.

**God's in His Heaven,
All's right with the world.**
—[BROWNING.]

London, Saturday, March 19.

Though Sir John Thompson is evidently inclined to delay facing the important issues growing out of the London election case, the law of compensation is at work. The longer the case is before the public, the more attention is directed to it, the worse for those who are in the wrong.

The Montreal Star, a strong supporter of the Dominion Government, denounces the admission of Messrs. Baird and Carling into the House of Commons and adds: "Neither of these men should sit in Parliament. Neither was fairly elected, and in both cases violence has been done to the faith of the people in public institutions. The Conservative party will study its own interests if it allows Mr. Baird to fight for his seat at the polls, and sends Mr. Carling to the Senate."

Why to the Senate? Surely a man that the majority of the people of London have expressed their desire to keep out of Parliament should not be placed in either one or other of the Houses, whether by wholesale robbery or by deliberate pitchforking.

A COSTLY PILGRIMAGE.
A great many people have wondered why the cost of governing Canada has nearly doubled during the past dozen years.

There is nothing strange about it to those who have time to dissect the annual reports of the Auditor-General at Ottawa. His report, which was the subject of some discussion in the House of Commons on Friday night, gives ample proof of the prodigious manner in which the people's taxes are dispensed among favorites. To pay legal expenses alone the country was made to give up \$94,055 last year, exclusive of the numerous sums paid to lawyers in the boodle investigations. For paying over the interest on the public debt no less a sum than \$36,299 was paid to London agents, despite the fact that when the country was asked to buy and stock a palace for Sir Charles Tupper in London a guarantee was given that he would manage the payment of interest on the public debt and save the expense of agents. But a far worse exposure of what amounts to nothing more nor less than speculation of the public funds, under guise of legal appropriation, is laid bare by the Auditor-General. Over \$8,000 were voted on Friday night for "minor salaries and contingencies" connected with the office of the High Commissioner in London. This is an enormous sum, and if it is made up in the same manner as the "contingencies" of last year Parliament should have refused to vote it until such time as Sir Charles Tupper recoups the country for his overdrawings of public funds. Sir Charles Tupper was brought over to this country presumably to enter on trade negotiations with the United States, but, as Sir John Macdonald afterwards averred in the House, really at his request to go on the stump as an active partisan in the campaign of February and March, 1891. It was bad enough for a Dominion Government official, drawing public money contributed by both political parties, to go on the stump as an advocate of one of them, and to grossly traduce and insult nearly one-half of the people of the Dominion. But it was positively indecent for him to compel the country to pay the whole of his expenses while engaged in running up and down the country the bitterest partisan of all. The public accounts, however, contain the evidence of that fact. Sir Charles charged \$10 a day for 78 days expenses, and collected that sum, in addition to his salary and pickings of between \$15,000 and \$20,000. Sir John Thompson had no excuse for these payments, but he attempted to evade responsibility for them by stating that Sir Charles Tupper's conduct had been discussed last year. That is a very lame explanation. Tupper's conduct was discussed, but his bill was then kept out of sight.

The country had no more right to pay Tupper's expenses while touring through Canada than it had to pay hundreds of similar charges that in the aggregate run off with hundreds of thousands of dollars. Taxpayers may well ask why they are kept poor paying much higher prices for what they have to buy than are paid in Great Britain. If they had to pay the actual tax in cash every time they bought their supplies, instead of having to contribute the money by concealed indirect taxation on the goods, they would speedily rise up against all taxing parasites of the Tupper tribe. And there are many of them.

GOD'S IN HIS HEAVEN, ALL'S RIGHT WITH THE WORLD.
The able but somewhat eccentric Mitchell Recorder, speaking of the stealing of Mr. Hyman's seat, says: "All's not right" in the world, and certainly not right in London, and therefore the ADVERTISER should haul down its motto:

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Our contemporary must have patience, and it should think straight. A candidate and a community have been defrauded; therefore, says the Recorder, God's not in His Heaven. As well might some impatient Mitchell Recorder of the days of Judge Jeffreys and Charles the Second have exclaimed, God's not in His Heaven. As well might the down-trodden slave before the American Civil War have protested despairingly, God's not in His Heaven. Yet in the case of Judge Jeffreys and of the insolent slaveholder, God was looking on, though men knew it not. The God-detesting Jeffreys ended his life in wretchedness and contempt, dying like a poisoned rat in a hole. The American slaveholder was overthrown, like the Egyptian slaveholder of more ancient time, and the slave was freed.

Wrong and oppression and injustice in the world? More than enough. But no man who reads history, whether sacred or secular, with unprejudiced eyes, can fail to see evidence of the constant presence of an ever-watchful, over-ruling and punishing Providence, and in that large and true sense subscribe to Browning's motto:

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THE ONLY FAIR PLAN.
[Lacknow Source.]
The right to vote should be limited to the constituency in which an elector actually resides.

REMEDIES FOR A GREAT EVIL.
[Toronto Mail.]
One of the two things is required to remedy a great evil we suffer from. The London ADVERTISER says: "Canada at present has enough legislators, big and little, for a population of 20,000,000. We must either get rid of some of the legislators or secure more people. The former would be the easier and the latter the better remedy."

Captain W. H. Flowers, one of the best known pilots in the country, died Friday evening in Memphis, Tenn.

CURIOSITIES OF TRADE AND NAVIGATION.

The Canadian Trade and Navigation Returns for the year ending June 30, 1891, show the following comparisons:

Total exports..... 1901. 1890.
Total imports..... 112,575,628 121,872,241
Total foreign trade \$238,124,214 \$238,677,229
We did \$217,700,000 in 1873 and \$239,000,000 in 1883.

Won't progress under this "progressive" Government. Since 1870 the United States foreign trade has increased \$900,000,000; i.e., her increase in twenty years is equal to nearly three times our whole trade.

Then again see our trade with the United States kept on increasing before the McKinley Bill got in its fangs:

Exports and imports to 1891. 1890.
Exports to Great Britain \$1,224,384 \$1,743,503
Imports from Great Britain 94,824,332 92,816,753
They decreased \$100,000 with Great Britain while they increased \$2,000,000 with the United States. Half the business of our great trunk lines of railway is American business, which could be shut out in a day by the removal of the bonding privileges.

Our vessels have not the right of trading between two American ports which practically shuts them out of the trade. And yet Col. Denison, that loyalist of the day, wants us to deepen our canals to a uniform depth of 20 feet so that American vessels can have free passage.

Surely he would not think that an expenditure of \$60,000,000 or \$100,000,000 more was justified to insure passage of Canadian shipping.

Our total tonnage on the upper lakes and rivers is but a trifle greater than the Americans are building every year for the same service.

Ohio, south of the lake, finds her profitable trade with the people of this continent. That trade is just as essential to us north of Lake Erie, and must come. When it goes it goes. The prosperity of Ontario will be great if it is not greater than that of Ohio. Her population will increase as does that of Ohio and Michigan. In the meantime the scramble continues for appropriations for constitutions and personal boodle. Instead of getting prosperity by development of trade in its natural sources the Canadian individual and the constituency are led to hope only for relief through Government assistance. The remedy only adds to the difficulties of those who are not included in the grab, and so it goes on, burdening 100 persons out of every 1,000 in the country.

WHY THEY LEAVE THE FARM.
Conservative members of the Legislature have been lamenting about the dullness of farming, and the difficulty of keeping boys on the farm. They allege that the education given in the public schools is to blame. This trying to shift the blame on the schools might well be given up. Every honest inquirer will discover that the average boy and girl leave the farm because they believe they will make a better living at something else. The best way to make farm life attractive is to make farming increasingly profitable. Farmers who now have to let their sons and daughters leave the farm and look for jobs elsewhere would be able to keep them at home and make life to all of them more tolerable but for the excessive indirect taxation levied for the benefit of companies and to spend on useless extravaganzas decreed by the Ottawa manipulators.

Make farm life easier and more remunerative, and there will be little occasion to ask the question, Why don't the boys and girls stay on the farm?

"GOD'S IN HIS HEAVEN, ALL'S RIGHT WITH THE WORLD."
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ONE OF LORD STANLEY'S MINISTERS.

When Lord Stanley was called upon to approve of Mr. Carling's resignation from the Senate he may have reflected on the vast difference between British and Canadian political methods. The British House of Lords is not favorably regarded by the British democracy, but it has never been the instrument of such a piece of politics as that in which Mr. Carling took part. Mr. Carling was fairly beaten at the polls in 1891, but Sir John Macdonald, by taking him into the Senate, not only allowed him to retain his position in the Cabinet but made him practically a member for London, according to the Tory theory of representation. That theory is that the duty of a member of Parliament is not to take part in deliberations upon public affairs, but to get appointments, public buildings and other good things for his constituents. 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